

Fostering Educational Exchange between the U.S. and Japan

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Outline

- Development of US-Japan student exchange in the past decades
- The sharp fall in recent years in the number of Japanese student outbound to the US
- The Japanese government main policy concerns
- Reinvigoration of US-Japan ties in higher education for the future

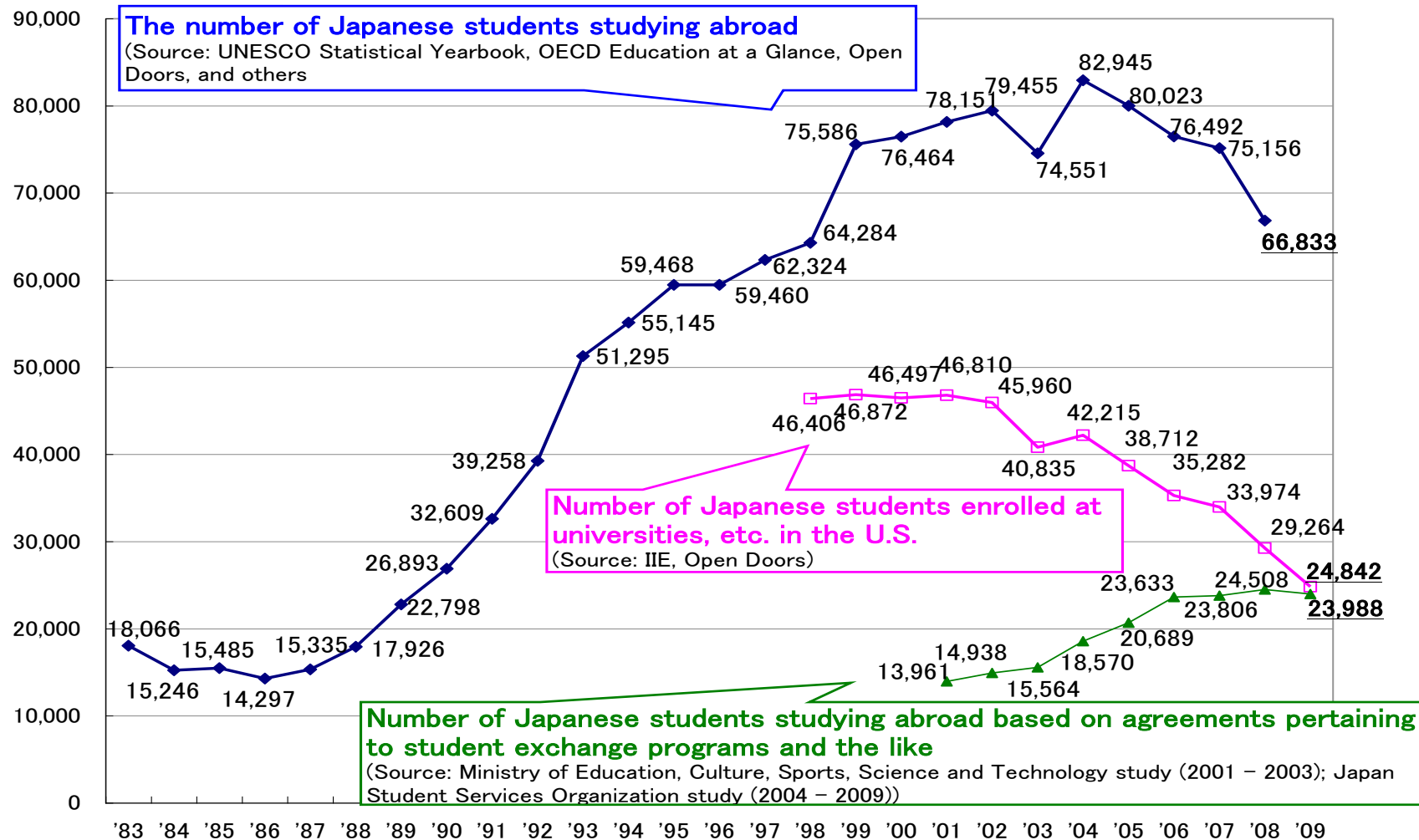
March 11 Earthquake

- Express sincere thanks for the rescue activities and relief goods from the U.S people and especially the those of the U.S.-Japan Council.
- People-to-people contact and interaction is the most encouraging support for the people suffering from the 3.11 disaster.

Students have come back to campus

- University classes even in the affected areas resumed classes by late April. Higher educational institutions have returned to their normal education and research activities.
 - Tohoku University resumed classes in May.
- Ministry of Education (MEXT) offered financial support to foreign students affected by the earthquake.
 - More than 90% of foreign students of the universities in the Tohoku Region returned to campus as of July 2011.

