



KYUSHU UNIVERSITY  
FACT BOOK 2021

*English edition*

### **About the front cover**

Location: Ito Campus West Zone 1

“The Center of Excellence” was constructed to symbolized dignity and knowledge, while maintaining harmony with the surrounding Engineering Zones, and the entrance to the university - the Center Zone. The Study Plaza, with its characteristic glass facade, features panoramic views of Hakata Bay, downtown Fukuoka, the Sefuri Mountain range, and Itoshima’s Mount Kaya.



## Message from the Director of the Office of Institutional Research

Kyushu University's Office of Institutional Research (IR Office) was established in April of 2016 to support evidence-based university reforms and improvements.

Until then, self-evaluations and inspections for a variety of activities at the university, such as the "National University Corporation Evaluation" and "Institutional Certified Evaluation and Accreditation" were primarily conducted by the IR Office, but, based on evidence provided by quantitative and qualitative indicators and under the president's leadership, radical reorganization was carried out to support the enhancement of governance systems capable of strategically managing university operations and administration.

The importance of basing decision-making and corporate management upon evidence has also been emphasized by the National University Corporation Governance Code and the National University Corporation Mid-term Objectives for the 4th Mid-term Target Period.

Building consensus among committee members in order to come to a mutual understanding of the necessity for reform and improvement policies is promoted by "objective, carefully scrutinized, and persuasive data", presented as evidence.

From this point of view, gathering "objective, carefully scrutinized, and persuasive data" has become one of the most important tasks of the IR Office.

Before this reform, each department at the university accumulated a wide variety of data, but it was collected in ways that were easy for that department (or staff charged with this task) to gather, utilize, or submit upon request. Additionally, the definitions used in data vary in a number of instances, even when the data pertains to the same category and time period. Under these circumstances, merely collecting the data from the departments that provided it is insufficient to enable the IR Office to amass "objective, carefully scrutinized, persuasive data". The IR Office has gathered data scattered throughout the university with the assistance of the various administrative offices in order to convert it into "objective, carefully scrutinized, and persuasive data". At the same time, the disclosure of this data requires extreme caution. The category for the scope of publication has also been thoroughly scrutinized, and the IR Office has been progressing while also consulting with the data provider on categorization.

This *KYUSHU UNIVERSITY FACT BOOK 2021* was created in order to utilize the university's data, and to understand more about the university and each of its departments, as well as to reform, improve, and plan for the future. Data expressed in terms of years allows readers not only to grasp the past, but also make some educated guesses about the future.

It also shows examples of the university's research capabilities, and it is our hope that the contents of this report will be used with the research capability analysis (*SciVal*) and researcher profiling (*Pure*) tools that have been introduced at the university.

In addition, the current volume will be made available online via the IR Office's website (<https://www3.ir.kyushu-u.ac.jp/>) in PDF and interactive formats. The interactive version will be updated with the most recent data, and because it allows users to view and select information according to their preferences, we hope they will take advantage of it.

Since, as stated above, it is published online, we hope that members of Kyushu University and all external stakeholders who support Kyushu University will also take this opportunity to review the university's current status. We hope that they will continue to provide assistance and guidance so that we can strengthen the IR Office's functions of evaluating and supporting Kyushu University's reform and improvement.

Sincerely,



Director of the Office of Institutional Research  
March 2022

# Kyushu University Education Charter

## Article 1 (The Purpose of This Charter)

Kyushu University proclaims this Charter of Education in order to contribute to achieving the goals of higher education and meeting the expectations of all people, both in Japan and abroad.

## Article 2 (The Purpose of Education at Kyushu University)

Through the education of individuals capable of leadership in a diverse range of fields in Japan and willing to assume an active role in the world, especially in Asia, Kyushu University aims at contributing to progress throughout the world.

## Article 3 (The Principle of Humanity)

In pursuit of the above purpose, Kyushu University shall endeavour to cultivate human character of the highest quality based upon the following principles:

- a. Respect for human life and human dignity;
- b. The development of personality, natural abilities, and the mental and physical capabilities of individuals;
- c. Pursuit of truth and justice and the promotion of a culture that encourages creativity and originality;
- d. Conservation of the natural environment for the next generation.

## Article 4 (The Principle of Social Responsibility)

In pursuit of the above purpose, Kyushu University shall foster an appreciation of social values based upon the following principles:

- a. Encouraging individuals to play an active role in a free society, to respect labour, and to lead a socially responsible life;
- b. Ensuring observance of human rights;
- c. Promotion of gender equality;
- d. Cultivation of civic virtues based upon a comprehensive understanding of the political condition of society.

## Article 5 (The Principle of Global Citizenship)

In pursuit of the above purpose, Kyushu University shall encourage a sense of global citizenship based upon the following principles:

- a. Contribution to the cultural, social, and economic advancement of people in the world especially in Asia;
- b. Promotion of mutual understanding among and friendship between various peoples, nations, and religions;
- c. Partaking in the maintenance of world peace and ensuring that future generations be free from the scourge of war;
- d. Adhering to the principles stated in the Charter of the United Nations.

## Article 6 (The Principle of the Advancement of Knowledge)

In pursuit of the above purpose, Kyushu University shall instill in students specialized knowledge of the highest quality based upon the following principles:

- a. Advancement of knowledge in accordance with the principles of humanity, social responsibility, and global citizenship, while paying regard to practical value of that knowledge;
- b. The development of scientific knowledge and technology in harmony with the progress of the arts and humanities;
- c. Valuing creativity and originality of scholarship;
- d. Ensuring compliance with professional ethics;
- e. Respect for the academic freedom and independence of the people involved in the advancement of knowledge.

## Article 7 (The Principle of Unity)

- a. Kyushu University shall adopt a united approach in pursuit of the above purpose and principles. In performing their respective functions, all staff members and students shall keep the present Charter in mind.
- b. In ensuring the fulfillment of the above obligation, the status of faculty members and the self-government of faculties shall be respected.

# Kyushu University Research Charter

## Article 1 (The Purpose of This Charter)

Kyushu University proclaims this Charter of Research in order to promote research activities that will contribute, as the foundation of the pursuit, creation and development of better knowledge, to mankind and society.

## Article 2 (The Role of Research)

1. As the highest seat of learning, Kyushu University, with sincere respect for the long tradition of the pursuit of truth by mankind and for the human wisdom realized therein, shall carry out its mission of handing down this basic attitude to future generations.
2. Kyushu University shall also recognize its role as an institution of producing the most progressive and world-renowned knowledge by developing perspectives from the basic researches in the various fields of culture and science.

## Article 3 (The Idea of Research and Its Ethical Character)

1. While respecting tradition and the pursuit of wisdom therein, Kyushu University shall endeavour to deepen and develop knowledge that will meet the needs of contemporary society.
2. Kyushu University shall ascribe the highest value to creative and original research and pay the utmost respect to academic freedom and the autonomy of researchers.
3. Kyushu University shall endeavour to establish harmony between the pursuits of human wisdom and scientific knowledge while pursuing practical values in various academic fields.
4. While paying constant attention to the possible influences of science on the natural environment and the survival of human beings, Kyushu University shall endeavour, according to its conscience and good sense, to promote research activities that respect human life and human dignity.

## Article 4 (The Social and International Contribution of Research)

1. While maintaining the spirit of the pursuit of truth that embodies the idea of a university, Kyushu University shall contribute to achieving human welfare, the development of culture and the peace of the world through its research activities.
2. Research in Kyushu University shall not only make best efforts to fulfil multiple social needs in order to achieve universality and utility but also aim to contribute to both the local community and the region within which Kyushu University is located.
3. As an institution open to the public, Kyushu University shall freely disclose its research results. It shall endeavour to establish an international foothold promoting exchange programs of researchers and linkage with other institutions and enterprises as well as actively dispatching information to the world.

## Article 5 (Cooperation between Research and Education)

With regard to the university role of education and of nurturing and producing persons of international capabilities, Kyushu University shall endeavour, based upon the harmonious cooperation of functions between research and education, to bring up persons to whom we can entrust our future.

## Article 6 (The Principle of Unity)

Kyushu University shall adopt a united approach in pursuit of the above purpose and principles. In order to achieve this, all staff members and students shall cooperate and unite together. They shall be well aware of their roles and functions and make every effort to perform their responsibilities.



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# Driving Social Change with Integrative Knowledge

**Become a platform for knowledge that drives world-class research and education**  
**Become the core of an innovation ecosystem that forges new social and economic systems**

**Objective I**  
**Objective II**

**Boost research capabilities to compete with the world**

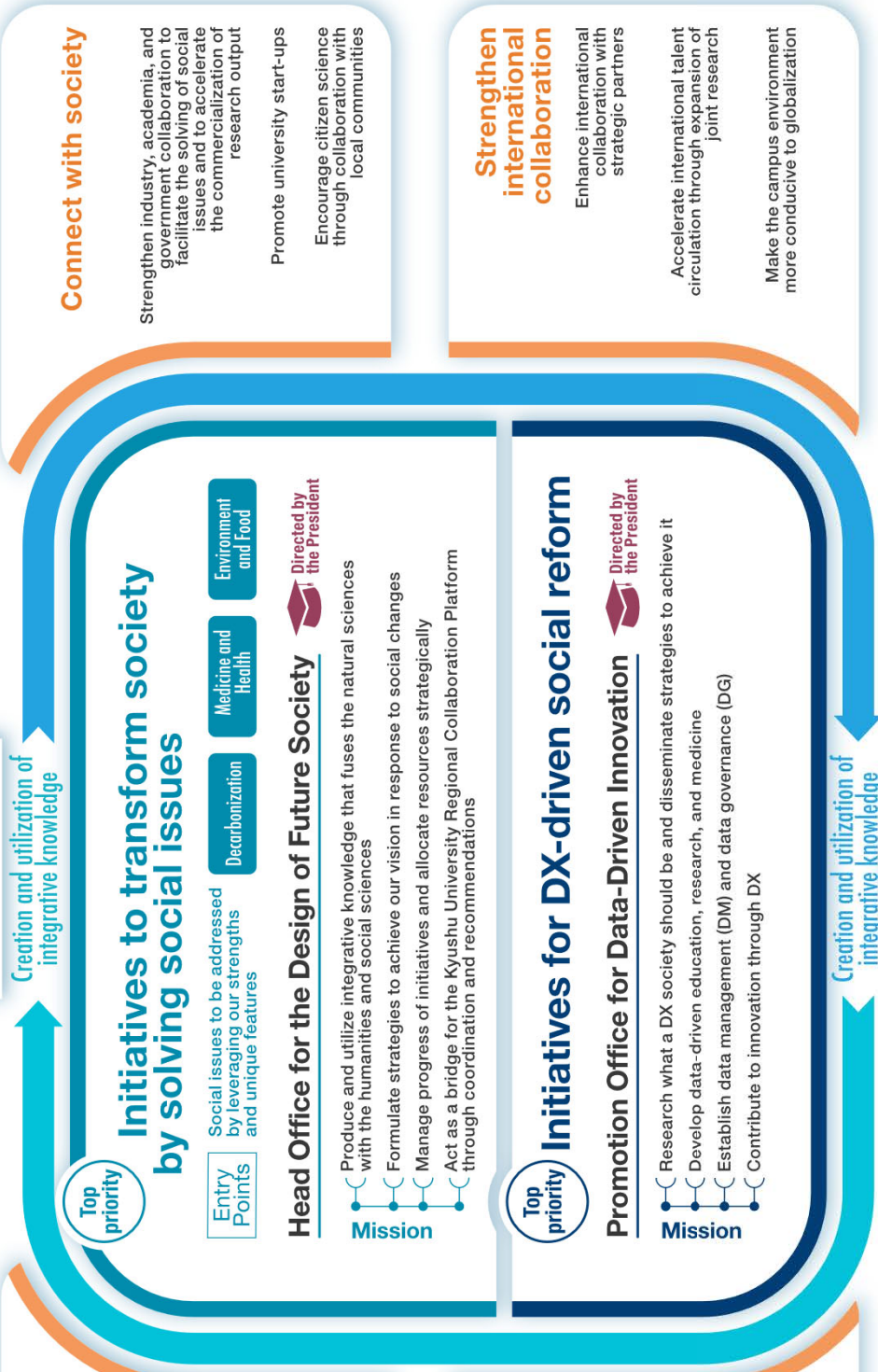
- Enhance research strategy and identify new strengths via the Comprehensive Research Strategy Council
- Promote the generation and implementation of integrative knowledge to advance research and solve social issues
- Acquire excellent young, female, and international researchers

**Enhance teaching to train professionals who create new value**

- Adapt problem-solving-oriented education programs and STEAM education into a campus-wide curriculum
- Expand interdisciplinary degree programs that span across schools to develop versatile Ph.D. graduates
- Internationalize education through Collaborative Online International Learning (COIL), double-degree programs, and joint-degree programs

**Strengthen university governance**

Adopt corporate points of view for management and diversify campus



**Connect with society**

- Strengthen industry, academia, and government collaboration to facilitate the solving of social issues and to accelerate the commercialization of research output
- Promote university start-ups
- Encourage citizen science through collaboration with local communities

**Strengthen international collaboration**

- Enhance international collaboration with strategic partners
- Accelerate international talent circulation through expansion of joint research
- Make the campus environment more conducive to globalization

**Strengthen our financial Base**

Secure diverse financial resources based on strategies for acquiring external funds

**Top priority**  
**Creation and utilization of integrative knowledge**  
**Initiatives to transform society by solving social issues**

**Entry Points**  
 Social issues to be addressed by leveraging our strengths and unique features  
 Decarbonization  
 Medicine and Health  
 Environment and Food

**Head Office for the Design of Future Society**  
 Directed by the President

- Mission**
- Produce and utilize integrative knowledge that fuses the natural sciences with the humanities and social sciences
  - Formulate strategies to achieve our vision in response to social changes
  - Manage progress of initiatives and allocate resources strategically
  - Act as a bridge for the Kyushu University Regional Collaboration Platform through coordination and recommendations

**Top priority**  
**Creation and utilization of integrative knowledge**  
**Initiatives for DX-driven social reform**

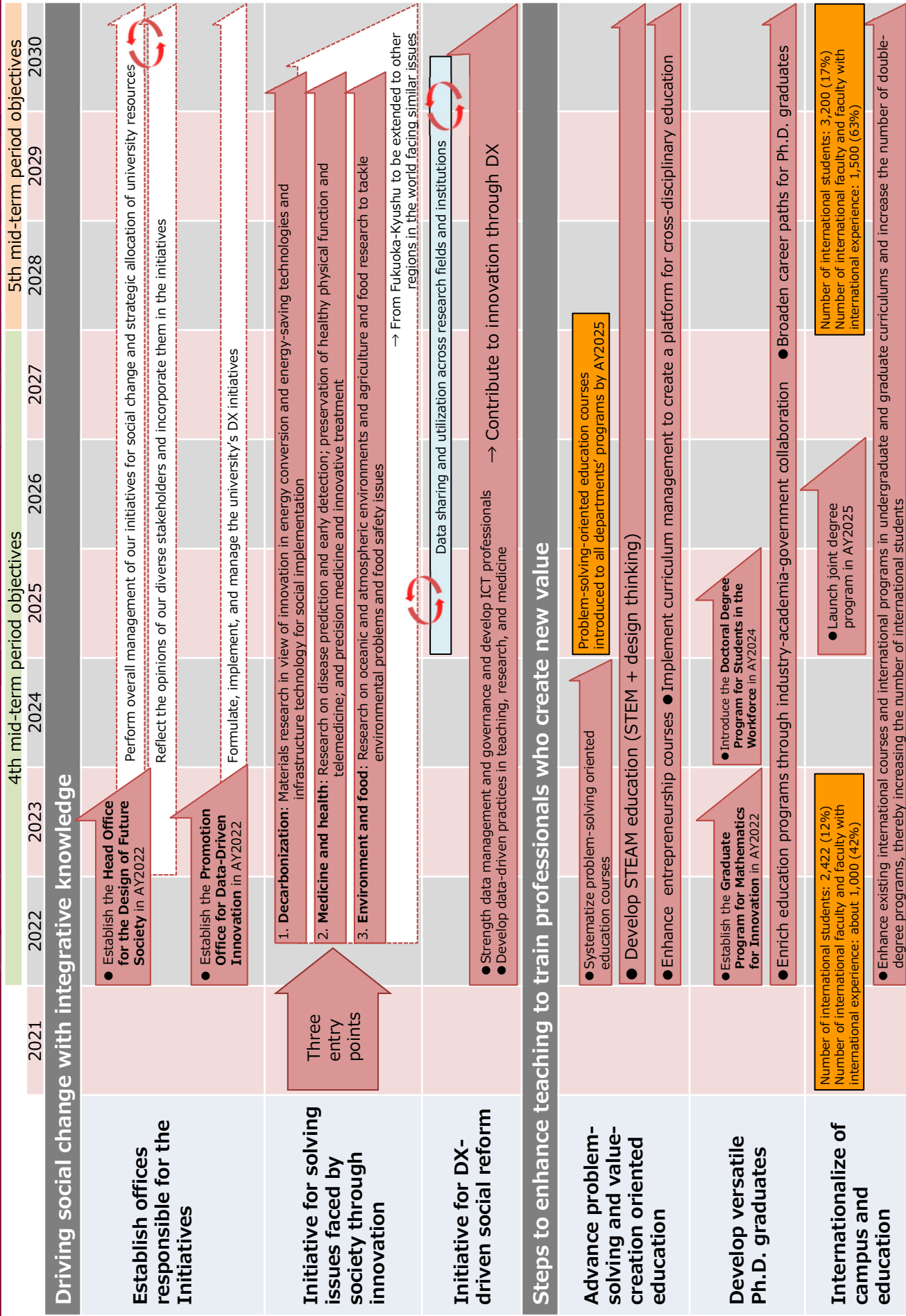
**Promotion Office for Data-Driven Innovation**  
 Directed by the President

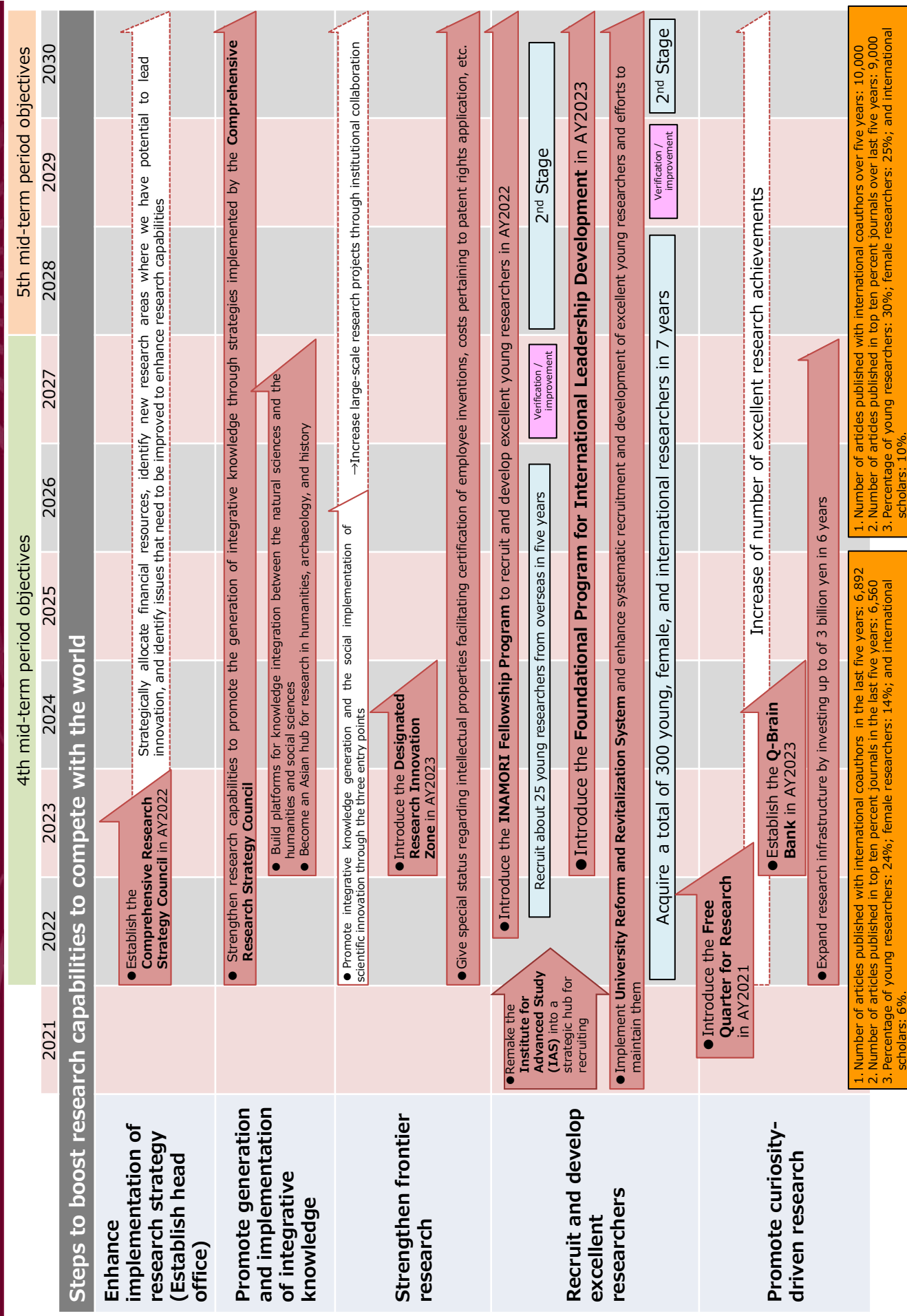
- Mission**
- Research what a DX society should be and disseminate strategies to achieve it
  - Develop data-driven education, research, and medicine
  - Establish data management (DM) and data governance (DG)
  - Contribute to innovation through DX

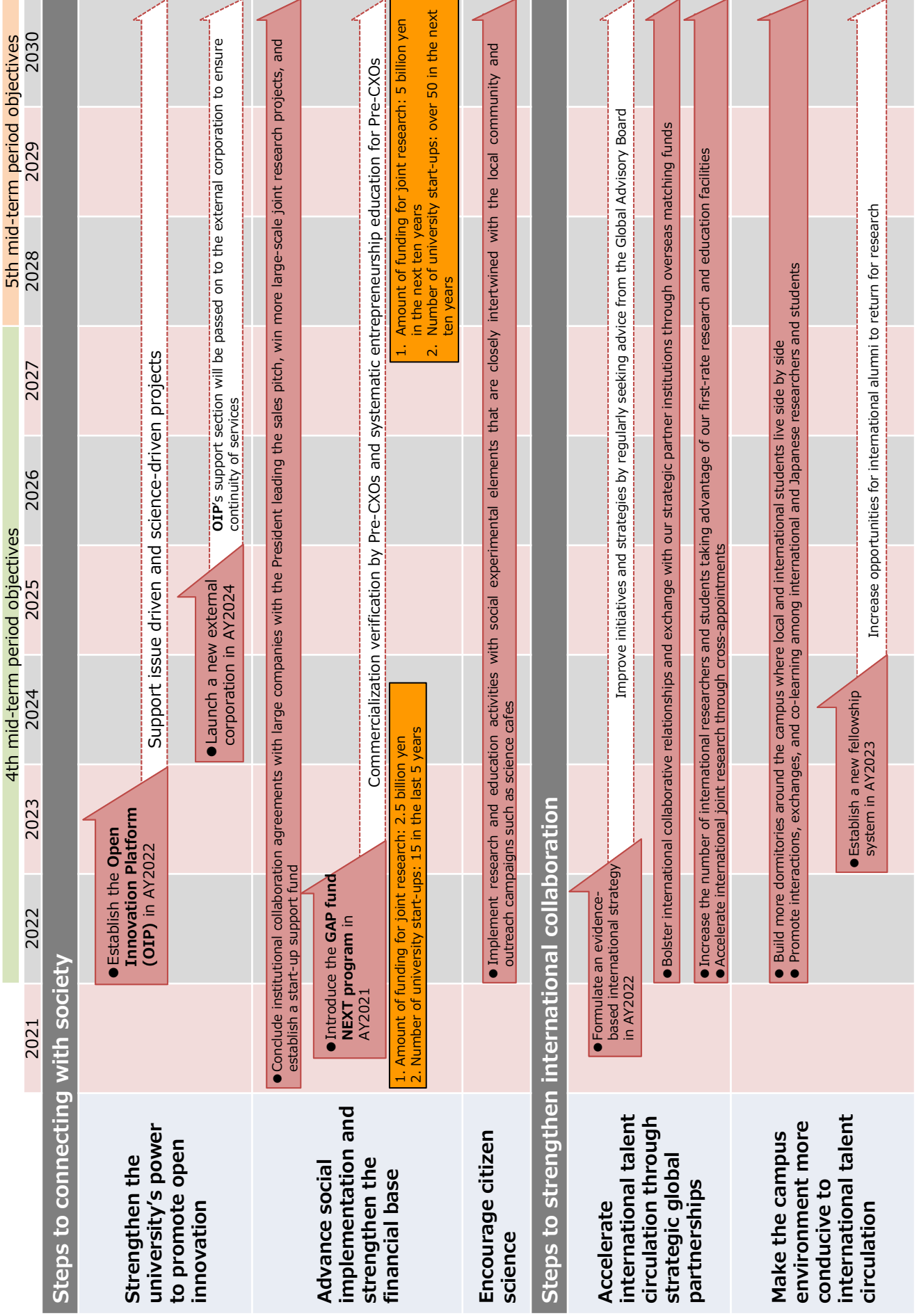
**Creation and utilization of integrative knowledge**

**Stimulate initiatives through strategic resource allocation**

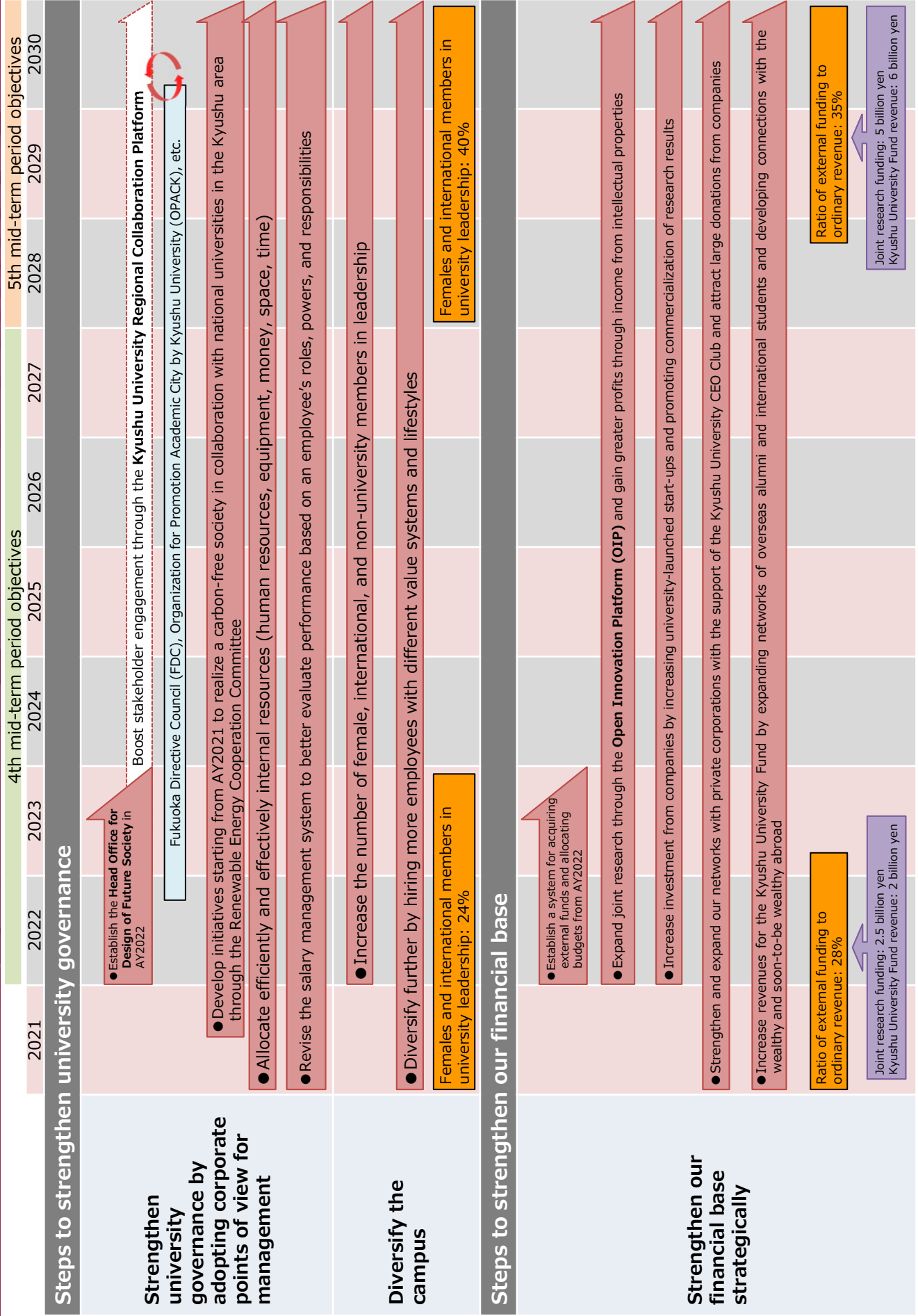












# 1. Overview and Comparisons with Other Universities

## 1-1. Overview of Kyushu University

### 1-1-1. Composition of Schools and Faculties

Schools (12)	Graduate Schools (18)	Graduate Schools: Faculties (16)
School of Interdisciplinary Science and Innovation	Graduate School of Humanities	Faculty of Humanities
School of Letters	Graduate School of Integrated Sciences for Global Society	Faculty of Social and Cultural Studies
School of Education	Graduate School of Human-Environment Studies	Faculty of Human-Environment Studies
School of Law	Graduate School of Law	Faculty of Law
School of Economics	Law School (Professional Graduate School)	Faculty of Economics
School of Science	Graduate School of Economics	Faculty of Languages and Cultures
School of Medicine	Graduate School of Science	Faculty of Science
School of Dentistry	Graduate School of Mathematics	Faculty of Mathematics
School of Pharmaceutical Sciences	Graduate School of Systems Life Sciences	Faculty of Medical Sciences
School of Engineering	Graduate School of Medical Sciences	Faculty of Dental Science
School of Design	Graduate School of Dental Science	Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences
School of Agriculture	Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences	Faculty of Engineering
	Graduate School of Engineering	Faculty of Design
	Graduate School of Design	Faculty of Information Science and Electrical Engineering
	Graduate School of Information Science and Electrical Engineering	Faculty of Engineering Sciences
	Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences	Faculty of Agriculture
	Graduate School of Bioresource and Bioenvironmental Sciences	
	Graduate School of Integrated Frontier Sciences	
Faculty of Arts and Science *1		
Institute for Advanced Study		
Research Institutes (4)		
Medical Institute of Bioregulation *2, Research Institute for Applied Mechanics *2, Institute for Materials Chemistry and Engineering *2, Institute of Mathematics for Industry *2		
International Institute: International Institute for Carbon-Neutral Energy Research		
Kyushu University Hospital		
University Library		
Research Institute for Information Technology *2		
Kyushu University Platform of Inter-/Transdisciplinary Energy Research		
Kyushu University Institute for Asian and Oceanian Studies		

\*1 Indicates facilities certified as a Joint usage/ education center. \*2 Indicates facilities certified as a Joint usage/ research center.

• The numbers in brackets represent university faculties, postgraduate research institutes, graduate schools and affiliated research laboratories.

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1, 2021)

### 1-1-2. Number of Students, Faculty and Staff Members

	Enrollment Capacity	Entrants		Total Capacity	Students Enrolled			
		Total	Of which, women students		Total	Of which, women students		
Students	Schools	2,554	2,666	798	10,606	11,699	3,412	
	Graduate School	Master's Program	1,813	1,955	485	3,551	4,024	971
		Professional Degree Program	140	125	55	325	289	122
		Doctoral Program	780	705	201	2,603	2,573	743
	Total	5,287	5,451	1,539	17,085	18,585	5,248	

Faculty and Staff Members	Faculty		Staff		Total	
	Total	Of which, women faculty	Total	Of which, women Staff	Total	Of which, women faculty and Staff
		2,370	353	3,296	2,225	5,666

\*Source: Enrollment Capacity, Students Enrolled: *Kyushu University Information*

Entrants: *Kyushu University Information, University-owned data*

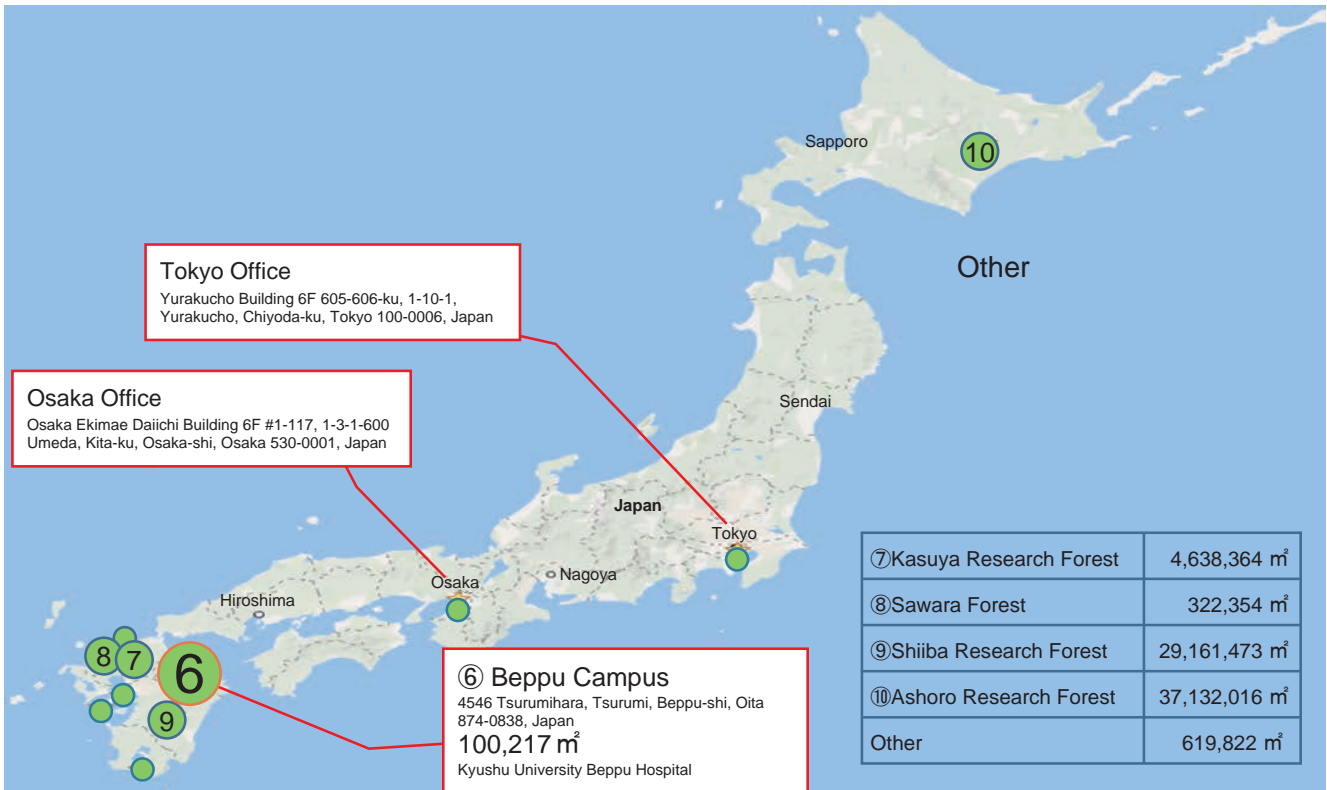
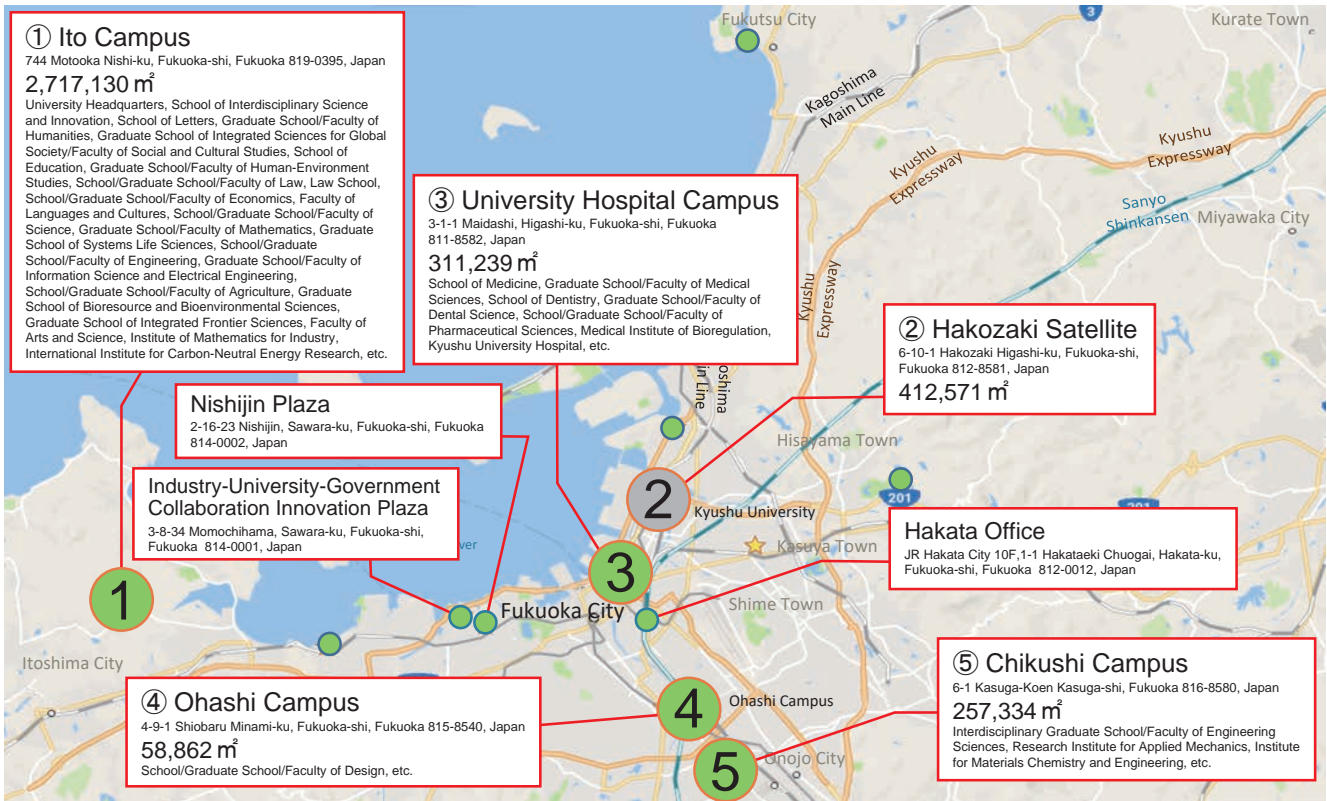
Total Capacity: *General Regulations of Undergraduate Schools of Kyushu University, General Regulations of Graduate Schools of Kyushu University*

Faculty and Staff Members: MEXT, *Basic School Survey Status of Students, Staff, and Faculty Members, Number of Faculty Members by Position*

## 1-2. Main Campuses

● Main Campuses    ● Satellite  
● University Farm, University Research Forests, etc.

Total campus area: 75,731,382 m<sup>2</sup>



- Shiiba Research Forest includes Hitoyoshi Experimental Station and lodgings
- Ashoro Research Forest includes Ashoro Research Forest lodgings
- "Other" includes the Amakusa Marine Biological Laboratory, the Institute of Seismology and Volcanology, the Fishery Research Laboratory, the Entomological Laboratory, the School of Agriculture Experimental Farm, the Kuju Agricultural Research Center, etc.
- In 2020, Kyushu University Farm was relocated to the Ito Campus.

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information* (as of May 1, 2021)



## 1-3. Comparisons with Other Universities: Scale (National Universities)

Number of Undergraduate Schools

Rank	University	Number of Undergraduate Schools
1	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>12</b>
1	Hokkaido University	12
1	Hiroshima University	12
1	Okayama University	12
5	Osaka University	11
6	Tohoku University	10
6	Chiba University	10
6	The University of Tokyo	10
6	Niigata University	10
6	Kyoto University	10
6	Kobe University	10

(2020)

Undergraduate Enrollment Capacity

Rank	University	Number
1	Osaka University	3,255
2	The University of Tokyo	3,061
3	Kyoto University	2,823
4	Kobe University	2,670
5	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>2,554</b>
6	Hokkaido University	2,485
7	Tohoku University	2,377
8	Hiroshima University	2,336
9	Chiba University	2,317
10	Niigata University	2,222

(2020)

Ratio of Applicants to Undergraduate Places

Rank	University	Ratio of Applicants
1	Tokyo Institute of Technology	4.84
2	Chiba University	4.70
3	The University of Tsukuba	4.37
4	Kobe University	4.10
5	Hokkaido University	3.98
6	Niigata University	3.41
7	Tohoku University	3.35
8	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>3.28</b>
9	Hiroshima University	3.25
10	The University of Tokyo	3.08

(2020)

\*Source: Each university's website and *University Information (2020)*

Undergraduate Enrollment Capacity, Number of Students Enrolled, Student Quota Fill Rate

Rank	University	Enrollment Capacity (Number)	Students Enrolled (Number)	Student Quota Fill Rate (%)
1	Osaka University	13,546	15,285	112.8
2	The University of Tokyo	12,588	14,058	111.6
3	Kyoto University	11,740	12,991	110.6
4	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>10,658</b>	<b>11,647</b>	<b>109.3</b>
5	Kobe University	10,656	11,577	108.6
6	Hokkaido University	10,515	11,310	107.5
7	Tohoku University	10,040	10,802	107.5
8	Chiba University	9,827	10,468	106.5
9	Niigata University	9,526	10,255	107.6
10	Okayama University	9,377	10,113	107.8

(2019)

- According to “classification based on financial analysis of national university corporations” conducted by the National University Corporation Evaluation Committee, Japanese national universities in Group A (\*1) and RU11 (Research University 11) (\*2) have been defined as the Top 14 universities and they are ranked in that order.
- Top 14 universities: Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, The University of Tsukuba, Chiba University, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Niigata University, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, Kobe University, Okayama University, Hiroshima University, and Kyushu University (ordered by university number).
- (\*1) Group A: National University Corporations with an enrollment capacity over 10,000 students, with 10 or more schools. (Only student enrollment capacity is considered for universities employing academic schools, colleges, and similar).
- (\*2) RU11 (Research University 11) is a consortium aiming to develop scholarship in 11 Japanese universities: Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, The University of Tsukuba, The University of Tokyo, Waseda University, Keio University, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, and Kyushu University.

\*Source: MEXT, *FY 2019 Operational Performance Report*

### 1-3. Comparisons with Other Universities: Scale (National Universities) (Continued)

#### Number of Graduate Schools

Rank	University	Number of Graduate Schools
1	Hokkaido University	21
<b>2</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>18</b>
2	Kyoto University	18
4	Osaka University	16
5	Tohoku University	15
5	Chiba University	15
5	The University of Tokyo	15
5	Kobe University	15
9	Nagoya University	13
10	Okayama University	8

(2020)

#### Graduate School Enrollment Capacity

Rank	University	Enrollment Capacity Total	Master's Program	Professional Degree Program	Doctoral Programs
1	The University of Tokyo	5,037	2,928	410	1,699
2	Kyoto University	3,732	2,287	334	1,111
3	Osaka University	3,053	2,046	80	927
4	Chiba University	3,008	1,922	160	926
5	Tohoku University	2,673	1,785	120	768
<b>6</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>2,668</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>780</b>
7	The University of Tsukuba	2,508	1,815	66	627
8	Nagoya University	2,413	1,634	50	729
9	Hokkaido University	2,375	1,632	100	643
10	Tokyo Institute of Technology	2,151	1,544	40	567

(2020)

\*Source: Each university's website and *University Information* (2020)

#### Graduate Student Enrollment Capacity, Number of Students Enrolled, Student Quota Fill Rate

Rank	University	Graduate Schools Total			Master's Program			Professional Degree Program			Doctoral Programs		
		Enrollment Capacity (Number)	Students Enrolled (Number)	Student Quota Fill Rate (%)	Enrollment Capacity (Number)	Students Enrolled (Number)	Student Quota Fill Rate (%)	Enrollment Capacity (Number)	Students Enrolled (Number)	Student Quota Fill Rate (%)	Enrollment Capacity (Number)	Students Enrolled (Number)	Student Quota Fill Rate (%)
1	The University of Tokyo	11,995	13,732	114.4	5,686	7,156	125.8	985	844	85.6	5,324	5,732	107.6
2	Kyoto University	9,012	9,464	105.0	4,548	5,059	111.2	808	734	90.8	3,656	3,671	100.4
3	Osaka University	7,398	8,025	108.4	4,050	4,520	111.6	190	180	94.7	3,158	3,325	105.2
<b>4</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>6,414</b>	<b>6,969</b>	<b>108.6</b>	<b>3,594</b>	<b>4,148</b>	<b>115.4</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>2,495</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>101.0</b>
5	Tohoku University	6,379	6,951	108.9	3,546	4,132	116.5	290	241	83.1	2,543	2,578	101.3
6	Nagoya University	5,756	6,257	108.7	3,258	3,828	117.4	150	90	60.0	2,348	2,339	99.6
7	The University of Tsukuba	5,686	6,682	117.5	3,419	4,098	119.9	168	180	107.1	2,099	2,404	114.5
8	Hokkaido University	5,618	6,439	114.6	3,211	3,906	121.6	250	175	70.0	2,157	2,358	109.3
9	Tokyo Institute of Technology	4,869	5,271	108.2	3,088	3,920	126.9	80	92	115.0	1,701	1,259	74.0
10	Kobe University	4,153	4,649	111.9	2,512	2,710	107.9	378	307	81.2	1,263	1,632	129.2

(2019)

• According to “classification based on financial analysis of national university corporations” conducted by the National University Corporation Evaluation Committee, Japanese national universities in Group A (\*1) and RU11 (Research University 11) (\*2) have been defined as the Top 14 universities and they are ranked in that order.

• Top 14 universities: Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, The University of Tsukuba, Chiba University, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Niigata University, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, Kobe University, Okayama University, Hiroshima University, and Kyushu University (ordered by university number).

(\*1) Group A: National University Corporations with an enrollment capacity over 10,000 students, with 10 or more schools. (Only student enrollment capacity is considered for universities employing academic schools, colleges, and similar).

(\*2) RU11 (Research University 11) is a consortium aiming to develop scholarship in 11 Japanese universities: Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, The University of Tsukuba, The University of Tokyo, Waseda University, Keio University, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, and Kyushu University.

\*Source: MEXT, *FY 2019 Operational Performance Report*

### 1-3. Comparisons with Other Universities: Scale (National Universities) (Continued)

Number of International Students Among Undergraduate Students Enrolled

Rank	University	Number
1	Hokkaido University	551
2	Osaka University	373
3	The University of Tsukuba	347
4	The University of Tokyo	294
<b>5</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>293</b>
6	Tokyo Institute of Technology	267
7	Nagoya University	250
8	Kyoto University	233
9	Tohoku University	202
10	Chiba University	128

(2019)

International Students as a Percentage of Undergraduate Students Enrolled

Rank	University	%
1	Tokyo Institute of Technology	5.4
2	Hokkaido University	4.5
3	The University of Tsukuba	3.5
<b>4</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>2.5</b>
4	Nagoya University	2.5
6	Osaka University	2.4
7	The University of Tokyo	2.0
8	Tohoku University	1.8
9	Kyoto University	1.7
10	Chiba University	1.2

(2019)

Women Students as a Percentage of Undergraduate Students Enrolled

Rank	University	%
1	Okayama University	42.3
2	Chiba University	39.5
3	The University of Tsukuba	39.3
4	Niigata University	38.6
5	Hiroshima University	38.0
6	Kobe University	36.3
7	Osaka University	33.9
8	Nagoya University	30.1
<b>9</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>28.9</b>
10	Hokkaido University	28.5

(2020)

Number of International Students Among Graduate School Students Enrolled

Rank	University	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	3,171
2	Osaka University	2,221
3	Kyoto University	1,891
<b>4</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>1,697</b>
5	Hokkaido University	1,672
6	The University of Tsukuba	1,575
7	Tohoku University	1,547
8	Nagoya University	1,417
9	Tokyo Institute of Technology	1,355
10	Hiroshima University	1,317

(2019)

International Students as a Percentage of Graduate School Students Enrolled

Rank	University	%
1	Hiroshima University	28.7
2	Osaka University	27.6
3	Hokkaido University	25.0
4	Tokyo Institute of Technology	24.6
<b>5</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>24.3</b>
6	The University of Tsukuba	23.5
7	The University of Tokyo	23.0
8	Nagoya University	22.9
9	Tohoku University	22.1
10	Kyoto University	19.9

(2019)

Women Students as a Percentage of Graduate School Students Enrolled

Rank	University	%
1	Hiroshima University	35.5
2	The University of Tsukuba	35.0
3	Kobe University	34.5
4	Chiba University	33.3
5	Nagoya University	30.7
5	Osaka University	30.7
7	Hokkaido University	30.3
8	Okayama University	30.1
9	The University of Tokyo	28.8
10	Niigata University	28.5
⋮		
<b>13</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>27.3</b>

(2020)

• According to “classification based on financial analysis of national university corporations” conducted by the National University Corporation Evaluation Committee, Japanese national universities in Group A (\*1) and RU11 (Research University 11) (\*2) have been defined as the Top 14 universities and they are ranked in that order.

• Top 14 universities: Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, The University of Tsukuba, Chiba University, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Niigata University, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, Kobe University, Okayama University, Hiroshima University, and Kyushu University (ordered by university number).

(\*1) Group A: National University Corporations with an enrollment capacity over 10,000 students, with 10 or more schools. (Only student enrollment capacity is considered for universities employing academic schools, colleges, and similar).

(\*2) RU11(Research University 11) is a consortium aiming to develop scholarship in 11 Japanese universities: Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, The University of Tsukuba, The University of Tokyo, Waseda University, Keio University, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, and Kyushu University.

\*Source: Number and Proportion of International Exchange students: MEXT, FY2019 Operational Performance Report  
Percentage of Women Students: Each University’s websites and *University Information* (2020)

### 1-3. Comparisons with Other Universities: Scale (National Universities) (Continued)

#### Number of Faculty Members

Rank	University	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	3,863
2	Kyoto University	3,410
3	Osaka University	3,261
4	Tohoku University	3,127
5	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>2,391</b>
6	Nagoya University	2,337
7	Hokkaido University	2,332
8	The University of Tsukuba	1,868
9	Hiroshima University	1,732
10	Kobe University	1,653

(2019)

#### Number of Students per Faculty Member

Rank	University	Number
1	Chiba University	11.1
2	Kobe University	9.8
2	Tokyo Institute of Technology	9.8
4	Okayama University	8.9
5	The University of Tsukuba	8.8
5	Hiroshima University	8.8
7	Niigata University	8.4
8	Hokkaido University	8.0
9	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>7.8</b>
10	The University of Tokyo	7.2

(2019)

#### Number of Staff

Rank	University	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	4,126
2	Kyoto University	3,601
3	Osaka University	3,447
4	Tohoku University	3,207
5	Hokkaido University	3,174
6	The University of Tsukuba	2,812
7	Nagoya University	2,503
8	Okayama University	2,469
9	Kobe University	2,091
10	Chiba University	1,951
⋮		
14	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>1,414</b>

(2019)

#### Number of Women Faculty Members

Rank	University	Number
1	Osaka University	342
2	The University of Tokyo	288
3	Nagoya University	247
4	The University of Tsukuba	218
5	Tohoku University	207
6	Kyoto University	192
7	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>175</b>
8	Chiba University	173
9	Hiroshima University	172
10	Hokkaido University	161

(2020)

#### Number of International Faculty Members

Rank	University	Number
1	Osaka University	147
2	Kyoto University	117
3	Tohoku University	96
4	The University of Tokyo	95
5	Nagoya University	93
6	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>92</b>
7	Hokkaido University	66
8	The University of Tsukuba	65
9	Hiroshima University	63
10	Kobe University	49

(2020)

#### Management Expenses Grants

(Unit: million JPY)

Rank	University	Sum Allocated
1	The University of Tokyo	86,830
2	Kyoto University	56,056
3	Osaka University	47,305
4	Tohoku University	45,285
5	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>39,674</b>
6	The University of Tsukuba	37,386
7	Hokkaido University	36,909
8	Nagoya University	30,957
9	Hiroshima University	25,295
10	Tokyo Institute of Technology	23,941

(2020)

• According to “classification based on financial analysis of national university corporations” conducted by the National University Corporation Evaluation Committee, Japanese national universities in Group A (\*1) and RU11 (Research University 11) (\*2) have been defined as the Top 14 universities and they are ranked in that order.

• Top 14 universities: Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, The University of Tsukuba, Chiba University, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Niigata University, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, Kobe University, Okayama University, Hiroshima University, and Kyushu University (ordered by university number).

(\*1) Group A: National University Corporations with an enrollment capacity over 10,000 students, with 10 or more schools. (Only student enrollment capacity is considered for universities employing academic schools, colleges, and similar).

(\*2) RU11 (Research University 11) is a consortium aiming to develop scholarship in 11 Japanese universities: Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, The University of Tsukuba, The University of Tokyo, Waseda University, Keio University, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, and Kyushu University.

• The figures for students and faculty do not include those at affiliated schools (kindergartens; elementary, junior or senior high schools; special education schools etc.).

\*Source: Number of Faculty Members, Number of Students per Faculty Member, Number of Staff: MEXT, *FY 2019 Operational Performance Report*  
 Number of Women Faculty Members, Number of International Faculty Members: Asahi Shimbun Publications, *2022 University Rankings*  
 Management Expenses Grants: Each university's *Yearly Plan for FY 2020*



## 1-4. Comparisons with Other Universities: Education (National, Public, and Private Universities)

Area of School Buildings

Rank	University	m <sup>2</sup>
1	Nihon University	1,029,197
<b>2</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>855,035</b>
3	The University of Tokyo	820,923
4	Osaka University	684,271
5	Waseda University	642,327
6	Kyoto University	642,003
7	Hokkaido University	558,708
8	Ritsumeikan University	529,592
9	Tokai University	507,613
10	Nagoya University	492,247

(2020)

Number of Books in Library Collection

Rank	University	Books
1	The University of Tokyo	9,808,256
2	Kyoto University	7,188,241
3	Waseda University	5,672,456
4	Nihon University	5,501,136
5	Keio University	5,016,718
<b>6</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>4,202,696</b>
7	Tohoku University	4,180,970
8	Osaka University	3,890,488
9	Hokkaido University	3,789,322
10	Kobe University	3,789,272

(2020)

Index Evaluation: Index Total from Books, Accepted, Lending, and Library Fee

Rank	University	Books	Accepted	Lending	Library Fee	Index Evaluation
1	International Christian University	39.82	56.69	100.00	52.17	100.00
2	The University of Tokyo	52.72	55.70	43.25	69.14	88.79
3	Gakushuin University	31.32	47.60	32.51	100.00	85.02
4	Tsurumi University	47.75	62.64	31.82	62.40	82.28
5	Tenri University	100.00	44.79	12.83	36.03	77.87
6	Hitotsubashi University	58.18	51.74	40.29	42.38	77.44
7	Jissen Women's University	21.87	100.00	36.99	25.21	74.02
8	Soka University	22.20	46.28	72.30	42.24	73.60
9	Kyoto University	48.83	42.81	45.34	44.98	73.17
10	Nara University	32.89	60.99	49.08	38.10	72.81
⋮						
<b>16</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>34.75</b>	<b>28.93</b>	<b>27.18</b>	<b>62.24</b>	<b>61.57</b>

(2020)

• Perspectives on Rankings (Quoted from Source)

Survey were sent to head librarians of 758 private universities across the country in November 2020. 730 replies received by the end of January 2021 were consolidated. Figures for the number of books provided, incorporated and borrowed, and library expenses per student is indexed as 100. The index evaluation of the overall ranking is the sum of the indexes for each item, with the highest value expressed as 100. However this does not include universities with less than 2000 students, or universities that have been established for less than 4 years. Students from junior colleges and other schools are also included. Library expenses are calculated by adding the total cost of materials and other library expenses.

\*Source: Asahi Shimbun Publications, 2022 University Rankings

## 1-4. Comparisons with Other Universities: Education (National, Public, and Private Universities) (Continued)

### Percentage Going on to Graduate School

Undergraduate Schools of Science, Technology, and Engineering		School of Science		Undergraduate Schools of Agriculture, Biological Sciences	
University	%	University	%	University	%
Tokyo Institute of Technology (Materials and Chemical Technology)	98.3 (1)	Tohoku University (Science)	85.7 (1)	Tohoku University (Agriculture)	79.9 (1)
Tokyo Institute of Technology (Life Science and Technology)	89.6 (2)	Tokyo Institute of Technology (Science)	84.9 (2)	Kyoto University (Agriculture)	79.0 (2)
Tokyo Institute of Technology (Engineering)	89.2 (3)	The University of Tokyo (Science)	83.6 (3)	Nagoya University (Agriculture)	74.9 (3)
Tohoku University (Engineering)	87.3 (4)	Kyoto University (Science)	81.3 (4)	Hokkaido University (Agriculture)	74.2 (4)
Kyoto University (Engineering)	86.8 (5)	Hokkaido University (Science)	81.3 (4)	Hokkaido University (Fishery)	73.8 (5)
Tokyo Institute of Technology (Environment and Society)	86.4 (6)	Osaka University (Science)	77.7 (6)	Kobe University (Agriculture)	71.5 (6)
Nagoya University (Engineering)	85.7 (7)	<b>Kyushu University (Science)</b>	<b>77.0 (7)</b>	<b>Kyushu University (Agriculture)</b>	<b>68.5 (7)</b>
Osaka University (Engineering)	85.4 (8)	Nagoya University (Science)	75.9 (8)	University of Tsukuba (Life and Environmental Sciences)	67.0 (8)
Osaka Prefecture University (Engineering)	84.0 (9)	Osaka City University (Science)	70.9 (9)	Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology (Agriculture)	63.0 (9)
Nagaoka University of Technology (Engineering)	82.7 (10)	Saitama University (Science)	67.2 (10)	The University of Tokyo (Agriculture)	55.7 (10)
<b>Kyushu University (Engineering)</b>	<b>81.8 (11)</b>				

School of Law		Undergraduate Schools of Economics, Management, Commerce	
University	%	University	%
Kyoto University (Law)	31.9 (1)	Okayama Shoka University (Economics)	33.9 (1)
Osaka University (Law)	19.1 (2)	Hokuriku University (Economics and Management)	19.7 (2)
The University of Tokyo (Law)	19.0 (3)	The University of Tokyo (Economics)	9.7 (3)
Kobe University (Law)	18.4 (4)	Kyoto University (Economics)	9.5 (4)
Hitotsubashi University (Law)	18.4 (4)	Osaka University of Economics and Law (Economics)	8.9 (5)
Osaka Institute of Technology (Intellectual Property)	17.7 (6)	Hitotsubashi University (Economics)	8.6 (6)
Tohoku University (Law)	15.6 (7)	Hokkaido University (Economics)	8.2 (7)
Waseda University (Law)	14.6 (8)	Kyushu Kyoritsu University (Economics)	7.2 (8)
Nagoya University (Law)	14.5 (9)	Tohoku University (Economics)	5.9 (9)
<b>Kyushu University (Law)</b>	<b>14.1 (10)</b>	Tokyo Fuji University (Management)	5.4 (10)
		<b>Kyushu University (Economics)</b>	<b>5.3 (11)</b>

(2020)

\*Source: Asahi Shimbun Publications, 2022 University Rankings

## 1-5. Comparisons with Other Universities: Employment (National, Public, and Private Universities)

### ◆ Most Popular Employers ◆

#### Sony Corporation

Rank	University	Number
1	Keio University	47
2	The University of Tokyo	38
3	Waseda University	35
4	Tokyo Institute of Technology	33
5	Tokyo University of Science	25
6	Kyoto University	20
7	Tohoku University	19
8	Osaka University	17
9	Nagoya University	16
10	The University of Tsukuba	15
⋮		
13	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>9</b>
13	Ritsumeikan University	9

(2020)

#### Ajinomoto Co., Inc.

Rank	University	Number
1	Waseda University	9
2	Keio University	8
3	Osaka University	5
4	Tokyo Institute of Technology	4
5	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>2</b>
5	Kyoto University	2
5	Kobe University	2
5	The University of Tokyo	2
5	Hokkaido University	2
5	Kwansei Gakuin University	2

(2020)

#### Fujitsu Limited

Rank	University	Number
1	Waseda University	82
2	Keio University	48
3	Kobe University	32
4	Yokohama National University	30
5	Osaka University	28
5	Hokkaido University	28
7	The University of Tokyo	25
8	Meiji University	24
9	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>23</b>
10	Doshisha University	22

(2020)

#### Suntory Holdings Limited

Rank	University	Number
1	Waseda University	14
2	Keio University	9
3	The University of Tokyo	7
3	Doshisha University	7
5	Kyoto University	6
6	Osaka University	4
6	Yokohama National University	4
6	Ritsumeikan University	4
9	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>3</b>
9	7 other universities	3

(2020)

#### Toyota Motor Corporation

Rank	University	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	32
1	Nagoya University	32
3	Tokyo Institute of Technology	23
3	Keio University	23
5	Kyoto University	22
6	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>20</b>
7	Nagoya Institute of Technology	19
8	Tokyo University of Science	17
8	Ritsumeikan University	17
8	Waseda University	17

(2020)

#### Nitori Co., Ltd.

Rank	University	Number
1	Waseda University	34
2	Kansai University	33
3	Kwansei Gakuin University	31
4	Ritsumeikan University	30
5	Hokkaido University	26
6	Tohoku University	25
7	Doshisha University	24
8	Hosei University	21
9	Nihon University	20
10	Osaka University	17
11	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>16</b>

(2020)

• Perspectives on Rankings (Quoted from Source)

The companies listed above were selected from the Mynavi/Nikkei 2021 Ranking of Popular Employers for University Graduates. The data refers to a joint survey conducted by Japanese financial news outlet Nikkei Shimbun, Inc. and Mynavi Corp., which offers information services in various fields, from job-seeking to HR and lifestyle support. This nationwide survey, conducted on third-year university students and first-year graduate students expecting to graduate in March of 2021, received 30,630 valid responses. The popular employer ranking was tallied from the number of liberal arts and sciences graduates employed by leading companies (excluding some) in 2020 (taken from a survey conducted by Daigaku Tsushin). Some rankings may include group companies. Data for the University of Tokyo was taken from Todai Shimbun, the university's newspaper. Keio University published only those firms where 3 or more of its graduates are employed.

\*Source: Asahi Shimbun Publications, 2022 University Rankings

## 1-5. Comparisons with Other Universities: Employment (National, Public, and Private Universities) (Continued)

### Hitachi, Ltd.

Rank	University	Number
1	Waseda University	53
2	Keio University	30
3	The University of Tokyo	27
4	Tohoku University	25
4	Nagoya University	25
6	Osaka University	24
7	Tokyo Institute of Technology	22
8	Sophia University	21
9	Kyoto University	20
10	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>19</b>
10	Hokkaido University	19

(2020)

### Panasonic Corporation

Rank	University	Number
1	Osaka University	63
2	Doshisha University	44
3	Kyoto University	36
4	Ritsumeikan University	35
5	Waseda University	32
6	Tokyo Institute of Technology	29
7	Kobe University	26
7	Tokyo University of Science	26
9	Tohoku University	21
10	Meiji University	20
⋮		
13	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>16</b>
13	2 other universities	16

(2020)

### Meiji Co, Ltd.

#### (Meiji Seika Pharma Co, Ltd.)

Rank	University	Number
1	Keio University	9
2	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>5</b>
2	Kyoto University	5
4	Doshisha University	4
5	The University of Tokyo	3
5	Kansai University	3
5	Kindai University	3

(2020)

### Asahi Kasei Group

Rank	University	Number
1	Tokyo Institute of Technology	24
2	Kyoto University	23
3	Osaka University	17
3	Tohoku University	17
5	Keio University	16
6	The University of Tokyo	15
7	Hokkaido University	14
8	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>13</b>
9	Waseda University	12
10	Kobe University	11

(2020)

### Morinaga Milk Industry CO., LTD.

Rank	University	Number
1	Keio University	6
1	Waseda University	6
3	Tokyo University of Science	4
4	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>3</b>
4	Kyoto University	3
4	Kansai University	3
7	The University of Tsukuba	2
7	Tokyo University of Foreign Studies	2
7	Tokyo Institute of Technology	2
7	Tohoku University	2
7	Hokkaido University	2
7	Kwansei Gakuin University	2
7	Kitasato University	2
7	Chuo University	2
7	Meiji University	2

(2020)

#### • Perspectives on Rankings

The companies listed above were selected from the Mynavi/Nikkei 2021 Ranking of Popular Employers for University Graduates. The data refers to a joint survey conducted by Japanese financial news outlet Nikkei Shimbun, Inc. and Mynavi Corp., which offers information services in various fields, from job-seeking to HR and lifestyle support. This nationwide survey, conducted on third-year university students and first-year graduate students expecting to graduate in March of 2021, received 30,630 valid responses. The popular employer ranking was tallied from the number of liberal arts and sciences graduates employed by leading companies (excluding some) in 2020 (taken from a survey conducted by Daigaku Tsushin). Some rankings may include group companies. Data for the University of Tokyo was taken from Todai Shimbun, the university's newspaper. Keio University published only those firms where 3 or more of its graduates are employed.

\*Source: Asahi Shimbun Publications, 2022 University Rankings



## 1-6. Comparisons with Other Universities: International

QS World University Rankings (published June 2021)

2019/2020 Rank	2020/2021 Rank	2021/2022 Rank	2021/2022 Rank in Japan	University	2021/2022 Overall Scores
1	1	1	—	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	100.0
4	5	2	—	University of Oxford	99.5
2	2	3	—	Stanford University	98.7
7	7	4	—	University of Cambridge	98.7
3	3	5	—	Harvard University	98.0
				⋮	
22	24	23	1	The University of Tokyo	86.2
31	29	30	—	Northwestern University	82.8
33	38	33	2	Kyoto University	82.3
60	47	50	—	Shanghai Jiao Tong University	75.6
55	50	50	—	Technische Universität München	75.6
58	56	56	3	Tokyo Institute of Technology	73.5
71	72	75	4	Osaka University	66.2
82	79	82	5	Tohoku University	65.2
90	95	100	—	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	59.6
115	110	118	6	Nagoya University	56.2
<b>132</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>53.3</b>
132	139	145	8	Hokkaido University	51.4
200	191	201	9	Keio University	43.9
196	189	203	10	Waseda University	43.3

### Academic Reputation

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1	The University of Tokyo	100.0
2	Kyoto University	98.7
3	Osaka University	80.6
4	Tokyo Institute of Technology	74.6
5	Tohoku University	71.4
6	Waseda University	60.3
7	Nagoya University	59.2
<b>8</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>56.1</b>
9	Hokkaido University	54.8
10	Keio University	50.2

### Employer Reputation

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1	The University of Tokyo	99.6
2	Kyoto University	97.8
3	Waseda University	94.1
4	Tokyo Institute of Technology	91.1
5	Keio University	87.7
6	Osaka University	80.6
7	Tohoku University	73.8
<b>8</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>60.2</b>
9	Hokkaido University	56.0
10	Nagoya University	51.1

### Citations per Faculty

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1	The University of Tokyo	79.0
2	Tokyo Institute of Technology	71.1
3	Kyoto University	60.3
4	Osaka University	43.4
5	Tohoku University	41.3
6	Nagoya University	37.4
7	Hokkaido University	32.5
<b>8</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>31.0</b>
9	The University of Tsukuba	21.4
10	Keio University	7.1

### Faculty Student

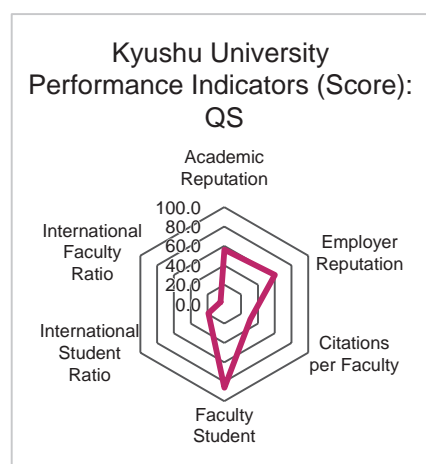
Rank in Japan	University	Score
1	Tohoku University	98.4
2	Kyoto University	96.0
3	The University of Tokyo	92.4
4	Nagoya University	92.0
5	Tokyo Institute of Technology	87.6
<b>6</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>86.2</b>
7	Hokkaido University	79.2
8	Osaka University	79.1
9	The University of Tsukuba	68.5
10	Keio University	62.8

### International Student Ratio

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1	Waseda University	37.2
2	Tokyo Institute of Technology	36.2
3	The University of Tokyo	28.5
4	The University of Tsukuba	28.4
5	Kyoto University	22.7
6	Nagoya University	20.5
<b>7</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>18.9</b>
8	Hokkaido University	17.9
9	Tohoku University	16.5
10	Osaka University	15.1

### International Faculty Ratio

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1	Tokyo Institute of Technology	13.7
2	Waseda University	13.5
3	Hokkaido University	8.1
4	Osaka University	7.7
5	The University of Tsukuba	5.6
6	Kyoto University	5.4
7	Nagoya University	5.1
<b>8</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>4.4</b>
9	Tohoku University	3.6
9	Keio University	3.6



• Japanese universities ranking in the top 300 were compared on the following points: Academic Reputation, Employer Reputation, Citations per Faculty, Faculty Student, International Student Ratio, International Faculty Ratio.

\*Source: Website of British world university evaluation body Quacquarelli Symonds (QS)  
QS World University Rankings by Subject 2021

## 1-6. Comparisons with Other Universities: International (Continued)

### THE World University Rankings (published September 2021)

\*Overall scores for universities ranked below 200th are not published, so an estimated value is calculated from the scores for each indicator.

2019/2020 Rank	2020/2021 Rank	2021/2022 Rank	2021/2022 Rank in Japan	University	2021/2022 Overall scores
1	1	1	—	University of Oxford	95.7
2	4	2	—	California Institute of Technology	95.0
7	3	3	—	Harvard University	95.0
4	2	4	—	Stanford University	94.9
3	6	5	—	University of Cambridge	94.6
				⋮	
30	30	30	—	University of Edinburgh	78.9
36	36	35	1	The University of Tokyo	76.0
55	51	50	—	The University of Manchester	71.2
65	54	61	2	Kyoto University	69.6
251-300 (263)	201-250 (215)	201-250 (223)	3	Tohoku University	52.1
301-350 (301)	301-350 (315)	301-350 (316)	4	Tokyo Institute of Technology	47.2
301-350 (344)	351-400 (353)	301-350 (342)	5	Osaka University	46.5
301-350 (318)	351-400 (364)	351-400 (374)	6	Nagoya University	45.2
401-500 (377)	351-400 (400)	401-500 (438)	7	University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan	42.7
501-600 (503)	601-800 (672)	401-500 (491)	8	Yokohama City University	41.2
401-500 (495)	401-500 (504)	501-600 (518)	9	The University of Tsukuba	40.3
401-500 (462)	401-500 (453)	501-600 (552)	10	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>39.5</b>

#### Teaching (learning environment)

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1	The University of Tokyo	86.9
2	Kyoto University	78.5
3	Tohoku University	56.6
4	Osaka University	51.9
5	Tokyo Institute of Technology	49.7
6	Tokyo Medical and Dental University	45.4
7	Nagoya University	44.3
8	Hokkaido University	44.2
9	The University of Tsukuba	43.6
10	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>43.2</b>

#### International Outlook (quality of faculty and students)

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1	Tohoku University	49.5
2	Tokyo Institute of Technology	46.2
3	The University of Tsukuba	42.5
4	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>42.4</b>
5	The University of Tokyo	42.0
6	Hokkaido University	41.0
7	Osaka University	38.4
8	Kyoto University	38.2
9	Nagoya University	35.4
10	Tokyo Medical and Dental University	29.3

#### Industry Income (Innovation)

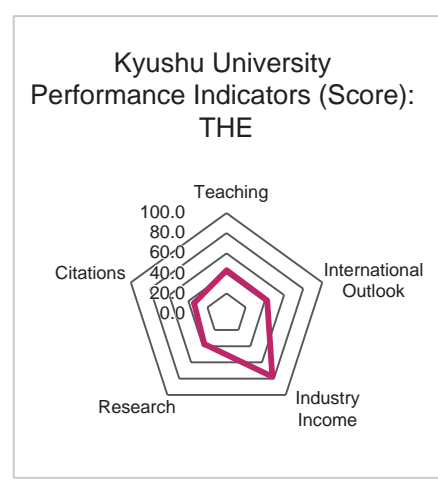
Rank in Japan	University	Score
1	Nagoya University	97.9
2	Tohoku University	97.2
3	Osaka University	90.2
4	The University of Tokyo	88.1
5	Kyoto University	80.8
6	Tokyo Institute of Technology	80.7
7	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>77.4</b>
8	Tokyo Medical and Dental University	70.9
9	Hokkaido University	66.3
10	The University of Tsukuba	48.1

#### Research Volume, income, and reputation

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1	The University of Tokyo	90.3
2	Kyoto University	78.9
3	Tohoku University	58.7
4	Tokyo Institute of Technology	56.2
5	Osaka University	52.1
6	Nagoya University	48.0
7	Hokkaido University	38.5
8	The University of Tsukuba	38.3
9	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>37.5</b>
10	Tokyo Medical and Dental University	28.4

#### Citations

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1	University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan	97.8
2	Yokohama City University	93.0
3	Kyoto University	58.3
4	The University of Tokyo	58.2
5	Nagoya University	41.4
6	Tokyo Medical and Dental University	41.3
7	The University of Tsukuba	37.9
8	Tohoku University	37.8
9	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>34.0</b>
10	Osaka University	33.9



• Japanese universities ranking in the top 600 were compared on the following points: Teaching, International Outlook, Industry Income, Research, Citations.

\*Source: Website of Times Higher Education (THE)

## 1-6. Comparisons with Other Universities: International (Continued)

Domestic Comparisons of QS World University Rankings (published March 2021) \*If a score is not published, its estimated value is computed from an index score.

### ◆ Arts & Humanities ◆

#### Architecture / Built Environment

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (16)	The University of Tokyo	79.8
2 (37)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	73.5
3 (51-100)	Kyoto University	—
4 (51-100)	Waseda University	—
<b>5 (101-150)</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>—</b>
6 (101-150)	Nagoya University	—
7 (101-150)	Tohoku University	—
8 (151-200)	Osaka University	—
9 (201-250)	Hokkaido University	—
10 (201-250)	Keio University	—

#### Art & Design

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (38)	The University of Tokyo	69.0
2 (51-100)	Chiba University	—
3 (51-100)	Kyoto University	—
<b>4 (101-150)</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>—</b>
5 (101-150)	The University of Tsukuba	—
6 (101-150)	Waseda University	—
7 (151-200)	Tohoku University	—
8 (201-220)	Musashino University	—

#### Linguistics

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (23)	The University of Tokyo	79.4
2 (65)	Kyoto University	69.5
3 (71)	Tokyo University of Foreign Studies	68.4
4 (76)	Waseda University	68.0
5 (85)	Keio University	66.7
6 (88)	Osaka University	66.5
7 (93)	Nagoya University	65.7
8 (101-150)	Tohoku University	—
<b>9 (151-200)</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>—</b>
10 (151-200)	Sophia University	—

### ◆ Engineering & Technology ◆

#### Modern Languages

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (9)	The University of Tokyo	89.4
2 (21)	Kyoto University	85.4
3 (48)	Waseda University	79.7
4 (87)	Osaka University	74.8
5 (101-150)	Tohoku University	—
6 (151-200)	Nagoya University	—
7 (151-200)	Tokyo University of Foreign Studies	—
8 (201-250)	Hitotsubashi University	—
<b>9 (201-250)</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>—</b>
10 (201-250)	Sophia University	—

#### Computer Science & Information Systems

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (27)	The University of Tokyo	78.8
2 (103)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	68.2
3 (118)	Kyoto University	67.3
4 (129)	Osaka University	66.6
5 (151-200)	Keio University	—
6 (151-200)	Waseda University	—
7 (201-250)	Tohoku University	—
<b>8 (251-300)</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>—</b>
9 (251-300)	Nagoya University	—
10 (301-350)	The University of Tsukuba	—

#### Engineering - Chemical

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (13)	The University of Tokyo	85.5
2 (16)	Kyoto University	83.7
3 (33)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	78.0
4 (57)	Tohoku University	73.6
5 (63)	Osaka University	72.9
<b>6 (82)</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>70.4</b>
6 (82)	Nagoya University	70.4
8 (84)	Hokkaido University	70.3
9 (101-150)	Waseda University	—
10 (201-250)	Hiroshima University	—

#### Engineering - Civil & Structural

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (16)	The University of Tokyo	84.7
2 (31)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	81.4
3 (41)	Kyoto University	78.8
4 (101-150)	Hokkaido University	—
5 (101-150)	Tohoku University	—
<b>6 (151-200)</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>—</b>
7 (151-200)	Nagoya University	—
8 (151-200)	Osaka University	—

#### Engineering - Electrical & Electronic

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (22)	The University of Tokyo	80.4
2 (32)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	78.3
3 (64)	Kyoto University	72.4
4 (85)	Tohoku University	69.6
5 (121)	Osaka University	66.6
<b>6 (151-200)</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>—</b>
7 (151-200)	Nagoya University	—
8 (151-200)	Waseda University	—
9 (201-250)	Hokkaido University	—
10 (201-250)	Keio University	—

#### Engineering - Mechanical, Aeronautical & Manufacturing

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (21)	The University of Tokyo	81.9
2 (31)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	76.7
3 (49)	Kyoto University	73.8
4 (52)	Tohoku University	73.0
5 (102)	Osaka University	66.2
<b>6 (120)</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>65.0</b>
7 (140)	Nagoya University	63.3
8 (151-200)	Hokkaido University	—
9 (151-200)	Keio University	—
10 (151-200)	Waseda University	—

### ◆ Life Sciences & Medicine ◆

#### Engineering - Mineral & Mining (\*1)

Rank in Japan	University	Score
<b>1 (29)</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>68.1</b>
2 (40)	Waseda University	64.8

#### Agriculture & Forestry

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (22)	The University of Tokyo	78.6
2 (43)	Kyoto University	73.9
3 (58)	Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology	71.9
4 (70)	Hokkaido University	70.5
5 (99)	Nagoya University	68.0
<b>6 (101-150)</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>—</b>
7 (101-150)	Tohoku University	—
8 (101-150)	The University of Tsukuba	—
9 (101-150)	Chiba University	—
10 (151-200)	Kobe University	—

#### Biological Sciences

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (18)	The University of Tokyo	86.2
2 (26)	Kyoto University	83.7
3 (57)	Osaka University	78.0
4 (100)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	74.6
5 (119)	Nagoya University	73.4
6 (127)	Tohoku University	72.9
<b>7 (128)</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>72.8</b>
8 (131)	Hokkaido University	72.6
9 (151-200)	Keio University	—
10 (201-250)	The University of Tsukuba	—

## 1-6. Comparisons with Other Universities: International (Continued)

Domestic Comparisons of QS World University Rankings (published March 2021)

### ◆ Life Sciences & Medicine ◆ (Continued)

#### Medicine

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (29)	The University of Tokyo	84.4
2 (54)	Kyoto University	81.0
3 (98)	Osaka University	76.4
4 (114)	Tokyo Medical and Dental University	75.4
5 (132)	Keio University	73.8
6 (137)	Tohoku University	73.5
7 (151-200)	Hokkaido University	—
<b>8 (151-200)</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>—</b>
9 (151-200)	Nagoya University	—
10 (251-300)	The University of Tsukuba	—

#### Pharmacy & Pharmacology

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (15)	The University of Tokyo	84.2
2 (39)	Kyoto University	80.4
3 (92)	Osaka University	74.3
4 (101-150)	Tohoku University	—
5 (151-200)	Hokkaido University	—
<b>6 (151-200)</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>—</b>
7 (151-200)	Nagoya University	—
8 (201-250)	Keio University	—
9 (251-300)	Chiba University	—
10 (301-350)	Tokyo University of Pharmacy and Life Sciences	—

### ◆ Natural Sciences ◆

#### Chemistry

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (13)	The University of Tokyo	88.0
2 (20)	Kyoto University	85.5
3 (28)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	82.3
4 (36)	Osaka University	81.0
5 (59)	Nagoya University	77.4
<b>6 (66)</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>75.9</b>
7 (67)	Tohoku University	75.8
8 (82)	Hokkaido University	74.4
9 (151-200)	Keio University	—
10 (151-200)	Waseda University	—

### Earth & Marine Sciences (\*2)

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (15)	The University of Tokyo	88.5
2 (51-100)	Hokkaido University	—
3 (51-100)	Kyoto University	—
4 (51-100)	Tohoku University	—
5 (101-150)	Nagoya University	—
6 (101-150)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	—
<b>7 (151-200)</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>—</b>
8 (151-200)	The University of Tsukuba	—

### Environmental Sciences

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (29)	The University of Tokyo	86.7
2 (82)	Kyoto University	81.3
3 (101-150)	Hokkaido University	—
4 (101-150)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	—
5 (151-200)	Tohoku University	—
<b>6 (201-250)</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>—</b>
7 (201-250)	Nagoya University	—
8 (201-250)	The University of Tsukuba	—
9 (251-300)	Osaka University	—
10 (351-400)	Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology	—

### Geography (\*2)

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (13)	The University of Tokyo	85.0
2 (39)	Kyoto University	77.4
3 (51-100)	Keio University	—
4 (51-100)	Waseda University	—
5 (101-150)	Osaka University	—
<b>6 (151-200)</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>—</b>

### Geology(\*2)

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (18)	The University of Tokyo	87.8
2 (51-100)	Hokkaido University	—
3 (101-150)	Kyoto University	—
4 (101-150)	Nagoya University	—
5 (101-150)	Tohoku University	—
6 (101-150)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	—
<b>7 (151-200)</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>—</b>
8 (151-200)	The University of Tsukuba	—

### Geophysics (\*2)

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (19)	The University of Tokyo	87.4
2 (51-100)	Hokkaido University	—
3 (101-150)	Kyoto University	—
4 (101-150)	Nagoya University	—
5 (101-150)	Tohoku University	—
6 (101-150)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	—
<b>7 (151-200)</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>—</b>
8 (151-200)	The University of Tsukuba	—

### Materials Science

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (29)	The University of Tokyo	77.5
2 (50)	Kyoto University	73.2
3 (53)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	72.9
4 (65)	Tohoku University	71.2
5 (97)	Osaka University	67.2
<b>6 (101-150)</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>—</b>
7 (151-200)	Hokkaido University	—
8 (151-200)	Nagoya University	—
9 (201-250)	Waseda University	—
10 (251-300)	Tokyo University of Science	—

### Mathematics

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (24)	The University of Tokyo	84.0
2 (45)	Kyoto University	79.7
3 (64)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	76.6
4 (115)	Waseda University	72.0
5 (128)	Osaka University	71.0
6 (130)	Tohoku University	70.9
7 (134)	Nagoya University	70.7
<b>8 (148)</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>69.9</b>
9 (251-300)	Hokkaido University	—
10 (251-300)	Kobe University	—

### Physics & Astronomy

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (10)	The University of Tokyo	89.9
2 (26)	Kyoto University	84.4
3 (28)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	83.0
4 (37)	Tohoku University	81.3
5 (45)	Osaka University	80.6
6 (64)	Nagoya University	77.9
<b>7 (126)</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>72.2</b>
8 (151-200)	The University of Tsukuba	—
9 (151-200)	Waseda University	—
10 (201-250)	Hiroshima University	—

### ◆ Social Sciences & Management ◆ Business & Management Studies

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (69)	The University of Tokyo	73.7
2 (111)	Hitotsubashi University	69.3
3 (119)	Waseda University	68.8
4 (140)	Keio University	67.8
5 (151-200)	Kyoto University	—
6 (251-300)	Kobe University	—
7 (251-300)	Osaka University	—
8 (401-450)	Nagoya University	—
<b>9 (501-550)</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>—</b>
10 (501-550)	Ritsumeikan University	—



## 1-6. Comparisons with Other Universities: International (Continued)

Domestic Comparisons of QS World University Rankings (published March 2021)

### ◆ Social Sciences & Management ◆ (Continued)

#### Economics & Econometrics

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (30)	The University of Tokyo	77.1
2 (66)	Kyoto University	72.3
3 (72)	Hitotsubashi University	71.8
4 (99)	Keio University	69.0
5 (106)	Osaka University	68.6
6 (128)	Waseda University	66.9
7 (151-200)	Kobe University	—
8 (201-250)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	—
<b>9 (251-300)</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>—</b>
10 (251-300)	Nagoya University	—

#### Education (\*3)

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (87)	The University of Tokyo	70.3
2 (151-200)	Kyoto University	—
3 (251-300)	Hiroshima University	—
4 (251-300)	Nagoya University	—
<b>5 (301-350)</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>—</b>
6 (301-350)	Osaka University	—
7 (301-350)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	—
8 (301-350)	The University of Tsukuba	—
9 (301-350)	Waseda University	—

#### Law (\*4)

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (21)	The University of Tokyo	81.3
2 (56)	Kyoto University	72.5
3 (70)	Waseda University	71.1
4 (88)	Keio University	69.4
5 (101-150)	Nagoya University	—
6 (101-150)	Osaka University	—
7 (151-200)	Kobe University	—
<b>8 (151-200)</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>—</b>
9 (151-200)	Tohoku University	—

- The value in brackets is the QS World University Rankings position.
- Out of a total of 51 disciplines, only the 27 in which the university is ranked are listed.
- (\*1) World rankings from 1 to 60 were published.
- (\*2) World rankings from 1 to 200 were published.
- (\*3) World rankings from 1 to 350 were published.
- (\*4) Of 350 universities from around the world, no Japanese universities ranked below 200th position.

## Reference: Comparison of the number of subject in the QS World University Rankings (among Designated National University Corporations)

University	Within the top 50 rankings	Within the top 100 rankings
The University of Tokyo	36	43
Kyoto University	16	31
Tokyo Institute of Technology	7	11
Osaka University	2	11
Tohoku University	1	7
<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
The University of Tsukuba	1	2
Tokyo Medical and Dental University	1	1
Nagoya University	0	5
Hitotsubashi University	0	1

\*Source: Website of British world university evaluation body Quacquarelli Symonds (QS)  
QS World University Rankings by Subject 2021

## 1-7. Comparisons with Other Universities: Reputation

### ◆ Reputation Among University Presidents ◆

#### Overall

Rank	University	Number
1	Kyoto University	106
2	The University of Tokyo	79
3	Tohoku University	68
4	Kanazawa Institute of Technology	64
5	Osaka University	58
6	Tokyo Institute of Technology	55
7	Akita International University	48
8	International Christian University	40
9	The University of Tsukuba	29
10	Nagoya University	27
⋮		
15	Kyushu University	19

(2020)

#### Research

Rank	University	Number
1	Kyoto University	97
2	The University of Tokyo	71
3	Osaka University	51
4	Tohoku University	50
5	Tokyo Institute of Technology	31
6	Nagoya University	23
7	The University of Tsukuba	16
7	Kindai University	16
9	Kyushu University	12
9	Keio University	12

(2020)

#### ◆ Perspectives on Rankings

In November of 2020, surveys were sent to the presidents of 768 national, public and private universities. The opinions received from 522 university presidents by late January were summarized. The survey asked respondents to list the names of up to six universities by their systems and achievements in each of two fields: Education and Research. "Overall" is the sum of data from both of these fields.

### ◆ Reputation Among the Public ◆

#### Would be interested if hiring

Rank	University	Point
1	The University of Tokyo	1,189
2	Kyoto University	875
3	Waseda University	550
4	Keio University	397
5	Osaka University	248
6	Tohoku University	157
7	Meiji University	108
8	Kyushu University	106
9	Hokkaido University	89
10	Kindai University	79

(2020)

#### Proactively Contributes to the Community

Rank	University	Point
1	The University of Tokyo	624
2	Kyoto University	526
3	Waseda University	347
4	Hokkaido University	244
5	Keio University	216
6	Osaka University	207
6	Tohoku University	207
8	Kindai University	172
9	Kyushu University	166
10	Meiji University	96

(2020)

#### Graduates are appealing

Rank	University	Point
1	The University of Tokyo	1,151
2	Kyoto University	945
3	Waseda University	721
4	Keio University	548
5	Osaka University	201
6	Meiji University	129
7	Tohoku University	115
8	Aoyama Gakuin University	97
9	Kyushu University	83
10	Sophia University	73

(2020)

#### ◆ Perspectives on Rankings

Taken from a survey conducted by Daigaku Tsushin in 2020. A nationwide survey of adults was conducted, ranking universities by category. The 1,000 targeted respondents were company employees or public servants who had graduated from university. The survey was conducted without any regional bias, and the ratio of man and woman respondents was 1:1. They were asked to rank the top three universities throughout Japan, and the top three from the area in which they lived or the surrounding region. The answers were then scored in order of listing, with 3 points awarded for the first, 2 points awarded for the second, and 1 point awarded for the third-highest ranking.

\*Source: Asahi Shimbun Publications, 2022 University Rankings

## 1-7. Comparisons with Other Universities: Reputation (Continued)

### ◆ Reputation Among High Schools ◆

#### High quality of education

Rank	University	Point
1	The University of Tokyo	602
2	Kyoto University	464
3	Tohoku University	447
4	Akita International University	168
5	Osaka University	153
6	Tokyo University of Science	125
7	Nagoya University	96
<b>8</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>94</b>
8	Waseda University	94
10	Keio University	89

(2020)

#### Focusing on global education

Rank	University	Point
1	Akita International University	894
2	International Christian University	475
3	Sophia University	415
4	Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University	320
5	Waseda University	235
6	Tokyo University of Foreign Studies	138
7	Rikkyo University	118
8	Kanda University of International Studies	106
9	Kansai Gaidai University	97
10	Kwansei Gakuin University	81
⋮		
<b>19</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>38</b>

(2020)

#### High capacity for innovation

Rank	University	Point
1	Kindai University	305
2	Tohoku University	242
3	Waseda University	187
4	Ritsumeikan University	182
5	Toyo University	139
6	The University of Tokyo	118
7	Kyoto University	109
8	Meiji University	89
9	The University of Tsukuba	84
10	Rikkyo University	79
⋮		
<b>16</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>39</b>

(2020)

#### Students are satisfied after entering the school

Rank	University	Point
1	The University of Tokyo	340
2	Tohoku University	278
3	Kyoto University	264
4	Keio University	126
5	Waseda University	124
6	Meiji University	100
7	Osaka University	81
8	Hokkaido University	77
9	Doshisha University	72
10	Nagoya University	64
⋮		
<b>14</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>55</b>

(2020)

#### Students achieve growth after entering the school

Rank	University	Point
1	Tohoku University	322
2	Kanazawa Institute of Technology	214
3	The University of Tokyo	195
4	Tokyo University of Science	158
5	Kyoto University	118
6	Akita International University	88
7	Osaka University	63
<b>8</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>53</b>
9	Keio University	48
10	International Christian University	41

(2020)

#### Would recommend to students (National and Public Universities)

Rank	University	Point
1	The University of Tokyo	988
2	Kyoto University	944
3	Tohoku University	687
4	Osaka University	297
5	Tokyo Institute of Technology	233
6	Akita International University	211
7	Hokkaido University	208
<b>8</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>198</b>
9	Nagoya University	175
10	The University of Tsukuba	149

(2020)

#### • Perspectives on Rankings

Taken from a survey conducted by Daigaku Tsushin (2020). Out of about 2000 college preparatory high schools who were surveyed nationwide, 910 schools responded. Using categories such as, "universities that are good at looking after students", high school guidance counselors were asked to narrow down their top 5 schools and rank them on a scale of 1 to 5, giving the highest-ranking school 5 points.

