

## Results of the Fourth Follow-up Survey on

### “Further Promotion of Internationalization of Education at National Universities”

#### ○Survey outline

Target: 86 national universities (Response rate: 100%)  
 Timings: For Questions 1 - 3, as of November 1, 2016 (as a rule); for Questions 4 - 6, academic year 2016  
 Method: Questionnaires to national universities  
 Period: November 8 to December 19, 2016

#### (Reference: Number of students)

(Number)

	As of May 1, 2012	As of May 1, 2013	As of November 1, 2013	As of May 1, 2014	As of November 1, 2014	As of May 1, 2015	As of November 1, 2015
Undergraduate	450,266	448,183	433,700	454,076	452,307	452,529	<b>451,184</b>
Graduate	156,180	151,424	144,902	154,898	154,526	155,673	<b>155,354</b>
Total	606,446	599,607	578,602	608,974	606,833	608,202	<b>606,538</b>

	As of May 1, 2016	As of November 1, 2016
Undergraduate	<b>451,870</b>	<b>450,847</b>
Graduate	<b>157,442</b>	<b>157,972</b>
Total	<b>609,312</b>	<b>608,819</b>

(Source: JANU Survey)

## 1. International Students

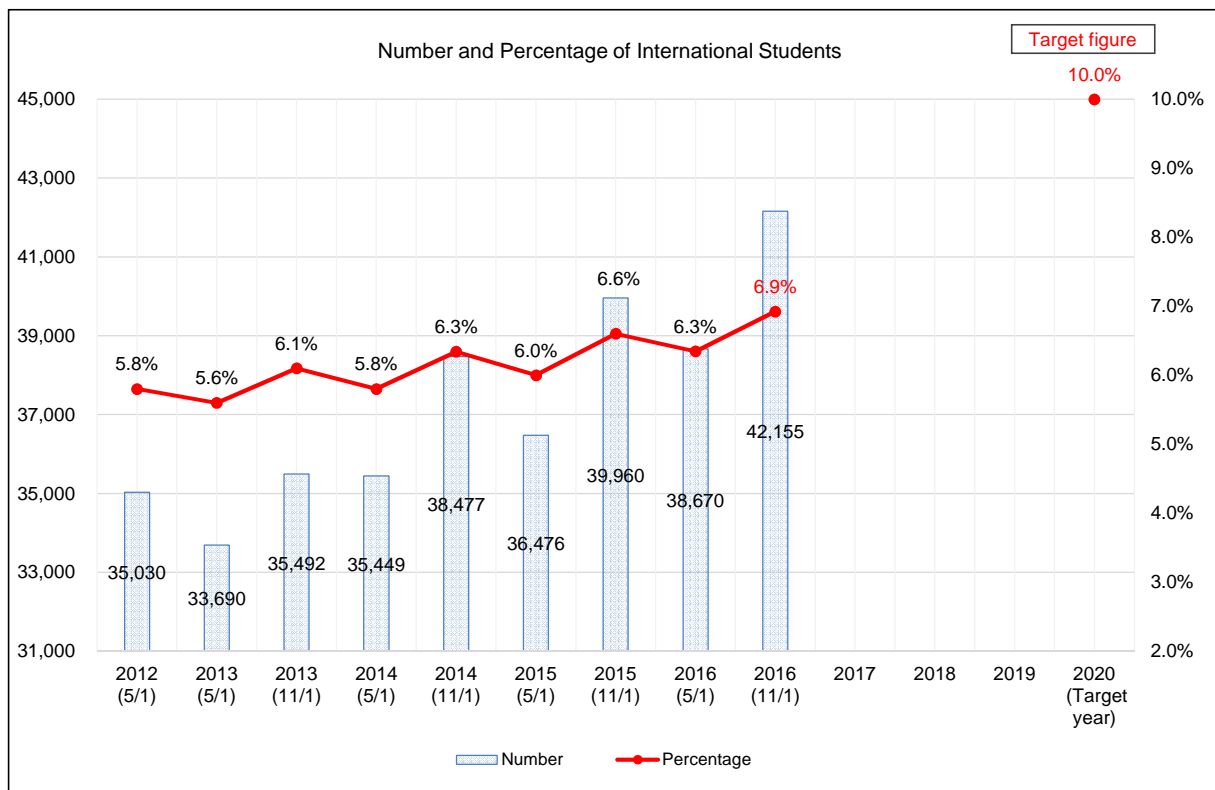
Target: Increase the percentage of international students accepted at the undergraduate and graduate levels combined to 10% by 2020.

