

The role of private universities and JAPUC in Japan

~ From the perspective of university governance ~

~ Looking ahead to after COVID-19 ~



JAPUC

The Japan Association of
Private Universities And Colleges

1 . Transition and characteristics of private universities and colleges in Japan

1. Transition and characteristics of private universities and colleges in Japan (1)

Origin of universities in Japan About 1,400 years ago

A university dormitory established following the Tang dynasty of Emperor Tenji

Dawn of private universities About 160 years ago (Edo Period~Meiji Period)

Clan school and Shoheizaka

Only those who have over samurai status were admitted the schools aiming to develop human resources for clans and Tokugawa shogunate.



Private School

Responding to citizens' desire for education of special skills, knowledge and manners in daily life.

Foundation of private universities About 140 years ago (Meiji Period)

Special schools based on a private school were successively founded. Volunteers taught languages, common studies and specialized studies to those who have learning mind. These study fields were not efficient in governmental studies.

→ Building a foundation for a modern nation-state by raising the intellectual level of a wide range of citizens, rather than government

Rise of private universities About 60 years ago (Showa Period)

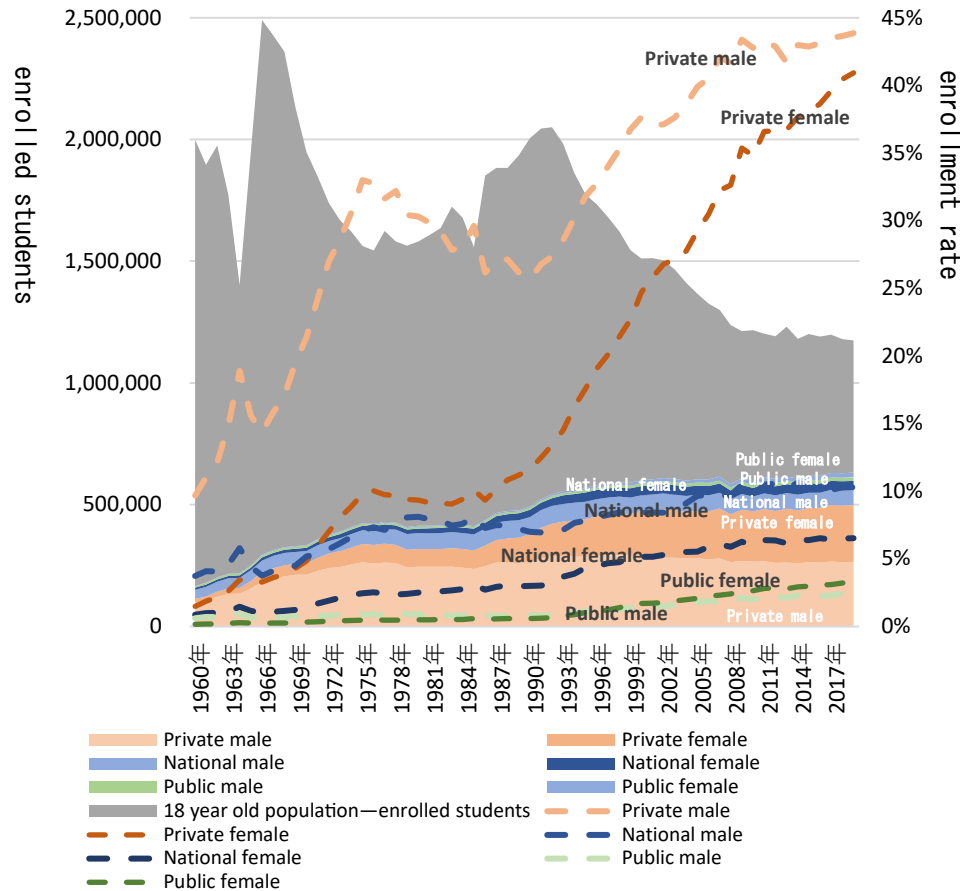
Responding to needs for academic studies, educational opportunities were provided in the period of population explosion.