\*Source: Asahi Shimbun Publications, 2022 University Rankings

## 1-8. Comparisons with Other Universities: Other

Alma Mater of University Presidents  
(Highest Level of Education)

Rank	University	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	80
2	Kyoto University	43
3	Osaka University	22
4	Tohoku University	21
4	Keio University	21
4	Waseda University	21
7	Hokkaido University	19
<b>8</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>17</b>
8	Hiroshima University	17
10	Tokyo Institute of Technology	16

(2020)

Alma Mater of Board Chairs  
(Highest Level of Education)

Rank	University	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	58
2	Keio University	40
3	Waseda University	28
4	Kyoto University	27
5	Sophia University	16
<b>6</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>14</b>
7	Osaka University	13
8	Tohoku University	12
9	Kwansei Gakuin University	10
10	Hokkaido University	9
10	Nihon University	9
10	Rikkyo University	9

(2020)

### ◆ Alma Mater of Company Presidents: National Universities ◆

Alma Mater of Company Presidents

Rank	University	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	4,056
2	Kyoto University	2,487
3	Osaka University	2,369
4	Hokkaido University	2,192
<b>5</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>2,005</b>
6	Tohoku University	1,932
7	Kobe University	1,853
8	Hiroshima University	1,774
9	Chiba University	1,431
10	Nagoya University	1,422

(2020)

Alma Mater of Company Presidents:  
Companies Listed on the First Section  
of the Tokyo Stock Exchange

Rank	University	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	138
2	Kyoto University	74
3	Osaka University	39
4	Hitotsubashi University	35
5	Kobe University	29
6	Tohoku University	27
7	Nagoya University	23
<b>8</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>19</b>
9	Tokyo Institute of Technology	16
9	Yokohama National University	16

(2020)

Alma Mater of Company Presidents: Women

Rank	University	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	157
2	Hiroshima University	120
3	Osaka University	113
<b>4</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>100</b>
5	Tokyo Medical and Dental University	98
6	The University of Tsukuba	85
7	Chiba University	84
8	Hokkaido University	80
9	Kobe University	77
10	Nagoya University	74

(2020)

#### • Perspectives on Rankings

Using the database of Tokyo Shoko Research, Ltd., containing information on 3,400,000 companies (as of July, 2020), we extracted and collated the disclosed data on the university from which the company representative (including sole proprietors) had graduated. For certain listed companies, we used only the Tokyo Stock Exchange. If the same individual is employed by multiple companies, we selected the firm with the highest revenues and excluded overlapping firms from collation. If the university had undergone a name change or a consolidation, the current university name was used. The figures may include representatives who graduated from graduate schools.

\*Source: Asahi Shimbun Publications, 2022 University Rankings



■ **For other items of comparison with other universities, please see below.**

P93	Desirable Schools for Parents, Percentage of entrants among successful general entrance examination candidates (National Universities)
P136	National Public Servant (Regular Position), Professional Staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Professional Engineer, First-class Qualified Architect
P139	Scholarly Output, Citation Count, FWCI
P161	Number of Joint Collaborative Research Projects with the Private Sector Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities, Income from Joint Collaborative Research with the Private Sector Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities, Income per Project from Joint Collaborative Research with the Private Sector Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities
P163	Number of Research Projects Funded by the Private Sector Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities, Income from Research Funded by the Private Sector Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities, Income per Project from Research Funded by the Private Sector Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities
P165	Number of Patents Licensed ,etc. (including overseas), Income from Licensing Patents, etc. (including overseas)
P182	Comparison of Projects Funded by KAKENHI Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research: New+Continuing, Number of Projects Selected, Percentage of Women, Percentage of Early-Career Scientists, Sum Allocated  Comparison of Projects Funded by KAKENHI Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research: New, Number of the Newly Adopted Projects, Percentage of the Newly Adopted Projects

Number of Faculty and Staff Members

Number of Students

Admissions

Enrollment

Graduate Degrees Conferred

Career Paths and Employment Status

Success in Qualification Examinations

Research

International

Industry-University-Government Collaboration

University Hospital

Income and Expenditure

Selection of Research/Education Programs

## 1-9. Comparisons with Other Universities: Designated National University Corporations, etc.

### ◆ Basic Information: Designated National University Corporation, etc. ◆

Item	University	Kyushu University	Hokkaido University	Tohoku University	The University of Tokyo	Nagoya University	Kyoto University
President		1	1	1	1	1	1
Executive Vice President/Auditor		10	10	10	9	11	10
Number of Officers (as of May 1, 2020)		<sup>(*)1</sup> 11	<sup>(*)2</sup> 11	11	10	12	<sup>(*)3</sup> 11
Professor		670	686	894	1,298	621	968
Associate Professor		630	598	761	993	510	786
Lecturer		128	156	195	282	175	176
Assistant Professor		651	540	1,212	1,315	369	753
Research Associate		9					
Teaching Associate			8	157	30	2	2
Teacher					41		
Number of Faculty Members (as of May 1, 2020)		<sup>(*)5</sup> 2,088	<sup>(*)2</sup> 1,988	<sup>(*)6</sup> 3,219	3,959	1,677	<sup>(*)7</sup> 2,685
Number of Staff Members (as of May 1, 2020)		<sup>(*)5</sup> 2,351	<sup>(*)2</sup> 1,930	<sup>(*)6</sup> 3,196	4,133	1,935	<sup>(*)7</sup> 2,831
Undergraduate students		11,679	11,313	10,731	14,062	9,585	12,958
Graduate Schools/Faculties Students: Master's Programs		3,981	3,790	4,140	7,246	3,766	4,967
Graduate Schools Students: Professional Degree Programs		304	179	270	827	92	735
Graduate Schools/Faculties Students: Doctoral Programs, PhD		2,602	2,425	2,655	5,787	2,329	3,785
Number of students (as of May 1, 2020)		18,566	17,707	17,796	27,922	15,772	22,445
Number of Undergraduate Schools (as of May 1, 2020)		12	12	<sup>(*)9</sup> 10	<sup>(*)2</sup> 10	9	<sup>(*)4</sup> 10
Number of Graduate Schools (as of May 1, 2020)		18	21	<sup>(*)9</sup> 15	<sup>(*)2</sup> 15	13	<sup>(*)4</sup> 18
Number of Research Institutes (as of May 1, 2020)		4	4	<sup>(*)9</sup> 6	<sup>(*)2</sup> 11	3	<sup>(*)4</sup> 13
Number of Joint Usage/Research Centers (as of April 1, 2020)		5	8	6	8	4	16
Number of Education Joint Usage Center (as of July. 21, 2020)		1	5	3	1	2	4
Management Expenses Grants (FY2020 Budget) (Unit: million JPY)		39,674	36,909	45,285	86,830	30,957	56,056
2022 QS World University Rankings (published June 2021)		137	145	82	23	118	33
QS World Rankings by Subject 2021 (for departments ranked in the top 50)		1	0	1	36	0	16
QS World Rankings by Subject 2021 (for departments ranked in the top 100)		3	6	7	43	5	31

(\*1) These figures are as of October. 1, 2020.

(\*2) These figures are as of October. 16, 2020.

(\*3) These figures are as of April 1, 2020.

(\*4) These figures are as of April 1, 2021.

(\*5) The figures exclude staff on administrative or childcare leave, but they include substitutes for those on leave. The figures include rehired faculty and special fixed-term faculty.

(\*6) The figures include rehired staff as well as those on administrative leave.

(\*7) The figures exclude special fixed-term faculty.

(\*8) The figures exclude dispatched staff as well as those on administrative or child-care leave. The figures include endowed faculty and specially appointed faculty (full-time). However, the figures exclude part-time faculty (specially appointed faculty, specially appointed researchers, and medical staff), temporary staff, and part-time staff.

(\*9) These figures are as of July. 1, 2020.

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information 2020/ Documents*  
*Hokkaido University Information 2020-2021*  
*Tohoku University Fact Book 2020/ Number of Students (as of May 1, 2020) / FY 2020 Tohoku National University Yearly Plan*  
 The University of Tsukuba website  
*The University of Tokyo Information 2020, Reference Version*  
*Tokyo Medical and Dental University OUTLINE 2020*  
*Tokyo Tech Data Book 2020-2021*  
 Hitotsubashi University website, *Data Collection*  
*Nagoya University Profile 2020/ FY 2020 Nagoya National University Yearly Plan*  
*Kyoto University Information 2020/ FY 2020 Kyoto National University Yearly Plan*  
*Osaka University Profile 2020*  
 MEXT website, List of Joint Usage/Research Center and List of Certified Joint Usage/Education Centers  
 Website of *British world university evaluation body Quacquarelli Symonds (QS)*  
 QS World University Rankings by Subject 2021

1-9. Comparisons with Other Universities: Designated National University Corporations, etc.  
 (Continued)

Item	University	Osaka University	The University of Tsukuba	Tokyo Medical and Dental University	Tokyo Institute of Technology	Hitotsubashi University
President		1	1	1	1	1
Executive Vice President/Auditor		11	10	8	7	3
Number of Officers (as of May 1, 2020)		12	(*4) 11	9	8	4
Professor		995	599	173	348	190
Associate Professor		828	559	127	350	76
Lecturer		308	220	123	14	25
Assistant Professor		1,146	468	435	333	4
Research Associate						
Teaching Associate		9	1			36
Teacher			520			
Number of Faculty Members (as of May 1, 2020)	(*8)	3,286	2,367	858	1,045	331
Number of Staff Members (as of May 1, 2020)	(*8)	1,661	2,674	1,863	608	169
Undergraduate students		15,194	9,797	1,478	4,922	4,391
Graduate Schools/Faculties Students: Master's Programs		4,505	4,026	300	3,952	935
Graduate Schools Students: Professional Degree Programs		210	184	0	100	391
Graduate Schools/Faculties Students: Doctoral Programs, PhD		3,424	2,575	1,223	1,474	606
Number of students (as of May 1, 2020)		23,333	16,582	3,001	10,448	6,323
Number of Undergraduate Schools (as of May 1, 2020)		11	9	3	6	4
Number of Graduate Schools (as of May 1, 2020)		16	3	2	6	6
Number of Research Institutes (as of May 1, 2020)		6	0	2	4	1
Number of Joint Usage/Research Centers (as of April 1, 2020)		7	3	2	4	1
Number of Education Joint Usage Center (as of July. 21, 2020)		1	3	0	0	0
Management Expenses Grants (FY2020 Budget) (Unit: million JPY)		47,305	37,386	14,267	23,941	5,867
2022 QS World University Rankings (published June 2021)		75	285	381	56	531-540
QS World Rankings by Subject 2021 (for departments ranked in the top 50)		2	1	1	7	0
QS World Rankings by Subject 2021 (for departments ranked in the top 100)		11	2	1	11	1

(\*1) These figures are as of October. 1, 2020.

(\*2) These figures are as of October. 16, 2020.

(\*3) These figures are as of April 1, 2020.

(\*4) These figures are as of April 1, 2021.

(\*5) The figures exclude staff on administrative or childcare leave, but they include substitutes for those on leave. The figures include rehired faculty and special fixed-term faculty.

(\*6) The figures include rehired staff as well as those on administrative leave.

(\*7) The figures exclude special fixed-term faculty.

(\*8) The figures exclude dispatched staff as well as those on administrative or child-care leave. The figures include endowed faculty and specially appointed faculty (full-time). However, the figures exclude part-time faculty (specially appointed faculty, specially appointed researchers, and medical staff), temporary staff, and part-time staff.

(\*9) These figures are as of July. 1, 2020.

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information 2020/ Documents*

*Hokkaido University Information 2020-2021*

*Tohoku University Fact Book 2020/ Number of Students (as of May 1, 2020) / FY 2020 Tohoku National University Yearly Plan*

The University of Tsukuba website

*The University of Tokyo Information 2020, Reference Version*

*Tokyo Medical and Dental University OUTLINE 2020*

*Tokyo Tech Data Book 2020-2021*

Hitotsubashi University website, *Data Collection*

*Nagoya University Profile 2020/ FY 2020 Nagoya National University Yearly Plan*

*Kyoto University Information 2020/ FY 2020 Kyoto National University Yearly Plan*

*Osaka University Profile 2020*

MEXT website, List of Joint Usage/Research Center and List of Certified Joint Usage/Education Centers

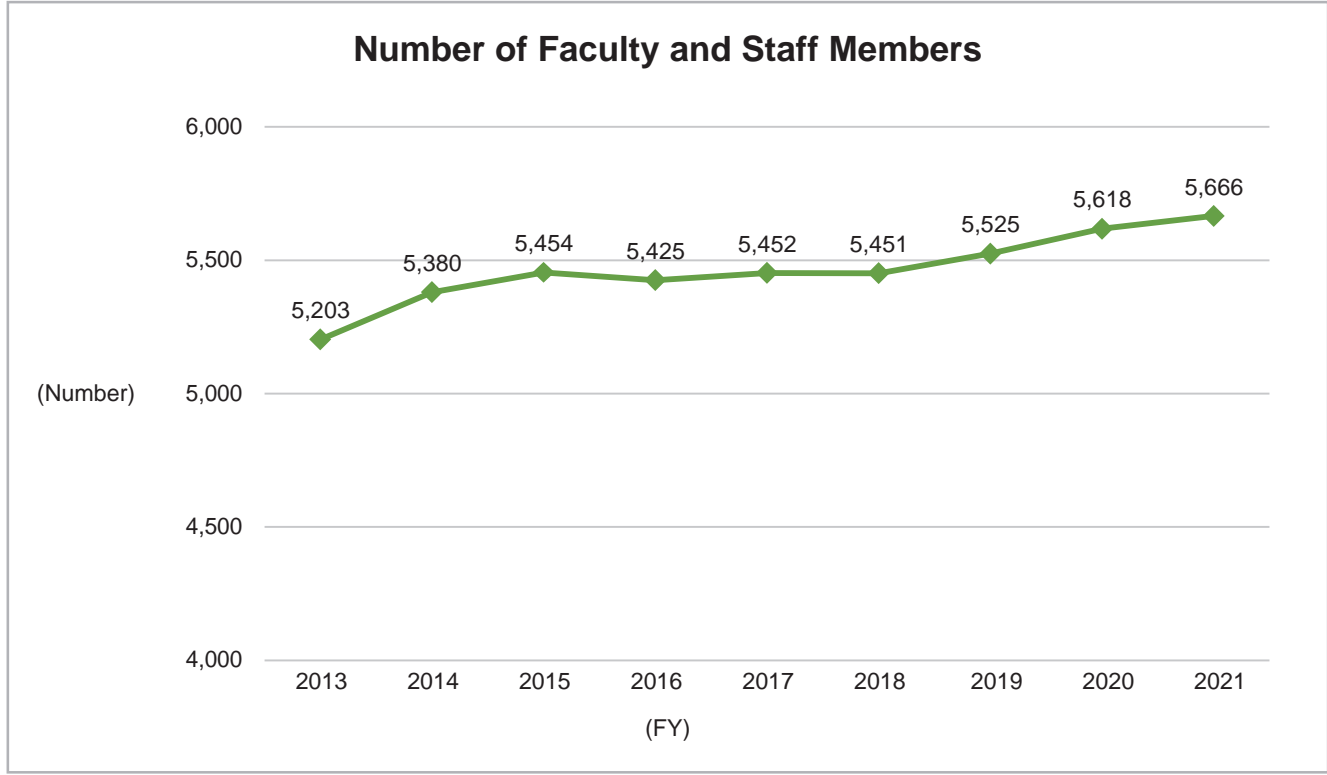
Website of *British world university evaluation body Quacquarelli Symonds (QS)*

QS World University Rankings by Subject 2021

## 2. Number of Faculty and Staff Members (as of May 1 each year)

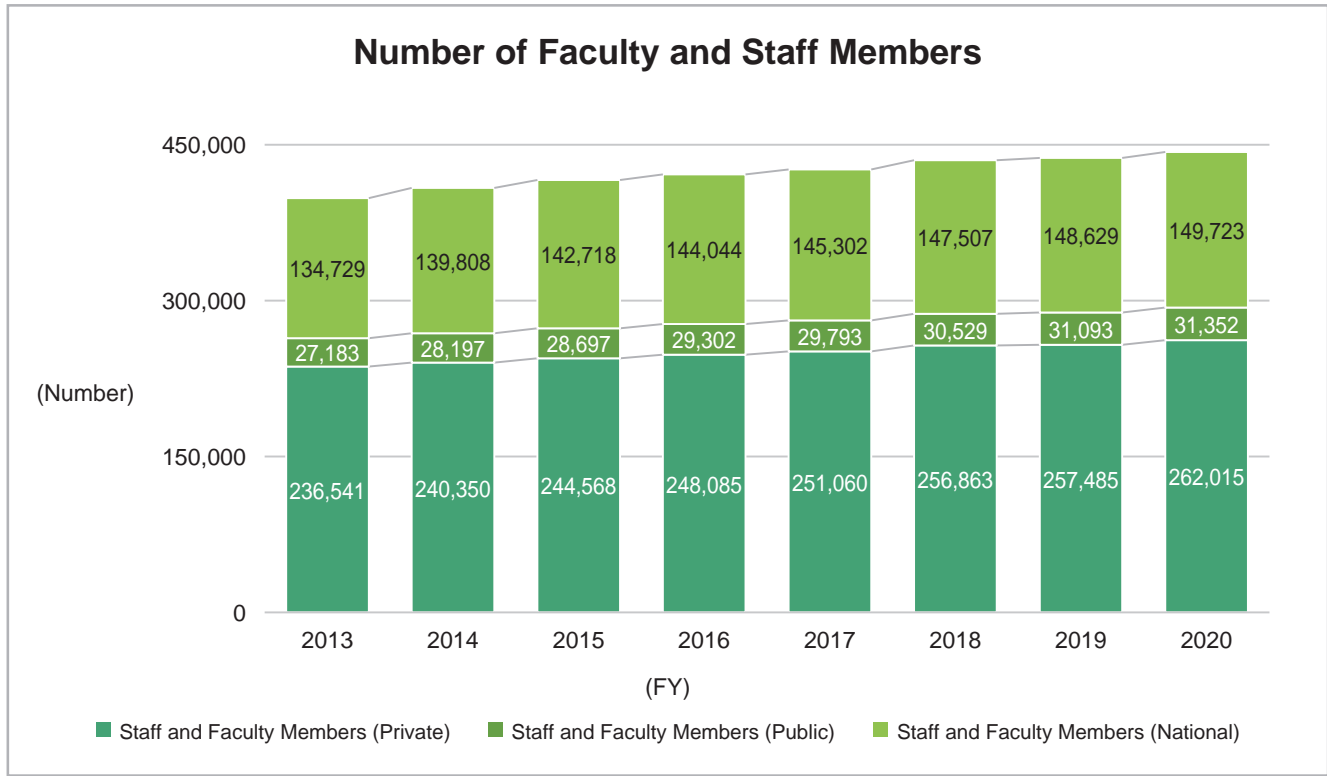
### 2-1. Number of Faculty and Staff Members

#### ◆Kyushu University◆



\*Source: MEXT, Basic School Survey Status of Students, Staff, and Faculty Members

#### ◆Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities◆



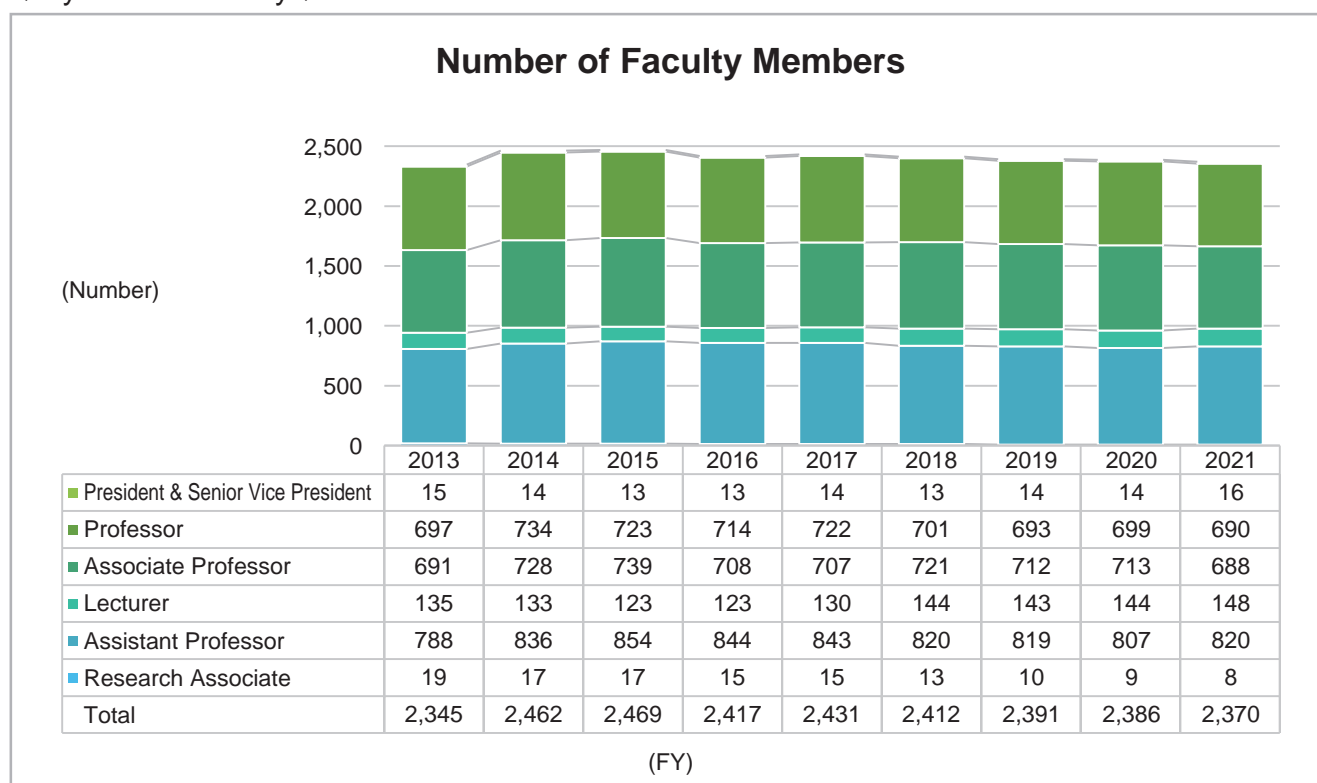
\*Source: MEXT, Basic School Survey Number of Faculty Members by Position and Number of Faculty Members by Duties



## 2-2. Number of Faculty Members

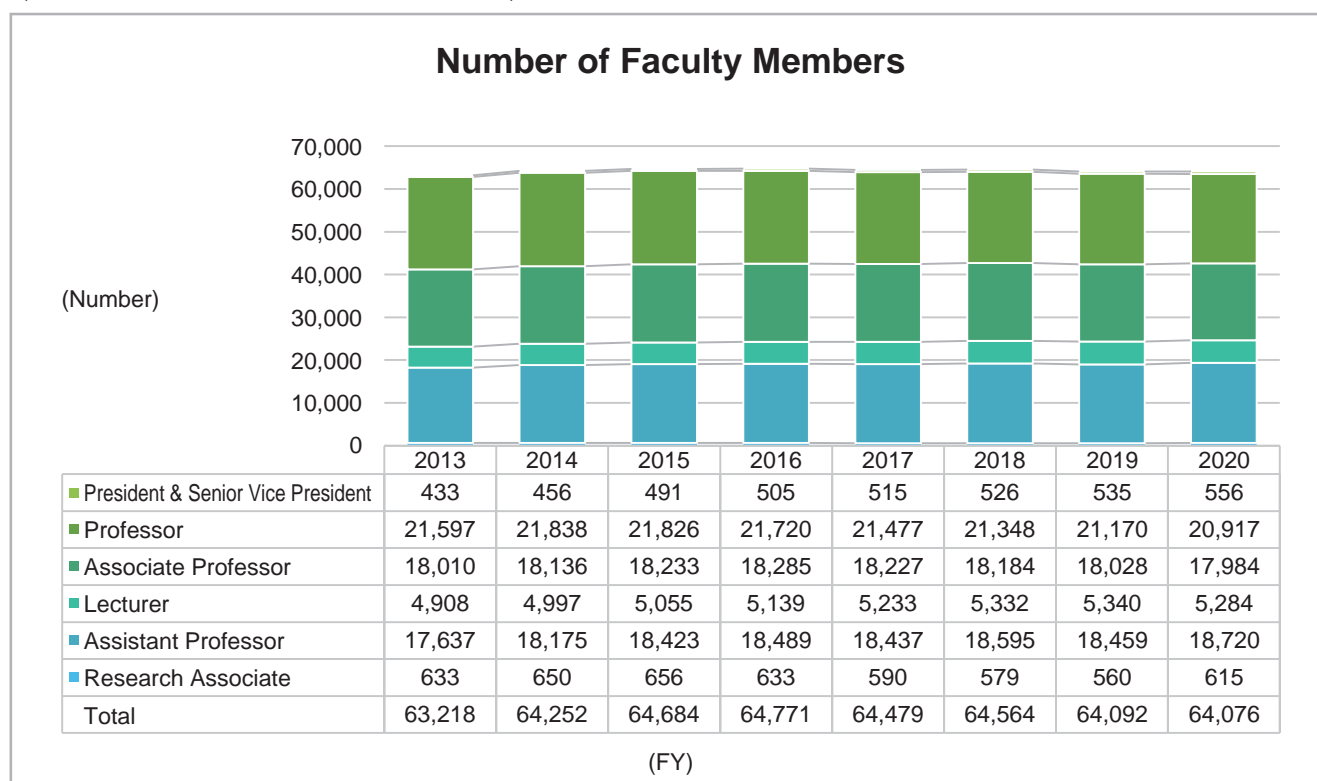
### 2-2-1. Number of Faculty Members (Overall)

#### ◆Kyushu University◆



\*Source: MEXT, *Basic School Survey Status of Students, Staff, and Faculty Members*

#### ◆Nationwide: National Universities◆

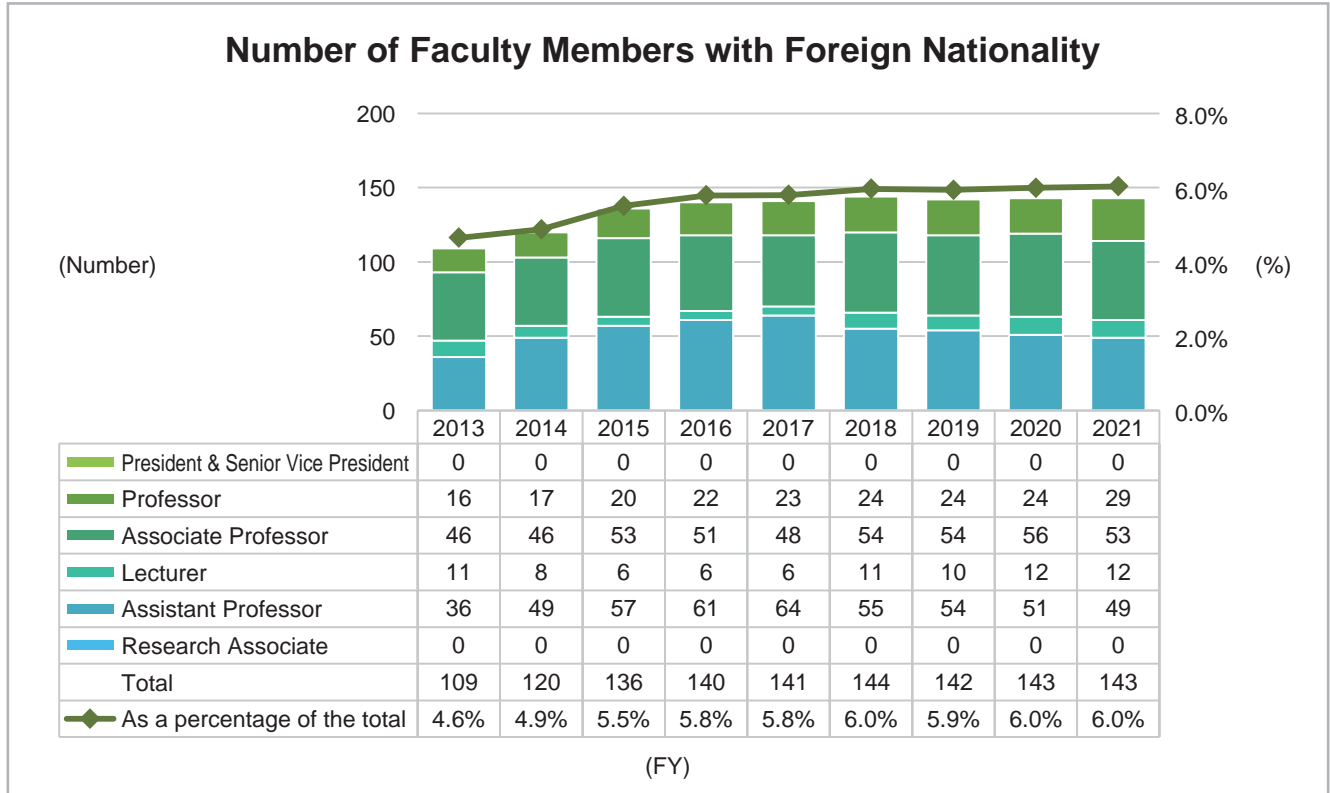


\*Source: MEXT, *Basic School Survey Number of Faculty Members by Position*

## 2-2-2. Number of Faculty Members (Foreign Nationality)

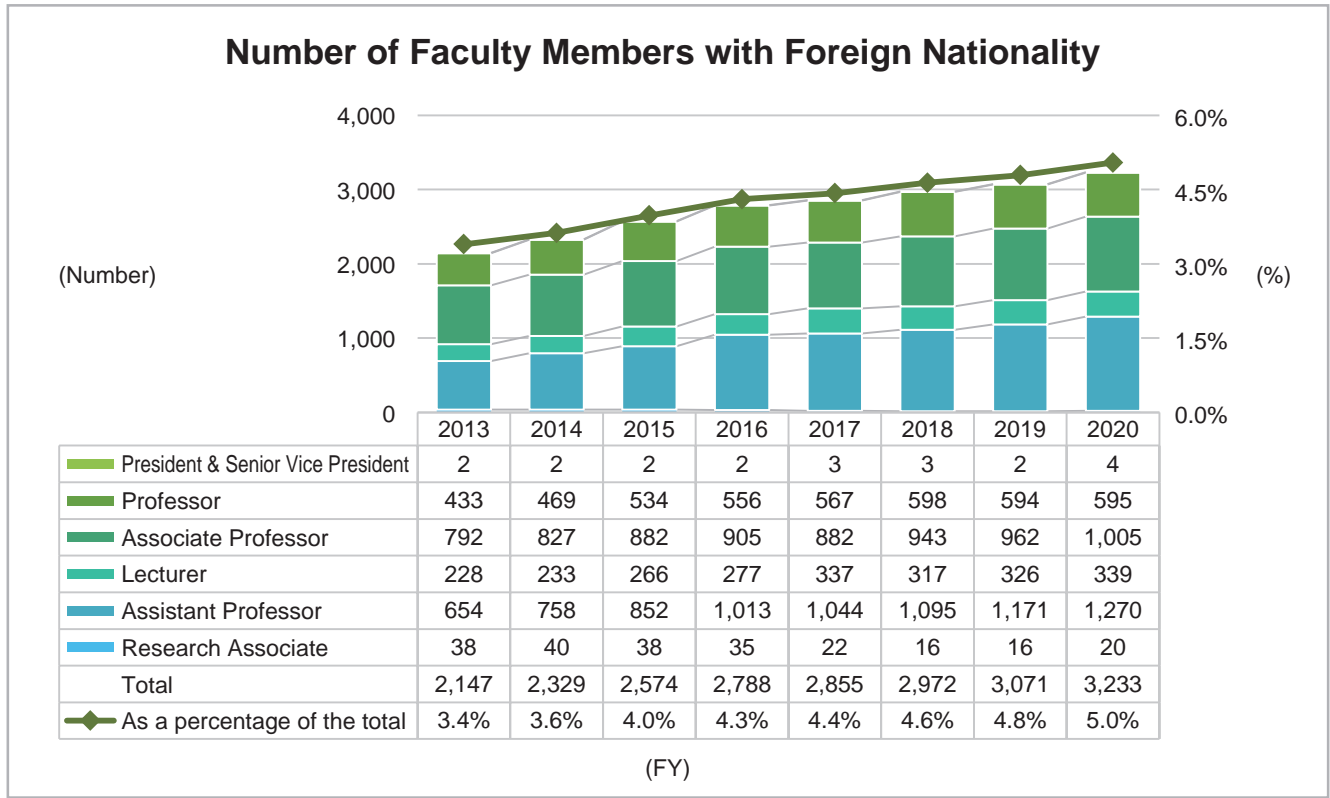
\*Included in 2-2-1. Number of Faculty Members (Overall)

◆Kyushu University◆ ★Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for the Designated National University Corporations



\*Source: MEXT, Basic School Survey Status of Students, Staff, and Faculty Members

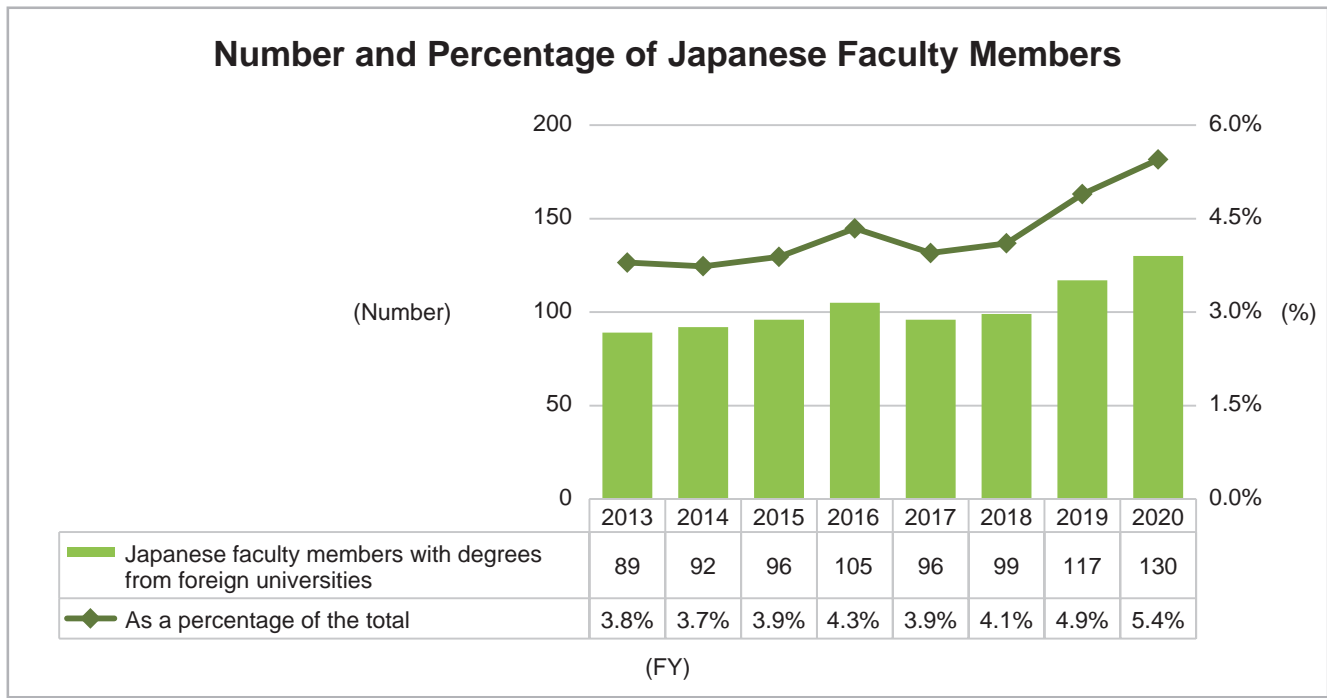
◆Nationwide: National Universities◆



\*Source: MEXT, Basic School Survey Number of International Faculty Members by Position

## Reference: Number of Japanese Faculty Members with Degree from Foreign University

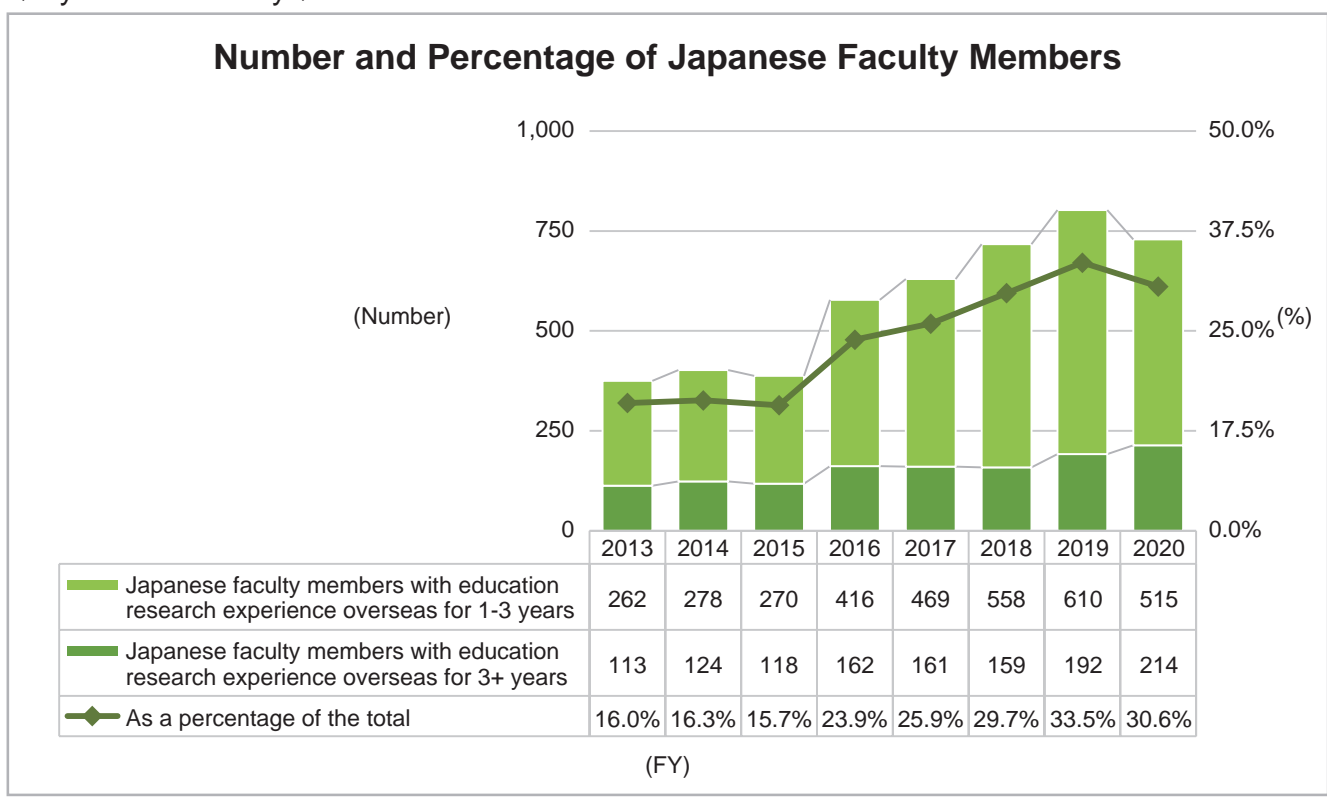
### ◆Kyushu University◆



\*Source: Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, "Promotional Program for the Top Global University Project, Medium-Term Evaluation Statement"

## Reference: Number of Japanese Faculty Members with Education or Research Experience Overseas

### ◆Kyushu University◆

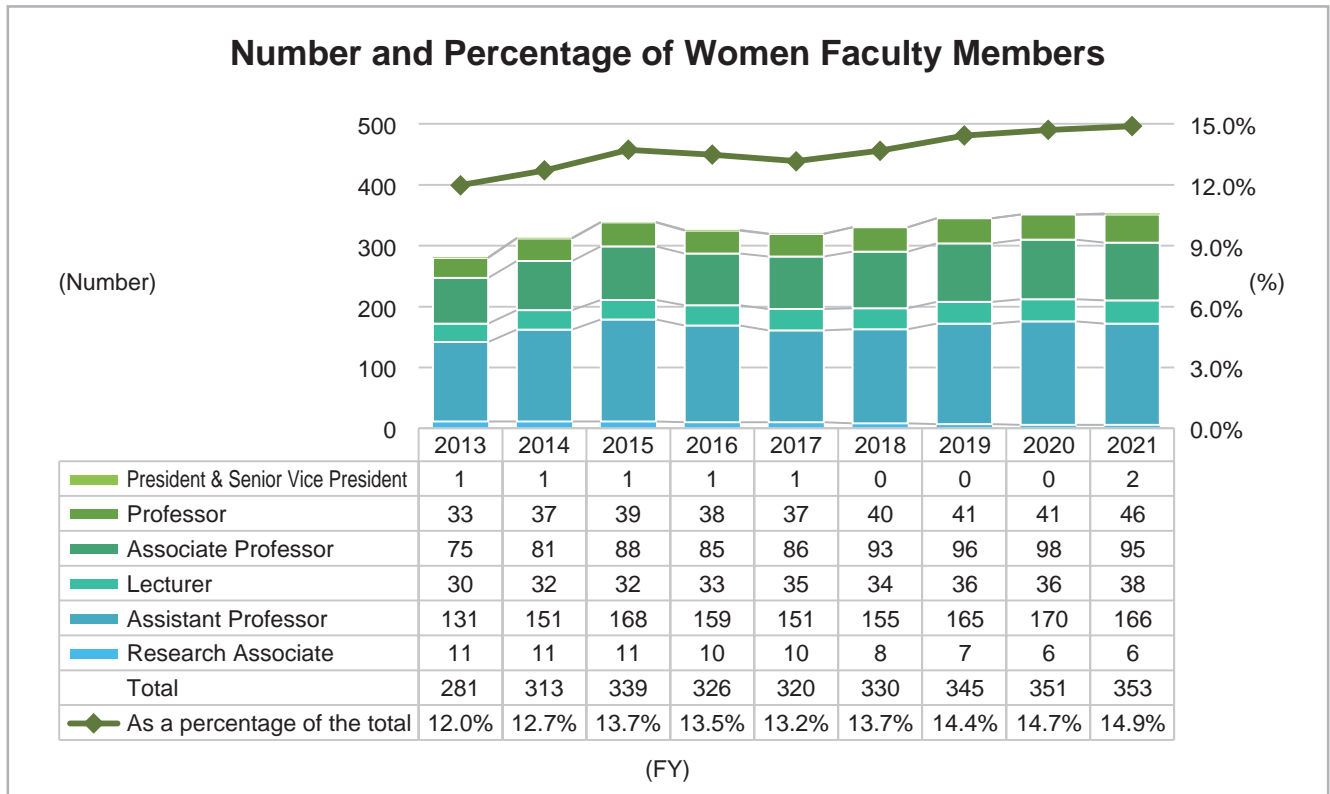


\*Source: Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, "Promotional Program for the Top Global University Project, Medium-Term Evaluation Statement"

## 2-2-3. Number of Faculty Members (Women)

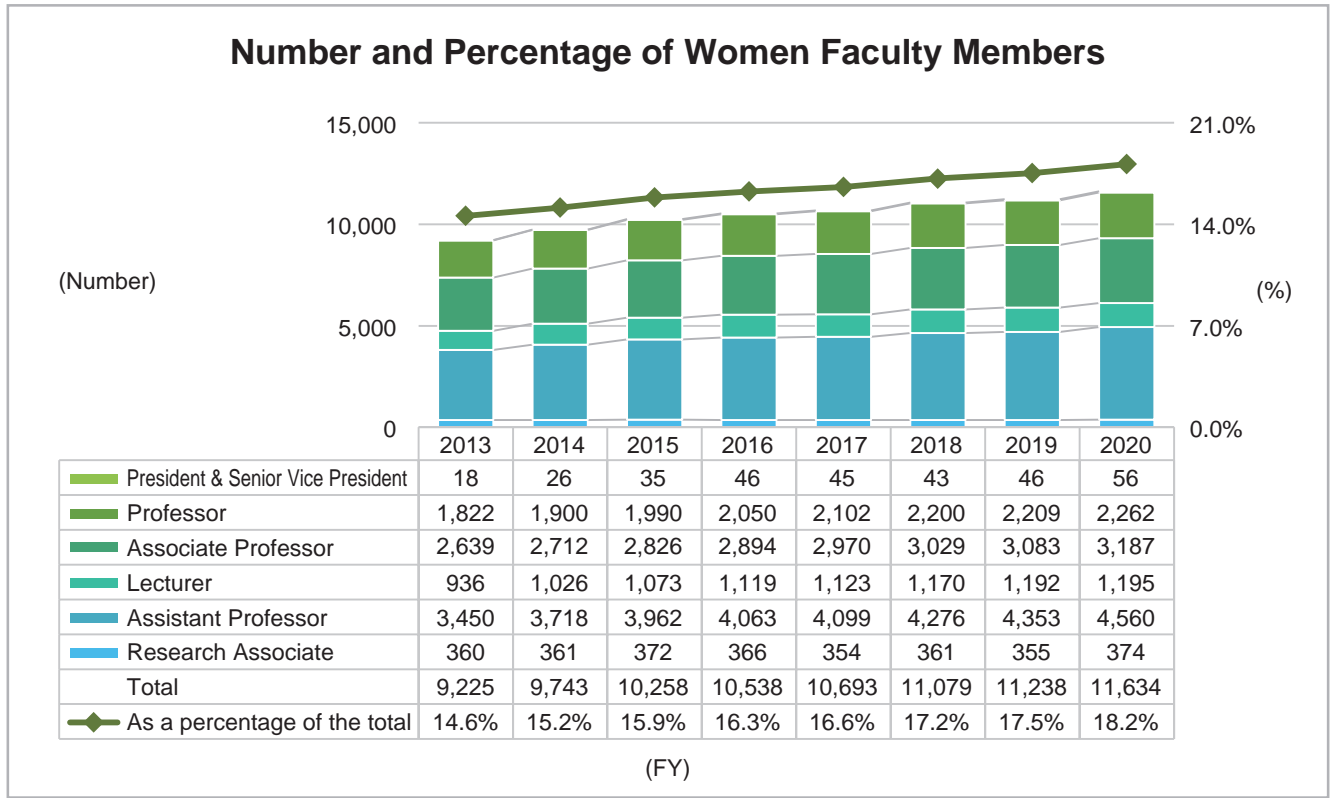
\*Included in 2-2-1. Number of Faculty Members (Overall)

◆Kyushu University ◆ ★Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for the Designated National University Corporations



\*Source: MEXT, Basic School Survey Status of Students, Staff, and Faculty Members

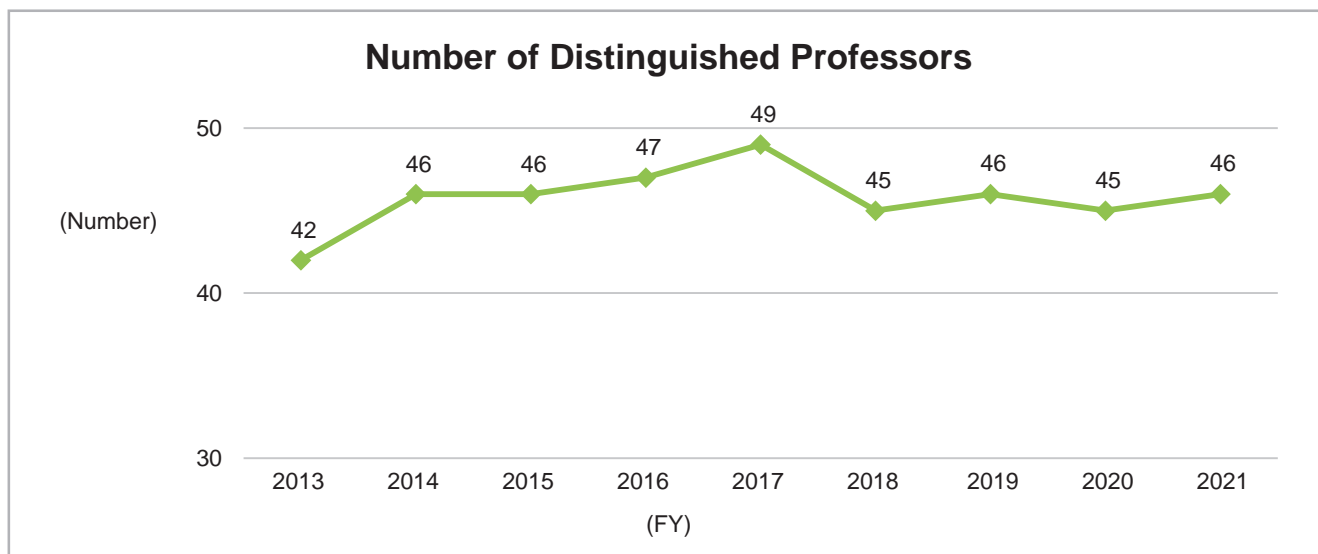
◆Nationwide: National Universities ◆



\*Source: MEXT, Basic School Survey Number of Faculty Members by Position



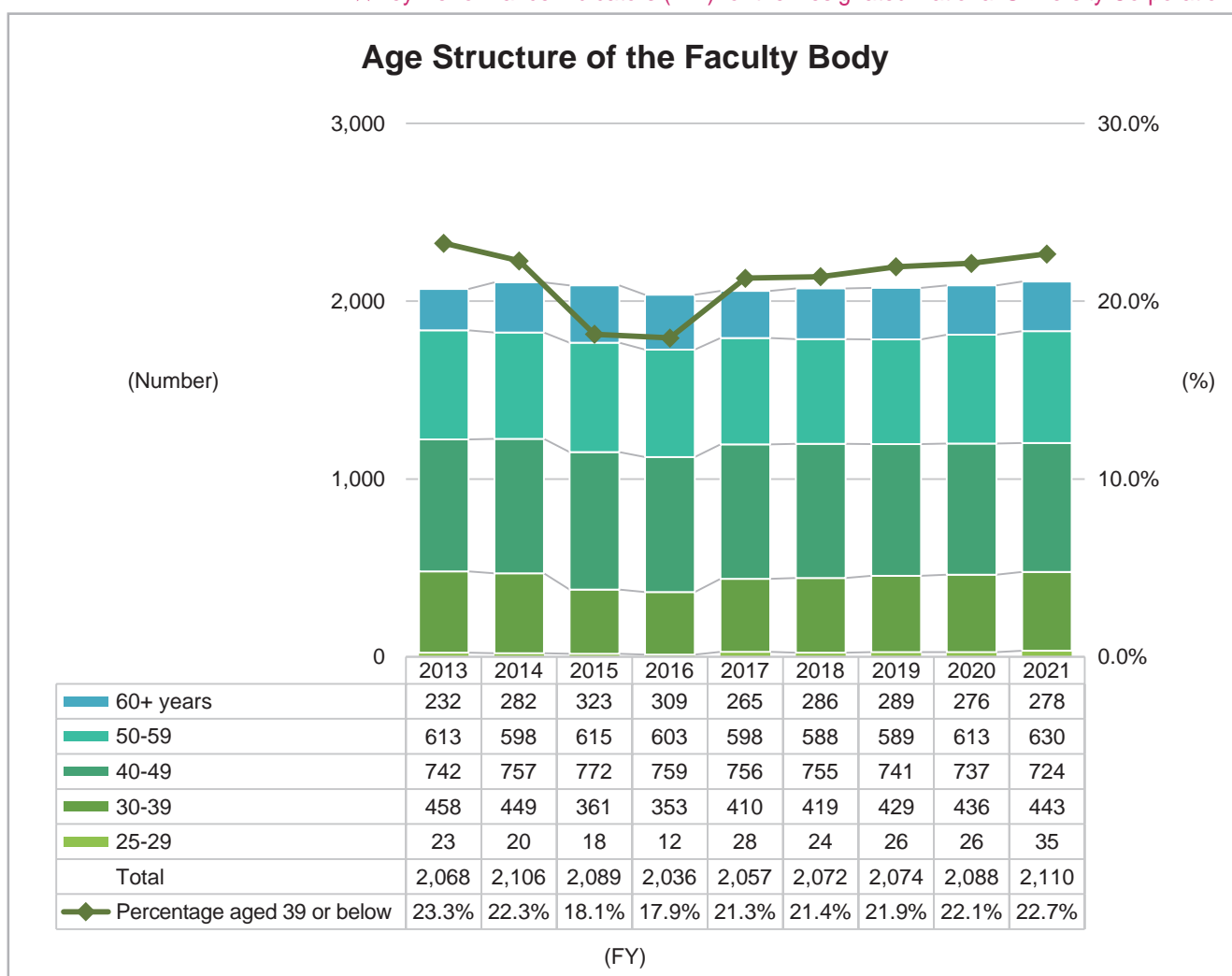
## 2-2-4. Number of Faculty Members (Distinguished Professors)



\*Source: Kyushu University Information

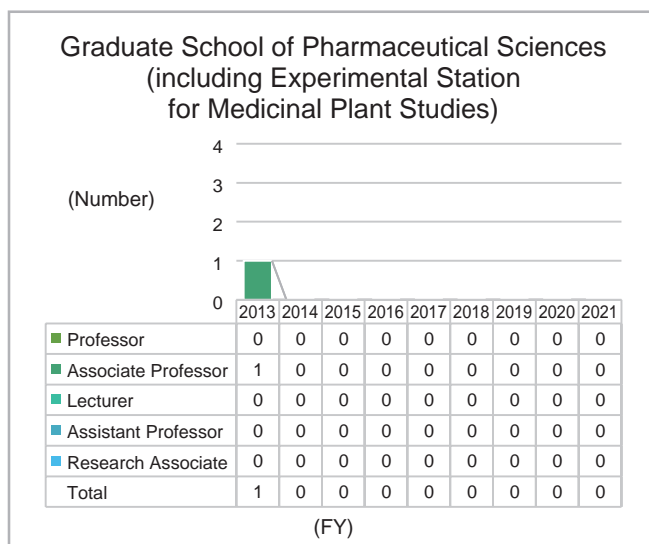
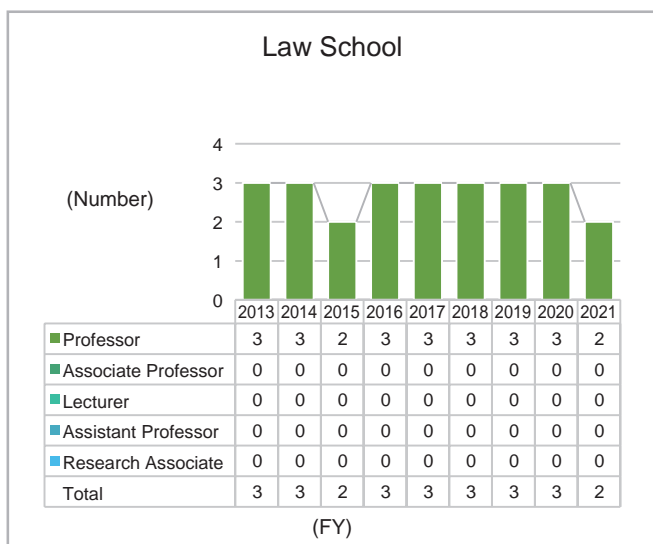
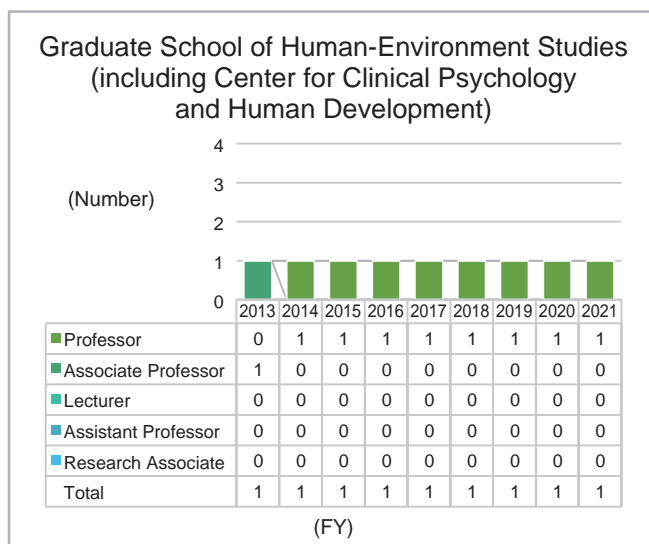
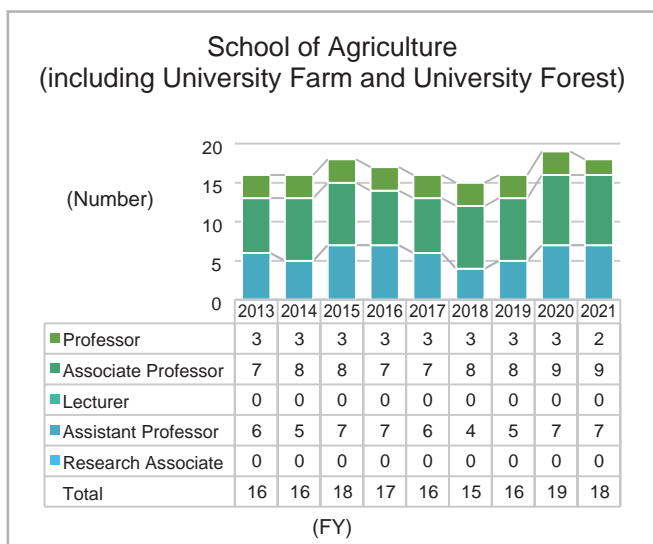
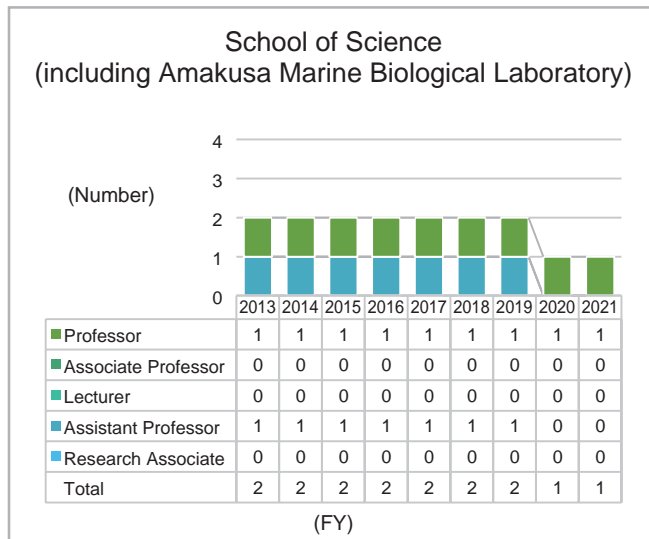
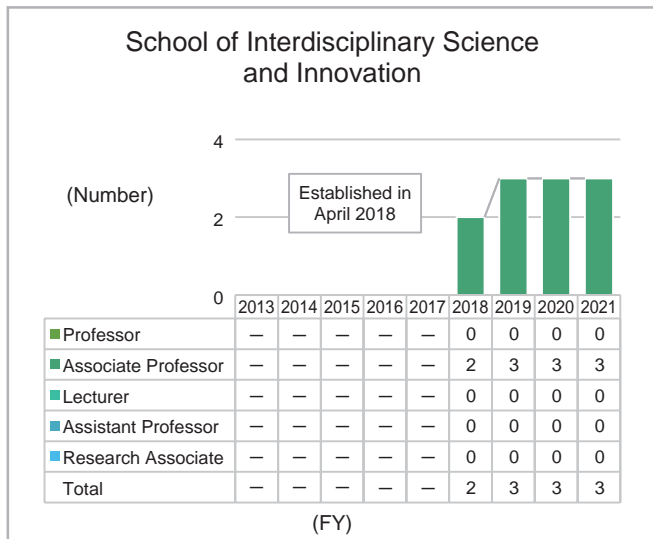
## 2-2-5. Age Structure of the Faculty Body

★Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for the Designated National University Corporations



\*Source: Kyushu University Information

## 2-2-6. Number of Faculty Members (by School/Institute/Faculty)

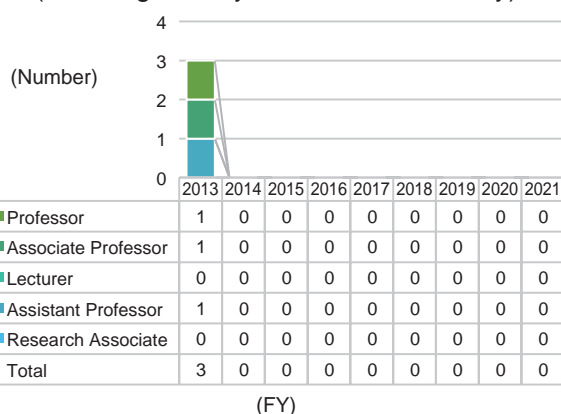


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\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

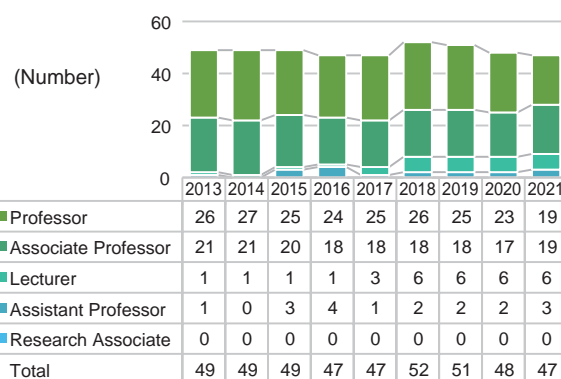
## 2-2-6. Number of Faculty Members (by School/Institute/Faculty) (Continued)

### Graduate School of Bioresource and Bioenvironmental Sciences (including Fishery Research Laboratory)



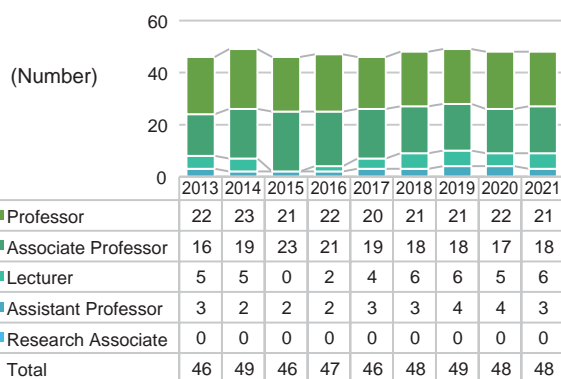
(FY)

### Faculty of Humanities



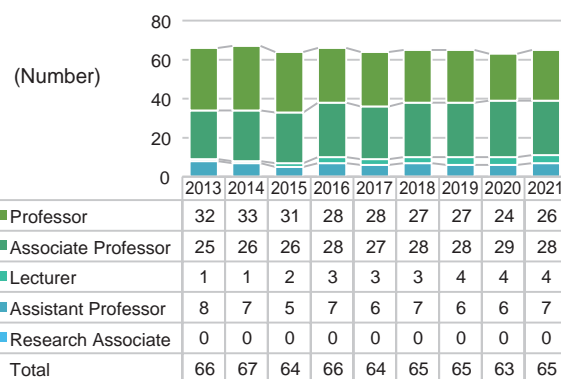
(FY)

### Faculty of Social and Cultural Studies



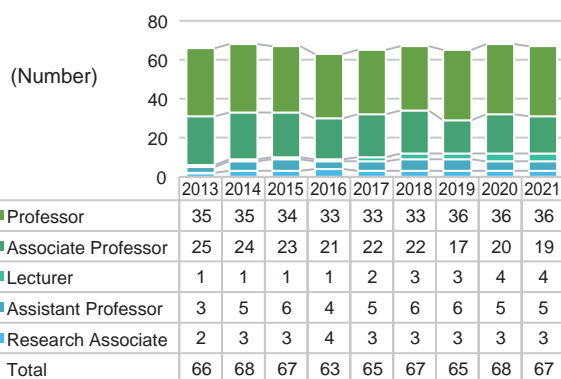
(FY)

### Faculty of Human-Environment Studies



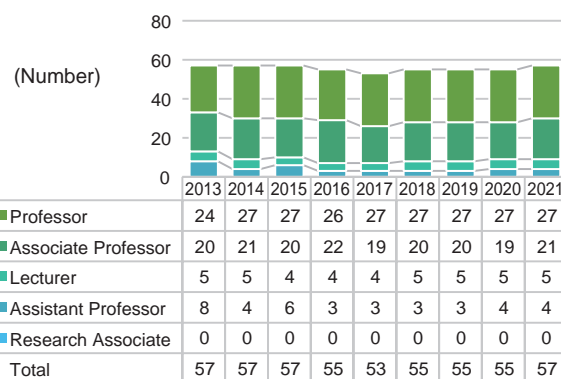
(FY)

### Faculty of Law



(FY)

### Faculty of Economics



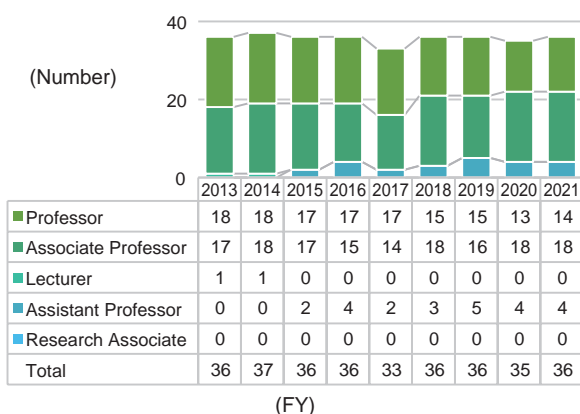
(FY)

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\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

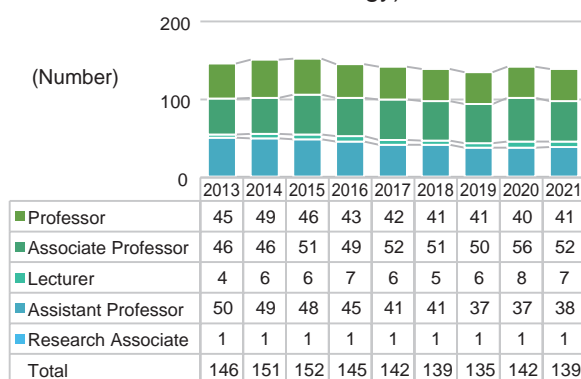
## 2-2-6. Number of Faculty Members (by School/Institute/Faculty) (Continued)

### Faculty of Languages and Cultures



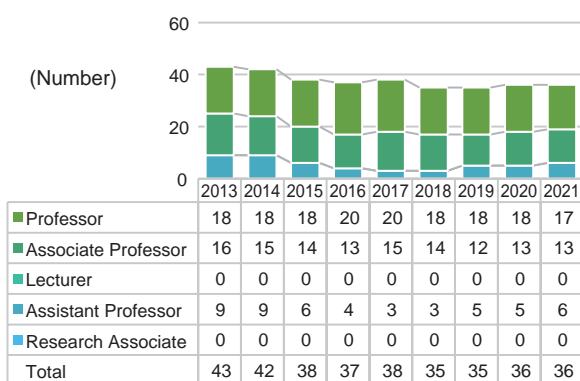
(FY)

### Faculty of Science (including Institute of Seismology and Volcanology)



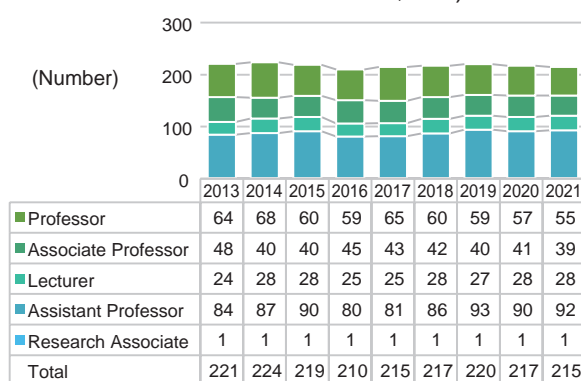
(FY)

### Faculty of Mathematics



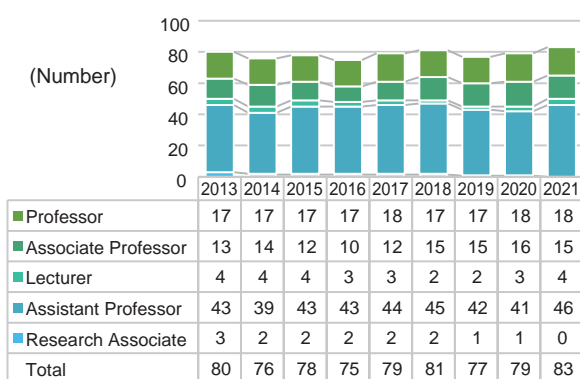
(FY)

### Faculty of Medical Sciences (including Research Institute for Diseases of the Chest, etc.)



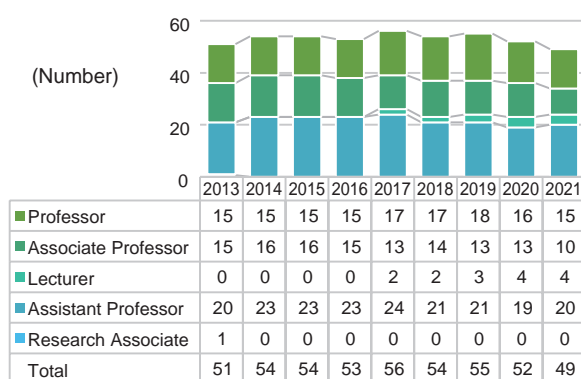
(FY)

### Faculty of Dental Science (including OBT Research Center)



(FY)

### Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences (including Drug Discovery and Evolution Center)



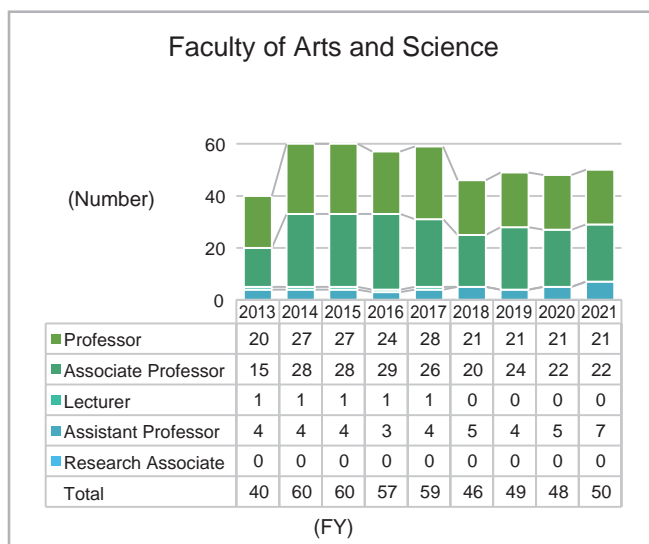
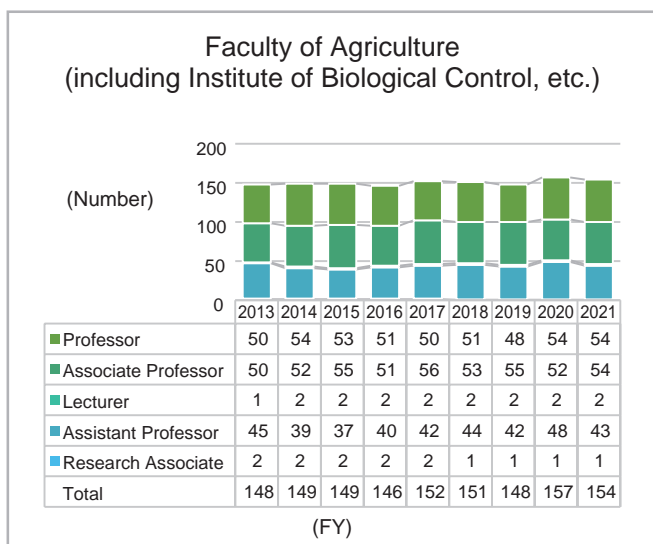
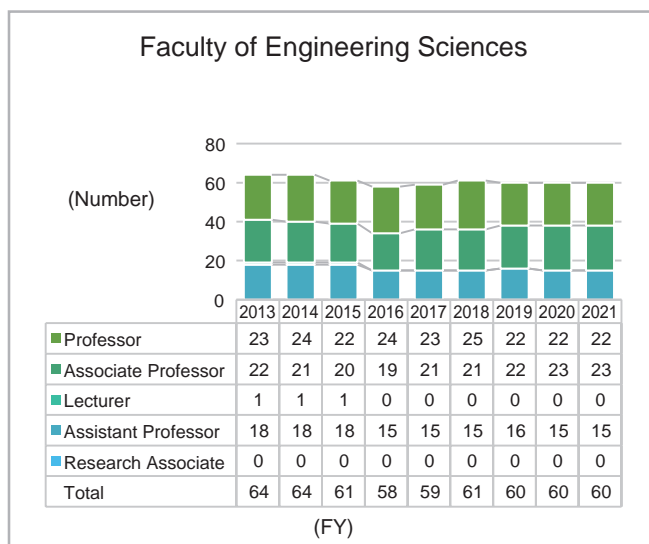
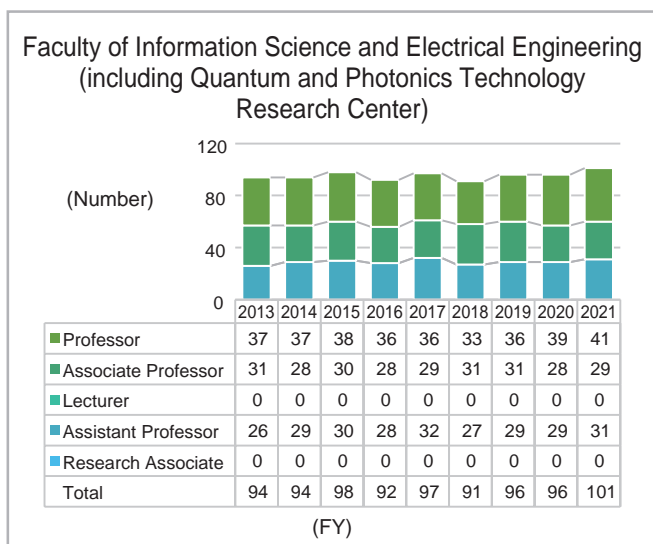
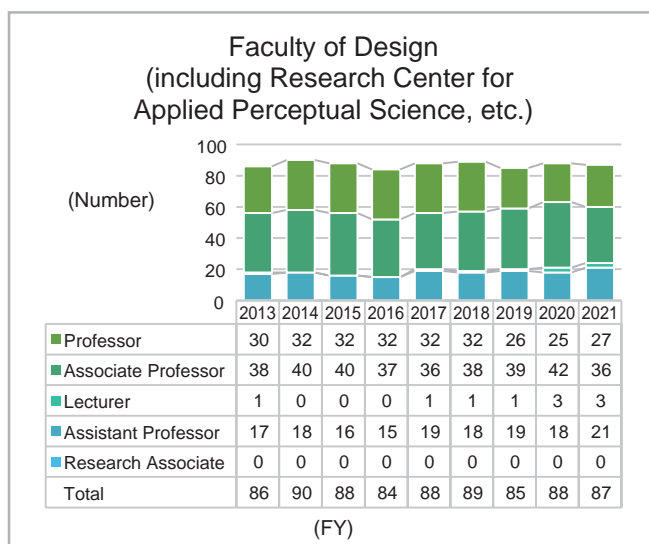
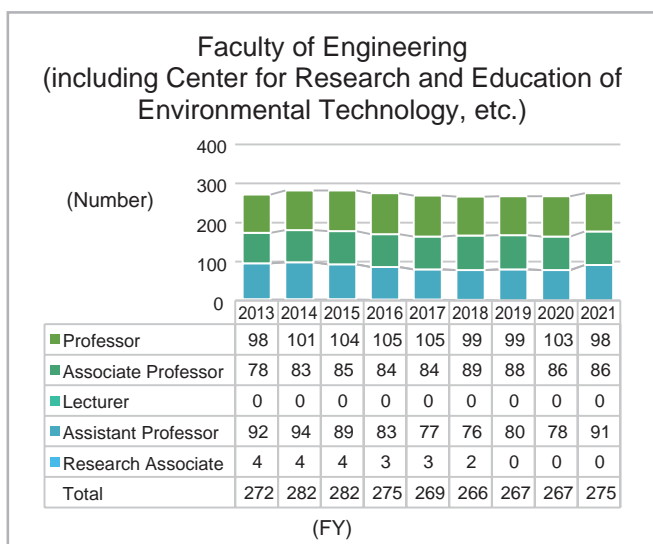
(FY)

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- Figures for FY2019 onward list university facilities, etc. and university facility primary roles.

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*



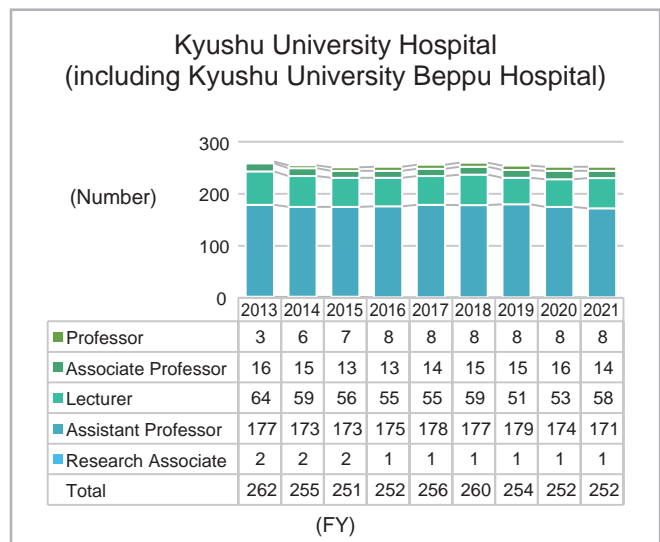
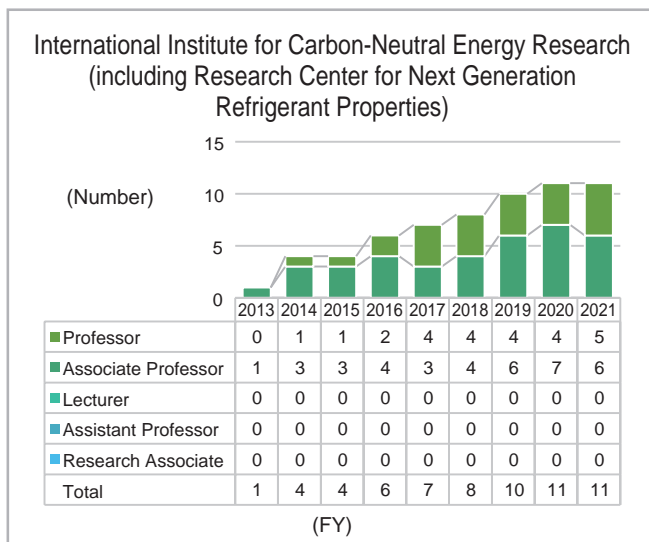
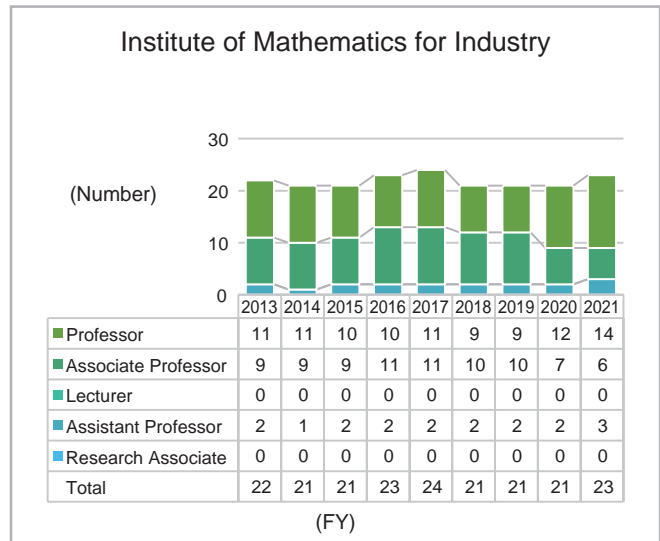
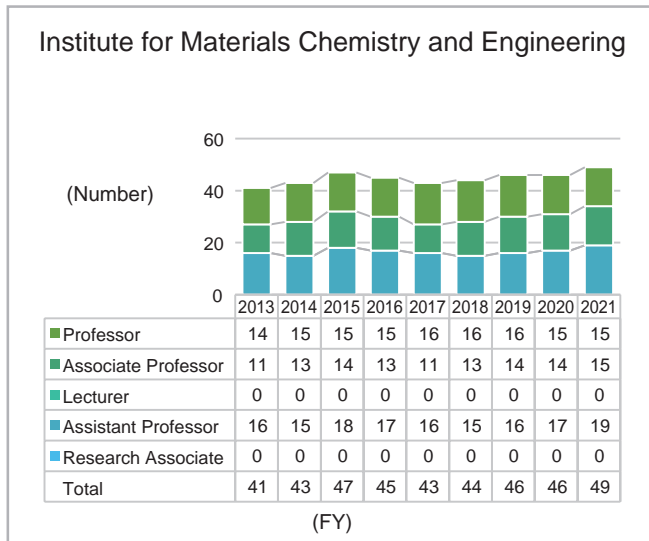
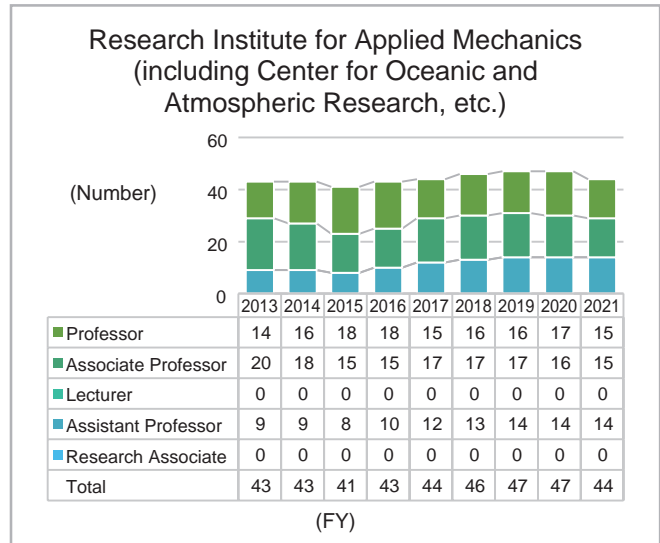
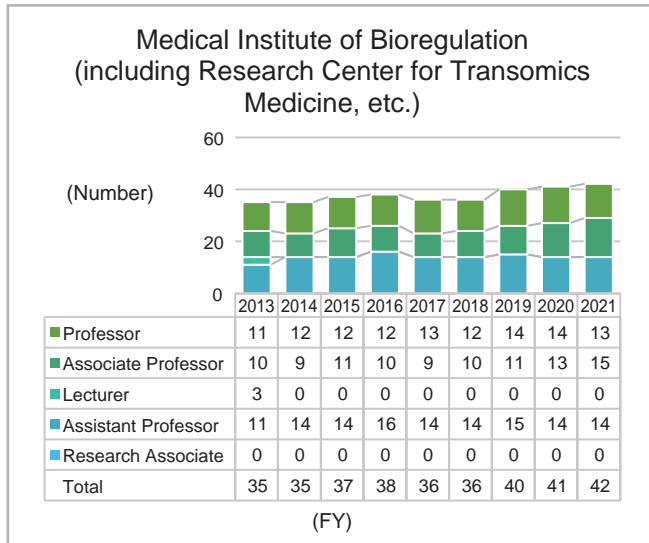
## 2-2-6. Number of Faculty Members (by School/Institute/Faculty) (Continued)



- The figures exclude staff on administrative or childcare leave, but include staff hired as administrative leave substitutes.
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\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

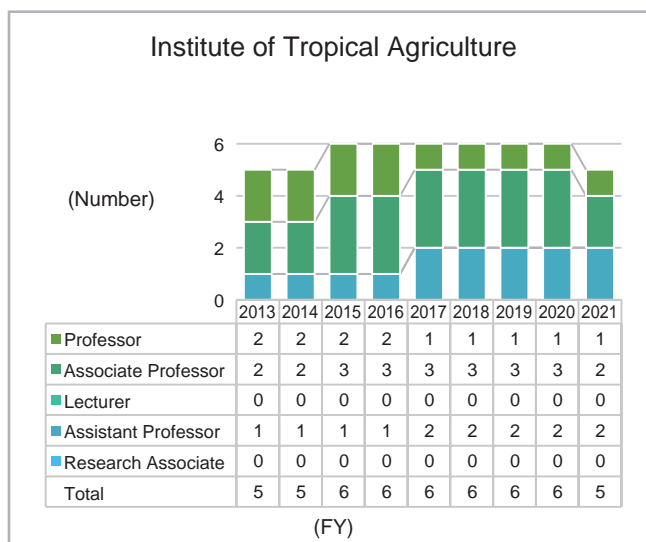
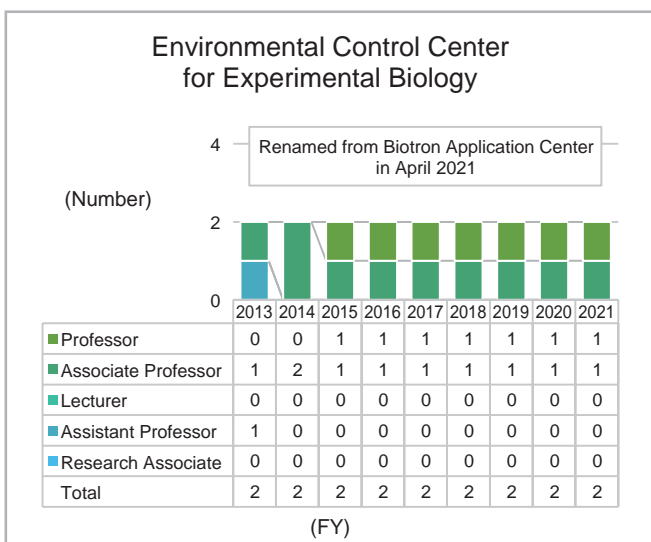
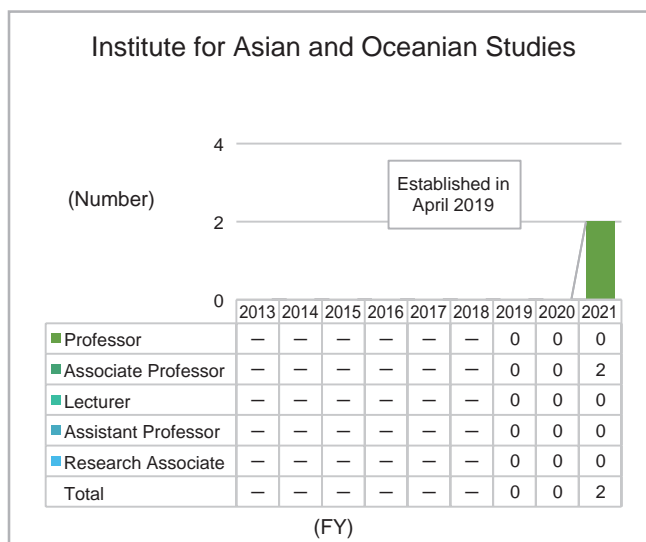
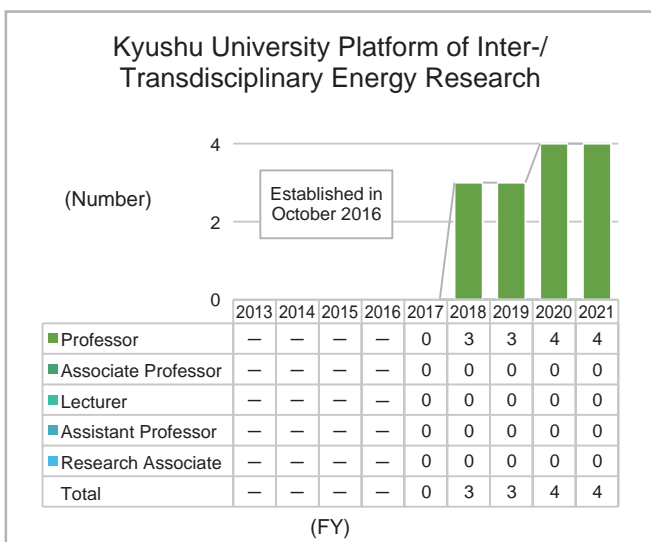
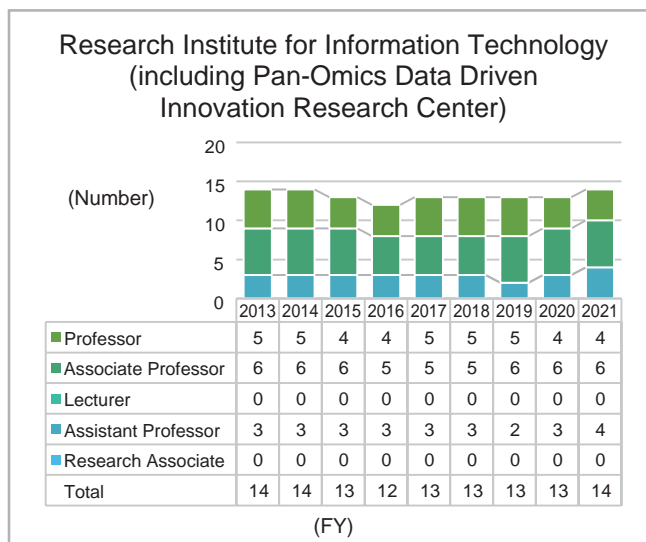
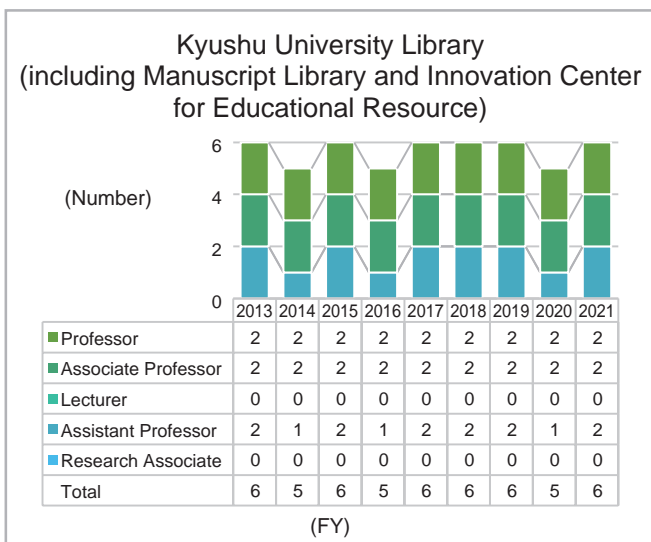
## 2-2-6. Number of Faculty Members (by School/Institute/Faculty) (Continued)



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\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

