Trends in International Higher Education and the Role of Japan

Noriko SUZUKI
Deputy Director, Office for International Planning
Higher Education Bureau
July 1, 2016
Outline

Policy towards Trends in International Higher Education

- Measures taken for Internationalization of Higher Education Institutions in Japan

- Efforts for growth of Asian Network of Higher Education
Even with the current mitigation commitments and pledges fully implemented, there is roughly a 20 percent likelihood of exceeding 4°C by 2100.
Internationalization of Higher Education Institutions in Japan
Overview of Government Policy and Initiatives in Japan

1. Plan for acceptance of international students
   (1983) “100,000 International Students Plan”
   (2008) “300,000 International Students Plan”

2. Promotion of internationalization of universities
   (2009~2013) “Global 30” project
   (2014~) “Top Global University Project”

3. Promotion of regional student mobility as government initiatives
   (2011~) “Re-Inventing Japan Project (CAMPUS Asia, etc.)”

4. Growing needs for global human resources
   (2012~) “Go Global Japan (GGJ)” project
Strongly support top universities with world-class education/research and global universities driving internationalization.

- **Top Type**: 13 universities
  Universities aiming to rank in the top 100 in the world

- **Global Traction 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

FY2016 Budget ¥ 7,023 million

- Improving the ratio of foreign faculty and students
- Increasing lectures in English
- etc.
Selected universities for “Top Global University Project”

**Legend**
- Framed: Top Type
- Black: National
- Blue: Public
- Red: Private

**Kansai**
- Kyushu U
- Osaka U
- Kyoto Institute of Technology
- Nara Institute of Science and Technology
- Ritsumeikan U
- Kwansei Gakuin U

**Tohoku**
- Tohoku U
  - Akita International U
  - U of Aizu

**Kanto**
- U of Tsukuba
- U of Tokyo
- Tokyo Medical and Dental U
- Tokyo Institute of Technology
- Keio U
- Waseda U
- Chiba U
- Tokyo U of Foreign Studies
- Tokyo U of the Art
- International Christian U
- Shibaura Institute of Technology
- Sophia U
- Toyo U
- Hosei U
- Meiji U
- Rikkyo U
- Soka U

**Hokkaido**
- Hokkaido U

**Chugoku, Shikoku**
- Nagoya U
- Kanazawa U
- Nagaoka U of Technology
- Toyohashi U of Technology
- International U of Japan

**Hokuriku, Koshinetsu, Tokai**
- Kyushu U
- Kumamoto U
- Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific U
- Hiroshima U
- Okayama U

**Kansai**
- Kyoto U
- Osaka U
- Kyoto Institute of Technology
- Nara Institute of Science and Technology
- Ritsumeikan U
- Kwansei Gakuin U

**Tohoku**
- Tohoku U
  - Akita International U
  - U of Aizu

**Kanto**
- U of Tsukuba
- U of Tokyo
- Tokyo Medical and Dental U
- Tokyo Institute of Technology
- Keio U
- Waseda U
- Chiba U
- Tokyo U of Foreign Studies
- Tokyo U of the Art
- International Christian U
- Shibaura Institute of Technology
- Sophia U
- Toyo U
- Hosei U
- Meiji U
- Rikkyo U
- Soka U

**Hokkaido**
- Hokkaido U

**Chugoku, Shikoku**
- Nagoya U
- Kanazawa U
- Nagaoka U of Technology
- Toyohashi U of Technology
- International U of Japan

- Top Type: 13 universities
- Global Traction Type: 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
   - Present: 27.6%
   - Goal: 47.1%

2. Percentage of international students
   - Present: 6.5%
   - Goal: 13.1%

3. Percentage of Japanese students who have experienced study abroad (credit earning)
   - Present: 3.3%
   - Goal: 13.8%