→ Providing higher education to more students

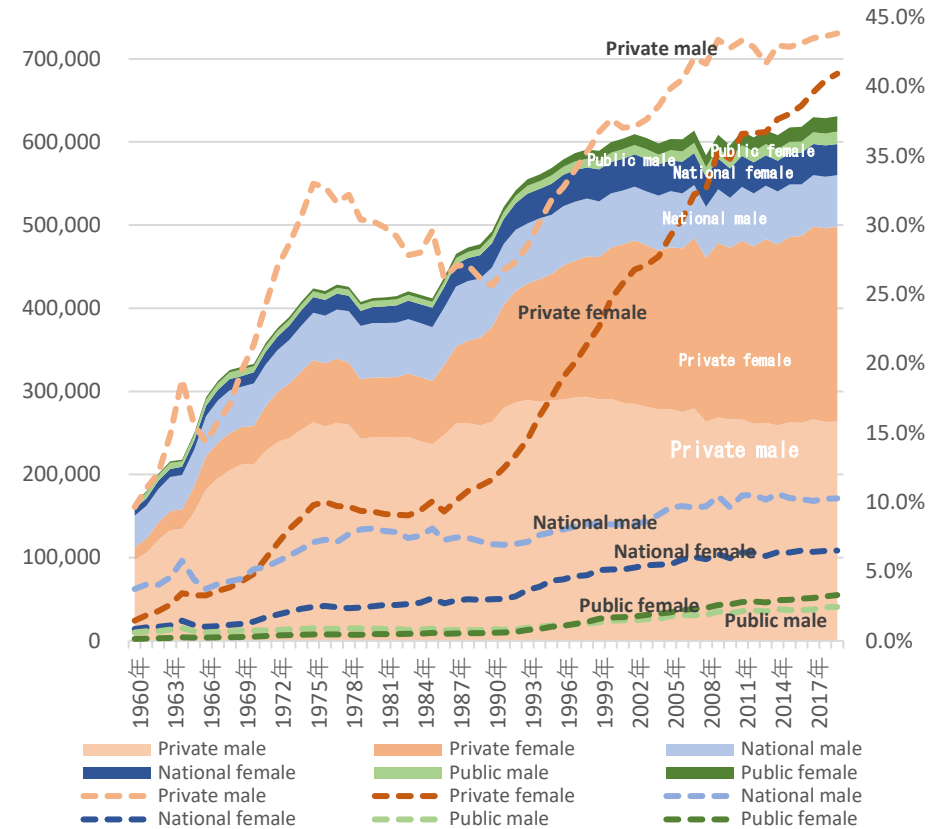
→ Building a foundation for achieving high economic growth

1. Transition and characteristics of private universities and colleges in Japan (2)

Changes in 18-year-old population, the number of enrolled students and the rate of enrollment