### [1] Number of international students

	As of May 1, 2012	As of May 1, 2013	As of November 1, 2013	As of May 1, 2014	As of November 1, 2014	As of May 1, 2015	As of November 1, 2015	As of May 1, 2016	As of November 1, 2016	As compared to November 1, 2015
Undergraduate	9,881	9,525	10,302	10,941	12,180	11,020	12,213	11,514	12,543	Up by 330
	2.2 %	2.1 %	2.4 %	2.4 %	2.7 %	2.4 %	2.7 %	2.6 %	2.8 %	Up by 0.1 %
Graduate	25,149	24,165	25,190	24,508	26,297	25,456	27,747	27,156	29,612	Up by 1,865
	16.0 %	16.0 %	17.4 %	15.8 %	17.0 %	16.4 %	17.9 %	17.3 %	18.8 %	Up by 0.9 %
Total	35,030	33,690	35,492	35,449	38,477	36,476	39,960	38,670	42,155	Up by 2,195
	5.8 %	5.6 %	6.1 %	5.8 %	6.3 %	6.0 %	6.6 %	6.4 %	6.9 %	Up by 0.3 %

\* Figures in ( ) are the percentages of international students. The denominators represent the total number of students of each year.

\* Universities with numerical targets: 62/86 universities



## 2. Japanese Students Studying Abroad

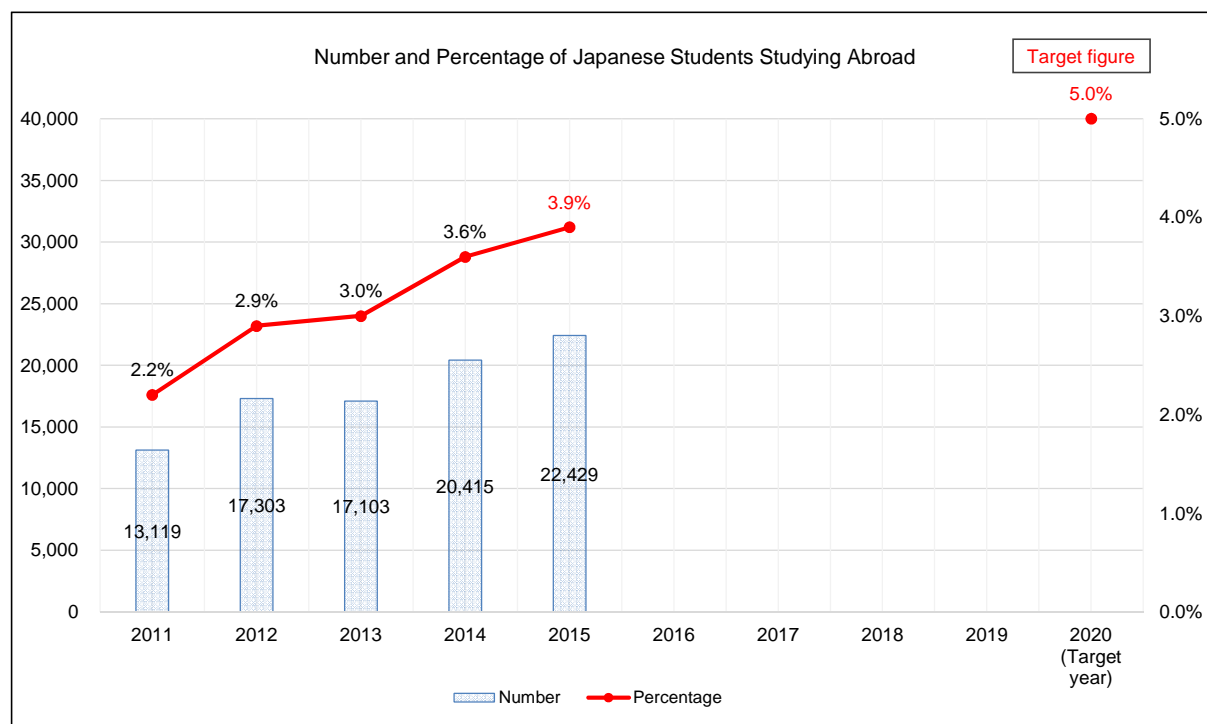
Target: Increase the percentage of Japanese students studying abroad at the undergraduate and graduate levels combined to 5% by 2020.