1-1. The Number of Japanese students studying abroad



1-2. “Inward Thinking” of the Japanese younger generation

- The number of Japanese students studying abroad has decline since 2004.
- The ratio of students studying abroad in the same generation has also shown a downward trend, with a ration of 1 male to 2 female among Japanese students studying abroad.
- Especially, the number of Japanese studying in US has shown sharp decline from the peak of 47,073 in 1993 to 24,842 in 2009.

2-1. Globalization of Japan

- Until 1980s
 - Globalization was called “internationalization.”
 - Japan tried to cope with the activities outside of Japan, keeping its inside same as it was before.
- Since late half of 1990s
 - Globalize the system of Japan and make it as same as world standards.
 - Japan cannot be homogeneous and diversity is essential for the education as well as for society.

2-2. The new system for the 21st century

- The 20 century-system of Japan had not been transformed into the 21st century-system, because of its great success in the late 20 century.
- Japan are trudging far behind along the way of renovation of the systems from 20s century's to 21st century's.

Prof. Takeshi Sasaki

3-1. Younger Generation in Japan(1)

“Those students are the last generation who suffered personally from the Hanshin-Awaji Great Earthquake.”

“They are the first generation who have never experienced that tomorrow is better than today.”

President Prof. Kiyokazu Washida,

At the graduation ceremony, Osaka University

3-2. Younger Generation in Japan(2)

“Surely, ever since they can remember, Japan has never achieved economic growth.”

Student asks a professor “What kind of society is it, the society who has a economic growth?”

Prof. Tadashi Kobayashi, Osaka University

4-1. Structural Causes of “Inward Thinking”

- It is vital that we tackle the structural causes in the social system underlying the sense of inward thinking among the younger generation in Japan.
- We have faced increased difficulty in high school education and hollowed out university education combined with earlier and protracted employer recruitment.

5-1. Diversification of the Interest(1)

Number of Japanese students studying abroad

	2004	2008	
Asia	21,852	20,636	△ 1,216
China	19,059	16,733	△ 2,326
Korea	914	1,062	+ 148
Taiwan	1,879	2,182	+ 303
Europe	12,995	10,704	△ 2,291
UK	6,395	4,465	△ 1,930
Germany	2,547	2,234	△ 313
France	2,337	1,908	△ 429
Austria	258	384	+ 126
Italy	238	161	△ 77
Sweden	233	176	△ 57
Finland	95	112	+ 17
Oceania	4,085	4,025	△ 60
<u>U.S</u>	<u>42,215</u>	<u>29,264</u>	<u>△ 12,951</u>
Total	82,945	66,833	△ 16,112

(Reference) OECD, IIE, UNESCO, etc.

5-2. Diversification of Interest(2)

- The countries where Japanese students go over for the study have been diversified, because their interests are different from one to another.
- China, Taiwan and Korea attract many Japanese students. North Europe is one of the popular area.
- US and UK are no more the country everybody wants go. However, professors, businessmen, government officials all agree that much more Japanese should go to US for the study.

6-1. Opinion of Japanese Students(1)

