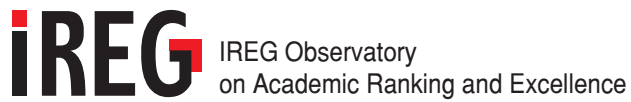


# IREG List of International Academic Awards



# IREG List of International Academic Awards

[www.ireg-observatory.org](http://www.ireg-observatory.org)

- *The purpose of IREG Observatory on Academic Ranking and Excellence is to strengthen public awareness and understanding of university rankings and their role in reflecting quality of higher education and academic excellence.*

From the Statute

## Introductory Background

Awards are symbols of recognition (Frey & Neckermann, 2009). They can also have a mobilizing effect. This is why the Académie des Sciences in France introduced in 1719 the annual prize competitions to encourage scientists to find solutions to problems in astronomy and navigation, and the Royal Society of London started to award in 1731 the Copley Medal for outstanding achievements in either physical or biological sciences (Zuckerman, 1992). For nearly three centuries the scientific community and other stakeholders have recognized outstanding scientific achievements through awards and prizes.

“Priority of discovery” is the key reward that motivates the work, commitment and efforts of scientists foremost. While recognizing the relevance of quantitative metrics of scientific output and in the absence of a common set of standards for intellectual and research excellence, it should be pointed out that prizes and awards identify and confirm recognition of academic achievements in a domain covered by the given award and prize – in other words, they can be considered important markers of excellence. Not to mention that awards are one of the ways of affirming attractiveness of research and that “science can have its own kind of glamour.”

The critics of prizes and awards will argue that winning certain “big” prizes is contributing to self-validating brilliance. In extreme situations it might lead to corruption of the nature of scientific endeavor. But it needs to be pointed out that cutting-edge and top research is very competitive and subject to the tests of scientific verification and criticism, which sooner or later “catch cheaters” and correct drastic mistakes.

With the fast development of science and technology, as well as the internationalization of scientific activities, international academic awards have been more and more popular and influential. Following the two early awards mentioned above, numerous international academic awards have been established to provide individuals with incentives and motivation for new academic work and to reward past excellent academic accomplishments.

The reference to academic awards can also be found in program assessment. Some 1,390 awards and honors, including research/scholarship awards, teaching awards, prestigious fellowships or memberships in honorary societies, are used for external assessment of quality of doctoral program faculty in the Assessment of Research-Doctorate Programs, which is conducted by the U.S. National Research Council (NRC).

Major prizes and awards are considered a relevant instrument for peer-review-based allocation of research funds (European Peer Review Guide, 2011). Furthermore, some prominent international academic awards, such as the Nobel Prizes, Fields Medal, Lasker Awards, Turing Award, and the Canada Gairdner International Award, are symbolic measures of research performance and trends in “revolutionary” science with the aim of identifying the premier revolutionary science research institutions and nations (Charlton, 2007a, 2007b, 2007c).

It is worth emphasizing that authoritative observers of the way a university works point out that seeking excellence is a term used by universities and other academic institutions to explain what they strive for – branding the university as elitist in an egalitarian society (Gould, 2003).

Arieh Warshel, the Nobel Prize Laureate in Chemistry 2013, Distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Biochemistry at the University of Southern California, recently presented the following persuasive view about role of “awards” in promotion of academic excellence (Warshel, 2014):

*“I believe that awards serve as a significant driving force for scientific advances and competition. It is true that many awards decisions are completely political and do not reflect true contributions to science. However, the ambition to obtain an important award keep some people going even if they are disappointed of not being recognized.*

*Obviously, there must be some unclear interplay between possible cynicisms of seeing that awards are being given to less deserving people and the belief that eventually one effort will be rewarded.*

*Overall my view is that the main scientific drive is the hope to find something new and significant and that this finding will be attributed to the one who made it. Thus the awards are part of the official recognition in scientific contributions and as such they serve as a motivation force.”*

The academic awards, especially the high prestige ones, often play a significant role in the performance evaluation of individuals and institutions. Yet, we know little about the value of academic awards and their role in what can be described as “reputation management.” The topic is of particular relevance when such awards are taken into consideration in producing academic rankings. For example, the Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU) gives 30% weight to institutions whose faculty and staff win the Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals.

Furthermore, while the major academic awards are unquestionably seen as the world's most important honors for outstanding scientific achievement, the limited range of subjects and number of laureates per year means that many major scientific achievements remain unrecognized. Relatively few academic institutions can gather sufficient “Nobel credits” to enable to confirm their standing in the global context of scientific achievements. Evidently, the “landscape” of academic awards is going beyond those covered by this project, for example, those intended to recognize the potential of researchers at the beginning of their scholarly and academic road. While recognizing importance of such “mobilizing” awards, their analysis goes beyond the scope of this project.