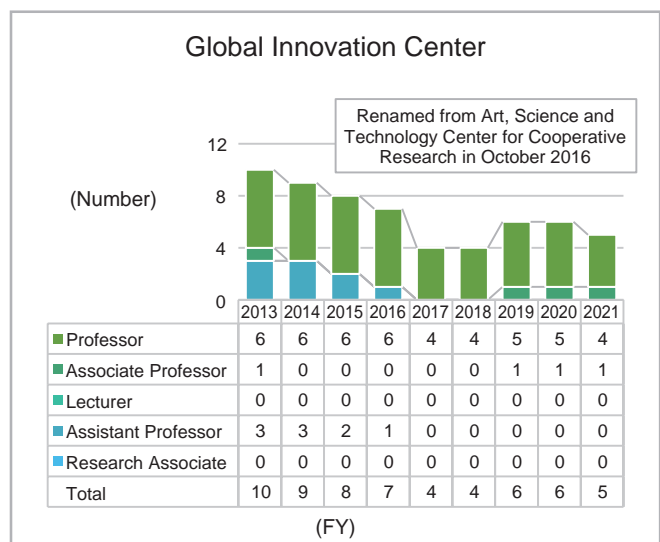
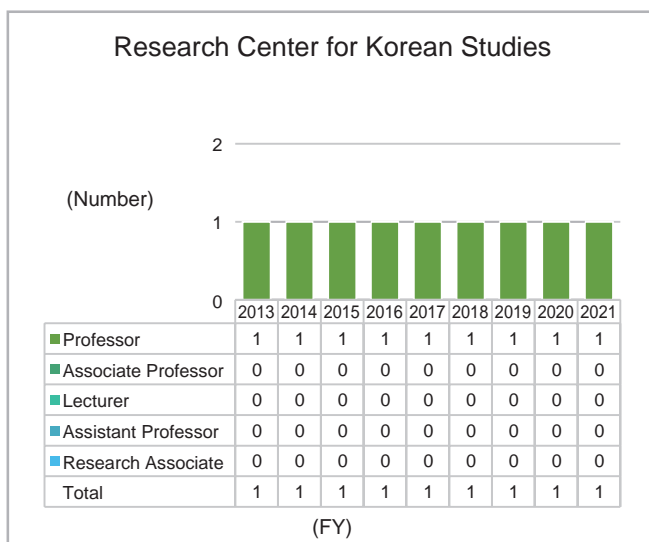
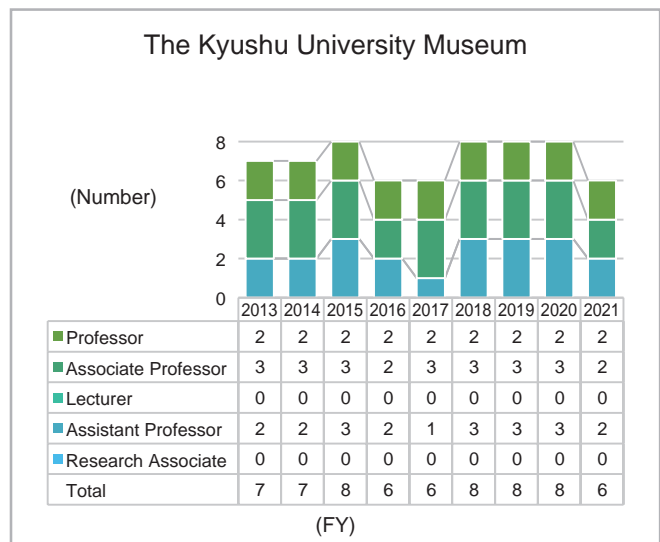
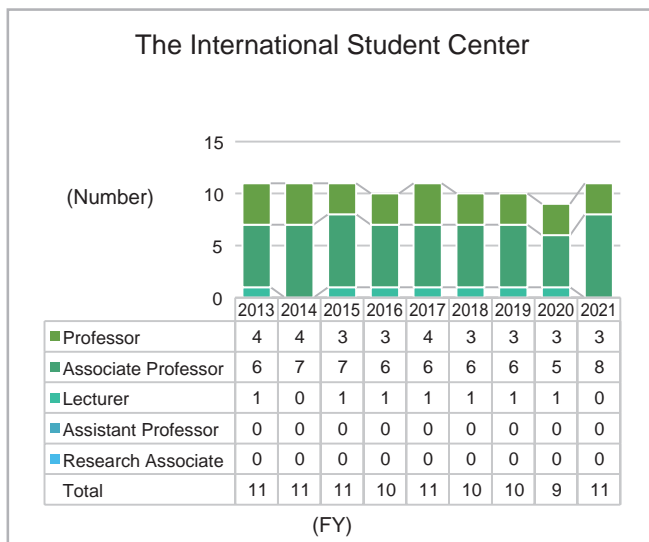
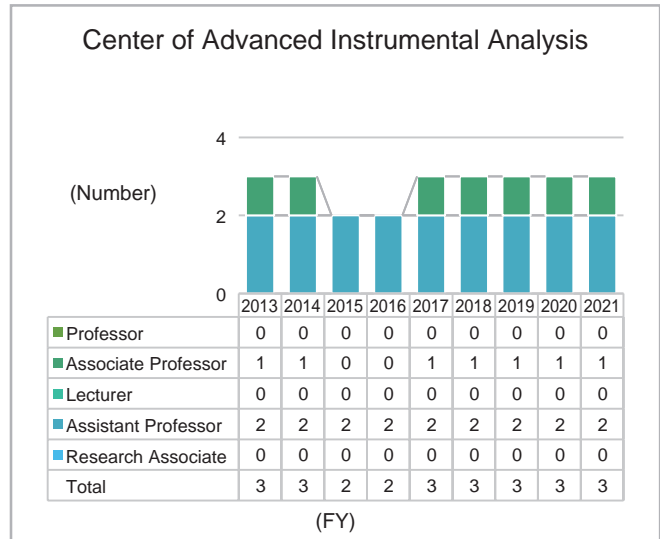
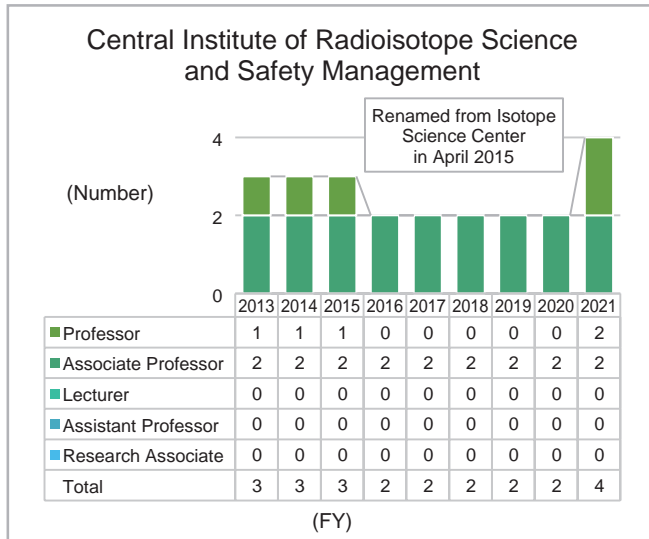
## 2-2-6. Number of Faculty Members (by School/Institute/Faculty) (Continued)



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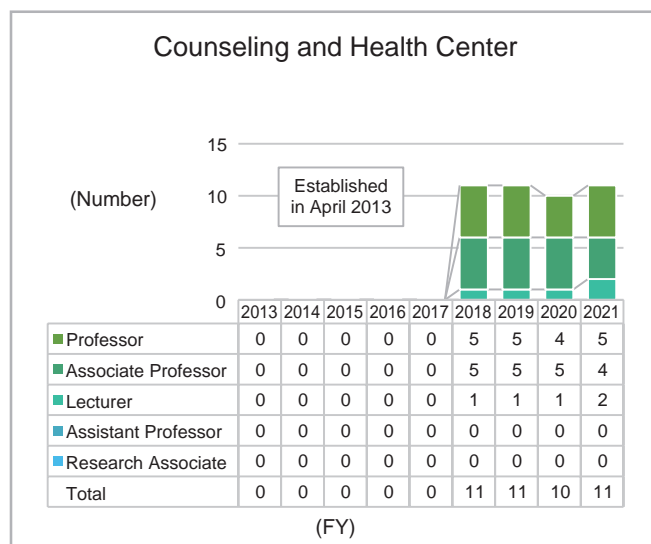
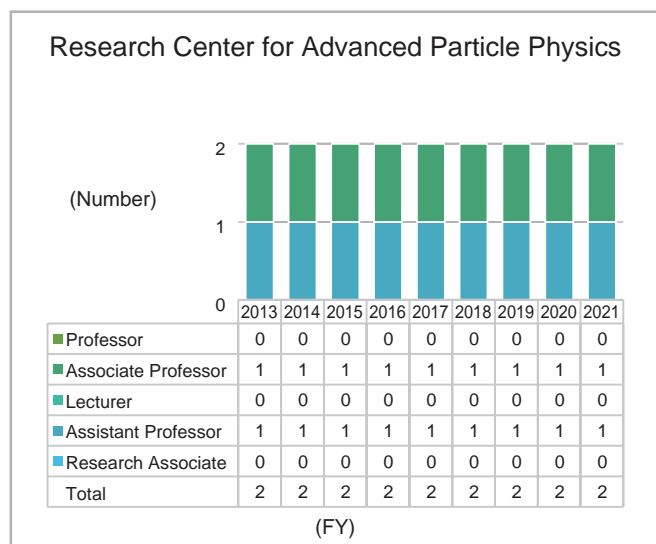
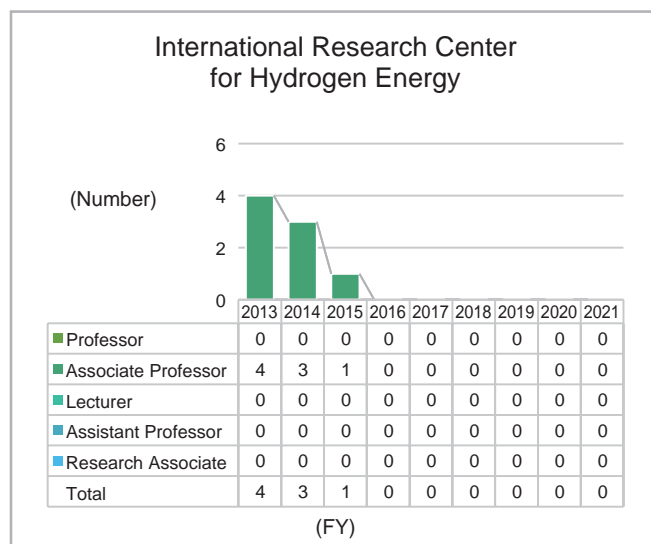
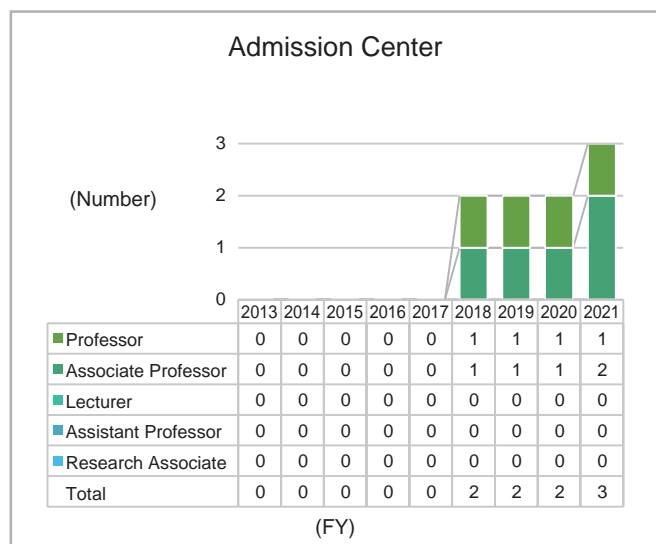
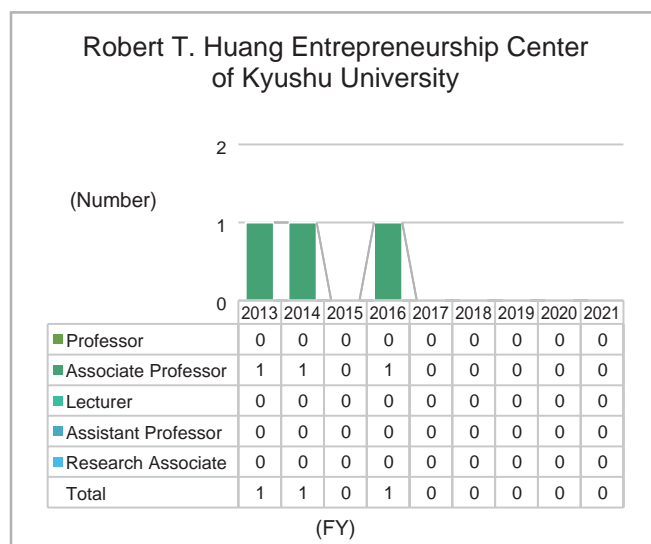
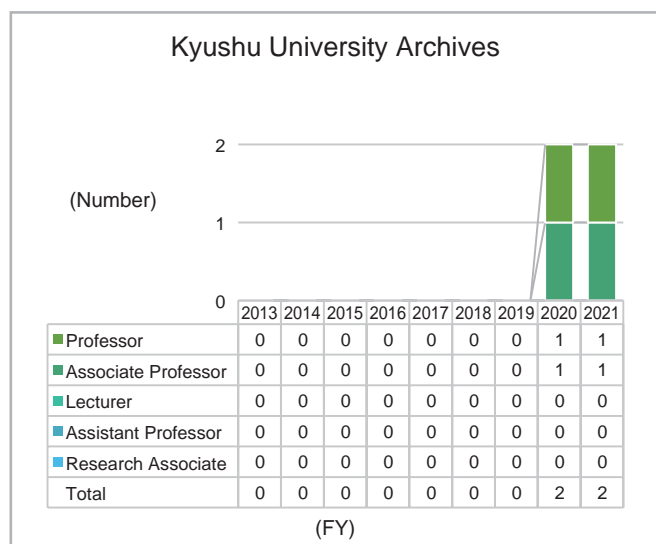
## 2-2-6. Number of Faculty Members (by School/Institute/Faculty) (Continued)



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\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

## 2-2-6. Number of Faculty Members (by School/Institute/Faculty) (Continued)



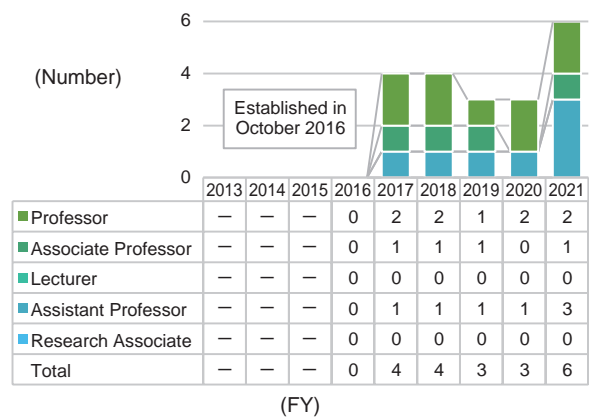
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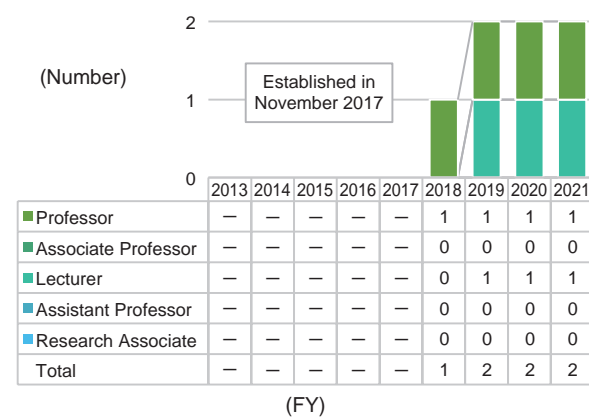


## 2-2-6. Number of Faculty Members (by School/Institute/Faculty) (Continued)

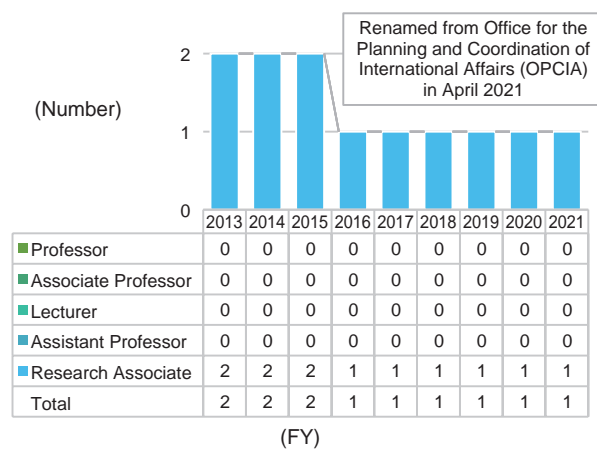
### Academic Research and Industrial Collaboration Management Office of Kyushu University



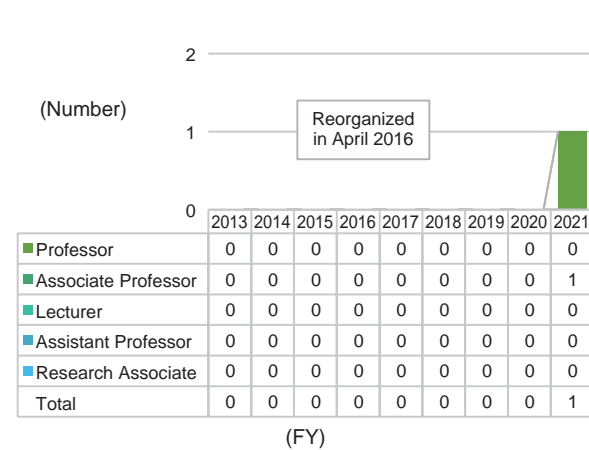
### Kyushu University Education Innovation Initiative



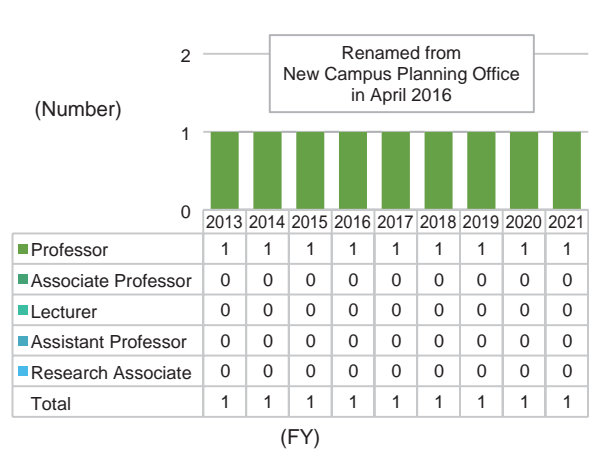
### Global Strategies Office



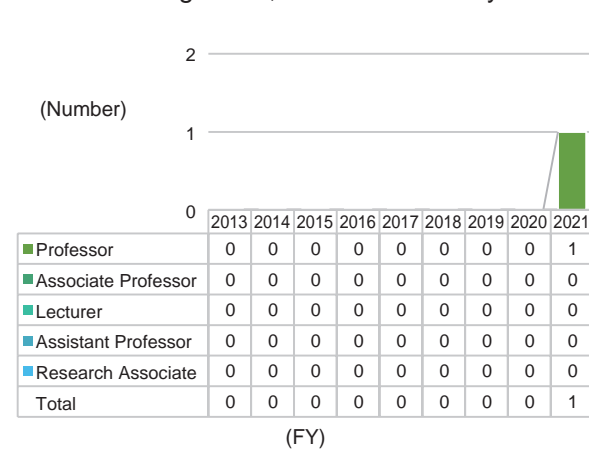
### Office of Institutional Research



### Campus Planning Office



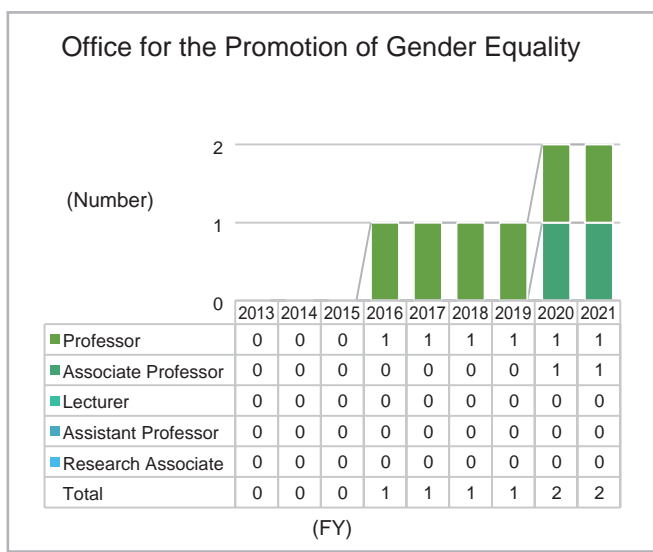
### Office for Promotion of Environmental Management, Health and Safety



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\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

2-2-6. Number of Faculty Members (by School/Institute/Faculty) (Continued)

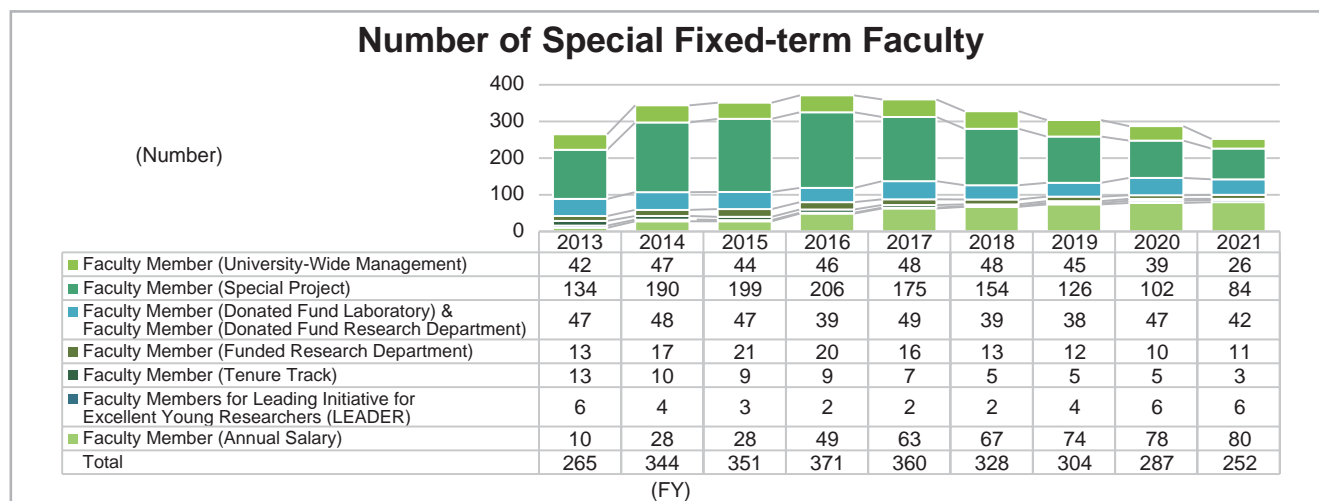


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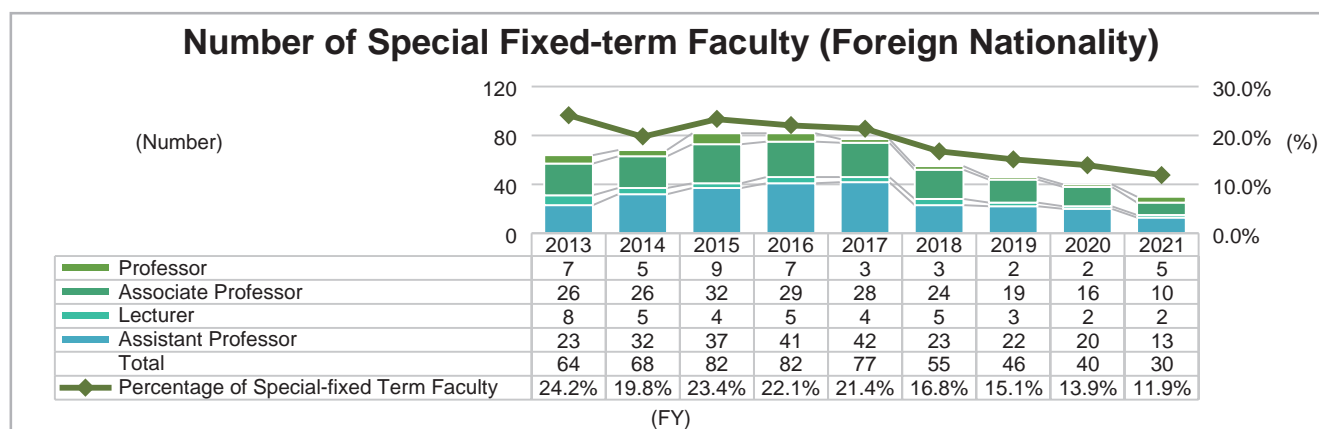
## 2-3. Number of Special Fixed-term Faculty

### 2-3-1. Number of Special Fixed-term Faculty (Overall)



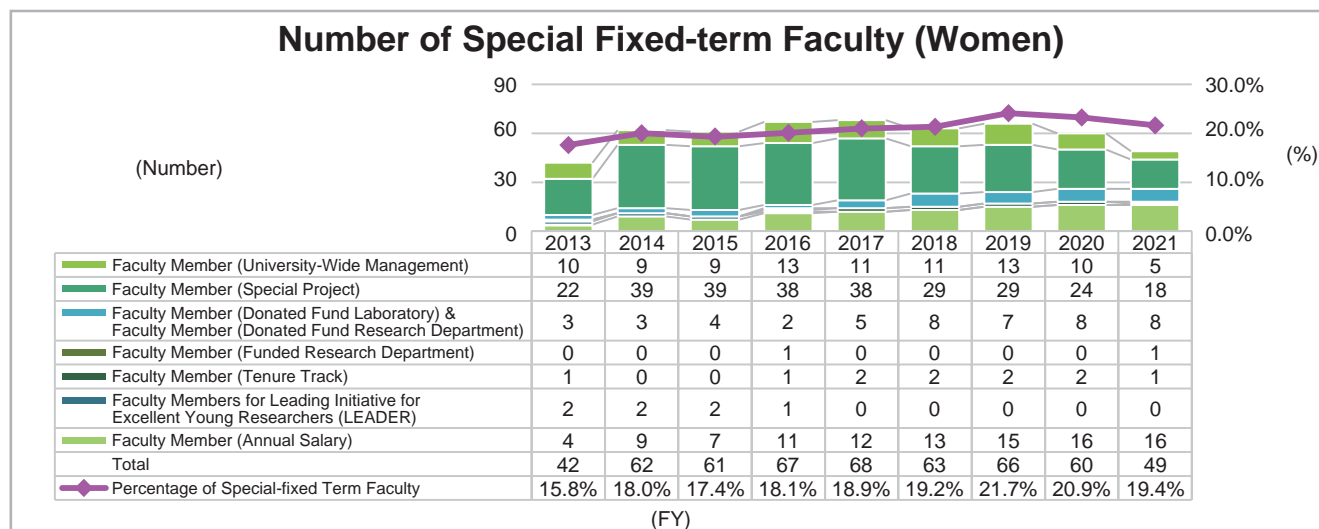
### 2-3-2. Number of Special Fixed-term Faculty (Foreign Nationality)

\*Included in 2-3-1 Number of Special Fixed-term Faculty (Overall)



### 2-3-3. Number of Special Fixed-term Faculty (Women)

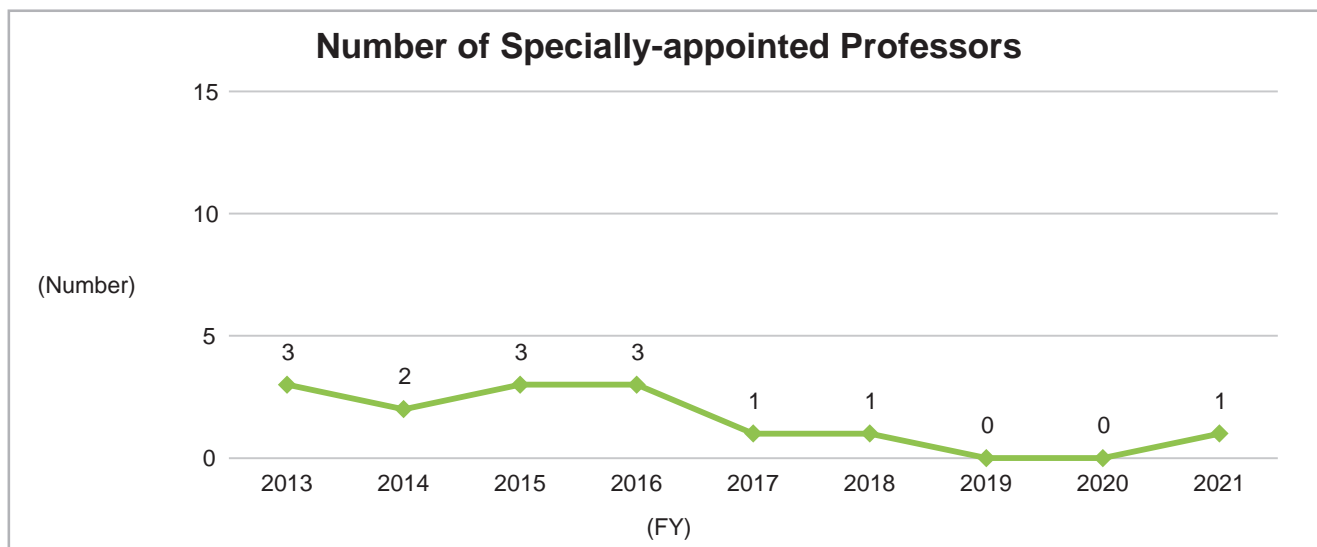
\*Included in 2-3-1 Number of Special Fixed-term Faculty (Overall)



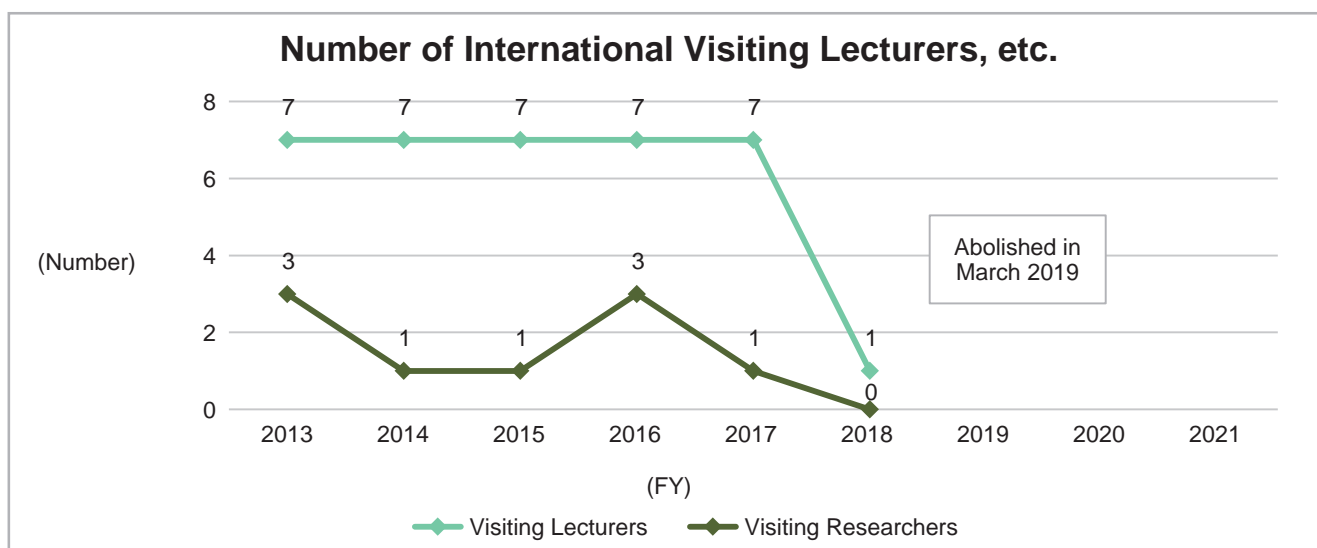
- The figures exclude staff on administrative or childcare leave, but include staff hired as administrative leave substitutes.
- The figures include re-employed staff.

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

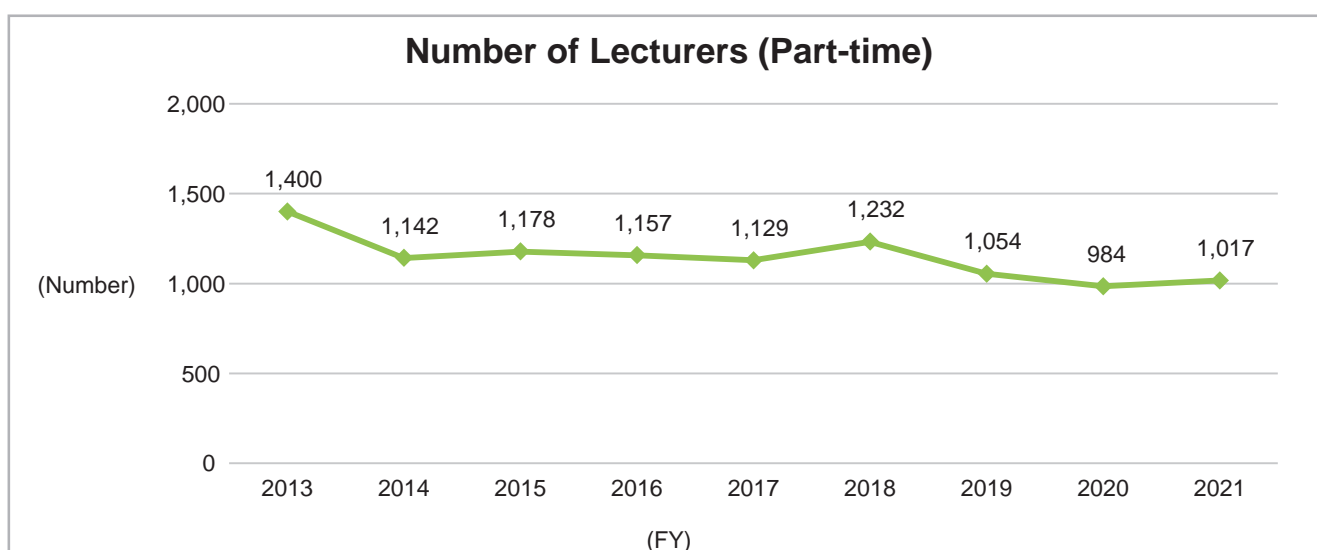
## 2-4. Number of Specially-appointed Professors



## 2-5. Number of International Visiting Lecturers, etc.



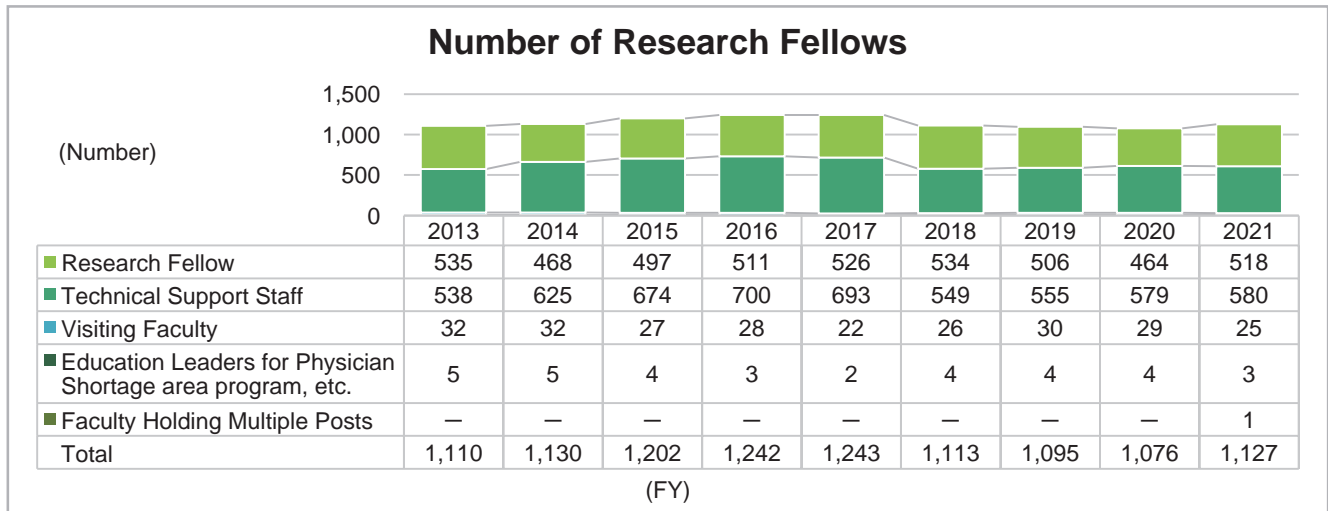
## 2-6. Number of Lecturers (Part-time)



\*Source: Kyushu University Information

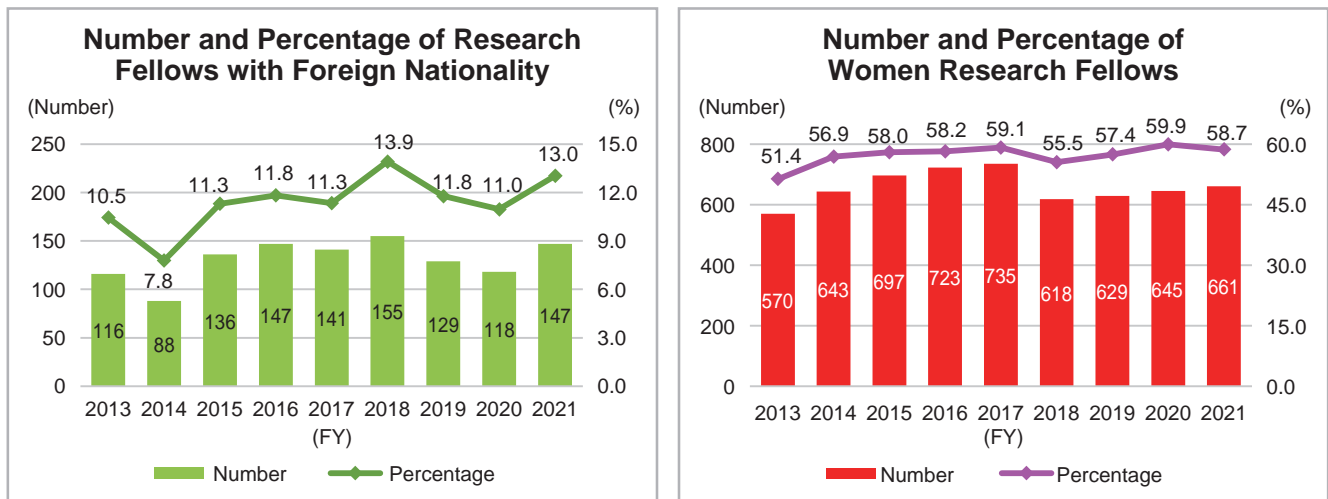
## 2-7. Number of Research Fellows

### 2-7-1. Number of Research Fellows (Overall)



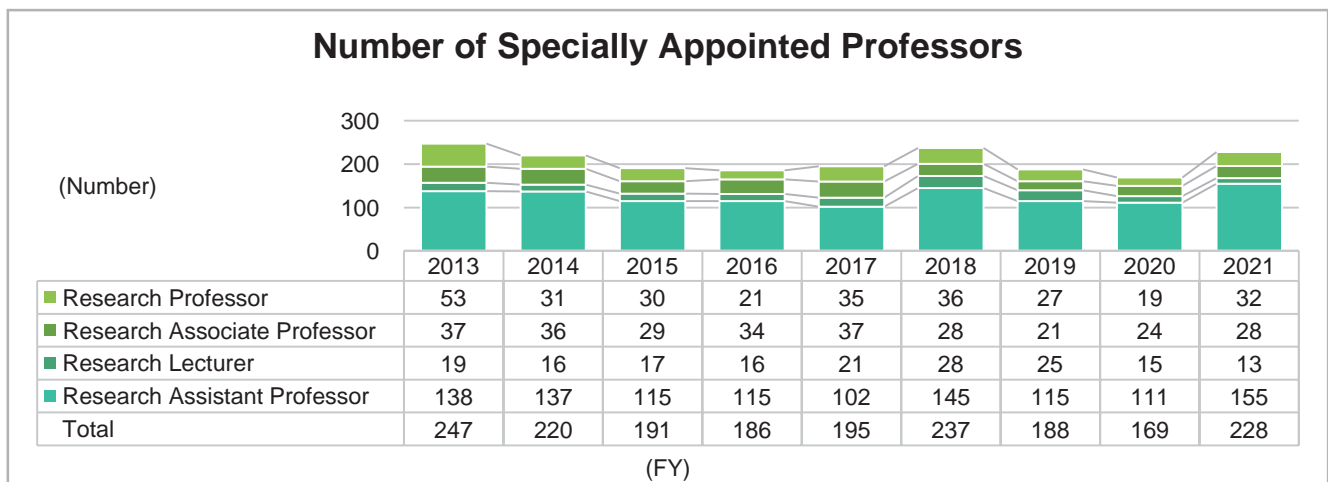
### 2-7-2. Number of Research Fellows (Foreign Nationality and Women)

\*Included in 2-7-1. Number of Research Fellows (Overall)



### 2-7-3. Number of Specially Appointed Professors

\*Included in 2-7-1. Number of Research Fellows (Overall)



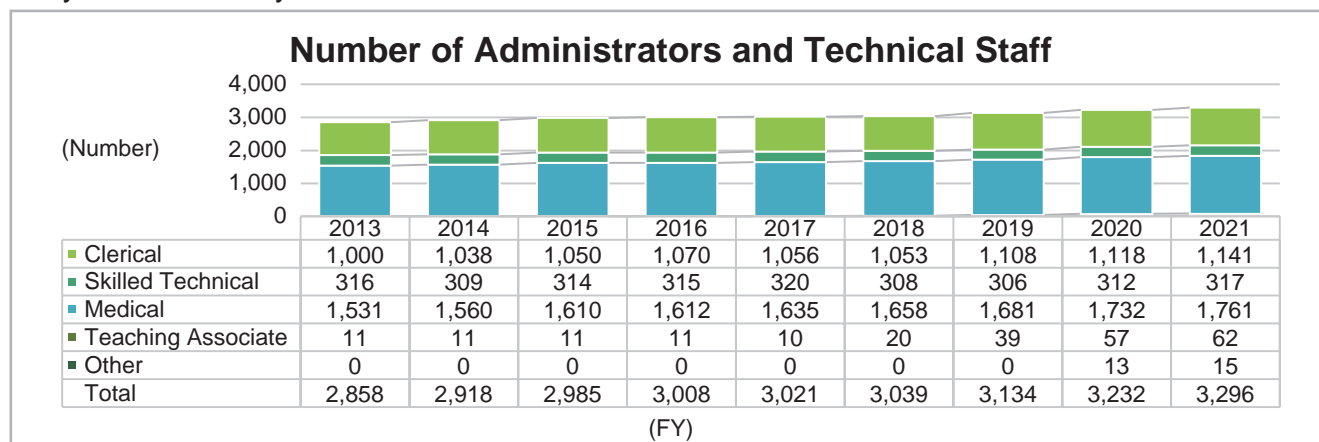
\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*



## 2-8. Number of Administrators and Technical Staff

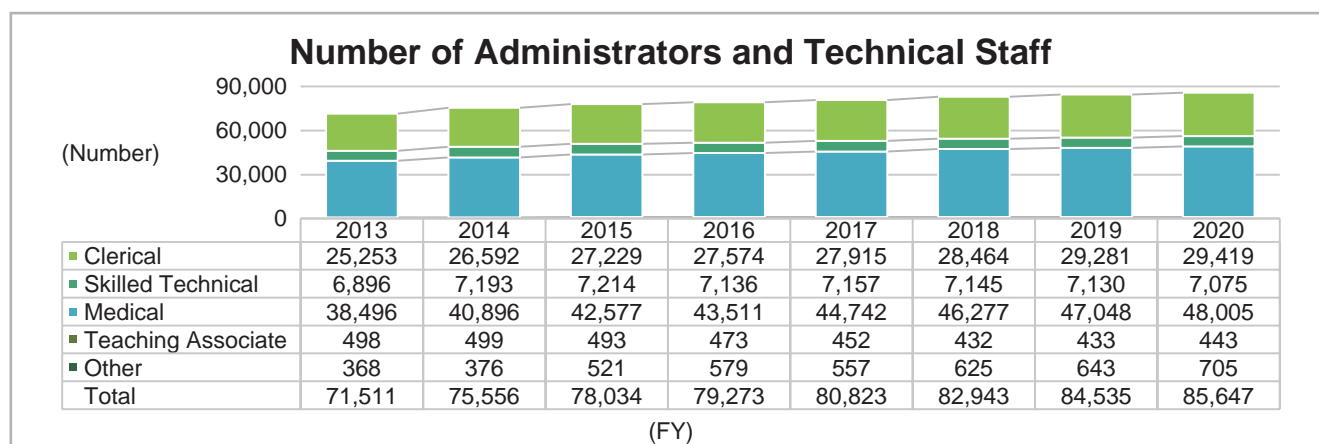
### 2-8-1. Number of Administrators and Technical Staff (Overall)

#### ◆Kyushu University◆



\*Source: MEXT, Basic School Survey Status of Students, Staff, and Faculty Members

#### ◆Nationwide: National Universities◆

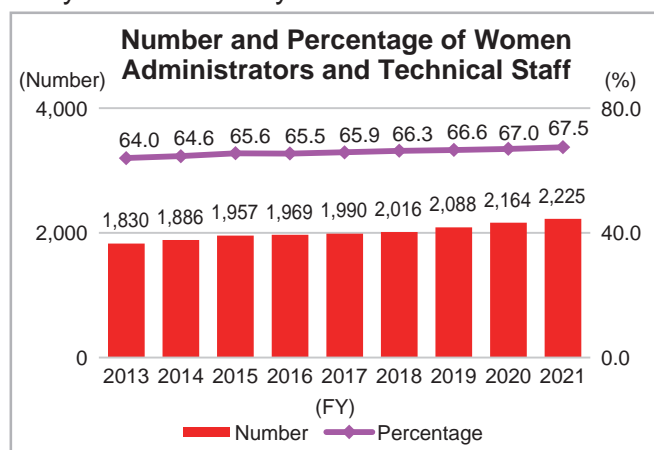


\*Source: MEXT, Basic School Survey Number of Faculty Members by Duties

### 2-8-2. Number of Administrators and Technical Staff (Women)

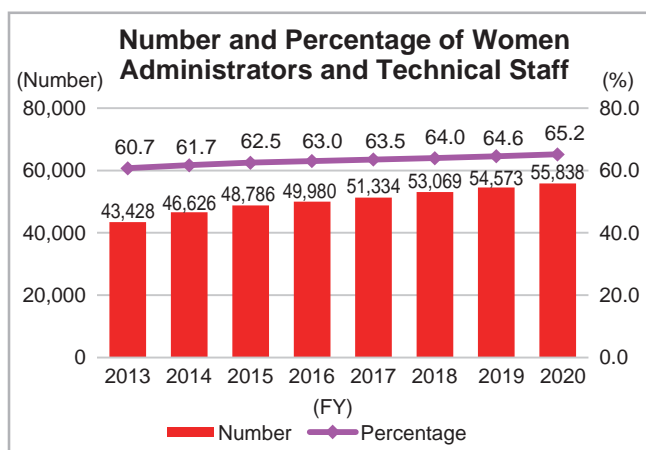
\*Included in 2-8-1 Number of Administrators and Technical Staff (Overall)

#### ◆Kyushu University◆



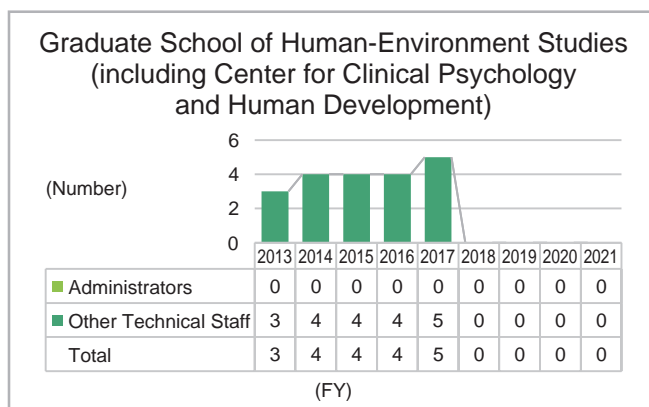
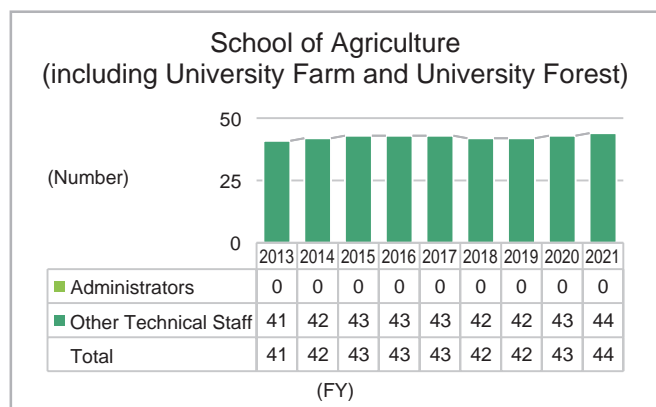
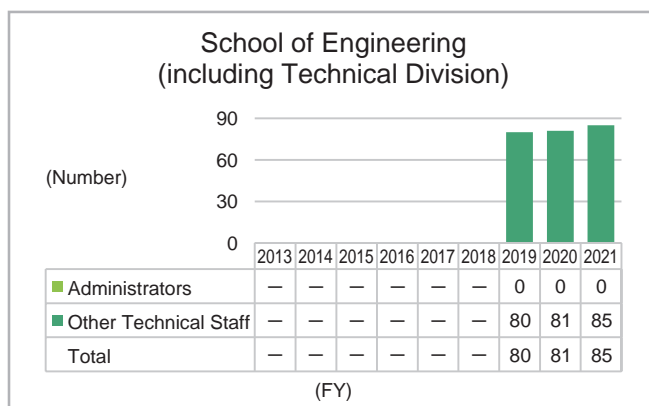
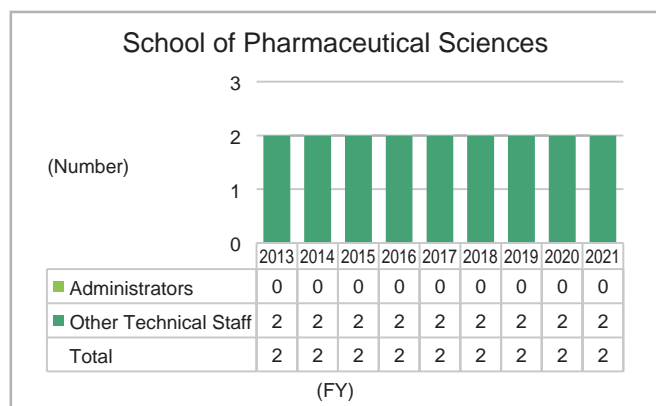
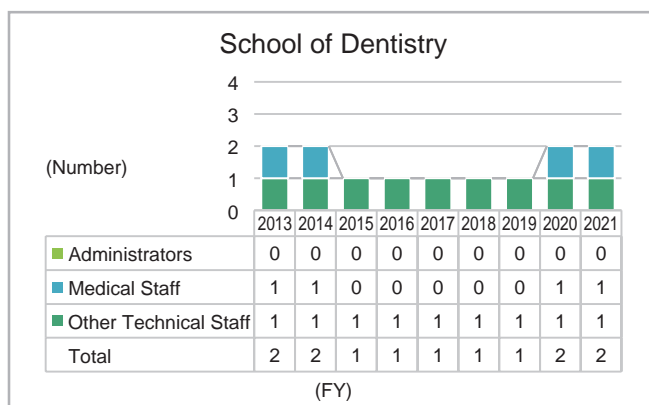
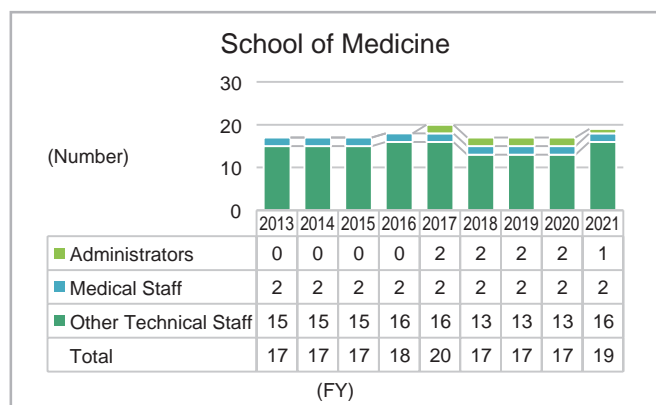
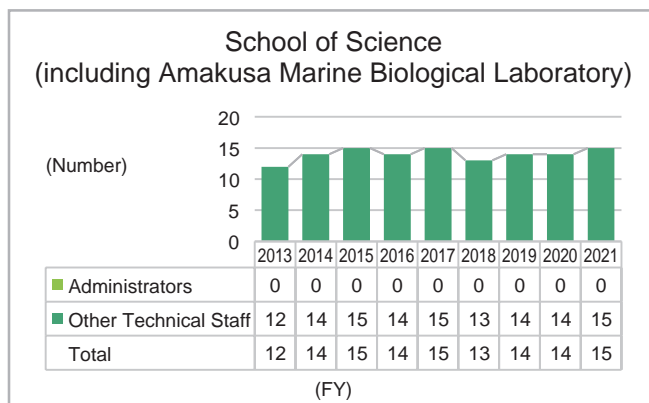
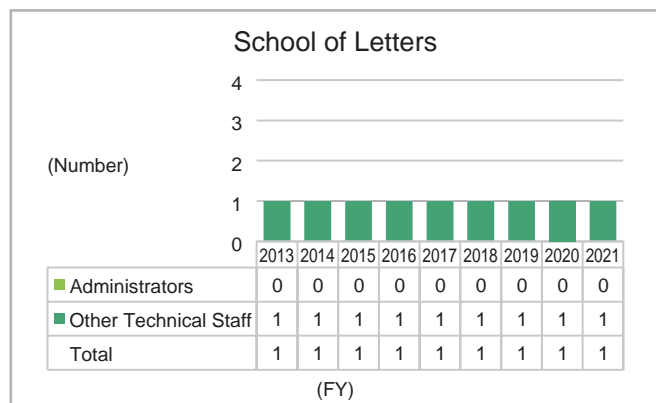
\*Source: MEXT, Basic School Survey Status of Students, Staff, and Faculty Members

#### ◆Nationwide: National Universities◆



\*Source: MEXT, Basic School Survey Number of Faculty Members by Duties

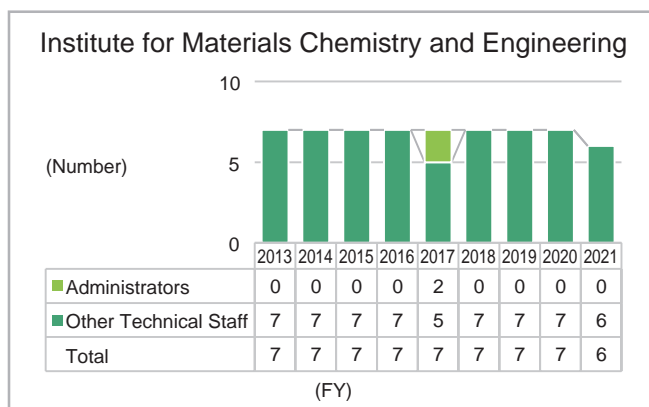
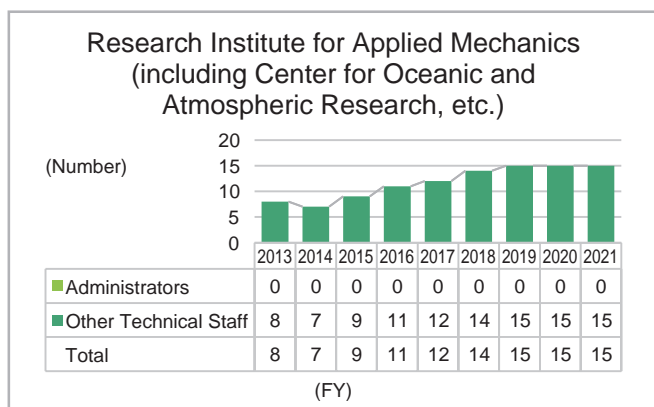
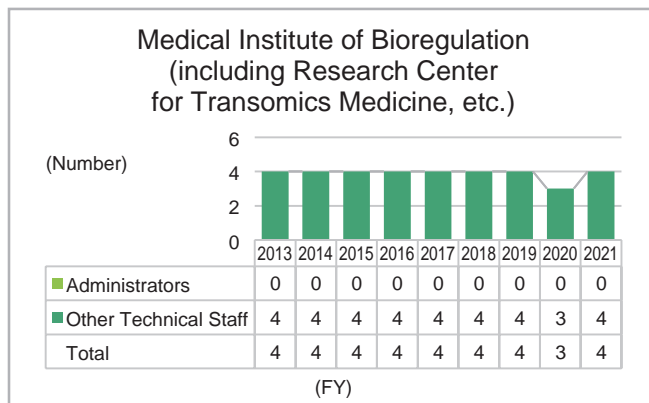
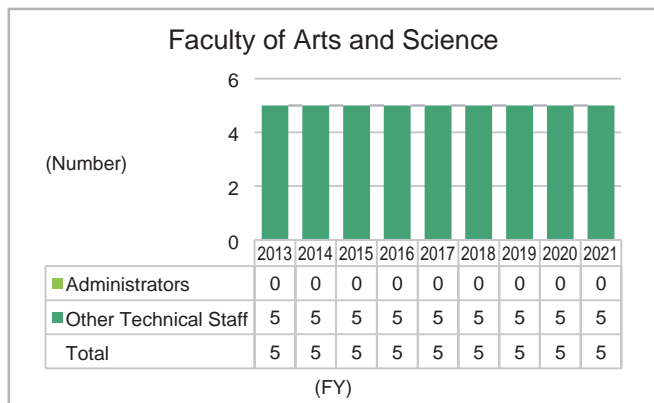
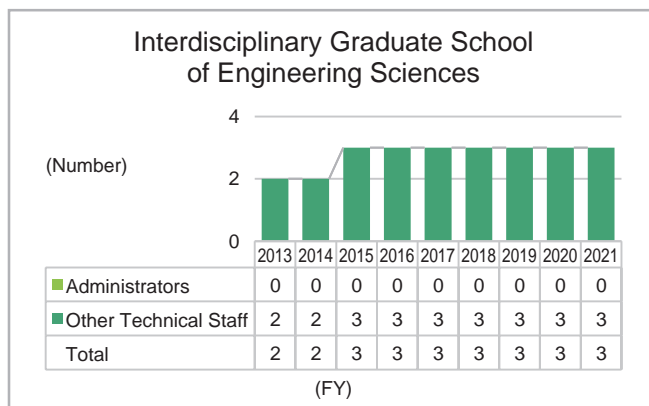
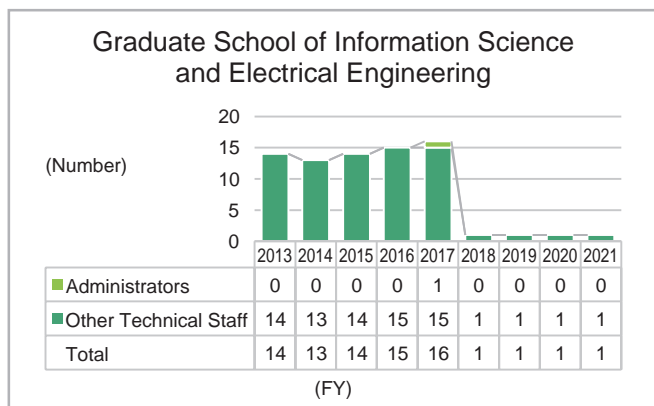
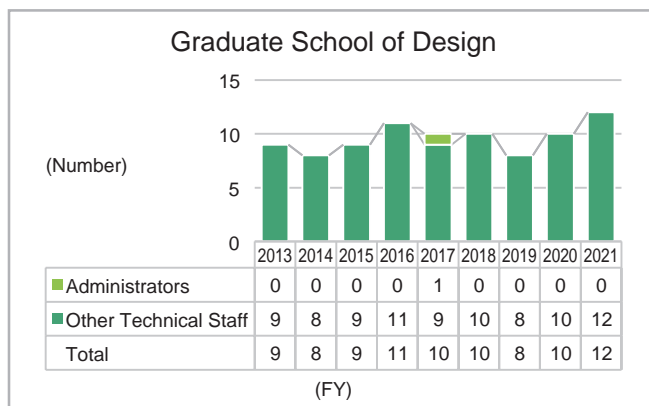
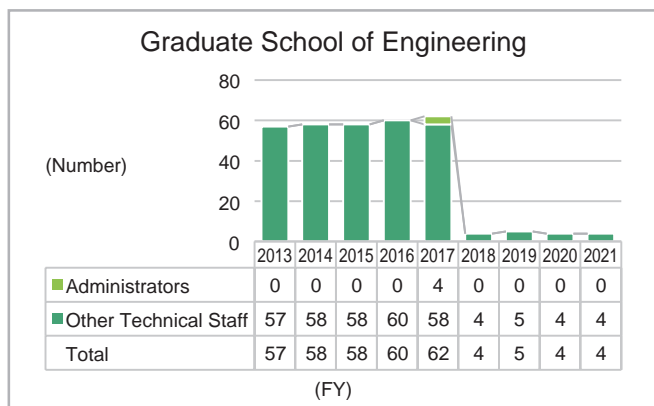
## 2-8-3. Number of Administrators and Technical Staff (by School/Institute/Faculty)



- The figures exclude staff on administrative or childcare leave, but include staff hired as administrative leave substitutes.
- The figures include re-employed staff.
- Figures for FY2019 onward list only primary roles.
- Figures for FY2019 onward list university facilities, etc. and university facility primary roles.
- School of Engineering (including Technical Division) and some other technical staff members are listed under Graduate School of Engineering and Graduate School of Information Science and Electrical Engineering for the period between FY2013 and FY2017. Figures for FY2018 are listed under Administrative Office (School of Engineering).

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

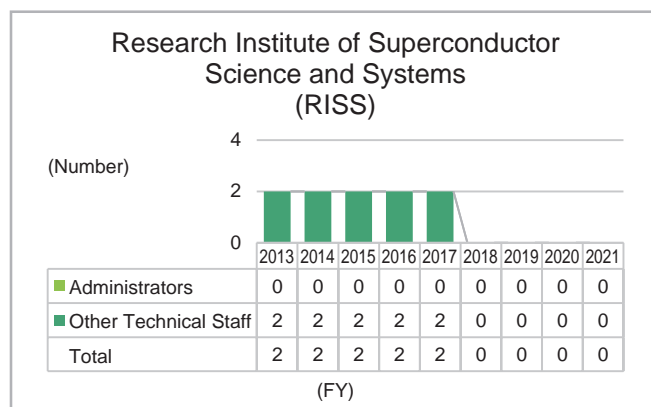
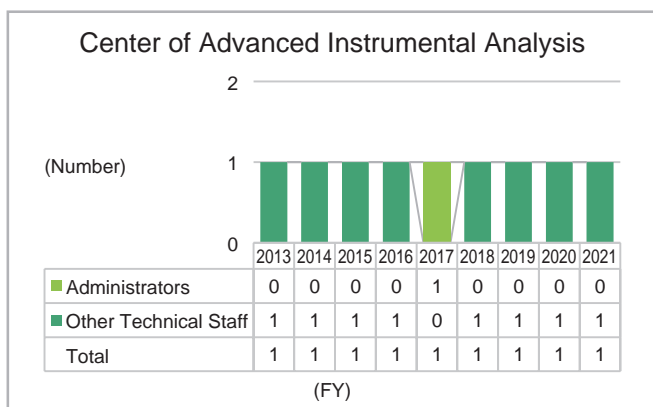
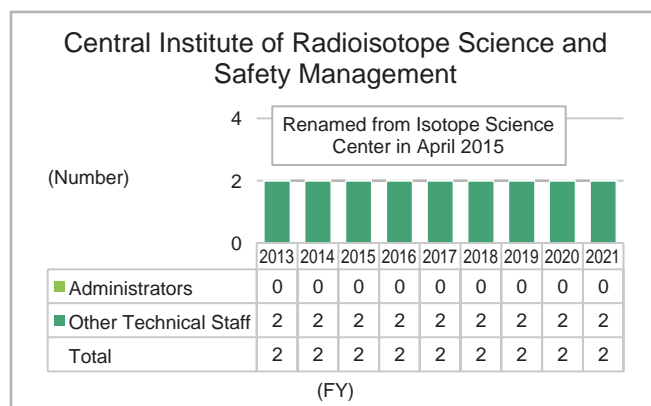
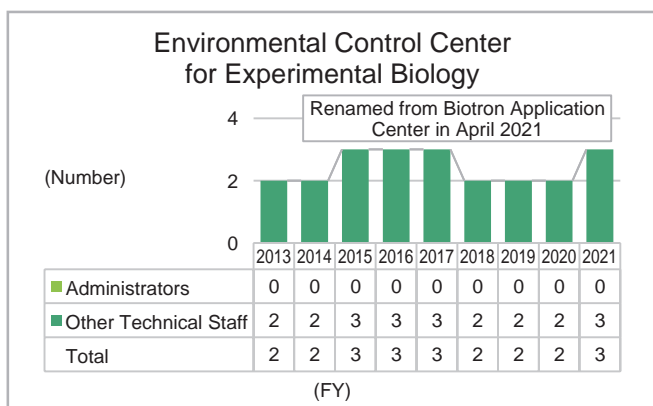
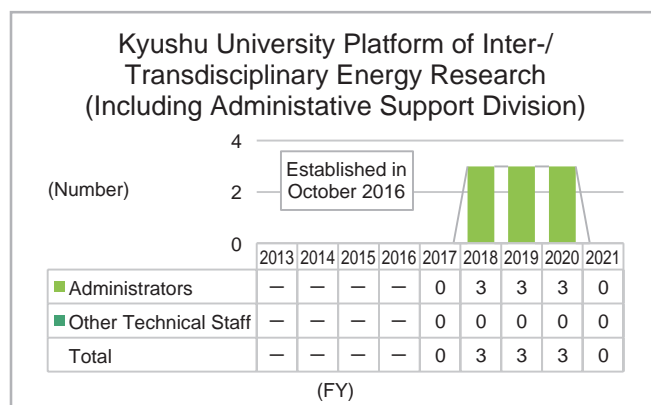
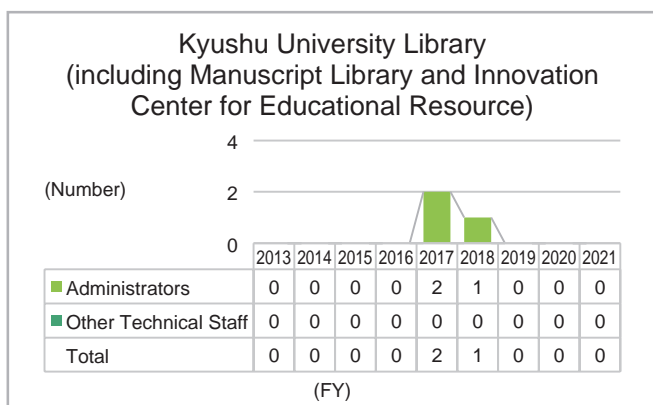
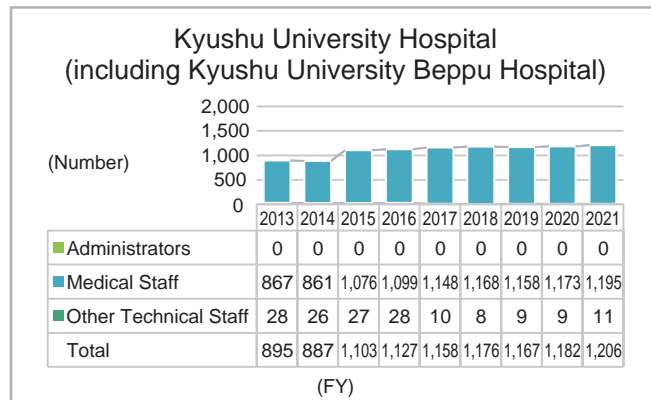
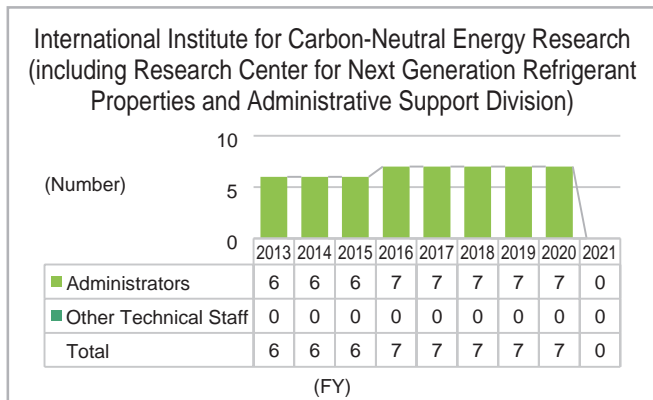
### 2-8-3. Number of Administrators and Technical Staff (by School/Institute/Faculty) (Continued)



- The figures exclude staff on administrative or childcare leave, but include staff hired as administrative leave substitutes.
- The figures include re-employed staff.
- Figures for FY2019 onward list only primary roles.
- Figures for FY2019 onward list university facilities, etc. and university facility primary roles.
- Graduate School of Engineering, Graduate School of Information Science and Electrical Engineering and some other technical staff members are listed under Administrative Office (School of Engineering) for FY2018. Figures for FY2019 onward are listed under School of Engineering (including Technical Division).

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

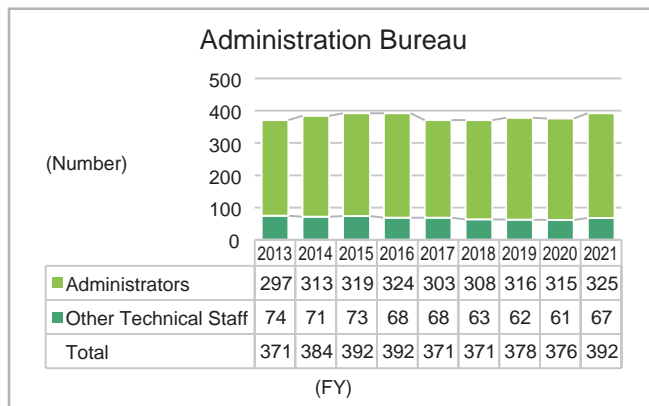
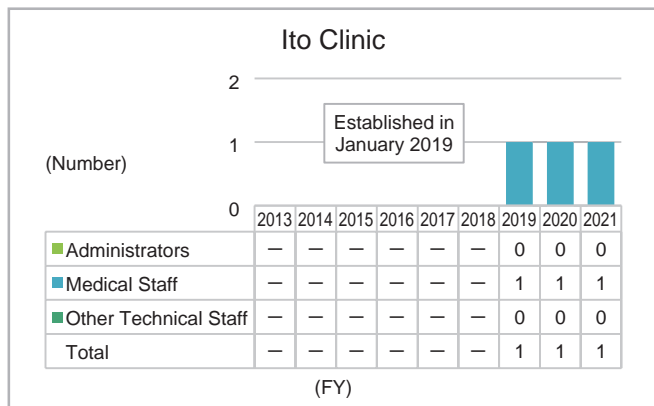
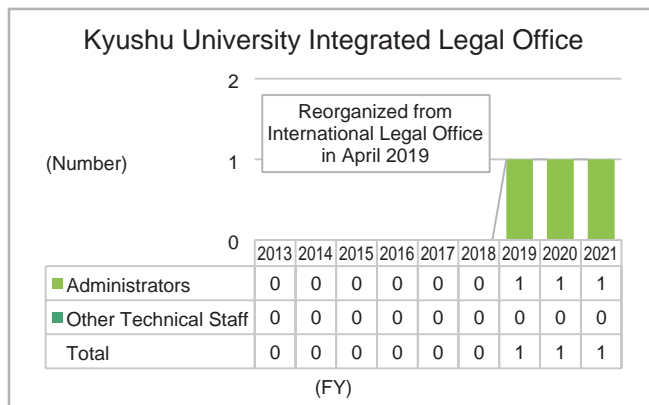
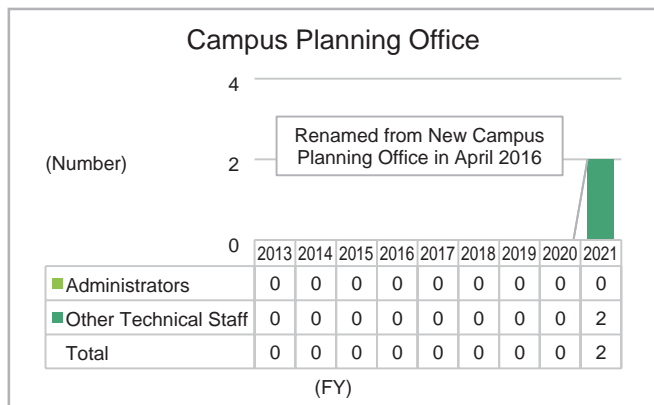
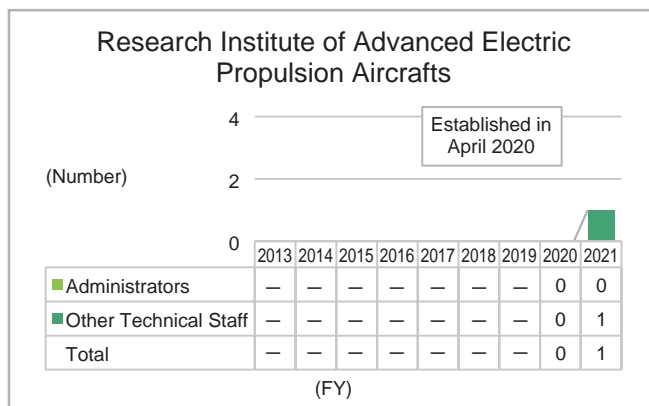
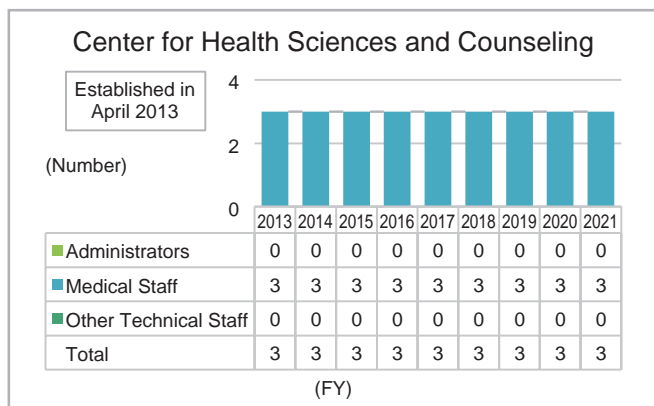
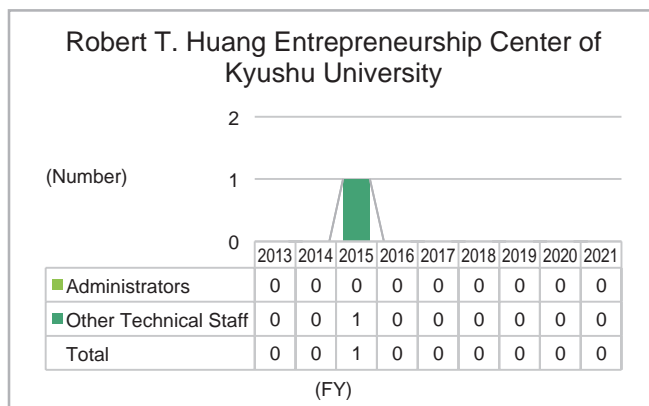
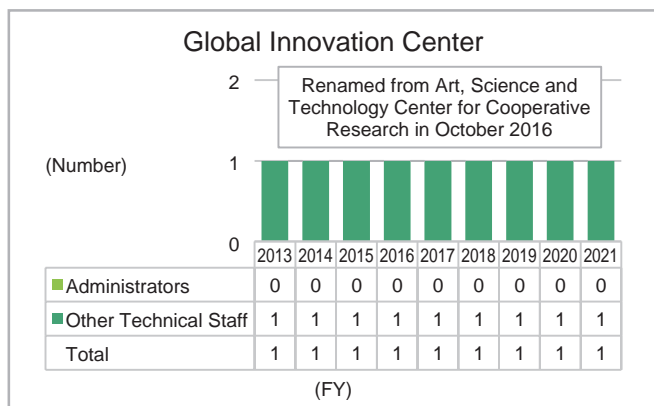
### 2-8-3. Number of Administrators and Technical Staff (by School/Institute/Faculty) (Continued)



- The figures exclude staff on administrative or childcare leave, but include staff hired as administrative leave substitutes.
- The figures include re-employed staff.
- Figures for FY2019 onward list only primary roles.
- Figures for FY2019 onward list university facilities, etc. and university facility primary roles.
- FY2021 figures include staff for the joint administrative office of the International Institute for Carbon-Neutral Energy Research, Kyushu University Platform of Inter-/Transdisciplinary Energy Research and staff members for FY 2021 are listed under I<sup>2</sup>CNER • Q-PIT Office of Research Support Services.

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

2-8-3. Number of Administrators and Technical Staff (by School/Institute/Faculty) (Continued)

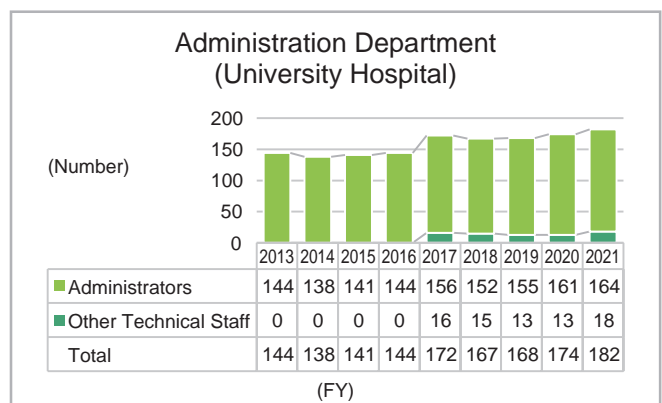
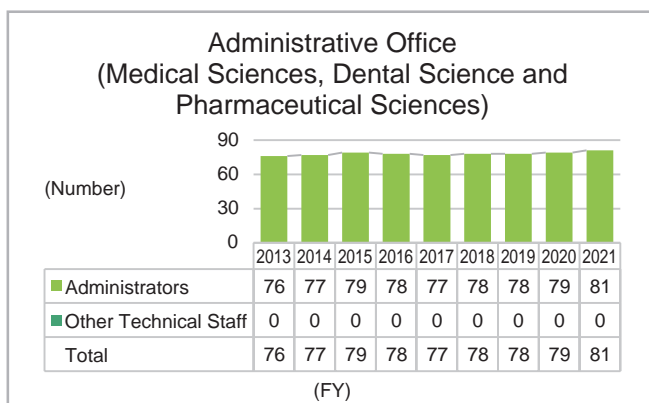
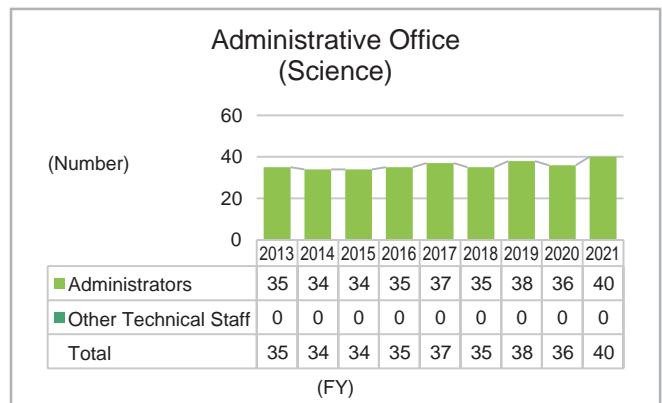
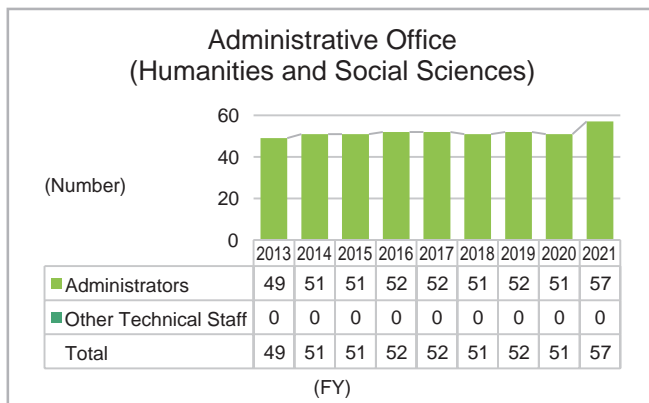
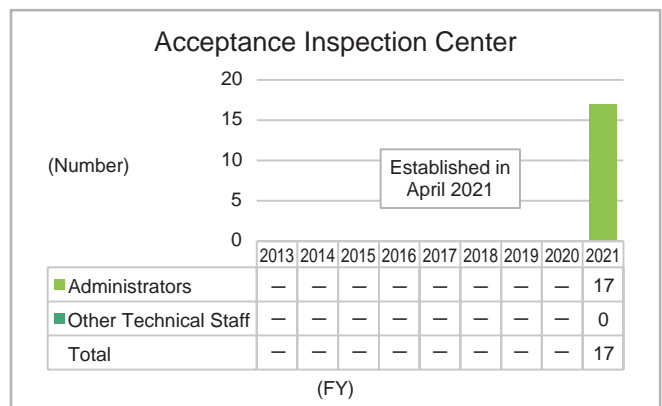
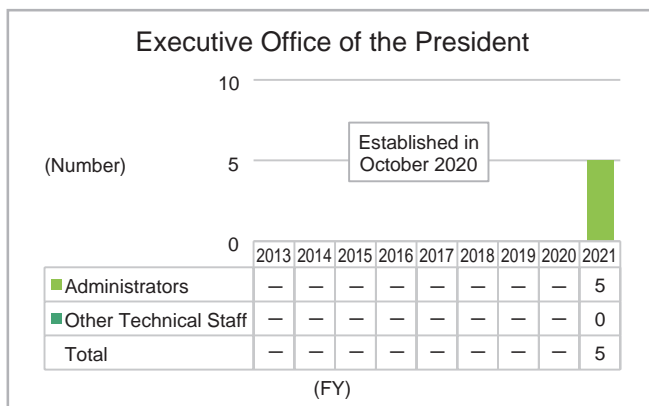
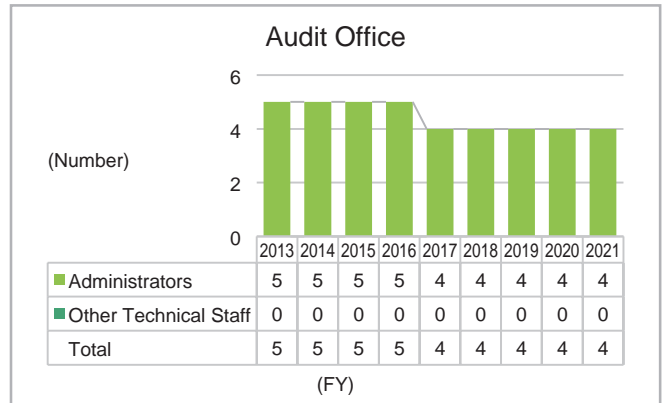
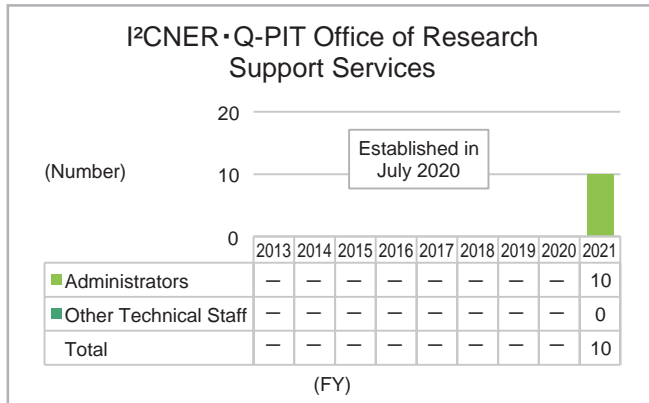


- The figures exclude staff on administrative or childcare leave, but include staff hired as administrative leave substitutes.
- The figures include re-employed staff.
- Figures for FY2019 onward list only primary roles.
- Figures for FY2019 onward list university facilities, etc. and university facility primary roles.

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*



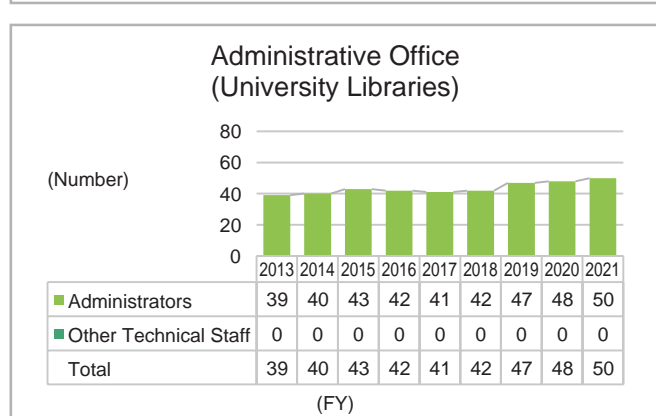
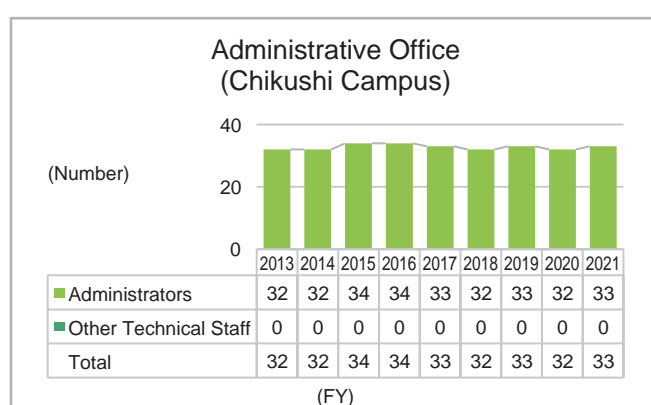
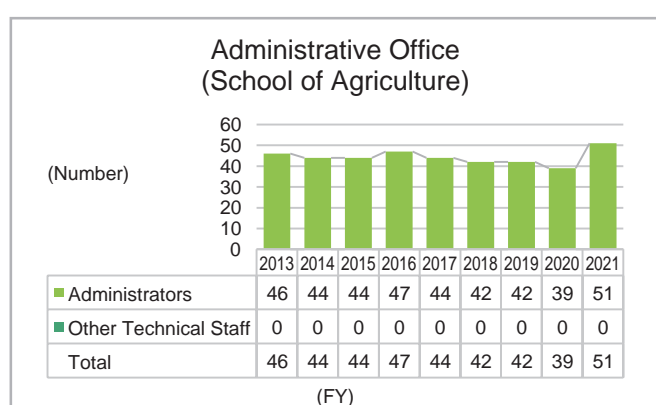
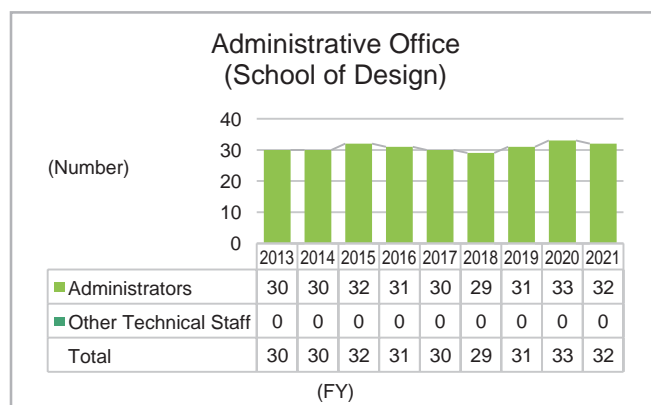
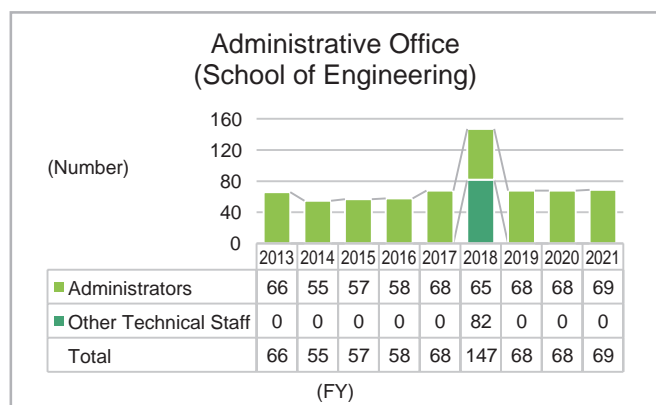
### 2-8-3. Number of Administrators and Technical Staff (by School/Institute/Faculty) (Continued)



- The figures exclude staff on administrative or childcare leave, but include staff hired as administrative leave substitutes.
- The figures include re-employed staff.
- Figures for FY2019 onward list only primary roles.
- Until FY2020, staff of Acceptance Inspection Center were listed under Administration Bureau.
- Administrative Office (Humanities and Social Sciences) was listed under Administrative Office (Humanities, Human-Environment Studies, Law and Economics) until the *KYUSHU UNIVERSITY FACT BOOK 2018*.