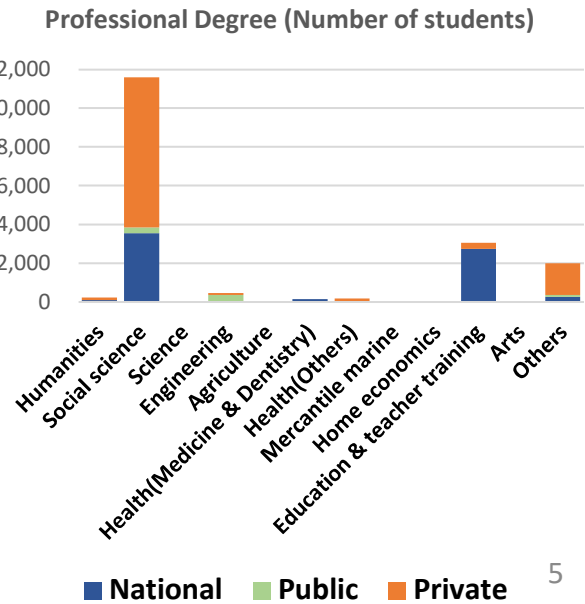
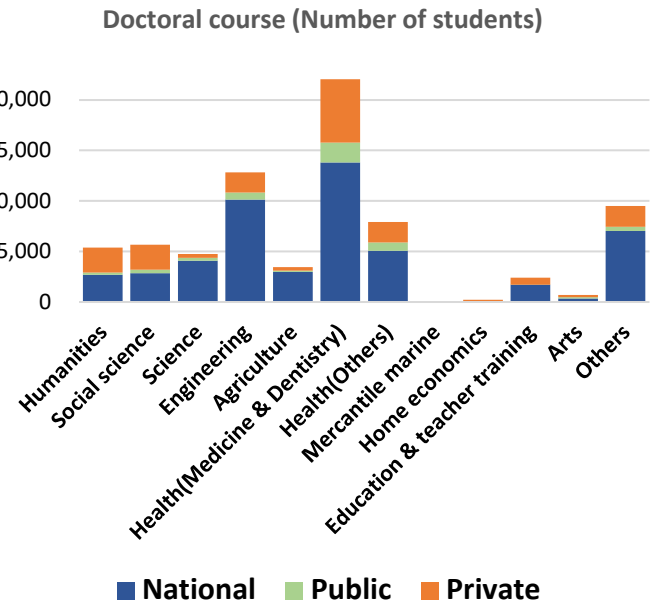
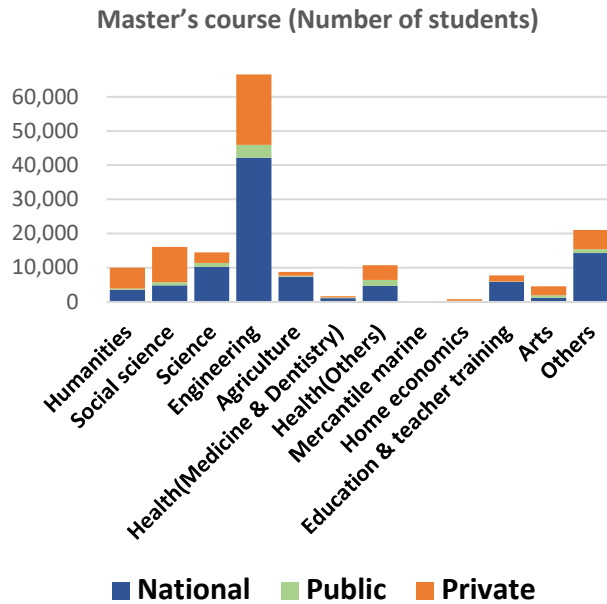
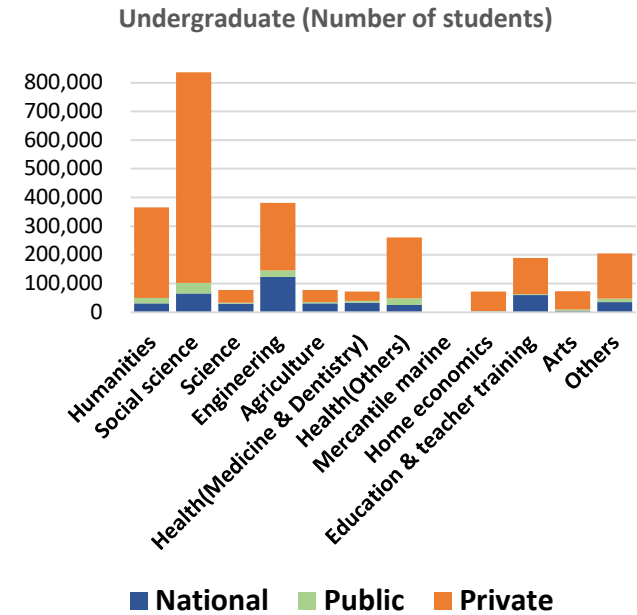
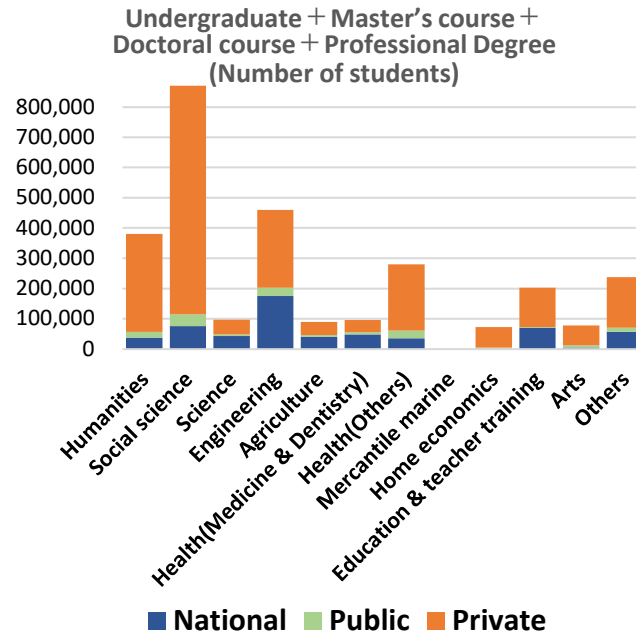
Changes in the number of enrolled students and the rate of enrollment