In order to establish a comprehensive and balanced mapping of international academic awards and weigh their relative reputations in relation to one another, the IREG Observatory initiated “International Academic Awards” Project. The project was implemented by a team chaired by Nian Cai Liu, Professor and Director of Center for World-Class Universities and Dean of Graduate School of Education at Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Vice-President of IREG Observatory (China). The reputation survey and relevant analytical work were carried out by Jun Tao Zheng, a member of Professor Liu’s team.

Overall academic supervision of this project was assured by Jan Sadlak, President of IREG Observatory, and Nian Cai Liu. In the course of the project implementation, significant input was provided by University of Maribor (Slovenia), OST – Observatoire des Sciences et des Techniques (France), and other member organizations of IREG Observatory.

# Methodology

## PRELIMINARY SELECTION

The first stage of work in this project was to set up the criteria allowing selection of a wide range of international academic awards.

*The “international academic awards,” as defined in this project, are those established to recognize the academic achievements of internationally renowned individuals who make outstanding contributions to the advancement of knowledge, and generally are granted to individuals without differentiation of gender, race, ethnicity, religion, language, nationality, disability or political affiliation.*

Taking into consideration that there is no comprehensive and updated list of international academic awards, the initial list of such awards and prizes was collected from the following sources:

- awards and honors collected by U.S. National Research Council;
- review of relevant websites in Wikipedia;
- analytical work based on available information on various national and international organizations, learned societies, academy of sciences, etc.

Based on the following three criteria, 207 international academic awards were preselected for reputation survey:

- awards for highly recognized academic contribution;
- awards granted without the limitation of the nationality of the nominees, and generally without the differentiation of gender, race, ethnicity, color, religion, language, disability, or political affiliation;
- awards granted by international organizations, central governments, renowned foundations, academic associations, national academies, and learned societies.

Academic awards are generally granted for outstanding achievements in a specific field or subject and are well known to scientists and academics in their respective fields. The 207 international academic awards analyzed in this project were grouped in the following four broad “fields”: Life Sciences and Medicine, Natural Sciences, Engineering Sciences, Social Sciences and Humanities, as well as Multidisciplinary Fields. Awards in Multidisciplinary Fields refer to the awards granted in at least two of the above fields. Awards granted in Natural Sciences, Engineering Sciences, and Social Sciences and Humanities are further classified into groups by academic subject. Cross-disciplinary awards refer to those awards granted in at least two of the subjects in a particular field.

## **REPUTATION SURVEY**

An important part of the project is an online reputation survey about International Academic Awards. It was designed to gauge the relative prestige and importance of the preselected international academic awards.

In order to get the reliable and professional responses, reputation surveys were carried out subject by subject. Awards conferred in a particular field were included and listed in the same survey questionnaire, while awards in multidisciplinary fields and cross-disciplinary subjects were included and listed in questionnaires of all the concerned fields or subjects. Survey questionnaires were sent out to respondents by ‘Email Collector’ of the Survey Monkey, which is the world’s most popular online survey software.

The relevant awardees were chosen as respondents of survey questionnaires since they are the most familiar with the status of relevant awards and most qualified to judge awards’ reputation. Unless otherwise stated, awardees from 1990 to 2013 inclusive were actually chosen as survey respondents considering the age of the awardees.

Zuckerman (1992) stated that “as the ne plus ultra among awards in science, the Nobel prizes still serve as the gold standard for gauging the visibility, prestige, and affluence of all other awards.” IREG Observatory chose the Nobel Prize as the “benchmark award” for this study. Survey respondents were asked to evaluate quantitatively the relative reputation of the preselected awards as compared to the Nobel Prize.



## THE IREG LIST

Based on the survey results, all awards with reputation scores equal or higher than 0.50 as compared with the Nobel Prize were included in the IREG List of International Academic Awards. A small number of awards with reputation scores close to 0.50 were also included in the list after a closer analysis of their reputation and the role they play in the given academic discipline. Overall, out of the 207 awards initially selected, 99 international academic awards were included in the IREG List. The distribution of awards in the IREG List is shown in Table 1. Awards in each field and subject and their reputation scores as compared with the Nobel Prize are listed in Tables 2-6.

This list should not be seen as a straightforward “ranking” but foremost as a reliable foundation for benchmarking enabling a better understanding of an important aspect of the way academic excellence is expressed. At the same time it does not preclude that information presented in the list might be periodically checked and modified, and taken into consideration for performance assessment, including academic rankings.