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

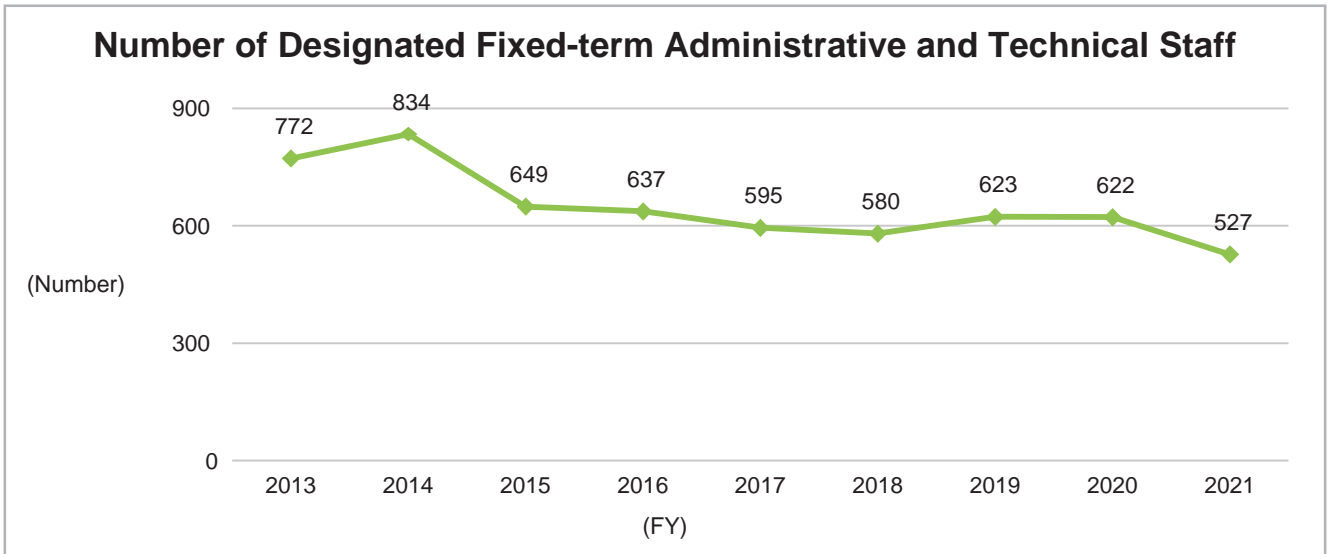
### 2-8-3. Number of Administrators and Technical Staff (by School/Institute/Faculty) (Continued)



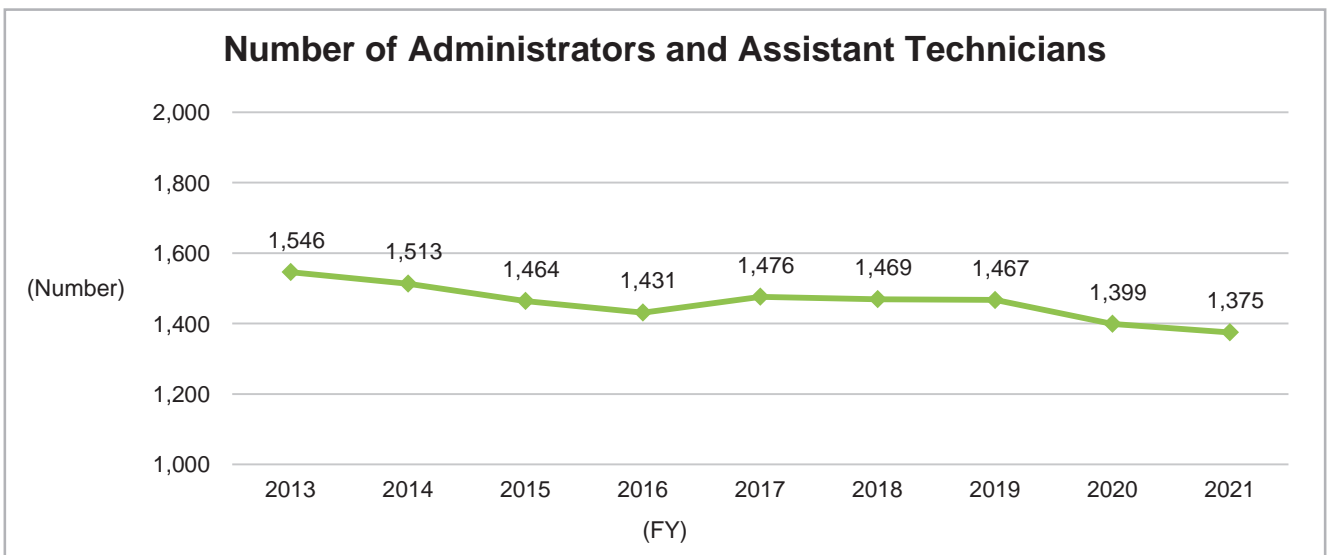
- The figures exclude staff on administrative or childcare leave, but include staff hired as administrative leave substitutes.
- The figures include re-employed staff.
- Figures for FY2019 onward list only primary roles.
- Some other technical staff members of Administrative Office (School of Engineering) were listed under Graduate School of Engineering and Graduate School of Information Science and Electrical Engineering for the period between FY2013 and FY2017. For FY2018 were listed under Administrative Office (School of Engineering), and figures for FY2019 onward are listed under School of Engineering (including Technical Division).

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

## 2-9. Number of Designated Fixed-term Administrative and Technical Staff



## 2-10. Number of Administrators and Assistant Technicians



## 2-11. Number of Highly Qualified Specialists (\*1)



(\*1) Highly Qualified Specialists:  
 Unlike academic staff and administrators, highly qualified specialists have great expertise in management administration related to education and research. This group of specialists can therefore directly handle management and administration in this field.

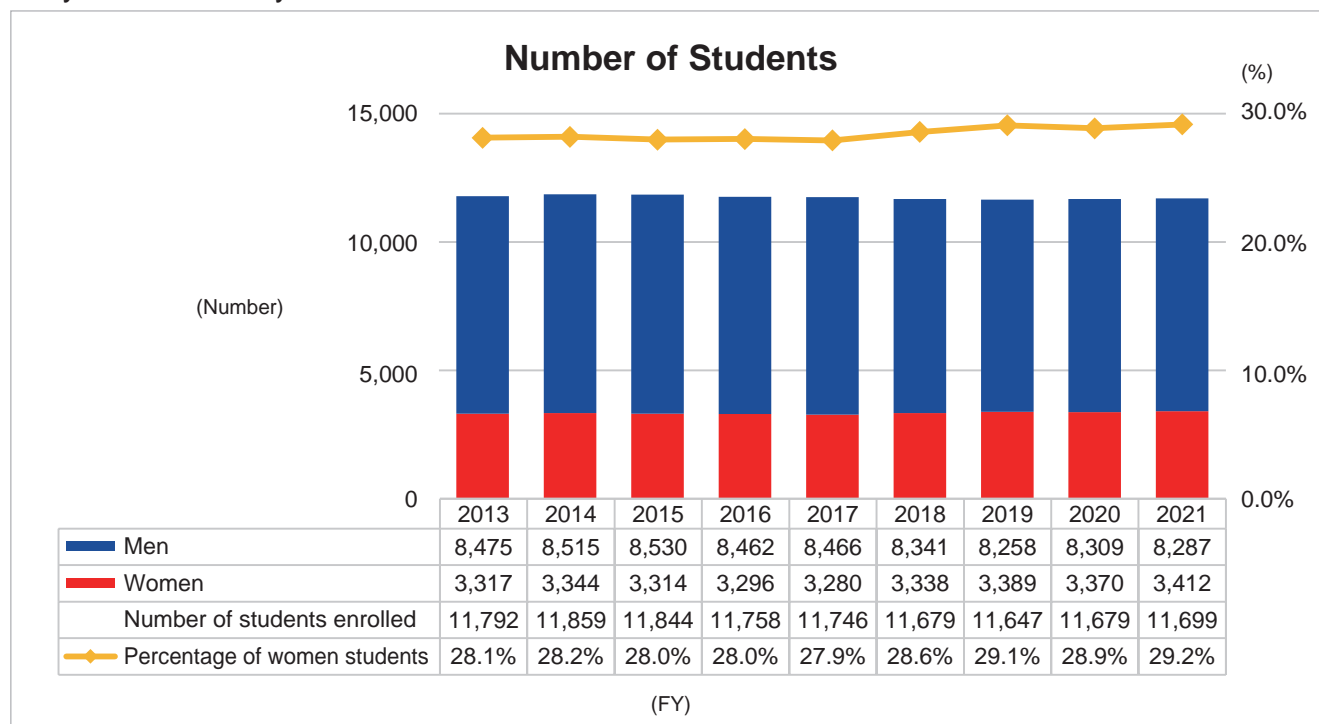
\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

### 3. Number of Students (as of May 1 each year)

#### 3-1. Number of Students (Undergraduate)

##### 3-1-1. Number of Students (Undergraduate: Overall)

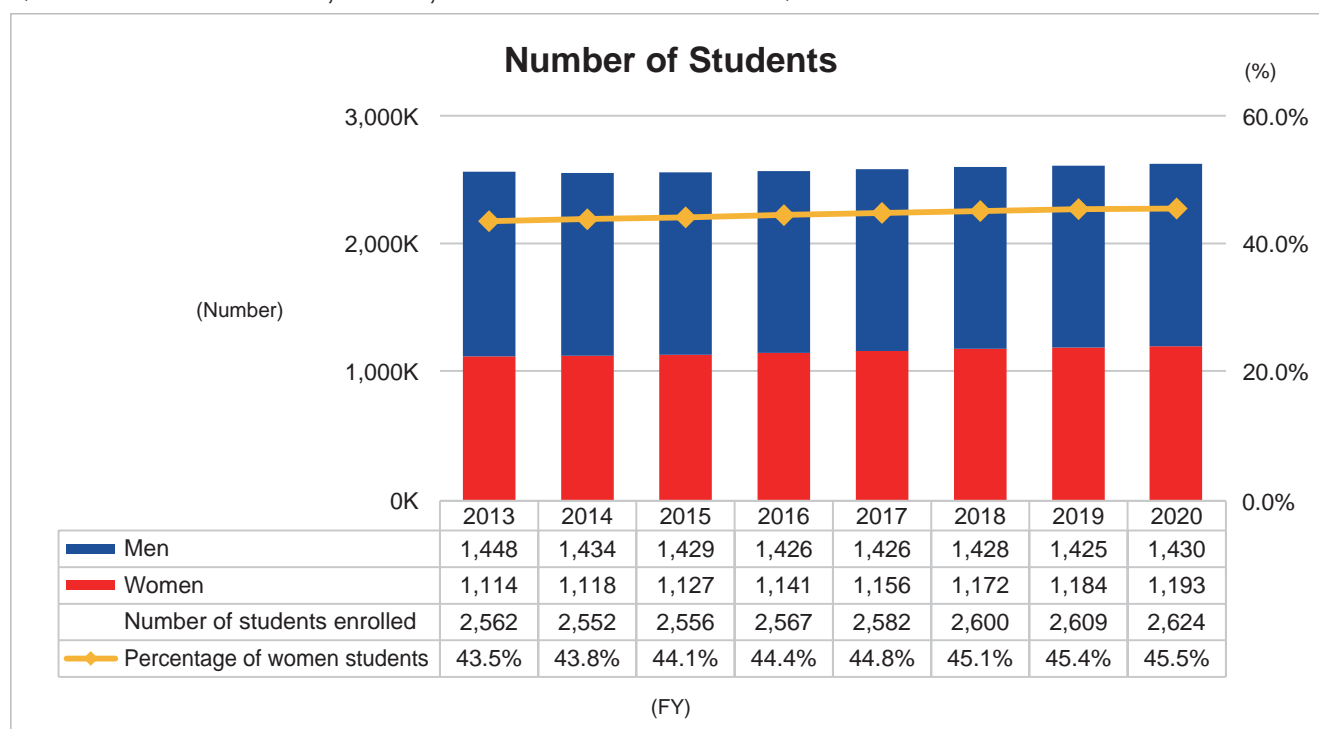
###### ◆Kyushu University◆



• Figures for the number of students include students taking a temporary leave of absence (the same applies hereinafter).

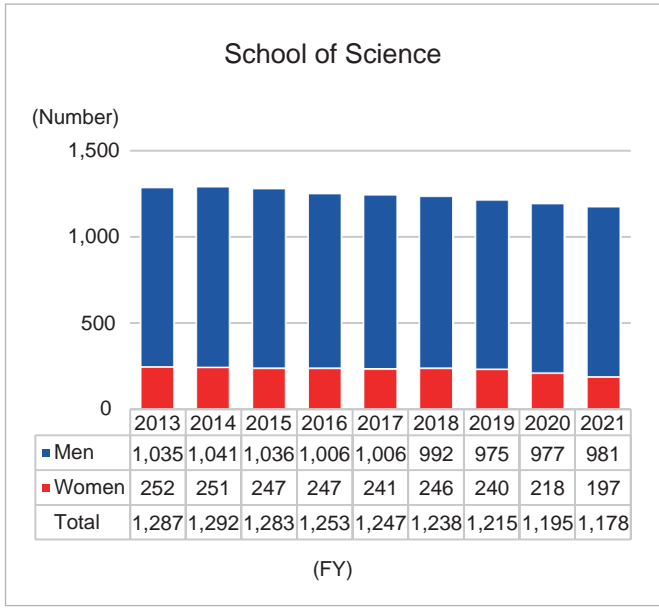
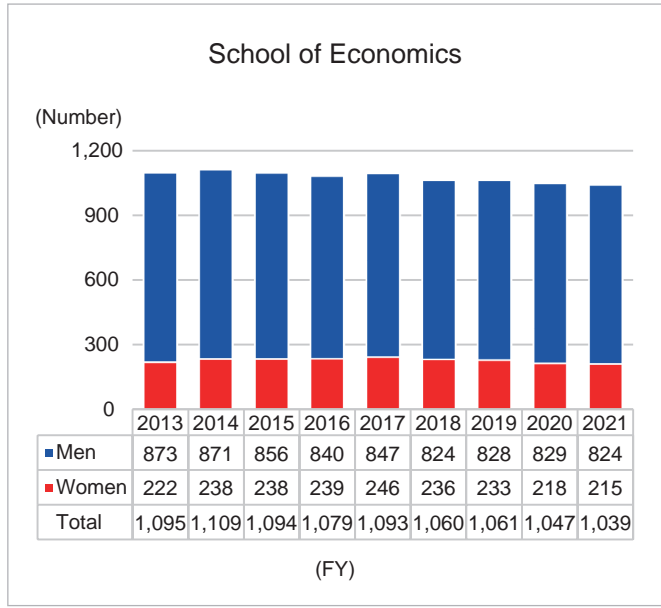
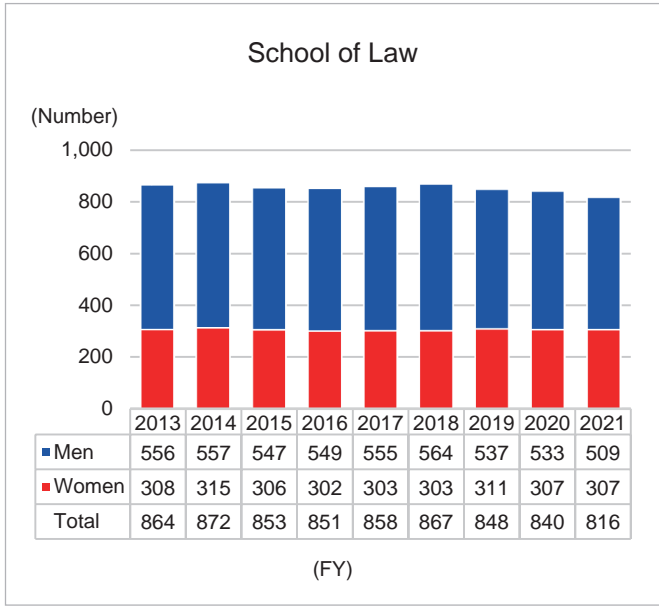
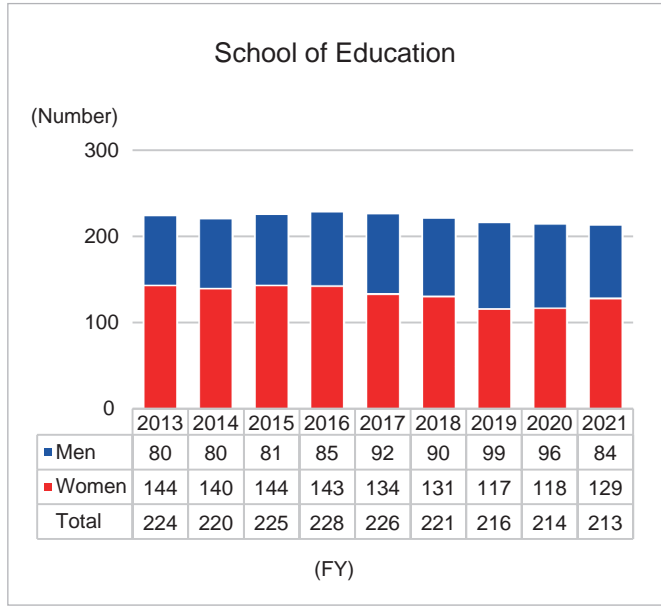
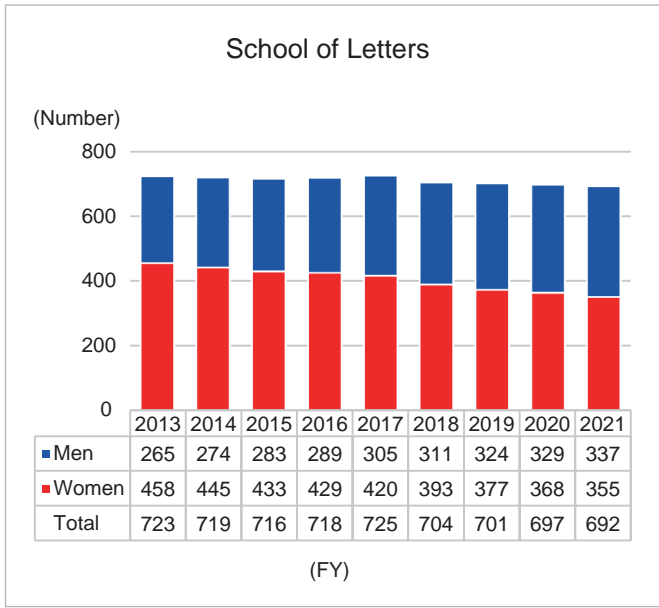
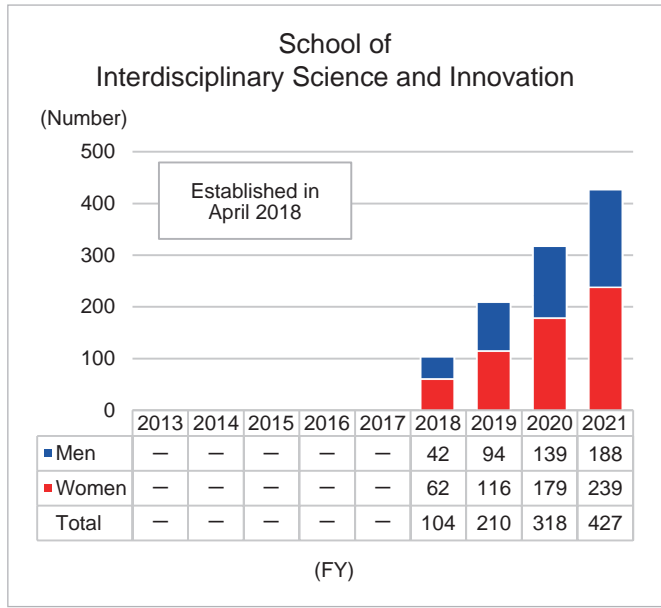
\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

###### ◆Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities◆



\*Source: MEXT, *Basic School Survey Number of Students by Day and Night*

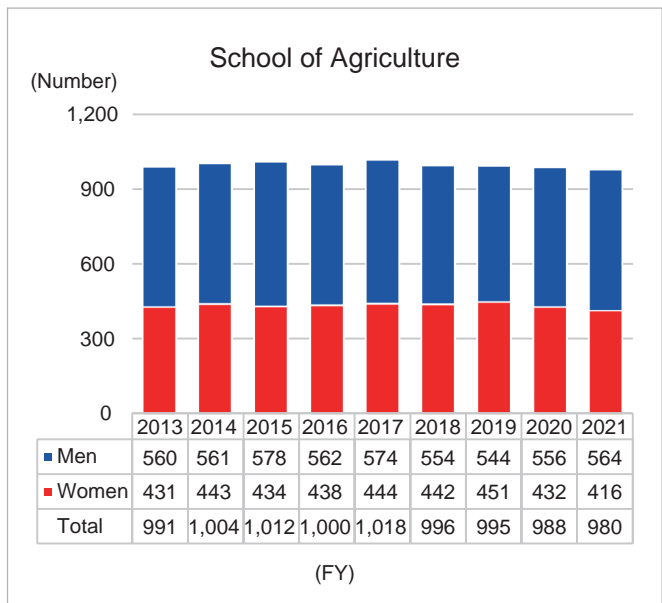
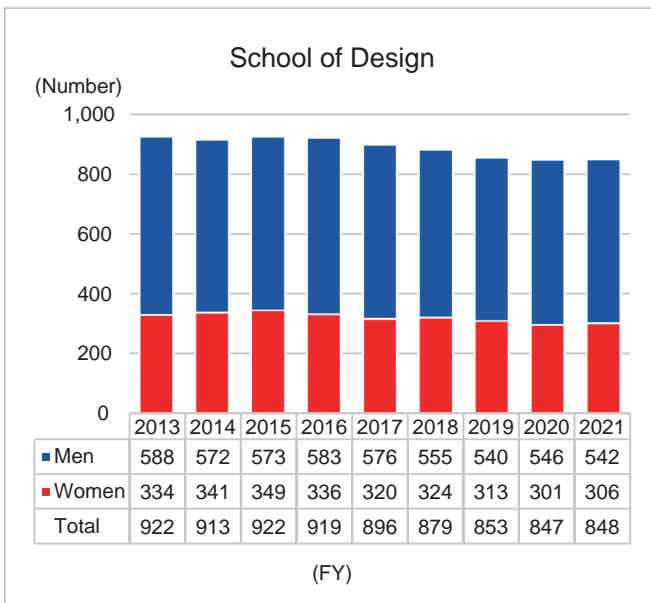
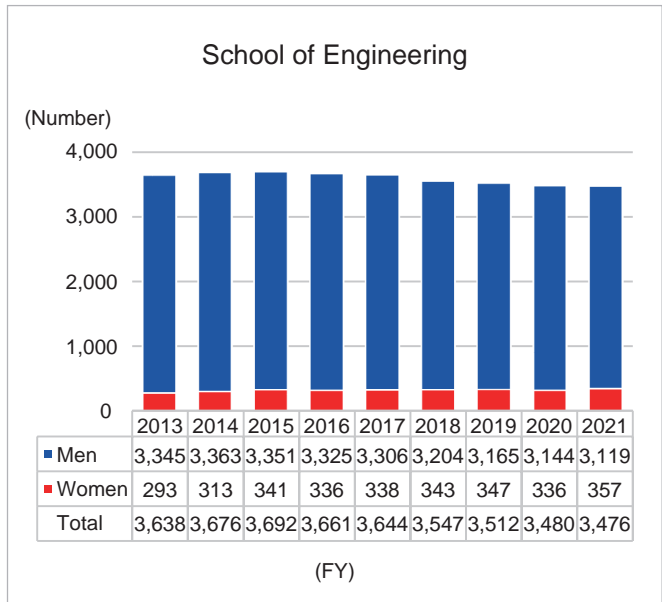
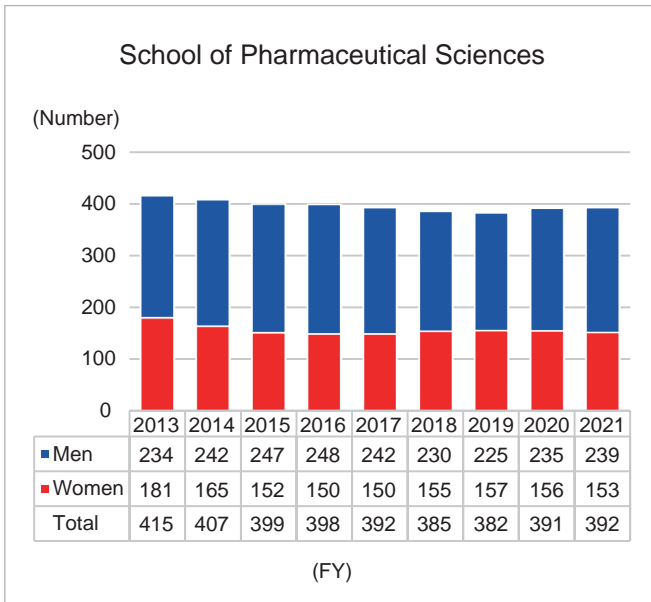
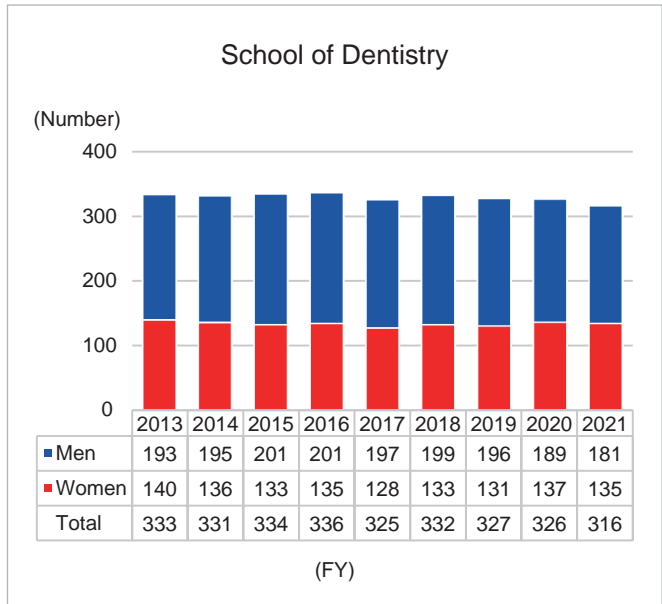
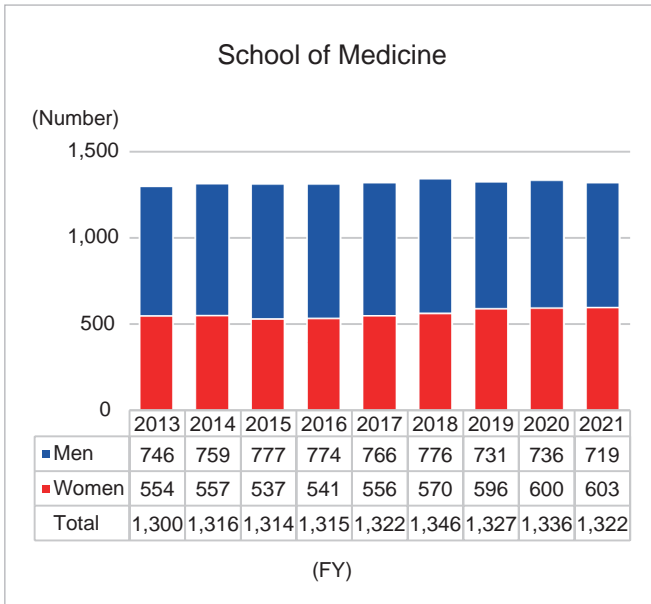
### 3-1-2. Number of Students (Undergraduate: by School)



\*Source: Kyushu University Information



### 3-1-2. Number of Students (Undergraduate: by School) (Continued)

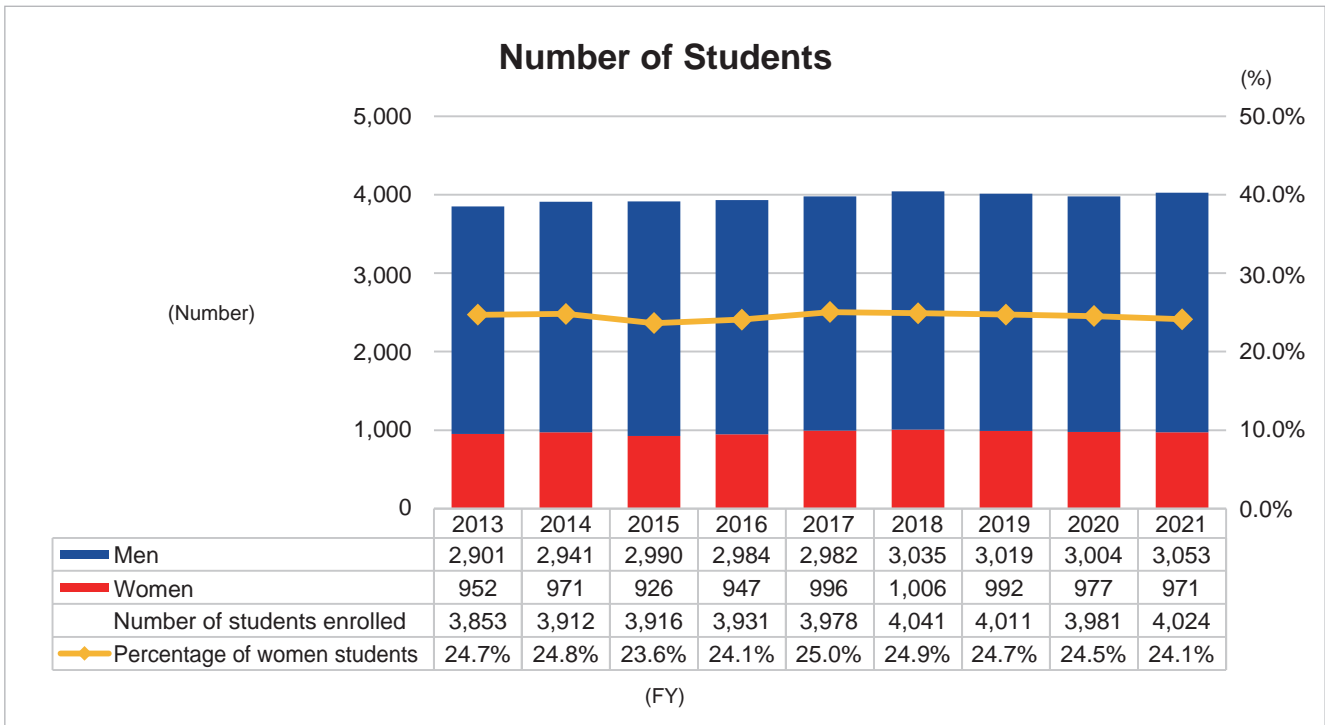


\*Source: Kyushu University Information

## 3-2. Number of Students (Master's Programs)

### 3-2-1. Number of Students (Master's Programs: Overall)

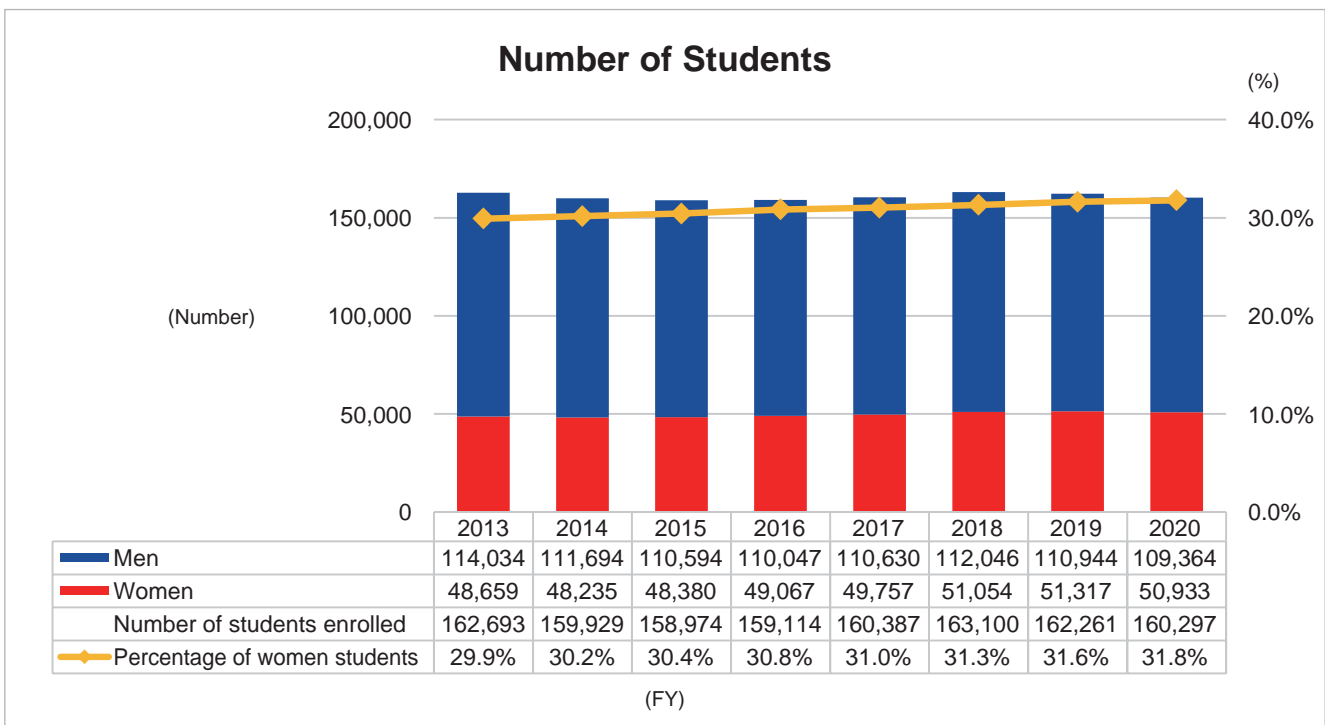
#### ◆Kyushu University◆



• Figures for the number of students include students taking a temporary leave of absence (the same applies hereinafter).

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

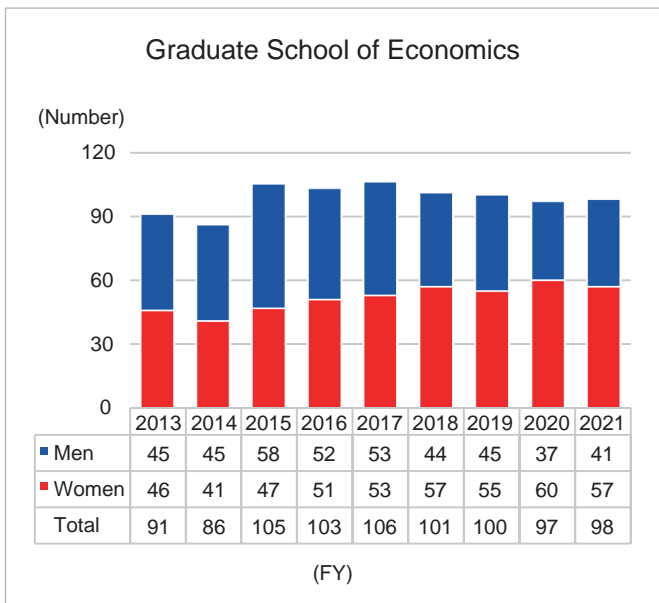
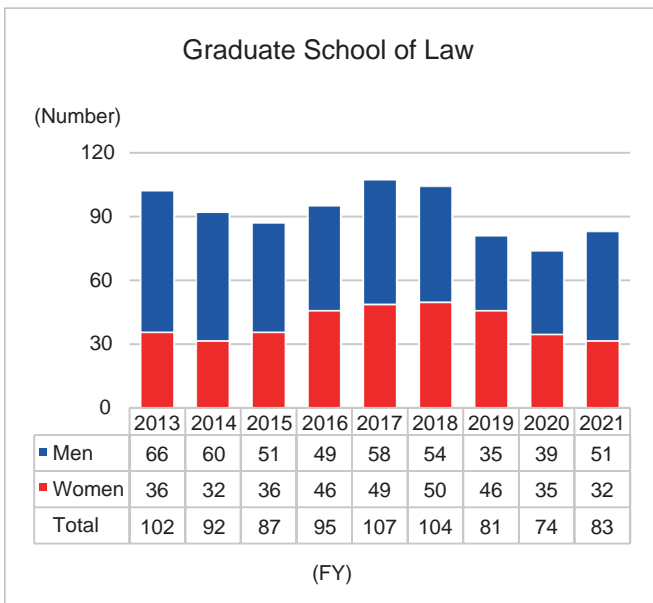
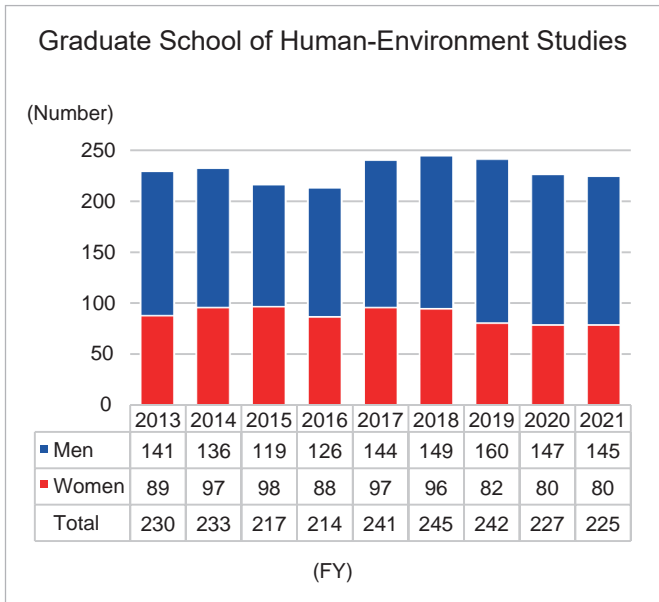
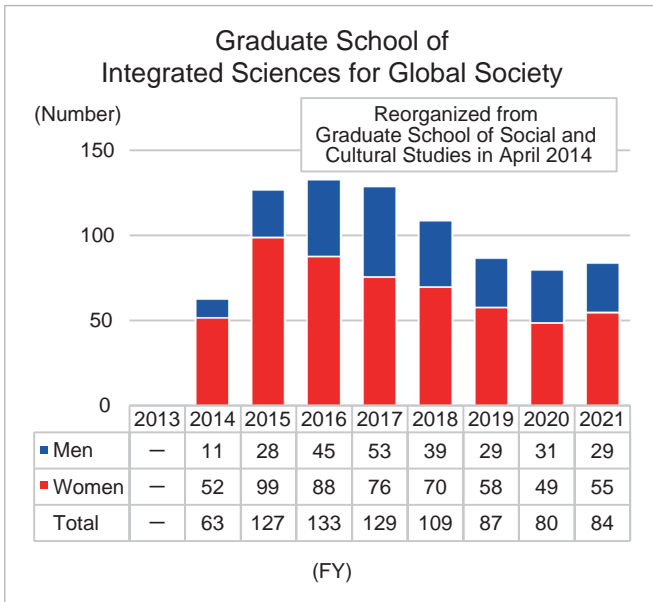
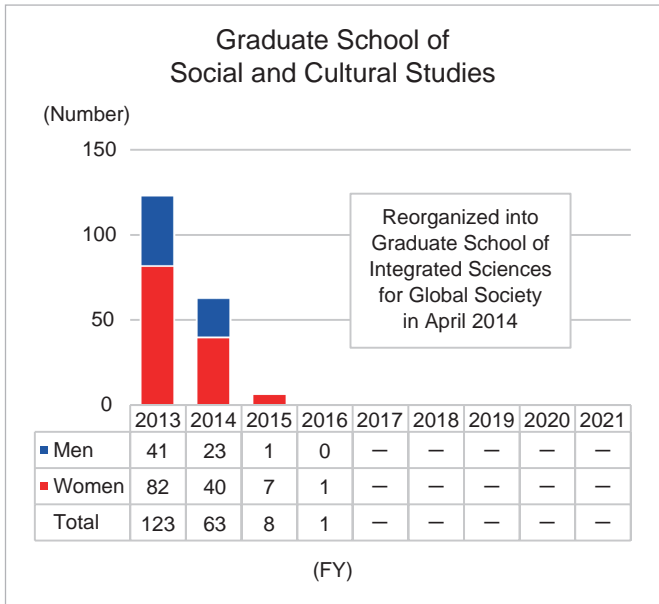
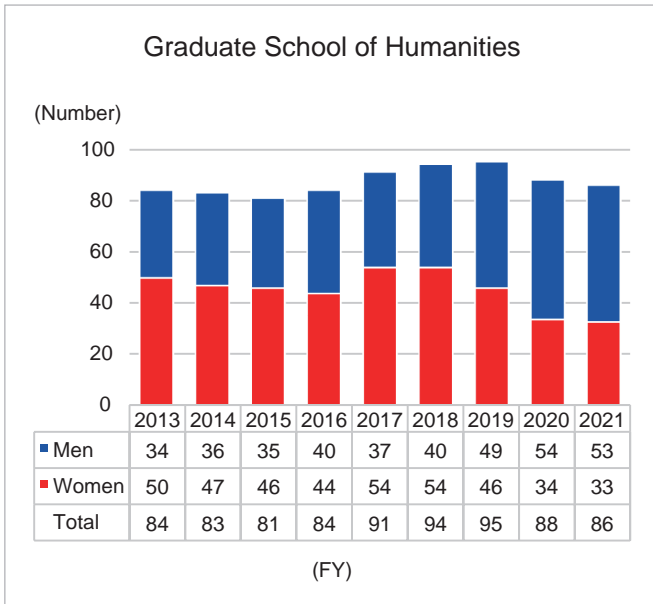
#### ◆Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities◆



• The number of students includes those enrolled in Master's and Doctoral Programs, including 1st and 2nd year of integrated programs other than those related to Medical, Dental, Pharmaceutical sciences (4-year) and Veterinary-related medical sciences.

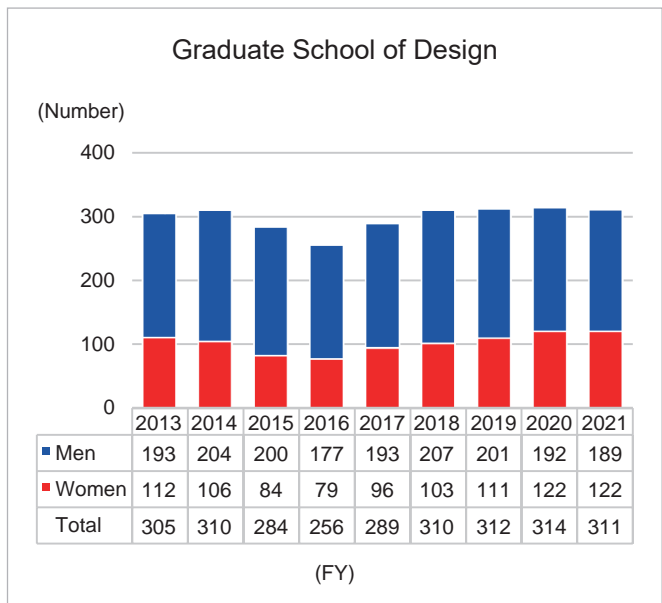
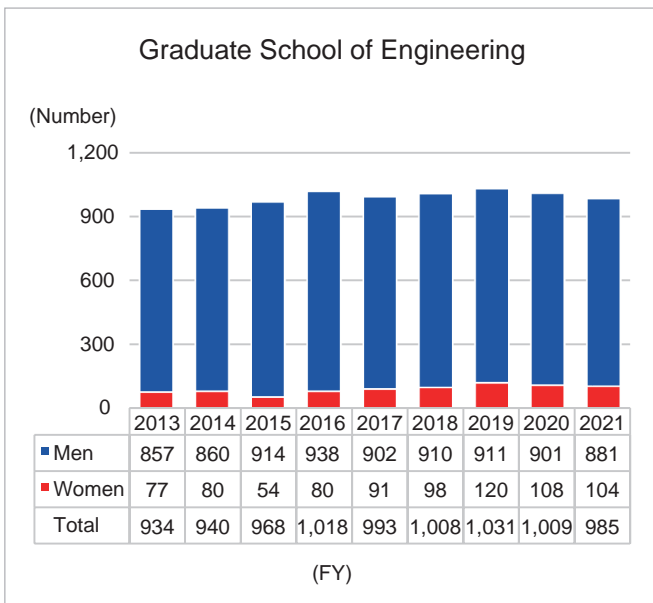
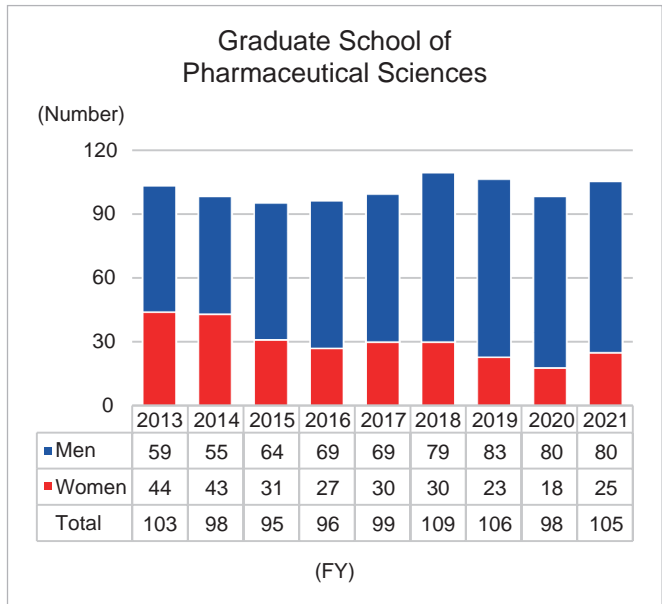
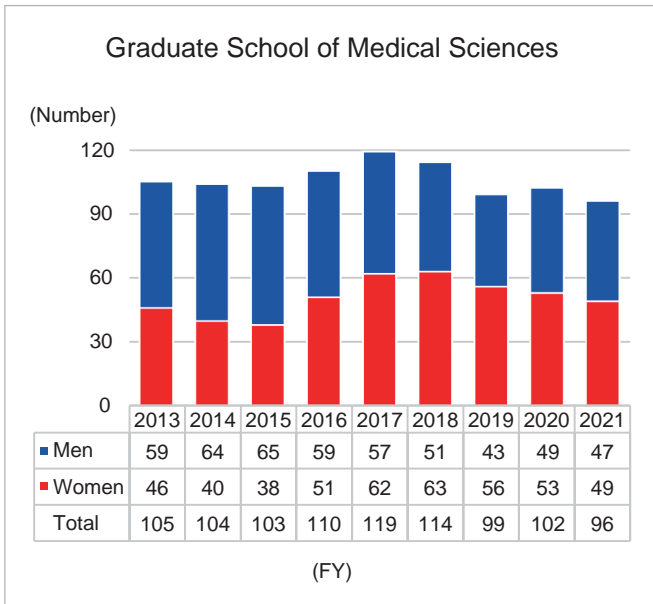
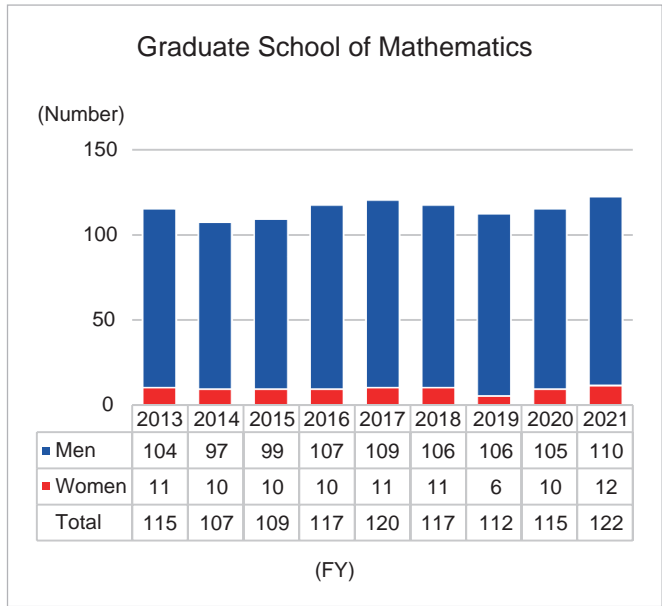
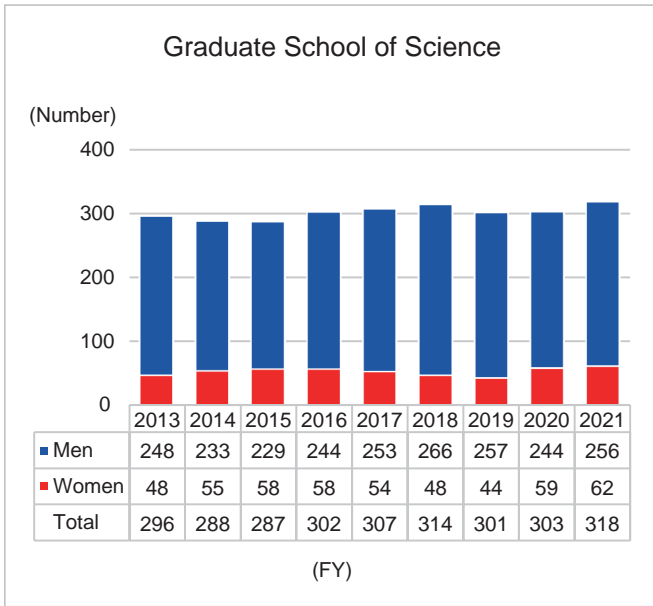
\*Source: MEXT, *Basic School Survey Number of students by Graduate School Major*

### 3-2-2. Number of Students (Master's Programs: by Department)



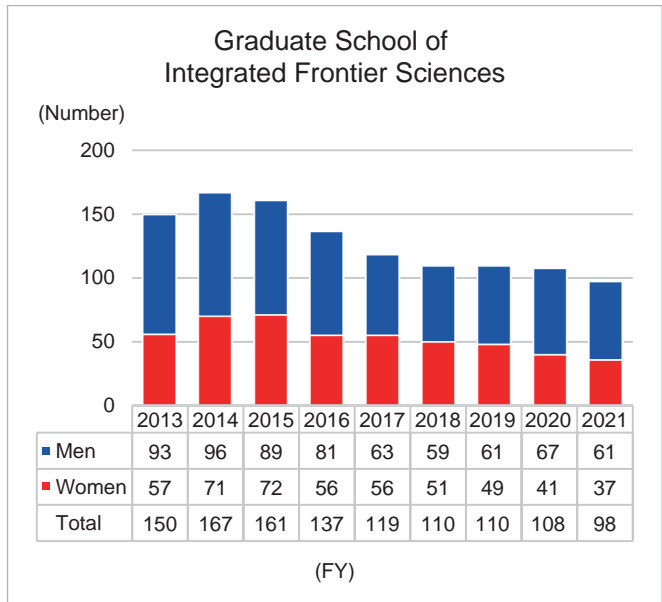
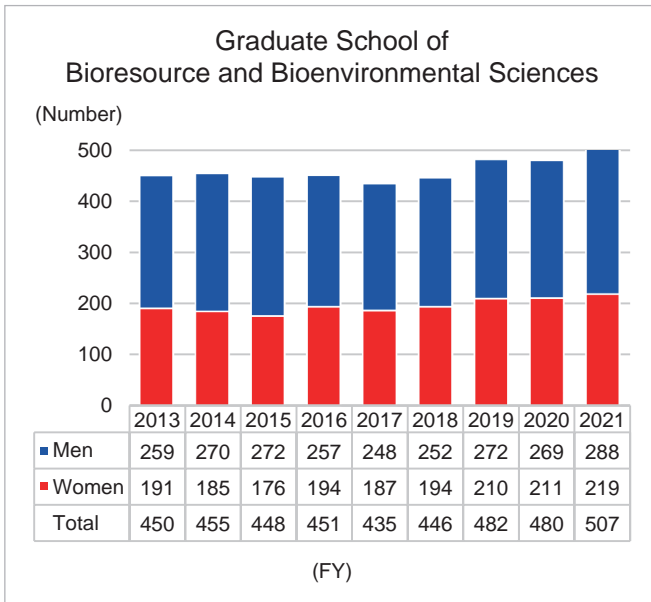
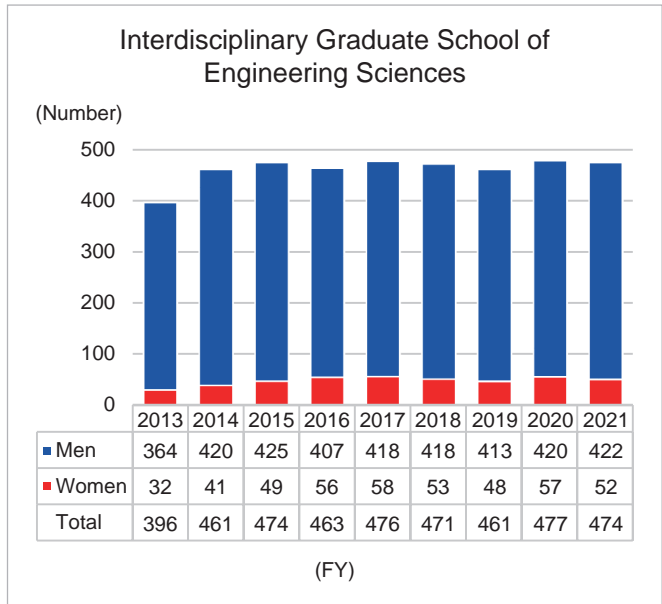
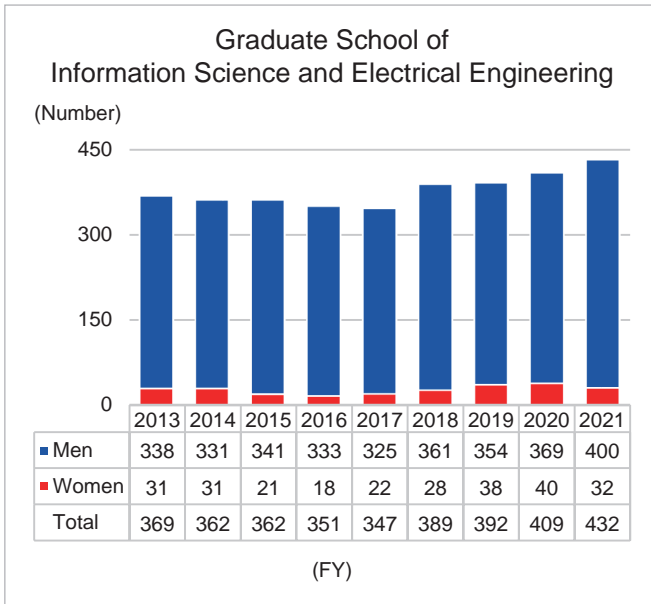
\*Source: Kyushu University Information

### 3-2-2. Number of Students (Master's Programs: by Department) (Continued)



\*Source: Kyushu University Information

### 3-2-2. Number of Students (Master's Programs: by Department) (Continued)



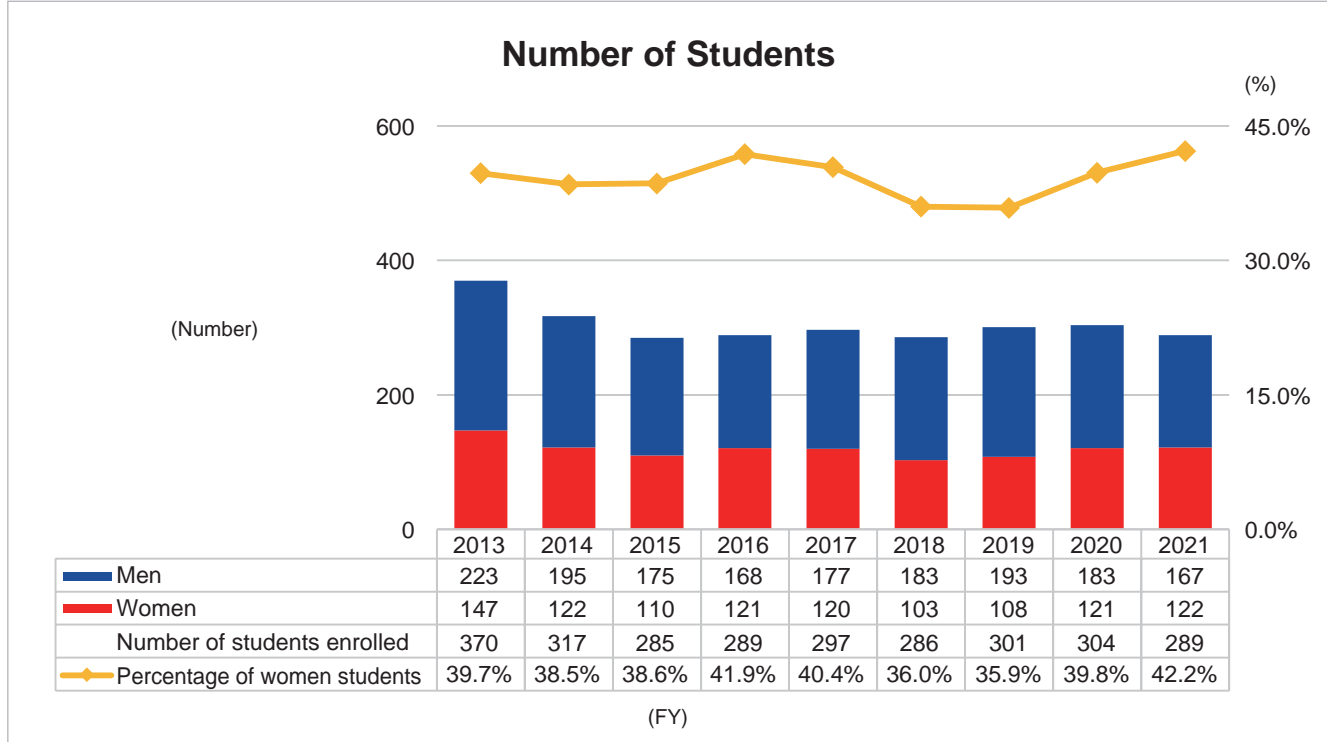
\*Source: Kyushu University Information



### 3-3. Number of Students (Professional Degree Programs)

#### 3-3-1. Number of Students (Professional Degree Programs: Overall)

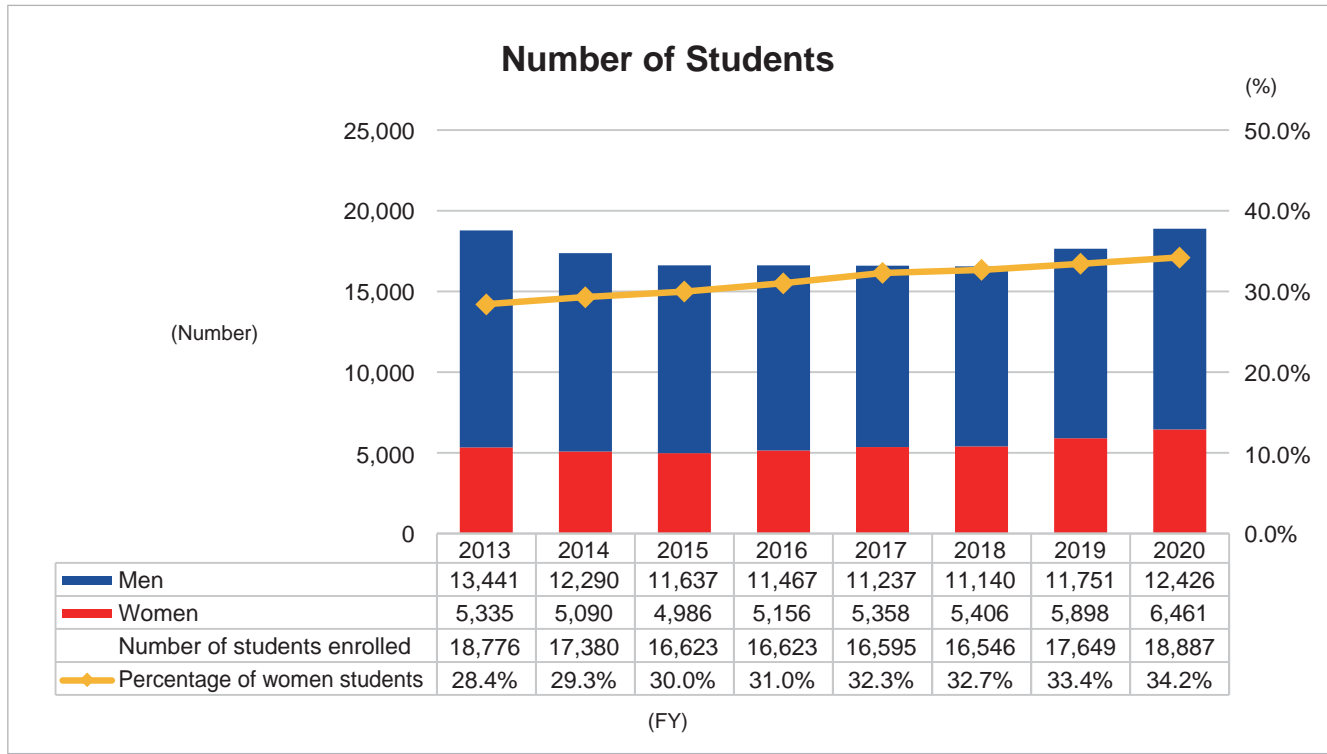
##### ◆Kyushu University◆



• Figures for the number of students include students taking a temporary leave of absence (the same applies hereinafter).

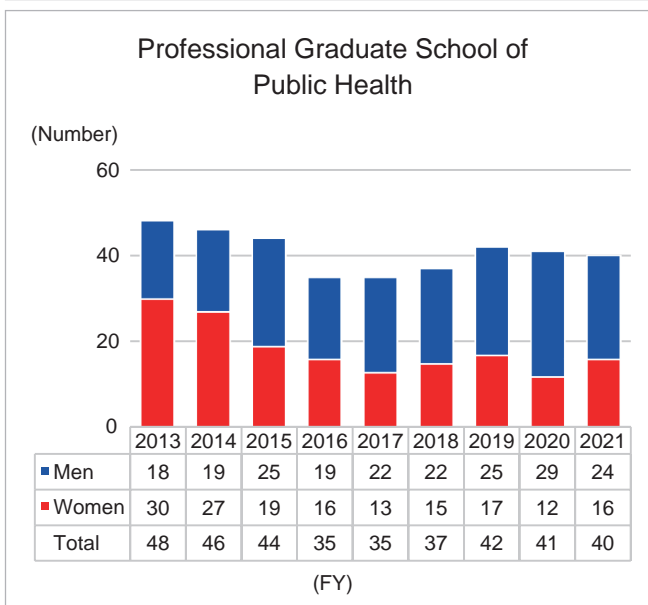
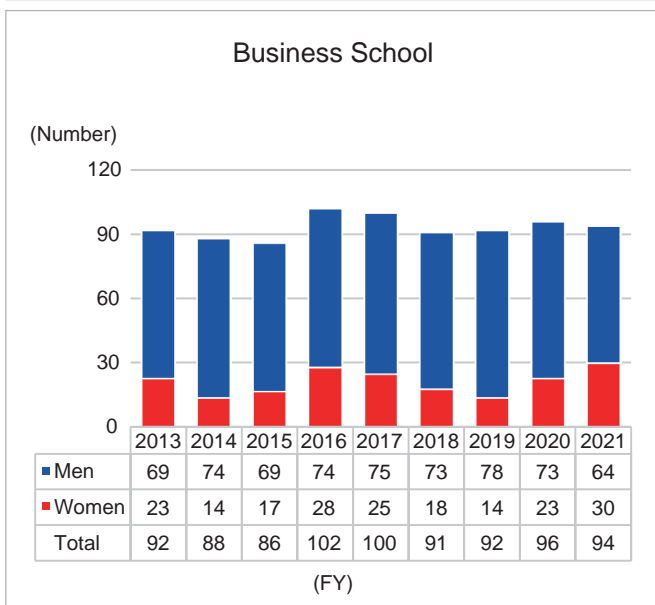
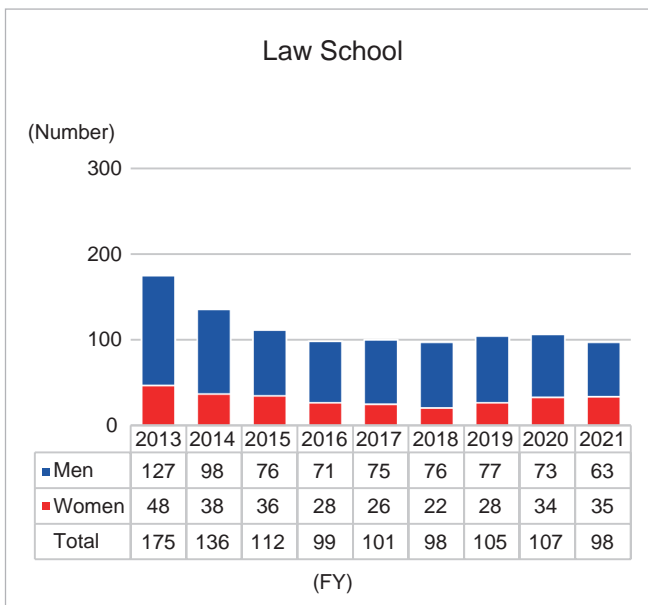
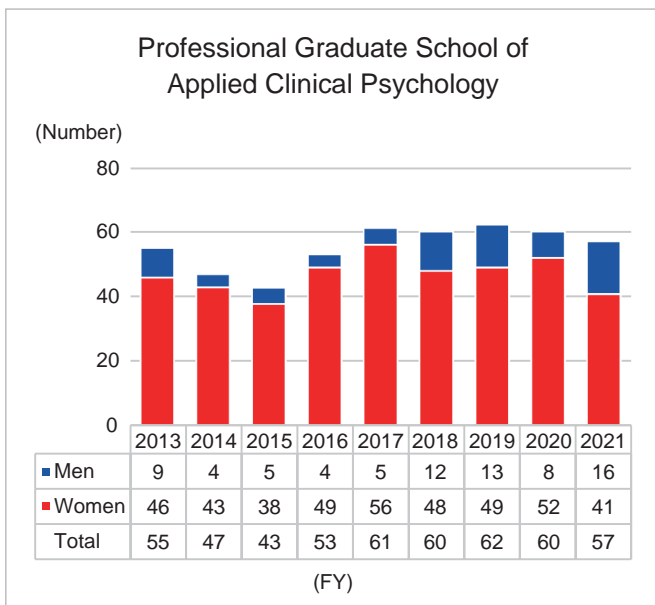
\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

##### ◆Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities◆



\*Source: MEXT, *Basic School Survey* Number of students by Graduate School Major

### 3-3-2. Number of Students (Professional Degree Programs: by Department)

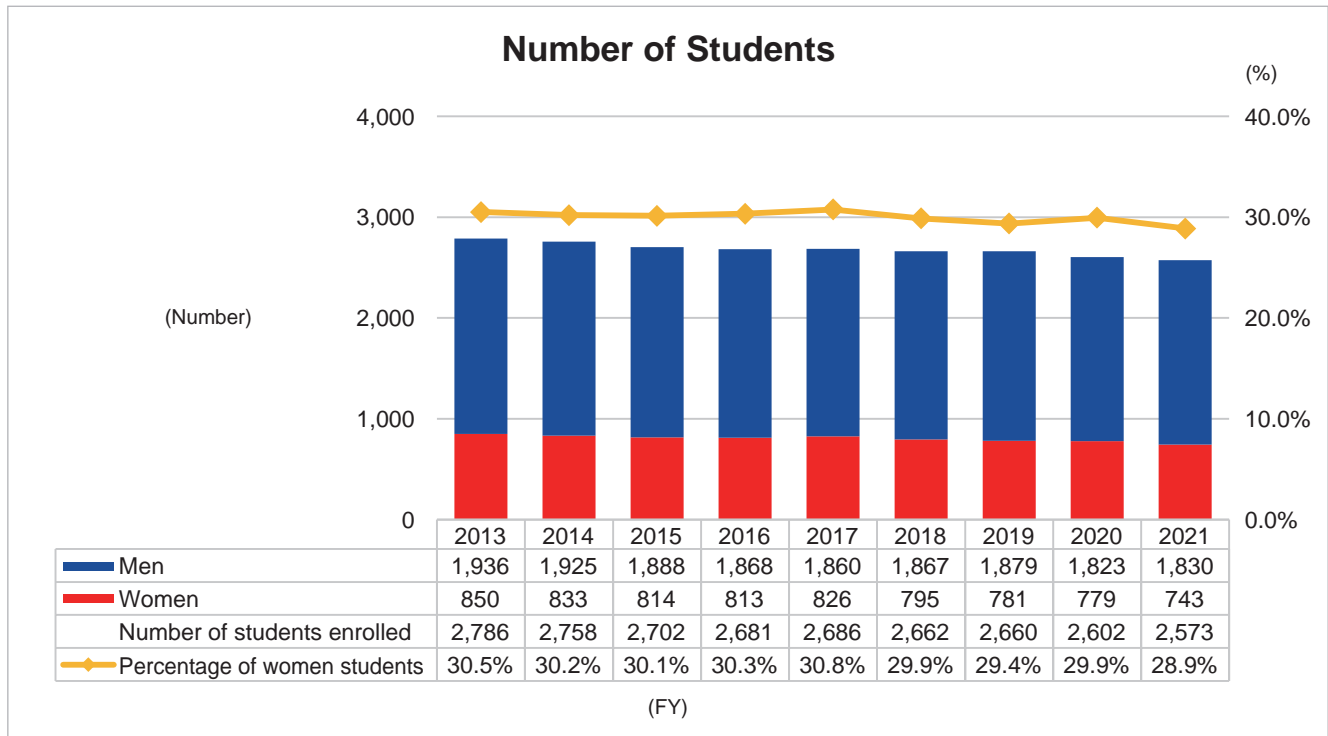


\*Source: Kyushu University Information

## 3-4. Number of Students (Doctoral Programs)

### 3-4-1. Number of Students (Doctoral Programs: Overall)

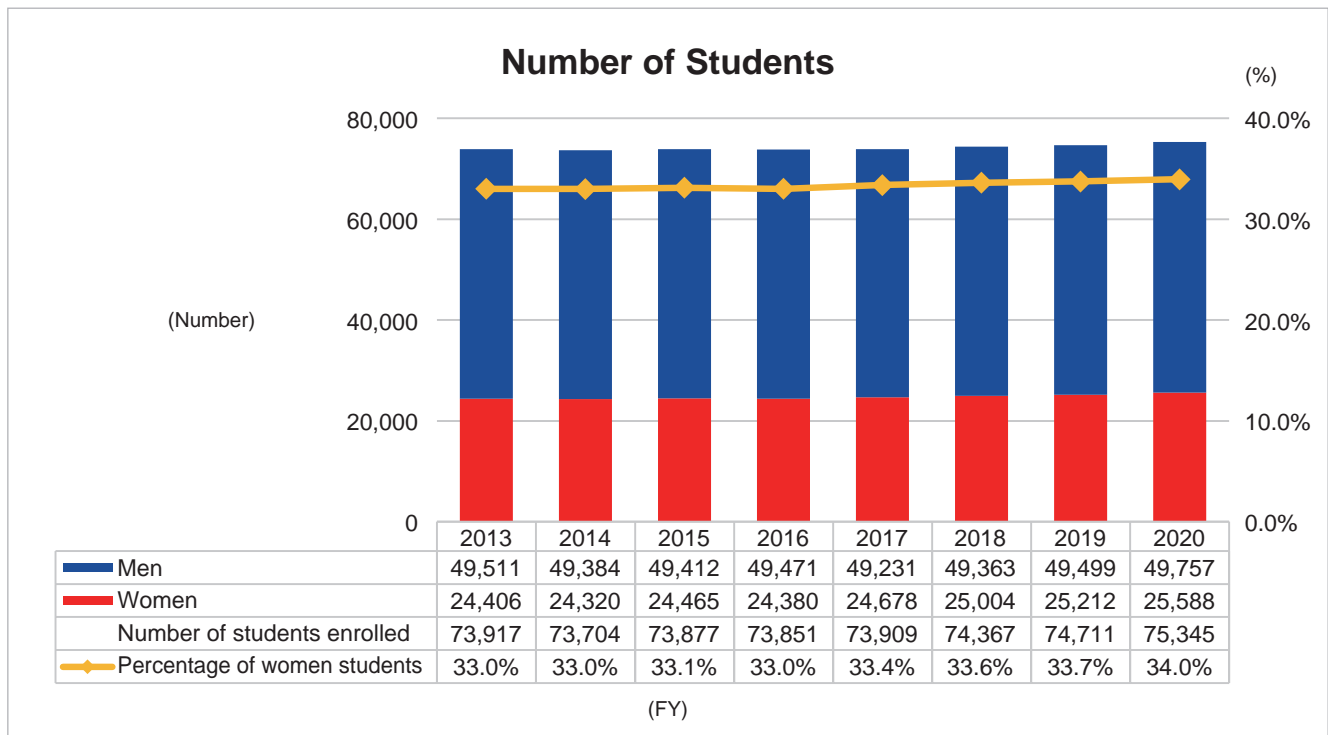
#### ◆Kyushu University◆



• Figures for the number of students include students taking a temporary leave of absence (the same applies hereinafter).

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

#### ◆Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities◆

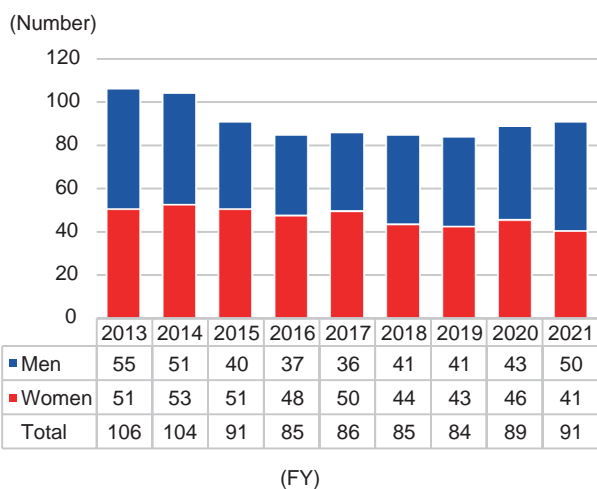


• Number of students includes Department of multidisciplinary Medical and Dental sciences.

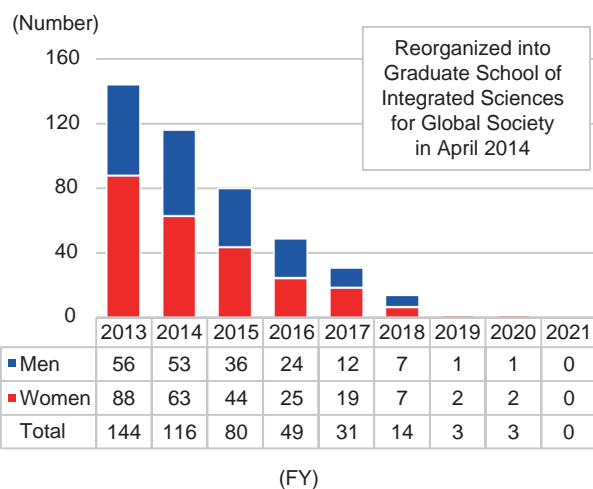
\*Source: MEXT, *Basic School Survey* Number of students by Graduate School Major

## 3-4-2. Number of Students (Doctoral Programs: by Department)

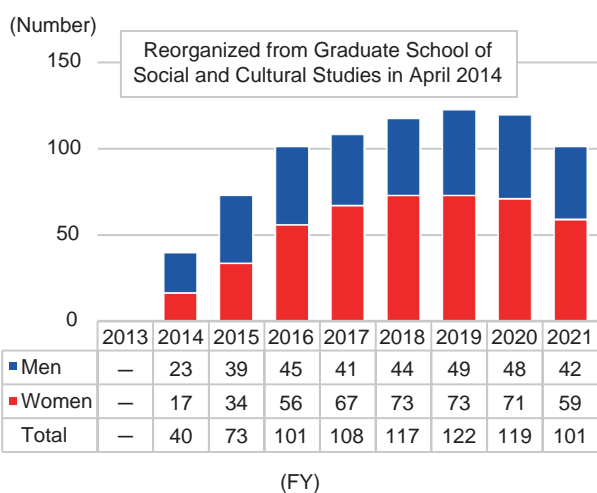
### Graduate School of Humanities



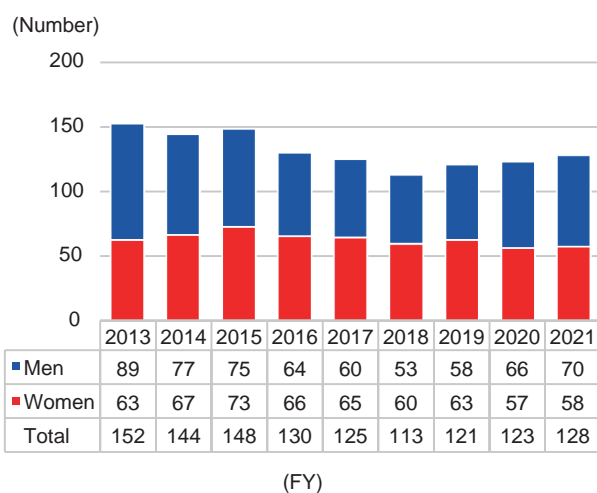
### Graduate School of Social and Cultural Studies



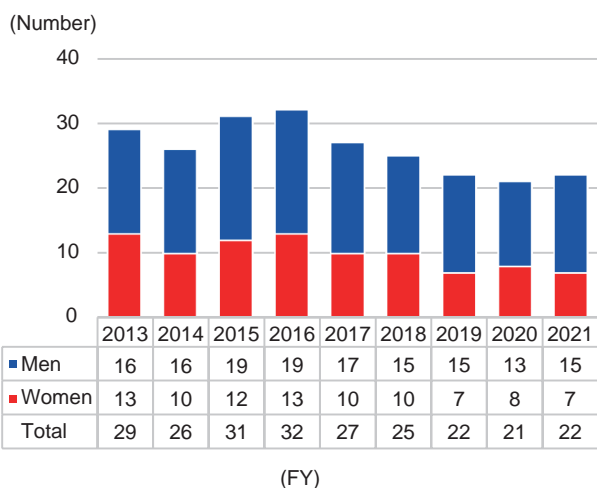
### Graduate School of Integrated Sciences for Global Society



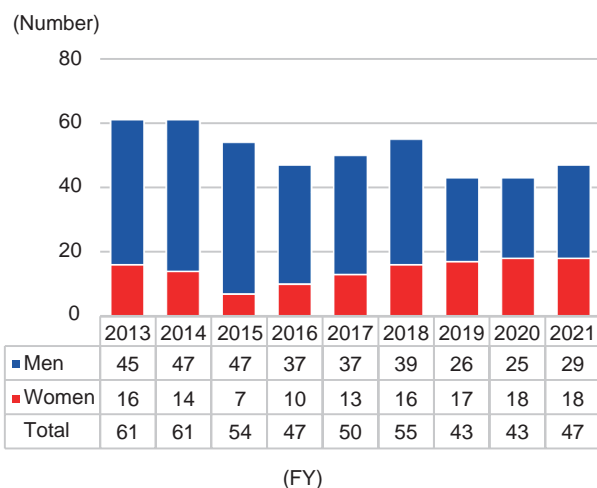
### Graduate School of Human-Environment Studies



### Graduate School of Law

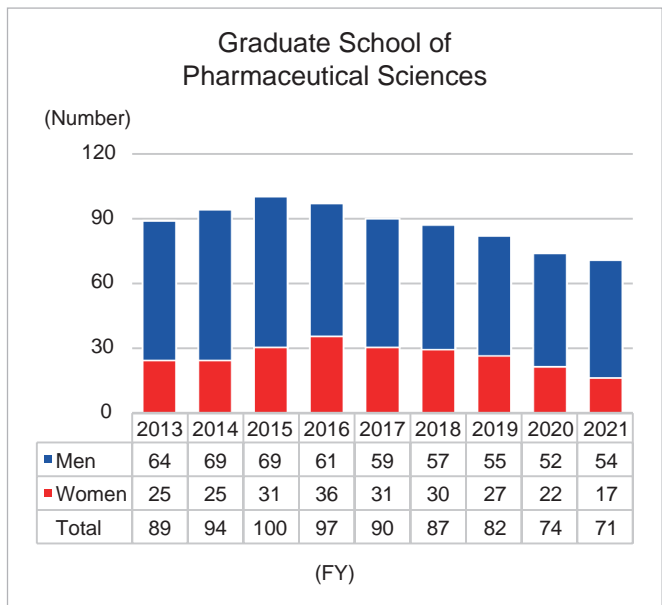
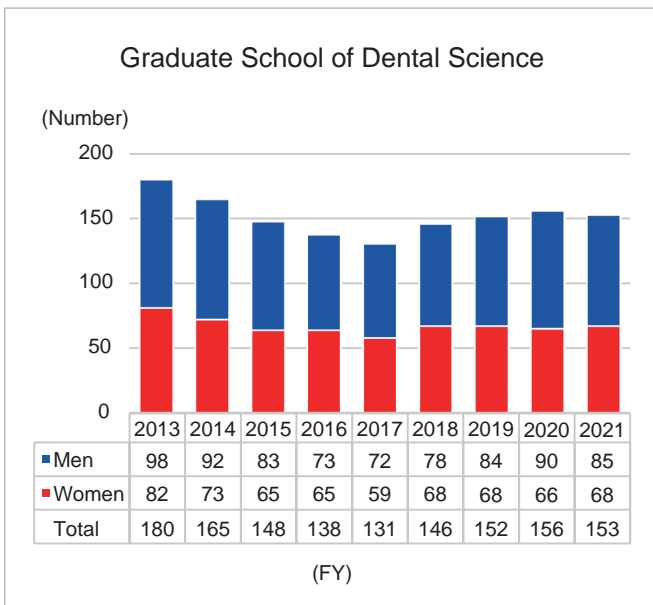
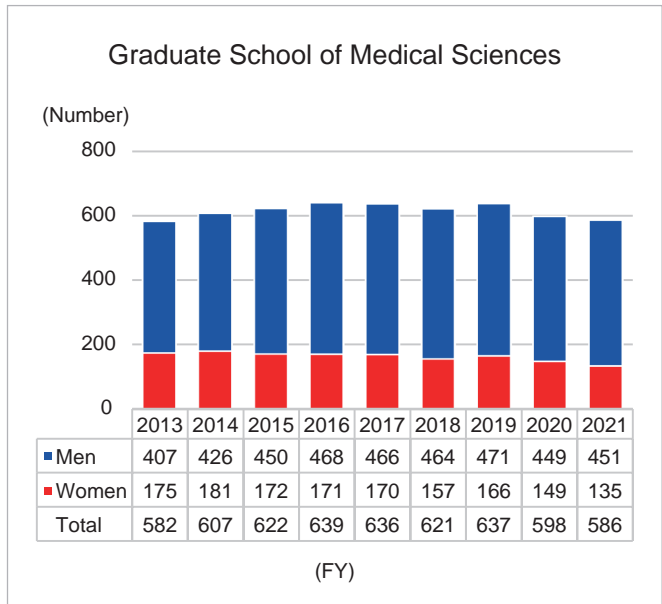
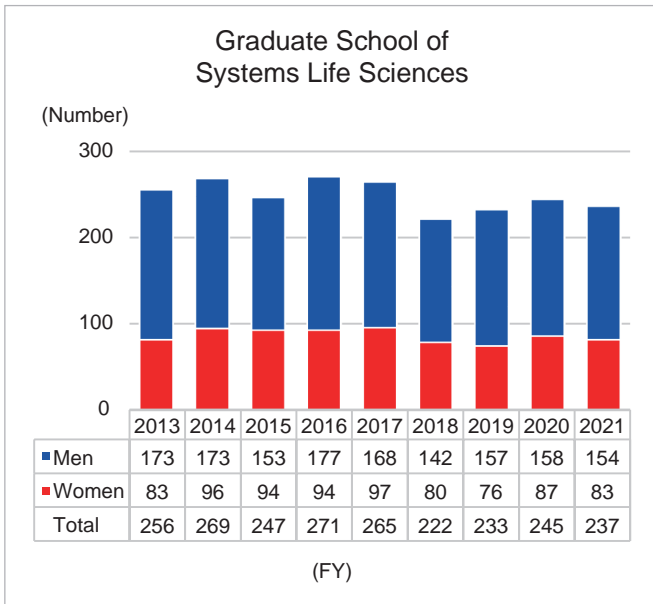
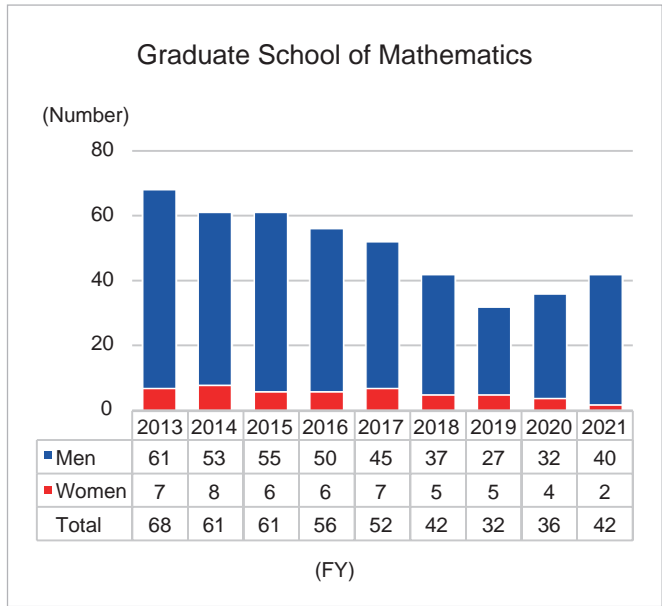
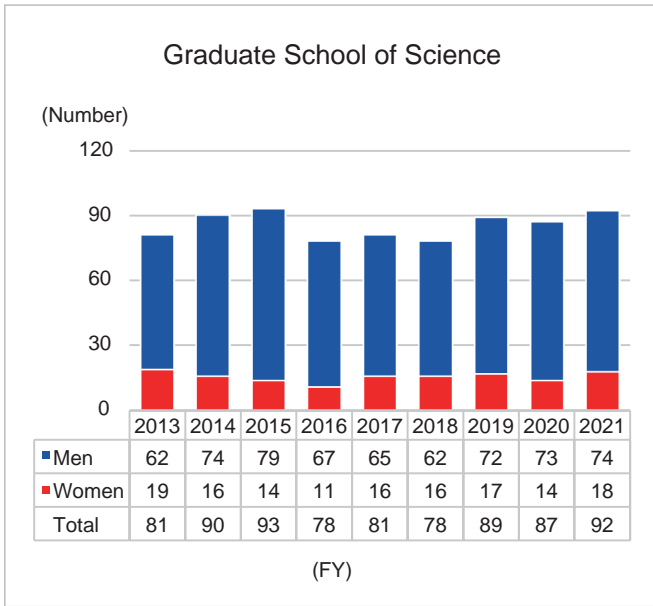


### Graduate School of Economics



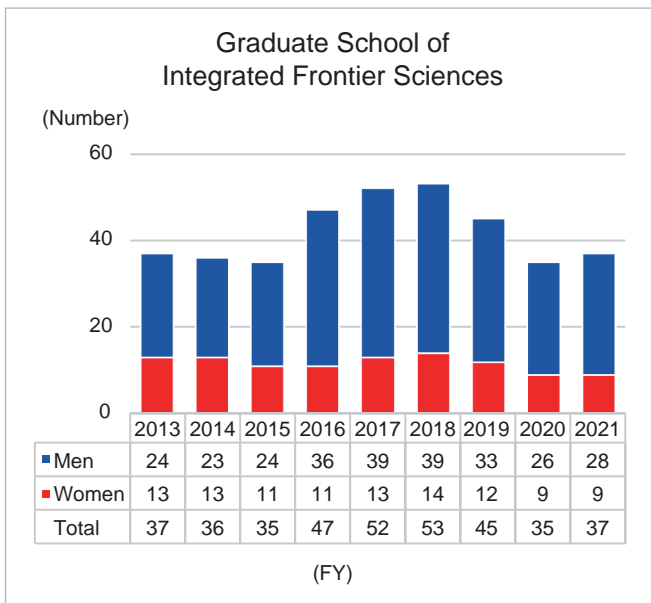
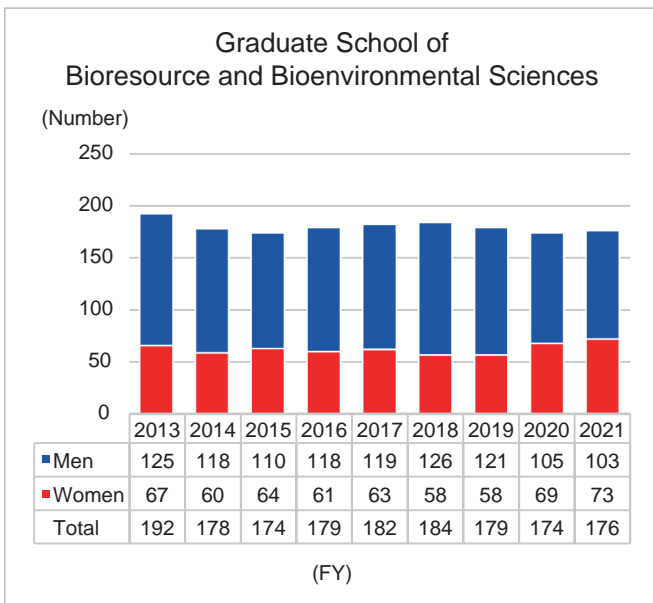
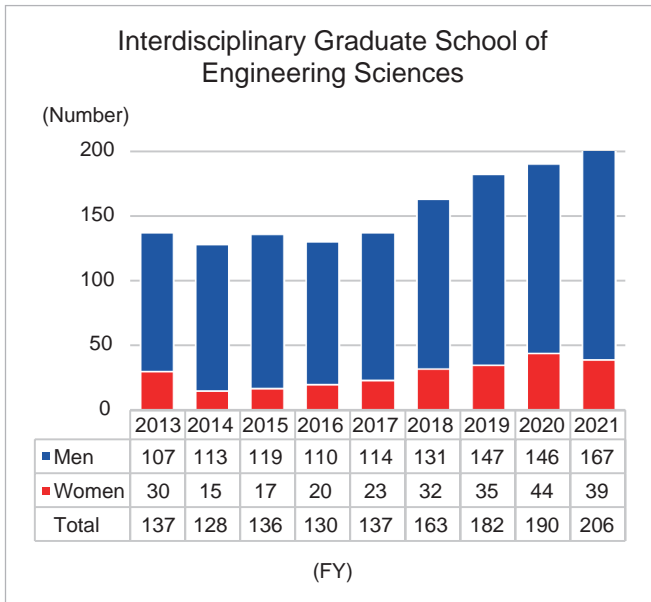
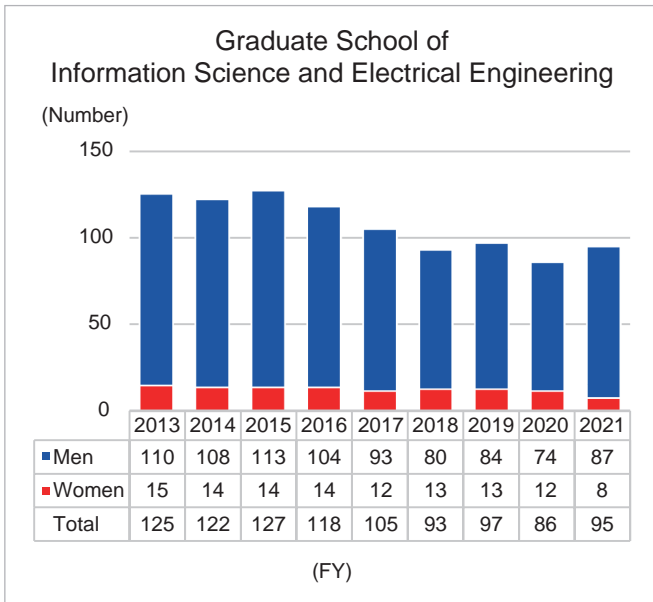
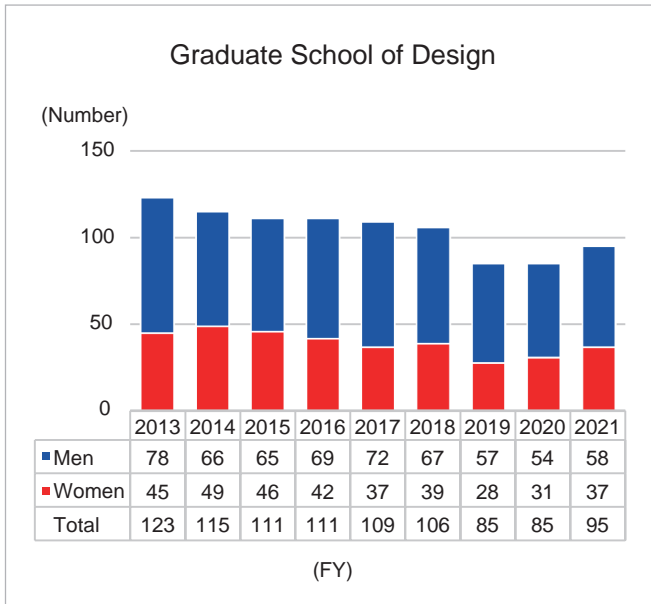
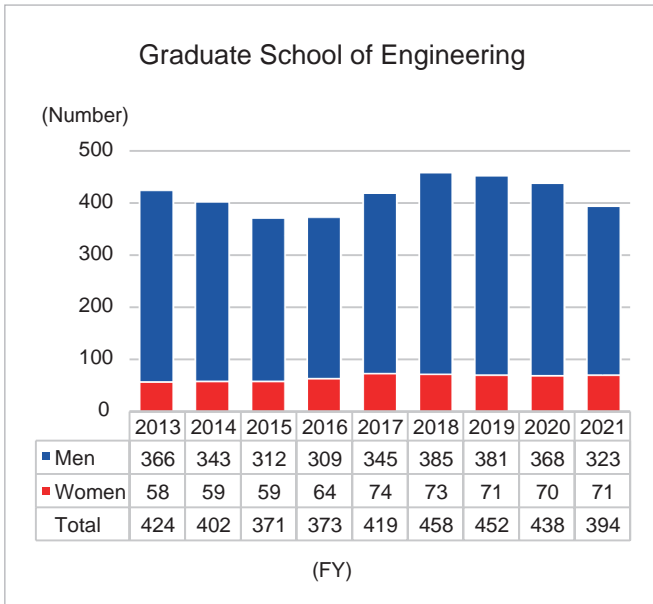
\*Source: Kyushu University Information

### 3-4-2. Number of Students (Doctoral Programs: by Department) (Continued)



\*Source: Kyushu University Information

3-4-2. Number of Students (Doctoral Programs: by Department) (Continued)



\*Source: Kyushu University Information

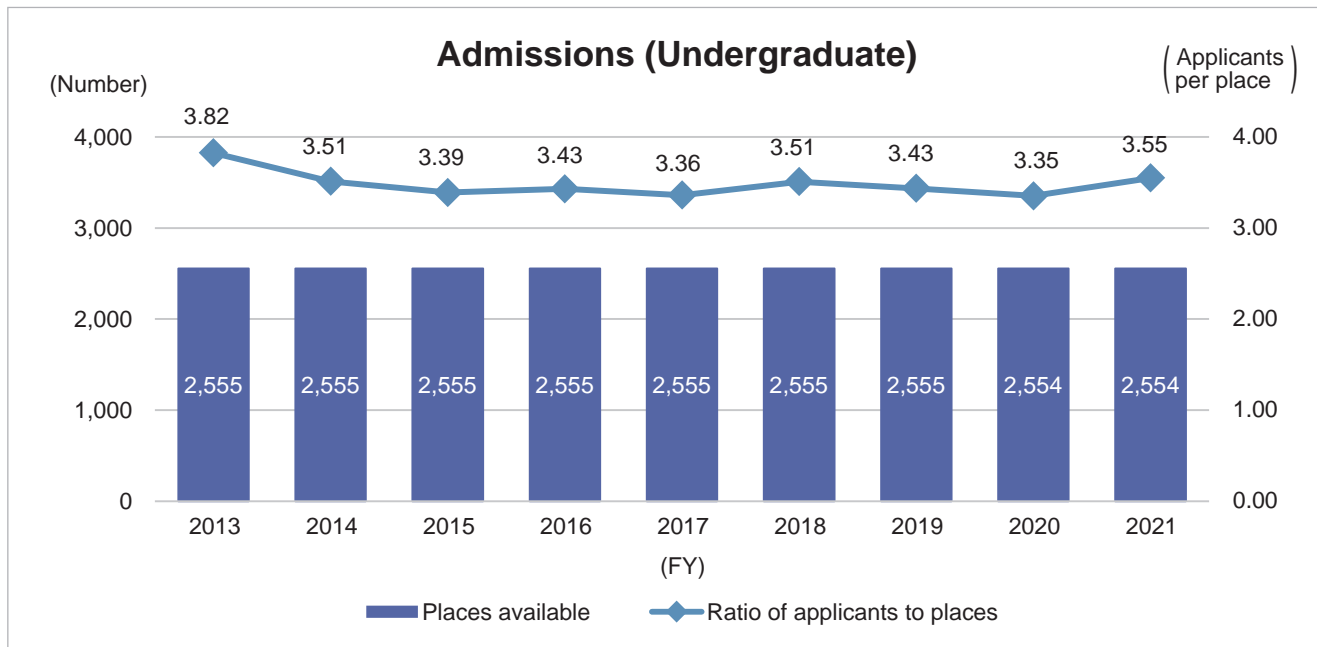


## 4. Admissions

### 4-1. Admissions (Undergraduate)

#### 4-1-1. Admissions (Undergraduate: Overall)

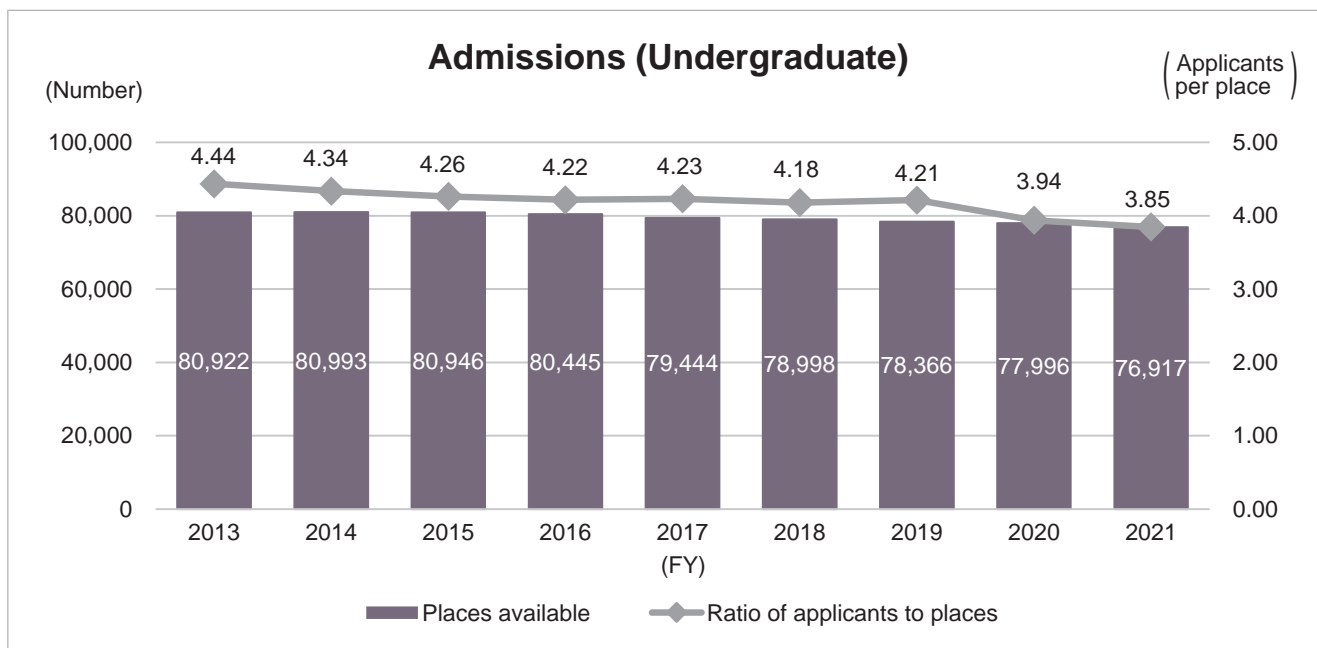
##### ◆Kyushu University◆



- Includes the first selection, the second selection, A.O (admissions office) entrance examination, examinations for recommended applicants, entrance examination for returnee students, other various examinations, and entrance examinations for April / October entry international students (including Japanese government scholarship students, etc)
- The ratio of applicants to places is calculated as the number of applicants divided by the places available.