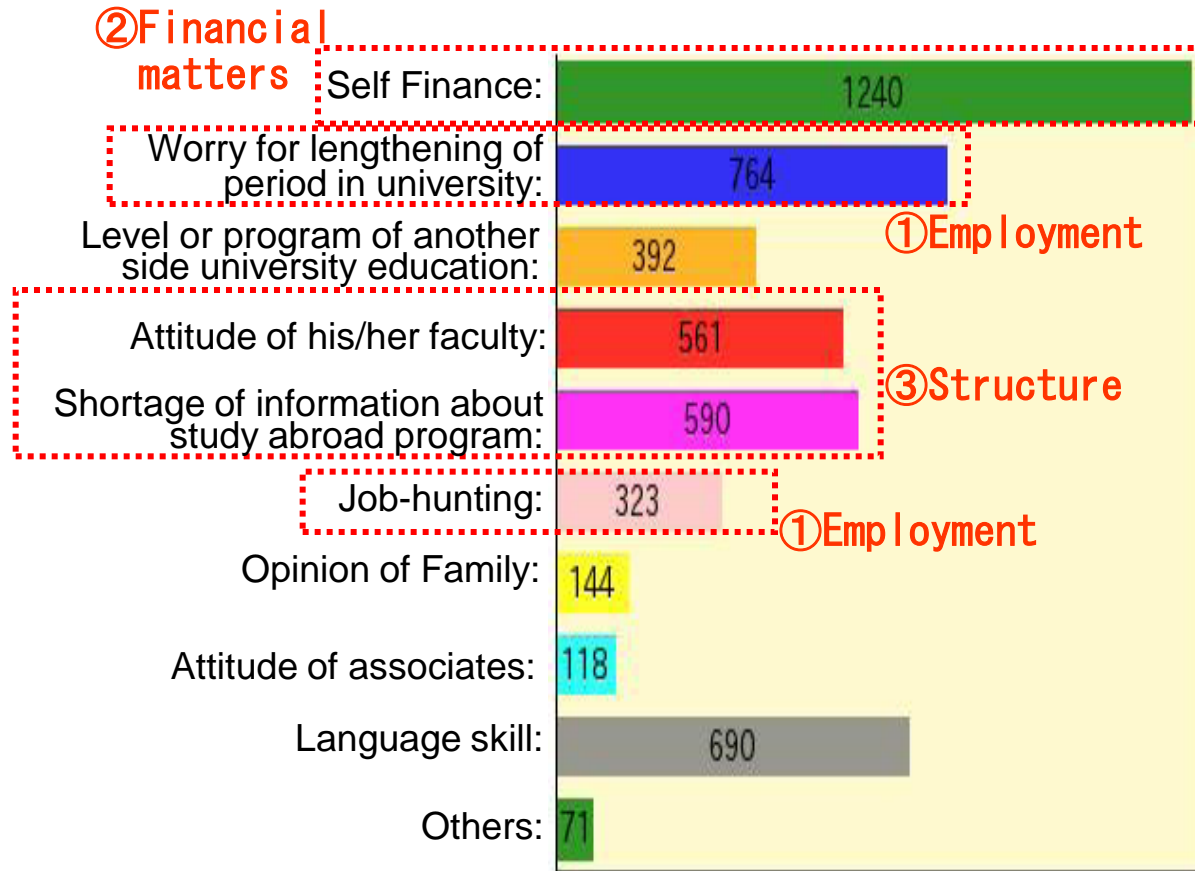
Obstacle of Japanese students to study abroad

① Employment →	Worry to stay in university one more year after back to Japan	68%
② Financial matters →	Financial problems as main reasons	48%
③ Structure →	Difficulty to recognition of credit after back to Japan	37%
	Shortage of faculty staffs who can advise on studying abroad	26%
	University structure for suport of students on studying abroad	24%
	Lack of information of foreign universities in which Japanese students can study	10%
	Understanding of family	8%
	Understanding of academic supervisor	3%
	Others	31%

*The Japan Association of National Universities questioned to 87 national universities (January 2007)

6-2. Opinion of Japanese Students(2)

Reasons of surrendering of studying abroad



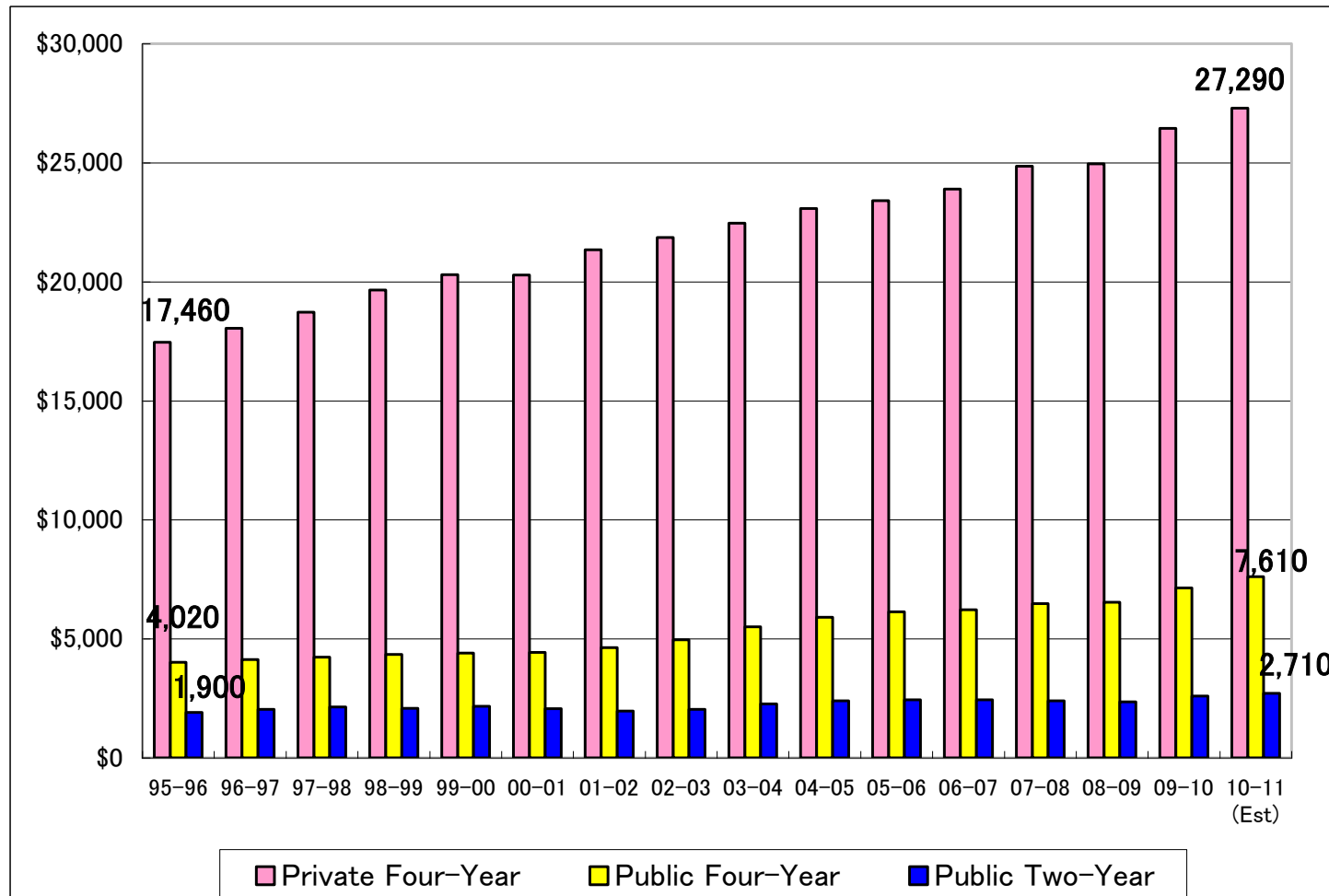
(Reference)
 “White paper on Internationalization of University of Tokyo”
 March 2009, University of Tokyo