### [1] Number of Japanese students studying abroad

		Results in academic year 2011	Results in academic year 2012	Results in academic year 2013	Results in academic year 2014	Results in academic year 2015
Long-term (One year or longer)	Undergraduate	506	457	302	506	816
	Graduate	568	479	215	206	210
	Subtotal	1,074	936	517	712	1026
Short-term (Less than one year)	Undergraduate	7,844	9,935	11,223	13,626	14,651
	Graduate	4,201	6,432	5,363	6,077	6,752
	Subtotal	12,045	16,367	16,586	19,703	21,403
Total	Undergraduate	8,350 ( 1.9 % )	10,392 ( 2.3 % )	11,525 ( 2.6 % )	14,132 ( 3.2 % )	15,467 ( 3.5 % )
	Graduate	4,769 ( 3.0 % )	6,911 ( 4.4 % )	5,578 ( 4.4 % )	6,283 ( 4.8 % )	6,962 ( 5.3 % )
	Total	13,119 ( 2.2 % )	17,303 ( 2.9 % )	17,103 ( 3.0 % )	20,415 ( 3.6 % )	22,429 ( 3.9 % )

\* For academic years 2011--2012, the figures in parentheses ( ) represent the percentages of students studying abroad (not limited to Japanese students); and the denominators represent the total number of students as of May 1 of each year. For academic year 2013 and thereafter, figures in parentheses ( ) represent the number of students studying abroad (only Japanese students); and the denominators represent figures obtained by subtracting the number of international students from the total number of students as of May 1 of each year.

\* Universities with numerical targets: 66/86 universities



### 3. Foreign Faculty Members

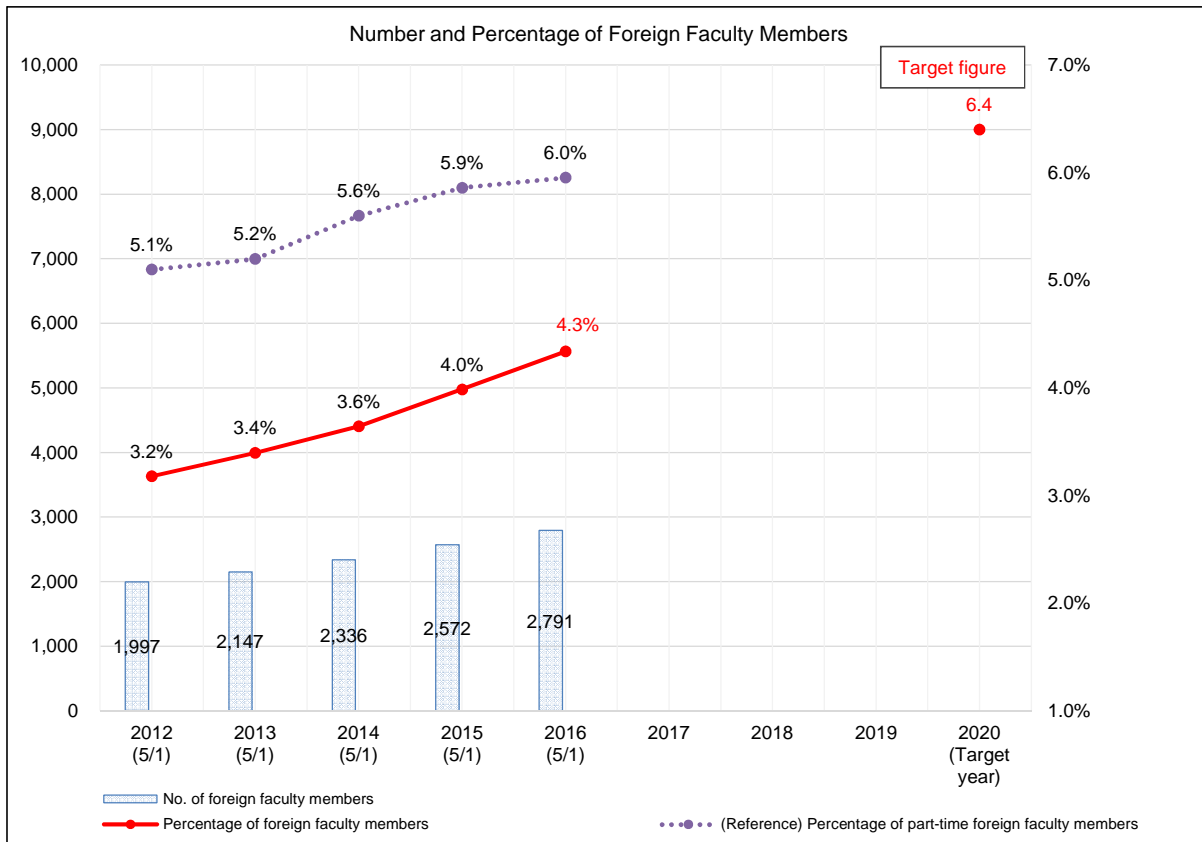
Target: Double the ratio of foreign faculty members by 2020.