\*Source: Number of April Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

##### ◆Nationwide: National Universities◆

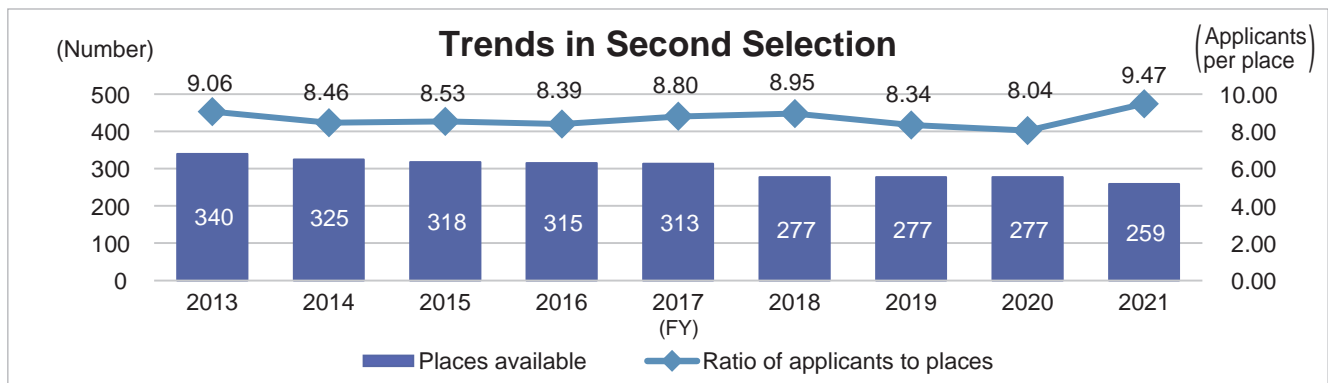
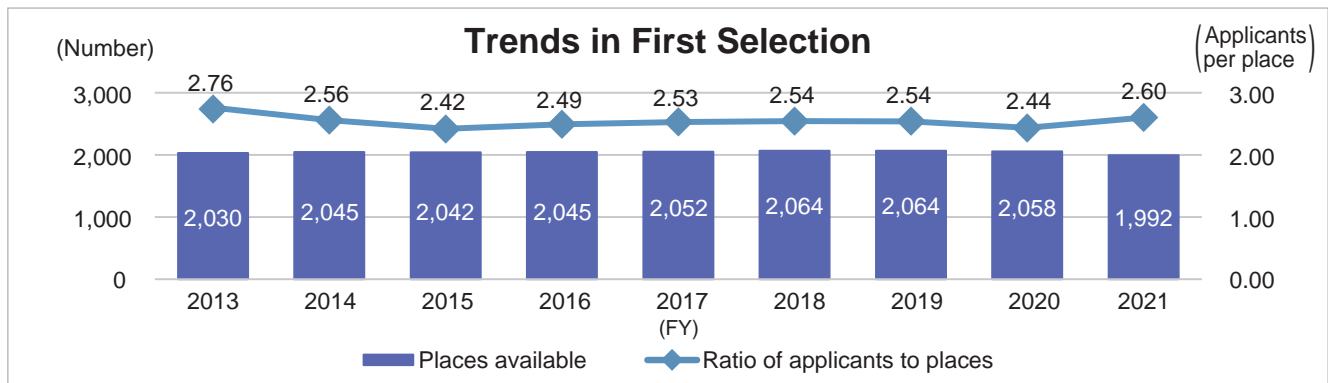


- Figure for number of students recruited and the number of applicants relates to the general selection process.
- The ratio of applicants to places is calculated as the number of applicants divided by the places available.

\*Source: MEXT, Status of Applications for Selection of Entrants to National and Public Universities

## 4-1-2. Admissions (Undergraduate: by Date)

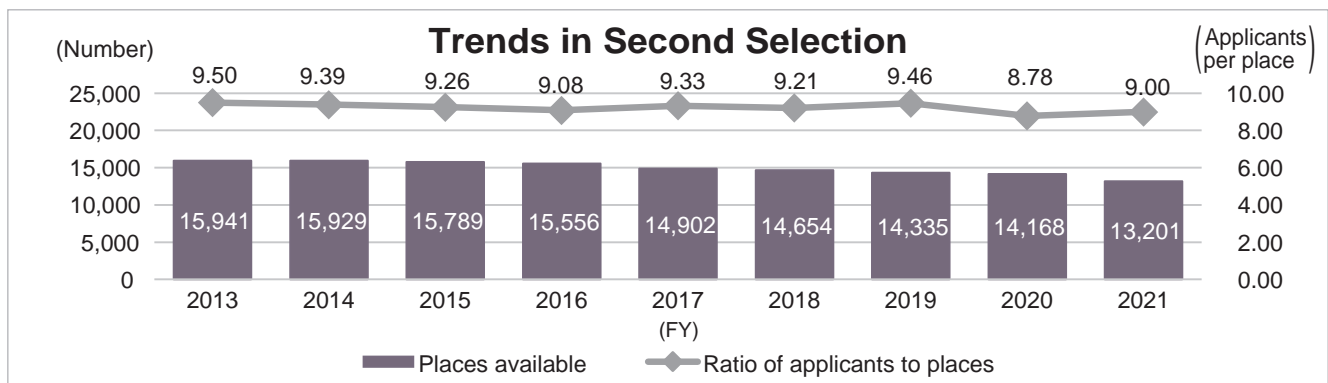
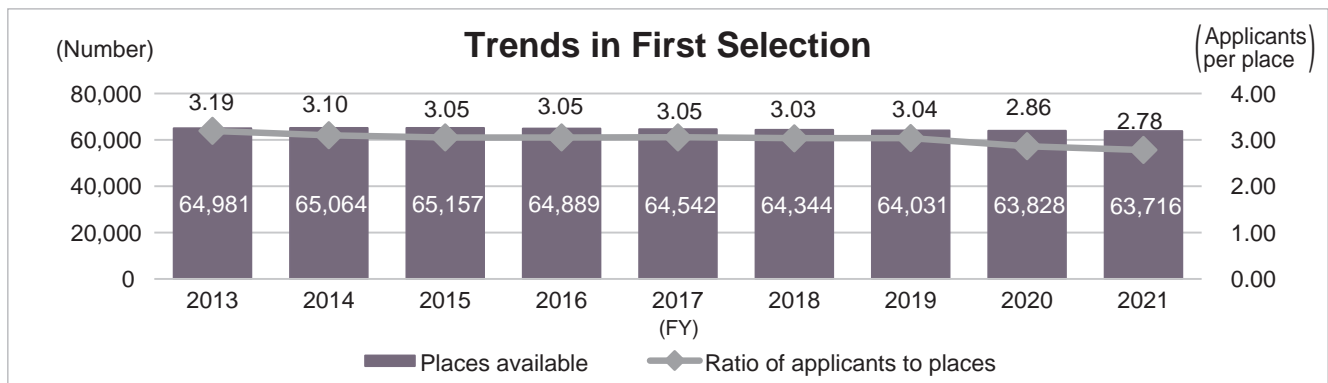
### ◆Kyushu University◆



• The ratio of applicants to places is calculated as the number of applicants divided by the places available.

\*Source: Data from Kyushu University Student Affairs Department Admissions Division, *Entrance Examination Statistics by Examination*

### ◆Nationwide: National Universities◆



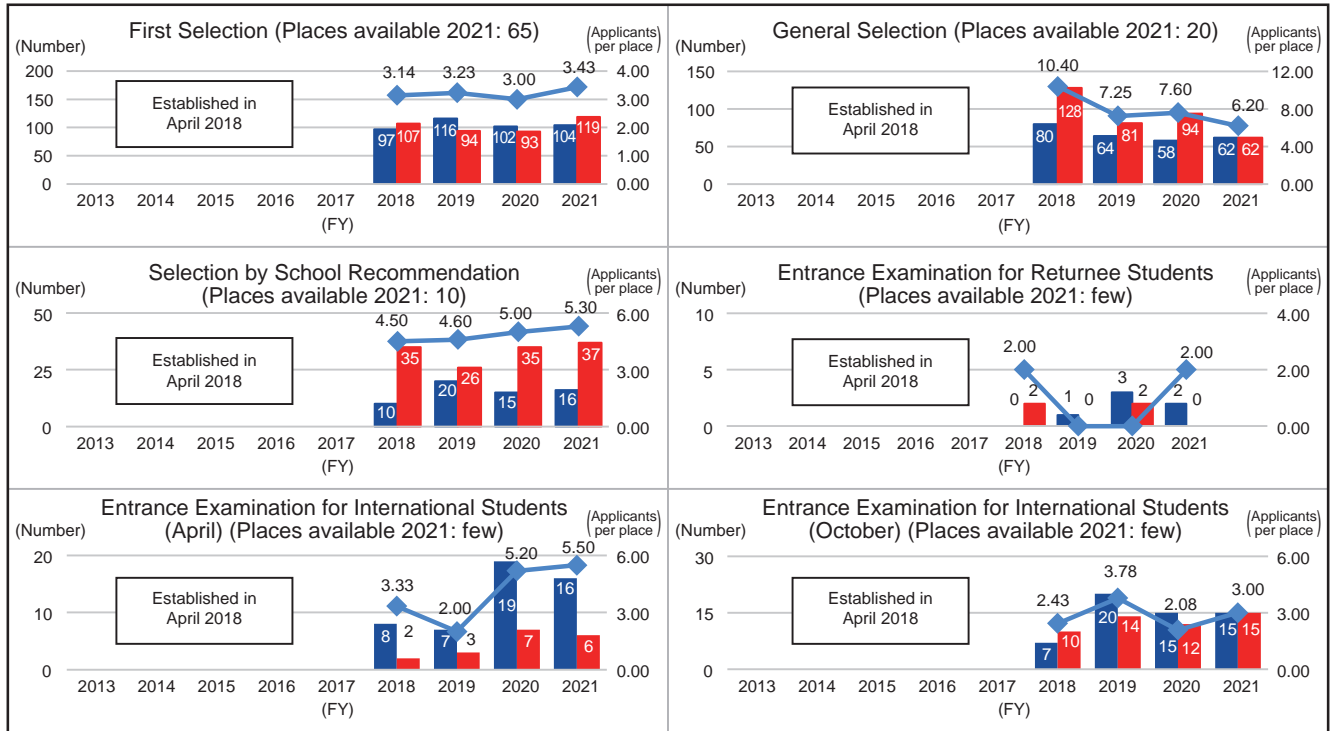
• The ratio of applicants to places is calculated as the number of applicants divided by the places available.

\*Source: MEXT, *Status of Applications for Selection of Entrants to National and Public Universities*

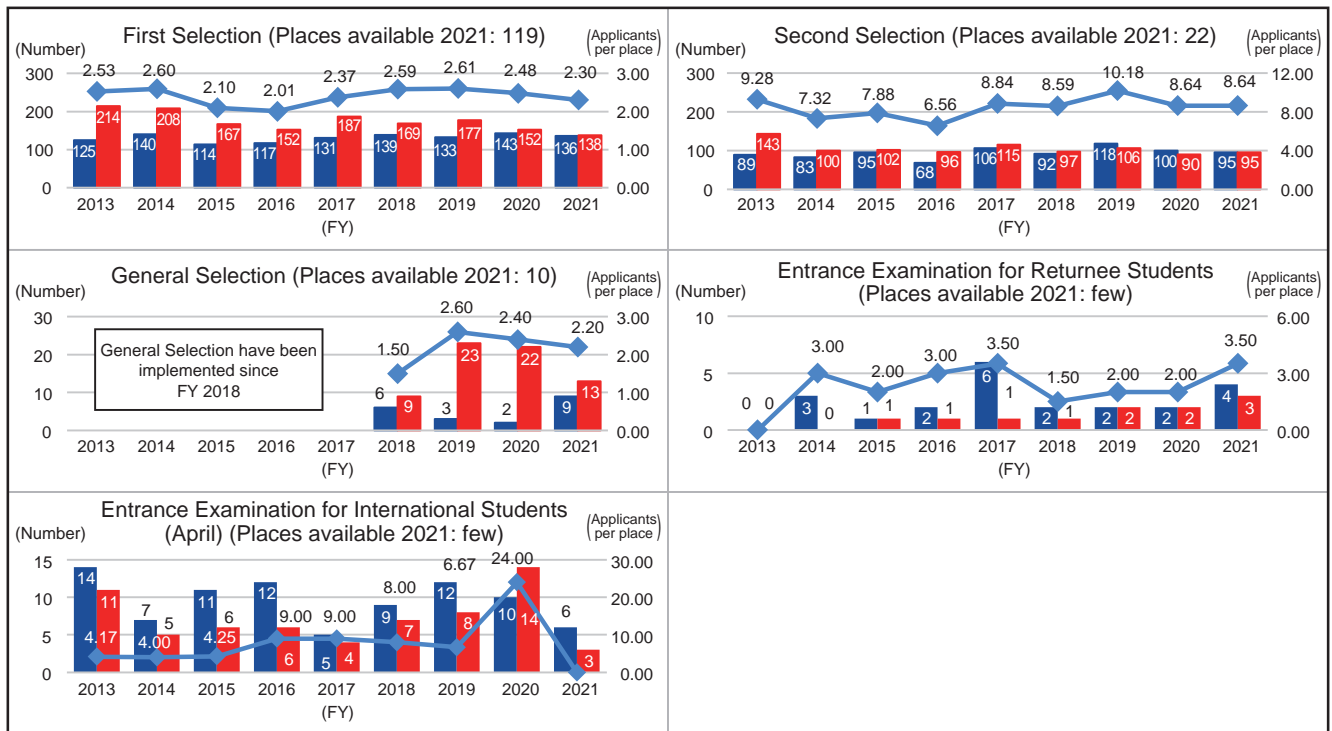
## 4-1-3. Admissions (Undergraduate: by School)

### School of Interdisciplinary Science and Innovation

■ Number of men applicants   
 ■ Number of women applicants   
 ◆ Ratio of applicants to places (\*1)



### School of Letters



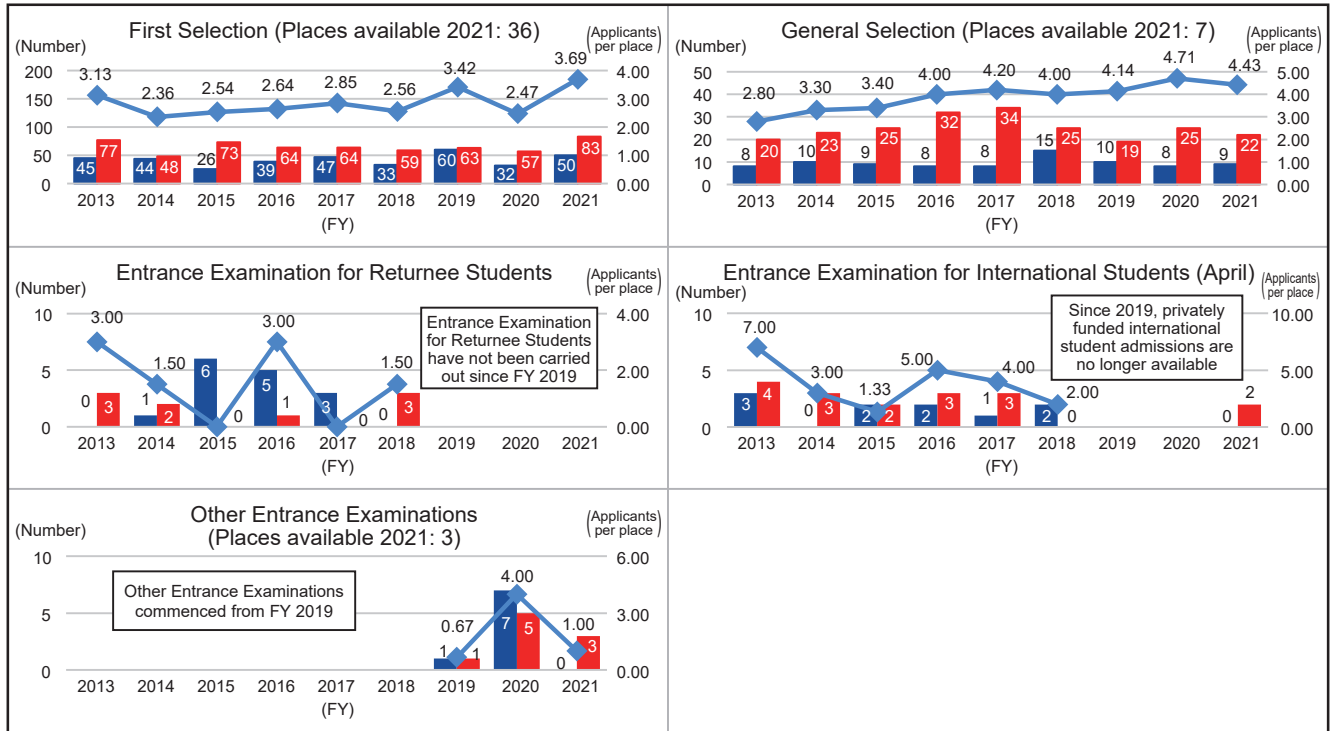
- Since 2021, "A.O (admissions office) Entrance Examinations" have been renamed "General Selection", and "Examinations for Recommended Applicants" have been renamed "Selection by School Recommendation".
  - "Selection by School Recommendation" is only an option under the School of Interdisciplinary Science and Innovation.
  - "Entrance Examination for International Students (April)", includes examinations carried out by competent international students, whose admission is privately funded or paid for by the country / government etc.
- (\*1) The ratio of applicants to places is calculated as the number of applicants divided by the places available. However, for entrance examinations with uncertain applicants, it is calculated from the number of applicants versus the number of successful applicants.

\*Source: Number of April Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

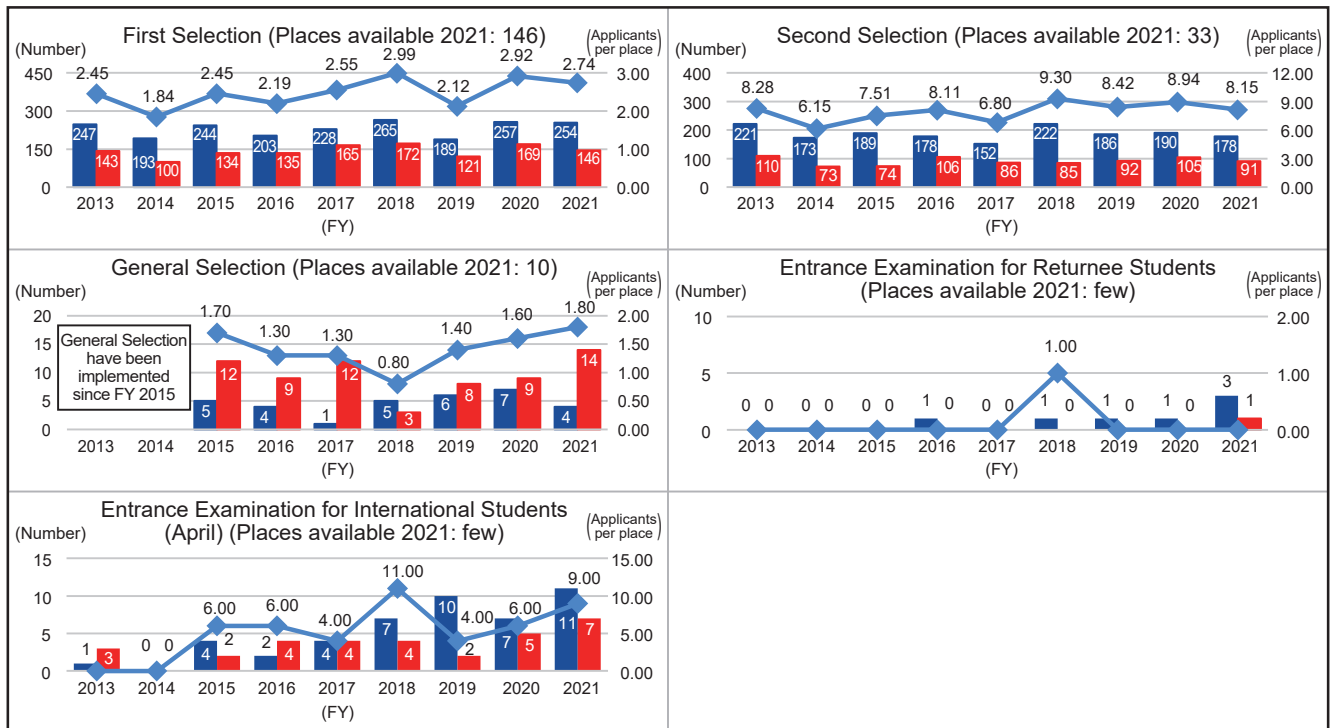
## 4-1-3. Admissions (Undergraduate: by School) (Continued)

### School of Education

■ Number of men applicants   
 ■ Number of women applicants   
 ◆ Ratio of applicants to places (\*1)



### School of Law



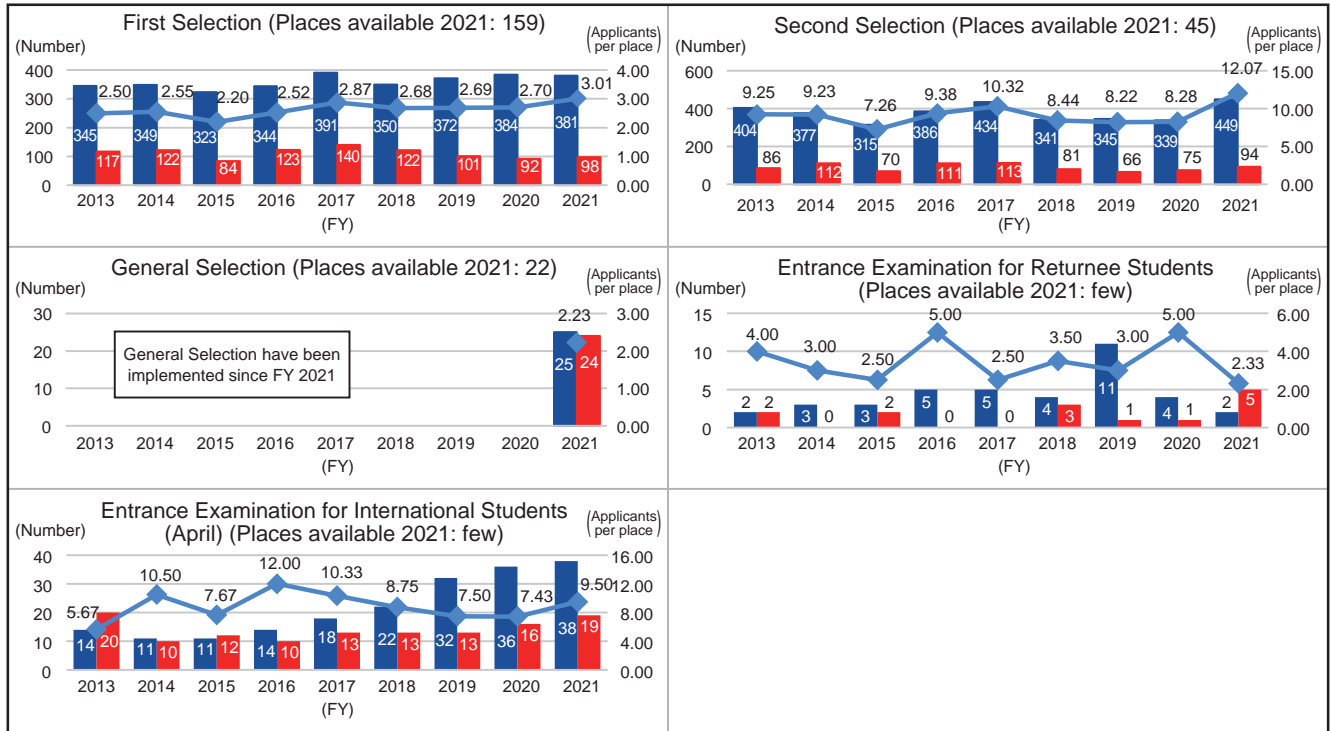
- Since 2021, "A.O (admissions office) Entrance Examinations" have been renamed "General Selection", and "Examinations for Recommended Applicants" have been renamed "Selection by School Recommendation".
  - "Other Entrance Examinations" are only carried out by the School of Education.
  - "Entrance Examination for International Students (April)", includes examinations carried out by competent international students, whose admission is privately funded or paid for by the country / government etc.
- (\*1) The ratio of applicants to places is calculated as the number of applicants divided by the places available. However, for entrance examinations with uncertain applicants, it is calculated from the number of applicants versus the number of successful applicants.

\*Source: Number of April Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

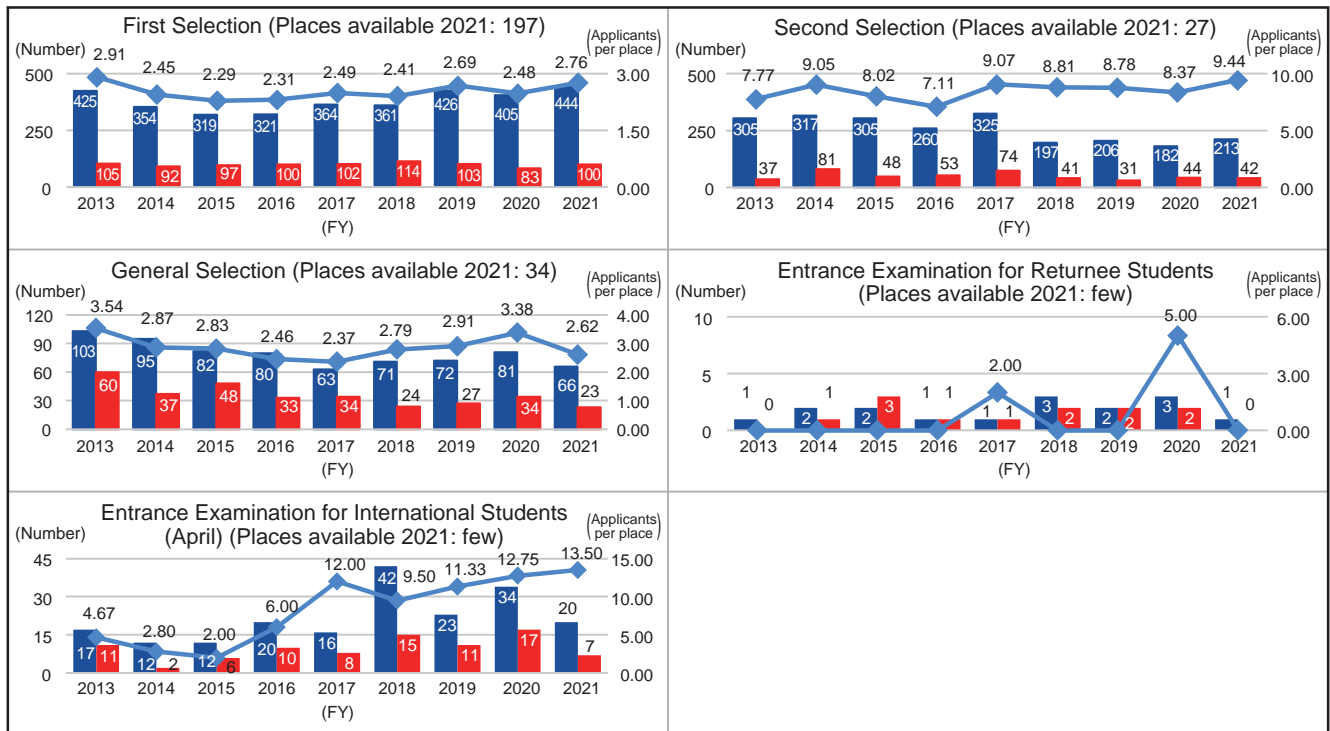
### 4-1-3. Admissions (Undergraduate: by School) (Continued)

#### School of Economics

■ Number of men applicants   
 ■ Number of women applicants   
 ◆ Ratio of applicants to places (\*1)



#### School of Science



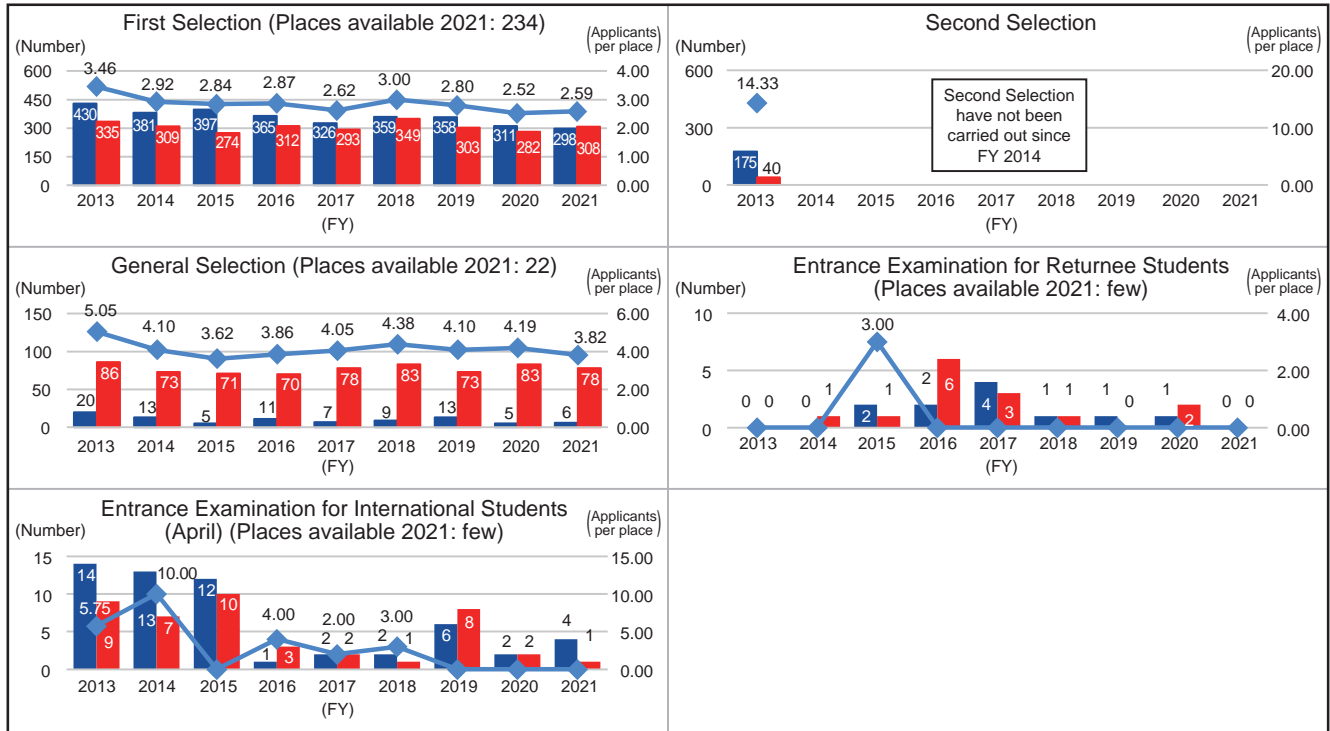
- Since 2021, "A.O (admissions office) Entrance Examinations" have been renamed "General Selection", and "Examinations for Recommended Applicants" have been renamed "Selection by School Recommendation".
- "Entrance Examination for International Students (April)", includes examinations carried out by competent international students, whose admission is privately funded or paid for by the country / government etc.
- (\*1) The ratio of applicants to places is calculated as the number of applicants divided by the places available. However, for entrance examinations with uncertain applicants, it is calculated from the number of applicants versus the number of successful applicants.

\*Source: Number of April Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

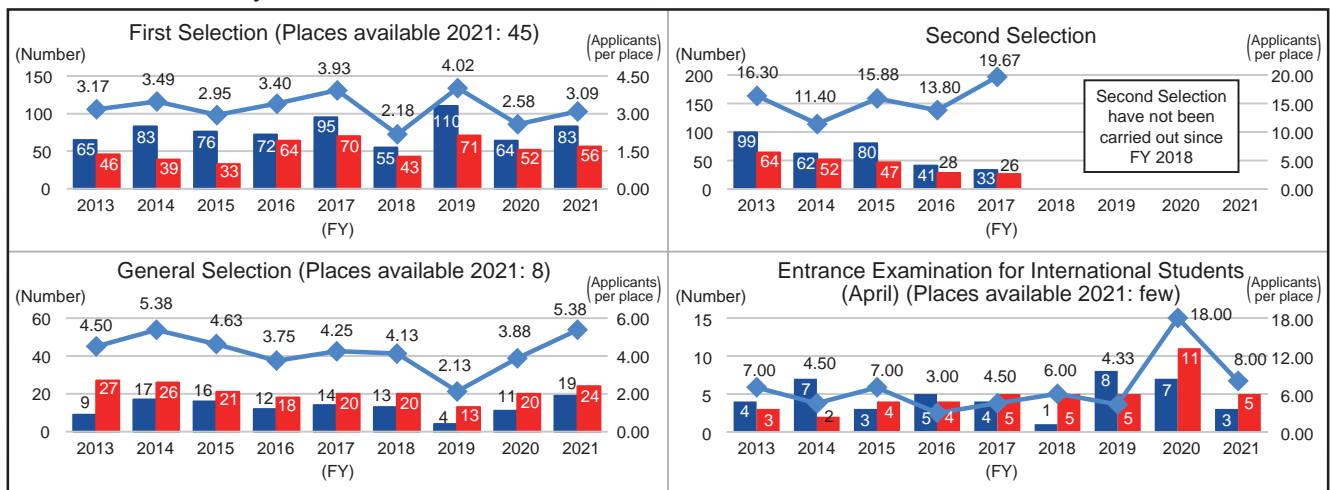
### 4-1-3. Admissions (Undergraduate: by School) (Continued)

#### School of Medicine

■ Number of men applicants   
 ■ Number of women applicants   
 ◆ Ratio of applicants to places (\*1)



#### School of Dentistry



- Since 2021, "A.O (admissions office) Entrance Examinations" have been renamed "General Selection", and "Examinations for Recommended Applicants" have been renamed "Selection by School Recommendation".
- "Entrance Examination for International Students (April)", includes examinations carried out by competent international students, whose admission is privately funded or paid for by the country / government etc.
- (\*1) The ratio of applicants to places is calculated as the number of applicants divided by the places available. However, for entrance examinations with uncertain applicants, it is calculated from the number of applicants versus the number of successful applicants.

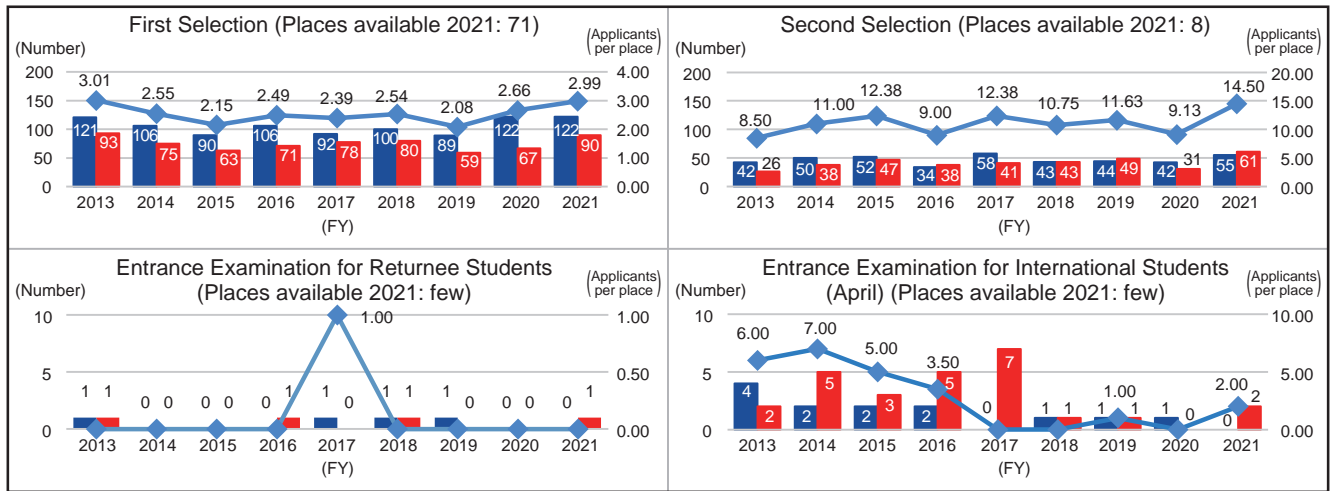
\*Source: Number of April Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)



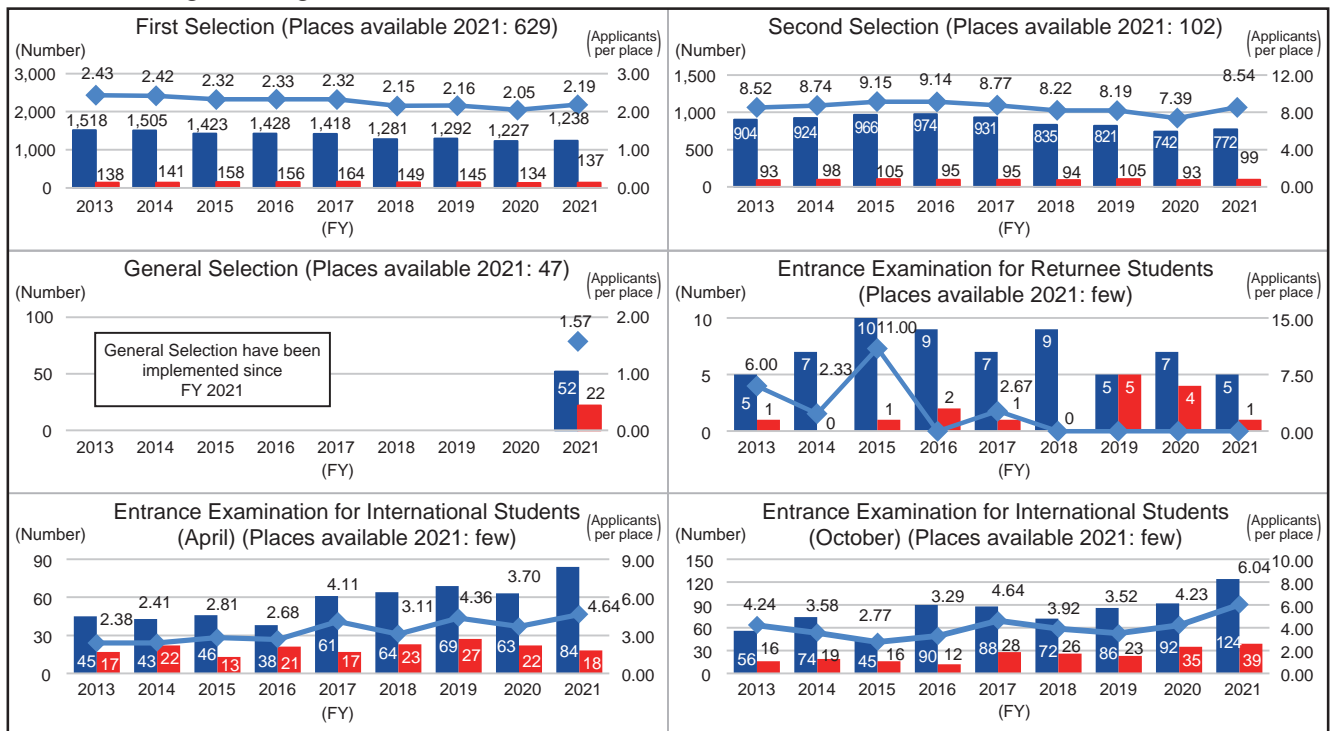
### 4-1-3. Admissions (Undergraduate: by School) (Continued)

#### School of Pharmaceutical Sciences

■ Number of men applicants   
 ■ Number of women applicants   
 ◆ Ratio of applicants to places (\*1)



#### School of Engineering



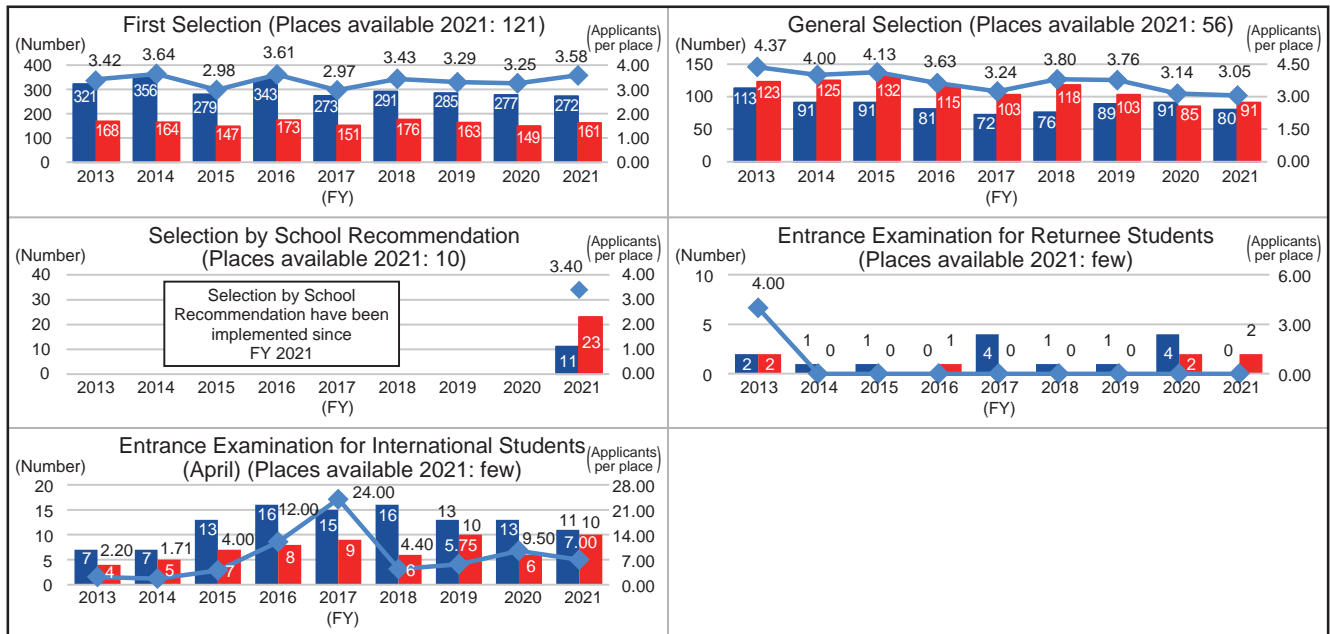
- Since 2021, "A.O (admissions office) Entrance Examinations" have been renamed "General Selection", and "Examinations for Recommended Applicants" have been renamed "Selection by School Recommendation".
- "Entrance Examination for International Students (April)", includes examinations carried out by competent international students, whose admission is privately funded or paid for by the country / government etc.
- (\*1) The ratio of applicants to places is calculated as the number of applicants divided by the places available. However, for entrance examinations with uncertain applicants, it is calculated from the number of applicants versus the number of successful applicants.

\*Source: Number of April Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

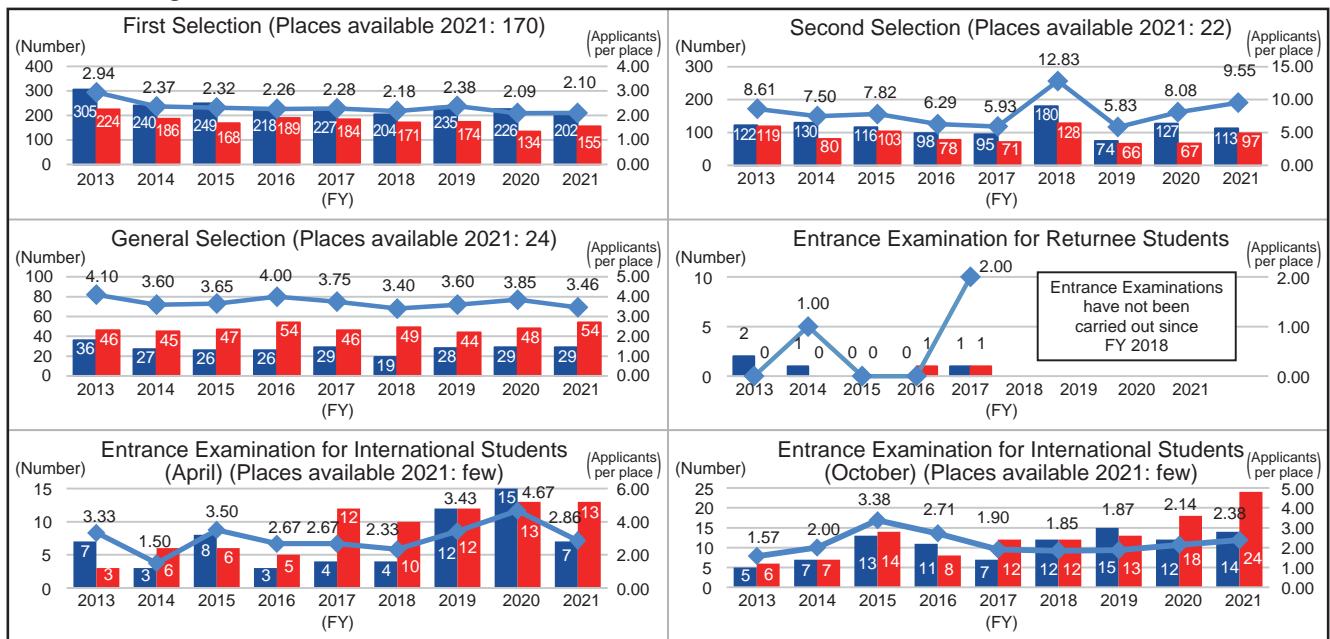
## 4-1-3. Admissions (Undergraduate: by School) (Continued)

### School of Design

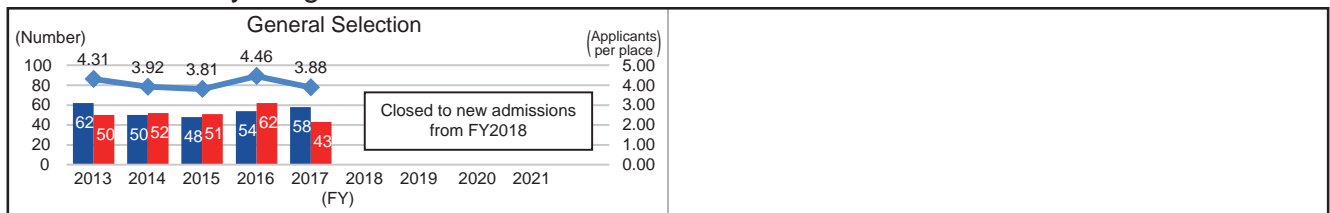
■ Number of men applicants   
 ■ Number of women applicants   
 ◆ Ratio of applicants to places (\*1)



### School of Agriculture



### The 21st Century Program

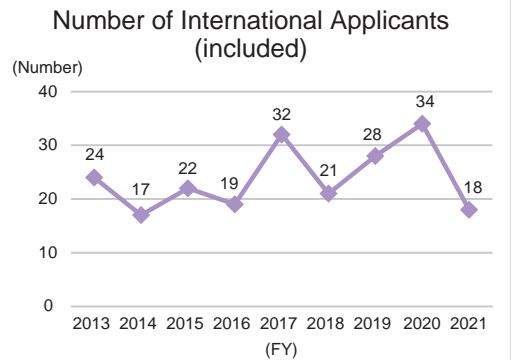
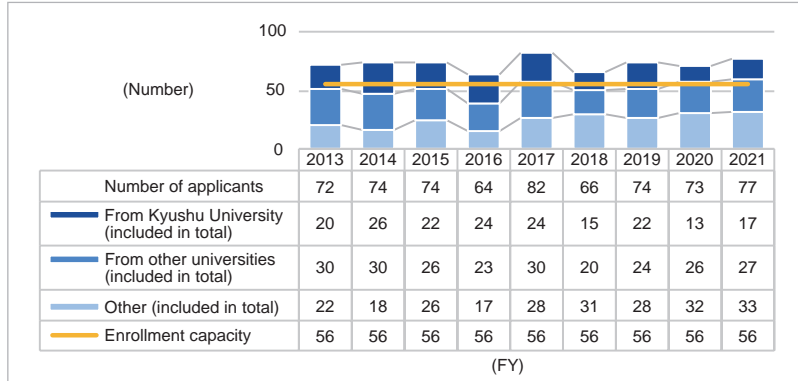


- Since 2021, "A.O (admissions office) Entrance Examinations" have been renamed "General Selection", and "Examinations for Recommended Applicants" have been renamed "Selection by School Recommendation".
- "Entrance Examination for International Students (April)", includes examinations carried out by competent international students, whose admission is privately funded or paid for by the country / government etc.
- (\*1) The ratio of applicants to places is calculated as the number of applicants divided by the places available. However, for entrance examinations with uncertain applicants, it is calculated from the number of applicants versus the number of successful applicants.

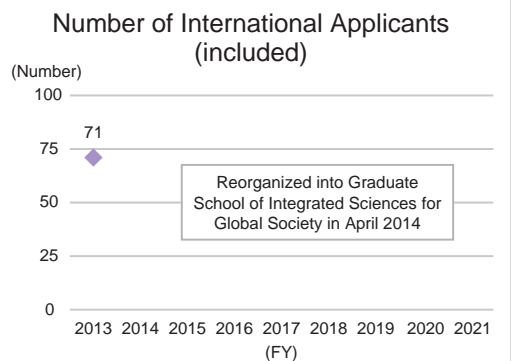
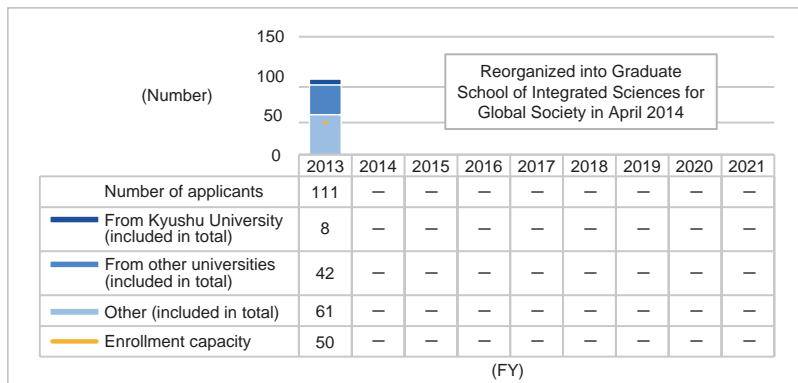
\*Source: Number of April Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

## 4-2. Admissions (Master's Programs)

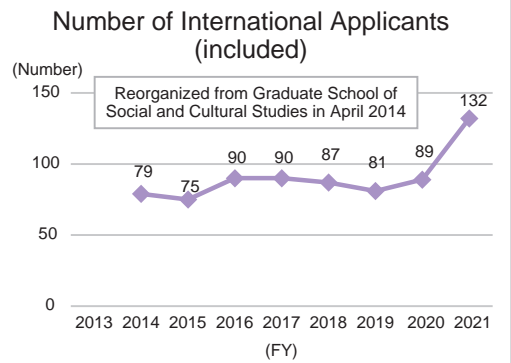
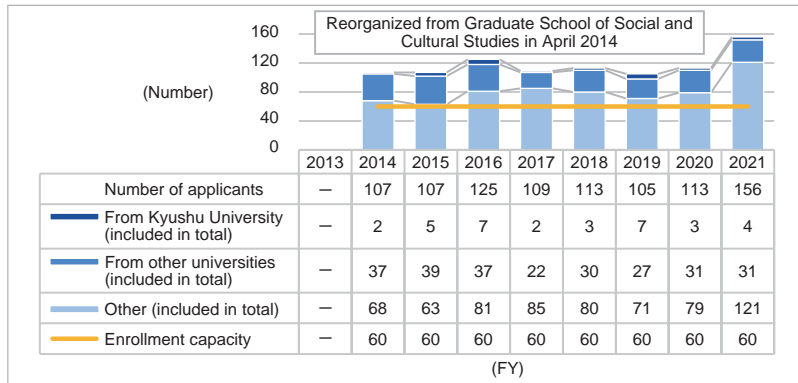
### Graduate School of Humanities



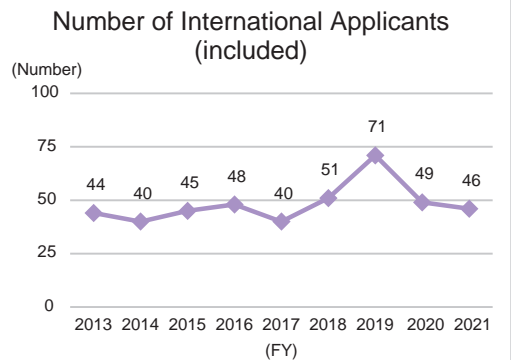
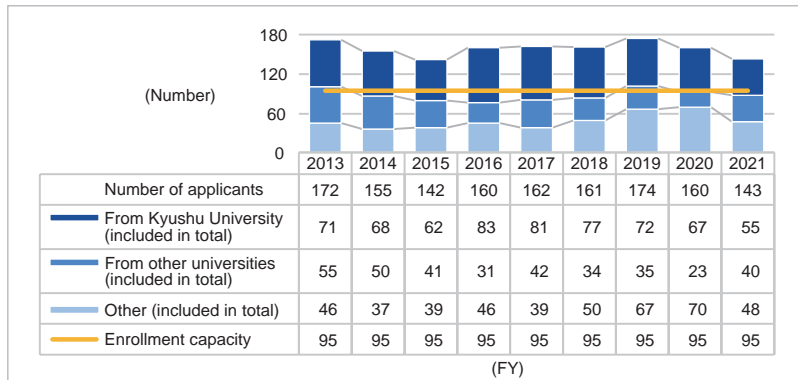
### Graduate School of Social and Cultural Studies \*Closed to new admissions from FY2014



### Graduate School of Integrated Sciences for Global Society



### Graduate School of Human-Environment Studies

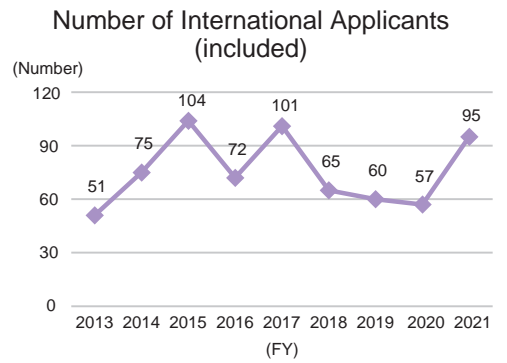
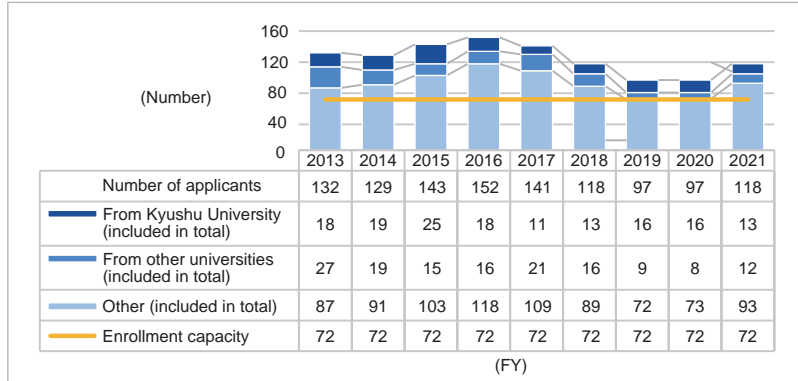


• Includes those who enrolled in October.

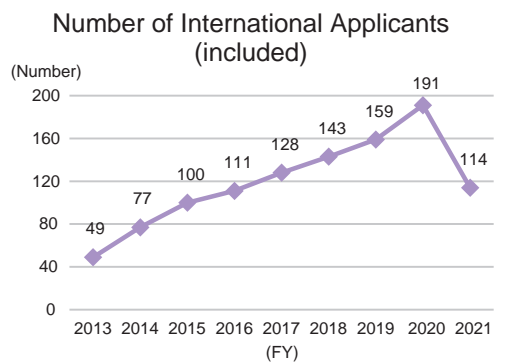
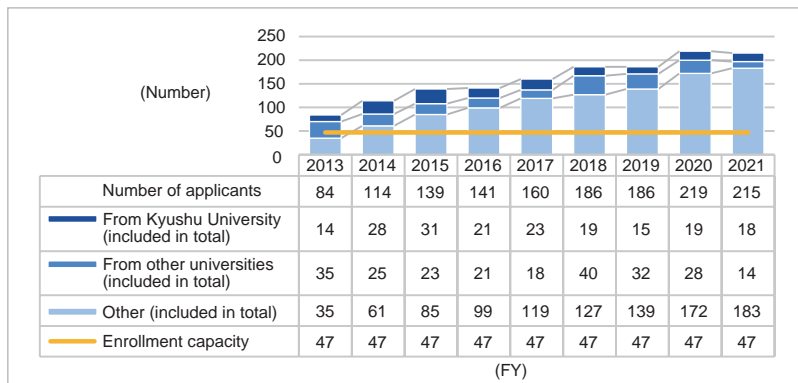
\*Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

## 4-2. Admissions (Master's Programs) (Continued)

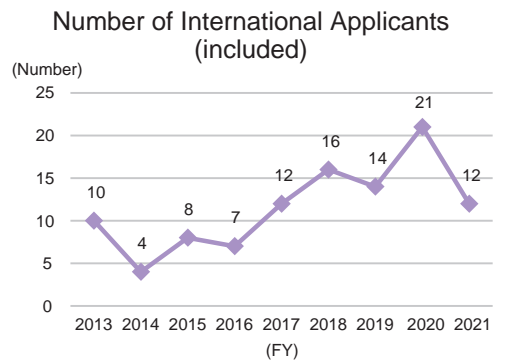
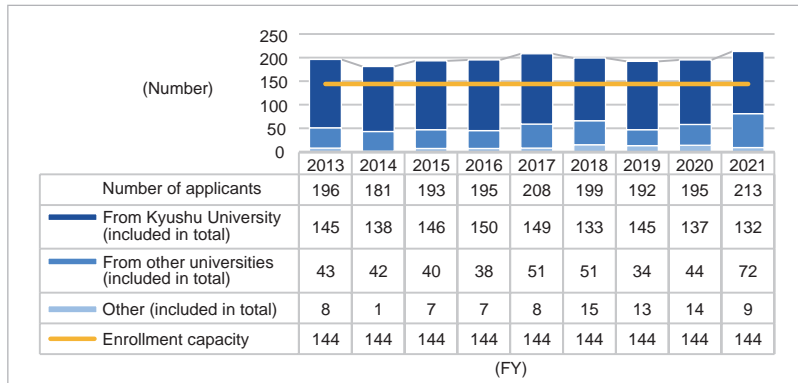
### Graduate School of Law



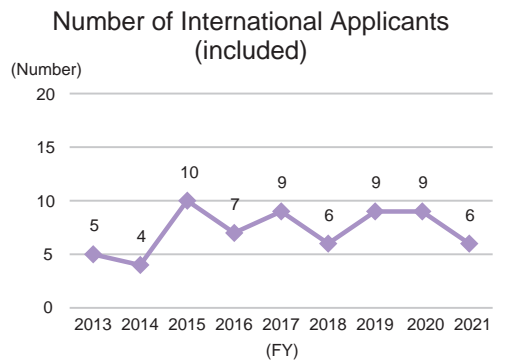
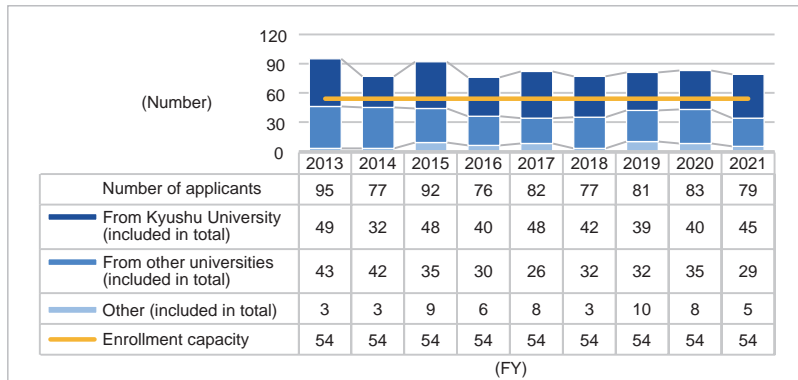
### Graduate School of Economics



### Graduate School of Science



### Graduate School of Mathematics

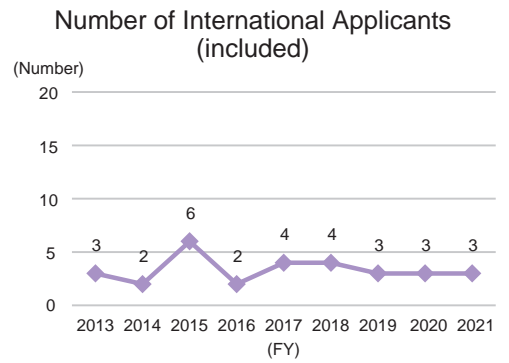
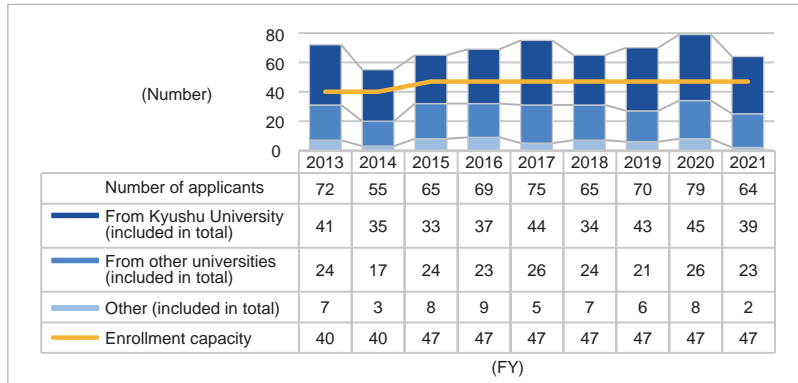


• Includes those who enrolled in October.

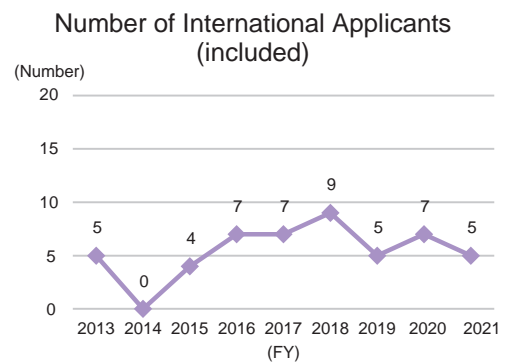
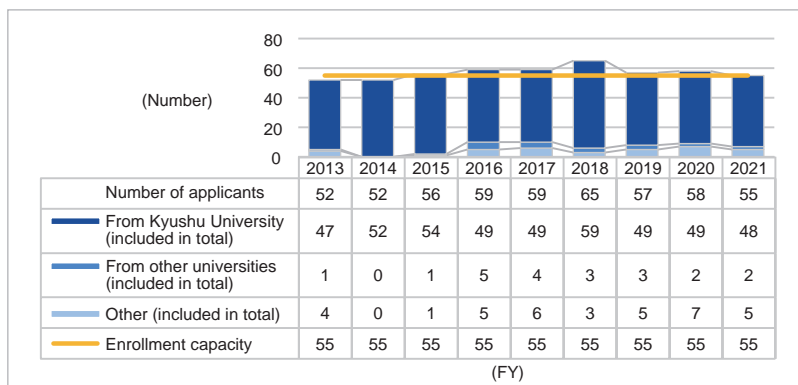
\*Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

## 4-2. Admissions (Master's Programs) (Continued)

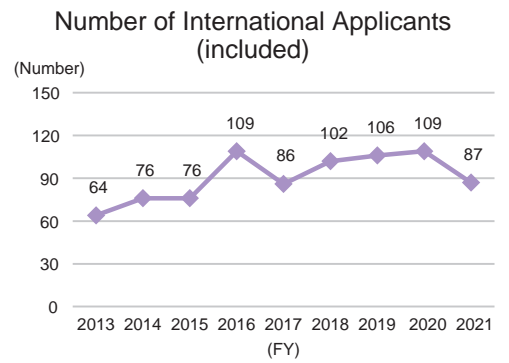
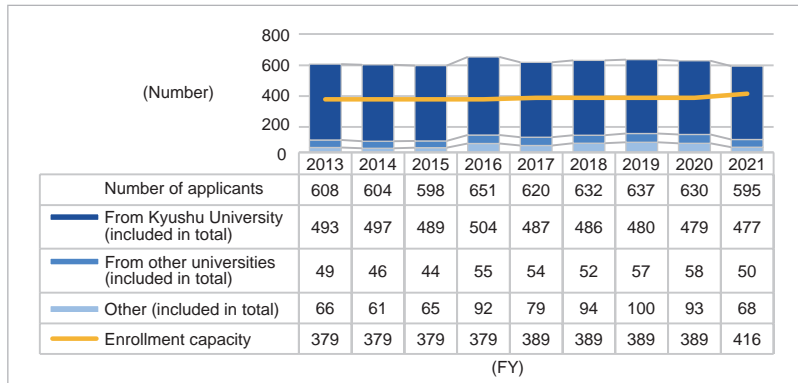
### Graduate School of Medical Sciences



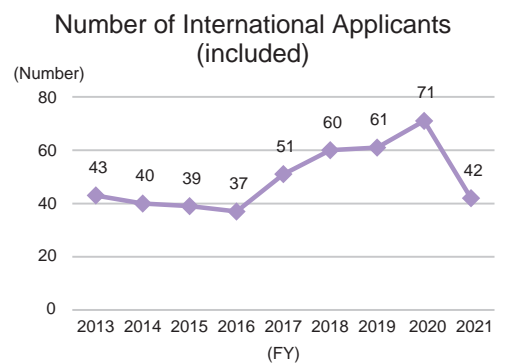
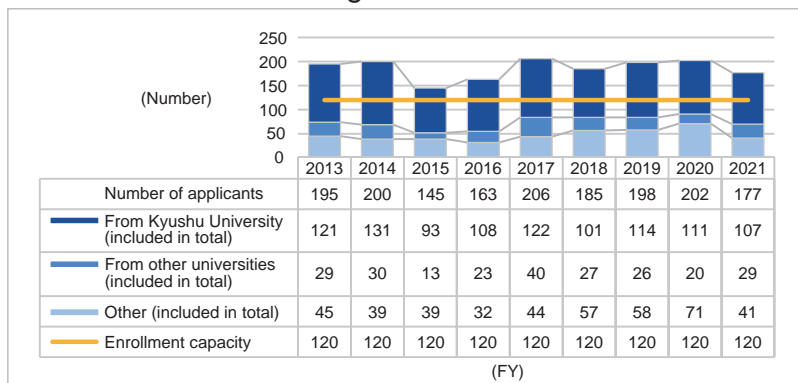
### Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences



### Graduate School of Engineering



### Graduate School of Design

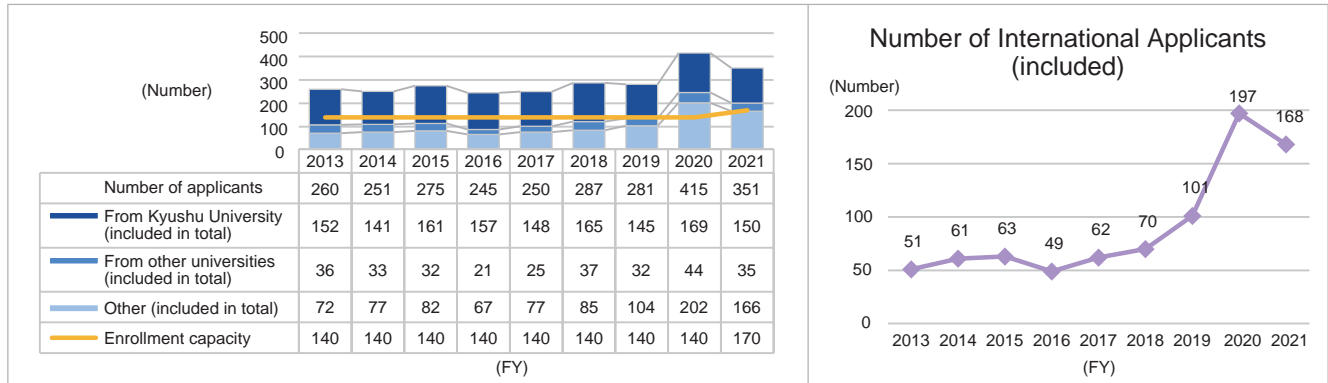


• Includes those who enrolled in October.

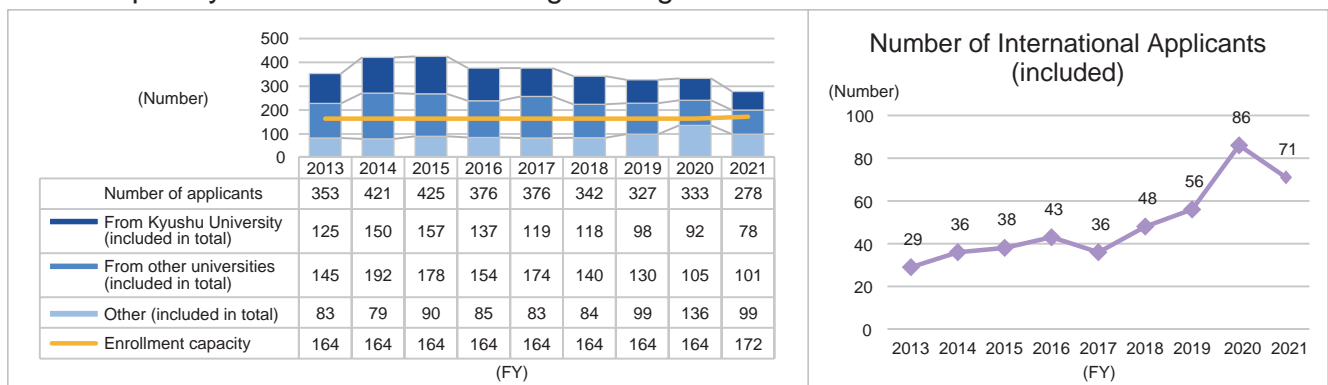
\*Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

## 4-2. Admissions (Master's Programs) (Continued)

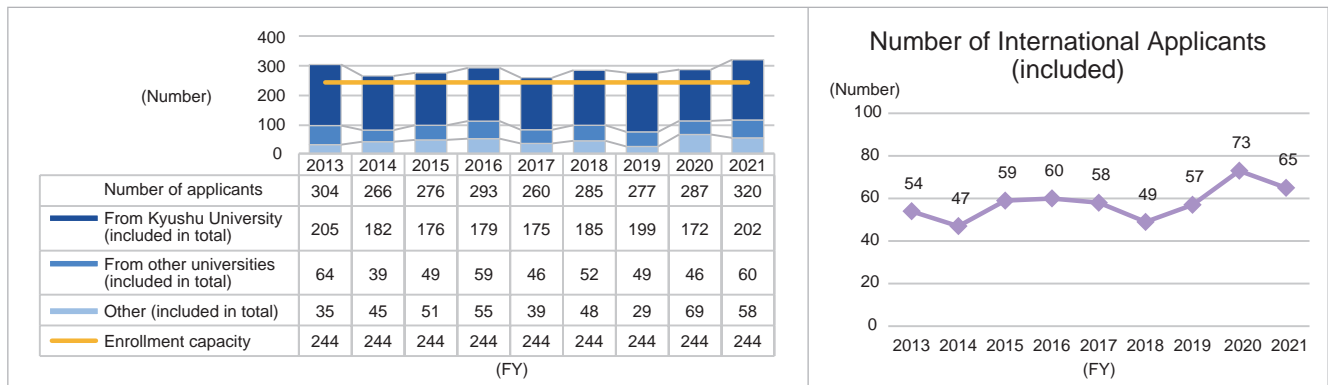
### Graduate School of Information Science and Electrical Engineering



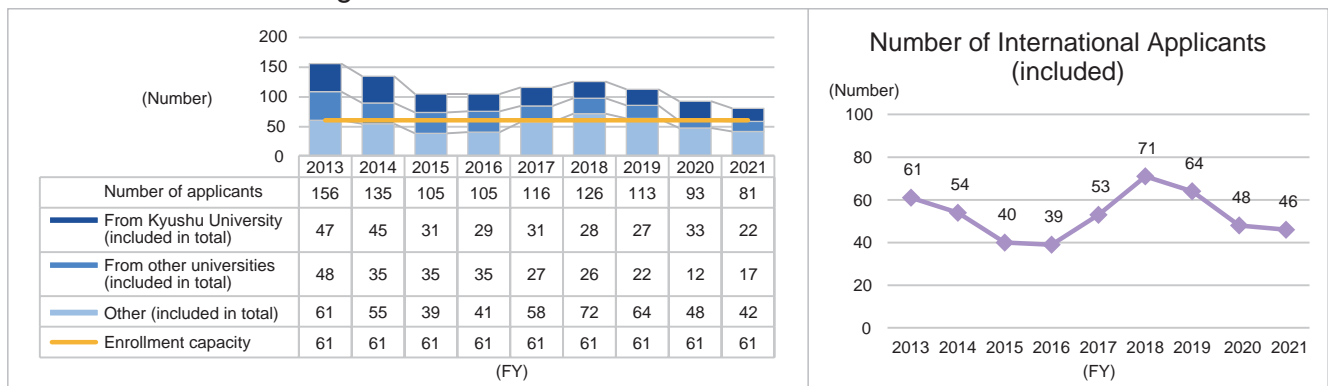
### Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences



### Graduate School of Bioresource and Bioenvironmental Sciences



### Graduate School of Integrated Frontier Sciences



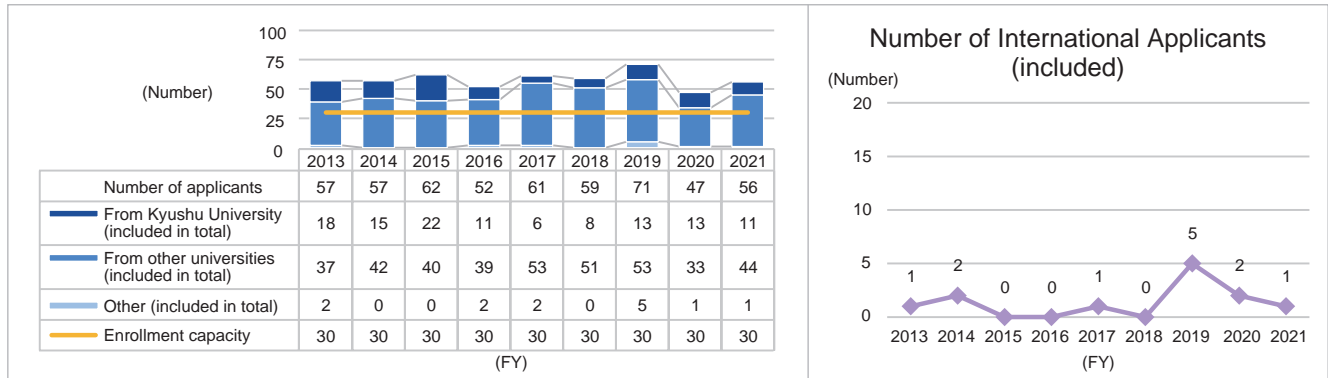
• Includes those who enrolled in October.

\*Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

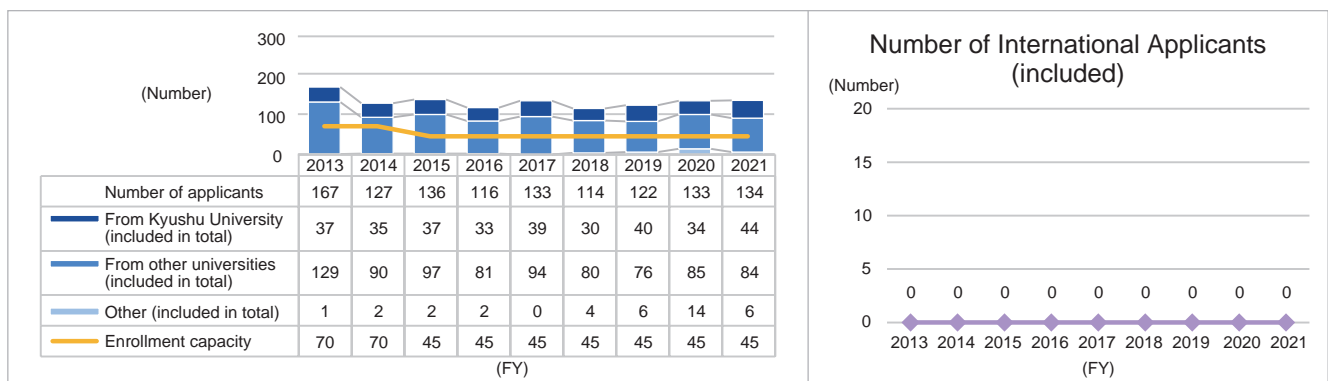


## 4-3. Admissions (Professional Degree Programs)

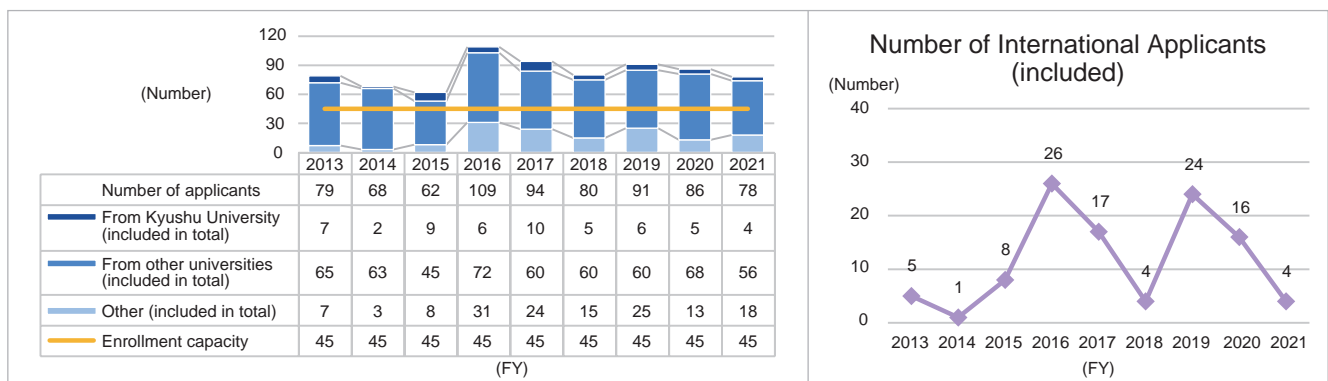
### Professional Graduate School of Applied Clinical Psychology



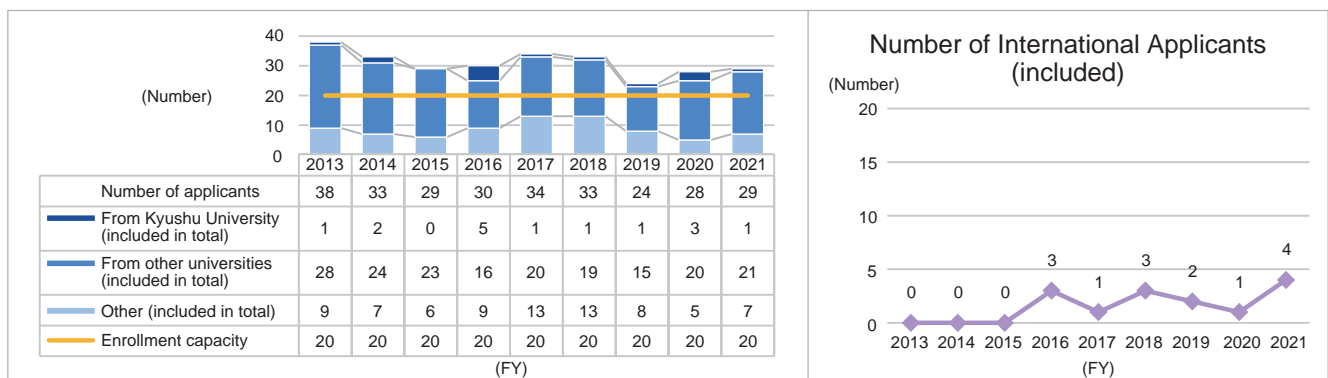
### Law School



### Business School



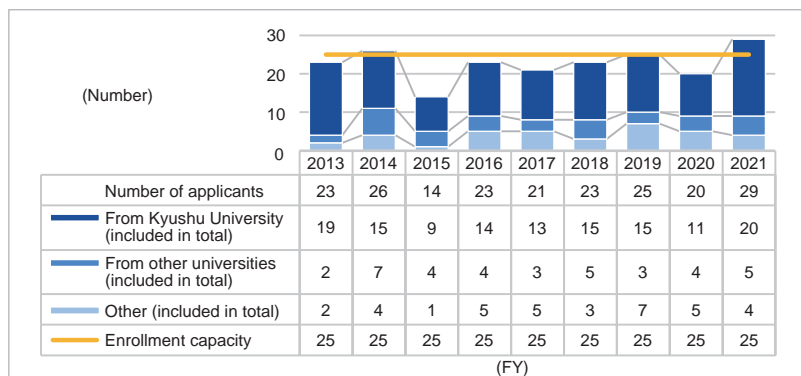
### Professional Graduate School of Public Health



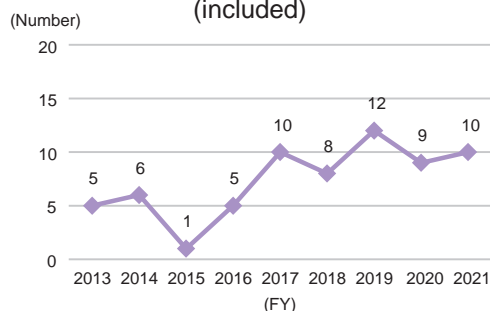
\*Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)

## 4-4. Admissions (Doctoral Programs)

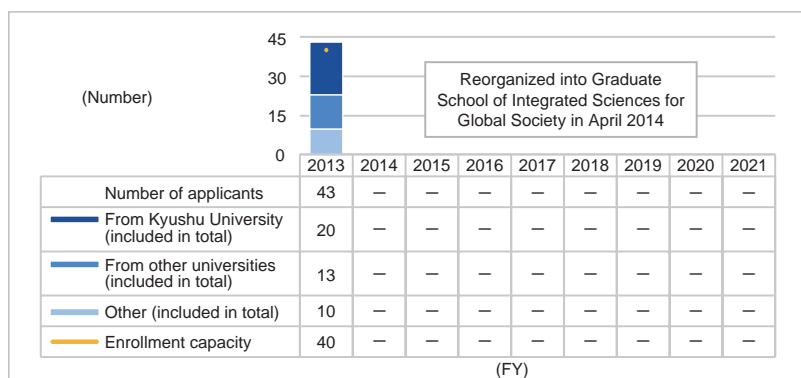
### Graduate School of Humanities



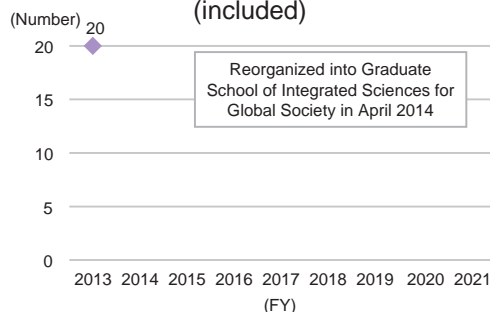
#### Number of International Applicants (included)



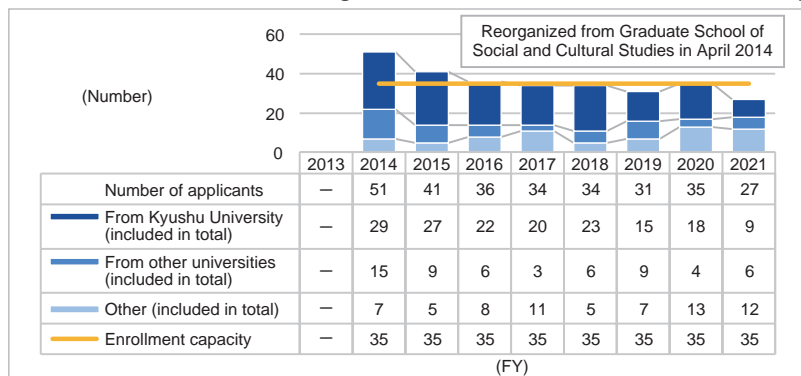
### Graduate School of Social and Cultural Studies



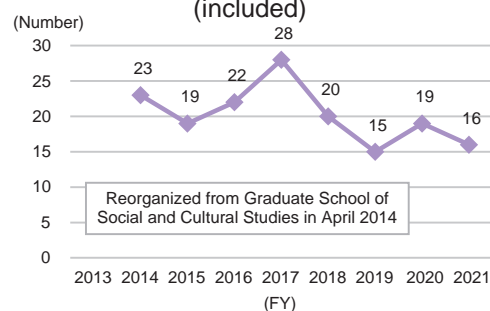
#### Number of International Applicants (included)



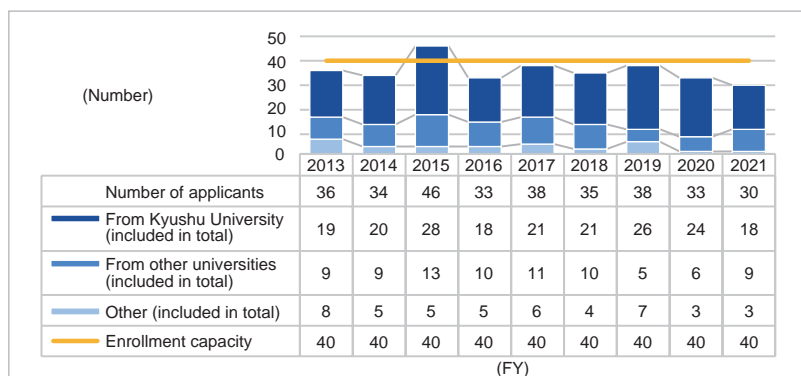
### Graduate School of Integrated Sciences for Global Society



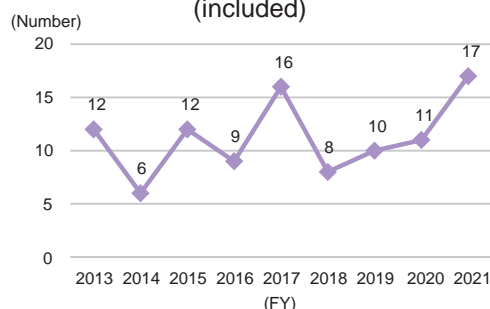
#### Number of International Applicants (included)



### Graduate School of Human-Environment Studies



#### Number of International Applicants (included)

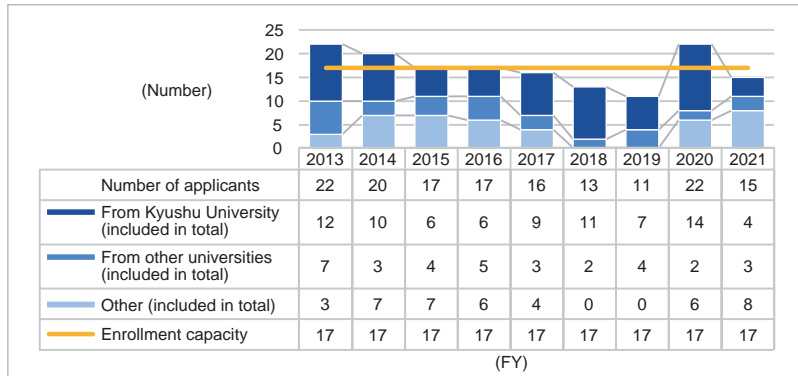


• Includes those who enrolled in October.