7. Protracted Recruitment

- Sophomore and Third year: summer, winter and spring vacations
 - internship programs in the companies
- Third year: October → **December (from this year)**
 - Students start to get information about companies.
- Fourth year: April
 - Companies starts to select students for recruitment.

8. Financial Matters

Published Tuition in Constant 2010 Dollars, Full-Time Undergraduate Students



Source: The College Board

9. New Policy

- On June 22, 2011, Cabinet Secretariat of Japanese Government announced “the Midterm Summary by the Global Human Resource Development.”
- During the next decade, some 10% among people of the same age in young generation spend one year or more studying abroad or gaining experience abroad during the first half of their twenties.

Program for the Expansion of Short Term student exchange (< 3 months)

2.2 billion yen (FY2011 budget)

- 7,000 scholarships for both in-bound and out-bound study abroad students within FY 2011
- Encourage positive mindset to study abroad/
Encourage the acceptance of more international students
- Schedule for 2011
 - April: Call for proposals from Japanese universities
 - May-June: Selection
 - Summer: Start of student exchange

Program for the Promotion of Universities' Activities with Abroad

2.2 billion yen (FY2011 budget)

- Around 10 universities each for the following two programs
 - for 5 years (2011-15)
- (1) Support of close collaboration in university education with overseas, for “Re-inventing JAPAN”
 - Attractive to both Japanese and international students
 - Liberal arts study, credit transfer, double-degree, e-learning
 - With universities in the US (as well as Europe and others)
- (2) Support for core universities in the “CAMPUS Asia” Project
- Schedule for 2011
 - Call for proposals from Japanese universities, as soon as possible
 - Fall/Winter: Start of the project in each selected university

System Development for Globalization of University Education (Global 30+)

- Program for the Promotion of Development of Human Resources with Global Talent 12.1 billion yen
 - Support of university-wide activities which encourage students' global activities such as studying abroad
- Program for the Promotion of Universities' Networking for internationalization 2.6 billion yen
 - 13 universities are selected to be supported as “Global 30” as of 2011

Program for the Promotion of Universities' Activities with Abroad

(Part of new request)

- Support of Universities' Education Programs with Cooperation with Foreign Universities for Japanese Brands Reconstruction 0.7 billion yen
- Promotion of University Exchange with Japanese Language and Culture 0.7 billion yen

Promotion of Japanese students to Study Abroad

<University Students>

- Enhance scholarship support for university students studying abroad

3.6 billion yen

- Long term > 1 year (200 students)
- 3 months ~ 1year (3,000 students)
- Short term < 3 months (6,300 students)

<High School Students>

- Support of Programs in which high school students can gain experience abroad (2,000 students a year)

A Part of 0.97 billion yen

Thank you very much