## CONTACT

If you have any questions or comments, please contact  
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**TABLE 1.**  
**Distribution of International Academic Awards**  
**in the IREG List by Field and Subject**

Field and Subject	Number of Awards	Percentage of Awards
<b>Multidisciplinary Fields</b>	6	<b>6.1%</b>
<b>Life Sciences and Medicine</b>	9	<b>9.1%</b>
<b>Natural Sciences</b>	<i>Astronomy</i>	6 <b>6.1%</b>
	<i>Chemistry</i>	6 <b>6.1%</b>
	<i>Earth Sciences</i>	7 <b>7.1%</b>
	<i>Mathematics</i>	9 <b>9.1%</b>
	<i>Physics</i>	8 <b>8.1%</b>
<b>Engineering Sciences</b>	<i>Cross-disciplinary</i>	5 <b>5.1%</b>
	<i>Chemical Engineering</i>	5 <b>5.1%</b>
	<i>Civil Engineering</i>	3 <b>3.0%</b>
	<i>Electrical and Information Engineering</i>	7 <b>7.1%</b>
	<i>Energy Science and Engineering</i>	3 <b>3.0%</b>
	<i>Environmental Science and Engineering</i>	6 <b>6.1%</b>
	<i>Materials Science and Engineering</i>	3 <b>3.0%</b>
	<i>Mechanical Engineering</i>	3 <b>3.0%</b>
<b>Social Sciences and Humanities</b>	<i>Economics</i>	5 <b>5.1%</b>
	<i>Law</i>	4 <b>4.0%</b>
	<i>Political Science</i>	4 <b>4.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	99	<b>100.0%</b>

**TABLE 2.**  
**IREG List of International Academic Awards  
 in Multidisciplinary Fields**

Award Name & Website	Awarding Organization	Reputation Score
<b>Kyoto Prize in Basic Sciences</b> <i>www.inamori-f.or.jp/e_kp_out_out.html</i>	The Inamori Foundation ( <i>Japan</i> )	<b>0.66</b>
<b>Japan Prize</b> <i>www.japanprize.jp/en/prize.html</i>	The Japan Prize Foundation	<b>0.66</b>
<b>Albert Einstein World Award of Science</b> <i>www.consejoculturalmundial.org/awards-science.php</i>	World Cultural Council	<b>0.51</b>
<b>King Faisal International Prize in Science</b> <i>www.kff.com/en/King-Faisal-International-Prize</i>	The King Faisal Foundation ( <i>Saudi Arabia</i> )	<b>0.50</b>
<b>Max Planck Research Award</b> <i>www.mpg.de/mpResearchAward</i>	Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung Foundation and the Max Planck Society	<b>0.49</b>
<b>Balzan Prizes</b> <i>www.balzan.org/en/about-us</i>	International Balzan Prize Foundation ( <i>Italy</i> )	<b>0.47</b>

**Note:** The reputation score of an award is calculated as the average reputation score from surveys of awardees, with the Nobel Prizes having the highest reputation score of 1.

**TABLE 3.**  
**IREG List of International Academic Awards**  
**in Life Sciences and Medicine**

Award Name & Website	Awarding Organization	Reputation Score
<b>Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine</b> <i>www.nobelprize.org</i>	Karolinska Institutet (Sweden)	<b>1.00</b>
<b>Albert Lasker Basic Medical Research Award</b> <i>www.laskerfoundation.org/awards/index.htm</i>	Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation (United States)	<b>0.72</b>
<b>The Canada Gairdner International Award</b> <i>www.gairdner.org/content/awards</i>	The Gairdner Foundation (Canada)	<b>0.60</b>
<b>Lasker-DeBaakey Clinical Medical Research Award</b> <i>www.laskerfoundation.org</i>	Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation (United States)	<b>0.60</b>
<b>The Shaw Prize in Life Science and Medicine</b> <i>www.mpg.de/mpResearchAward</i>	The Shaw Prize Foundation (Hong Kong, China)	<b>0.60</b>
<b>The Canada Gairdner Global Health Award</b> <i>www.gairdner.org/content/awards</i>	The Gairdner Foundation (Canada)	<b>0.58</b>
<b>Wolf Prize in Medicine</b> <i>www.wolffund.org.il</i>	Wolf Foundation (Israel)	<b>0.56</b>
<b>The Kavli Prize in Neuroscience</b> <i>www.gairdner.org/content/awards</i>	The Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters	<b>0.55</b>
<b>Crafoord Prize in Biosciences</b> <i>www.crafoordprize.se</i>	The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences	<b>0.52</b>

**Note:** The reputation score of an award is calculated as the average reputation score from surveys of awardees, with the Nobel Prizes having the highest reputation score of 1.