- Private universities have supported provision of opportunity for higher education commensurate with the growing 18-year-old population
- In particular, they have played an extremely important role in providing opportunities for female

1. Transition and characteristics of private universities and colleges in Japan(3)

	Number of schools	Number of students
University		
National	86	606,449
Public(Local)	93	158,176
Private	607	2,154,043
Junior College		
National	0	0
Public(Local)	17	5,741
Private	309	107,272
College of technology		
National	51	51,298
Public(Local)	3	3,781
Private	3	2,045



2 . Financial costs of private universities and colleges

2. Financial costs of private universities and colleges (1)

Transition of ordinary expenses subsidies for private university

Private Schools Act Established in 1949 (Showa 24)

【Purpose】 To promote the sound development of Private schools by taking account of their characteristic features, putting a high value on their autonomy, and enhancing their public nature.

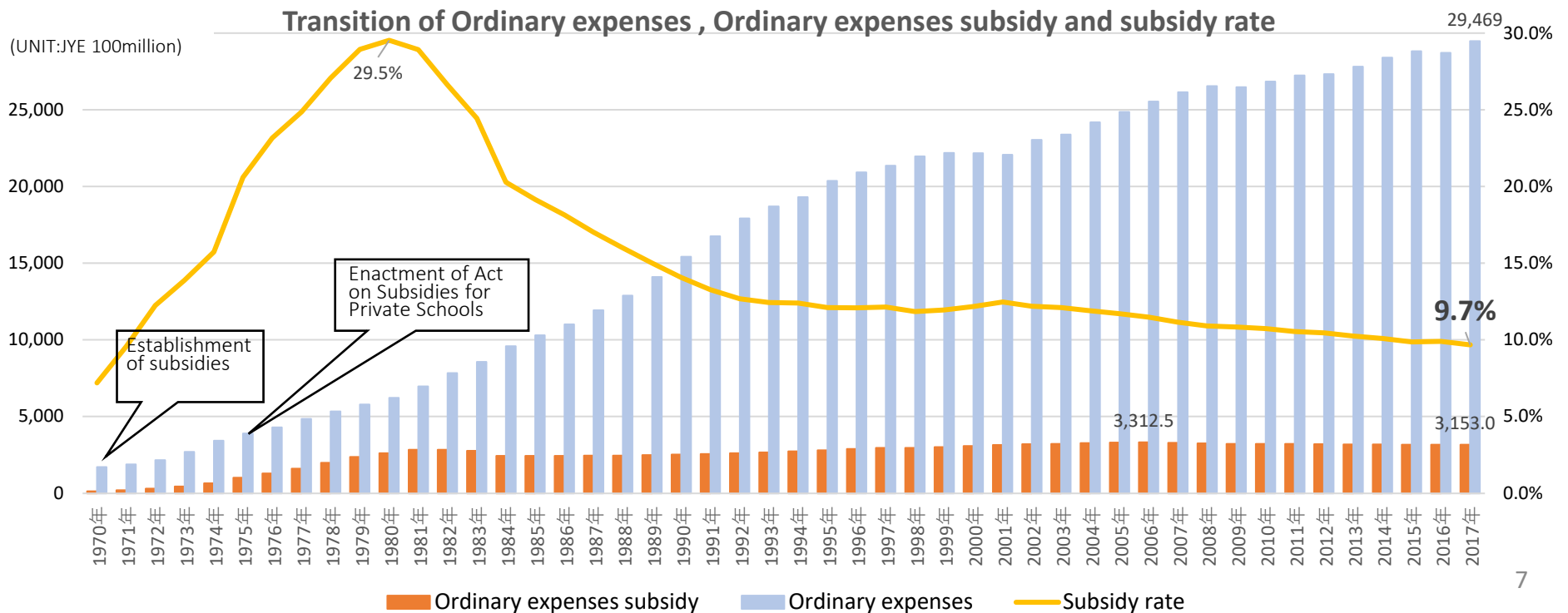
Act on Subsidies for Private Schools Established in 1975 (Showa 50)

【Purpose】 To maintain and improve the educational conditions of private schools, reduce the financial burden on students in private schools, and enhance sound governance of private schools by prescribing subsidies for private schools from national and local governments in view of the important role played by private schools in school education. Consequently, to promote the sound development of private schools.

Article 4 The State may subsidize a school corporation that establishes a university or a college of technology within half of the ordinary expenses related to education or research at the school.

Basic Act on Education Established in 1947(Showa 22) All revisions in 2006 (Heisei 18)

Article 8 Taking into account the public nature of privately established schools and their important role in school education, the national and local governments shall endeavor to encourage private school education through subsidies and other appropriate means, while respecting school autonomy.



2. Financial costs of private universities and colleges (2) Purpose of certification evaluation system

Japan University Accreditation Association (JUAA)

○ University Standards

The University Standards serve as criteria for university accreditation conducted by the Japan University Accreditation Association. They also serve as a guideline for the university to maintain appropriate standards and enhance its potential

○ University Standards Rationale

Universities use the Standards as criteria

- For conducting thorough self-study
- For universities aspiring to full JUAA membership, the standards direct their endeavors to improving their organization
- Full members verify their day-to-day operations against the standards to enhance their development

Each item in the University Standards has been **designed to respect the autonomy of the institution in accordance with its mission and standing**, while pointing out matters requiring attention for universities to fulfill their role

National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education (NIAD-QE)

○ In order to maintain and enhance the quality of higher education and research at universities in Japan and contribute to the development of their individuality and diversity, NIAD-QE conducts the institutional certified evaluation and accreditation of universities for the following purposes and policies

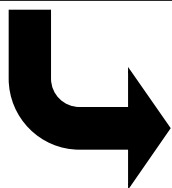
- **To assure the quality** of education and research of universities
- **To enhance the quality** of education and research of universities in keeping with their respective missions, **promote improvement**, and **develop their strengths**
- **To assist universities in gaining public understanding of and support** for their education and research activities

Japan Institution for Higher Education Evaluation (JIHEE)

○ Evaluation Objectives

The evaluations conducted by JIHEE at the behest of the institutions of higher education are implemented in accordance with the following objectives for the purpose of contributing to the further development of the universities of Japan.

- To evaluate the overall situation of educational and research activities of institutions of higher education, on the basis of the Evaluation Standards developed by JIHEE taking into consideration the analysis of the results of Self-Inspection and Evaluation; and to verify the Self-Inspection and Evaluation and to support the institutions' efforts to strengthen internal quality assurance on their own initiative.
- **To assist and promote the autonomous development** of educational and research activities on each institution's individuality and distinctive qualities through evaluation that considers the institution's individuality and distinctive qualities.
- To provide support that enables institutions of higher education **to attain the backing of the general public through appropriate** disclosure of the overall state of their educational and research activities.

