

Internationalization of Higher Education in Japan

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MEXT

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,
CULTURE, SPORTS,
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY-JAPAN

Outline

I. Overview of Higher Education System in Japan

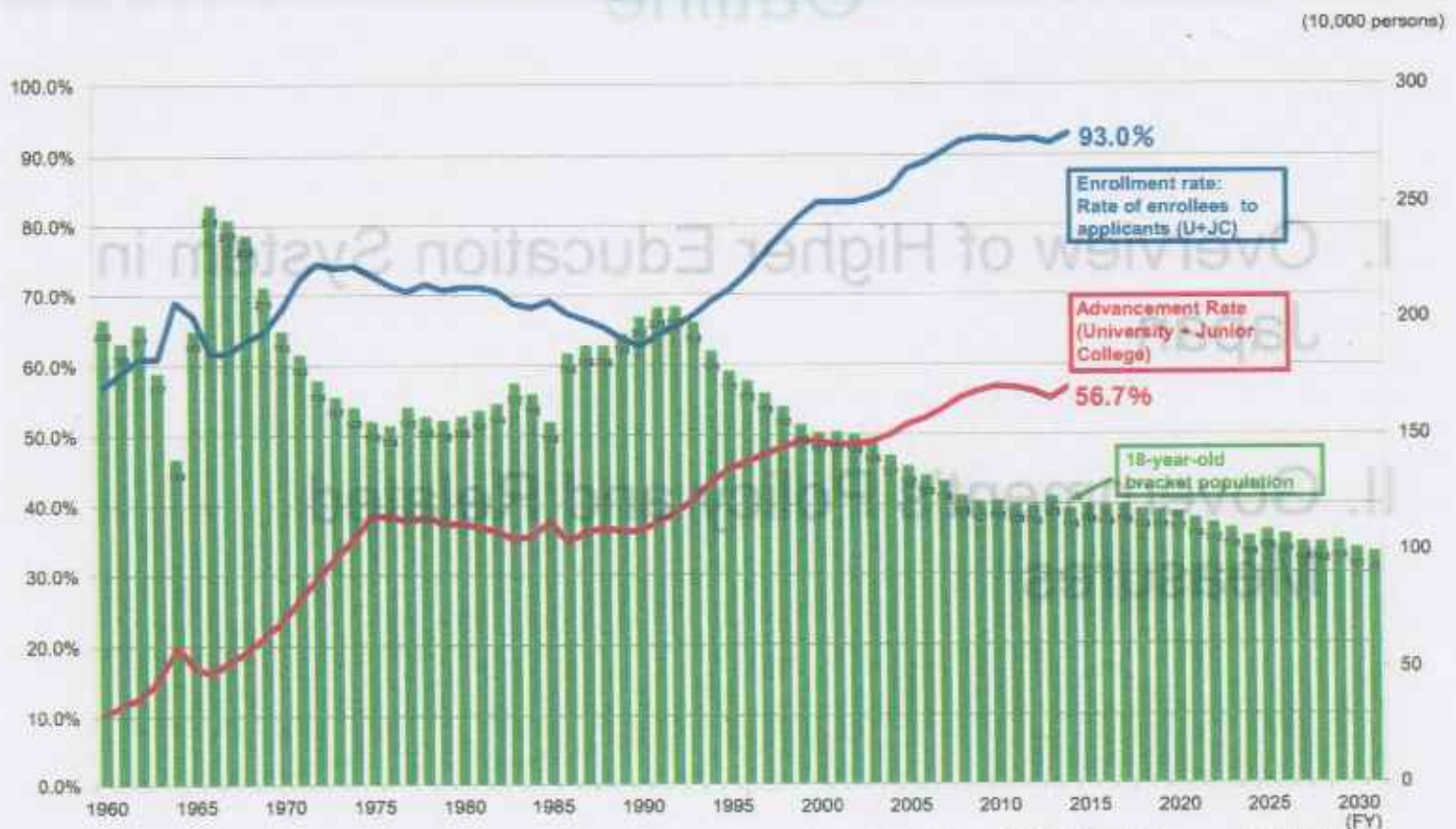
II. Government's Policy and Related Measures

I. Overview of Higher Education System in Japan



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The Population of 18-Year-Olds and College Advancement Rate in Japan