**TABLE 4.1.**  
**IREG List of International Academic Awards in Natural Sciences**  
**(A) ASTRONOMY**

Award Name & Website	Awarding Organization	Reputation Score
<b>Crafoord Prize in Astronomy</b> <i>www.crafoordprize.se</i>	The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences	<b>0.77</b>
<b>The Kavli Prize in Astrophysics</b> <i>www.kavliprize.org</i>	The Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters	<b>0.72</b>
<b>The Shaw Prize in Astronomy</b> <i>www.shawprize.org/en/</i>	The Shaw Prize Foundation <i>(Hong Kong, China)</i>	<b>0.70</b>
<b>The Gold Medal for Astronomy</b> <i>www.ras.org.uk/awards-and-grants</i>	Royal Astronomical Society <i>(United Kingdom)</i>	<b>0.64</b>
<b>The Bruce Medal</b> <i>www.phys-astro.sonoma.edu/BruceMedalists</i>	Astronomical Society of the Pacific <i>(United States)</i>	<b>0.58</b>
<b>Dannie Heineman Prize for Astrophysics</b> <i>https://aas.org/about/grants-and-prizes/dannie-heineman-prize-astrophysics</i>	American Institute of Physics and American Astronomical Society	<b>0.52</b>

**Note:** *The reputation score of an award is calculated as the average reputation score from surveys of awardees, with the Nobel Prizes having the highest reputation score of 1.*

**TABLE 4.2.**  
**IREG List of International Academic Awards in Natural Sciences**  
**(B) CHEMISTRY**

Award Name & Website	Awarding Organization	Reputation Score
<b>Nobel Prize in Chemistry</b> <i>www.nobelprize.org</i>	The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences	<b>1.00</b>
<b>Wolf Prize in Chemistry</b> <i>www.wolffund.org.il</i>	Wolf Foundation (Israel)	<b>0.74</b>
<b>Priestley Medal</b> <i>http://www.acs.org/content/acs/en/funding-and-awards/awards/national/bytopic/priestley-medal.html</i>	American Chemical Society	<b>0.68</b>
<b>Welch Award in Chemistry</b> <i>www.welch1.org/awards/</i>	The Welch Foundation (United States)	<b>0.60</b>
<b>NAS Award in Chemical Sciences</b> <i>www.nasonline.org/about-nas/awards/chemical-sciences.html</i>	National Academy of Sciences (United States)	<b>0.52</b>
<b>Faraday Lectureship Prize</b> <i>www.rsc.org/awards-funding/awards</i>	Royal Society of Chemistry (United Kingdom)	<b>0.51</b>

**Note:** The reputation score of an award is calculated as the average reputation score from surveys of awardees, with the Nobel Prizes having the highest reputation score of 1.

**TABLE 4.3.**  
**IREG List of International Academic Awards in Natural Sciences (Continued)**  
**(C) EARTH SCIENCES**

Award Name & Website	Awarding Organization	Reputation Score
<b>Crafoord Prize in Geosciences</b> <i>www.crafoordprize.se/</i>	The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences	<b>0.85</b>
<b>Wollaston Medal</b> <i>www.geolsoc.org.uk/About/Awards-Grants-and-Bursaries/Society-Awards/Wollaston-Medal</i>	The Geological Society of London	<b>0.66</b>
<b>The Shaw Prize in Astronomy</b> <i>www.shawprize.org/en/</i>	Royal Astronomical Society (United Kingdom)	<b>0.65</b>
<b>The Gold Medal for Geophysics</b> <i>www.ras.org.uk/awards-and-grants</i>	Royal Astronomical Society (United Kingdom)	<b>0.64</b>
<b>Penrose Medal</b> <i>www.geosociety.org/awards/aboutAwards.htm#penrose</i>	Geological Society of America	<b>0.64</b>
<b>The Vetlesen Prize</b> <i>www.ideo.columbia.edu/vetlesen-prize/</i>	Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory (United States)	<b>0.62</b>
<b>Arthur L. Day Prize and Lectureship</b> <i>www.nasonline.org/about-nas/awards/arthur-l-day-prize.html</i>	National Academy of Sciences (United States)	<b>0.57</b>
<b>Arthur L. Day Medal</b> <i>www.geosociety.org/awards/aboutAwards.htm#da</i>	Geological Society of America	<b>0.56</b>

**Note:** The reputation score of an award is calculated as the average reputation score from surveys of awardees, with the Nobel Prizes having the highest reputation score of 1.