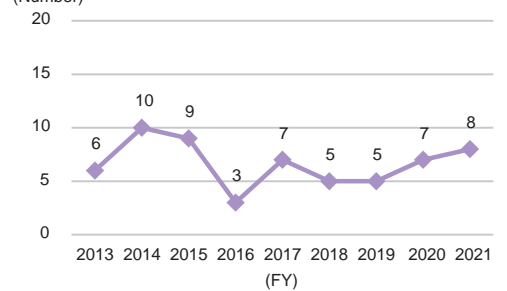
\*Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

## 4-4. Admissions (Doctoral Programs) (Continued)

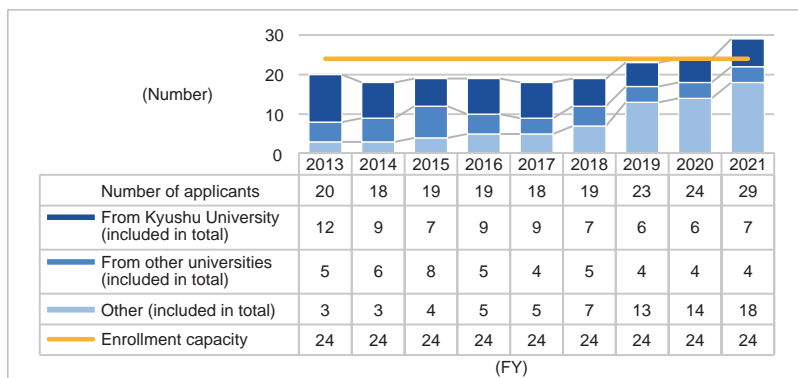
### Graduate School of Law



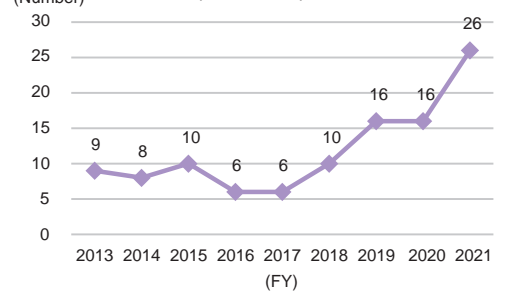
### Number of International Applicants (included)



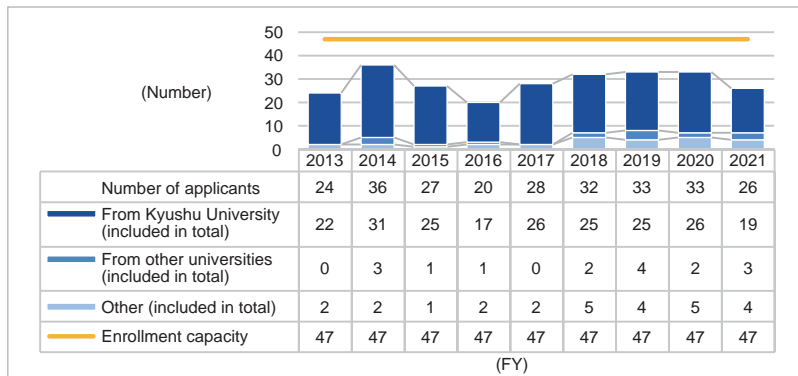
### Graduate School of Economics



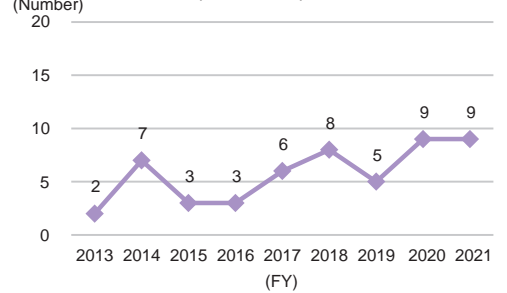
### Number of International Applicants (included)



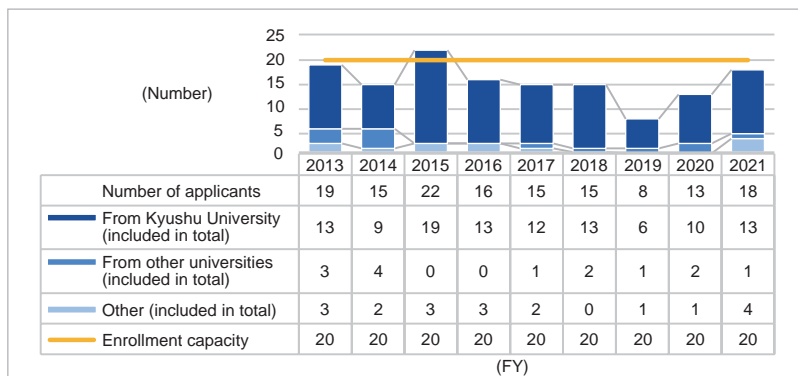
### Graduate School of Science



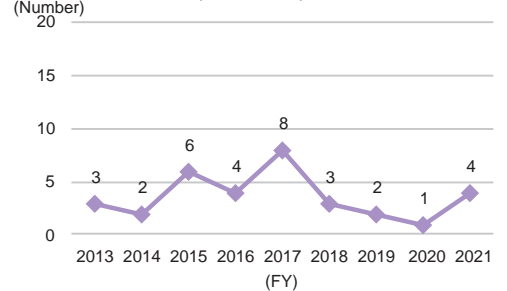
### Number of International Applicants (included)



### Graduate School of Mathematics



### Number of International Applicants (included)

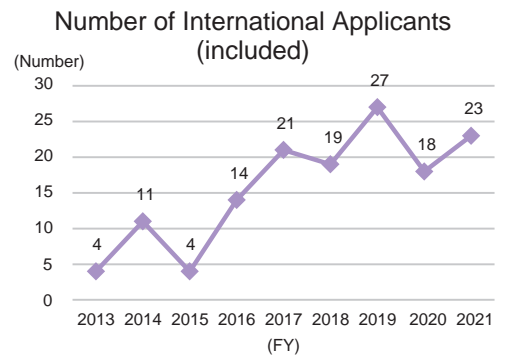
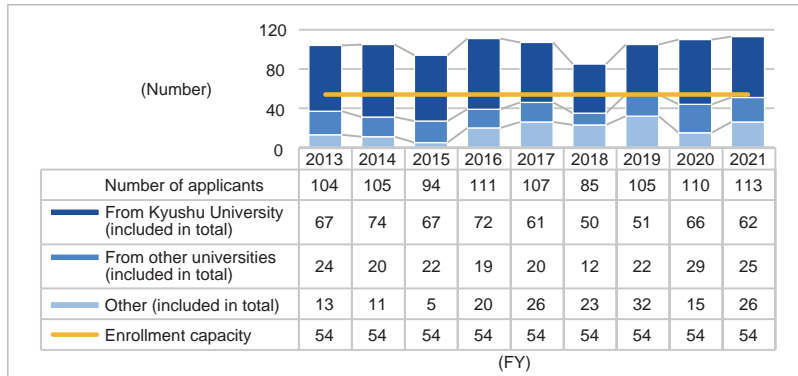


• Includes those who enrolled in October.

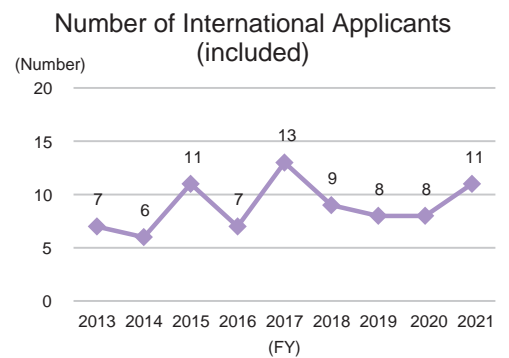
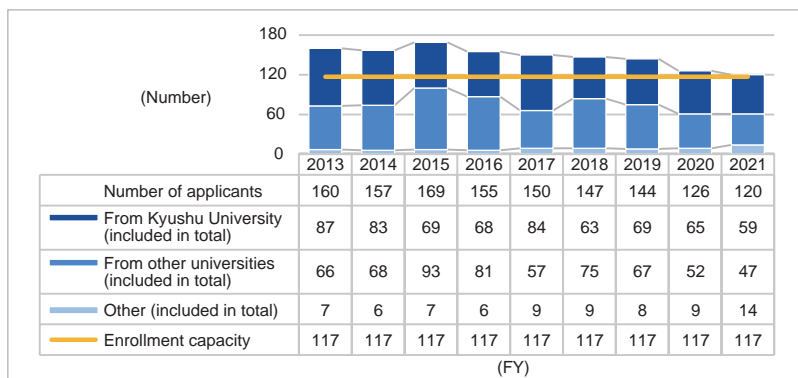
\*Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

## 4-4. Admissions (Doctoral Programs) (Continued)

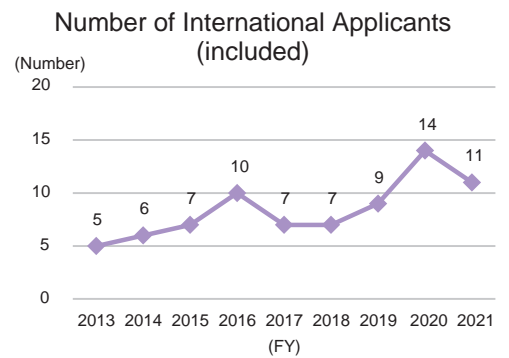
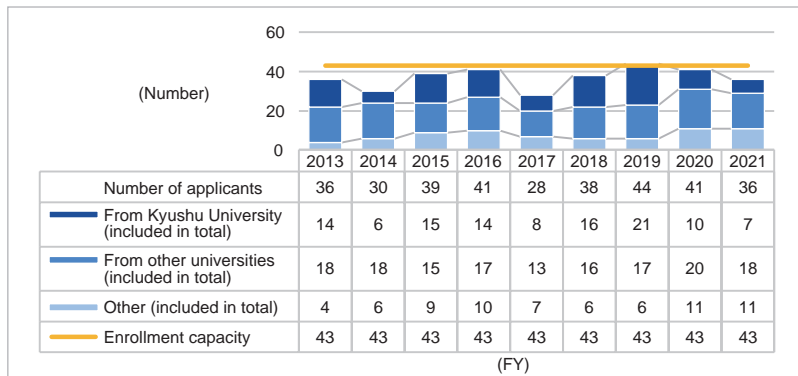
### Graduate School of Systems Life Sciences



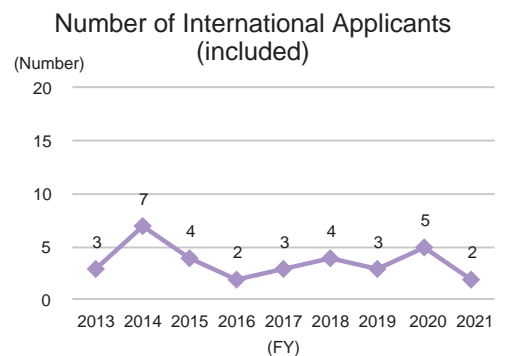
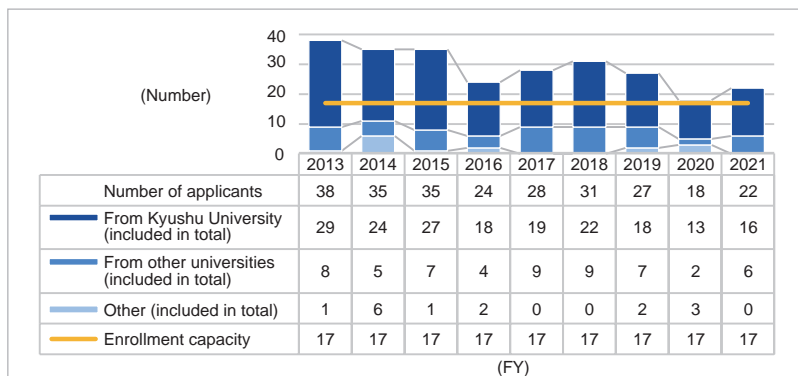
### Graduate School of Medical Sciences



### Graduate School of Dental Science



### Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences

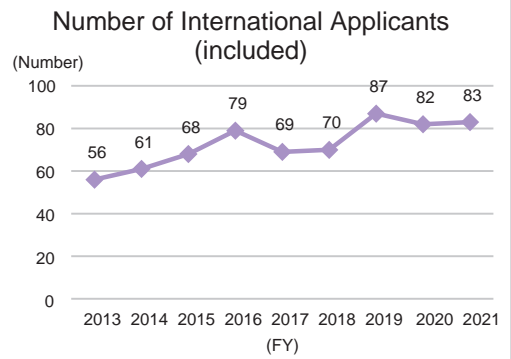
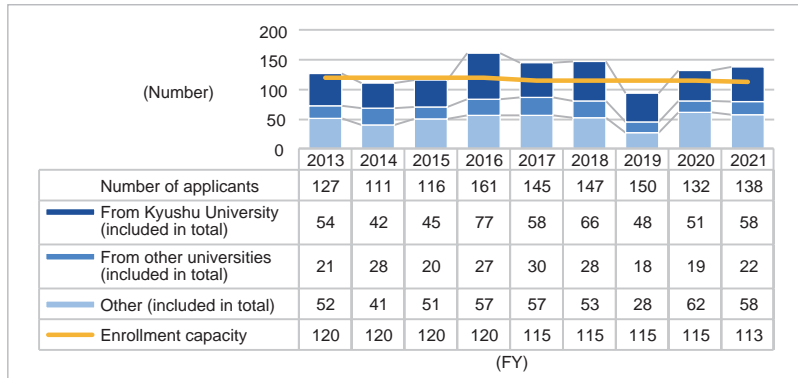


• Includes those who enrolled in October.

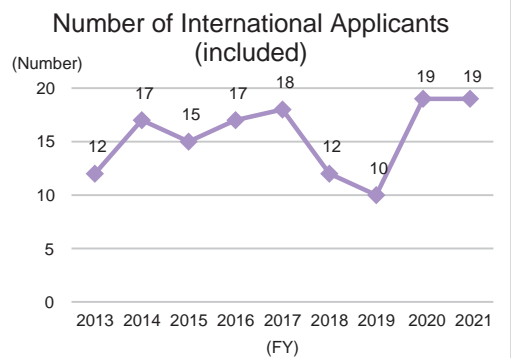
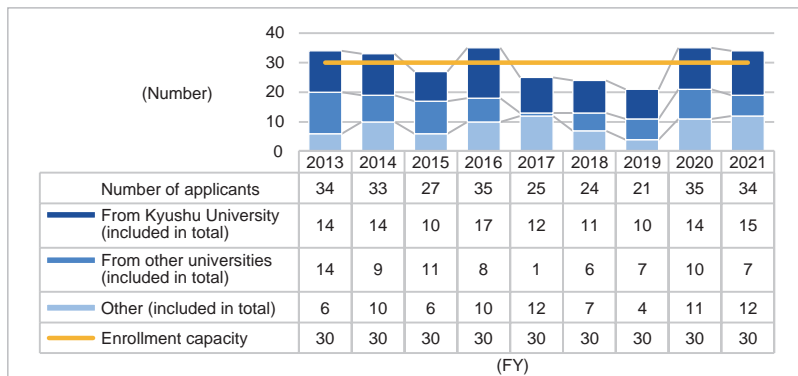
\*Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

## 4-4. Admissions (Doctoral Programs) (Continued)

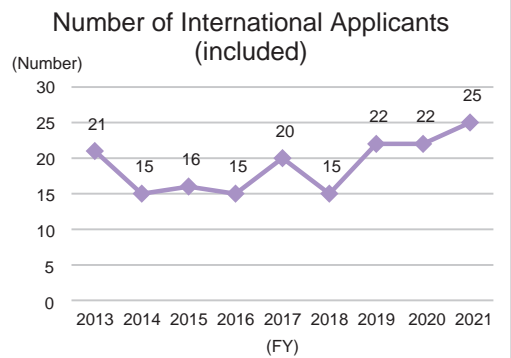
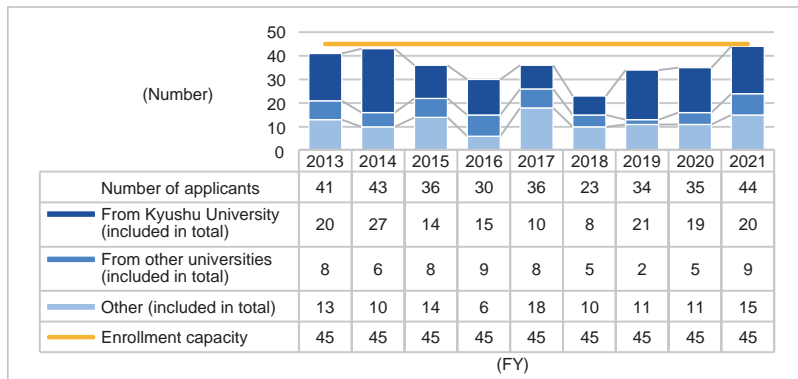
### Graduate School of Engineering



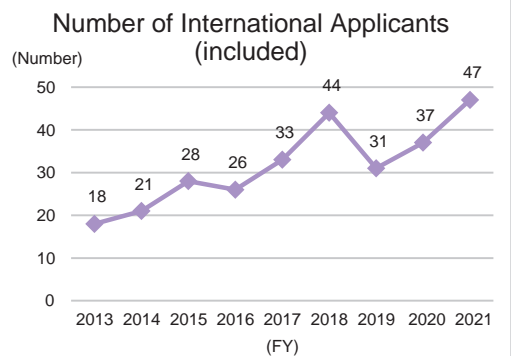
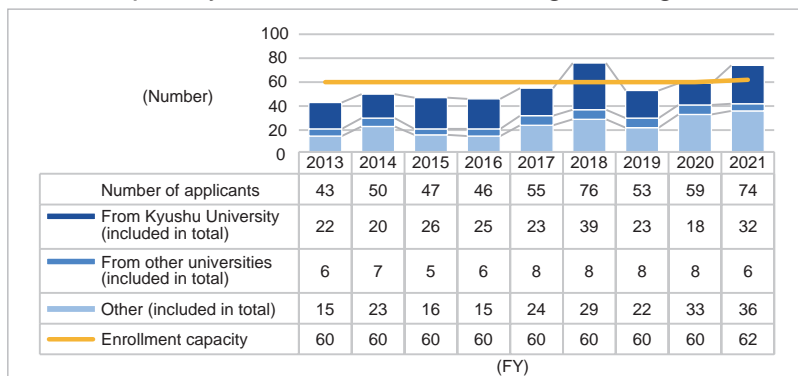
### Graduate School of Design



### Graduate School of Information Science and Electrical Engineering



### Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences

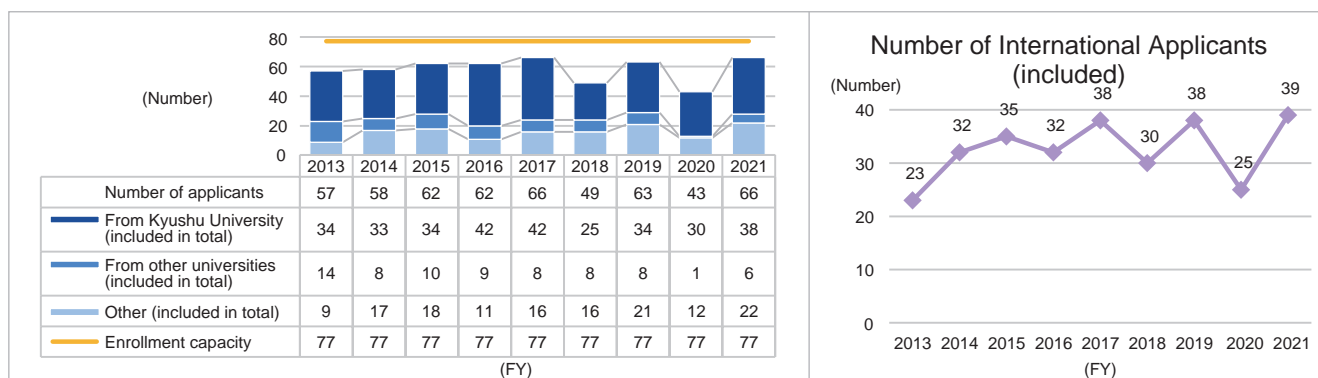


• Includes those who enrolled in October.

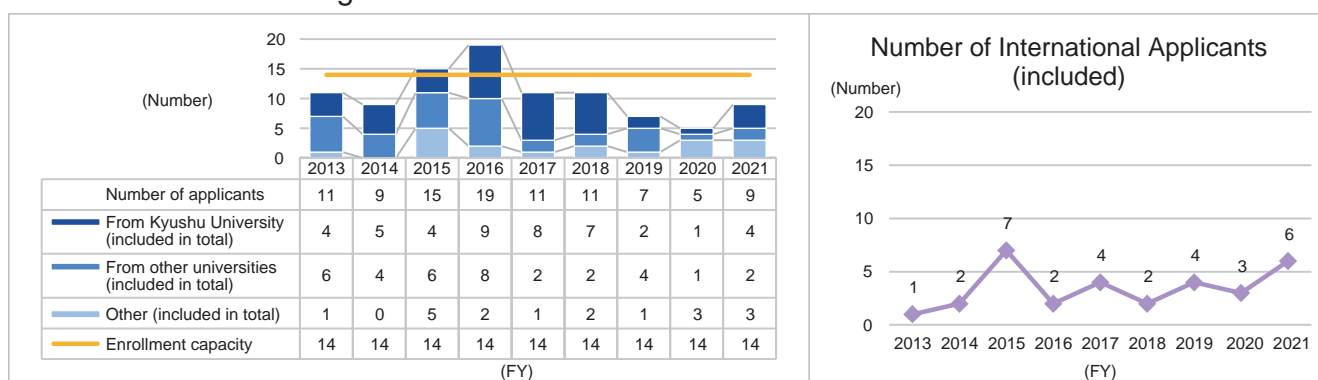
\*Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

## 4-4. Admissions (Doctoral Programs) (Continued)

### Graduate School of Bioresource and Bioenvironmental Sciences



### Graduate School of Integrated Frontier Sciences



• Includes those who enrolled in October.

\*Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

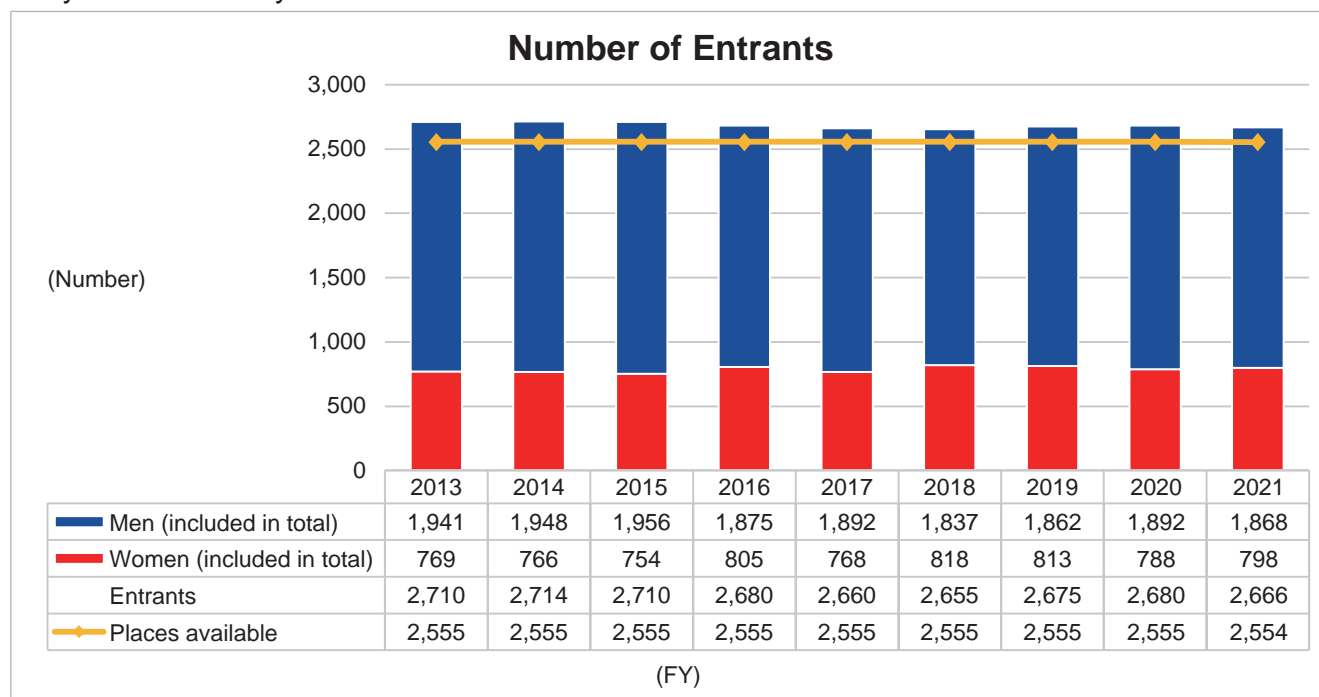


## 5. Enrollment

### 5-1. Enrollment (Undergraduate)

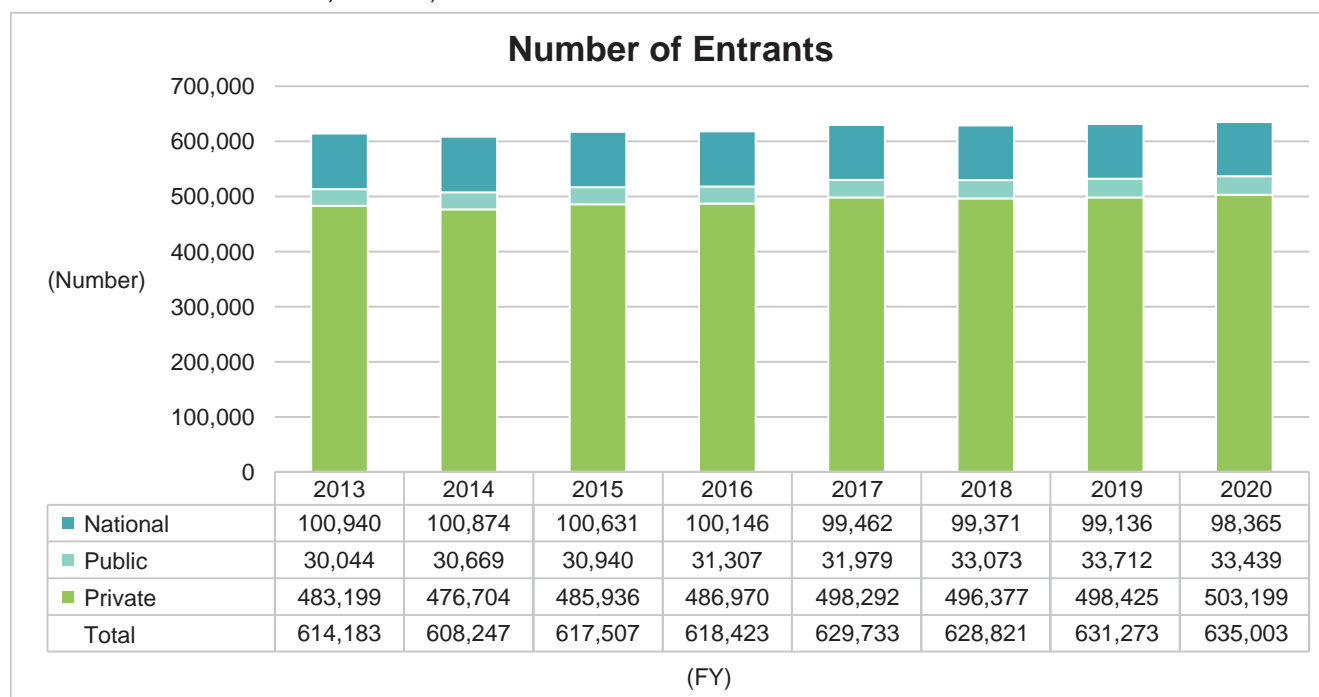
#### 5-1-1. Enrollment (Undergraduate: Overall)

##### ◆Kyushu University◆



\*Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

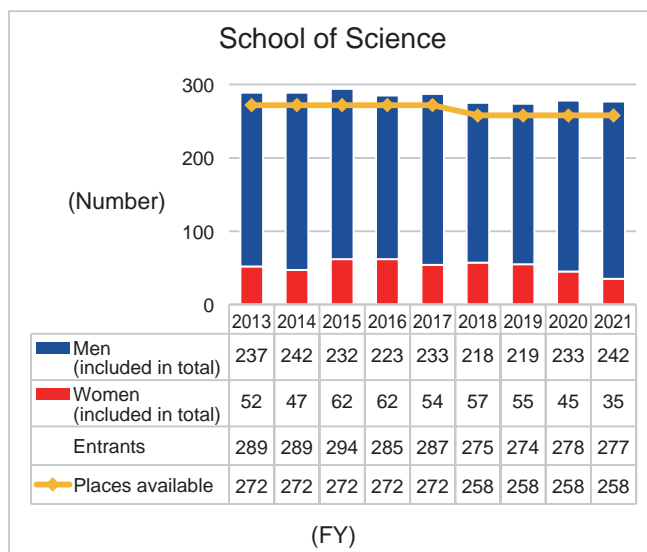
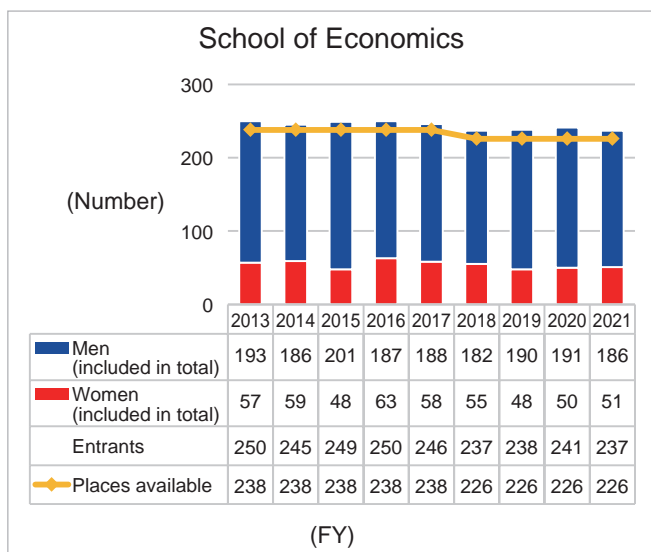
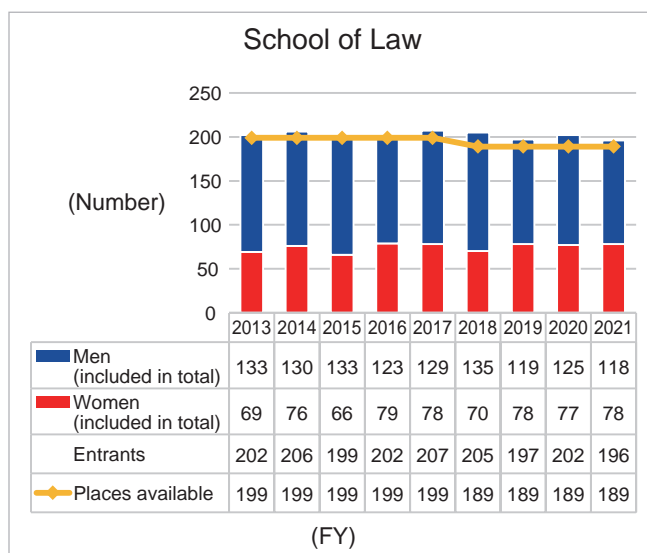
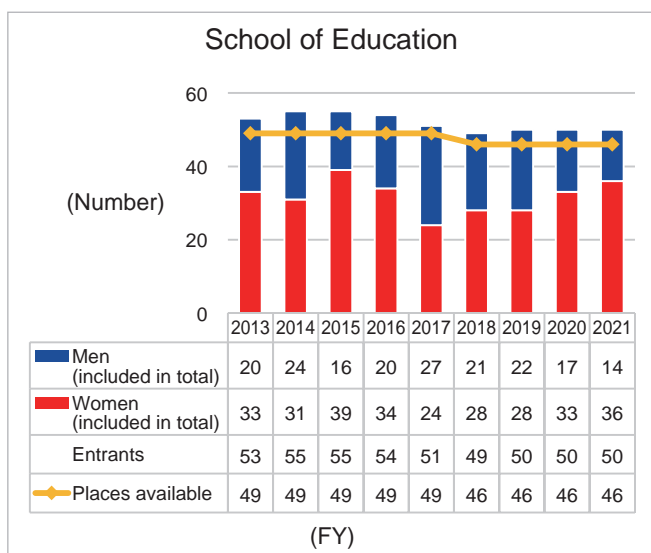
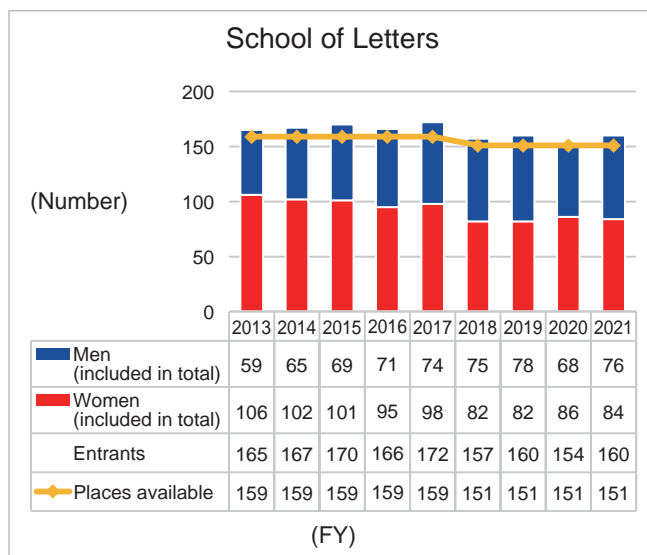
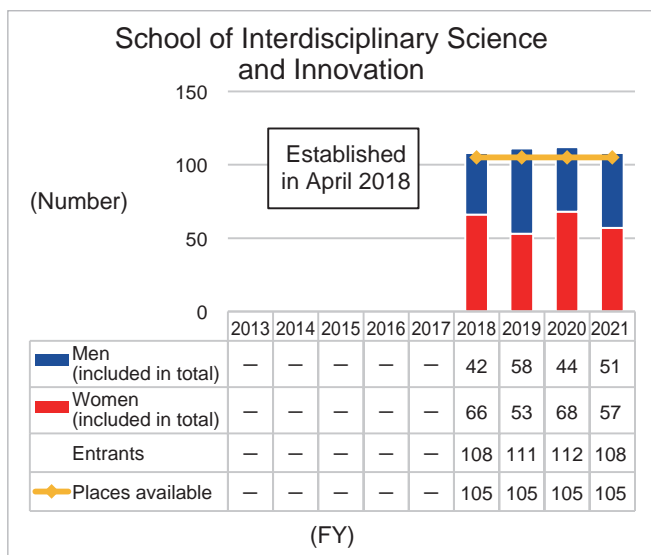
##### ◆Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities◆



• Number of Entrants does not include those not enrolled as of May 1 each year.

\*Source: MEXT, *Basic School Survey Universities and Graduate Schools, Number of University Entrants by Department and Status*

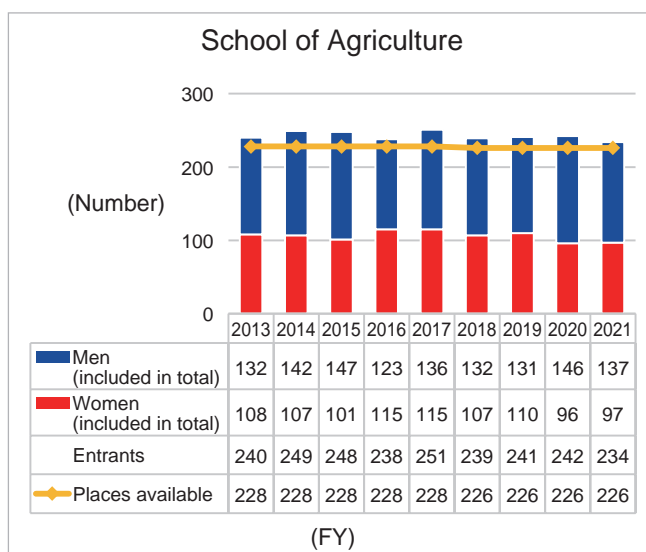
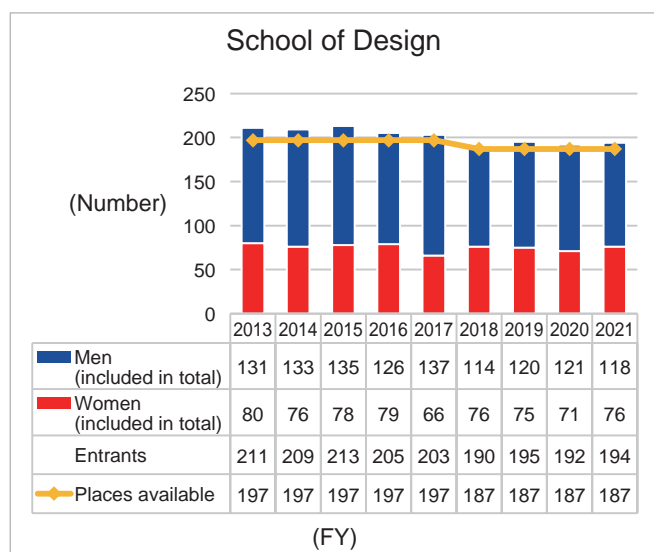
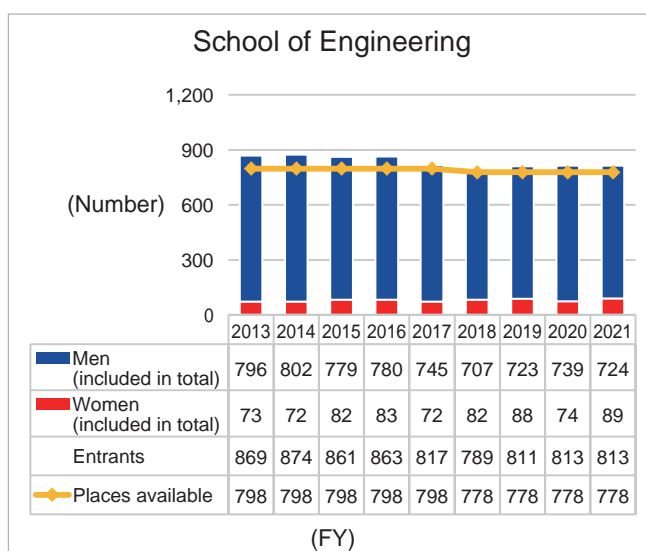
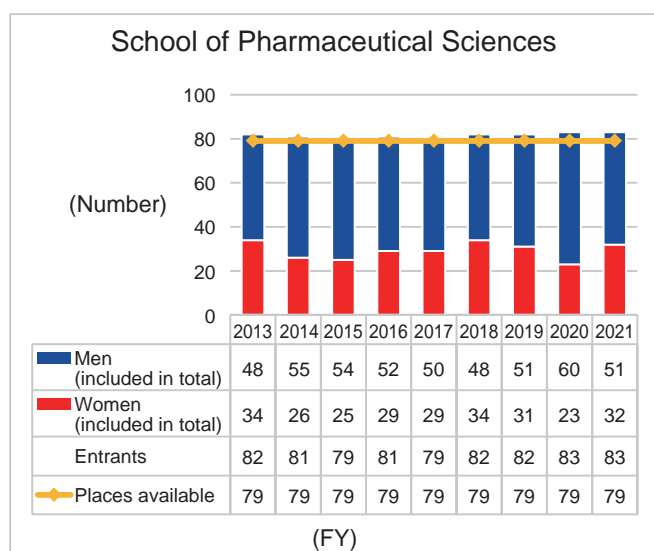
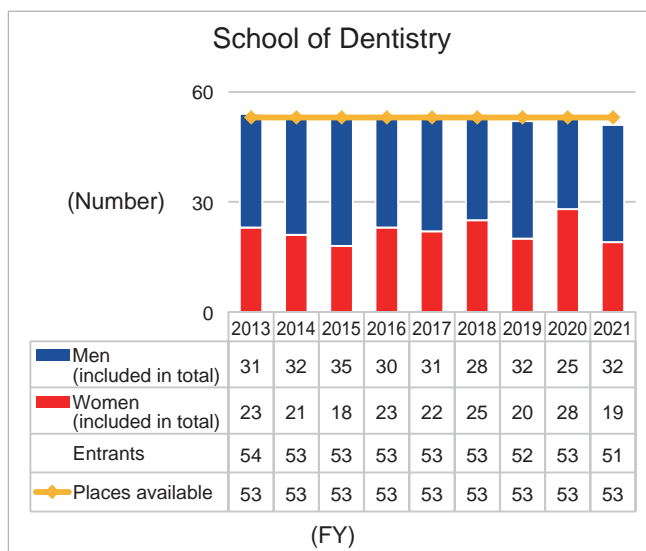
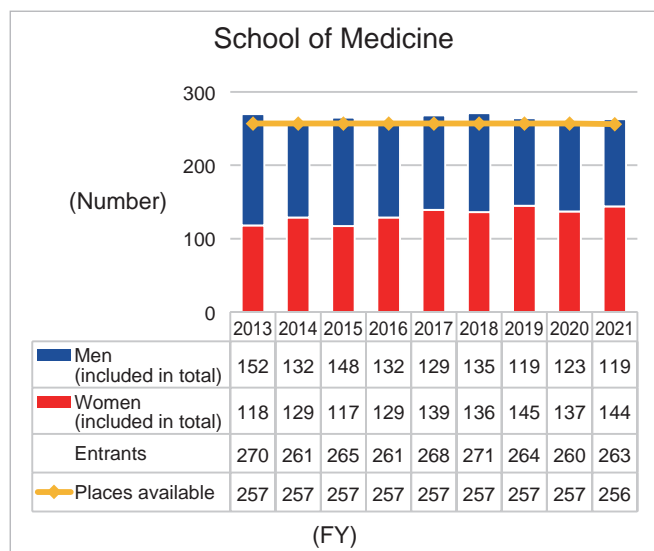
## 5-1-2. Enrollment (Undergraduate: by School)



• Includes government scholarships/those dispatched by the government, and joint Japanese-Korean overseas study

\*Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

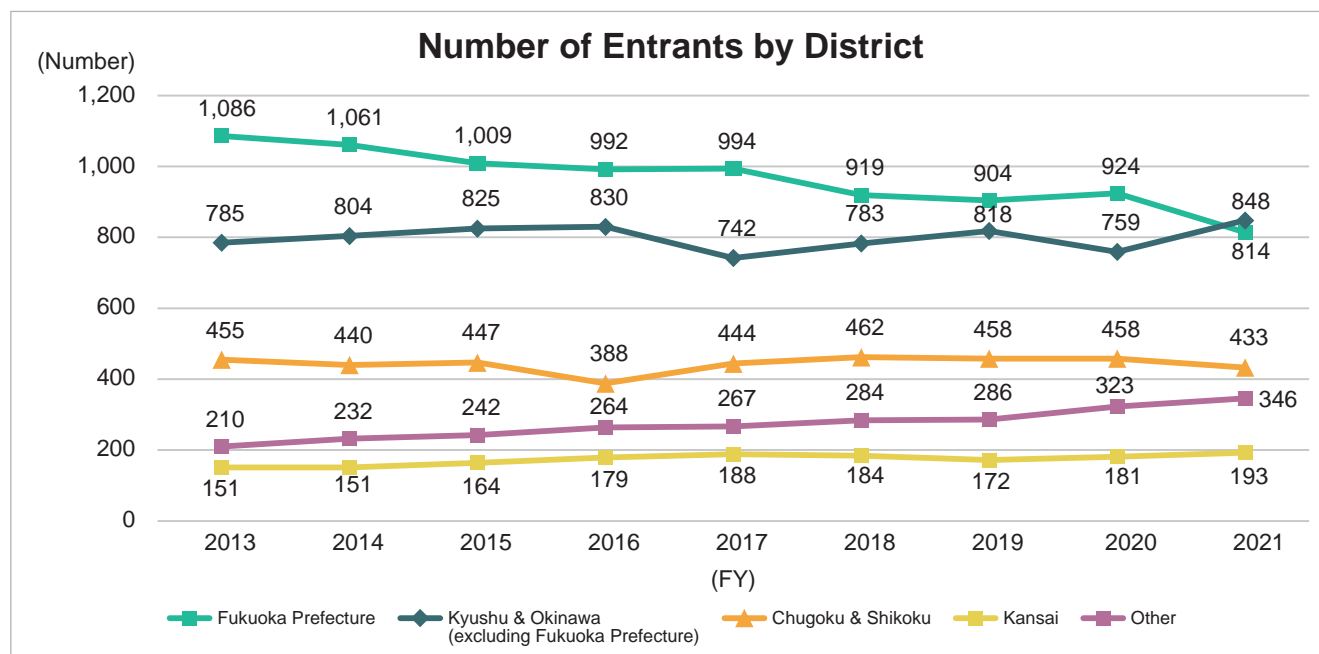
## 5-1-2. Enrollment (Undergraduate: by School) (Continued)



• Includes government scholarships/those dispatched by the government, and joint Japanese-Korean overseas study

\*Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

## 5-1-3. Enrollment (Undergraduate: by District)



• Excludes October Entrants

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)

### Reference

#### ◆Comparisons With Other Universities◆

##### Desirable Schools for Parents

Rank	University	Points
1	The University of Tokyo	1,144
2	Kyoto University	900
3	Waseda University	432
4	Keio University	369
5	Osaka University	274
6	Tohoku University	163
7	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>135</b>
8	Hokkaido University	108
9	Nagoya University	95
10	Meiji University	91

(2020)

##### Percentage of entrants among successful general entrance examination candidates (National Universities)

Rank	University	%
1	Kyoto University	99.8
1	Tokyo University of the Arts	99.8
3	The University of Tokyo	99.4
4	Hitotsubashi University	99.0
5	Tokyo Institute of Technology	98.8
6	Nagoya University	98.5
7	Shiga University of Medical Science	98.2
8	Osaka University	97.9
9	Kyoto University of Education	97.7
10	Nara University of Education	96.0
10	University of Teacher Education Fukuoka	96.0
⋮		
13	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>95.7</b>

(2020)

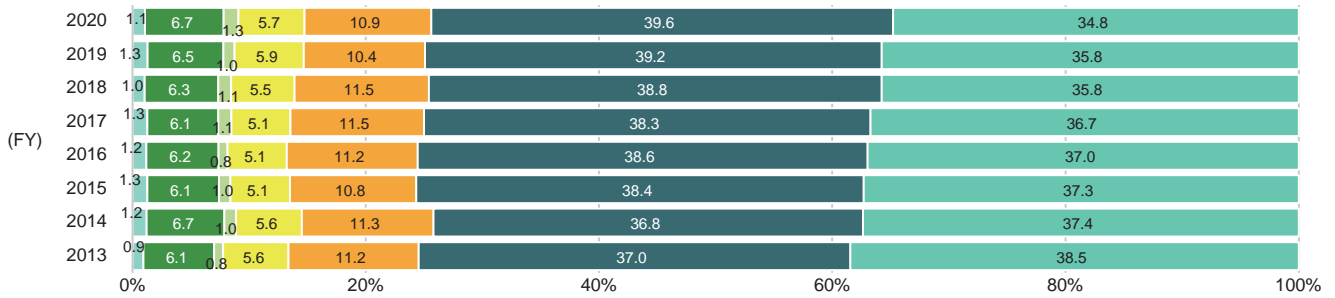
#### ●How to Read the Rankings (Quoted from the Source) Desirable Schools for Parents

Daigaku Tsushin conducted an online survey among members of the public nationwide and ranked universities by topic. The survey period was in 2020. There were 1,000 respondents and the survey targeted company employees and public officials who had graduated from university. The survey was conducted without any regional bias and the ratio of men to women respondents was roughly 1 to 1. Respondents were requested to rank 3 universities, with 3 points given to the top-ranked university, 2 points to the second, and 1 point to the third, for each of the following lists: 3 Universities Throughout Japan and 3 Universities in Local or Surrounding Areas.

\*Source: *Asahi Shimbun Publications, 2022 University Rankings*

## Reference: Number of Entrants to National, Public, and Private Universities by Region/Prefecture

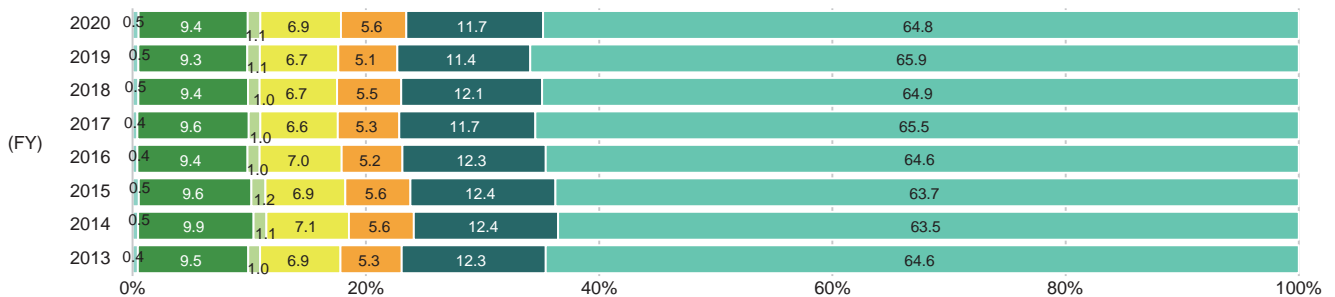
### ◆ National Universities ◆



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
■ Hokkaido & Tohoku Region	46	61	63	57	61	49	59	50
■ Kanto Region	296	335	306	299	292	297	297	319
■ Chubu Region	38	50	49	38	54	52	44	60
■ Kinki Region	274	284	254	246	243	257	272	268
■ Chugoku & Shikoku Region	546	569	540	542	550	542	476	514
■ Kyushu & Okinawa Region (excluding Fukuoka Prefecture)	1,811	1,853	1,912	1,866	1,839	1,830	1,792	1,873
■ Fukuoka Prefecture	1,881	1,880	1,858	1,788	1,763	1,685	1,637	1,645
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,892</b>	<b>5,032</b>	<b>4,982</b>	<b>4,836</b>	<b>4,802</b>	<b>4,712</b>	<b>4,577</b>	<b>4,729</b>

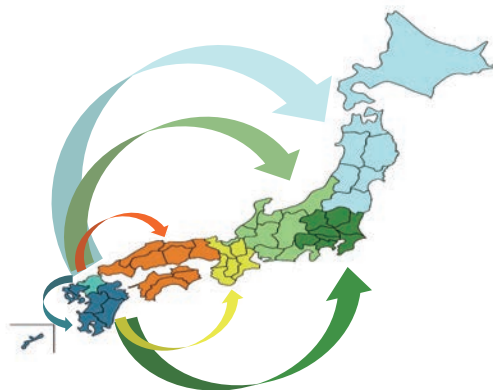
(Unit: Number of Students)

### ◆ National, Public, and Private Universities ◆



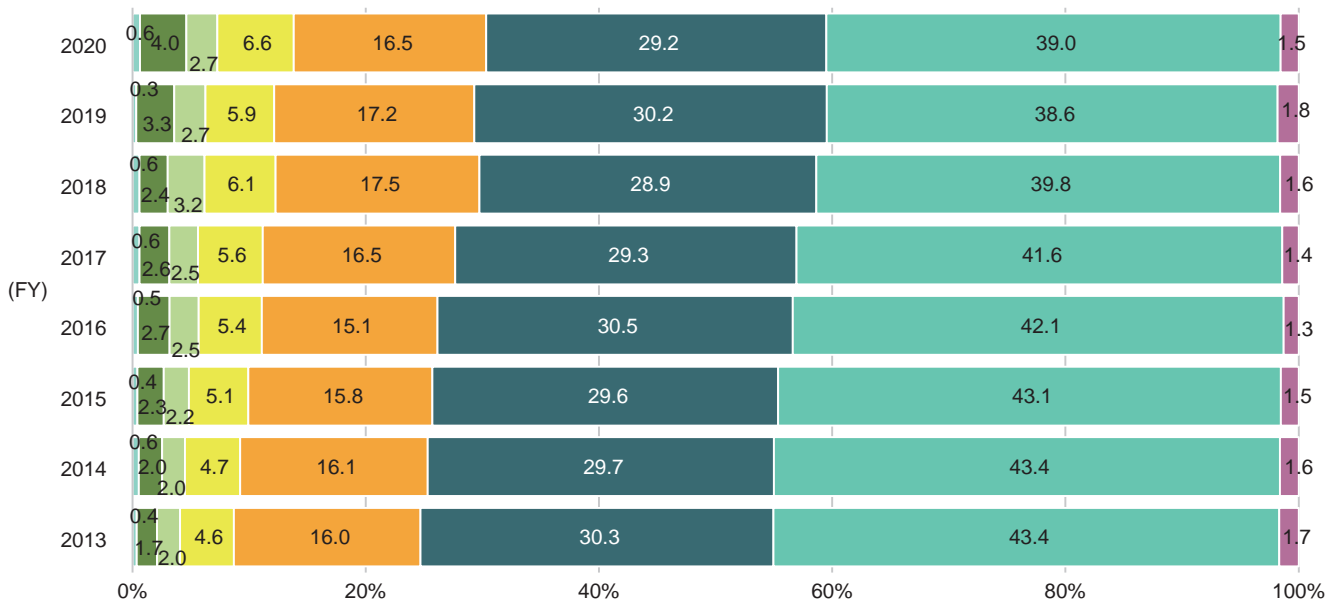
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
■ Hokkaido & Tohoku Region	99	103	120	94	92	112	113	114
■ Kanto Region	2,120	2,232	2,202	2,153	2,212	2,122	2,145	2,142
■ Chubu Region	228	252	276	237	234	225	246	246
■ Kinki Region	1,545	1,596	1,565	1,609	1,537	1,502	1,545	1,583
■ Chugoku & Shikoku Region	1,180	1,253	1,271	1,188	1,219	1,242	1,166	1,282
■ Kyushu & Okinawa Region (excluding Fukuoka Prefecture)	2,765	2,789	2,841	2,807	2,701	2,728	2,613	2,677
■ Fukuoka Prefecture	14,471	14,317	14,545	14,741	15,162	14,652	15,138	14,817
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,408</b>	<b>22,542</b>	<b>22,820</b>	<b>22,829</b>	<b>23,157</b>	<b>22,583</b>	<b>22,966</b>	<b>22,861</b>

(Unit: Number of Students)



\*Source: MEXT, Basic School Survey Universities and Graduate Schools, Number of University Entrants by Prefecture of High School of Graduation

## Reference: Number of Entrants to National Universities in Fukuoka Prefecture



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Hokkaido & Tohoku Region	16	24	18	20	26	26	14	27
Kanto Region	75	86	98	115	108	102	138	168
Chubu Region	86	85	93	106	104	134	113	112
Kinki Region	200	205	219	230	235	258	250	277
Chugoku & Shikoku Region	694	697	681	640	699	740	727	696
Kyushu & Okinawa Region (excluding Fukuoka Prefecture)	1,312	1,286	1,278	1,295	1,239	1,224	1,281	1,231
Fukuoka Prefecture	1,881	1,880	1,858	1,788	1,763	1,685	1,637	1,645
Other	72	70	66	55	60	67	77	65
Total	4,336	4,333	4,311	4,249	4,234	4,236	4,237	4,221

(Unit: Number of Students)



- Number of Entrants does not include those not enrolled as of May 1 each year.
- The location of the University depends on the location of the undergraduate school entered.
- "Other" means "persons who have obtained the Certificate for Students Achieving the Proficiency Level of Upper Secondary School Graduates conducted by the Minister for Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology" (School Education Act enforcement regulation 150), by virtue of being persons who have completed 12 years of school education overseas, or by virtue of being persons who have completed the upper secondary course of specialized training colleges, or by obtaining the Certificate for Students Achieving the Proficiency Level of Upper Secondary School Graduates (Ministerial Ordinance 1 of 2005 by the Ministry for Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology)

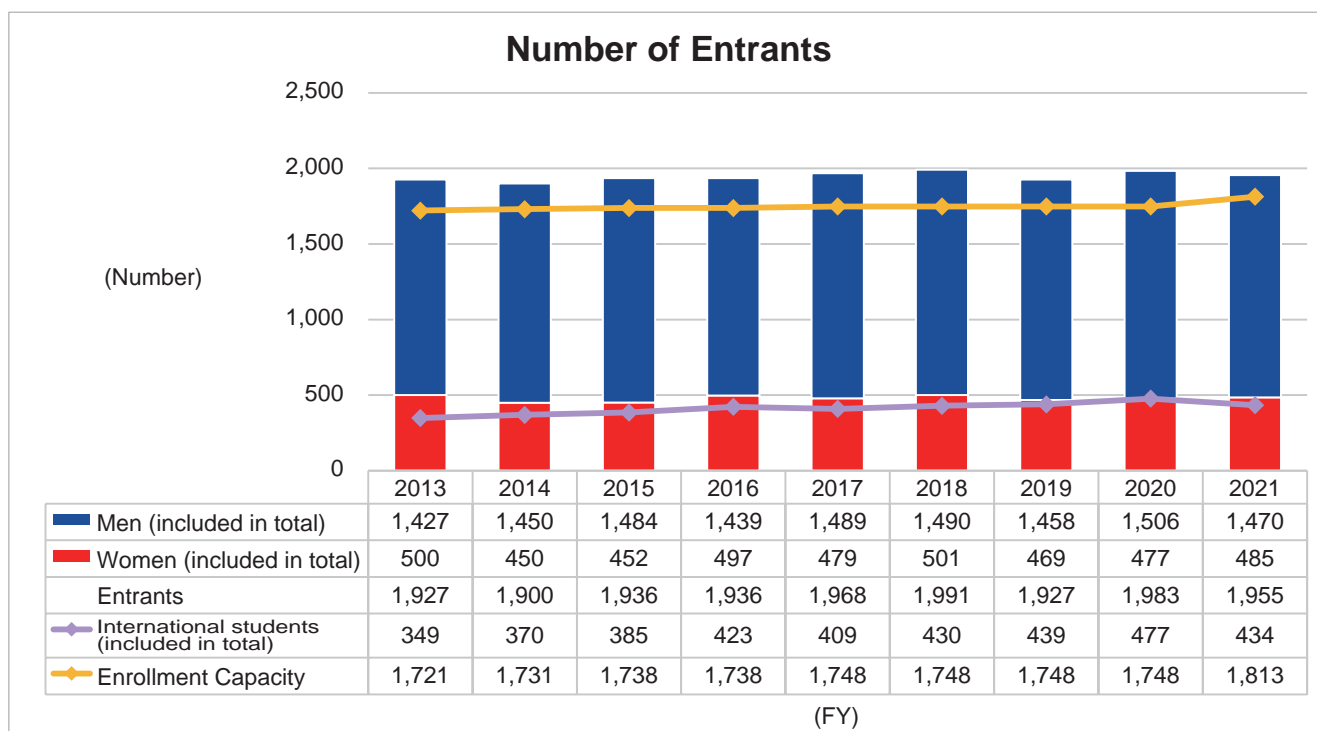
\*Source: MEXT, Basic School Survey Universities and Graduate Schools, Number of University Entrants by Prefecture of High School of Graduation



## 5-2. Enrollment (Master's Programs)

### 5-2-1. Enrollment (Master's Programs: Overall)

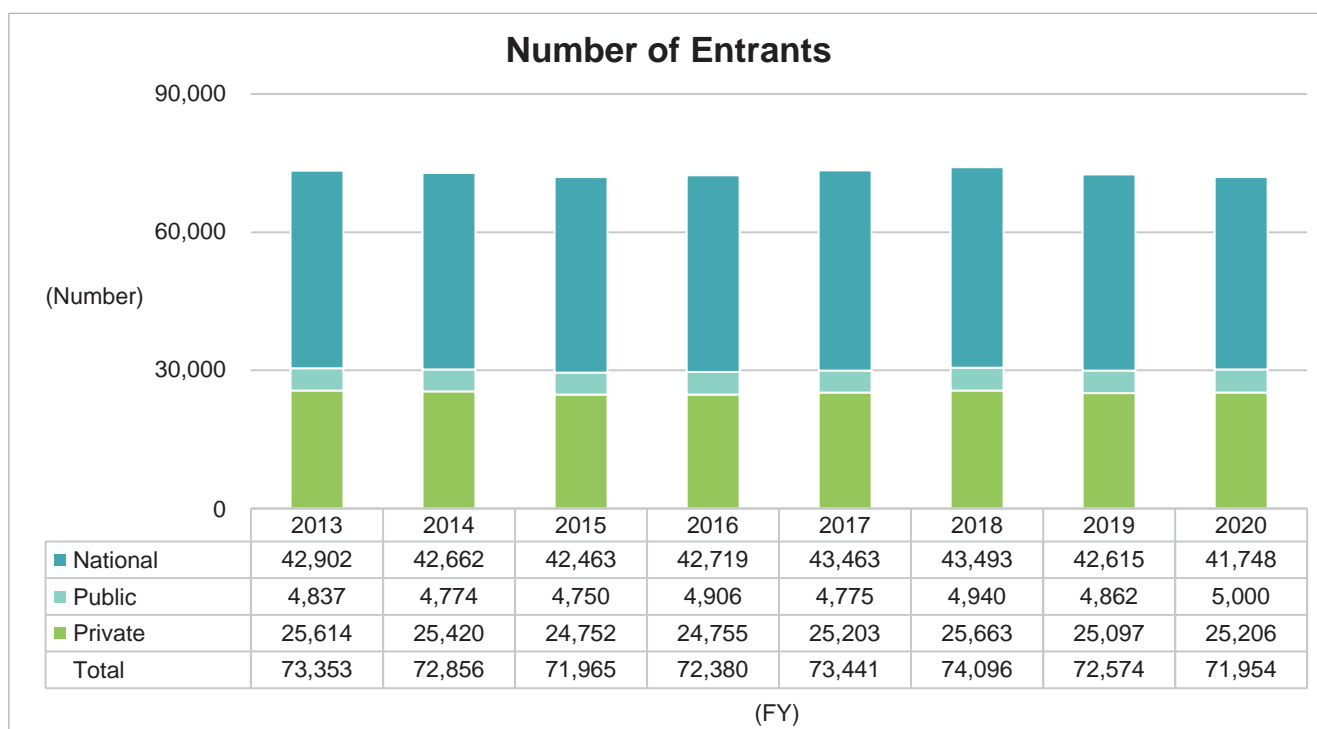
#### ◆Kyushu University◆



• Does not include professional degree programs

\*Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

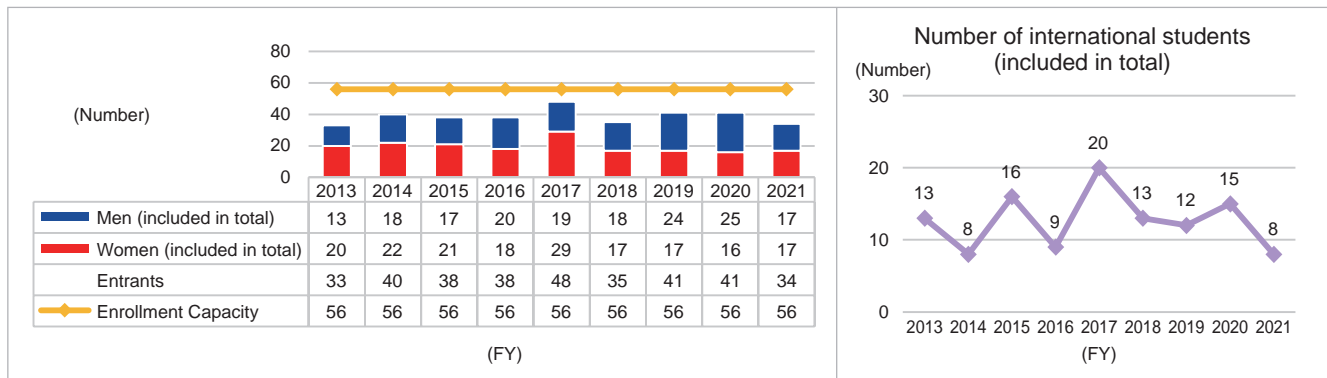
#### ◆Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities◆



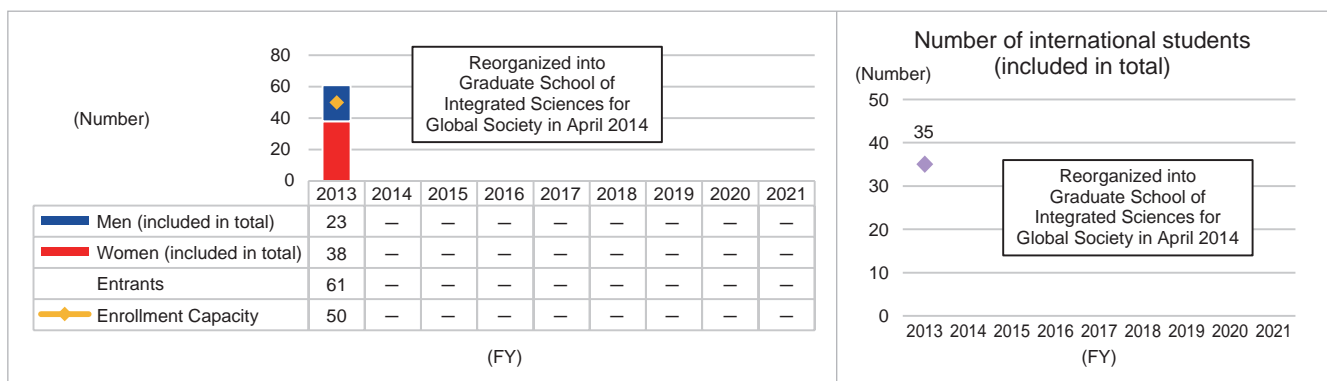
\*Source: MEXT, *Basic School Survey Universities and Graduate Schools, Status of Entrants by Graduate School Major*

## 5-2-2. Enrollment (Master's Programs: by Department)

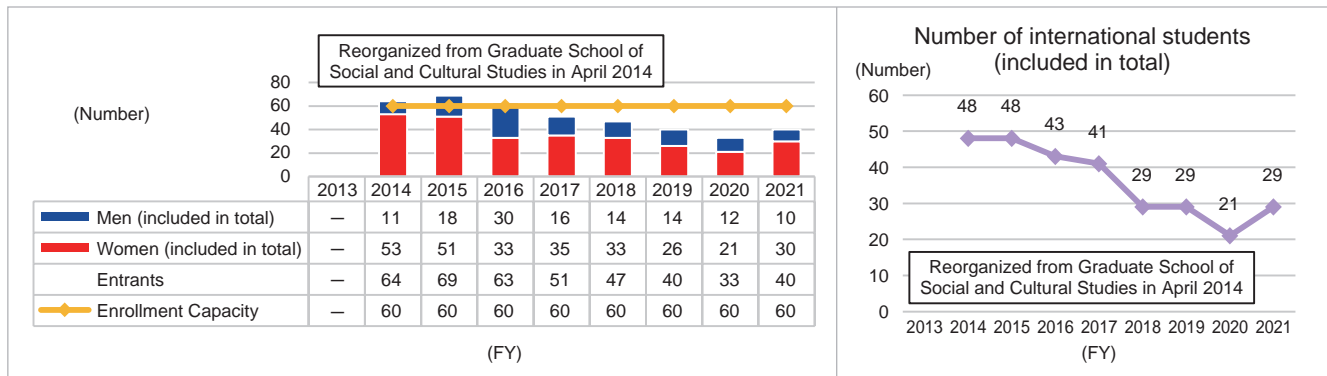
### Graduate School of Humanities



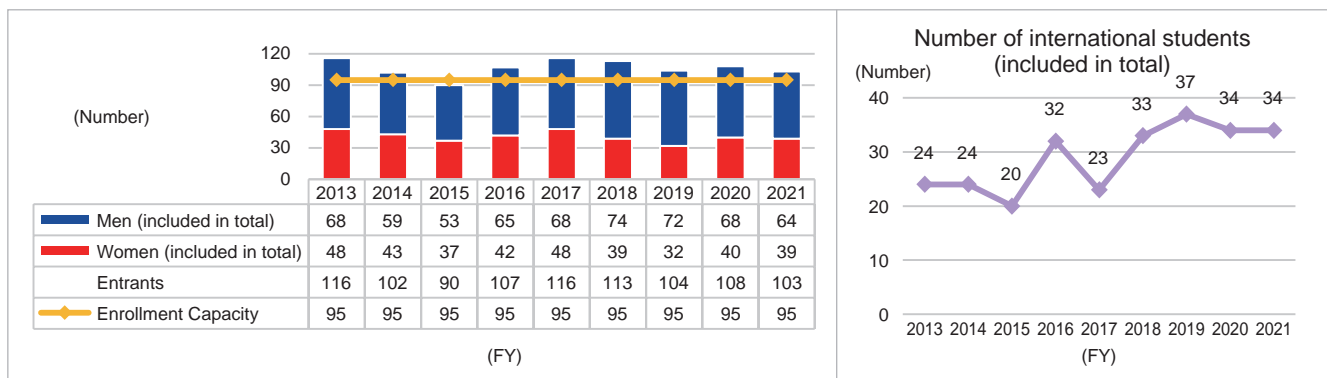
### Graduate School of Social and Cultural Studies



### Graduate School of Integrated Sciences for Global Society



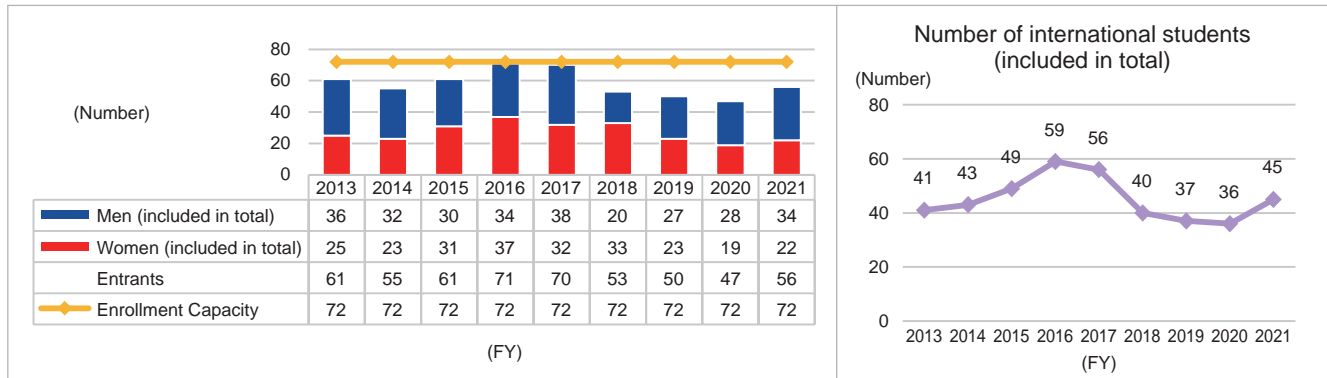
### Graduate School of Human-Environment Studies



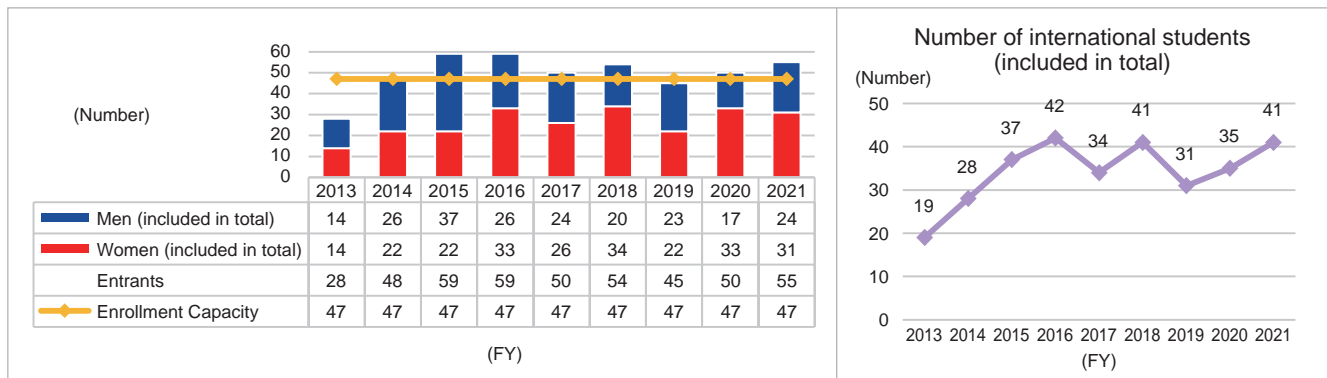
\*Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

## 5-2-2. Enrollment (Master's Programs: by Department) (Continued)

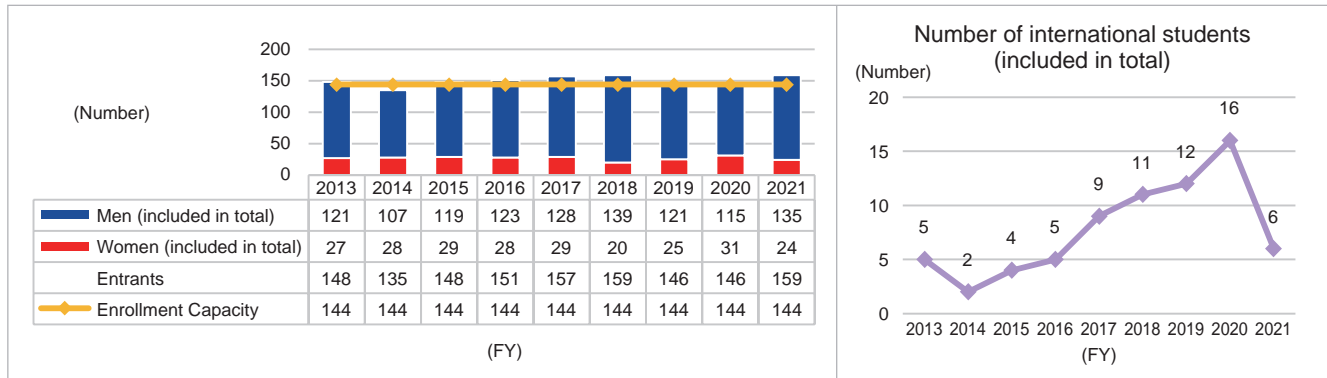
### Graduate School of Law



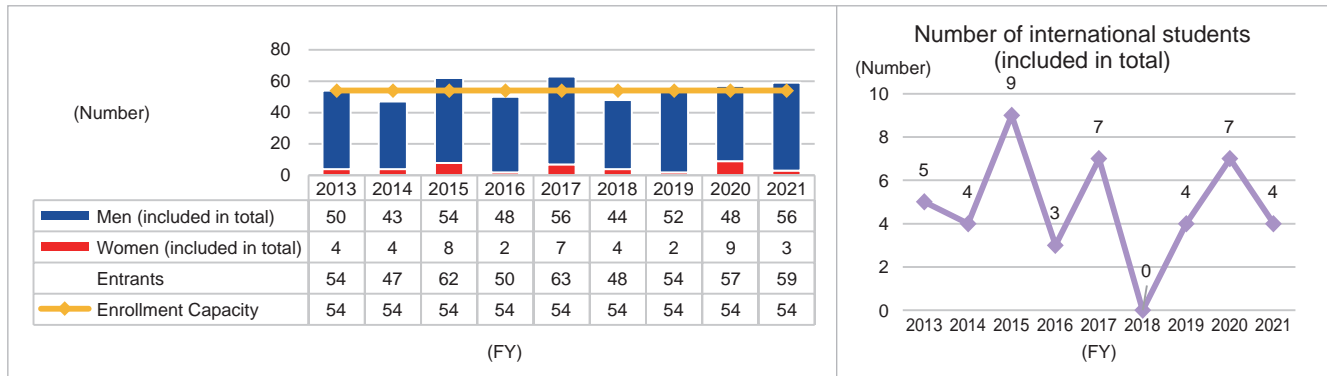
### Graduate School of Economics



### Graduate School of Science



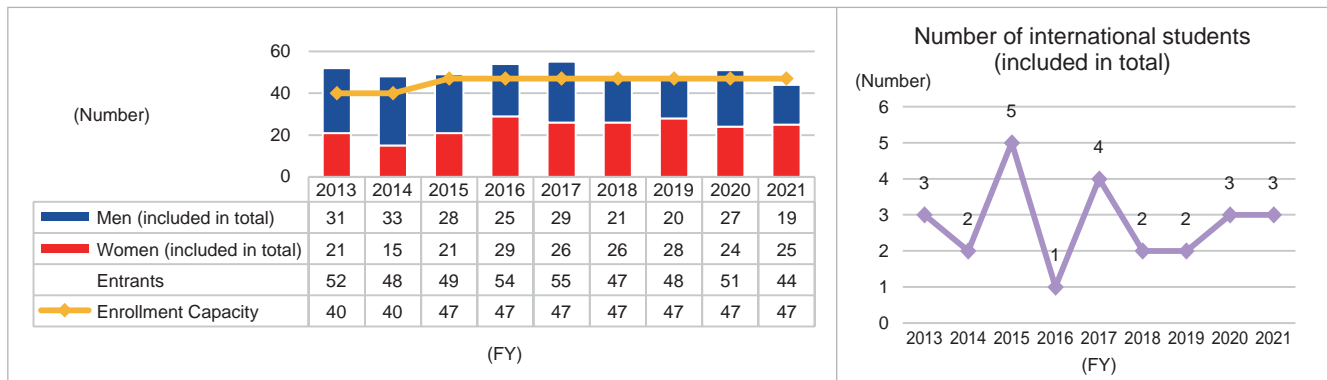
### Graduate School of Mathematics



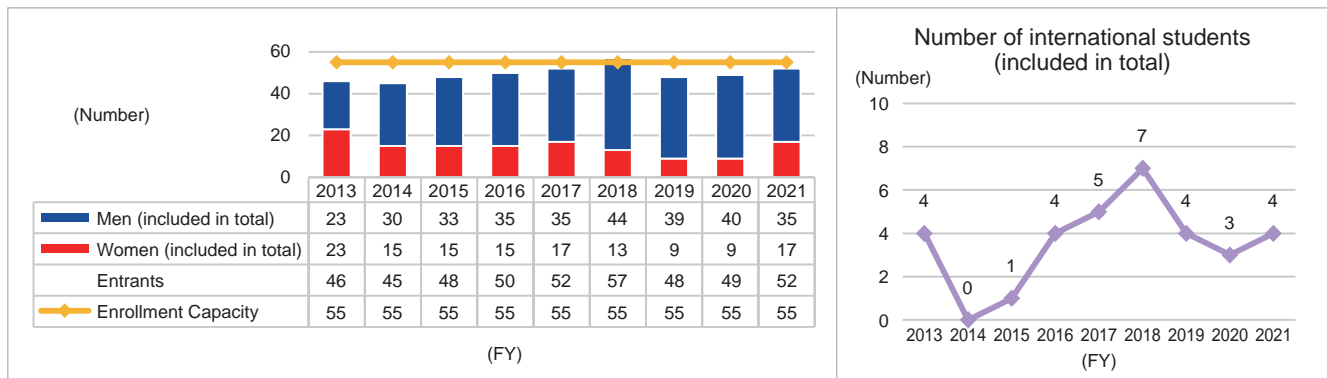
\*Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

## 5-2-2. Enrollment (Master's Programs: by Department) (Continued)

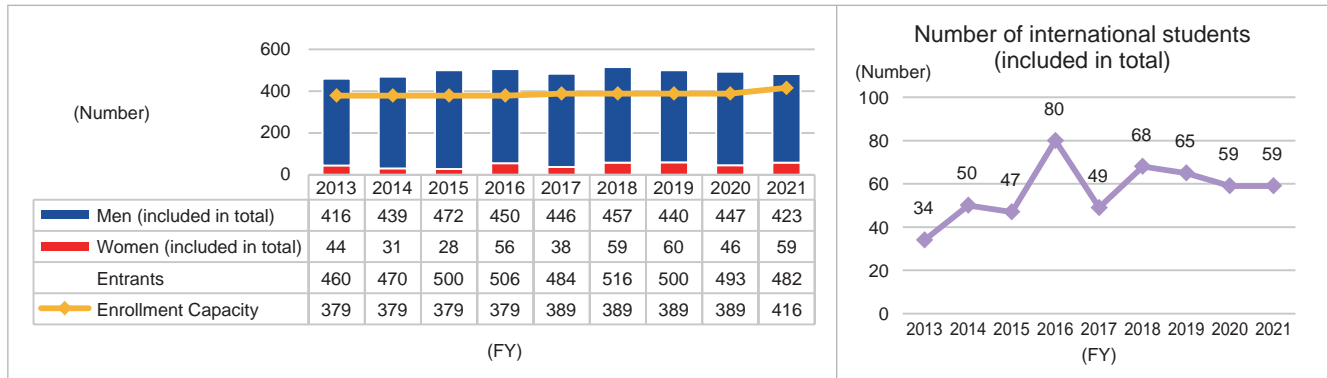
### Graduate School of Medical Sciences



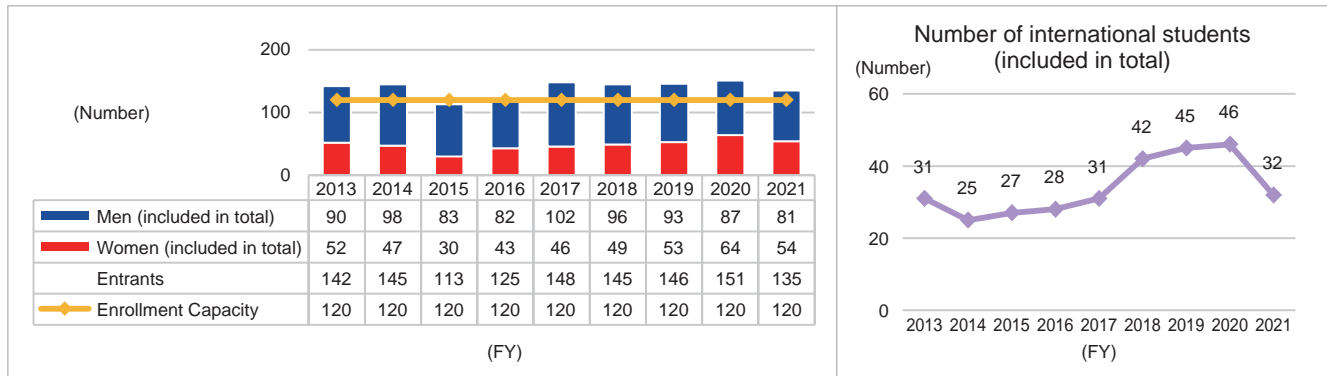
### Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences



### Graduate School of Engineering



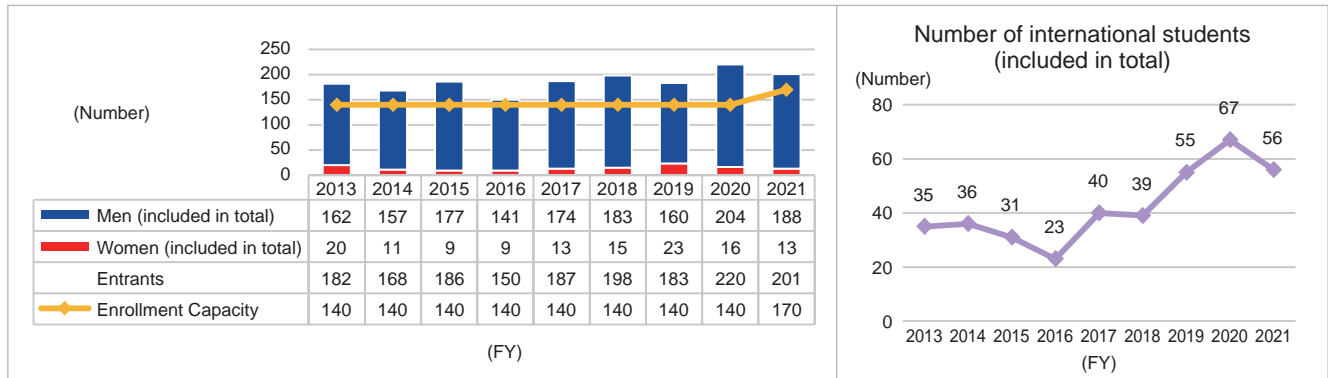
### Graduate School of Design



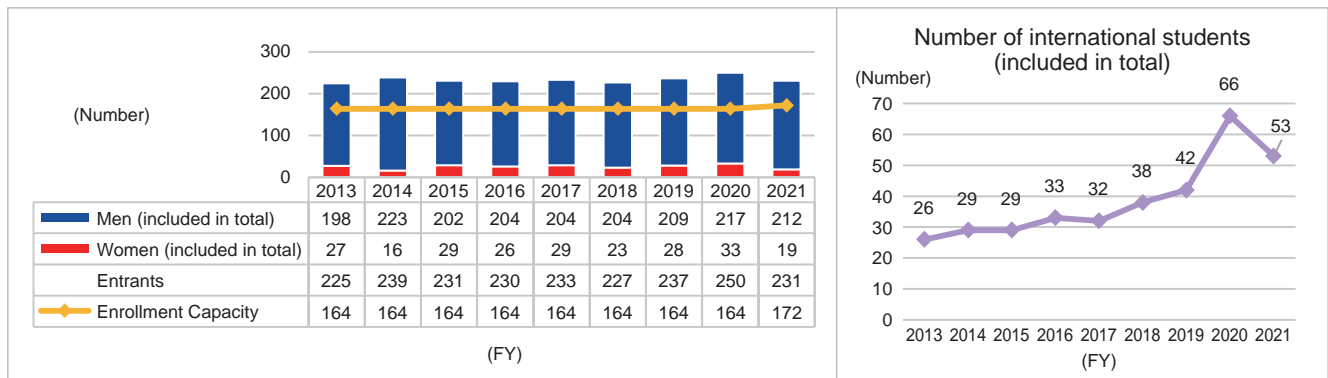
\*Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

## 5-2-2. Enrollment (Master's Programs: by Department) (Continued)

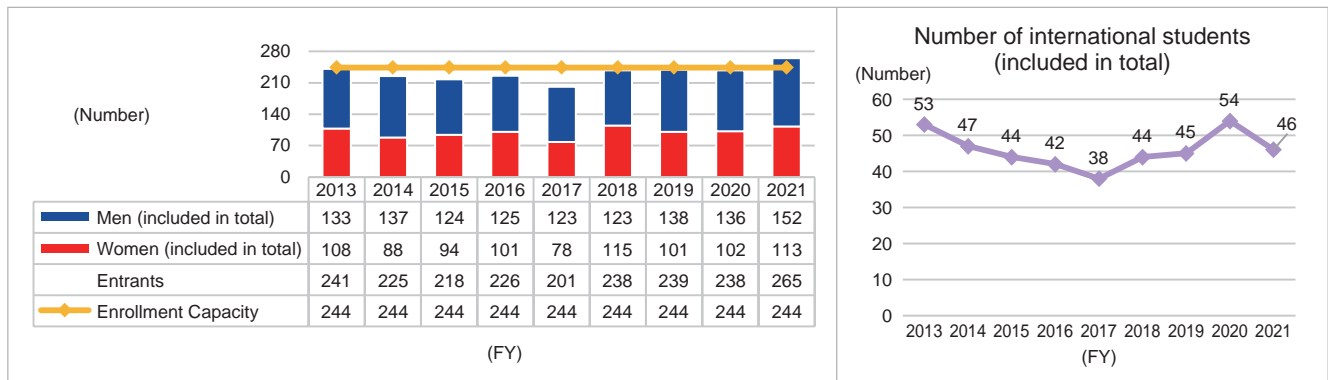
### Graduate School of Information Science and Electrical Engineering



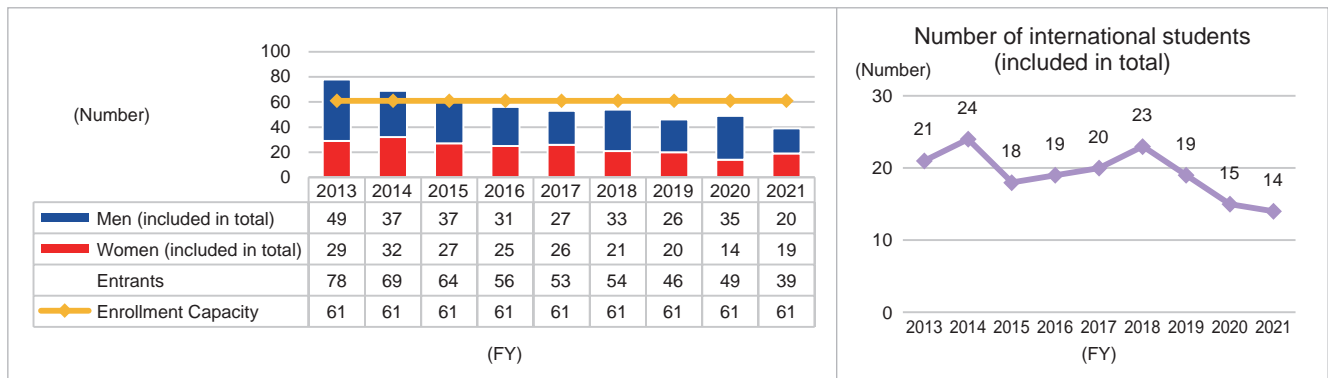
### Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences



### Graduate School of Bioresource and Bioenvironmental Sciences



### Graduate School of Integrated Frontier Sciences

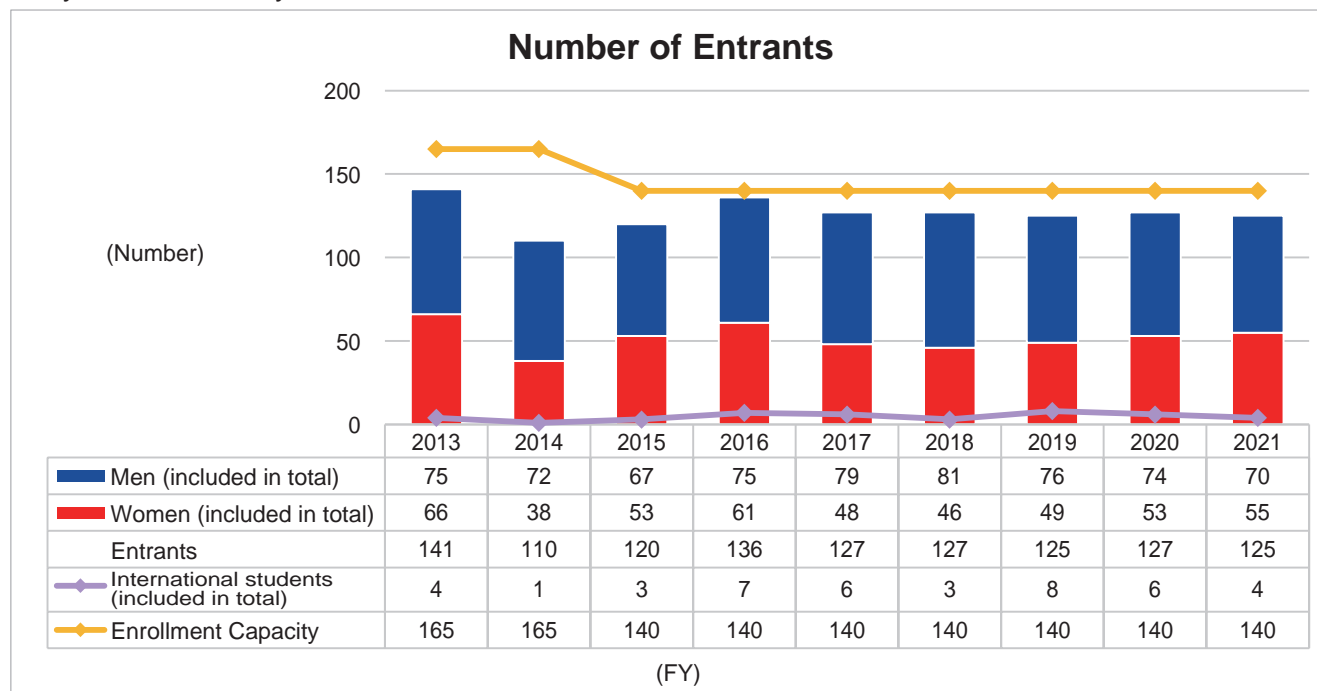


\*Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

## 5-3. Enrollment (Professional Degree Programs)

### 5-3-1. Enrollment (Professional Degree Programs: Overall)

#### ◆Kyushu University◆



• Professional Degree Program:

Professional Graduate School of Applied Clinical Psychology: Department of Clinical Psychology Practice Graduate School of Human-Environment Studies

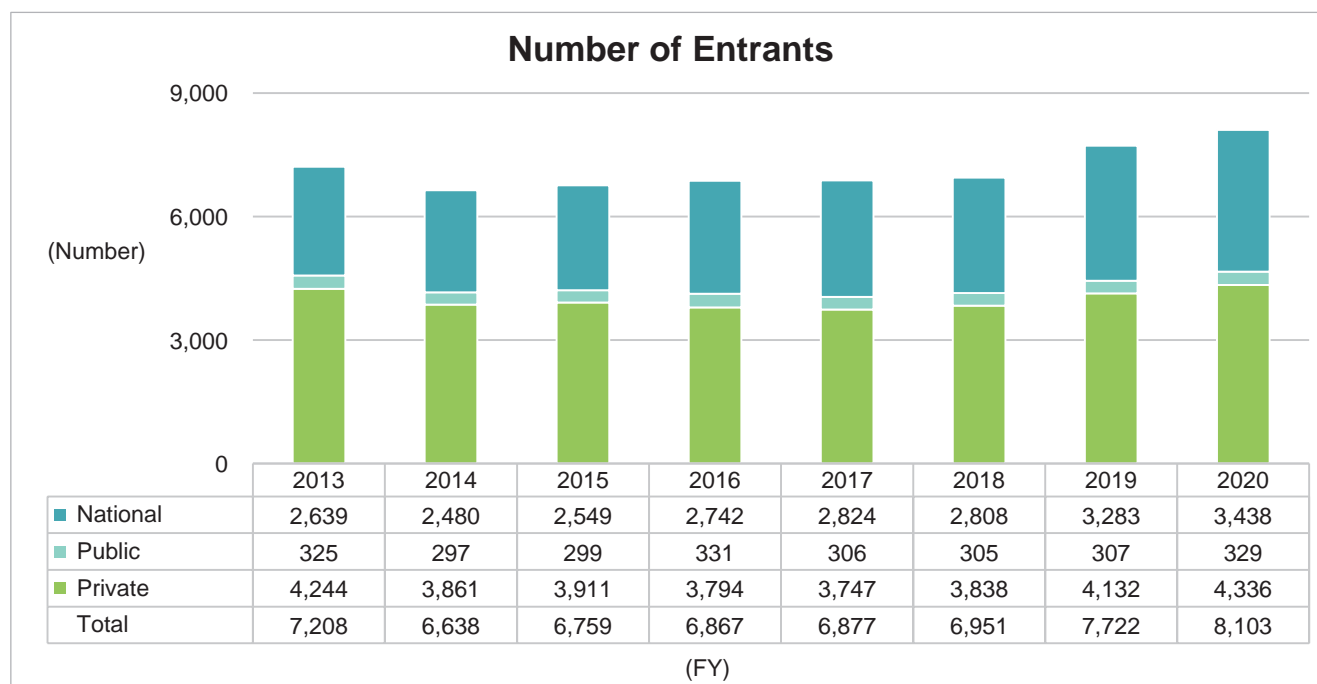
Law School: Department of Legal Practice Graduate School of Law.