Source: School Basic Survey FY2014 (Preliminary results), MEXT Population Projections for Japan (January 2012), NIPSSR

Number of HEIs and Students

○ Number of HEIs

(As of May 1, 2014)

Category	Total	Universities		Junior colleges	Colleges of technology	Professional Training Colleges (with specialized courses)
		Universities	Those with Graduate Schools			
Total	1,190	781	623	352	57	2,812
National	137	86	86	0	51	10
Public	113	92	77	18	3	192
Private	940	603	460	334	3	2,610

○ Number of students

(As of May 1, 2014)

Category	Total	Graduate schools	Universities (Undergraduate)		Junior colleges (Regular course)	Colleges of Technology (Fourth and fifth years)	Correspondence education
			Universities (Undergraduate)	Universities (Undergraduate)			
Total	3,147,509	251,012	2,552,051	131,325	20,783	192,338	
National	616,306	150,336	447,339	0	18,631		
Public	153,514	16,071	128,878	7,124	1,441		
Private	2,377,689	84,605	1,975,834	124,201	711	192,338	

Source: School Basic Survey FY2014 (Preliminary results) excluding "major course," "special course" and "other courses" students.)

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Types of Qualifications

1. Academic degrees and standard periods

Institution	Qualification Type	Study Periods
Junior college	Associate degree	2 or 3 years
University	Bachelor's	4 years
Graduate school	Master's (Academic / Professional)	2 years
	Doctoral	5 years

2. Qualifications of Post-Secondary Non-University Education and standard study periods

Institution	Qualification Type	Study Periods
College of technology	Associate	5 years
Professional Training College	Diploma	2 or 3 years
	Advanced Diploma	4 years

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(As of May 1, 2014)

Number of HEIs

Professional Training Colleges (with designated courses)	College of Technology	Junior colleges	Universities		Total	Category
			Those with Graduate Schools	Those without Graduate Schools		
5,812	27	382	623	781	1,180	Total
10	21	0	86	68	137	National
192	3	18	77	92	113	Public
5,810						Private

II. Government's Policy and Related Measures

(As of May 1, 2014)

Number of students

Professional Training Colleges (with designated courses)	College of Technology (with 100-year anniversary)	Junior colleges (100-year anniversary)	Universities (100-year anniversary)		Total	Category
			Graduate schools	Without graduate schools		
102,930	20,188	197,258	2,552,081	2,121,012	2,147,209	Total
	18,631	0	447,339	190,226	618,308	National
	1,441	7,124	129,978	12,271	128,814	Public
185,225	717	124,201	1,974,764	24,508	2,277,688	Private

Special Basic Survey FY2014 (Preliminary results) including "first course," "special course," and "other courses" students



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Overview of Government Policy and Initiatives in Japan

1. Acceptance of international students

●(2008) "300,000 International Students Plan" (MEXT, MOFA, etc.)

⇒1) (2009~) "Global 30" project

2. Promotion of regional student mobility as government initiatives

⇒2) "Re-Inventing Japan Project (CAMPUS Asia, etc.)"

3. Growing needs for global human resources

●(2011) "Council on Promotion of Human Resource for Globalization Development"