4. Percentage of Japanese students studying abroad under inter-university agreements
   - Present: 2.6%
   - Goal: 8.4%

5. Percentage of classes conducted in foreign languages
   - Present: 7.8%
   - Goal: 21.9%

6. Percentage of students enrolled in degree programs in foreign languages
   - Present: 14.6%
   - Goal: 48.9%

7. Percentage of students who meet foreign language standards
   - Present: 12.7%
   - Goal: 69.3%

8. Percentage of syllabus translated in English
   - Present: 8.6%
   - Goal: 27.6%

9. Percentage of Japanese students who stay in international dormitories
   - Present: 2.1%
   - Goal: 4.2%

10. Flexible academic calendar
    - Present: 21.6%
    - Goal: 86.5%

2. Governance

1. Percentage of annual salary system
   - Present: 4.0%
   - Goal: 9.6%

2. Percentage of tenure track system
   - Present: 7.2%
   - Goal: 16.1%

3. Upgrading of administrative staff (percentage of administrative staff who meet foreign language standard)
   - Present: 9.2%
   - Goal: 100%

3. Educational Reform

1. Percentage of course numbering
   - Present: 9.2%
   - Goal: 100%

2. Percentage of use of external test such as TOEFL in entrance examination
   - Present: 7.6%
   - Goal: 34.4%

3. Percentage of classes where evaluation by students is conducted
   - Present: 46.7%
   - Goal: 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
**Overview of Top Global University Project (examples of efforts)**

**Tohoku University (Top-type)**

**“To be evaluated as one of the top 30 universities”**

Establishing leading international joint graduate school programs through close collaboration with top-tier overseas universities in fields such as spintronics that the universities is strong in and has prioritized for expansion. Aim: to become one of the top 30 universities in the world.

**Toyohashi University of Technology**

**“Nurturing global technology architects”**

Established “Course for Nurturing Global Technology Architects” that combines undergraduate and graduate schools and offers bilingual English and Japanese Classes; offers lectures at the overseas base in Malaysia, and mid- and long-term overseas internships, etc. Established new “Technology and Research Creative Boarding House,” where Japanese and overseas students can live together. University is promoting globalization of entire campus.

**Akita International University**

**“24-hour liberal arts education, English Village”**

All classes conducted in English, one-year study abroad requirement, over 50% of faculty foreigners, first-year students all live on campus, etc. Introduced “Theme Houses” centered on themes such as Japanese Culture and Arts, Media, etc., where students can discuss these topics and receive “24-hour liberal arts education.” Also created an “English Village,” where primary and secondary students in Akita Prefecture can “learn English in English” from AIU students. AIU faculty also hold “teachers seminars,” where local English teachers can learn methods for teaching English.

**Kumamoto University**

**“Offering Global Learning to the Community”**

Established “Global Education College” offering liberal arts courses in English with the aim of enhancing Japanese language and culture education. In order to strengthen regional ties by providing global learning opportunities to the community, the university is offering programs promoting collaboration with junior and senior high schools and professional Schools.

**Rikkyo University**

**“Acquiring cross-cutting knowledge through minor in global education”**

All undergraduate students have a “minor in global education” in diverse themes that do fit into specific academic disciplines. Progressive approaches are taken for expanding students’ awareness, such as curriculum reform so that students can gain cross-cutting knowledge in addition to specialized knowledge, the introduction of a Global Consciousness Index, etc. Rikkyo is aiming to see within 10 years that all of its students have experience overseas and over 2,000 overseas students are registered.
Efforts for growth of Asian Network of Higher Education
Guiding Principle of G7 Education Ministers
Internationalization of Education

9. Encourage young people to learn from one another.

i. Work together for more open interaction among institutions, students, teachers, and researchers and promote continual exchange and cooperation among the different higher education networks (including the European Higher Education Area, the Asian Higher Education Community, etc.)

ii. Encourage more universities, students, researchers and staff to participate in international education programs.
What is the role of Japan in the Asian Higher Education Community?
Re-inventing Japan Project

Aims

With the scale of student exchanges growing ever larger globally, Japan is realizing education of high quality and international acceptance and enhancing the capability of Japanese universities to globalize their education in order to strategically promote quality-assured collaboration and student exchanges with universities in countries and regions important for Japan.

Overview

MEXT is supporting universities that are developing and conducting educational exchange programs that transcend the differences in the systems of higher education in each region and permit the mutual recognition of credits, grade management, the conferral of degrees, and so on. These quality-assured programs are serving to increase the numbers of Japanese students studying abroad and of overseas students coming to Japan to study.

