Globalization of Higher Education in Japan:

(Made by Office for International Planning
Higher Education Bureau)

10th of March, 2014
Hideshi SEMBA, Mission of Japan to the EU

Outline:

I. Overview of Higher Education System in Japan

II. Student Mobility in Japan

III. Government Policy & Initiatives
Globalization of Higher Education in Japan

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Types of Academic Degrees

1. Academic degrees and standard periods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Degree Type</th>
<th>Standard Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Junior college</td>
<td>Associate</td>
<td>2 or 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>Bachelor</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University (Graduate school)</td>
<td>Master (Academic / Professional)</td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Doctor</td>
<td>5 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Non-academic degrees and standard periods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Degree Type</th>
<th>Standard Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>College of technology</td>
<td>Associate</td>
<td>5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Training College</td>
<td>Diploma</td>
<td>2 or 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Advanced Diploma</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Number of Universities and Students
(As of May 1, 2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>Those on with Graduate Schools</th>
<th>Junior colleges</th>
<th>Colleges of technology</th>
<th>Specialized training colleges (with specialized courses)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,198</td>
<td>782</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>2,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>949</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,609</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of students
(As of May 1, 2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Graduate schools</th>
<th>Subtotal</th>
<th>Universities (Undergraduate)</th>
<th>Junior colleges (Regular course)</th>
<th>Higher technical colleges (Fourth and fifth years)</th>
<th>Correspondence education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,176,987</td>
<td>263,289</td>
<td>2,720,134</td>
<td>2,560,909</td>
<td>137,282</td>
<td>21,943</td>
<td>193,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>623,296</td>
<td>154,768</td>
<td>468,528</td>
<td>448,810</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19,718</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>151,657</td>
<td>16,276</td>
<td>135,381</td>
<td>126,300</td>
<td>7,587</td>
<td>1,494</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>2,402,034</td>
<td>92,245</td>
<td>2,116,225</td>
<td>1,985,799</td>
<td>129,695</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>193,564</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: School Basic Survey FY2013 (Preliminary results) excluding "major course," "special course," and "other courses" students.

The Population of 18 Year–Old Age and College Advancement Rate in Japan

Enrollment rate: Rate of enrollee to applicants (U+JC)

Advancement Rate 2
(University + Junior College)

18-year-old bracket population

Reference: School Basic Survey FY2009
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International Students in Japan

Source: MEXT, JASSO
**Japanese Students studying abroad under the Student Exchange Agreements**

![Graph showing the number of Japanese students studying abroad](image)

Source: OECD「Education at a Glance」, IIE 「OPEN DOORS」

**Inter-university Exchange Agreements**

- The number of inter-university exchange agreements is steadily increasing.

![Graph showing the number of inter-university exchange agreements between Japan and foreign countries](image)

**Top 5 partner countries/regions (FY2011)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of agreements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>3,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>2,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>2,158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>880</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: "Reform of University Education," MEXT
Globalization of Higher Education in Japan

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MEXT Policy for Internationalization of H.E.

1) Top Global University Project
   Enhancement of Japanese Universities’ International Competitiveness
   ¥7.7 billion for 30 projects

2) Go Global Japan
   Internationalization & Outbound
   ¥2.2 billion for 42 projects

3) Re-Inventing Japan Project
   Internationalization of Educational & Collaborative Programs

   CAMPUS Asia
   Trilateral partnership with China and Korea
   ¥800 million for 16 projects

   U.S.A. and EU
   Collaborative Programs
   ¥600 million for 12 projects

   ASEAN
   Collaborative Programs
   ¥700 million for 17 projects

   ICI-ECP AIMS
   Student Exchange under G to G Collaboration
   ¥300 million for 13 projects

   Russia, India etc.
   Collaborative Programs
   ¥300 million for 6 projects

Promotion of Student Exchanges

Outbound ¥8.6 billion

Inbound ¥26.9 billion
Expanding Support for Internationalization of Japanese Universities

Government Scholarship for Study Abroad
Top Global University Project

**AIM**
- Introduce fully mobilizing systems and budget
- Achieve structural change to form global universities and open up a new scenery of higher education in the world
- Stimulate cooperation with world top universities
- Foster innovative approaches for global competitiveness

**Target** (7.7 billion, 10 consecutive years)
- **Top Type** (10 universities)
  - Universities for world rankings top 100
- **Leading-Global Type** (20 universities)
  - Universities to lead internationalization

**Example of system reforms**
- Joint Degree
- Overseas expansion etc...

**Common conditions**
- Improving ratio of foreign faculty members and students
- Increasing lectures in English
- Thorough disclosure etc...

2) Go Global Japan (2012~)

**Goal**
- Overcome "inward tendency"
- Nurture global talent
- Internationalize university education

**Grants**
- 5 years
- 1~2 million yen for each year/university
- Competitive basis

**Requirements**
- Set targets: TOEFL score
- 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):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Type</th>
<th># Selected Universities</th>
<th># Study Abroad (2012)</th>
<th># Study Abroad (2016)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A (university-wide)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>10,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B (faculty-specific)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>3,300</td>
<td>5,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>7,800</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3) Re-Inventing Japan Project (2011~)

Project Summary
✓ Inter-university programs which conduct cooperative education with overseas institutions.
✓ Mutual credit recognition and academic performance evaluation implemented within common framework.

Types of Project

- **CAMPUS Asia**
  Triilateral partnership with China and Korea
  10 programs
  Inbound 1,030 students
  Outbound 1,145 students

- **ASEAN**
  Collaborative Programs
  17 programs
  Inbound 3,415 students
  Outbound 2,882 students

- **ICJ-ECP**
  Student Exchange under G to G Collaboration
  2 programs

- **U.S.A. and EU**
  Collaborative Programs
  12 programs
  Inbound 2,029 students
  Outbound 1,922 students

- **AIMS**
  Student Exchange under G to G Collaboration
  7 programs

- **Russia and India**
  Collaborative Programs
  *New in 2014

Global 30 Project (2009~2013)
- 13 top universities providing the highest level of research and education in the world
- Offering degree programs in English
  - Japanese proficiency is not required at the admission
  - More than 30 undergraduate programs
  - More than 120 graduate programs
- Take Entrance Examinations at Home Countries
  - International students can take admission test in their home countries.
- Support for International Students
  - International student-friendly environments
  - Considerate support for living and studying in Japan
    Assistance for academic matters, Career planning, Visas, Financial support, Housing etc.
Abe–Education

- Global human resources development: Important policy agenda item of Abe administration
  - Economic competitiveness
  - Revitalizing education
- Double students’ mobility by 2020
  - 300,000 inbound and 120,000 outbound
- Government-Industry-Academia joint efforts
- Strong universities
  - 10 Japanese universities among world top 100
Joint Press Statement of 21st Japan–EU Summit
(Tokyo, 19 November 2013)

48. Summit leaders noted with satisfaction that cooperation in people-to-people exchanges including through the 4th Japan-EU English Haiku contest, partnerships, mobility programmes and academic exchanges between institutions of higher education had brought mutual benefits, increased inter-cultural links and enhanced mutual understanding. They considered it was very important to maintain these initiatives and further strengthen bilateral relations in education and culture. In this connection, Japan decided to invite young European intellectuals and researchers to Japan in February or March 2014, and the EU welcomed Japan’s initiative. Exchanges at higher education levels could be increased through the Erasmus+ programme including through more double degree projects and joint mobility. In addition, the Marie Skłodowska-Curie programme will offer fellowships for young as well as experienced researchers from all over the world.