⇒3) (2012~) "Go Global Japan (GGJ)" project

4. Further promotion of internationalization of universities and student exchanges

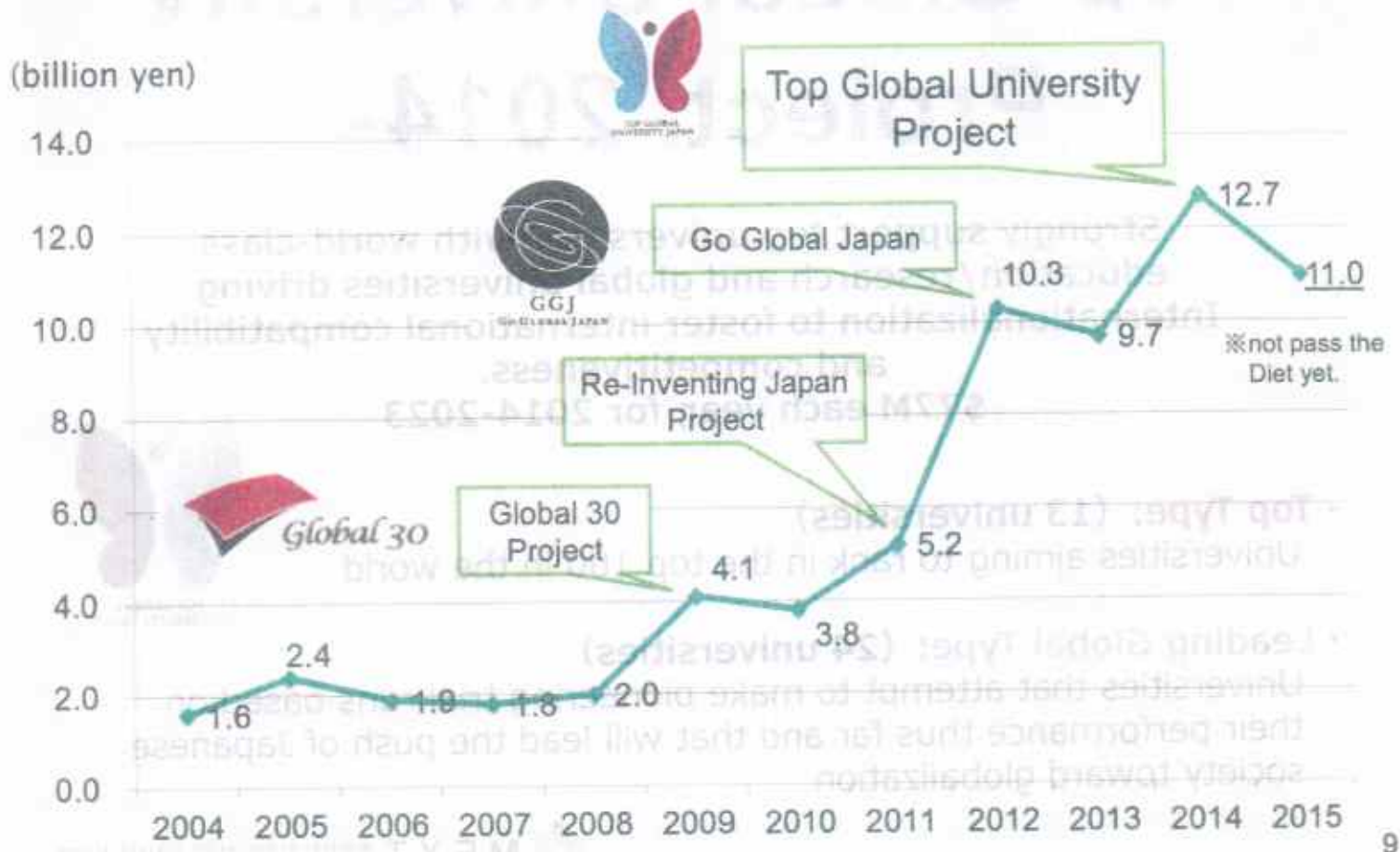
●(2013) "Council for the implementation of Education Rebuilding (Third Proposal)", "Japan Revitalization Strategy" and "Strategy on Accepting Foreign Students to gain from the advancements of other countries"

→e.g. • 10 Japanese universities among world top 100

• Double the number of Japanese students studying abroad by 2020

⇒4) (2014~) "Top Global University Project"

Support for Internationalization of Japanese Universities



MEXT's Subsidy Programs for Internationalization of HEIs

(FY2015 Draft Budget)

1) Top Global University Project

Enhancing International Competitiveness of Japanese Universities
¥7.7 billion for 37 projects



2) Go Global Japan

Internationalizing University Environment for Study Abroad
¥1.0 billion for 42 projects



Promotion of Student Exchanges

Outbound
¥9.2 billion

Inbound
¥28.3 billion

3) Re-Inventing Japan Project

Internationalization of Educational & Collaborative Programs

U.S.A. and EU

Collaborative Programs
¥500 million for 12 projects

CAMPUS Asia

Trilateral partnership with China and Korea
¥400 million for 10 projects

ASEAN

Collaborative Programs
¥600 million for 17 projects

ICI-ECP, AIMS

Student Exchange under G to G Collaboration
¥200 million for 12 projects

Russia, India etc.