**TABLE 4.4.**  
**IREG List of International Academic Awards in Natural Sciences**  
**(D) MATHEMATICS**

Award Name & Website	Awarding Organization	Reputation Score
<b>The Abel Prize</b> <i>www.abelprize.no</i>	The Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters	<b>0.97</b>
<b>Fields Medal</b> <i>www.mathunion.org/general/prizes</i>	International Mathematical Union	<b>0.95</b>
<b>Wolf Prize in Mathematics</b> <i>www.wolffund.org.il</i>	Wolf Foundation ( <i>Israel</i> )	<b>0.84</b>
<b>Crafoord Prize in Mathematics</b> <i>www.crafoordprize.se</i>	The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences	<b>0.78</b>
<b>The Shaw Prize in Mathematical Sciences</b> <i>www.shawprize.org/en</i>	The Shaw Prize Foundation ( <i>Hong Kong, China</i> )	<b>0.77</b>
<b>Rolf Nevanlinna Prize</b> <i>www.mathunion.org/general/prizes</i>	International Mathematical Union	<b>0.75</b>
<b>NAS Award in Mathematics</b> <i>www.nasonline.org/about-nas/awards/mathematics.html</i>	National Academy of Sciences ( <i>United States</i> )	<b>0.53</b>
<b>Rolf Schock Prize in Mathematics</b> <i>www.rolfschockprizes.se</i>	The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences	<b>0.52</b>
<b>Bôcher Memorial Prize</b> <i>www.ams.org/profession/prizes-awards/ams-prizes/bocher-prize</i>	American Mathematical Society	<b>0.50</b>

**Note:** The reputation score of an award is calculated as the average reputation score from surveys of awardees, with the Nobel Prizes having the highest reputation score of 1.



**TABLE 4.5.**  
**IREG List of International Academic Awards in Natural Sciences (Continued)**  
**(E) PHYSICS**

Award Name & Website	Awarding Organization	Reputation Score
<b>Nobel Prize in Physics</b> <i>www.nobelprize.org/</i>	The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences	<b>1.00</b>
<b>Wolf Prize in Physics</b> <i>www.wolffund.org.il</i>	Wolf Foundation (Israel)	<b>0.72</b>
<b>Isaac Newton Medal</b> <i>www.iop.org/about/awards/newton/page_38399.html</i>	Institute of Physics (United Kingdom)	<b>0.57</b>
<b>Max Planck Medal</b> <i>www.dpg-physik.de/preise/preistraeger_mp.html</i>	German Physical Society	<b>0.56</b>
<b>Breakthrough Prize in Fundamental Physics</b> <i>https://breakthroughprize.org</i>	The Fundamental Physics Prize Foundation (United States)	<b>0.55</b>
<b>Dannie Heineman Prize for Mathematical Physics</b> <i>www.aps.org/programs/honors/prizes/heineman.cfm</i>	American Physical Society & American Institute of Physics	<b>0.54</b>
<b>Lorentz Medal</b> <i>www.knaw.nl/en/awards/prijzen/lorentzmedaille</i>	The Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences	<b>0.54</b>
<b>Henri Poincaré Prize</b> <i>www.iamp.org/page.php?page=page_prize_poincare</i>	International Association of Mathematical Physics	<b>0.50</b>

**Note:** The reputation score of an award is calculated as the average reputation score from surveys of awardees, with the Nobel Prizes having the highest reputation score of 1.

**TABLE 5.1.**  
**IREG List of International Academic Awards in Engineering Sciences**  
**(A) CROSS-DISCIPLINARY**

Award Name & Website	Awarding Organization	Reputation Score
<b>Kyoto Prize in Advanced Technology</b> <i>www.inamori-f.or.jp/e_kp_out_out.html</i>	The Inamori Foundation (Japan)	<b>0.63</b>
<b>The Kavli Prize in Nanoscience</b> <i>www.kavliprize.org</i>	The Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters	<b>0.62</b>
<b>Charles Stark Draper Prize</b> <i>www.draperprize.org</i>	National Academy of Engineering (United States)	<b>0.56</b>
<b>Queen Elizabeth Prize for Engineering</b> <i>http://qeprize.org/</i>	The Queen Elizabeth Prize for Engineering Foundation (United Kingdom)	<b>0.51</b>
<b>Millennium Technology Prize</b> <i>http://taf.fi/en/millennium-technology-prize/</i>	Technology Academy Finland	<b>0.50</b>

**Note:** *The reputation score of an award is calculated as the average reputation score from surveys of awardees, with the Nobel Prizes having the highest reputation score of 1.*