Examples

- Development of model university exchange programs
- Creation of common quality assurance frameworks that transcend differences in higher education systems
- Mutual recognition of credits, common grade management
- Visualization of learning results and educational contents

Results

1. Increase in numbers of exchange students between Japanese and overseas partner universities.
2. Strengthening of Japanese universities’ globalization capabilities with development and implementation of educational programs with overseas partner universities.

FY2016 budget: 1.6 billion yen
(FY 2015 budget: 2.4 billion yen)
Re-Inventing Japan (2011–)

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


**ASEAN** [FY 2016 Budget : ¥374 million]
- 14 programs (Inbound 3,531/Outbound 2,848)

**AIMS** [FY 2016 Budget : ¥169 million]
- 7 programs (Inbound 785/Outbound 722)

**ICI–ECP (EU)** [FY 2016 Budget : ¥11 million]
- 5 programs (Inbound 41/Outbound 45)

**Russia and India** [FY 2016 Budget : ¥220 million]
- 9 programs (Inbound 1,100/Outbound 1,017)

**Latin America & the Caribbean, Turkey** [FY 2016 Budget : ¥344 million]
- 8 programs (Inbound 1,282/Outbound 1,139)

**Asia** [FY 2016 Budget : ¥880 million]
- Approx. 16 programs to be selected

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

Copyright (C) 2016 Noriko Suzuki All rights reserved.
Provide basic framework for student exchanges

ASEAN+3 Guidelines on Student Exchanges and Mobility

Guidelines on Student Exchanges
ASEAN Plus Three Guidelines on Student Exchanges and Mobility

1. VISION
The ASEAN Plus Three countries aspire to achieve mutual understanding, peace and development in the region through the greater promotion of student exchanges and balanced mobility for future generations.

2. OBJECTIVE
The ASEAN Plus Three Guidelines on Student Exchanges and Mobility (hereafter "the Guidelines") are intended to provide a basic framework for student exchanges and mobility with quality assurance and to promote the development of higher education in each of the ASEAN Plus Three countries. The Guidelines are a reference for relevant programmes to promote student exchanges and balanced mobility in the ASEAN Plus Three countries (hereafter "programmes"). Each country is encouraged to explore possible ways of support to promote the utilization of the Guidelines for the programmes.

3. PARTICIPATION
Each country should make the Guidelines known to the universities and other related institutions in its country. When an ASEAN Plus Three country participates in the student exchanges framework under the Guidelines, a “focal point” within the government and/or other entity designated by the government should be appointed in each country. When a university or other higher education institutions participate in the student exchange framework under the Guidelines, the focal point should endorse the institution.
Both the government (and/or other entity designated by the government) and the participating institutions in the country are encouraged to comply with all the terms of the Guidelines.

4. STUDENT EXCHANGES AND MOBILITY
The following items should be taken into consideration when making and managing programmes in the ASEAN Plus Three countries.

4.1 LENGTH OF STUDY AND PROGRAMMES TYPES
The length of student exchange study and programme types under the Guidelines are classified into the following categories:

4.1.1 Length of Study
(a) shorter than three months
(b) three months to less than six months
(c) six months to twelve months
(d) longer than twelve months

4.1.2 Programme Types
(a) degree awarding
(b) credit awarding
(c) others

4.2 STUDENT LEVEL
Graduate or undergraduate levels.

4.3 LANGUAGES
The preferred medium of instruction is English, but other languages are not excluded.

4.4 ACADEMIC FIELDS
The academic fields should be decided by the partner institutions in accordance with their willingness and in consideration of their own situation and agreements. The fields are not limited, but for the sake of convenience, are classified into the following categories:
(a) Education
(b) Humanities, arts
(c) Health and welfare
(d) Social sciences, business and law
(e) Service
(f) Engineering, manufacturing and construction
(g) Life sciences
(h) Physical sciences
(i) Mathematics and statistics
(j) Computing
Global Sophistication of issues → Increasing international mobility in higher education

- Setting of rules for ensuring quality of international universities (UNESCO global treaties/regional treaties)
- Setting of rules for academic mobility (ASEAN + 3 Guidelines)
- Greater attention to and impact of international university rankings

Japan Aging society/declining birthrate → Improving individual capabilities

- 300,000 exchange students plan
- Japan Revival Strategy (10 Japanese universities in top 100)

Internationalization of universities
Efforts for growth of Asian Network of Higher Education
Thank you for your attention!