Collaborative Programs
¥300 million for 9 projects

Latin America & the Caribbean, Turkey

NEW Collaborative Programs
¥400 million for Approx. 8 projects

Global 30 Project



13 HEIs
2009-2013

Top Global University Project, 2014-

Strongly support top universities with world-class education/research and global universities driving Internationalization to foster international compatibility and competitiveness.
\$77M each year, for 2014-2023

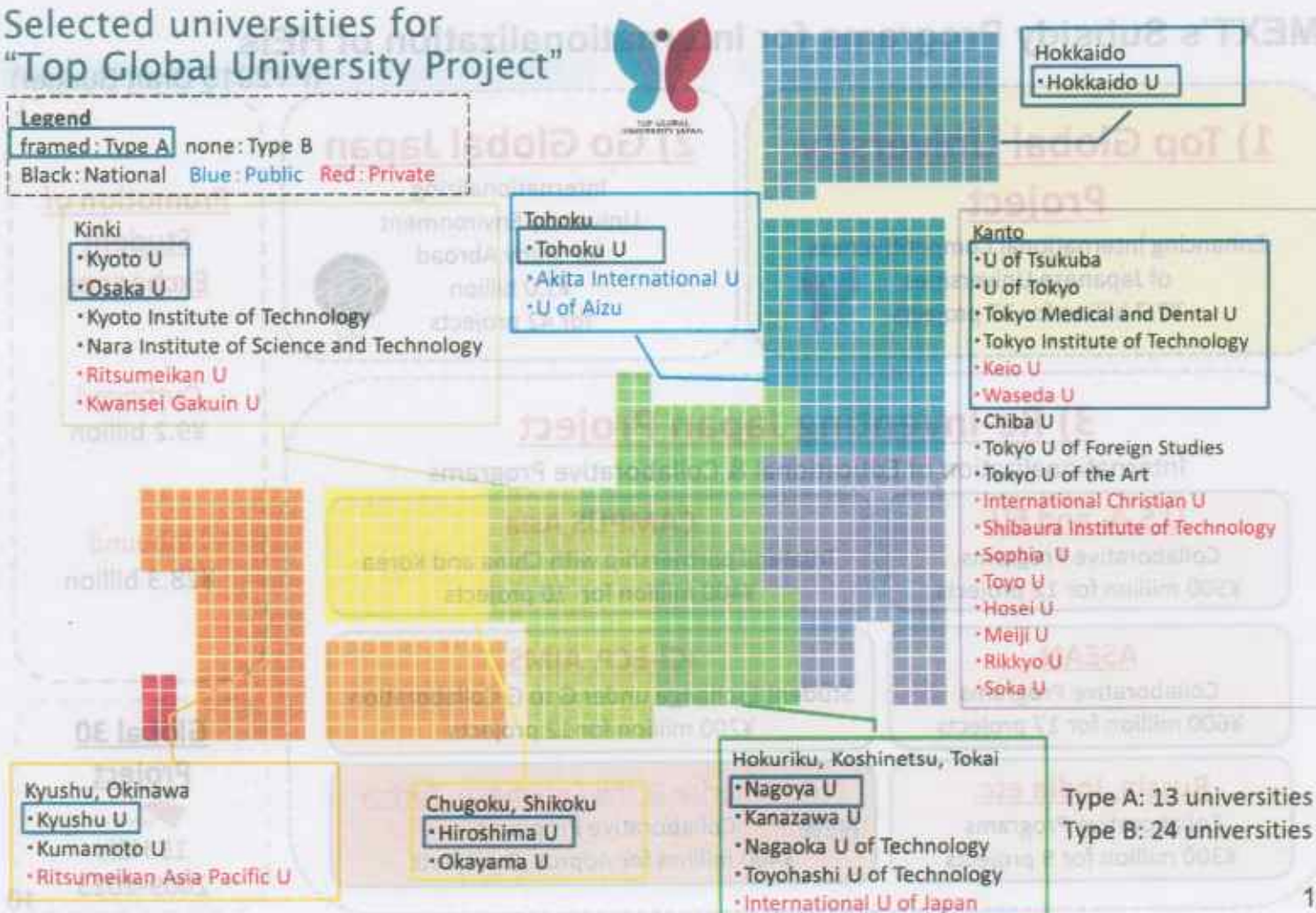


- **Top Type: (13 universities)**
Universities aiming to rank in the top 100 in the world
- **Leading Global Type: (24 universities)**
Universities that attempt to make pioneering trial runs based on their performance thus far and that will lead the push of Japanese society toward globalization