**TABLE 5.2.**  
**IREG List of International Academic Awards in Engineering Sciences**  
**(B) CHEMICAL ENGINEERING**

Award Name & Website	Awarding Organization	Reputation Score
<b>R.H. Wilhelm Award in Chemical Reaction Engineering</b> <i>www.aiche.org/community/awards/rh-wilhelm-award-chemical-reaction-engineering</i>	American Institute of Chemical Engineers	<b>0.56</b>
<b>Alpha Chi Sigma Award for Chemical Engineering Research</b> <i>www.aiche.org/community/awards/alpha-chi-sigma-award-chemical-engineering-research</i>	American Institute of Chemical Engineers	<b>0.54</b>
<b>Founders Award for Outstanding Contributions to the Field of Chemical Engineering</b> <i>www.aiche.org/community/awards/founders-award-outstanding-contributions-field-chemical-engineering</i>	American Institute of Chemical Engineers	<b>0.52</b>
<b>Professional Progress Award in Chemical Engineering</b> <i>http://www.aiche.org/community/awards/professional-progress-chemical-engineering</i>	American Institute of Chemical Engineers	<b>0.50</b>
<b>Jacques Villermaux Medal</b> <i>www.efce.info/JacquesVillermauxMedal.html</i>	European Federation of Chemical Engineering, EFCE	<b>0.50</b>

**Note:** The reputation score of an award is calculated as the average reputation score from surveys of awardees, with the Nobel Prizes having the highest reputation score of 1.

**TABLE 5.3.**  
**IREG List of International Academic Awards in Engineering Sciences**  
**(C) CIVIL ENGINEERING**

Award Name & Website	Awarding Organization	Reputation Score
<b>Freyssinet Medal</b> <i>www.fib-international.org/awards</i>	The International Federation for Structural Concrete, fib	<b>0.50</b>
<b>International Award of Merit in Structural Engineering</b> <i>www.iabse.org/IABSE/IABSE_Association/Awards</i>	International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering, IABSE	<b>0.50</b>
<b>IABSE Prize</b> <i>www.iabse.org/IABSE/IABSE_Association/Awards</i>	International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering, IABSE	<b>0.46</b>

**Note:** *The reputation score of an award is calculated as the average reputation score from surveys of awardees, with the Nobel Prizes having the highest reputation score of 1.*

**TABLE 5.4.**  
**IREG List of International Academic Awards in Engineering Sciences**  
**(D) ELECTRICAL AND INFORMATION ENGINEERING**

Award Name & Website	Awarding Organization	Reputation Score
<b>A. M. Turing Award</b> <a href="http://amturing.acm.org/">http://amturing.acm.org/</a>	Association for Computing Machinery ( <i>United States</i> )	<b>0.82</b>
<b>IEEE Medal of Honor</b> <a href="http://www.ieee.org/about/awards/medals/medalofhonor.html">www.ieee.org/about/awards/medals/medalofhonor.html</a>	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, IEEE ( <i>United States</i> )	<b>0.68</b>
<b>Benjamin Franklin Medal in Electrical Engineering</b> <a href="http://www.fi.edu/benjamin-franklin-medals-nominations">www.fi.edu/benjamin-franklin-medals-nominations</a>	Franklin Institute ( <i>United States</i> )	<b>0.58</b>
<b>IEEE Edison Medal</b> <a href="http://www.ieee.org/about/awards/medals/edison.html">www.ieee.org/about/awards/medals/edison.html</a>	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, IEEE ( <i>United States</i> )	<b>0.58</b>
<b>The Okawa Prize</b> <a href="http://www.okawa-foundation.or.jp/en/activities/prize/">www.okawa-foundation.or.jp/en/activities/prize/</a>	The Okawa Foundation ( <i>Japan</i> )	<b>0.55</b>
<b>The Knuth Prize</b> <a href="http://www.sigact.org/Prizes/Knuth/">www.sigact.org/Prizes/Knuth/</a>	ACM Special Interest Group on Algorithms and Computation Theory and the IEEE Technical Committee on the Mathematical Foundations of Computing ( <i>United States</i> )	<b>0.55</b>
<b>Royal Society Milner Award</b> <a href="https://royalsociety.org/awards/milner-award/">https://royalsociety.org/awards/milner-award/</a>	The Royal Society ( <i>United Kingdom</i> )	<b>0.50</b>

**Note:** The reputation score of an award is calculated as the average reputation score from surveys of awardees, with the Nobel Prizes having the highest reputation score of 1.