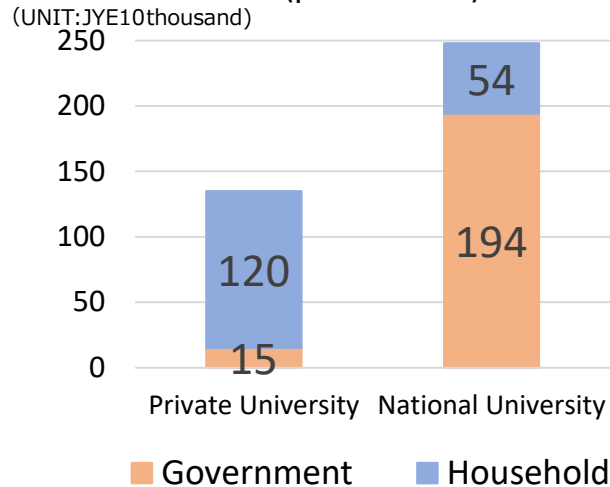


Respect for independence and autonomy
Respect, support and promotion of individuality
Acquisition of understanding and support from society

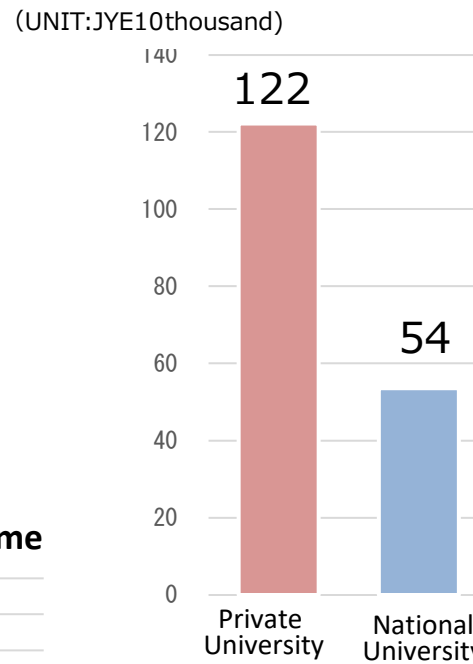
2. Financial costs of private universities and colleges (3)

Disparity between national universities and private universities

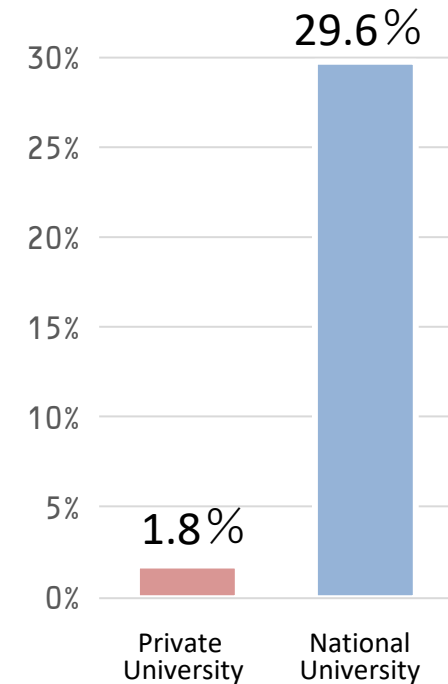
Government burden and Household burden on annual educational expenses (per student)



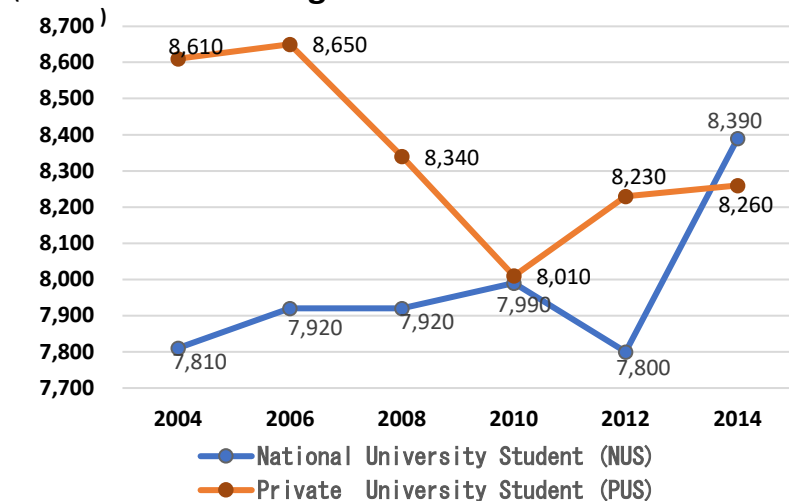
Difference in annual tuition fees between private universities and national universities



Percentage of students receiving tuition reduction / exemption measures (2014)



Average of annual household income



Average tuition fees

UNIT: JYE10thousand

Humanities and Social Science	99
Science and engineering	137
Medicine and Dentistry	520
Pharmacy	185
Others	118

※Made by JAPUC based on the "Student Life Survey Results (Japan Student Services Organization)"

