The Future of Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation and Student Mobility

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at Marina Bay Sands

Tomohiko Hikichi
Director for External Relations and Coordination
Student Exchange Department
Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO)
AGENDA

Japanese national strategies and approaches towards the regional cooperation:

1. Goals: what Japan is aiming for in the mid- and long-term perspective
2. Tools: what Japan deems appropriate for achieving the aims
3. How national higher education policies influence internationalization strategies of universities through
   1) special programs,
   2) scholarships for international students,
   3) grants for collaborative project, etc.

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1. Goals:

What is Japan aiming for in the mid- and long-term perspective?

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Long-term Goals:

1. Internationalization of Japanese Higher Educational Institutions

2. Fostering Global human resources ... high-quality labor force

(Japanese students studied abroad + international students)

Background

- Fewer children and aging population ... Labor shortage
- Globalized economy and society ... Global human resources

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18-year-old population estimate

Source: JASSO

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Mid-term Goals:

“300,000 International Students Plan”

By 2020

300,000 inbound students
and
120,000 outbound students

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Student Mobility (Inbound)

267,042

Europe (incl. NIS) 8,669 (3.2%)
North America 3,182 (1.2%)
Asia 249,242 (93.3%)
Central & South America 1,426 (0.5%)
Africa 2,230 (0.8%)
Middle East 1,533 (0.6%)
Pacific Ocean countries 756 (0.3%)

Source: JASSO

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Student Mobility (Inbound)

- **International students (Total)**
  - 2018: 267,042
  - 2017: 239,287
  - 2016: 188,384

- **Higher educational institutions**
  - Universities
  - Junior colleges
  - Colleges of technology
  - Special training colleges
  - 2018: 152,062
  - 2017: 139,185
  - 2016: 135,519

- **Japanese language institutes**
  - 2018: 78,658
  - 2017: 68,165
  - 2016: 56,317

Source: JASSO

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## Student Mobility (Inbound)

### International Students in Japan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>No. of Students 2017 (2016)</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>(%)</th>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>No. of Students 2017 (2016)</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>107,260 (98,483)</td>
<td>8,777</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>5,495 (4,630)</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>61,671 (53,807)</td>
<td>7,864</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>4,816 (3,851)</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>25.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>21,500 (19,471)</td>
<td>2,029</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>3,985 (3,842)</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>15,740 (15,457)</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>2,945 (2,734)</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>8,947 (8,330)</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>28,076 (17,861)</td>
<td>3,370</td>
<td>57.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>6,607 (3,976)</td>
<td>2,631</td>
<td>66.2</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>267,042 (239,287)</td>
<td>27,755</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: JASSO

www.apaie2018.org
Student Mobility (Outbound)

Source: JASSO
Student Mobility (Outbound)

Source: MEXT, JASSO

www.apaie2018.org
# Student Mobility (Outbound)

## Japanese Students Studying Abroad

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>20,159 (18,676)</td>
<td>1,483</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>4,271 (3,183)</td>
<td>1,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>9,472 (8,080)</td>
<td>1,347</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>4,237 (3,487)</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>8,875 (8,189)</td>
<td>686</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>3,212 (2,692)</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>6,457 (4,657)</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2,882 (2,822)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>5,782 (6,281)</td>
<td>△499</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>25,467 (21,317)</td>
<td>4,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>5,782 (5,072)</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>96,641 (84,456)</td>
<td>12,185</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: JASSO
2. **Tools:**
What tools does Japan deem appropriate for achieving the aims?

3. **How national higher education policies influence internationalization strategies of universities through**
   1) special programs,
   2) scholarships for int’l students,
   3) grants for collaborative projects, etc.?
MEXT *Policies* and *Initiatives*

2008  **300,000 International Students Plan (-2020)**
2009  Global 30 (-2013)
2011  Inter-University Exchange Project (2011-)
2012  Go Global Japan (-2016)
2013-17 **Japan Revitalization Strategy**
       (Inbound 300,000, Outbound 12,000)
2014  Top Global University Project
       TOBITATE! (Leap for Tomorrow) Study Abroad Initiative
2015  Joint Degree Scheme
       Coordinator for Study in Japan
2017  International Student Employment Promotion
2018  Study in Japan Global Network Project
Global 30 (2009-2013)

Aims:
To internationalize Japanese universities by receiving superior international faculties and students

- 13 top core universities with the highest levels of research and education
  1) Degree Programs in English (30 undergrad./120 grad.)
  2) Entrance Examinations in Home Countries
  3) Support for International Students
     • International student-friendly environments
     • Comprehensive support for living and studying in Japan

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Inter-University Exchange Project (2011～)

Aims:
1. To promote quality-assured collaboration and student exchanges
2. To realize high quality and internationally recognized education
3. To enhance the internationalization of Japanese universities and strengthen the cooperation with their partner universities