**TABLE 5.5.**  
**IREG List of International Academic Awards in Engineering Sciences**  
**(E) ENERGY SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

Award Name & Website	Awarding Organization	Reputation Score
<b>Eni Award</b> <i>www.eni.com/eni-award/eng/home.shtml</i>	Eni S.p.a.(Italy)	<b>0.55</b>
<b>The Enrico Fermi Award</b> <i>www.iabse.org/IABSE/IABSE_Association/Awards</i>	U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Science	<b>0.53</b>
<b>The Global Energy Prize</b> <i>www.globalenergyprize.org/en/</i>	The Global Energy Non-Profit Partnership ( <i>Russia</i> )	<b>0.48</b>

**Note:** *The reputation score of an award is calculated as the average reputation score from surveys of awardees, with the Nobel Prizes having the highest reputation score of 1.*

**TABLE 5.6.**  
**IREG List of International Academic Awards in Engineering Sciences**  
**(F) ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

Award Name & Website	Awarding Organization	Reputation Score
<b>Tyler Prize for Environmental Achievement</b> <i>http://tylerprize.usc.edu/</i>	The University of Southern California ( <i>United States</i> )	<b>0.75</b>
<b>Volvo Environment Prize</b> <i>www.environment-prize.com</i>	The Volvo Environment Prize Foundation ( <i>Sweden</i> )	<b>0.72</b>
<b>Stockholm Water Prize</b> <i>www.sivi.org/prizes/stockholmwaterprize/</i>	Stockholm International Water Institute ( <i>Sweden</i> )	<b>0.69</b>
<b>BBVA Foundation Frontiers of Knowledge Award in Ecology and Conservation Biology</b> <i>www.fbbva.es/TLFU/tlfu/ing/microsites/premios/fronteras/bases/index.jsp</i>	BBVA Foundation ( <i>Spain</i> )	<b>0.61</b>
<b>BBVA Foundation Frontiers of Knowledge Award in Climate Change</b> <i>www.fbbva.es/TLFU/tlfu/ing/microsites/premios/fronteras/bases/index.jsp</i>	BBVA Foundation ( <i>Spain</i> )	<b>0.59</b>
<b>Heineken Prize for Environmental Sciences</b> <i>www.knaw.nl/en/awards/prijzen/heinekenprijzen</i>	The Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences	<b>0.55</b>

**Note:** The reputation score of an award is calculated as the average reputation score from surveys of awardees, with the Nobel Prizes having the highest reputation score of 1.

**TABLE 5.7.**  
**IREG List of International Academic Awards in Engineering Sciences**  
**(G) MATERIALS SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

Award Name & Website	Awarding Organization	Reputation Score
<b>Von Hippel Award</b> <a href="http://www.mrs.org/vonhippel">www.mrs.org/vonhippel</a>	Materials Research Society, MRS (United States)	<b>0.68</b>
<b>MRS Medal Award</b> <a href="http://www.mrs.org/medal">www.mrs.org/medal</a>	Materials Research Society	<b>0.61</b>
<b>David Turnbull Lectureship</b> <a href="http://www.mrs.org/turnbull">www.mrs.org/turnbull</a>	Materials Research Society	<b>0.53</b>

**Note:** The reputation score of an award is calculated as the average reputation score from surveys of awardees, with the Nobel Prizes having the highest reputation score of 1.

**TABLE 5.8.**  
**IREG List of International Academic Awards in Engineering Sciences**  
**(H) MECHANICAL ENGINEERING**

Award Name & Website	Awarding Organization	Reputation Score
<b>ASME Medal</b> <a href="http://www.asme.org/about-asme/get-involved/honors-awards/achievement-awards/asme-medal">www.asme.org/about-asme/get-involved/honors-awards/achievement-awards/asme-medal</a>	American Society of Mechanical Engineers, ASME	<b>0.59</b>
<b>Timoshenko Medal</b> <a href="http://www.asme.org/about-asme/get-involved/honors-awards/achievement-awards/timoshenko-medal">www.asme.org/about-asme/get-involved/honors-awards/achievement-awards/timoshenko-medal</a>	American Society of Mechanical Engineers, ASME	<b>0.59</b>
<b>Benjamin Franklin Medal in Mechanical Engineering</b> <a href="http://www.fi.edu/benjamin-franklin-medals-nominations">www.fi.edu/benjamin-franklin-medals-nominations</a>	Franklin Institute (United States)	<b>0.50</b>

**Note:** The reputation score of an award is calculated as the average reputation score from surveys of awardees, with the Nobel Prizes having the highest reputation score of 1.



TABLE 6.1.