#### Number of foreign faculty members

	Full-time faculty members				
	As of May 1, 2012	As of May 1, 2013	As of May 1, 2014	As of May 1, 2015	As of May 1, 2016
No. of foreign faculty members	1,997	2,147	2,336	2,572	2,791
No. of faculty members	62,825	63,218	64,114	64,515	64,318
Percentage of foreign faculty members	3.2%	3.4%	3.6%	4.0%	4.3%

	(Reference) Part-time faculty members				
	As of May 1, 2012	As of May 1, 2013	As of May 1, 2014	As of May 1, 2015	As of May 1, 2016
No. of foreign faculty members	1,981	2,023	2,079	2,313	2,300
No. of faculty members	38,697	39,310	37,024	39,467	38,632
Percentage of foreign faculty members	5.1%	5.2%	5.6%	5.9%	6.0%

\* Universities with numerical targets: 31/86 universities



#### 4. Courses Taught in English

Target: Double the number of courses taught in English both at the undergraduate and the graduate levels by 2020.

##### (1) Number of courses taught in English

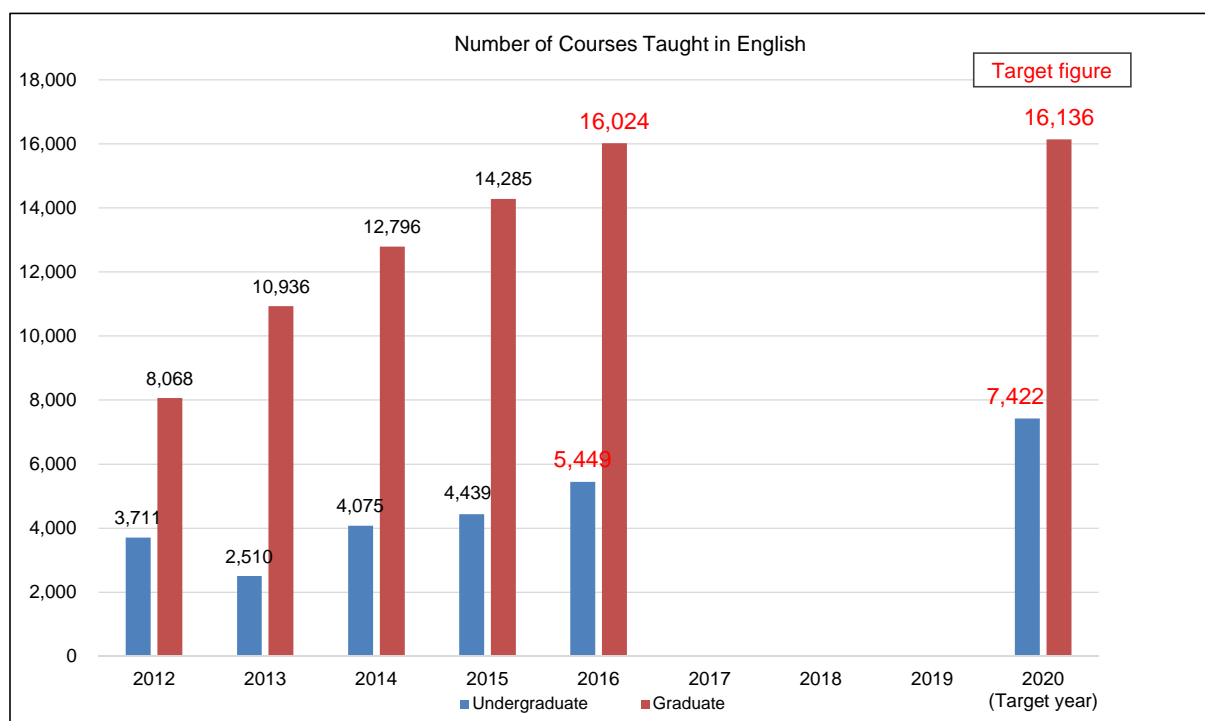
\* Figures for academic year 2012 include some language-teaching courses.