Business School: Department of Business and Technology Management Graduate School of Economics

Professional Graduate School of Public Health: Department of Health Care Administration and Management Graduate School of Medical Sciences

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)

#### ◆Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities◆

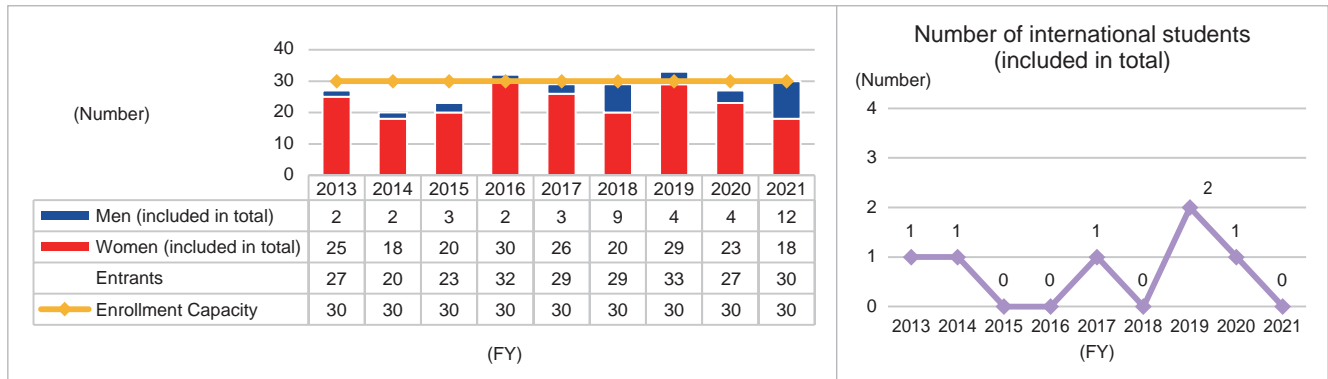


\*Source: MEXT, *Basic School Survey Universities and Graduate Schools, Status of Entrants by Graduate School Major*

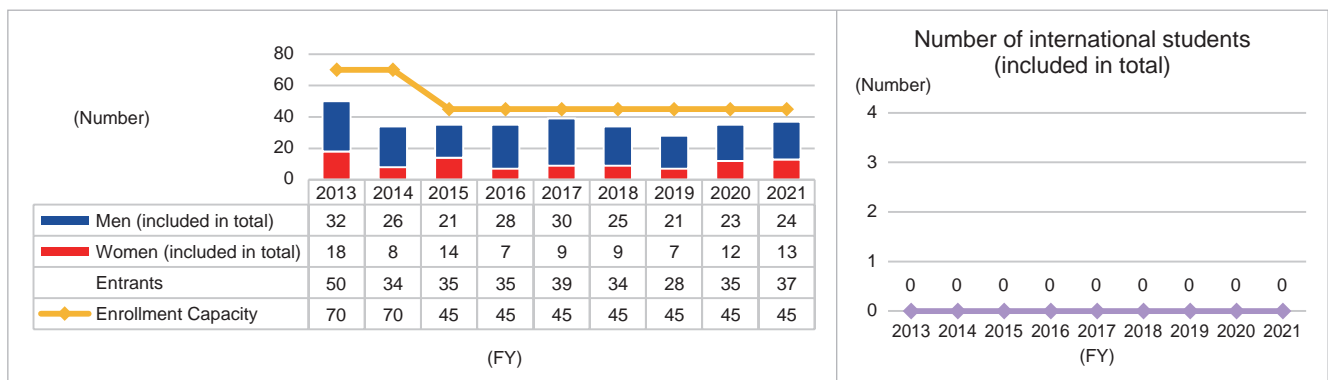


## 5-3-2. Enrollment (Professional Degree Programs: by Department)

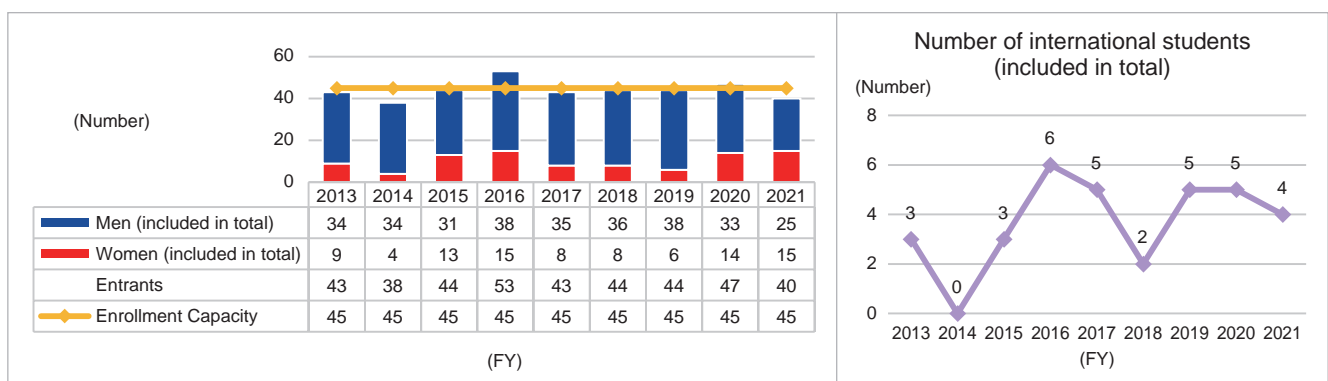
### Professional Graduate School of Applied Clinical Psychology



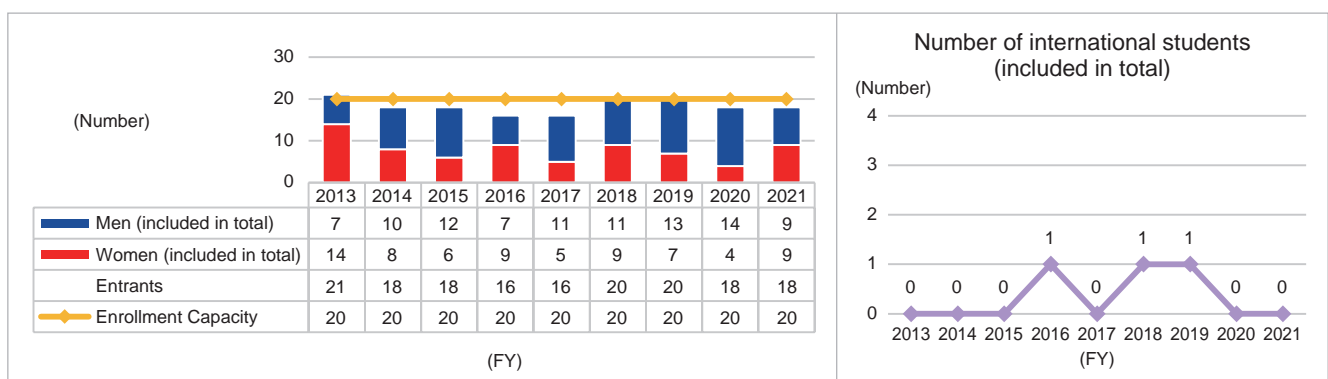
### Law School



### Business School



### Professional Graduate School of Public Health

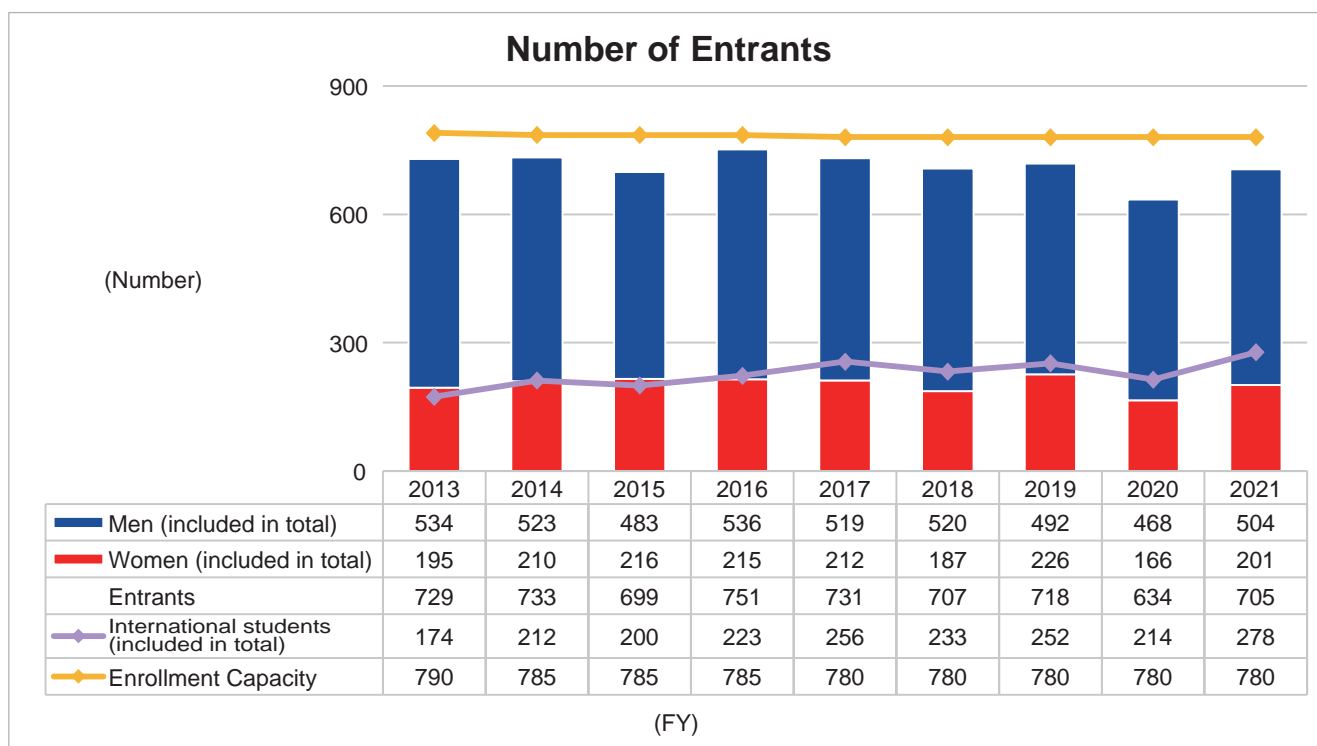


\*Source: *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)

## 5-4. Enrollment (Doctoral Programs)

### 5-4-1. Enrollment (Doctoral Programs: Overall)

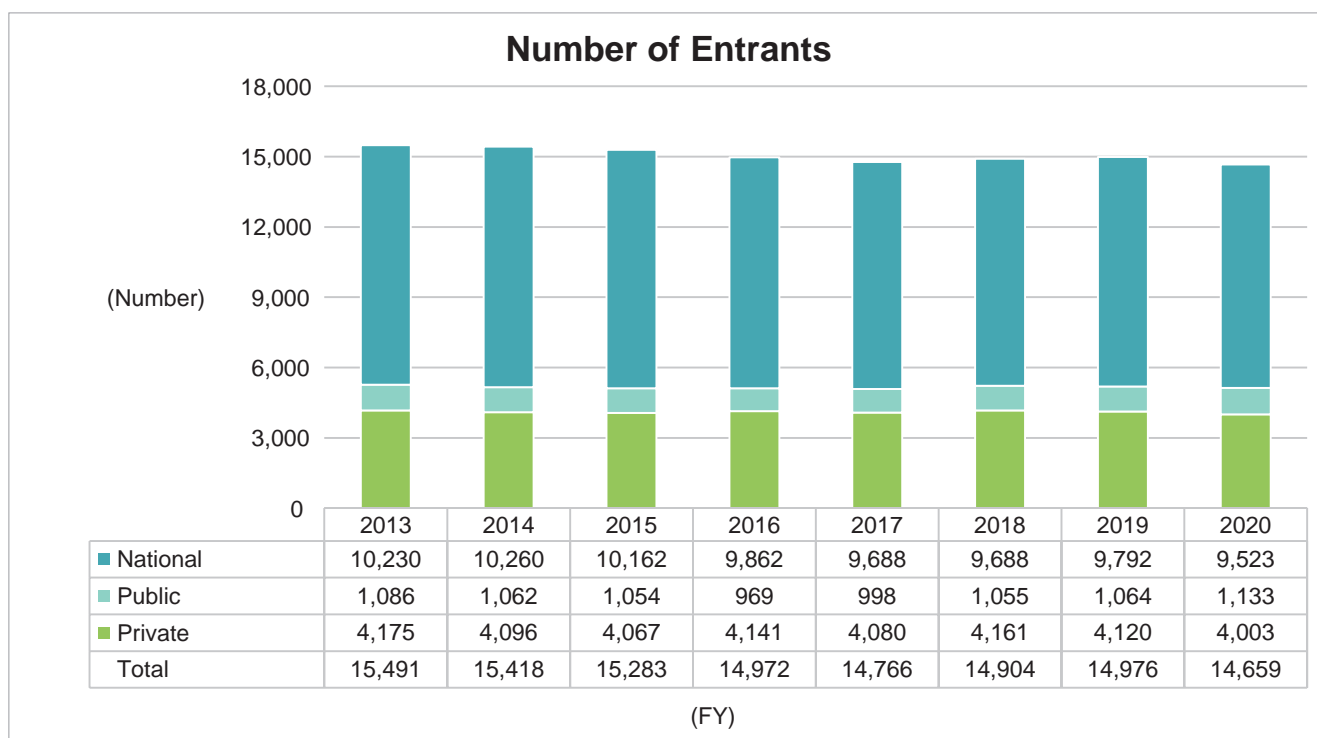
#### ◆Kyushu University◆



• Does not include professional degree programs

\*Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

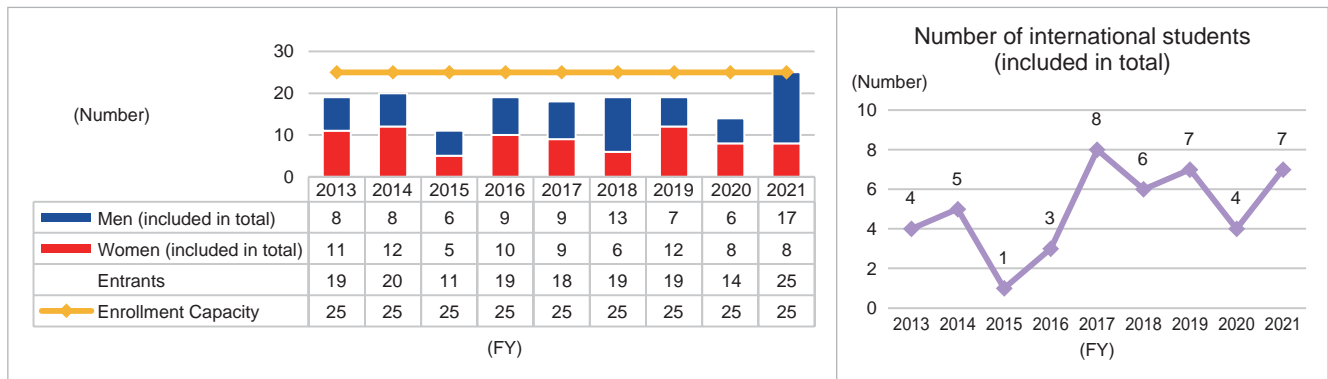
#### ◆Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities◆



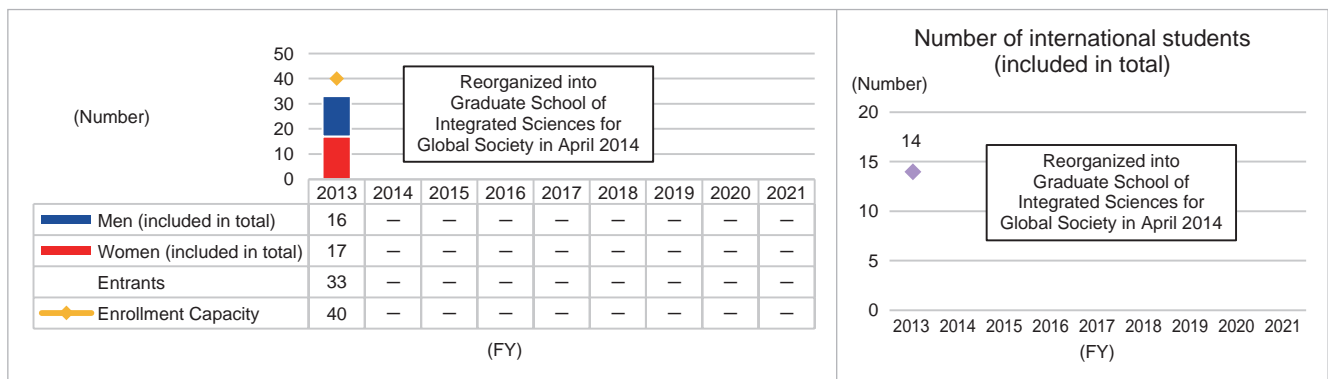
\*Source: MEXT, *Basic School Survey Universities and Graduate Schools, Status of Entrants by Graduate School Major*

## 5-4-2. Enrollment (Doctoral Programs: by Department)

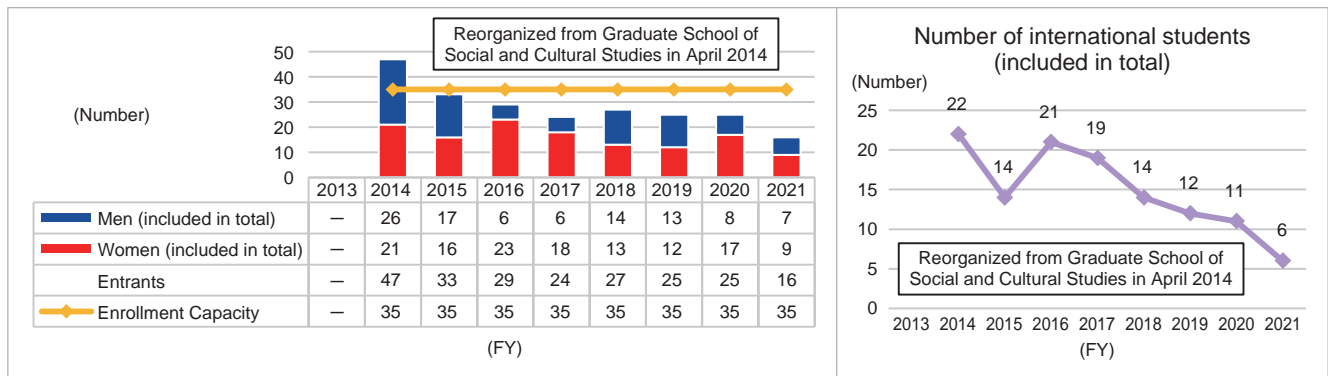
### Graduate School of Humanities



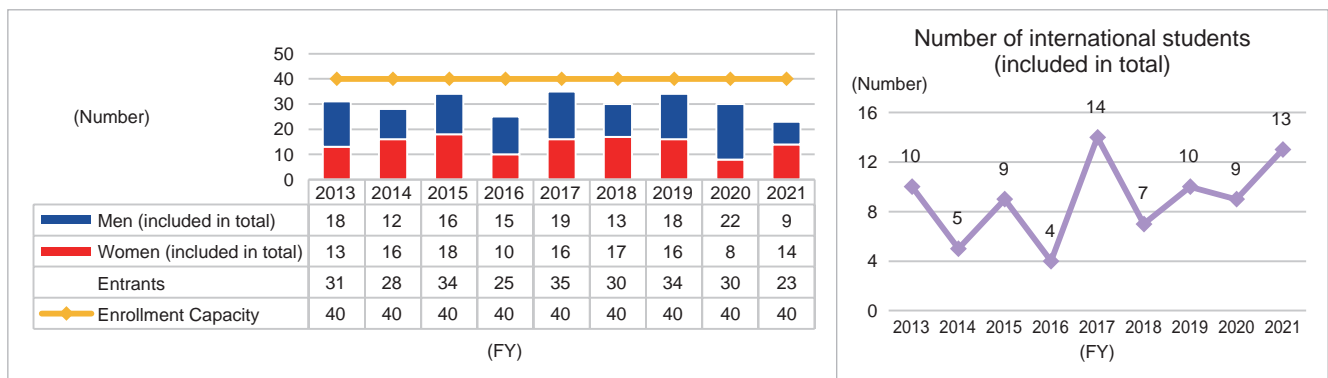
### Graduate School of Social and Cultural Studies



### Graduate School of Integrated Sciences for Global Society



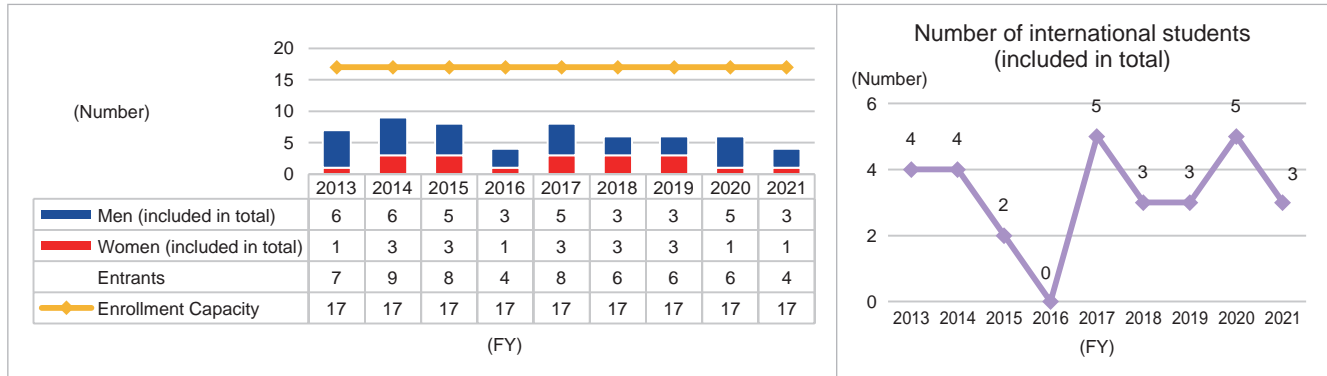
### Graduate School of Human-Environment Studies



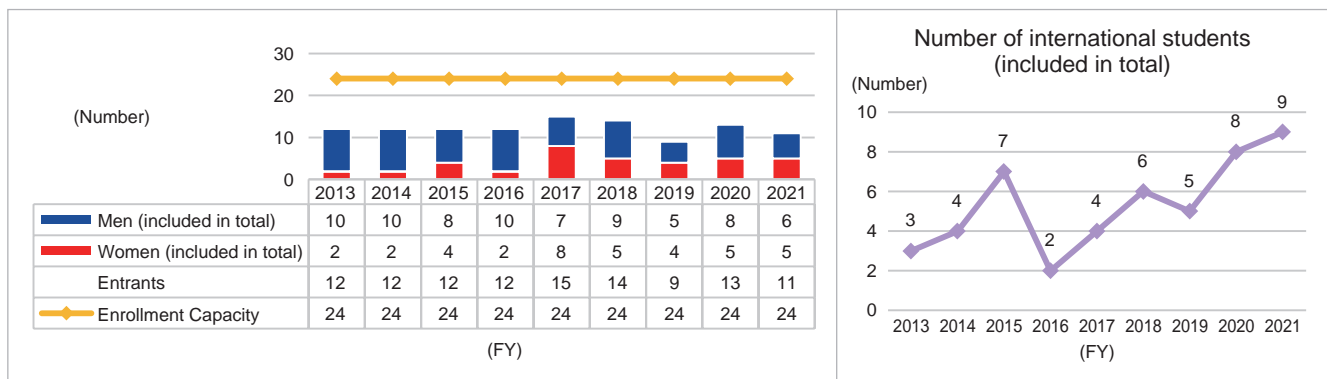
\*Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

## 5-4-2. Enrollment (Doctoral Programs: by Department) (Continued)

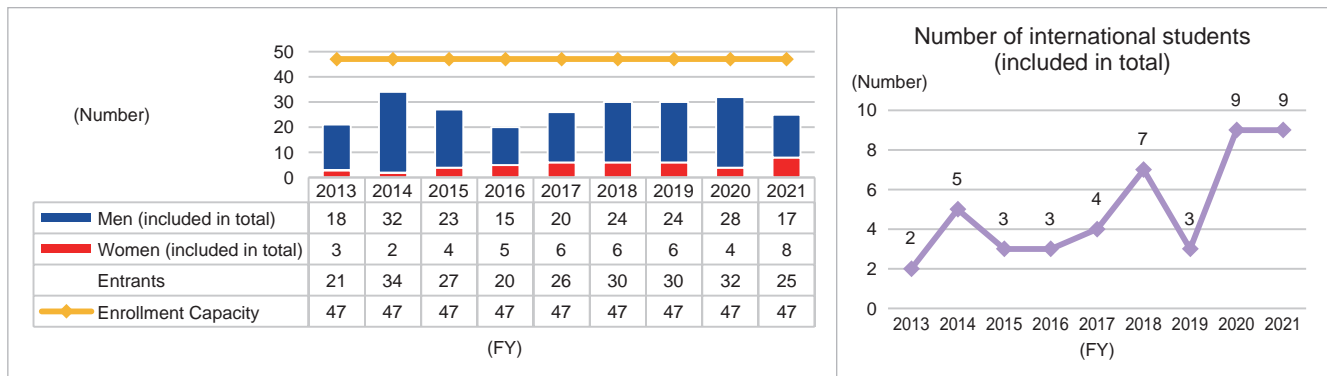
### Graduate School of Law



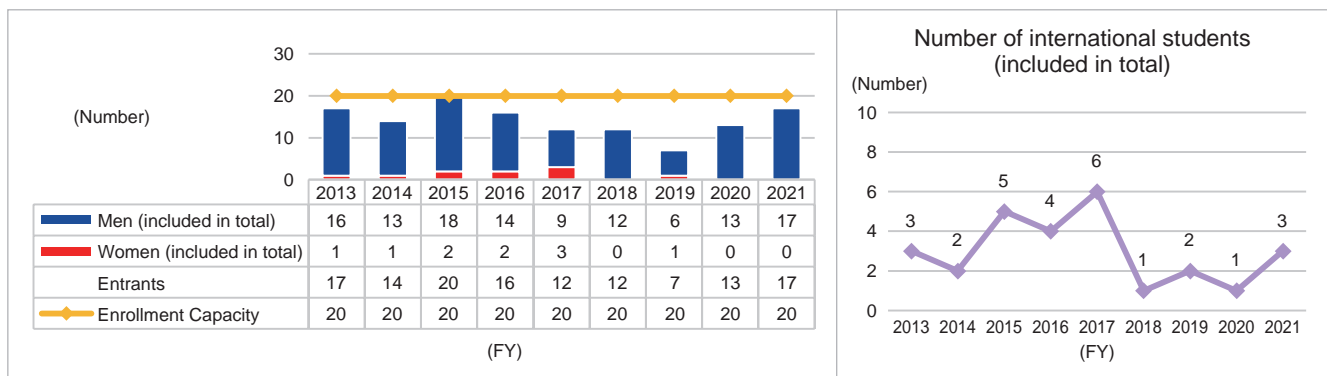
### Graduate School of Economics



### Graduate School of Science



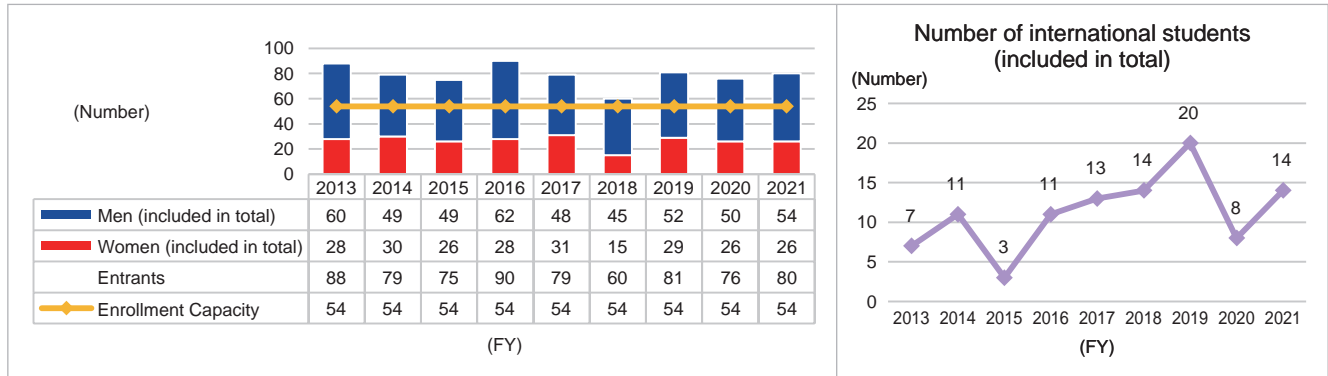
### Graduate School of Mathematics



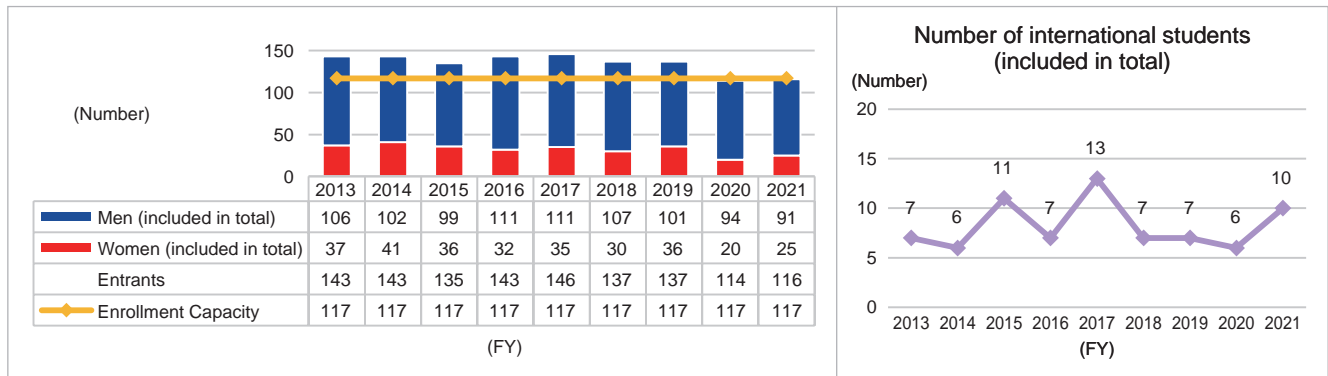
\*Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

## 5-4-2. Enrollment (Doctoral Programs: by Department) (Continued)

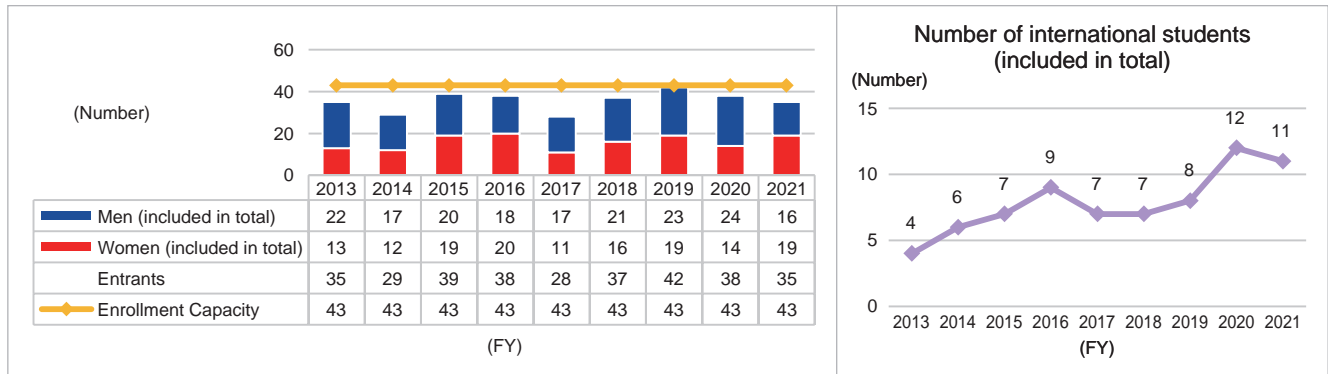
### Graduate School of Systems Life Sciences



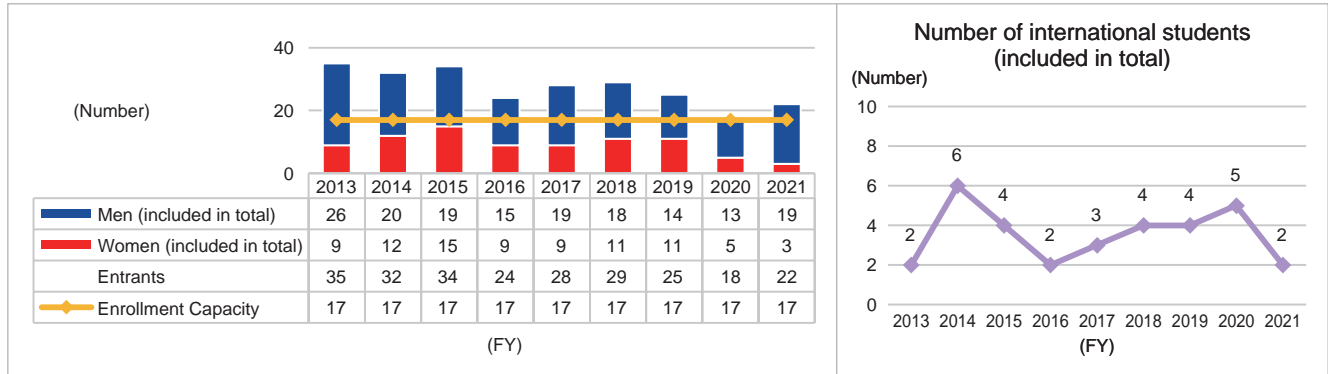
### Graduate School of Medical Sciences



### Graduate School of Dental Science



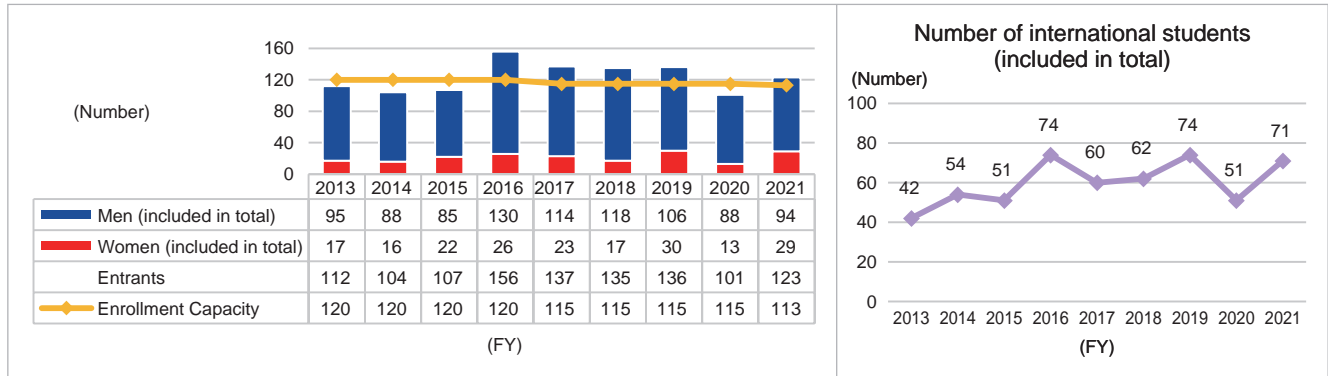
### Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences



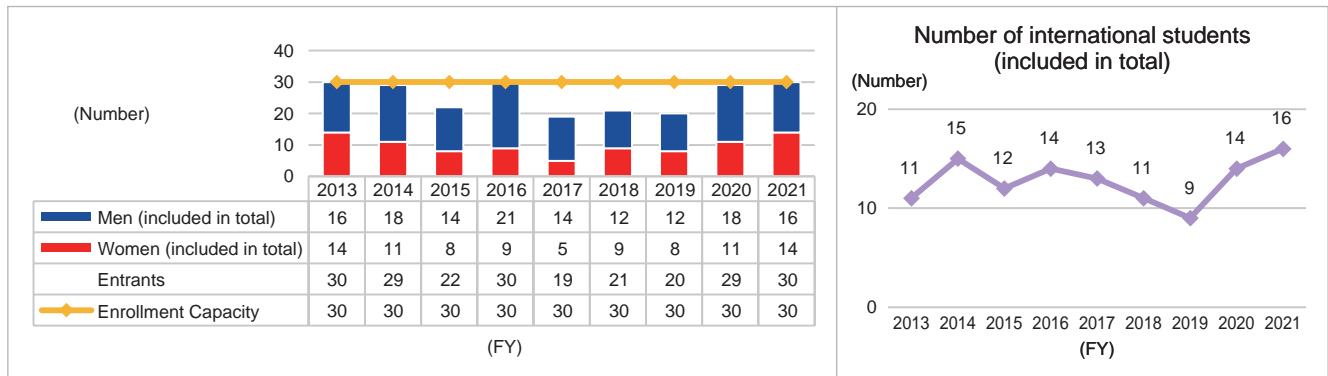
\*Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

## 5-4-2. Enrollment (Doctoral Programs: by Department) (Continued)

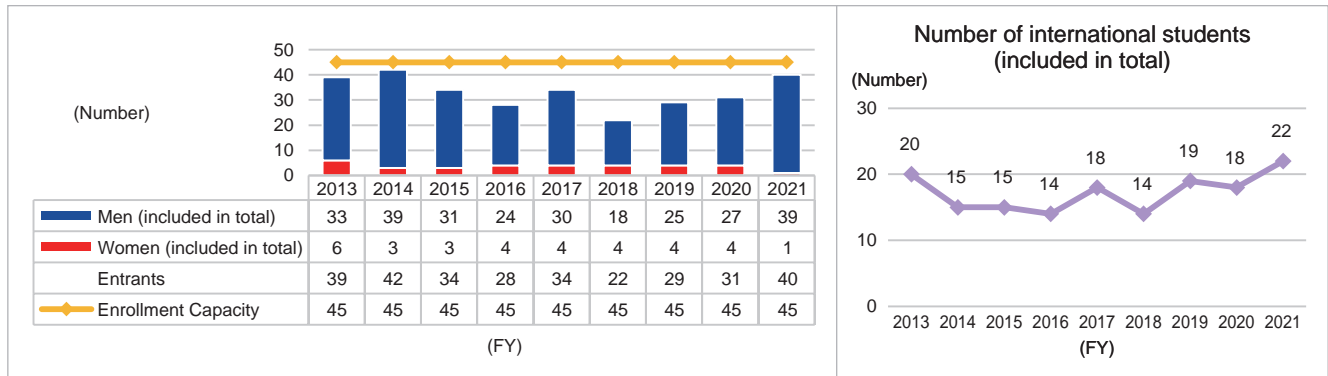
### Graduate School of Engineering



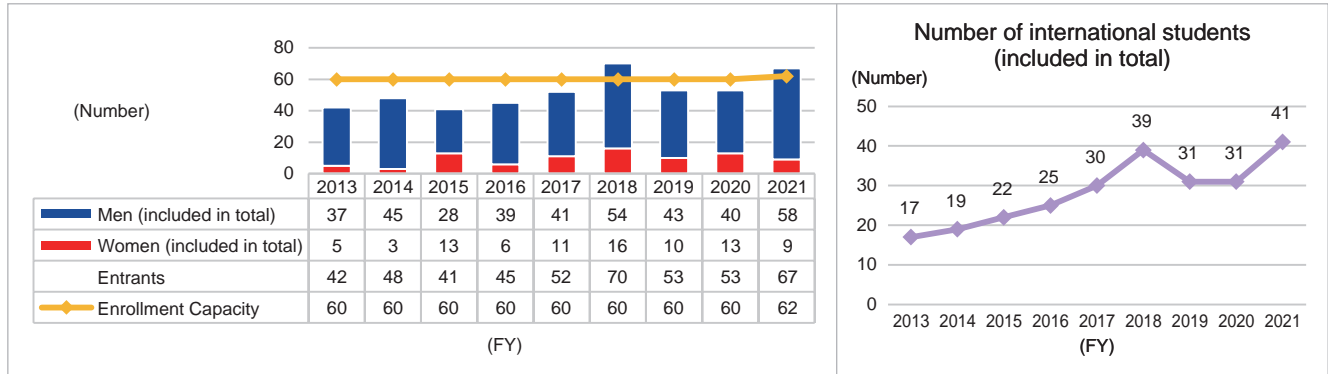
### Graduate School of Design



### Graduate School of Information Science and Electrical Engineering



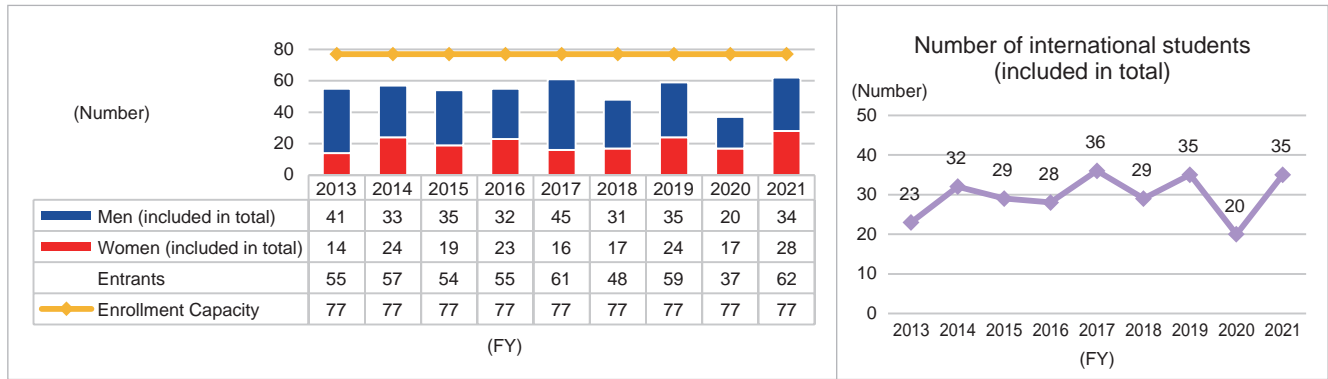
### Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences



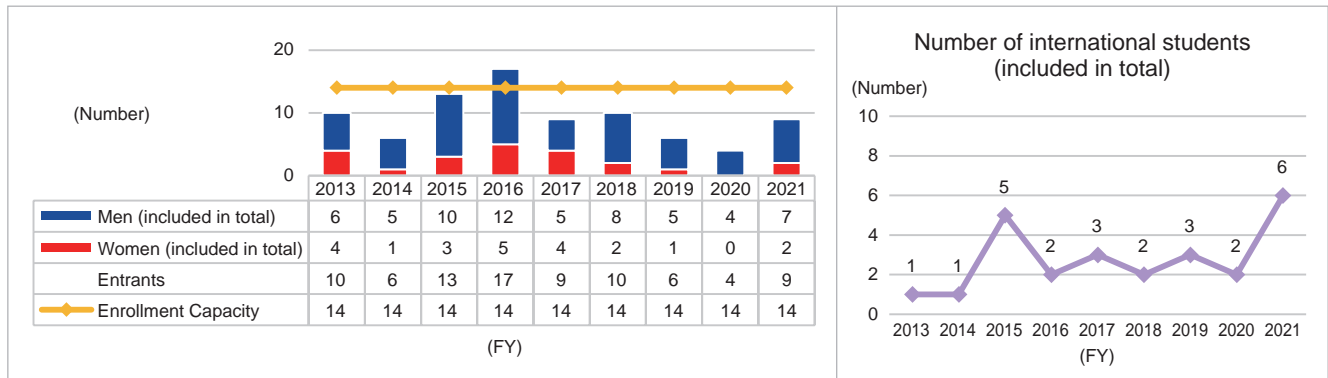
\*Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

## 5-4-2. Enrollment (Doctoral Programs: by Department) (Continued)

### Graduate School of Bioresource and Bioenvironmental Sciences



### Graduate School of Integrated Frontier Sciences



\*Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

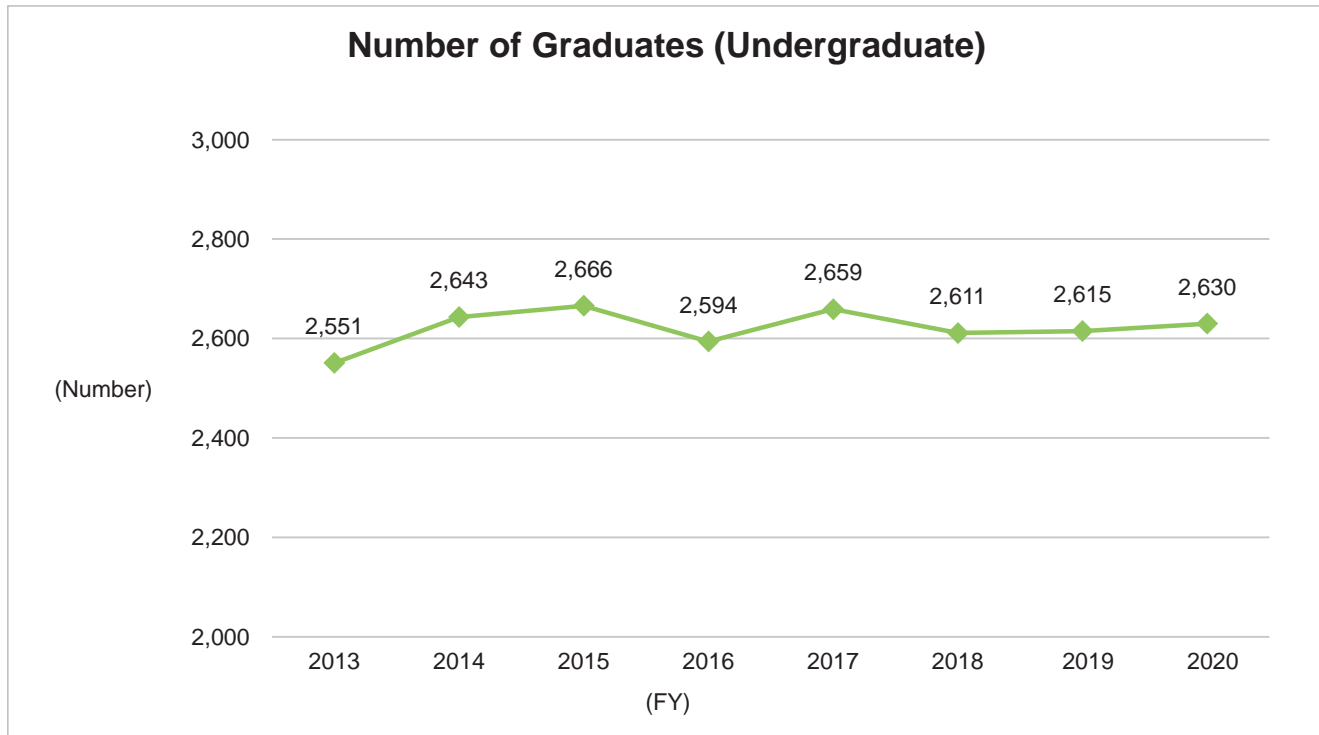


## 6. Graduate Degrees Conferred (as of April 1 each year)

### 6-1. Number of Graduates (Undergraduate)

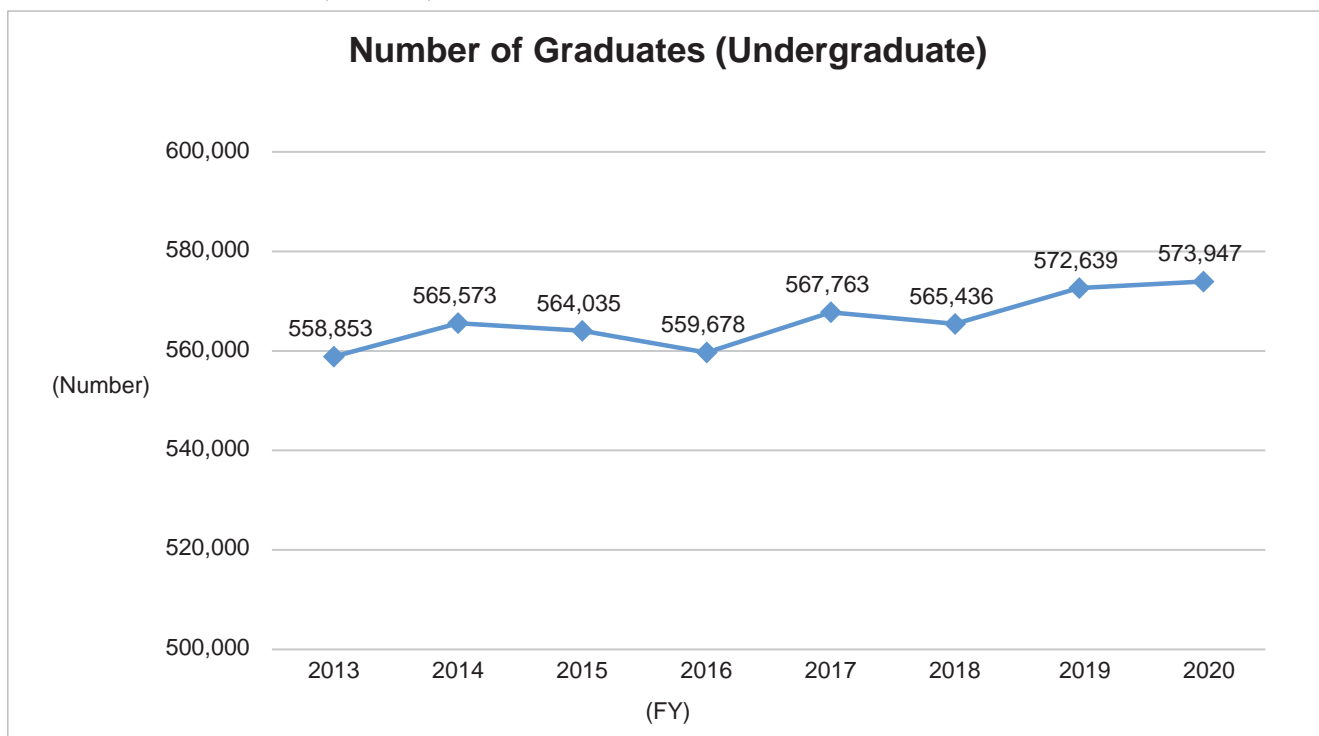
#### 6-1-1. Number of Graduates (Undergraduate: Overall)

##### ◆Kyushu University◆



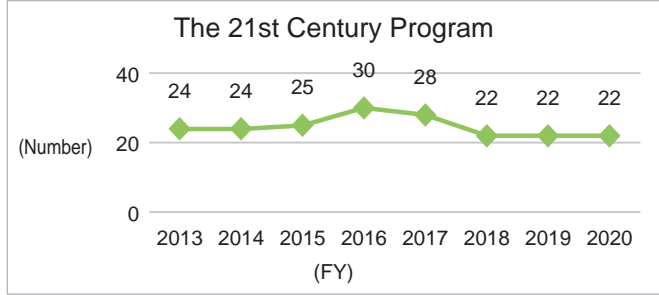
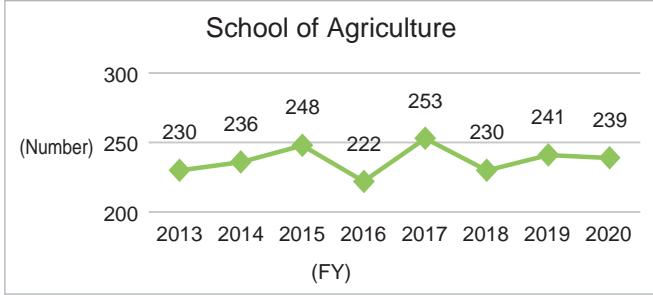
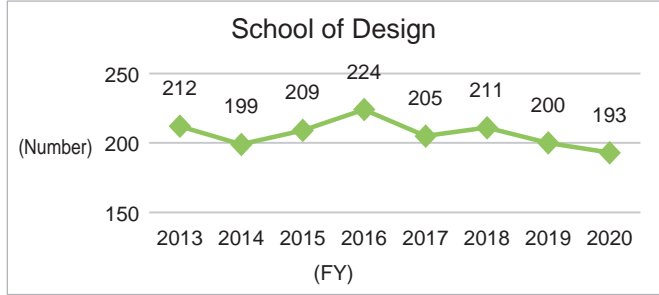
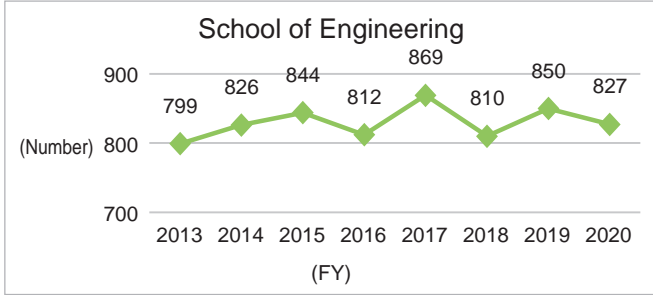
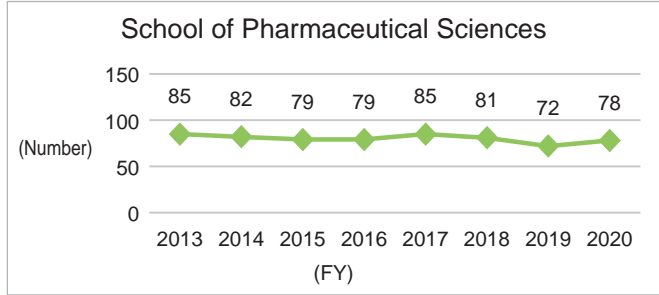
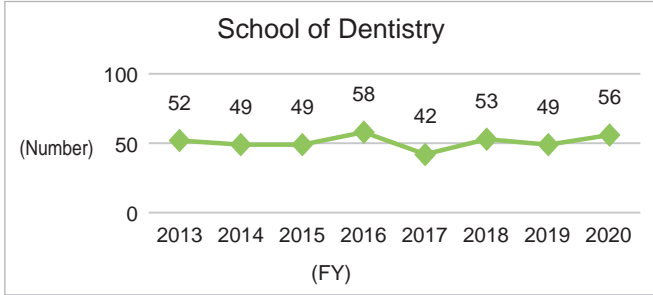
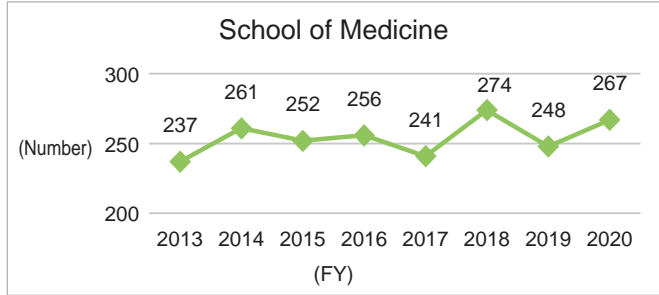
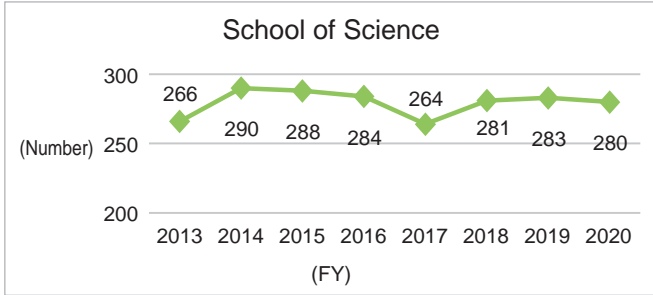
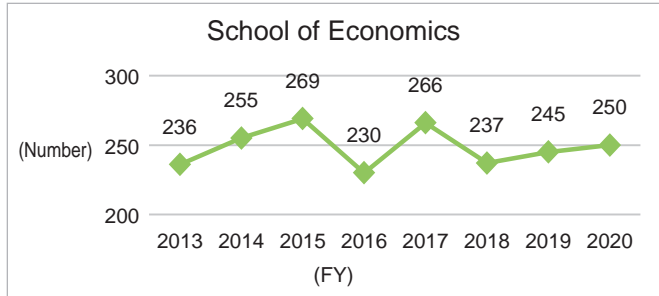
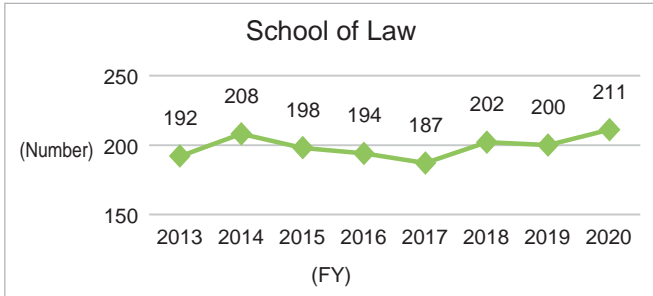
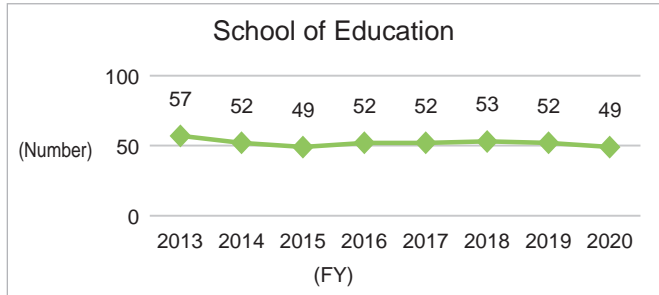
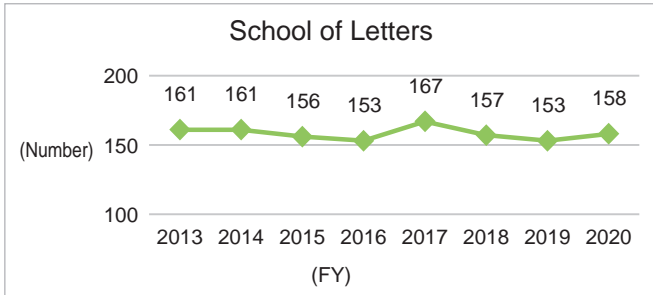
\*Source: Kyushu University Information

##### ◆Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities◆



\*Source: MEXT, Basic School Survey Number of Graduates by School and Status

## 6-1-2. Number of Graduates (Undergraduate: by School)

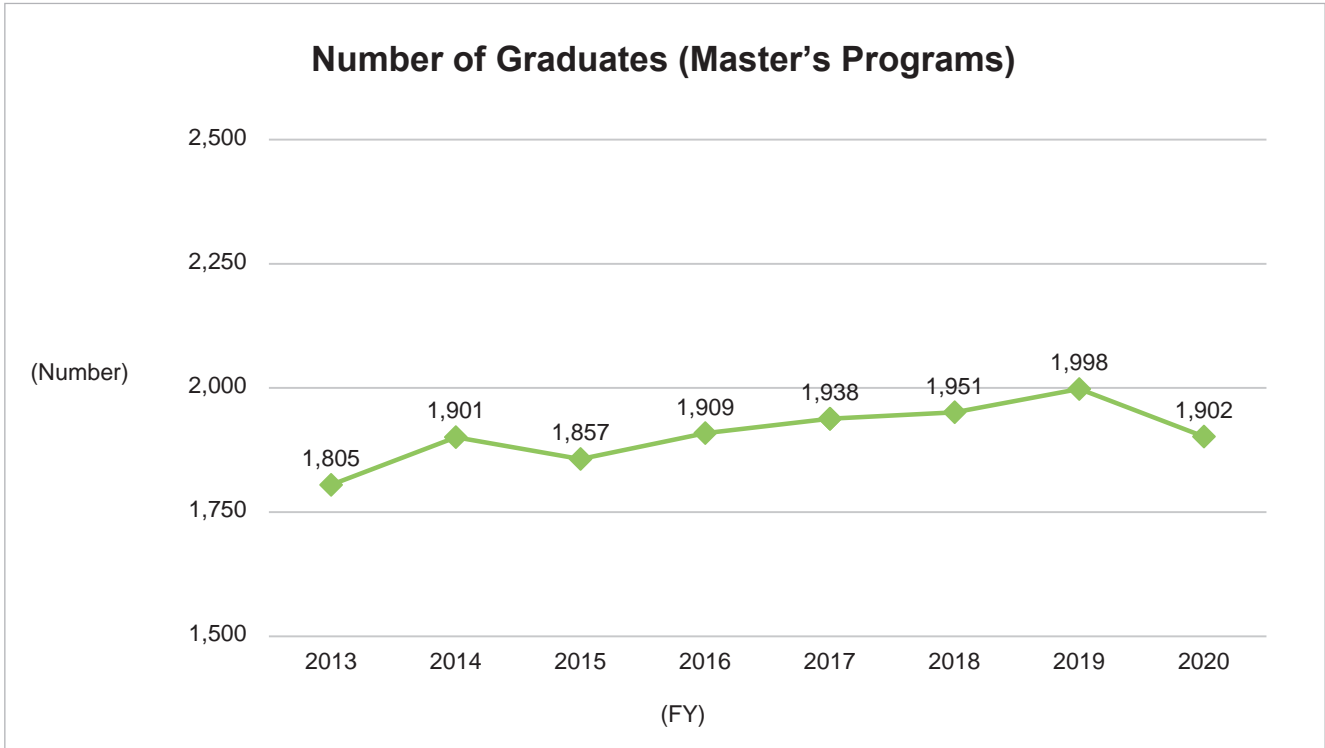


\*Source: Kyushu University Information

## 6-2. Number of Graduates and Degree Awards (Master's Programs)

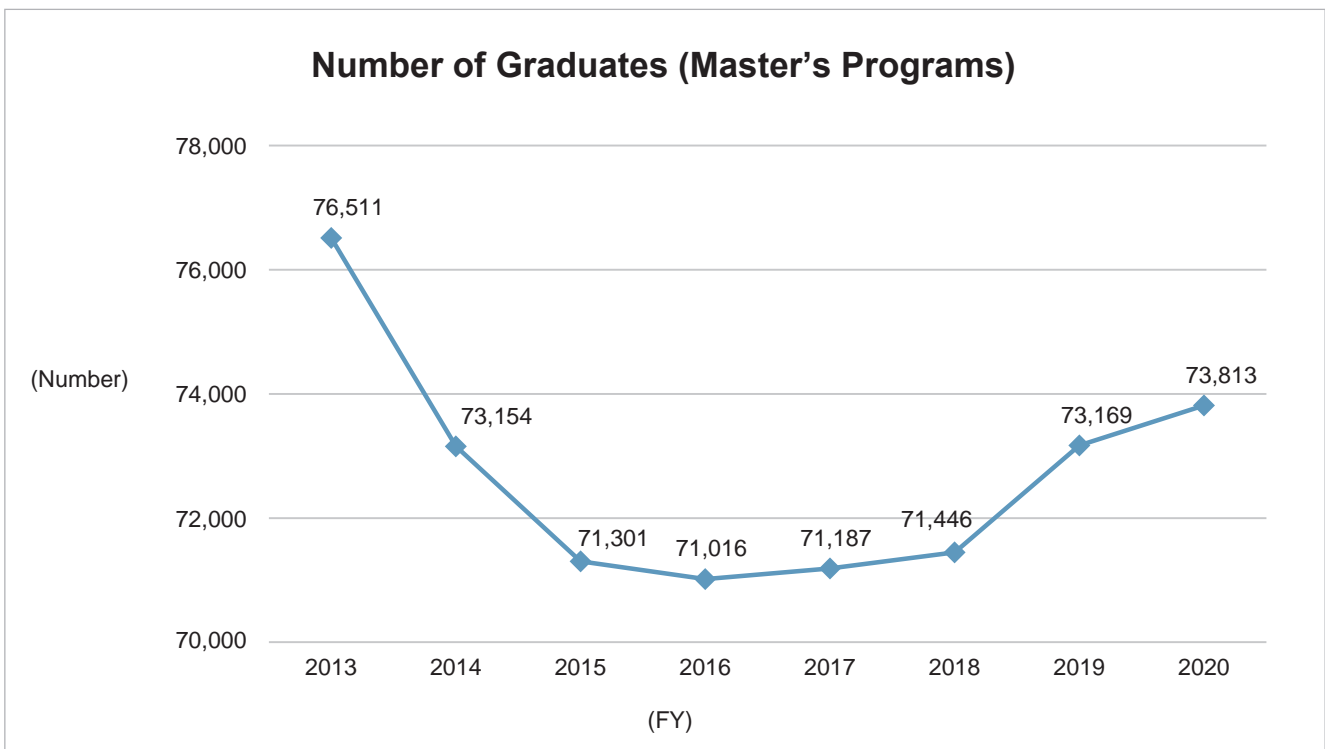
### 6-2-1. Number of Graduates and Degree Awards (Master's Programs: Overall)

#### ◆Kyushu University◆



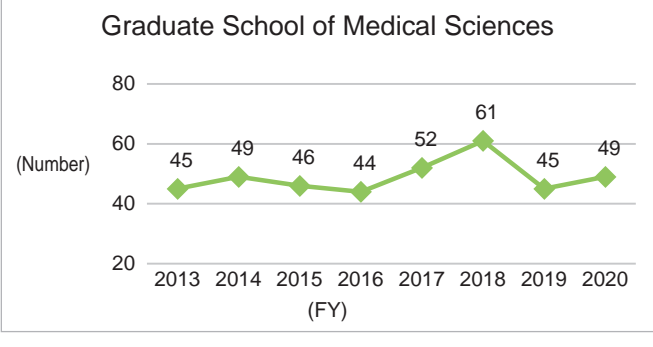
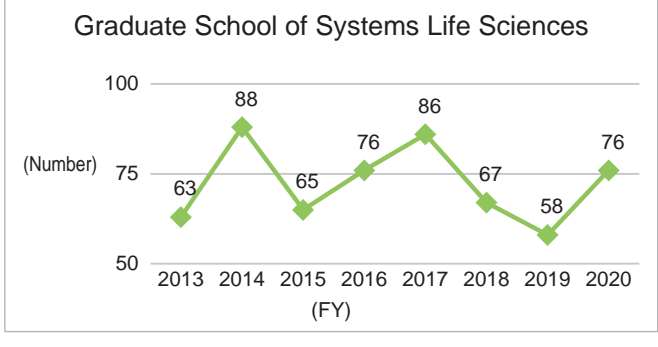
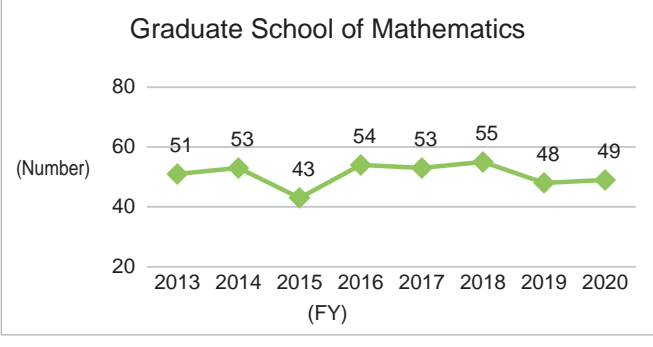
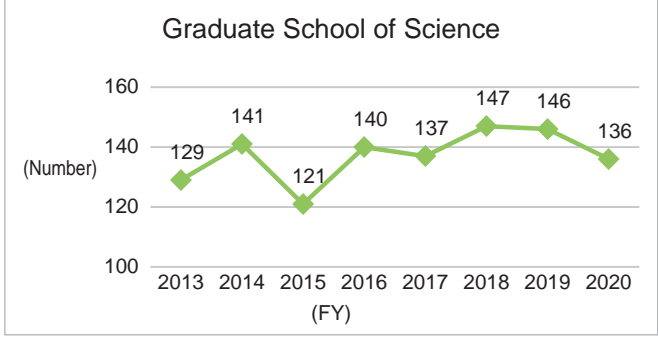
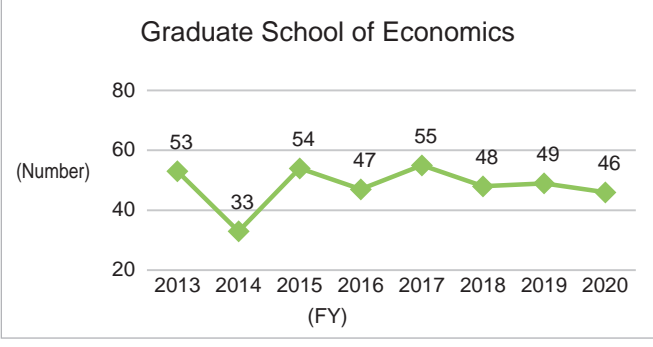
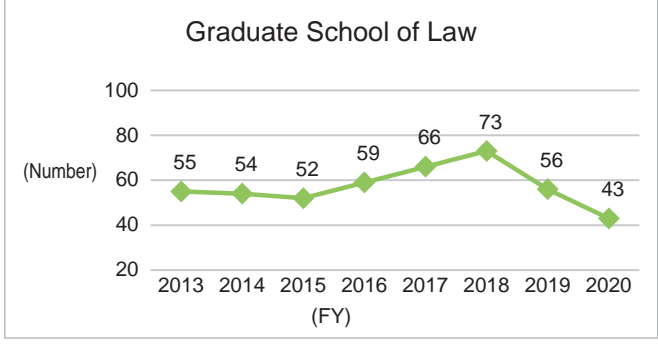
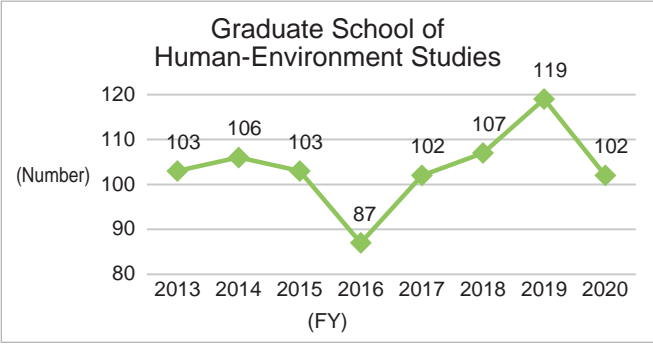
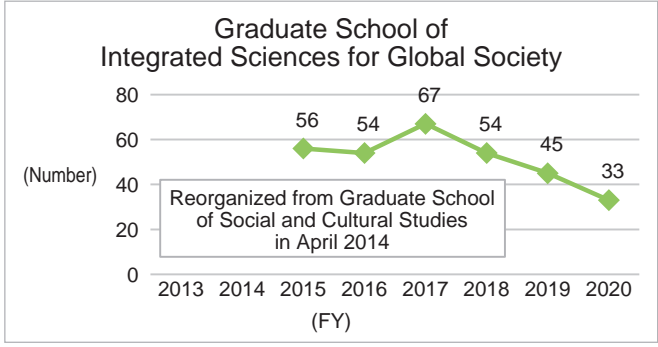
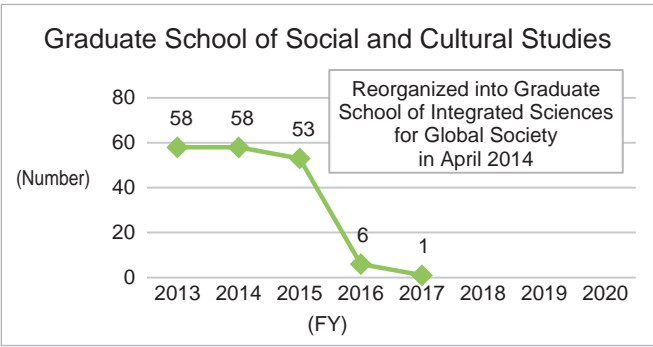
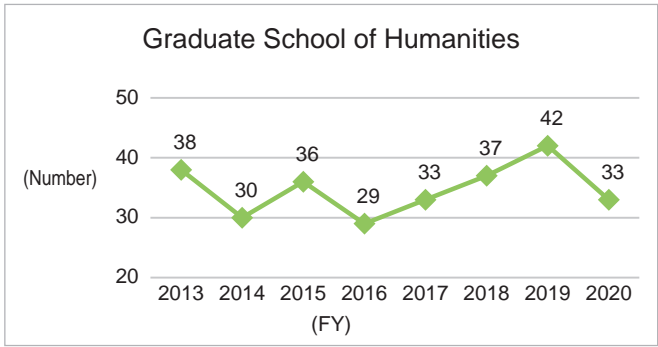
\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

#### ◆Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities◆



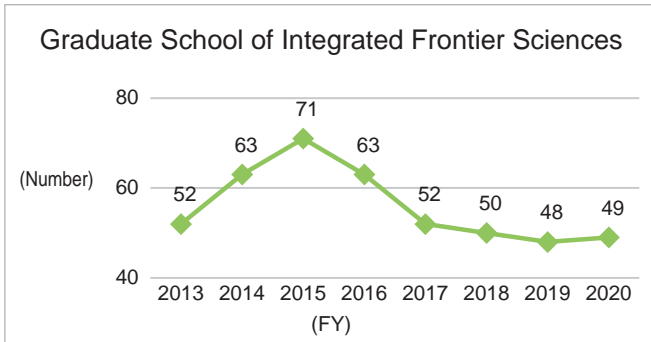
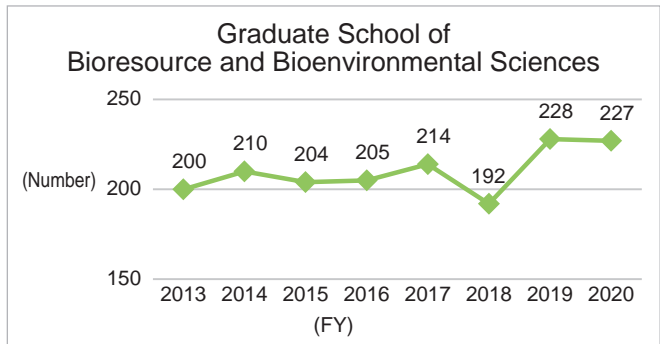
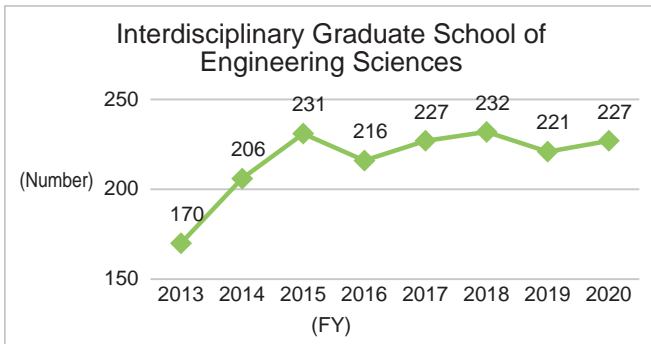
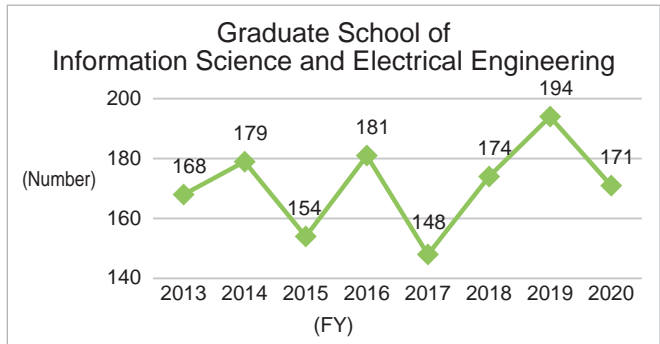
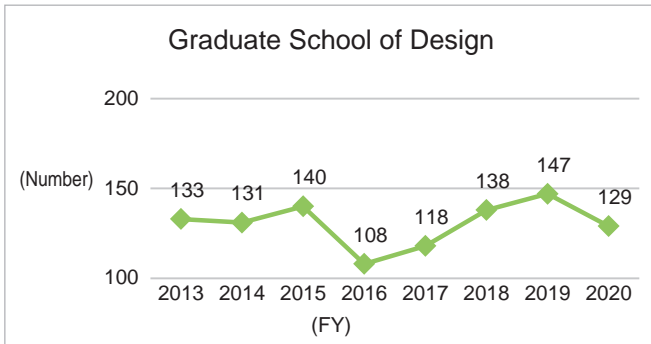
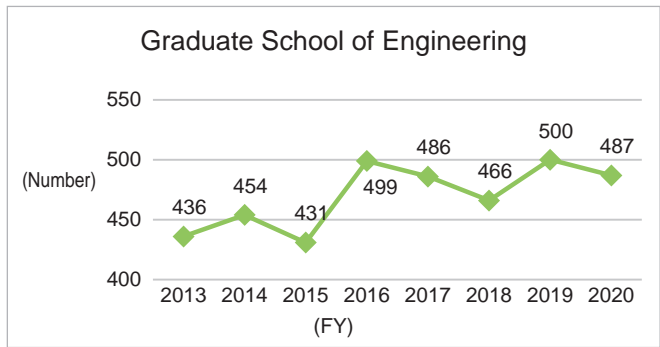
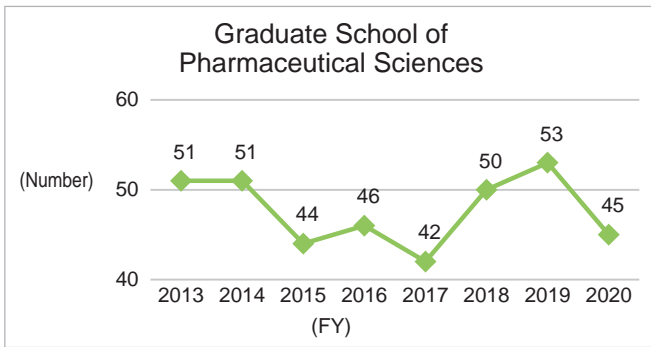
\*Source: MEXT, *Basic School Survey Number of Graduates Students in Master's Programs by Status*

## 6-2-2. Number of Graduates and Degree Awards (Master's Programs: by Department)



\*Source: Kyushu University Information

## 6-2-2. Number of Graduates and Degree Awards (Master's Programs: by Department) (Continued)

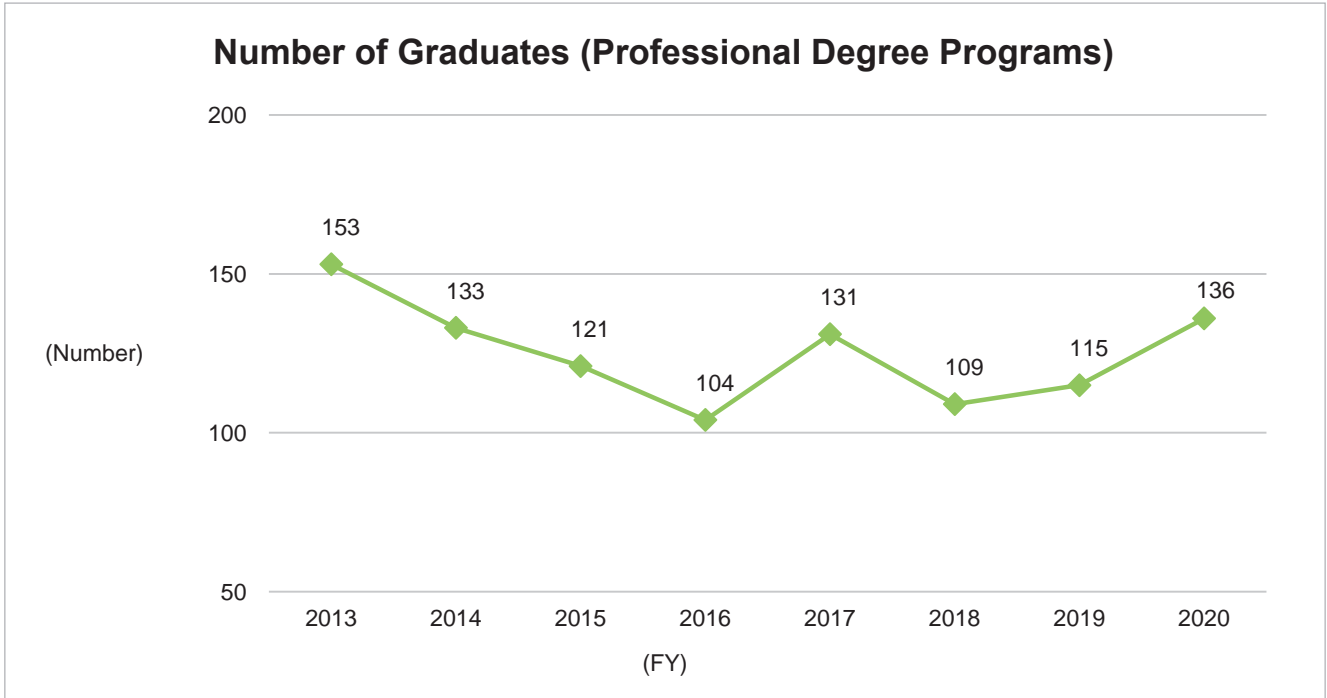


\*Source: Kyushu University Information

## 6-3. Number of Graduates (Professional Degree Programs)

### 6-3-1. Number of Graduates (Professional Degree Programs: Overall)

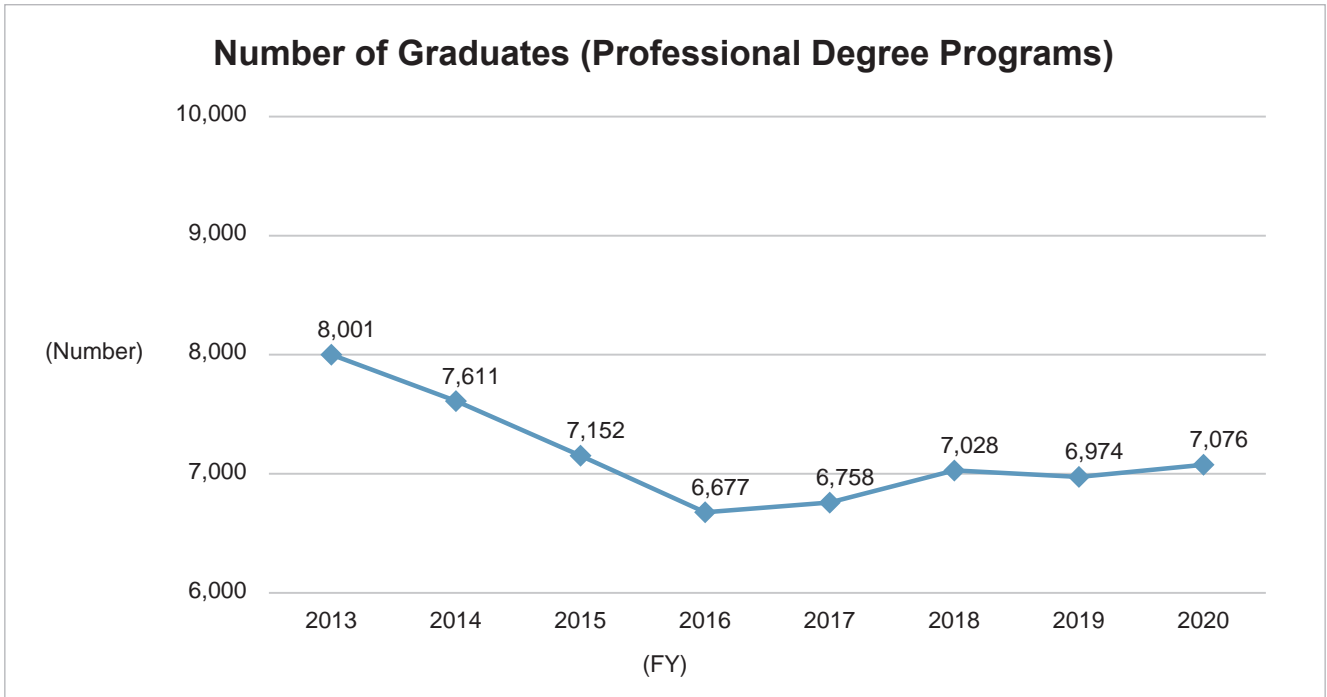
#### ◆Kyushu University◆



- Professional Degree Program:
  - Professional Graduate School of Applied Clinical Psychology: Department of Clinical Psychology Practice, Graduate School of Human-Environment Studies
  - Law School: Department of Legal Practice, Graduate School of Law
  - Business School: Department of Business and Technology Management, Graduate School of Economics
  - Professional Graduate School of Public Health: Department of Health Care Administration and Management, Graduate School of Medical Sciences