2. Financial costs of private universities and colleges (4) Free higher education

The national measure of tuition reduction / exemption

	~2019	2020~
Support target	<p>Annual income basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Salaried workers 8.41 million or less (JYE) - Other than salaried workers 3.55 million or less (JYE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students in household untaxed resident tax - Students in similar household to the above (Guideline) <p>Annual income basis :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① 2.70 million or less (JYE) ② 3.00 million or less (JYE) ③ 3.80 million or less (JYE)
Amount of Support	<p>【Example】</p> <p>Private University</p> <p>tuition fees (annual) 1.22 million (JYE)</p> <p>Government support 0.61 million (JYE)</p> <p>University support and Student burden 0.61 million (JYE)</p>	<p>【Example】</p> <p>1. Private University</p> <p>tuition fees (annual) 1.22 million (JYE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Government support 0.70 million (JYE) University support and Student burden 0.52 million (JYE) ② Government support 0.47 million (JYE) University support and Student burden 0.75 million (JYE) ③ Government support 0.23 million (JYE) University support and Student burden 0.99 million (JYE) <p>2. National University</p> <p>tuition fees (annual) 0.54million (JYE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Government support 0.54 million (JYE) University support and Student burden 0 million (JYE) ② Government support 0.36 million (JYE) University support and Student burden 0.18 million (JYE) ③ Government support 0.18 million (JYE) University support and Student burden 0.36 million (JYE)

2. Financial costs of private universities and colleges (5)

Financial status (Excluding corporate departments, affiliated hospitals and research institutes)

1. Most of the income is payment from students
(payment x number of students) Approx. 78%
2. The majority of expenditure is personnel expenses
(salary x number of faculty and staff) Approx. 53%
3. Education and research expenses have increased
because of sophistication and fragmentation of them

※ Trends of the expenses for a student in last 30 years

Education and research expenses	2.6 times
Payment from student	1.5 times
Personnel expenses	1.5 times
Subsidies	1.0 times

"Who and how will the funds needed for future university management be borne?"

3. Issues surrounding private universities and colleges

3. Issues surrounding private universities and colleges (1) Socio-economic issues

$$\text{Growth (production)} = \text{Productivity per person} \times \text{Labor population}$$

(GDP per capita in Japan)
No. 2 in the world → NO.22
(1993) (2016)

(Labor productivity in Japan)
The lowest in the G7
(2015)

(Working-age population forecast)
80 million → **40 million**
(2016) (2060)
(The rate of labor population in Japan)
59.3% (USA 62.5%)
(2013)

<Current>

<Predicted appearance in 2060>

Population structure (2013)

Age	Total	0~14	15~64	65 and over
Population (million)	127.3	16.39	79.01	31.90
Percentage	—	12.9%	62.1%	25.1%

Population structure (2060)

Age	Total	0~14	15~64	65 and over
Population (million)	86.74	7.91	44.18	34.64
Percentage	—	9.1%	50.9%	39.9%

GDP of each country in the world GDP (2011)