###### [1] Undergraduate

Academic year 2012	Academic year 2013	Academic year 2014	Academic year 2015	Academic year 2016
3,711 courses	2,510 courses	4,075 courses	4,439 courses	5,449 courses

###### [2] Graduate

Academic year 2012	Academic year 2013	Academic year 2014	Academic year 2015	Academic year 2016
8,068 courses	10,936 courses	12,796 courses	14,285 courses	16,024 courses



##### (2) Number of universities offering courses taught in English

Undergraduate: 66/82 universities (80.5%) (Up by 5 universities or 6.1% from the previous survey)  
 Graduate: 71/86 universities (82.6%) (Up by 1 university or 1.2% from the previous survey)

## Setting Numerical Targets

Target: Double the number of universities that set numerical targets related to internationalization by 2020.

### (1) Number of universities with numerical targets

#### [1] Numerical targets related to the number of international students

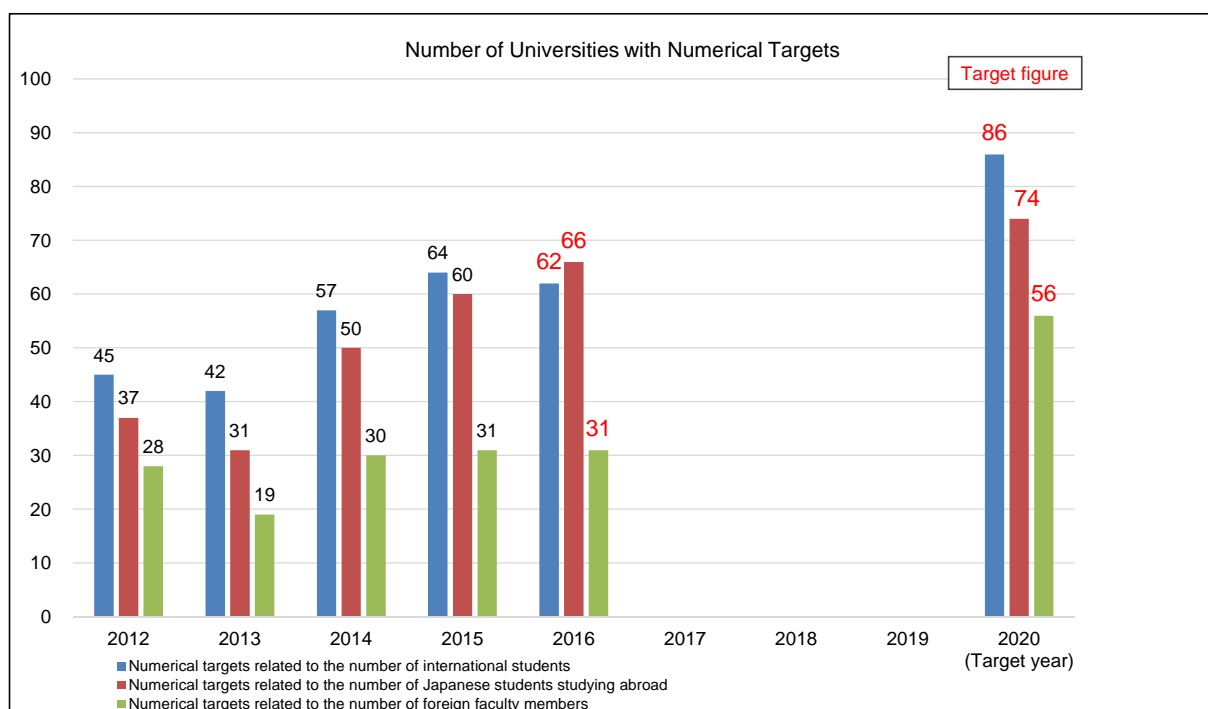
Academic year 2012	Academic year 2013	Academic year 2014	Academic year 2015	Academic year 2016
45 universities	42 universities	57 universities	64 universities	62 universities