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Selected universities for "Top Global University Project"

Legend
 framed: Type A none: Type B
 Black: National Blue: Public Red: Private



Type A: 13 universities
 Type B: 24 universities



1. Internationalization

1. Percentage of international full-time faculty staff and full-time faculty staff who have received their degrees at a foreign university

27.6% → 47.1%

2. Percentage of international students

6.5% → 13.1%

3. Percentage of Japanese students who have experienced study abroad (credit earning)

3.3% → 13.8%

4. Percentage of Japanese students studying abroad under inter-university agreements

2.6% → 8.4%

5. Percentage of classes conducted in foreign languages

7.8% → 21.9%

6. Percentage of students enrolled in degree programs in foreign languages

4.0% → 9.6%

7. Percentage of students who meet foreign language standards

14.6% → 48.9%

8. Percentage of syllabus translated in English

12.7% → 69.3%

9. Percentage of Japanese students who stay in international dormitories

2.1% → 4.2%

2. Governance

1. Percentage of annual salary system

17.0% → 36.0%

2. Percentage of tenure-track system

7.2% → 16.1%

3. Upgrading of administrative staff (percentage of administrative staff who meet foreign language standard)

8.6% → 27.6%

10. Flexible academic calendar

21.6% → 86.5%

3. Educational Reform

1. Percentage of course numbering

9.2% → 100%

2. Percentage of use of external test such as TOEFL in entrance examination

7.6% → 34.4%

3. Percentage of classes where evaluation by students is conducted

46.7% → 82.3%

The 37 universities have 630 thousand people (550 thousand students and 80 thousands faculty staff) in total

→ Approximately 20% of all students (2.82 million) and faculty staff (400 thousand) in Japanese universities

2) Go Global Japan (2012~)

Goal

- Overcome Japanese "inward tendency"
- Nurture global talent
- Internationalize university education

- Type A (University-wide) 11 universities
- Type B (Faculty/school-specific) 31 universities

> Grants

- 5 years
- Competitive basis

> Requirements

- Set targets: Practical English test score (e.g. TOEFL)
Number of students studying abroad
- Offer special programs (intensive language training, study abroad)
- Engage in faculty & staff development, recruit foreign professors



> Number of students studying abroad (from proposals):

Program Type	# Selected Universities	# Study Abroad (2012)	# Study Abroad (2016)
A (university-wide)	11	4,500	10,300
B (faculty-specific)	31	3,300	5,700
Total	42	7,800	16,000

3) Re-Inventing Japan (2011-)

- ✓ Inter-university educational programs with overseas institutions.
- ✓ Mutual credit recognition and academic performance evaluation within common framework.

2011 ← 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 →

CAMPUS Asia [FY 2015 Draft Budget : ¥ 400 million]

10 programs (Inbound 1,300/Outbound 1,351)

North America and EU [FY 2015 Draft Budget : ¥ 500 million]

12 programs (Inbound 1,700/Outbound 2,730)

ASEAN [FY 2015 Draft Budget : ¥ 600 million]

17 programs (Inbound 3,010/Outbound 3,720)

AIMS [FY 2015 Draft Budget : ¥ 200 million]

7 programs (Inbound 716/Outbound 797)

ICI-ECP (EU) [FY 2015 Draft Budget : ¥ 14 million]

5 programs (Inbound 40/Outbound 43)

Russia and India [FY 2015 Draft Budget : ¥ 300 million]

9 programs (Inbound 991/Outbound 1,051)

Latin America & the Caribbean, Turkey

[FY 2015 Draft Budget : ¥ 400 million]
Approx. 8 programs to be selected



*the numbers of students are expected results for each project period

Working Group on Mobility of Higher Education and Ensuring Quality Assurance of Higher Education among ASEAN+3 Countries

Holding the Working Group (2013 – 2017) to promote student exchanges with the quality assurance of higher education in ASEAN+3 countries

Proposed by Japan at the 1st ASEAN+3 Education Ministers Meeting on July 2012 in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Objective 1: Develop “Student Exchange Guidelines” among the ASEAN+3 countries



* Japan' proposal of the two objectives was agreed as the future direction at the 1st Working Group

Objective 2: Set up an “ASEAN+3 Quality Assurance (QA) Expert Meeting”



Organizer: Japan
Co-Organizer: China, Republic of Korea