## IREG List of International Academic Awards in Social Sciences and Humanities (A) ECONOMICS

Award Name & Website	Awarding Organization	Reputation Score
<b>The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel</b> <a href="http://www.nobelprize.org">www.nobelprize.org</a>	The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences	<b>1.00</b>
<b>The Erwin Plein Nemmers Prize in Economics</b> <a href="http://www.nemmers.northwestern.edu/economics.html">www.nemmers.northwestern.edu/economics.html</a>	Northwestern University (United States)	<b>0.52</b>
<b>The Deutsche Bank Prize in Financial Economics</b> <a href="http://www.ifk-cfs.de/dbprize.html">www.ifk-cfs.de/dbprize.html</a>	Center for Financial Studies and Goethe University Frankfurt	<b>0.48</b>
<b>Yrjö Jahnsson Award</b> <a href="http://www.eeassoc.org/index.php?page=25">www.eeassoc.org/index.php?page=25</a>	European Economic Association	<b>0.48</b>
<b>BBVA Foundation Frontiers of Knowledge Award in Economics, Finance and Management</b> <a href="http://www.fbbva.es/TLFU/tfu/ing/microsites/premios/fronteras/bases/index.jsp">www.fbbva.es/TLFU/tfu/ing/microsites/premios/fronteras/bases/index.jsp</a>	BBVA Foundation	<b>0.44</b>

**Note:** *The reputation score of an award is calculated as the average reputation score from surveys of awardees, with the Nobel Prizes having the highest reputation score of 1.*

TABLE 6.2.

## IREG List of International Academic Awards in Social Sciences and Humanities (B) LAW

Award Name & Website	Awarding Organization	Reputation Score
<b>The Stockholm Prize in Criminology</b> <a href="http://www.su.se/english/about/prizes-awards/the-stockholm-prize-in-criminology/about-the-prize/about-the-prize-1.95235">www.su.se/english/about/prizes-awards/the-stockholm-prize-in-criminology/about-the-prize/about-the-prize-1.95235</a>	Stockholm University (Sweden)	<b>0.75</b>
<b>Edwin H. Sutherland Award</b> <a href="http://www.asc41.com/awards/awardWinners.html#ehsa">www.asc41.com/awards/awardWinners.html#ehsa</a>	American Society of Criminology	<b>0.68</b>
<b>European Criminology Award</b> <a href="http://www.esc-eurocrim.org/news040211a.shtml">www.esc-eurocrim.org/news040211a.shtml</a>	European Society of Criminology	<b>0.63</b>
<b>August Vollmer Award</b> <a href="http://www.asc41.com/awards/awardWinners.html#ava">www.asc41.com/awards/awardWinners.html#ava</a>	American Society of Criminology	<b>0.50</b>

**Note:** The reputation score of an award is calculated as the average reputation score from surveys of awardees, with the Nobel Prizes having the highest reputation score of 1.

TABLE 6.3.

### IREG List of International Academic Awards in Social Sciences and Humanities (C) POLITICAL SCIENCE

Award Name & Website	Awarding Organization	Reputation Score
<b>The Johan Skytte Prize in Political Science</b> <a href="http://skytteprize.statsvet.uu.se">http://skytteprize.statsvet.uu.se</a>	Johan Skytte Foundation at Uppsala University (Sweden)	<b>0.61</b>
<b>The Stein Rokkan Prize for Comparative Social Science Research</b> <a href="http://www.worldsocialscience.org/activities/scientific-prizes/stein-rokkan">www.worldsocialscience.org/activities/scientific-prizes/stein-rokkan</a>	International Social Science Council, the University of Bergen and the European Consortium for Political Research	<b>0.54</b>
<b>Karl Deutsch Award of International Political Science Association</b> <a href="http://www.ipsa.org/awards/karl-deutsch">www.ipsa.org/awards/karl-deutsch</a>	International Political Science Association	<b>0.48</b>
<b>ECPR Lifetime Achievement Award</b> <a href="http://www.ecpr.eu/prizes/PrizeDetails.aspx?PrizeID=8">www.ecpr.eu/prizes/PrizeDetails.aspx?PrizeID=8</a>	European Consortium for Political Research, ECPR	<b>0.47</b>

**Note:** The reputation score of an award is calculated as the average reputation score from surveys of awardees, with the Nobel Prizes having the highest reputation score of 1.

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## ■ IREG Guidelines for Stakeholders of Academic Rankings

The Guidelines are intended to give users of rankings a trustworthy tool and provide recommendations for interpretation, use and application of rankings by interested parties such as students, parents, universities, media, employers and policy makers.

## ■ IREG Inventory of National Rankings

National university rankings play increasing role as a barometer of quality of higher education institutions. The purpose of the Inventory is to collect and make available information on the current state and scope of this important group of rankings.

## ■ IREG List of International Academic Awards

Awards serve as a significant driving force for scientific advances and competition. The IREG List is a catalogue of academic awards with highest international prestige and significance.

## ■ IREG Ranking Audit

IREG Ranking Audit, conducted by independent experts, verifies if a ranking is done professionally, has transparent methodology and responds to the needs of stakeholders: students, higher education institutions, employers and policy makers.



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