#### [2] Numerical targets related to the number of Japanese students studying abroad

Academic year 2012	Academic year 2013	Academic year 2014	Academic year 2015	Academic year 2016
37 universities	31 universities	50 universities	60 universities	66 universities

#### [3] Numerical targets related to the number of foreign faculty members

Academic year 2012	Academic year 2013	Academic year 2014	Academic year 2015	Academic year 2016
28 universities	19 universities	30 universities	31 universities	31 universities



## 5. Other

### (1) Courses etc. that allow students to obtain an academic degrees by attending only classes taught in English

#### [1] Availability of courses, etc. that enroll only international students

Undergraduate:	Available	5 /82 universities	( 6.1 % )	(Up by 2 universities or 2.4% from the previous survey)	↑
Graduate:	Available	36 /86 universities	( 41.9 % )	(Up by 4 universities or 4.7% from the previous survey)	↑

#### [2] Availability of courses, etc. for which enrollment is not limited to international students

Undergraduate:	Available	10 /82 universities	( 12.2 % )	(Up by 3 universities or 3.7% from the previous survey)	↑
Graduate:	Available	47 /86 universities	( 54.7 % )	(Down by 1 university or 1.2% from the previous survey)	↓

### (2) Availability of special programs, etc. designed for international students

#### [1] Availability of programs, etc. that last less than one month

Undergraduate:	Available	47 /82 universities	( 57.3 % )	(Up by 8 universities or 9.7% from the previous survey)	↑
(Major language used ... Japanese: 23 universities; English: 40 universities)					
Graduate:	Available	33 /86 universities	( 38.4 % )	(Same results as the previous survey)	→
(Major language used ... Japanese: 11 universities; English: 31 universities)					

#### [2] Availability of programs, etc. that last for one month or longer and less than six months

Undergraduate:	Available	41 /82 universities	( 50.0 % )	(Same results as the previous survey)	→
(Major language used ... Japanese: 28 universities; English: 30 universities)					
Graduate:	Available	33 /86 universities	( 38.4 % )	(Down by 2 universities or 2.3% from the previous survey)	↓
(Major language used ... Japanese: 19 universities; English: 30 universities)					

#### [3] Availability of programs, etc. that last for six months or longer

Undergraduate:	Available	52 /82 universities	( 63.4 % )	(Up by 1 universities or 1.2% from the previous survey)	↑
(Major language used ... Japanese: 44 universities; English: 33 universities)					
Graduate:	Available	45 /86 universities	( 52.3 % )	(Up by 2 universities or 2.3% from the previous survey)	↑
(Major language used ... Japanese: 29 universities; English: 37 universities)					

#### (Reference) Availability of short-term study–abroad programs, etc. calling for applicants from all over the world

Undergraduate:	Available	18 universities /82 universities	( 22.0 % )	(Up by 5 universities or 6.1% from the previous survey)	↑
Graduate:	Available	13 universities /86 universities	( 15.1 % )	(Same results as the previous survey)	→

\* Programs calling for applicants from all over the world through its website, etc., rather than programs that accept only applicants from partner universities or the universities with which your university has had a history of exchange, or applicants who are part of the international networks of faculty members

### (3) Introduction of a system to admit students at times other than April

Undergraduate:	Introduced	18 universities	( 22.0 % )	(Up by 4 universities or 4.9% from the previous survey)	↑
	To be introduced	4 universities	( 4.9 % )	(Up by 2 universities or 2.4% from the previous survey)	↑
	Not introduced	60 universities /82 universities	( 73.2 % )	(Down by 6 universities or 7.3% from the previous survey)	↓
Graduate:	Introduced	76 universities	( 88.4 % )	(Up by 1 university or 1.2% from the previous survey)	↑
	To be introduced	1 university	( 1.2 % )	(Down by 1 university or 1.2% from the previous survey)	↓
	Not introduced	9 universities /86 universities	( 10.5 % )	(Same results as the previous survey)	→