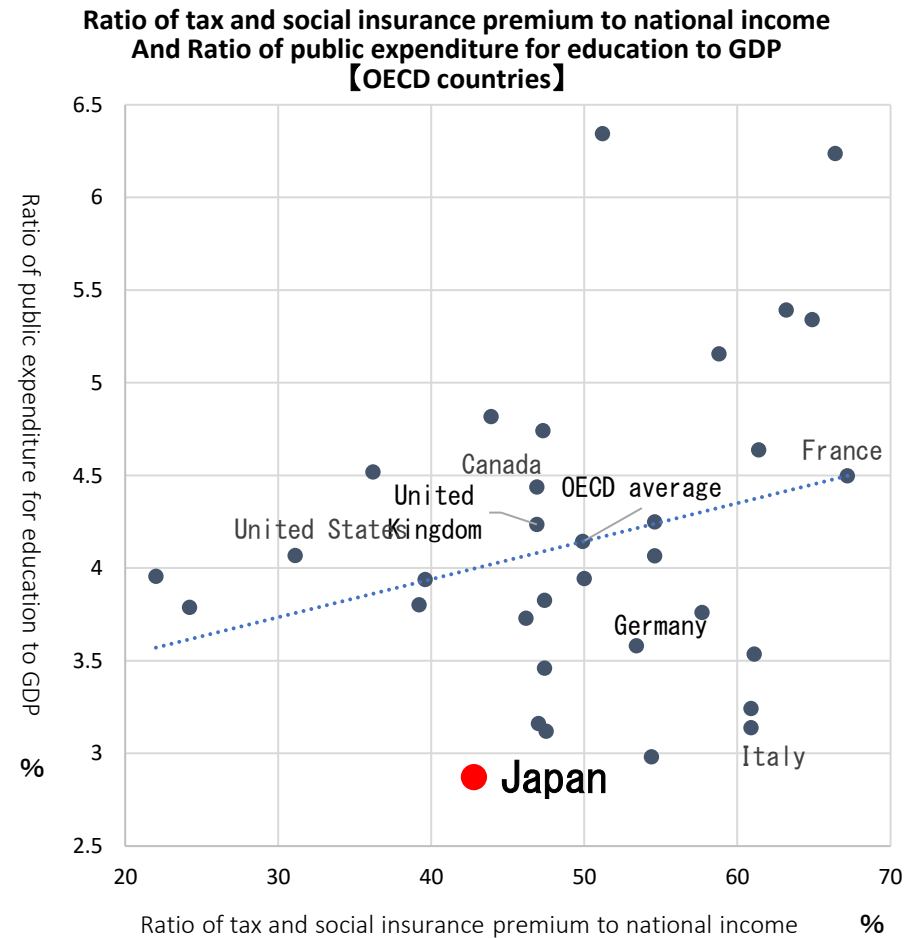
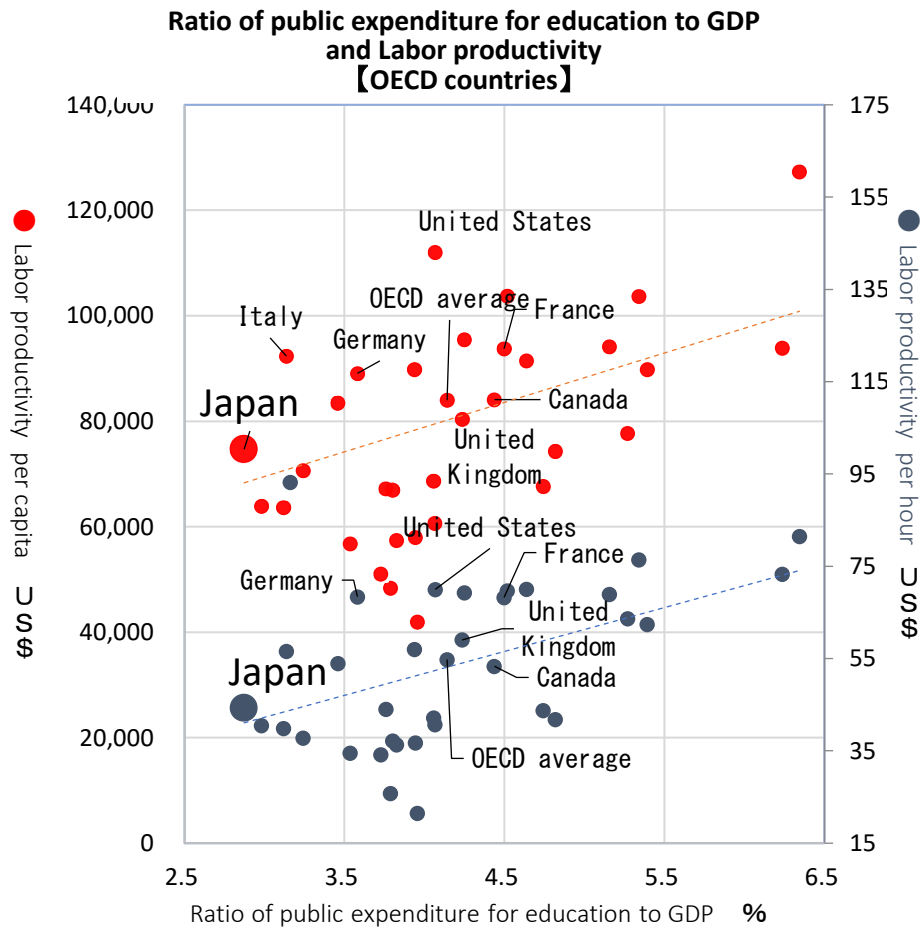
Japan	USA	Euro zone	Other OECD countries	China	India	Other
6.7%	22.7%	17.1%	18.2%	17.0%	6.6%	11.7%

GDP of each country in the world GDP (2060)

Japan	USA	Euro zone	Other OECD countries	China	India	Other
3.2%	16.3%	8.8%	14.0%	27.8%	18.2%	11.7%

3. Issues surrounding private universities and colleges (2)

Public financial expenditure in higher education: Public burden of educational expenses and labor productivity



Created based upon data from
 • Total expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP : OECD
 Labor productivity per capita : ILO Labor productivity per hour : UNESCO
 ※ Excluding Luxembourg among OECD member countries. All figures for 2016.

Created based upon data from
 Ratio of tax and social insurance premium to national income : Ministry of Finance of Japan
 Ratio of public expenditure for education to GDP : OECD
 ※ Excluding Luxembourg among OECD member countries. All figures for 2016.

There is a positive correlation between the ratio of publicly expenditure for education to GDP and labor productivity of each country.

3. Issues surrounding private universities and colleges (3)

<Issues related to higher education>

Declining birthrate and aging population, Widening educational inequality due to economic inequality, Securing human resources to support Society 5.0, Decline in international competitiveness due to delays in globalization and IT, Unsatisfied capacity of local private universities, Ensuring the quality of education, University governance, etc.

<National policy for higher education>

Education for well-connection between high school and university (Entrance examination reform) , Tighter student quota management, Capacity restrictions for universities in the 23 wards of Tokyo, Annual training plan for 250,000 AI human resources, Graduate school education reform (Development of highly specialized human resources) , Enhanced internal quality assurance system and certification evaluation, Free higher education, etc.