Results:
1. Increase in numbers of exchange students between Japanese and overseas partner universities.
2. Strengthening of mutual understanding and cooperation through the development and implementation of educational programs with overseas partner universities.
3. Reinforcement of government commitments made through high-level diplomacy, etc.
Inter-University Exchange Project (2011~)

- **CAMPUS Asia**: 10 programs (*Inbound 1,509/Outbound 1,367*)
- **North America and EU**: 12 programs (1,737/3,133)
- **ASEAN**: 14 programs (3,124/3,758)
- **AIMS**: 7 programs (562/540)
- **ICI–ECP (EU)**: 5 programs (101/83)
- **Russia and India**: 9 programs (1036/1091)
- **Latin America & the Caribbean, Turkey**: 8 programs (1240/1352)
- **Asia**: 25 programs (3231/3749)
- **COIL (USA)**: 10 programs

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

Source: MEXT
Go Global Japan (GGJ) (2012-2016)

Aim: To foster people capable of challenging global issues and playing active roles on the global stage

University-wide Type: 11 univ. to take the lead in advancing globalization
Faculty/school-specific Type: 31 univ. to take initiatives for campus-wide globalization

Targets:
1) Practical English test score (e.g. TOEFL)  
2) Number of students studying abroad  
3) Special programs (intensive language training, study abroad)  
4) Faculty & staff development, recruiting foreign professors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>7,090</td>
<td>8,015</td>
<td>9,221</td>
<td>10,547</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Top Global University Project (2014-2023)

**Aim:** To enhance the international compatibility and competitiveness of higher education in Japan

- **37 top global universities**
  - **Top Type:** 13 univ. to rank in the top 100 in the world
  - **Global Traction Type:** 24 univ. to lead the internationalization
- **10-year long special budget**

[www.apaie2018.org](http://www.apaie2018.org)
Top Global University Project

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

1. Internationalization
   1) Ratio of int’l full-time faculty staff and full-time faculty staff who have received their degrees at a foreign universities
   2) Ratio of international students
   3) Ratio of JPN students who studied abroad
   4) Ratio of JPN students studying abroad under inter-university agreements
   5) Ratio of classes conducted in foreign languages
   6) Ratio of students enrolled in degree programs in foreign languages
   7) Ratio of students who meet foreign language standards
   8) Ratio of syllabus translated in English
   9) Ratio of JPN students who stay in international dormitories
   10) Flexible academic calendar
Top Global University Project

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

2. Governance
   1) Ratio of annual salary system
   2) Ratio of tenure track system
   3) Upgrading administrative staff (ratio of administrative staff who meet foreign language standards)

3. Educational Reform
   1) Ratio of course numbering
   2) Ratio of use of external test in entrance examination (TOEFL, etc.)
   3) Ratio of classes with student evaluation
37 Top Global Universities

**Top Type**: 13 universities

**Global Traction Type**: 24 universities

**National Public Private**

- **Hokkaido**
  - Hokkaido

- **Tohoku**
  - Tohoku U
    - Akita Int’l 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 Tech
    - Sophia U
    - Toyo U
    - Hosei U
    - Meiji U
    - Rikkyo U
    - Soka U

- **Chubu**
  - Nagoya U
    - Kanazawa U
    - Nagaoka U of Technology
    - Toyohashi U of Technology
    - International U of Japan

- **Kyushu, Okinawa**
  - Kyushu U
    - Kumamoto U
    - Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific U

- **Chugoku, Shikoku**
  - Hiroshima U
    - Okayama U

- **Kinki**

- **Tohoku U**
  - Akita Int’l U
  - U of Aizu

- **Nagoya U**
  - Kanazawa U
  - Nagaoka U of Technology
  - Toyohashi U of Technology
  - International U of Japan

- **Source: MEXT**
International Student Employment Promotion (2017-2021)

Aims:
1. To encourage international students to stay and **work in Japan** after graduation  **(Raise employment rate: 35% to 50%)**
2. To **attract more international students** to Japan by introducing job opportunities in Japan

- **12 university-consortiums** with other universities, local governments and companies
  1) Japanese language education (Communication & Business Japanese)
  2) Career education (Japanese corporate culture, etc.)
  3) Internship

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Study in Japan Global Network Project (2018-2021)

- Expansion of the Study-in-Japan coordinator project started in 2015

- 6 offices (Africa, Brazil, India, Myanmar, + 2)
  1. Information and advising service
  2. Recruiting activities
  3. Follow-up and alumni activities
Scholarships for International Students

Inbound (2017)

(1) Japanese Government Scholarship: 9,166
(2) MEXT Honors Scholarships for Privately-Financed International Students: 9,156
(3) JASSO Student Exchange Support Program: 8,648 inbound

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Scholarships for Japanese Students

Outbound (2017)

(1) Short-term Study: JASSO Student Exchange Support Program: 22,221 outbound

(2) Long-term Study: 252 post-graduate, 45 undergraduate

(3) TOBITATE! Young Ambassador Program (Japan Public-Private Partnership Student Study Abroad Program)

608 University, 501 High School students
Thank you for your kind attention!