#### (4)-[1] Introduction of a quarter system (including partial introduction)

Undergraduate:	Introduced	17 universities	( 20.7 % )	(Up by 10 universities or 12.2 % from the previous survey)	↑
	To be introduced	15 universities	( 18.3 % )	(Down by 12 universities or 14.6% from the previous survey)	↓
	Not introduced	50 universities /82 universities	( 61.0 % )	(Up by 2 university or 2.4%)	↑
Graduate:	Introduced	27 universities	( 31.4 % )	(Up by 7 universities or 8.1% from the previous survey)	↑
	To be introduced	11 universities	( 12.8 % )	(Down by 6 universities or 7.0% from the previous survey)	↓
	Not introduced	48 universities /86 universities	( 55.8 % )	(Down by 1 universities or 1.2% from the previous survey)	↓

#### (4)-[2] Introduction of a flexible academic calendar (including partial introduction)

[New questionnaire item added from this academic year]

Undergraduate:	Introduced	13 universities	( 15.9 % )	
	To be introduced	6 universities	( 7.3 % )	
	Not introduced	63 universities /82 universities	( 76.8 % )	
Graduate:	Introduced	16 universities	( 18.6 % )	
	To be introduced	2 universities	( 2.3 % )	
	Not introduced	68 universities /86 universities	( 79.1 % )	

#### (5) Introduction of double degree programs (including partial introduction)

Undergraduate:	Introduced	8 universities	( 9.8 % )	(Same results as the previous survey) →	
	To be introduced	6 universities	( 7.3 % )	(Up by 2 universities or 2.4% from the previous survey)	↑
	Not introduced	68 universities /82 universities	( 82.9 % )	(Down by 2 universities or 2.4% from the previous survey)	↓
Graduate:	Introduced	50 universities	( 58.1 % )	(Up by 2 universities or 2.3% from the previous survey)	↑
	To be introduced	4 universities	( 4.7 % )	(Down by 1 university or 1.2% from the previous survey)	↓
	Not introduced	32 universities /86 universities	( 37.2 % )	(Down by 1 university or 1.2% from the previous survey)	↓

#### (6) Introduction of joint degree programs (including partial introduction)

Undergraduate:	Introduced	0	( 0.0 % )	(Same results as the previous survey) →	
	To be introduced	6 universities	( 7.3 % )	(Same results as the previous survey) →	
	Not introduced	76 universities /82 universities	( 92.7 % )	(Same results as the previous survey) →	
Graduate:	Introduced	2 universities	( 2.3 % )	(Same results as the previous survey)	
	To be introduced	19 universities	( 22.1 % )	(Up by 1 university or 1.2% from the previous survey)	↑
	Not introduced	65 universities /86 universities	( 75.6 % )	(Down by 1 university or 1.2% from the previous survey)	↓

#### (7) Introduction of a selection system for International Baccalaureate holders

Introduced	10 universities	( 11.6 % )	(Up by 5 universities or 5.5% from the previous survey)	↑
To be introduced	9 universities	( 10.5 % )	(Down by 2 universities or 2.9% from the previous survey)	↓
Not introduced	67 universities	( 77.9 % )	(Up by 1 university or 2.6% from the previous survey)	↑

#### (8)-[1] Availability of dormitories for international students (Dormitories owned by your university)

[New questionnaire item added from this academic year]

Available:	79 universities	( 91.9 % )	No. of available dormitories	( 18,236 )
To be made available:	0	( 0.0 % )		
Not available:	7 universities /86 universities	( 8.1 % )		

#### (8)-[2] Availability of dormitories for international students (Dormitories rented by your university through corporate contracts with private companies etc.)