Issues in higher education got obvious by COVID-19

<Main issues with COVID-19>

- Need to review national financial supports for online education and regulations that prevent it
 - ※National expenses for online education Approximately 7.6 billion yen for private universities, etc.
 - ※Limitations on the number of credits earned through online education (Upper limit 60 credits)
 - ※"Standards per student" regarding the area of school sites and buildings
- Relaxation of immigration restrictions for international students



New educational prospects

- The combination of face-to-face and online education could give more learning options to students
- New education methods by going online could create international cooperation as well as university cooperation between rural and urban areas

<Issues in higher education policy—From the perspective of stricter student quotas—>

The stricter enrollment capacity that began in 2018 has given a major impact to large universities located in metropolitan areas

- Tighter enrollment capacity has maintained and expanded the shortcoming of universities in Japan, which are "difficult to enter but easy to graduate"
- There is a contradiction with the entrance examination policy that emphasizes the ability to judge with one's own mind and recruitment not only examination score
- It is required to establish an Annual training plan for 250,000 AI human resources and an education system suitable for the new age, but it is prohibited to establish new faculties or departments of universities in the 23 wards of Tokyo over the next 10 years in principle. It is difficult for them to promote bold reforms and reorganizations

4. Role of private universities and colleges, and activities of JAPUC

4. Role of private universities and colleges, and activities of JAPUC (1)

The Japan Association of Private Universities and Colleges (JAPUC) was established in 1951 by 24 private universities

- Currently, 111 corporations (125 universities) are members
- President Akira HASEYAMA Keio University
Vice Presidents Osamu MURATA Kwansei Gakuin University
Yoshiaki TERUMICHI Sophia University
- The ratio of member universities to all private universities is only about 20%. However, the number of students and the scale of business activity income account for approx. 50% (many universities are relatively large)
- By regions, universities in Kanto region account for 50% of all members and universities in Kinki region account for 20%. Many universities are in the metropolitan area and urban areas.
- Approximately 300 faculties and staffs from member universities have annually collaborated and operated 35 committees in JAPUC

Mission

We guarantee the uniqueness of each member university based on the founding spirit and the diversity of private universities, and contribute to strengthening the foundation to foster human beings who will contribute to the future of humankind

Vision

While new social goals such as Society 5.0 and SDGs are set, we will further improve the social evaluation of the significance and role of private universities
Furthermore, with the aim of sustainable development of private universities through the improvement of the quality of education, we will strengthen the policy proposal function and information dissemination / sharing function based on research, information analysis in collaboration with member cooperation

4. Role of private universities and colleges, and activities of JAPUC (2)

Petitions concerning COVI-19 to the government (2020.3~2020.7)

- Support for students in financial distress, middle-income earners, etc.
- Establishing a system for promoting remote teaching
(Improving student's network environment, strengthening information system, etc.)
- Support for infection prevention and hygiene management
- Job hunting for those who will graduate from a university in 2020
- Deregulation of required practical training for the national examination
- Relaxation of some system such as management of student capacity, survey of the number of students, and every procedure etc.
- Support for research on infectious disease prevention and medical system
- Careful consideration of the transition to admission in September
- Review of university establishment standards and relevant laws

JAPUC has actively asked not only the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology but also related ministries, members of parliament, and the media to understand our petitions.

In June, we formulated the “policy package for COVID-19” including twelve urgent issues and six medium-to long-term issues from four perspectives, “Guarantee of learning and student support”, “Support for research and medical system”, “Measures to promote globalization and education for working adults” and “Deregulation”



Petition to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology



Petition to the Ministry of Justice



Meeting with mass media officials

**I . Compilation of requests related to government budget for private universities
and activities for realizing it (every year)**

II . Function as a think tank

1 . Policy proposals

- 「Strengthening and improving private universities’ research base
in the field of science and engineering」 2019
 - 「Information disclosure of private universities (interim report) 」 2019
 - 「Governance Code for Private Universities」 2018
 - 「Employment and recruitment in a new age, and university education」 2018
 - 「Toward regional revitalization in which local communities
and private universities work together」 2018
 - 「Future vision of a private university leading the future」 2017
- etc.

2 . Spreading our opinions for government to society

- Opinions on national higher education policy
- Opinions on student capacity management etc.

III . Providing opportunities for information exchange and training

- Providing nine training programs for university faculty and staff
- Holding five meetings for university executives such as “Chair Meeting” and the “President Meeting”

4. Role of private universities and colleges, and activities of JAPUC (4)

Looking ahead to after COVID-19, going toward DX (Digital Transformation) and SDGs

Looking ahead to after COVID-19, going toward DX (Digital Transformation) and SDGs

- In Japan, universities and industry have co-agreed about the necessity of human resources with competence to conceive of social systems based on logical thinking and normative judgement.
- What should be fostered by university education is “Not only contribution to current age, but also the competence to find out what is benefit for people, society and environment, to continue thinking, to correspond to changes, and to show creativity toward a goal despite any social changes.” Universities are required to cultivate the competence.

**Enhancing functions of higher education
through the dynamism of diverse
education and research**

4. Role of private universities and colleges, and activities of JAPUC (5)

The roles to be played by private universities