[New questionnaire item added from this academic year]

Available:	21 universities	( 24.4 % )	No. of available dormitories	( 1,497 )
To be made available:	1 universities	( 1.2 % )	No. of dormitories to be made available:	( 50 )
Not available:	64 universities /86 universities	( 74.4 % )		



**(8)-[3] Availability of dormitories for international students (Allocation of dormitories owned by municipalities, etc. for use by universities)**

[New questionnaire item added from this academic year]

Available:	16 universities	( 18.6 % )	No. of available dormitories	( 297 )
To be made available:	0	( 0.0 % )		
Not available:	70 universities /86 universities	( 81.4 % )		

**(9)-[1] Introduction of your university's own scholarship programs (Scholarship programs for international students)**

[New questionnaire item added from this academic year]

Available:	62 universities	( 72.1 % )
To be made available:	2	( 2.3 % )
Not available:	22 universities /86 universities	( 25.6 % )

**(9)-[2] Introduction of your university's own scholarship programs (Scholarship programs for Japanese students studying abroad)**

[New questionnaire item added from this academic year]

Introduced	67 universities	( 77.9 % )
To be introduced	2	( 2.3 % )
Not introduced	17 universities /86 universities	( 19.8 % )

**(10) Implementation of transfer of credits that students earned at overseas universities they attended**

[New questionnaire item added from this academic year]

Available:	80 universities	( 93.0 % )
To be made available:	1	( 1.2 % )
Not available:	5 universities /86 universities	( 5.8 % )

## 6. Free description (Matters concerning the internationalization of education)

(Main comments)

### [Challenges being encountered]

- Each university needs the internationalization approach and methodology that suit its situation and character.
- To encourage more Japanese students to study abroad, universities need to think about what precautionary measures and responses they should take and what kind of safety management instruction they should give to their students in the event of such incidents as terrorist attacks overseas.
- Office procedures for using study-abroad support systems and scholarship systems provided by the national government, etc. are becoming increasingly complex.
- Matters relating to an increase in international students
  - Secure dormitories for international students, particularly those for short-term international students.
  - Expand scholarships and other means of economic assistance to international students.
  - Lack of information concerning the education systems of other countries.  
(Differences from the Japanese education system in terms of the number of years of schooling, grade calculation criteria, the academic calendar, etc.)
- Matters relating to Japanese students studying abroad
  - Expand scholarships and other means of economic assistance to Japanese students studying abroad.
  - Improve their foreign language proficiency.
  - Develop an electronic system through which one can track information of Japanese students studying abroad on a real-time basis.
- Matters relating to universities' organizations correspond to internationalization
  - Shortage of faculty members and administrative staff who can deliver in an international setting.
  - Improve English proficiency of faculty members and administrative staff, and ensure that departments other than those related to international relations understand and build a consensus on the university's internationalization targets.
- Classes, programs, etc. taught in English
  - Increase the number of courses taught in English.
  - Differences in the level of understanding of class lessons arise from the differences in students' language proficiency.  
(Differences among Japanese students and differences between Japanese students and international students)
  - Differences in the credit system between Japan and other countries make it difficult to transfer and grant credits.
  - Introduction of joint degree programs. (Difficult to introduce new programs for such reasons as an increase of the number of credits students are required to earn)

### [Matters that need information exchange with other universities]

- With respect to safety control, specific examples of crisis management systems and coping strategies in the event of crises.
- Good practices concerning the admission of international students and the expansion of Japanese students studying abroad.
- Improvement of Japanese students' foreign language proficiency.
- How to treat international students in relation to an enrollment capacity.

- How each university conducts selection and based on what admission requirements.
- Operation of dormitories for international students.
- Implementation of a credit transfer system; quality assurance of courses taught in English.
- Development of double degree and joint degree programs. (systems to ensure degrees, legal procedures, curricula and international understanding, etc.)

**[What your university expects of the national government, etc.]**

- Expand support for building and renovating dormitories for international students, and expand facility improvement budgets for developing dormitories for international students.
- Improve scholarship programs to expand more Japanese students study abroad and admitting more international students.
- Improve the operation of scholarship programs by such means as allowing universities to manage all scholarships across the board, adopting multi-year study-abroad support programs, and accelerating the process of adopting such programs.
- Increase the number of government-sponsored international students.
- Clearly state that international students are NOT counted in the enrollment capacity, so that universities can admit a greater number of excellent international students.  
(especially to their undergraduate programs)
- Calculate the “average enrollment capacity excess” in a flexible manner so as not to hinder the admission of international students.
- Develop and publish crisis management handbooks and manuals for use during overseas travel (designed particularly for universities and students).
- Secure the budgets necessary for universities’ steady internationalization and promoting the global human resource development .