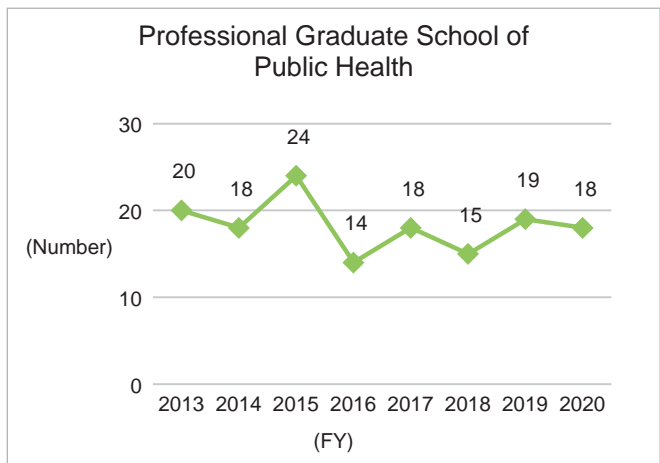
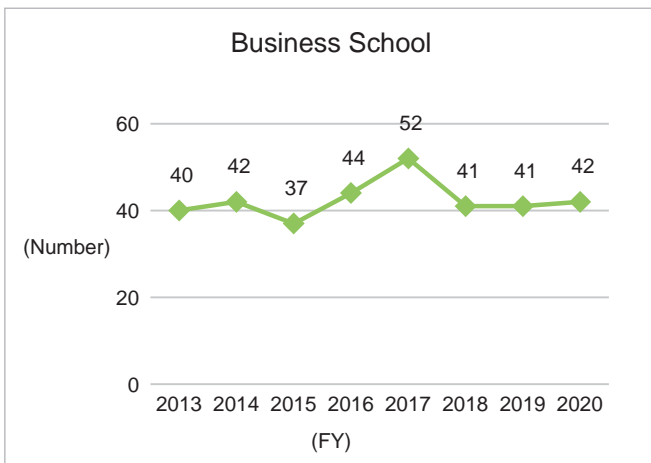
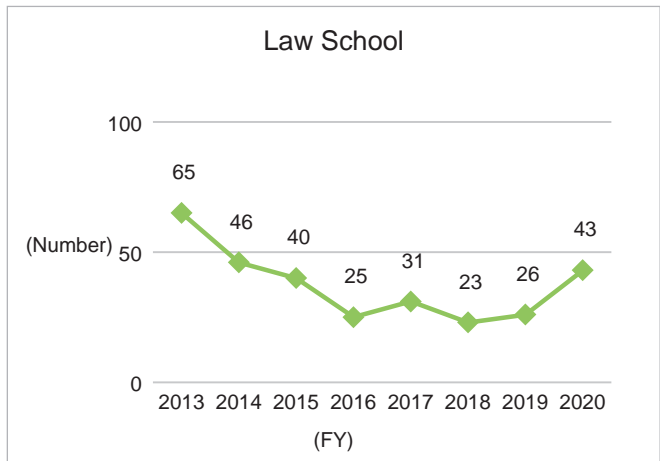
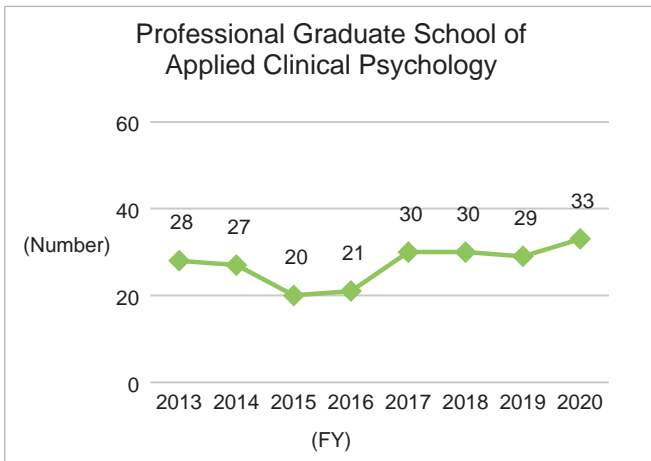
\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

#### ◆Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities◆



\*Source: MEXT, *Basic School Survey Number of Graduate Students in Professional Degree Programs by Status*

## 6-3-2. Number of Graduates (Professional Degree Programs: by Department)



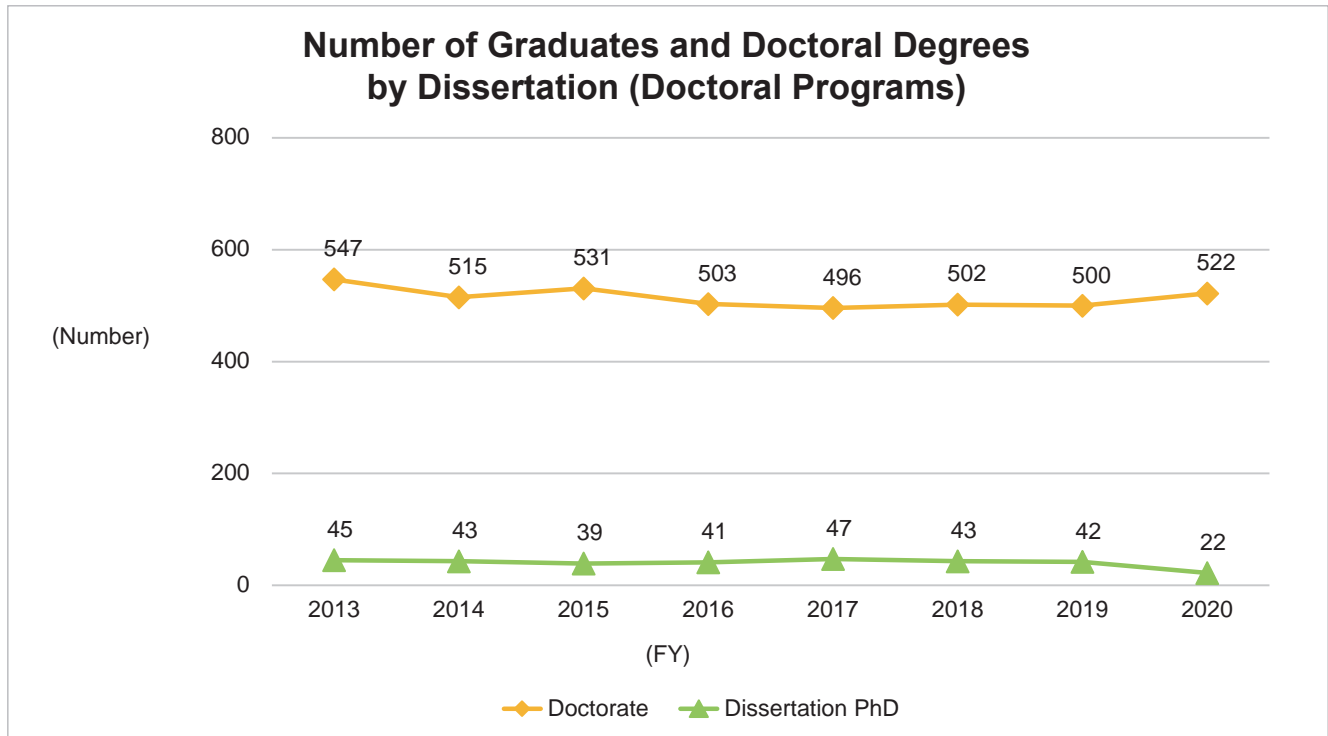
\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*



## 6-4. Number of Graduates and Doctoral Degrees by Dissertation (Doctoral Programs)

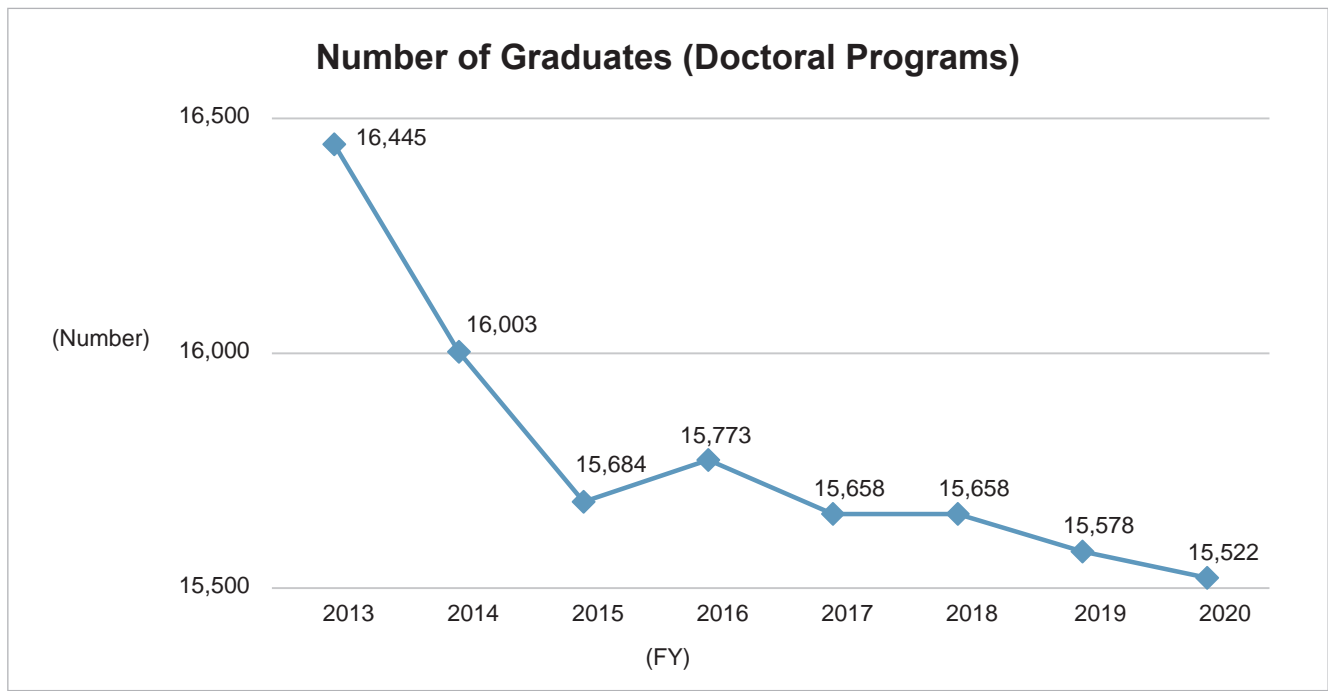
### 6-4-1. Number of Graduates and Doctoral Degrees by Dissertation (Doctoral Programs: Overall)

#### ◆Kyushu University◆



\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

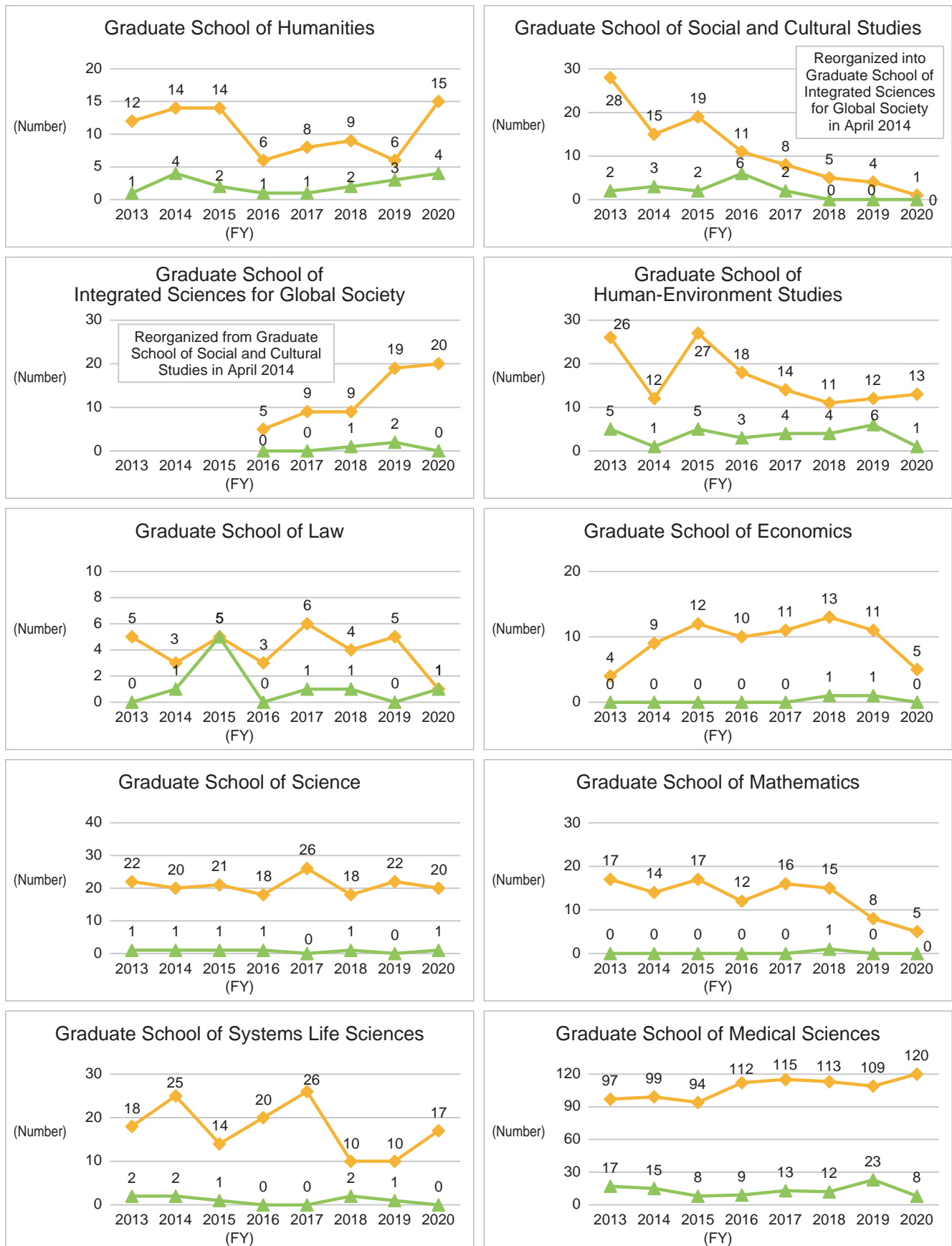
#### ◆Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities◆



\*Source: MEXT, *Basic School Survey Number of Graduates Students in Doctoral Programs by Status*

## 6-4-2. Number of Graduates and Doctoral Degrees by Dissertation (Doctoral Programs: by Department)

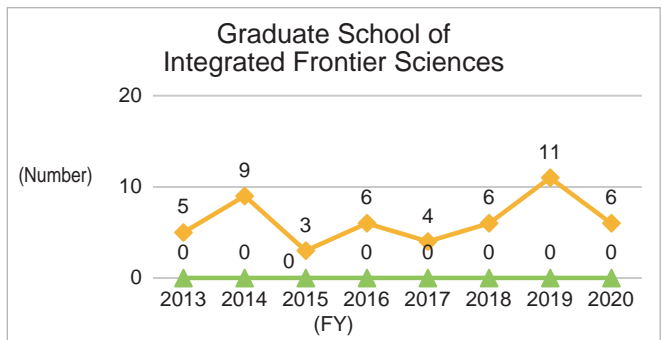
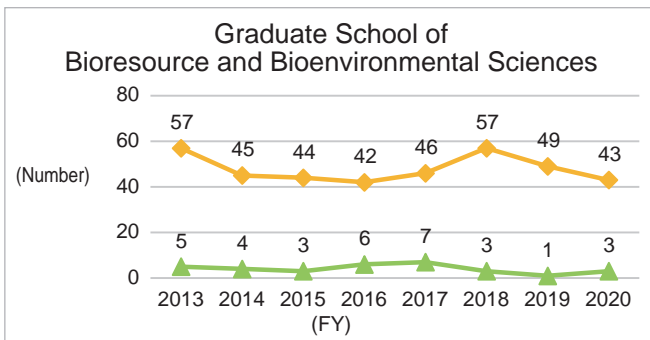
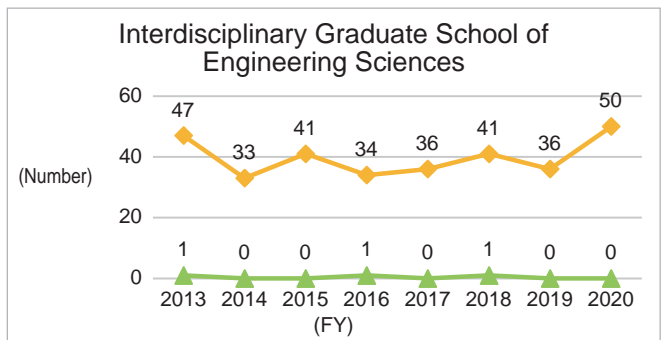
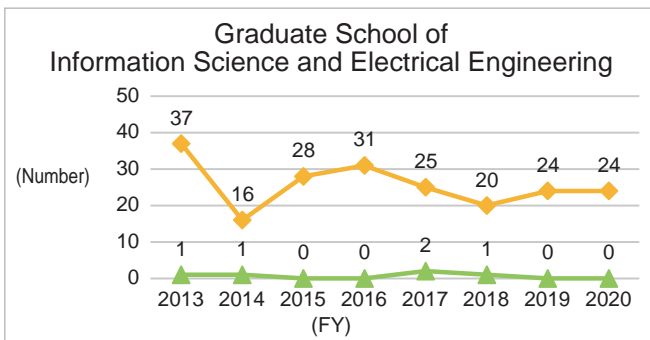
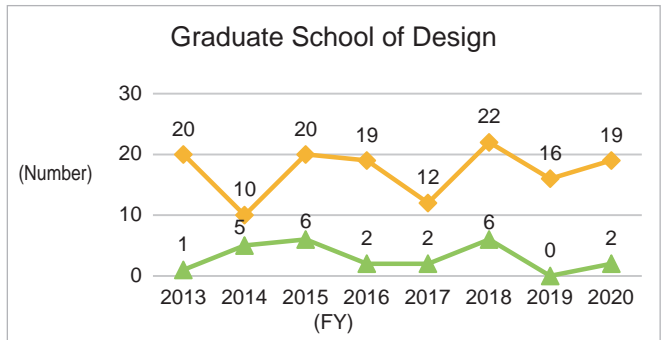
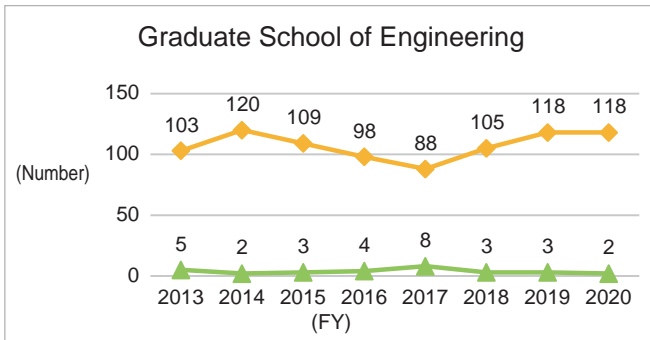
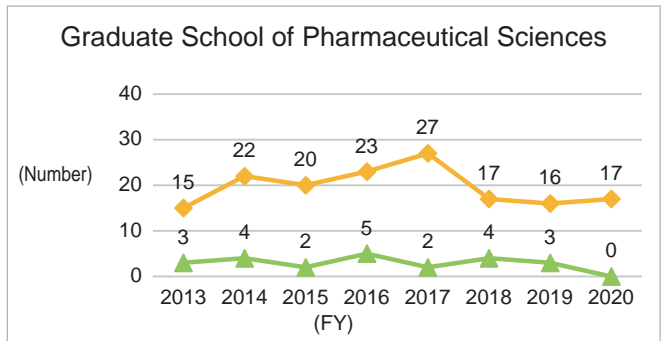
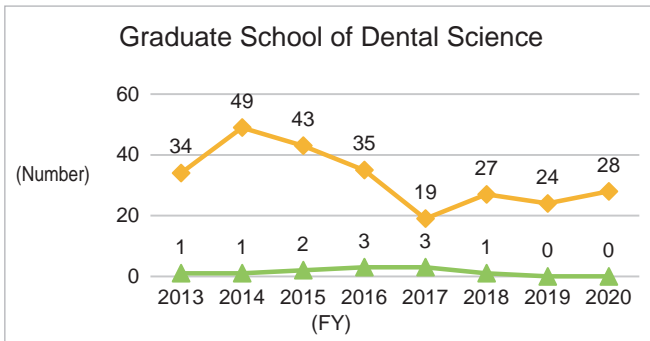
—○— Doctorate —▲— Dissertation PhD



\*Source: Kyushu University Information

### 6-4-2. Number of Graduates and Doctoral Degrees by Dissertation (Doctoral Programs: by Department) (Continued)

—○— Doctorate —▲— Dissertation PhD



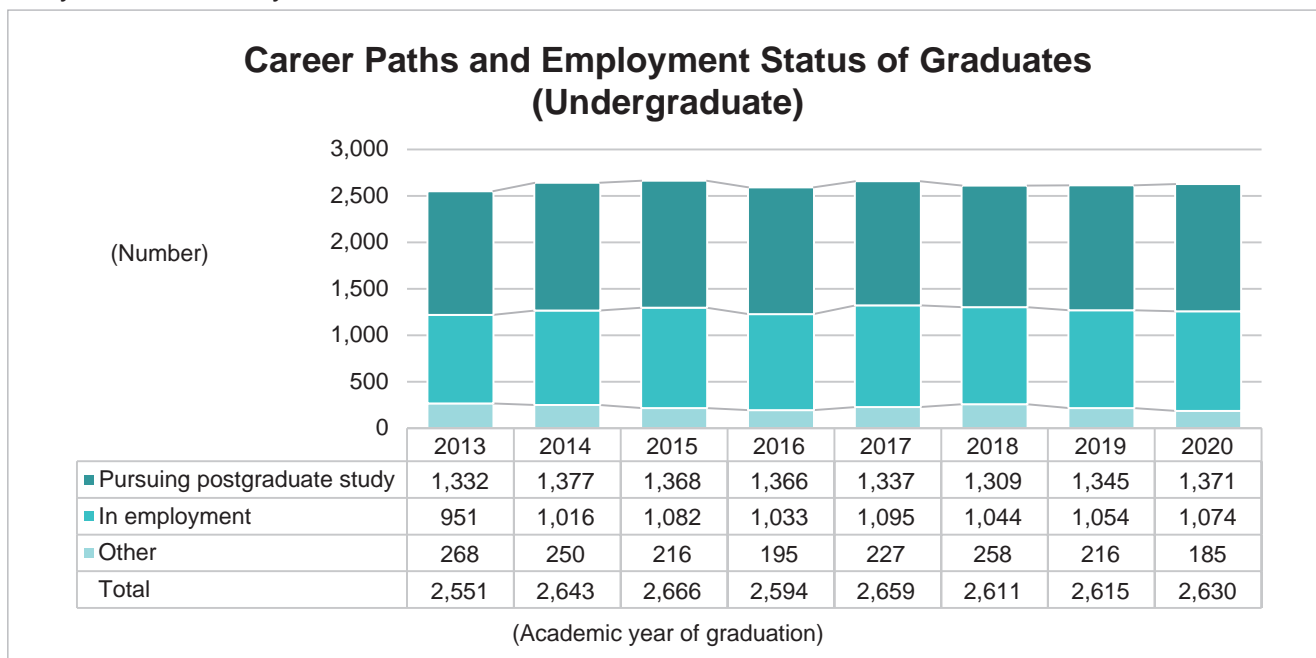
\*Source: Kyushu University Information

## 7. Career Paths and Employment Status (as of May 1 each fiscal year)

### 7-1. Career Paths and Employment Status of Graduates (Undergraduate)

#### 7-1-1. Career Paths and Employment Status of Graduates (Undergraduate: Overall)

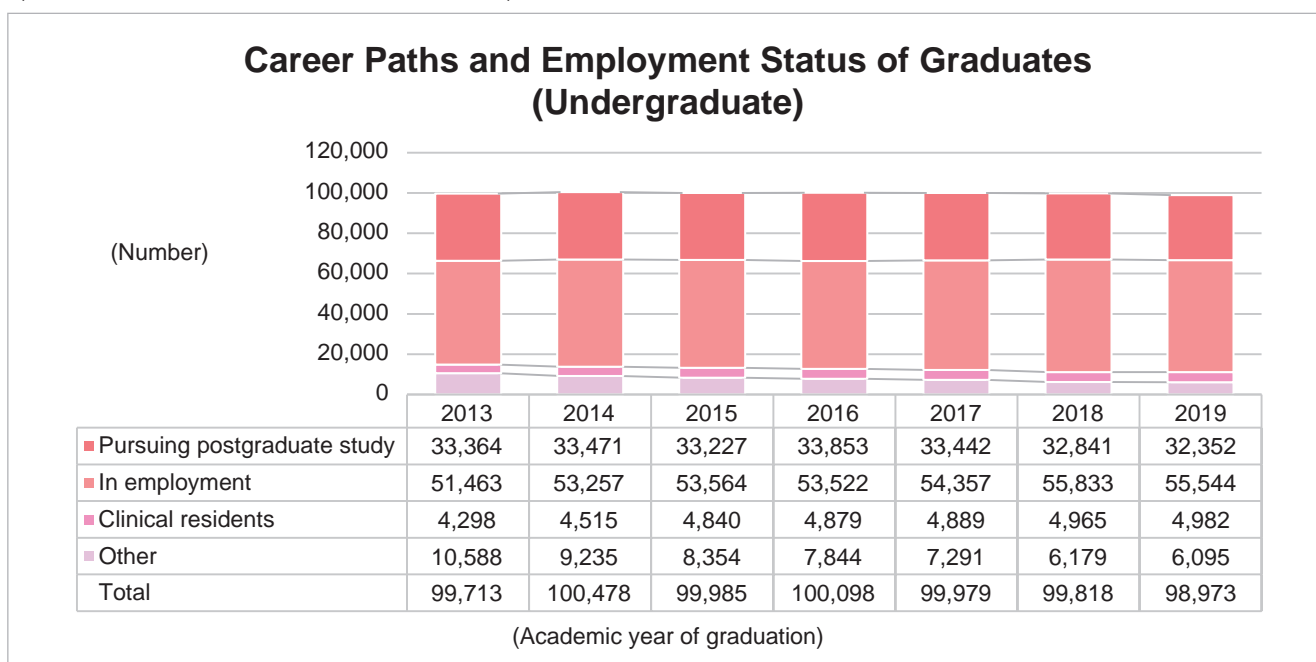
#### ◆Kyushu University◆



- “In employment” includes employment at a company or as a teacher, civil servant, medical resident, or other employment.
- “Other” includes those preparing for national exams and those not yet in employment, etc.

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

#### ◆Nationwide: National Universities◆

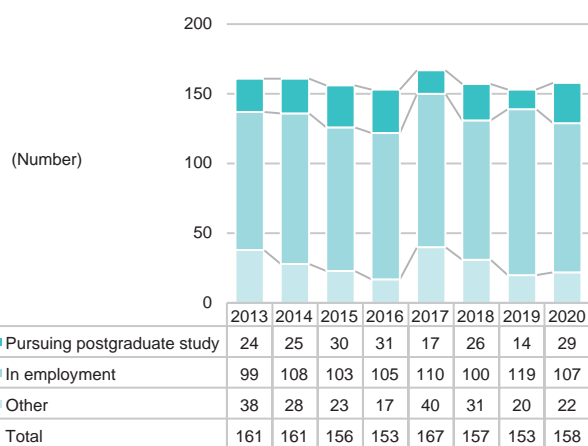


- “Clinical Residents” include incoming students.
- “Other” includes those who had entered specialised training schools, overseas schools, and those missing and deceased.

\*Source: MEXT *Basic School Survey Number of Graduates by School and Status*

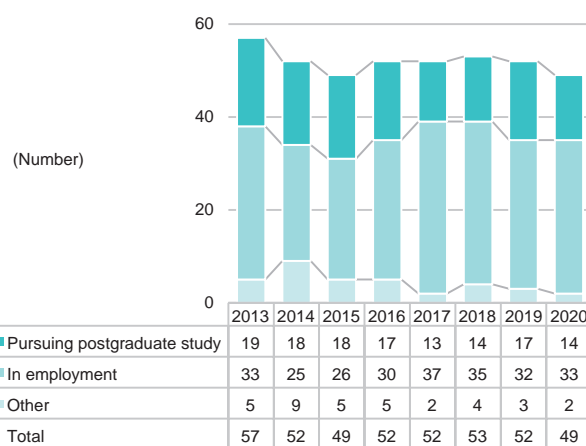
## 7-1-2. Career Paths and Employment Status of Graduates (Undergraduate: by School)

### School of Letters



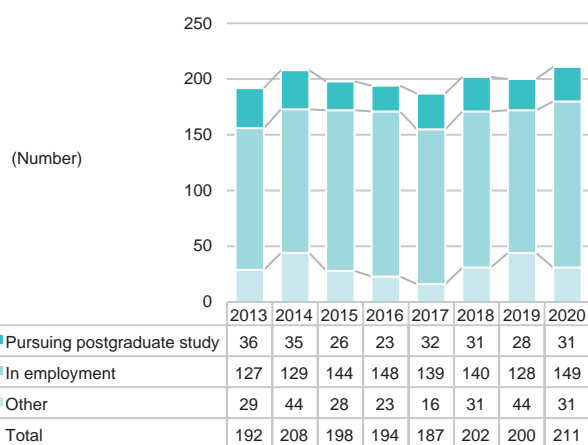
(Academic year of graduation)

### School of Education



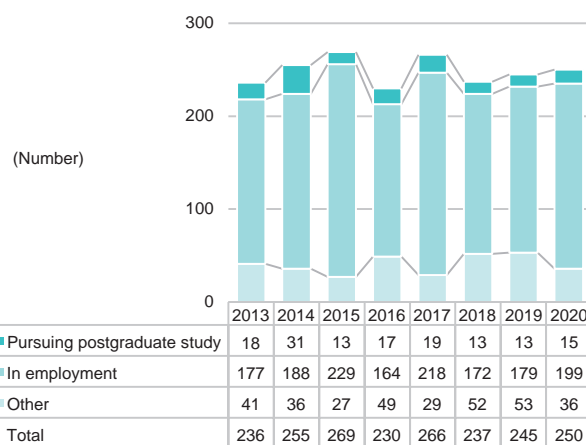
(Academic year of graduation)

### School of Law



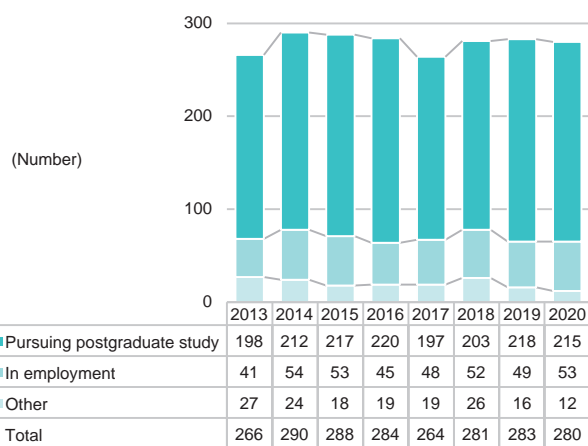
(Academic year of graduation)

### School of Economics



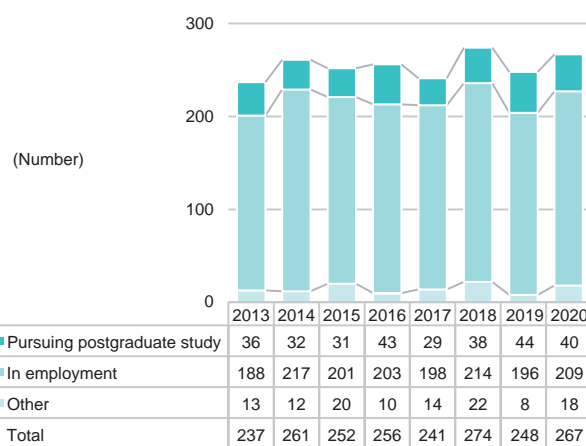
(Academic year of graduation)

### School of Science



(Academic year of graduation)

### School of Medicine

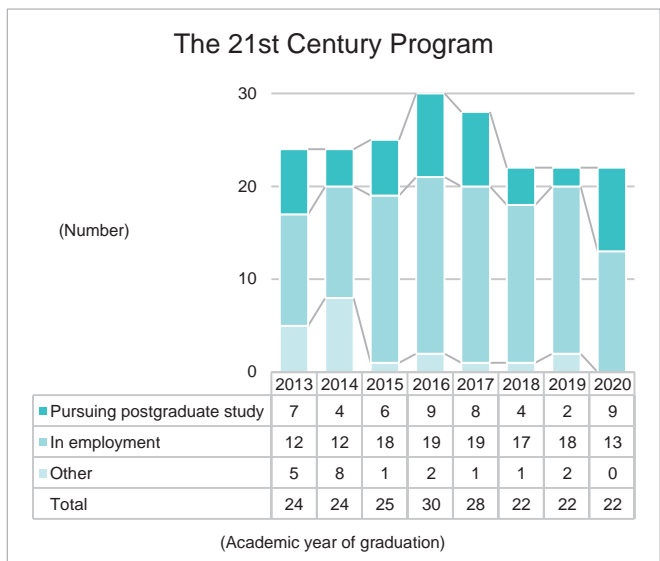
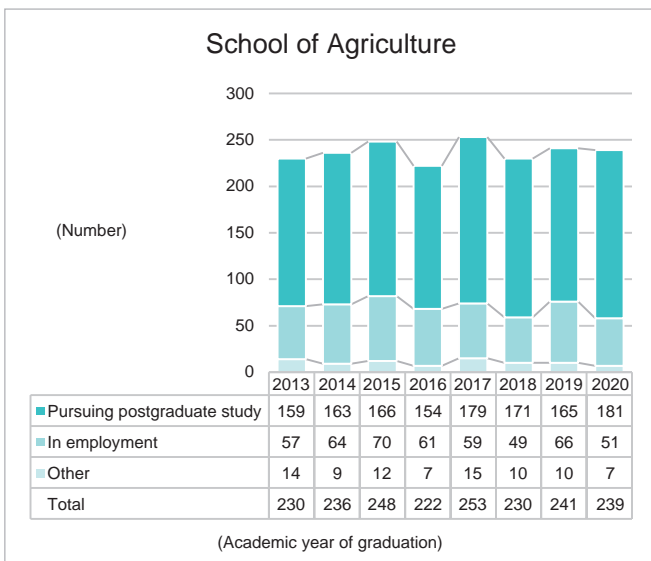
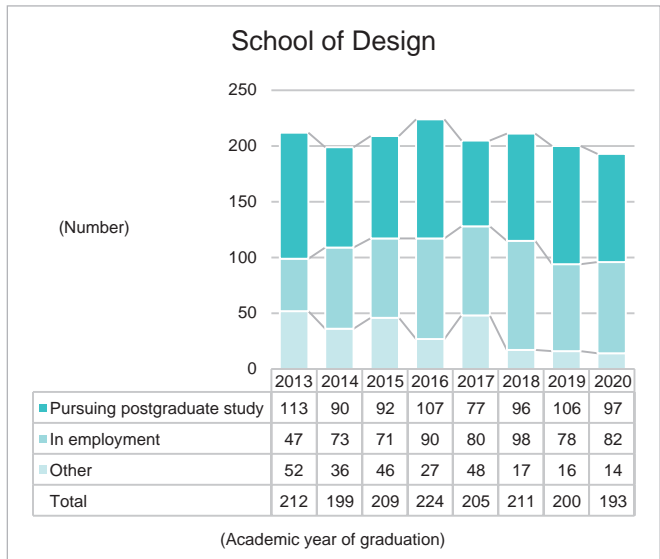
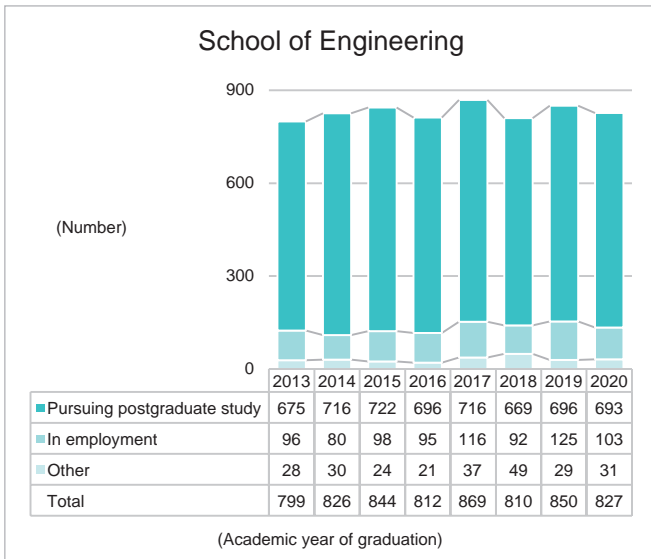
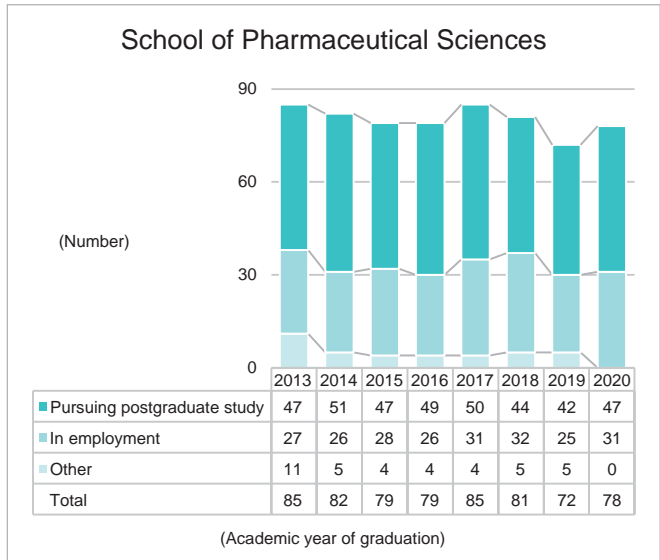
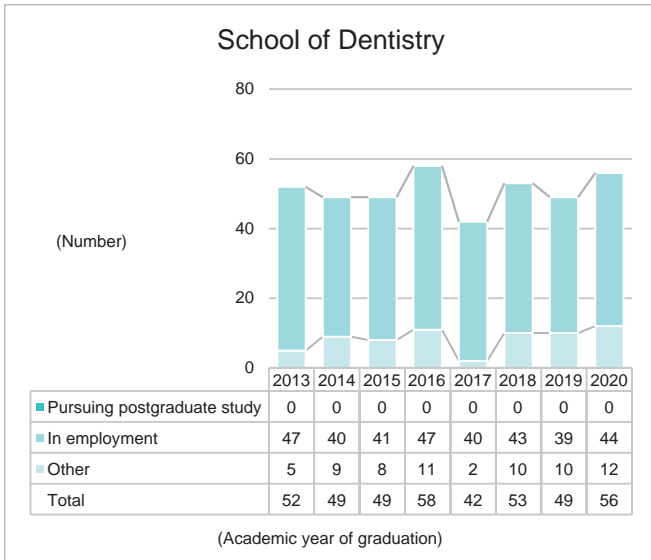


(Academic year of graduation)

- "In employment" includes employment at a company or as a teacher or civil servant, or medical resident, or other employment.
- "Other" includes those preparing for national exams and those not yet in employment, etc.

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

7-1-2. Career Paths and Employment Status of Graduates (Undergraduate: by School) (Continued)



- "In employment" includes employment at a company or as a teacher or civil servant, or medical resident, or other employment.
- "Other" includes those preparing for national exams and those not yet in employment, etc.

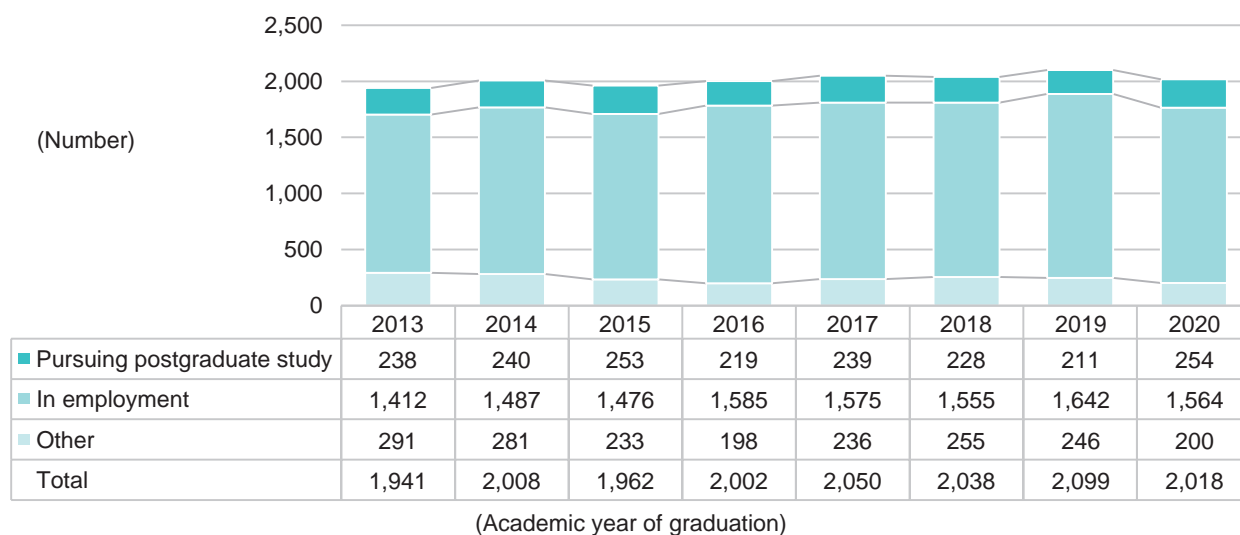
\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

## 7-2. Career Paths and Employment Status of Graduates (Master's Programs)

### 7-2-1. Career Paths and Employment Status of Graduates (Master's Programs: Overall)

#### ◆Kyushu University◆

#### Career Paths and Employment Status of Graduates (Master's Programs)

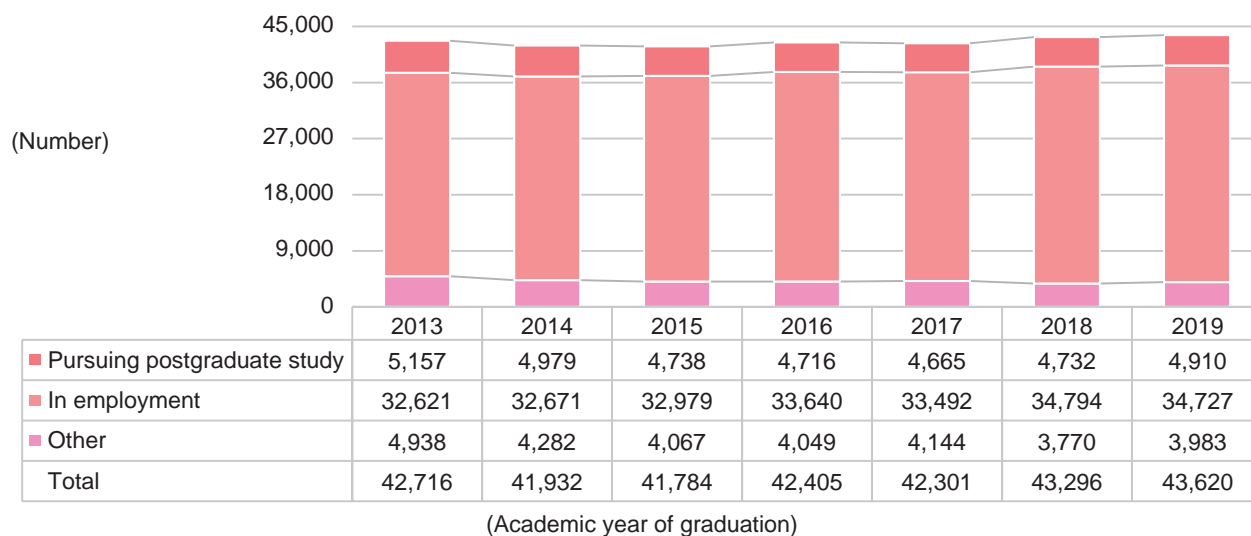


- Number of those who have completed Master's Programs includes Professional Degree Programs.
- "In employment" includes employment at a company or as a teacher or civil servant, or other employment.

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

#### ◆Nationwide: National Universities◆

#### Career Paths and Employment Status of Graduates (Master's Programs)

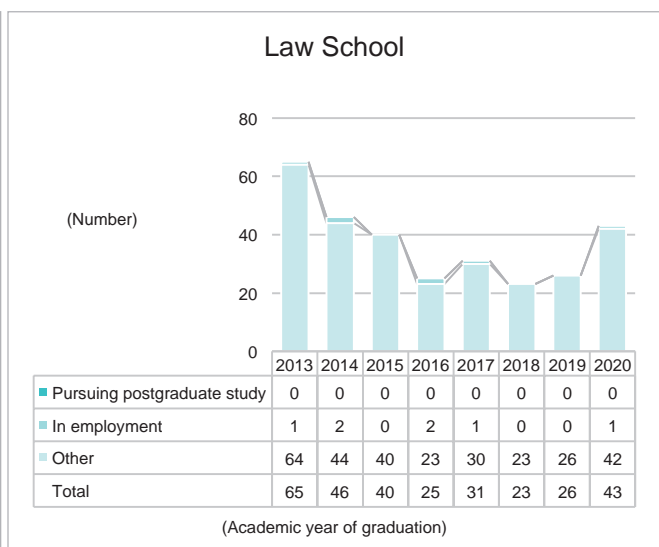
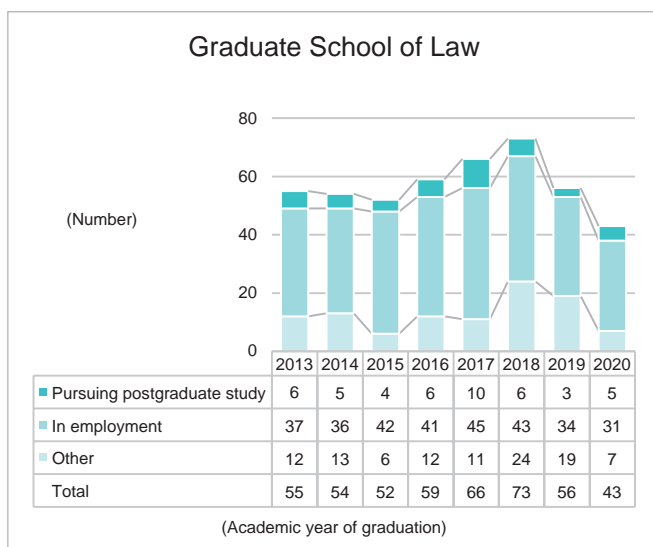
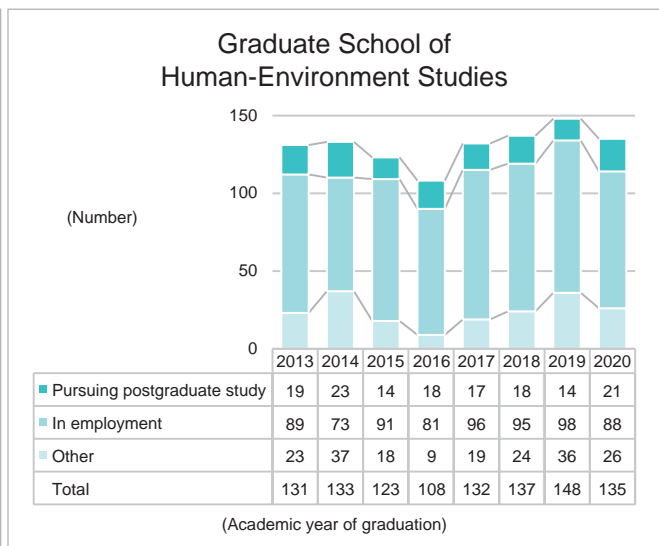
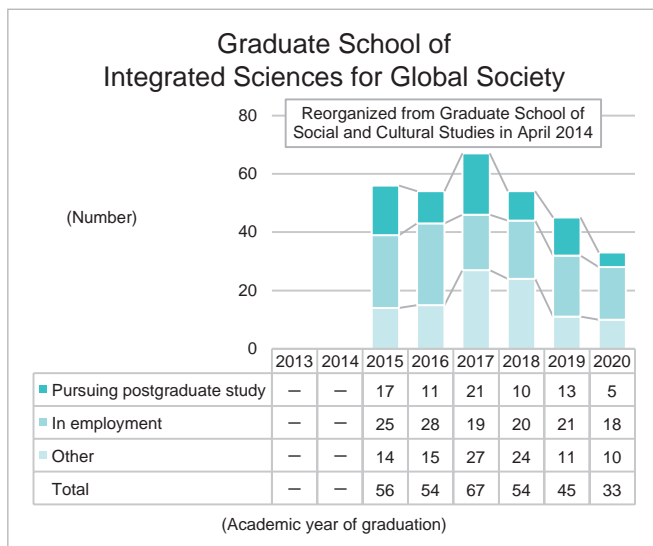
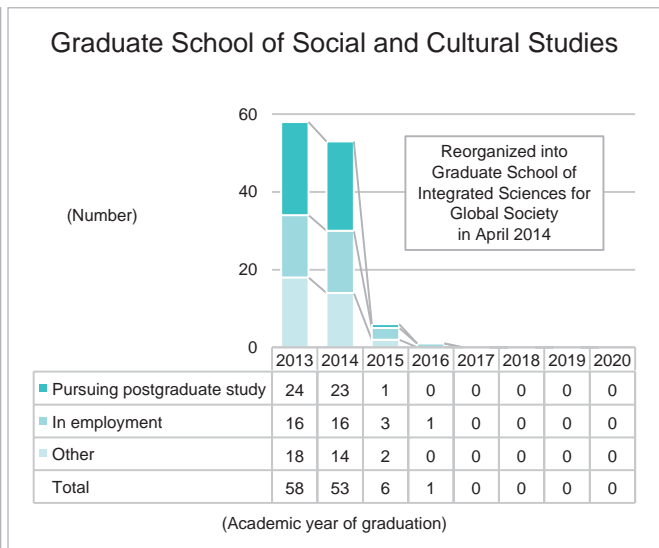
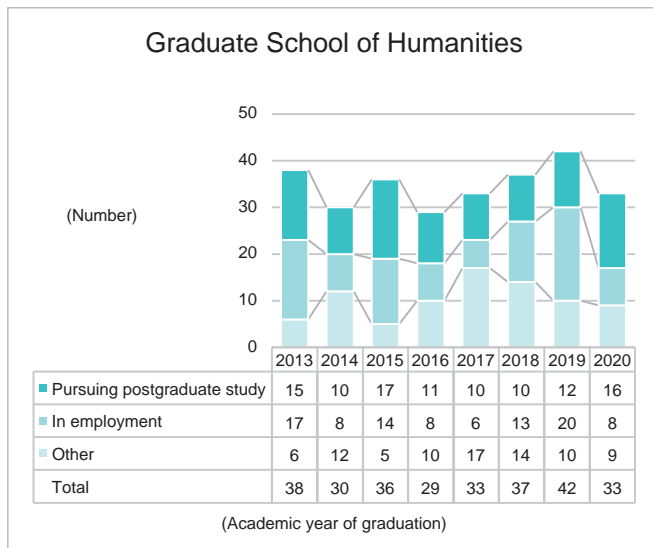


- "Other" includes those who had entered specialised training schools, overseas schools, and those missing and deceased.

\*Source: MEXT *Basic School Survey Number of Graduates Students in Master's Programs by Status*



## 7-2-2. Career Paths and Employment Status of Graduates (Master's Programs: by Department)

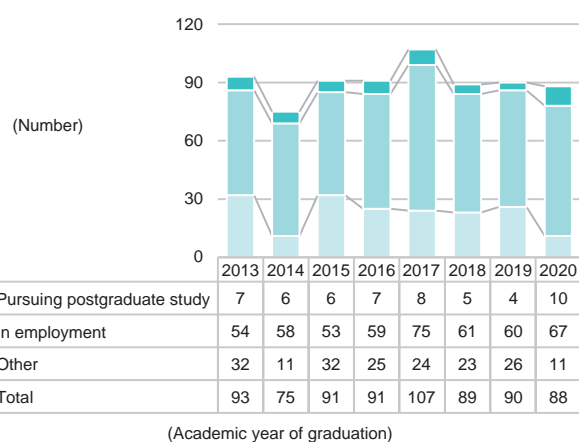


- Number of those who have completed Master's Programs includes Professional Degree Programs.
- "In employment" includes employment at a company or as a teacher or civil servant, or other employment.

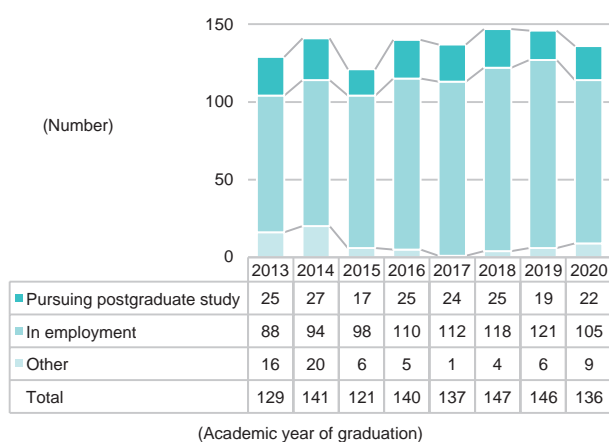
\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

## 7-2-2. Career Paths and Employment Status of Graduates (Master's Programs: by Department) (Continued)

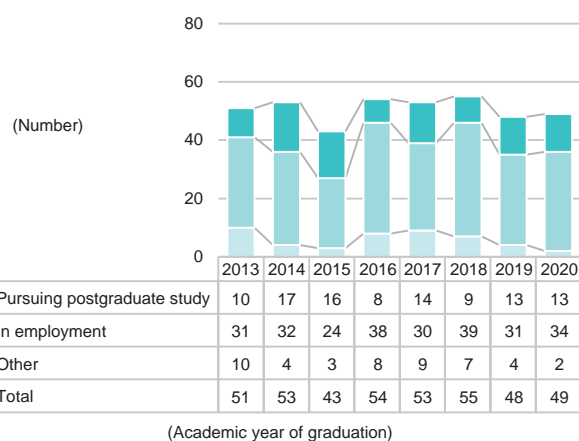
### Graduate School of Economics



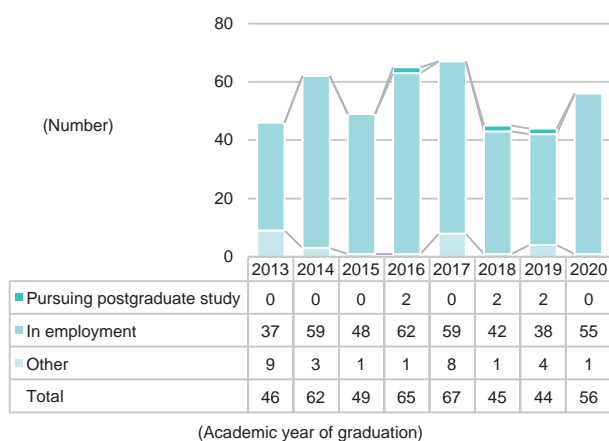
### Graduate School of Science



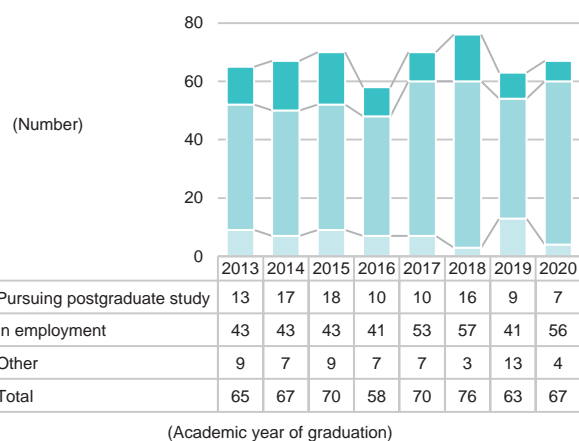
### Graduate School of Mathematics



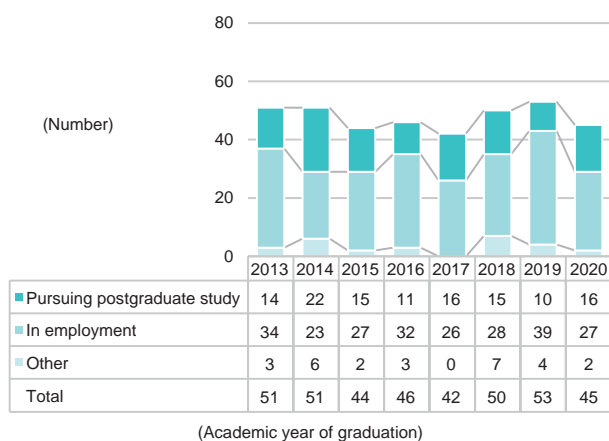
### Graduate School of Systems Life Sciences



### Graduate School of Medical Sciences



### Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences

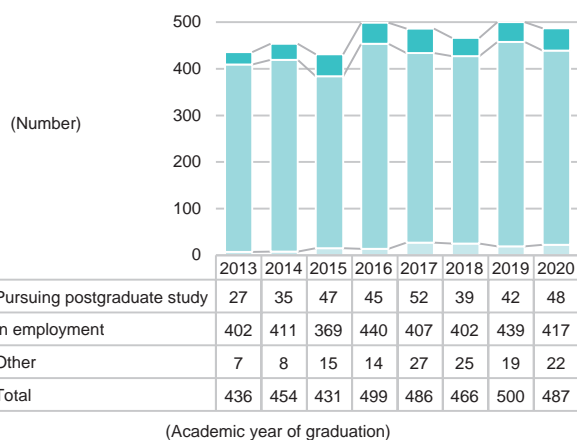


- Number of those who have completed Master's Programs includes Professional Degree Programs.
- "In employment" includes employment at a company or as a teacher or civil servant, or other employment.

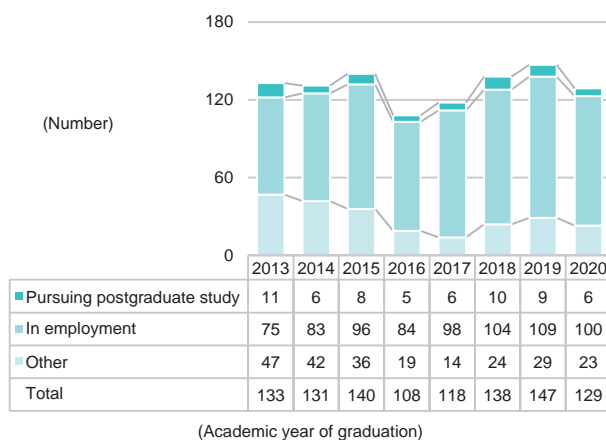
\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

## 7-2-2. Career Paths and Employment Status of Graduates (Master's Programs: by Department) (Continued)

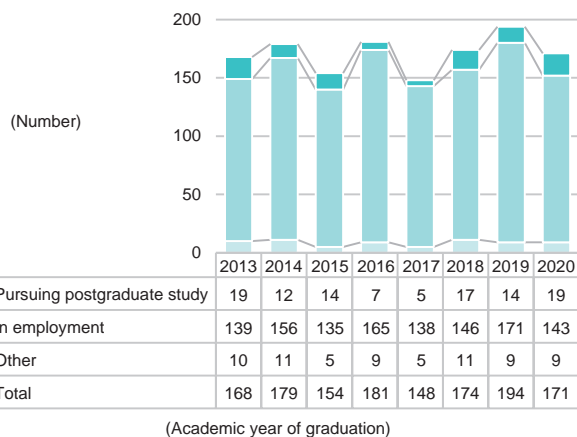
### Graduate School of Engineering



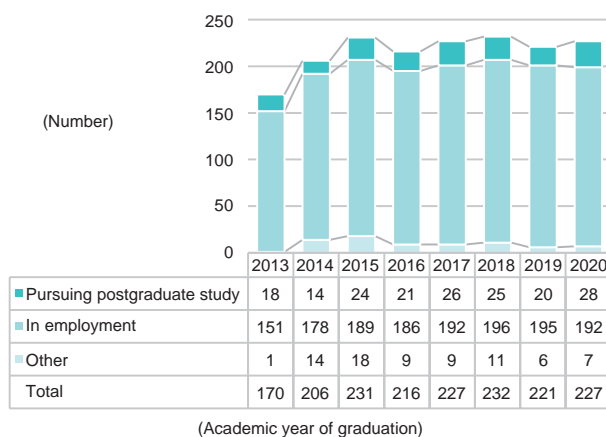
### Graduate School of Design



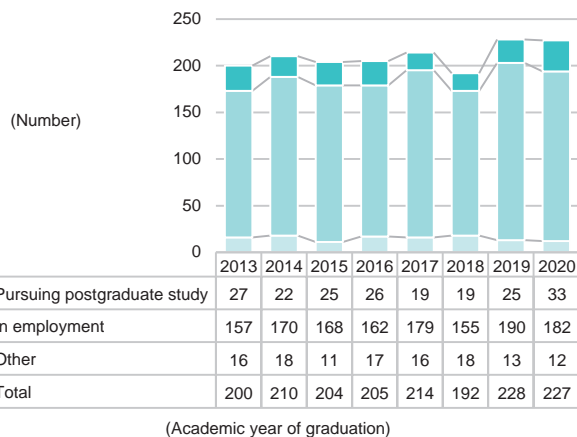
### Graduate School of Information Science and Electrical Engineering



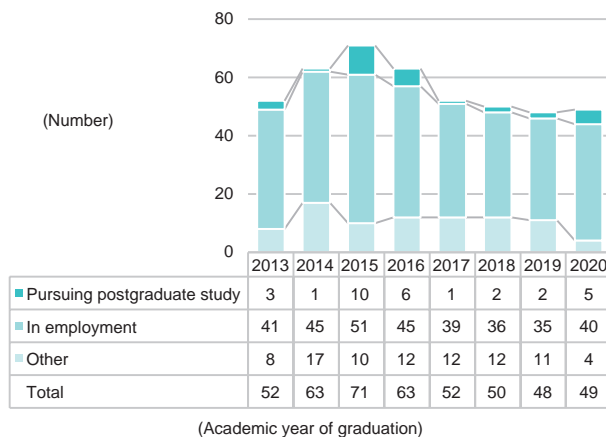
### Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences



### Graduate School of Bioresource and Bioenvironmental Sciences



### Graduate School of Integrated Frontier Sciences



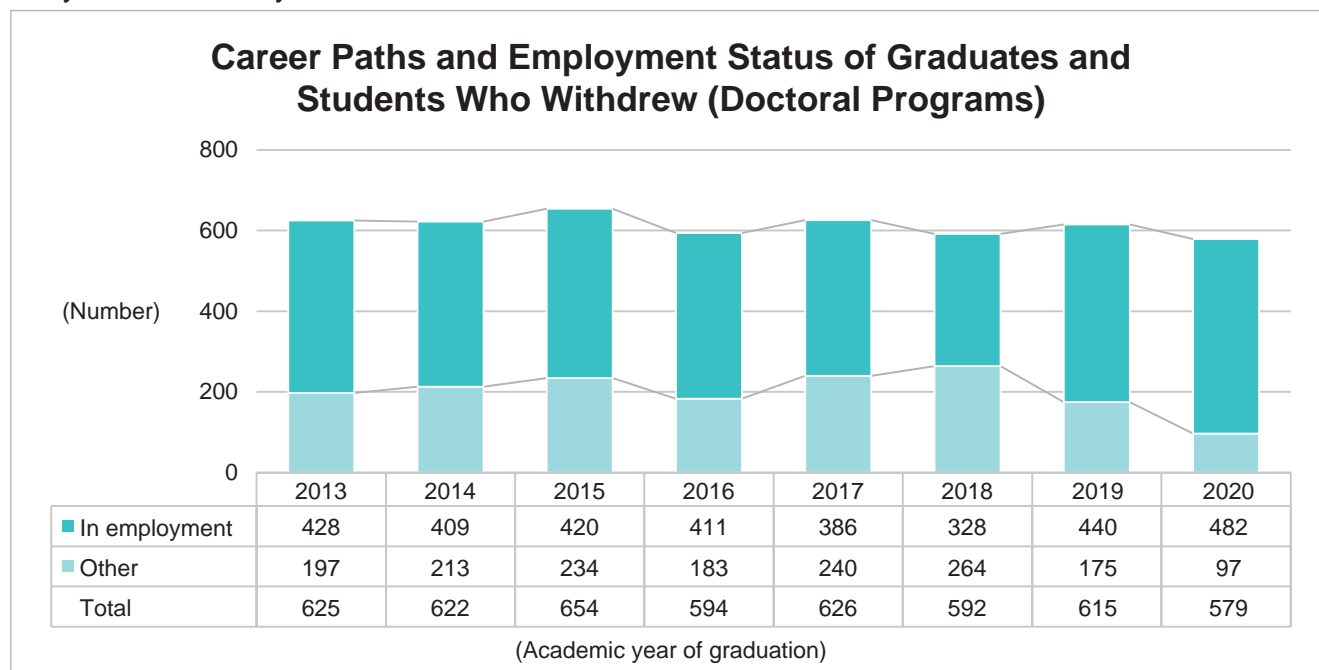
- Number of those who have completed Master's Programs includes Professional Degree Programs.
- "In employment" includes employment at a company or as a teacher or civil servant, or other employment.

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

## 7-3. Career Paths and Employment Status of Graduates and Those whose Program Completed with Expulsion (Doctoral Programs)

### 7-3-1. Career Paths and Employment Status of Graduates and Those whose Program Completed with Expulsion (Doctoral Programs: Overall)

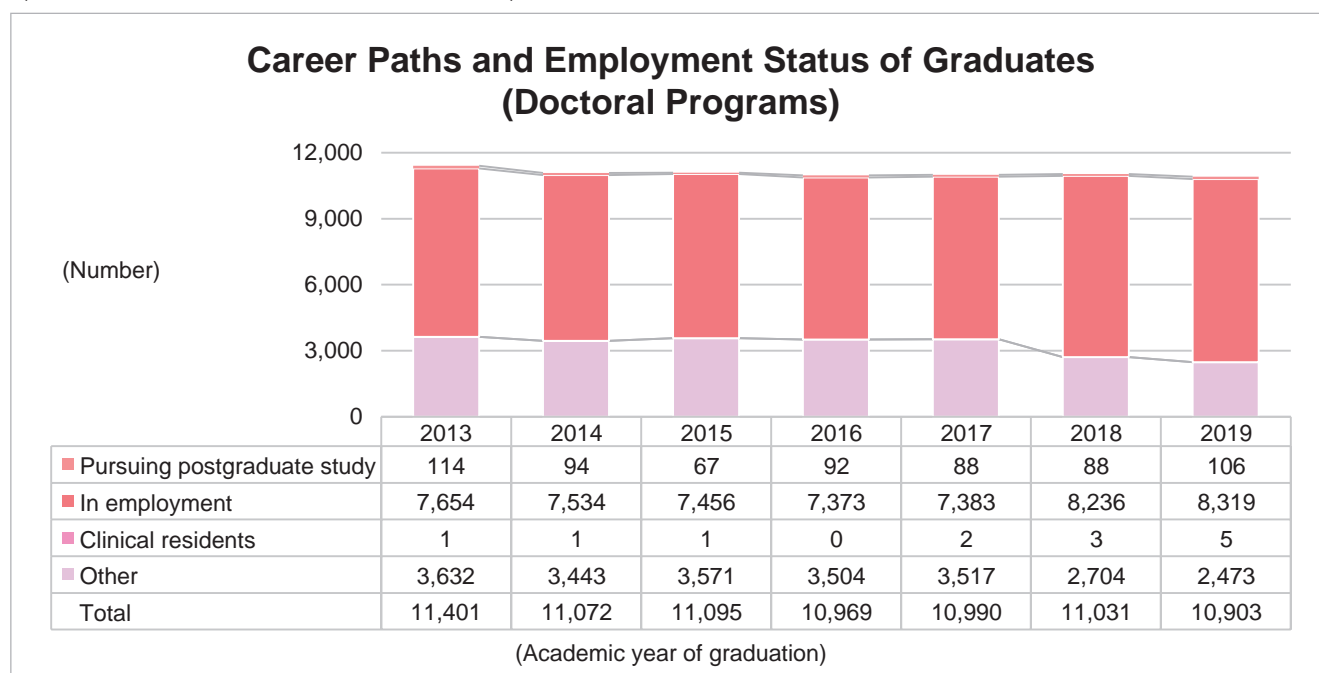
#### ◆Kyushu University◆



- “In employment” includes employment at a company or as a teacher or civil servant, or other employment.
- “Other” includes those preparing for national exams and those not yet in employment, etc.

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

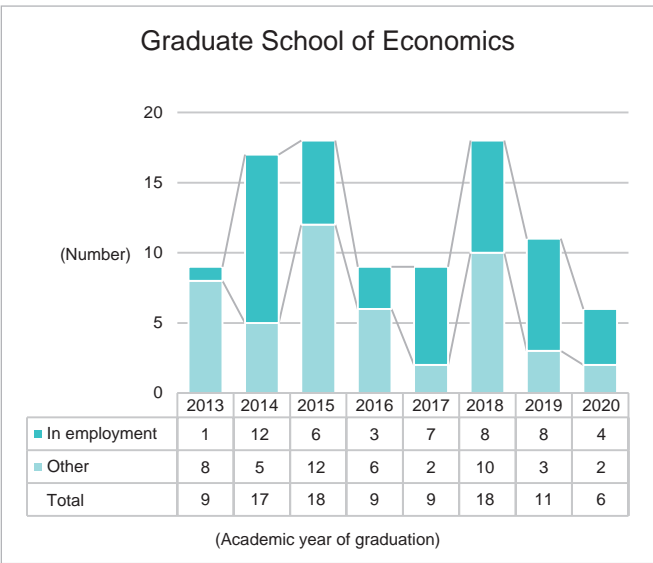
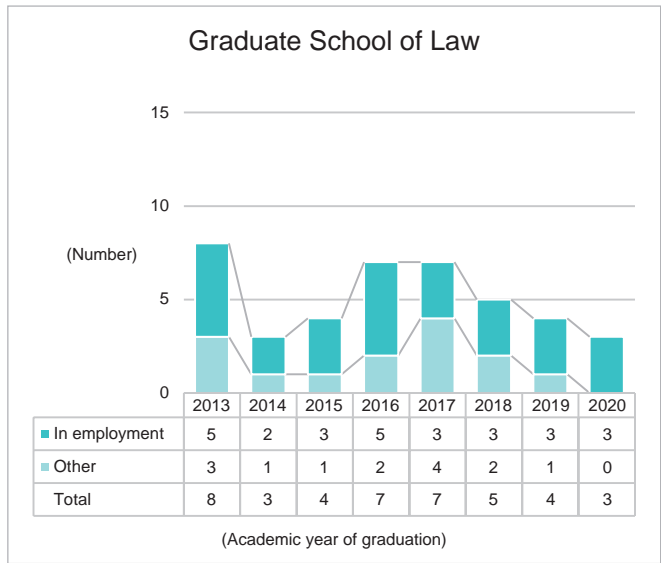
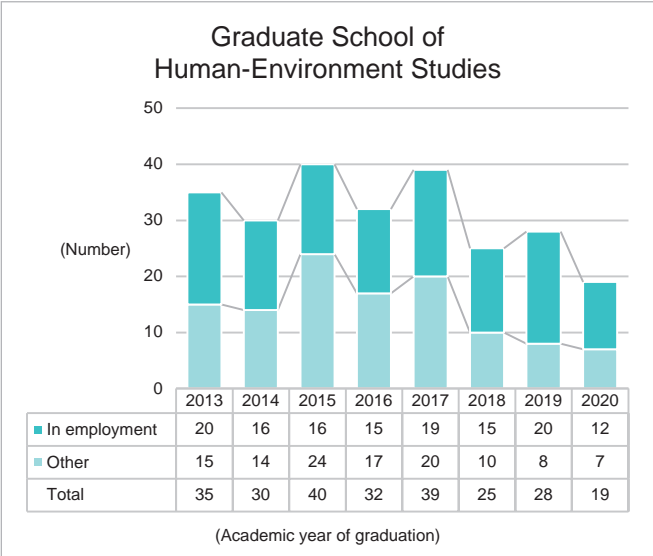
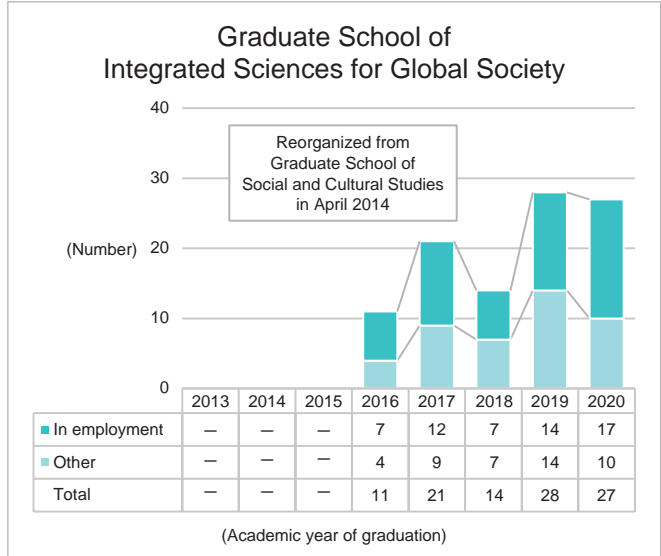
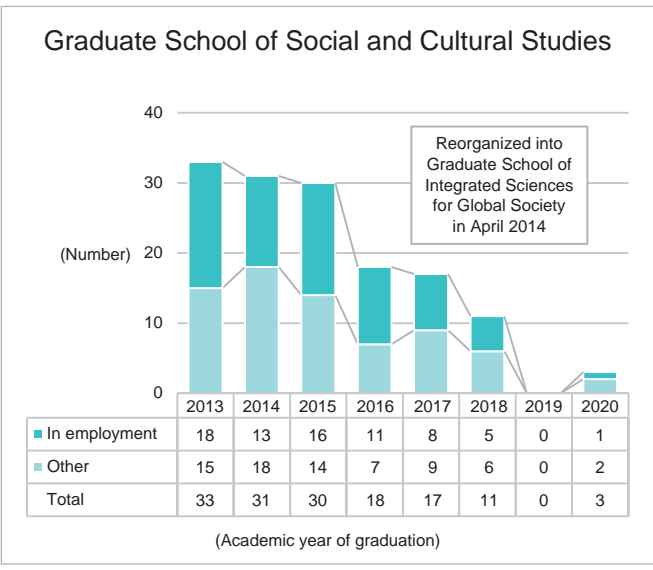
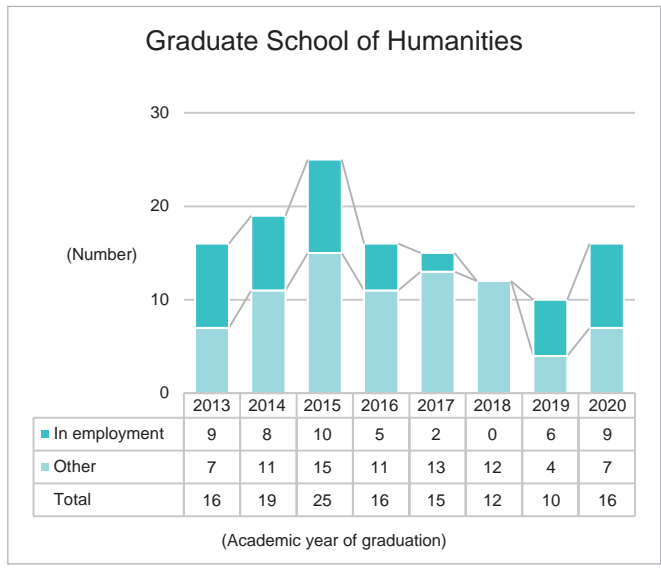
#### ◆Nationwide: National Universities◆



- “Clinical Residents” include incoming students.
- “Other” includes those who had entered specialised training schools, overseas schools, and those missing and deceased.

\*Source: MEXT *Basic School Survey Number of Doctoral Graduates by Status*

## 7-3-2. Career Paths and Employment Status of Graduates and Those whose Program Completed with Expulsion (Doctoral Programs: by Department)

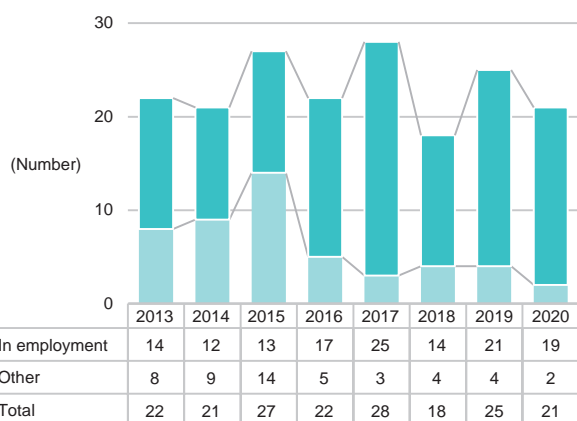


- "In employment" includes employment at a company or as a teacher or civil servant, or other employment.
- "Other" includes those preparing for national exams and those not yet in employment, etc.

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

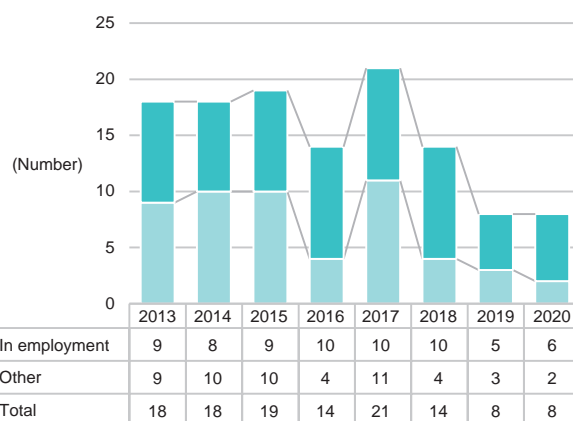
### 7-3-2. Career Paths and Employment Status of Graduates and Those whose Program Completed with Expulsion (Doctoral Programs: by Department) (Continued)

#### Graduate School of Science



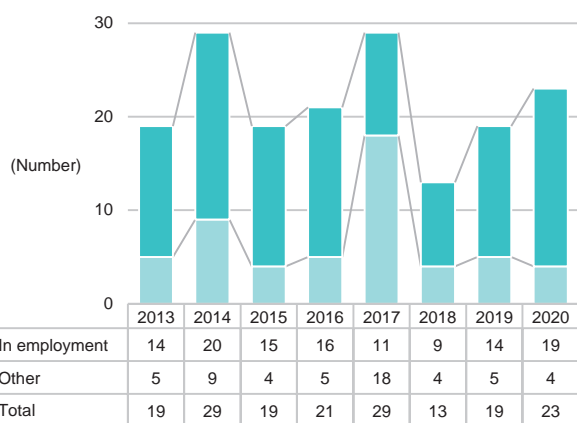
(Academic year of graduation)

#### Graduate School of Mathematics



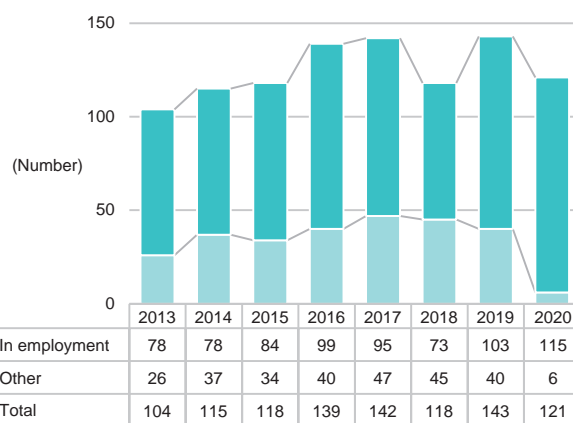
(Academic year of graduation)

#### Graduate School of Systems Life Sciences



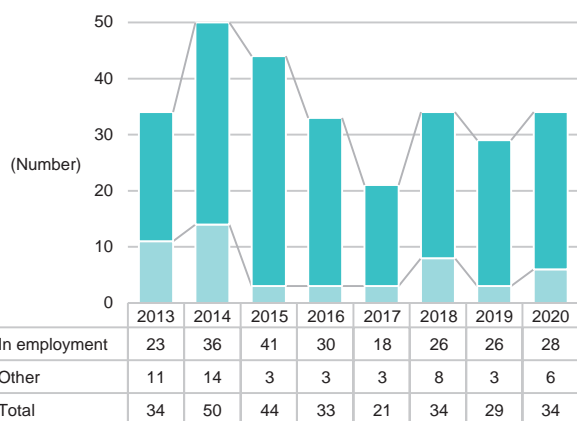
(Academic year of graduation)

#### Graduate School of Medical Sciences



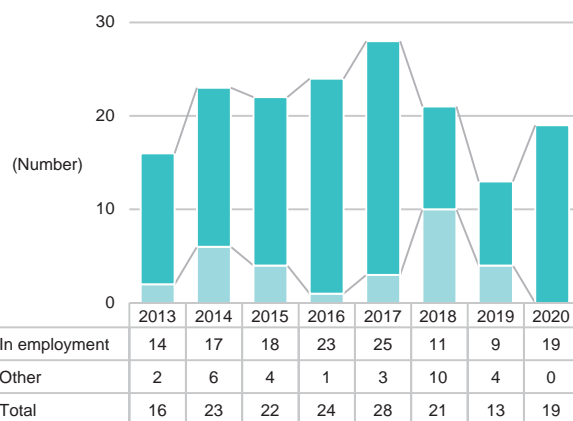
(Academic year of graduation)

#### Graduate School of Dental Science



(Academic year of graduation)

#### Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences

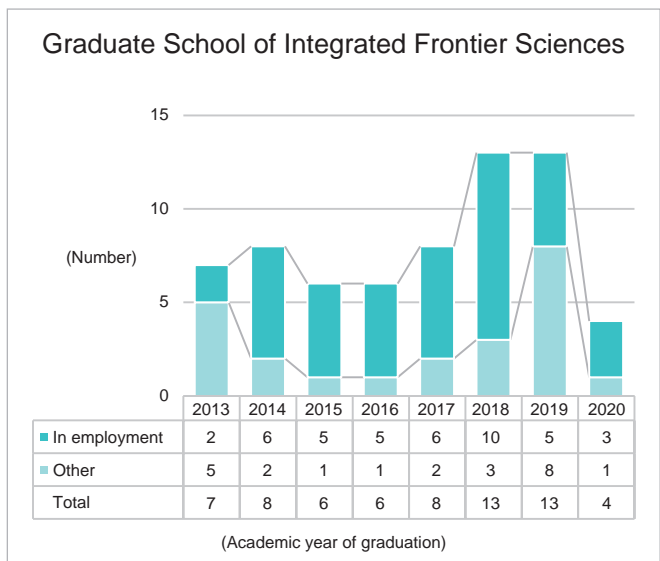
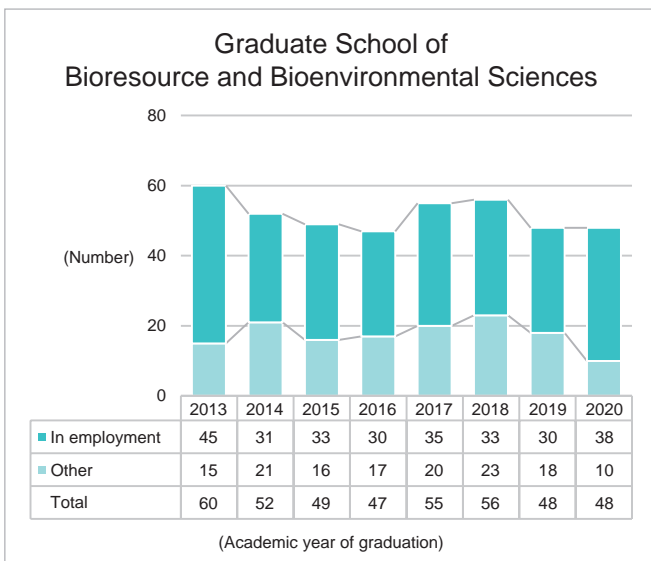
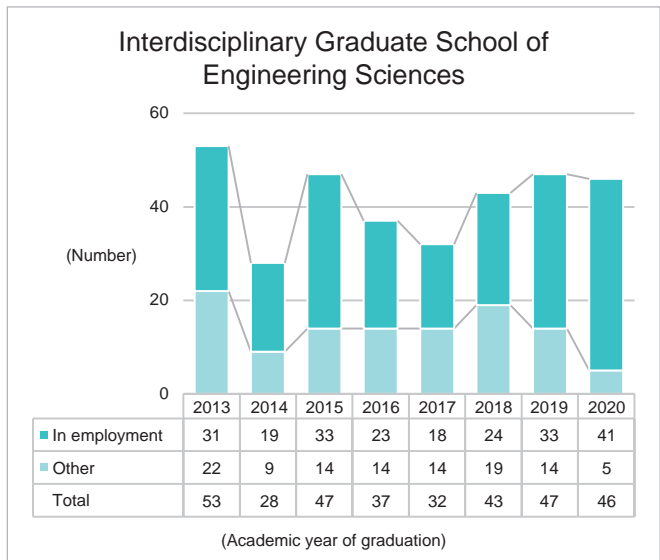
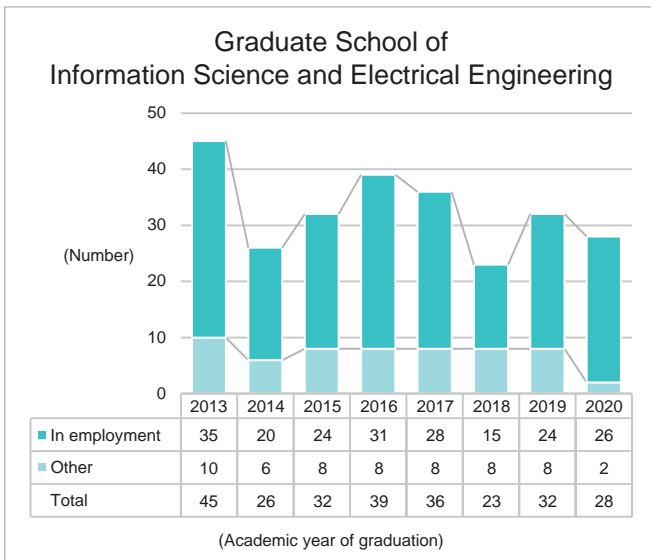
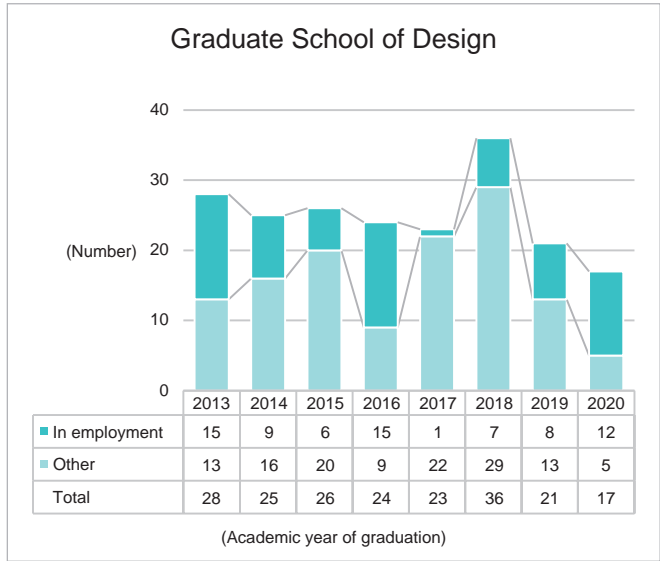
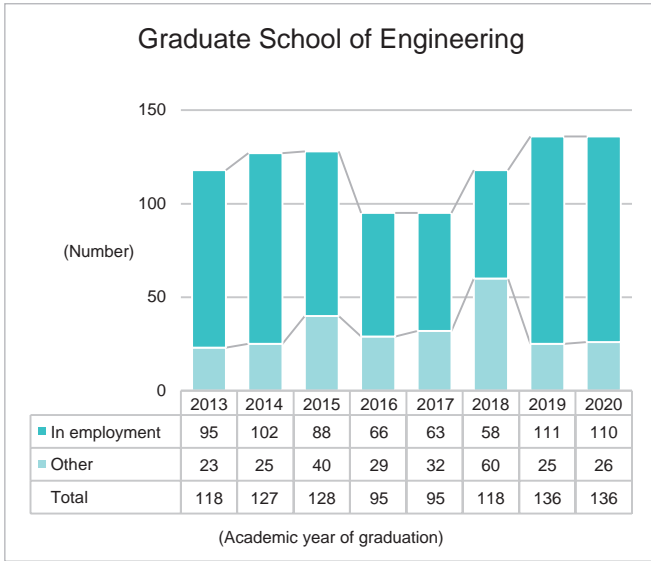


(Academic year of graduation)

- "In employment" includes employment at a company or as a teacher or civil servant, or other employment.
- "Other" includes those preparing for national exams and those not yet in employment, etc.

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

### 7-3-2. Career Paths and Employment Status of Graduates and Those whose Program Completed with Expulsion (Doctoral Programs: by Department) (Continued)



- "In employment" includes employment at a company or as a teacher or civil servant, or other employment.
- "Other" includes those preparing for national exams and those not yet in employment, etc.

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*



## 8. Success in Qualification Examinations

### 8-1. Pass Rates in the Bar Examination



• Figures in parentheses indicate the following: (Kyushu University's Ranking/Total number)

\*Source: MOJ website, *Results of the Bar Examination* Number of entrants passing the bar examination by law school, etc.

## 8-1. Pass Rates in the Bar Examination (Continued)

### ◆ Top 20 Universities by Number Passing ◆

FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018		FY 2019		FY 2020		FY 2021	
University	Number of Successful Candidates (Rank)	University	Number of Successful Candidates (Rank)	University	Number of Successful Candidates (Rank)	University	Number of Successful Candidates (Rank)	University	Number of Successful Candidates (Rank)	University	Number of Successful Candidates (Rank)	University	Number of Successful Candidates (Rank)	University	Number of Successful Candidates (Rank)
Waseda University	172(1)	Chuo University	170(1)	Keio University	155(1)	Keio University	144(1)	Kyoto University	128(1)	Keio University	152(1)	The University of Tokyo	126(1)	Keio University	125(1)
Chuo University	164(2)	Keio University	158(2)	Waseda University	152(2)	The University of Tokyo	134(2)	The University of Tokyo	121(2)	The University of Tokyo	134(2)	Keio University	125(2)	Waseda University	115(2)
The University of Tokyo	158(3)	The University of Tokyo	149(3)	The University of Tokyo	137(3)	Chuo University	119(3)	Keio University	118(3)	Kyoto University	126(3)	Kyoto University	107(3)	Kyoto University	114(3)
Keio University	150(4)	Waseda University	145(4)	Chuo University	136(4)	Kyoto University	111(4)	Waseda University	110(4)	Chuo University	109(4)	Chuo University	85(4)	The University of Tokyo	96(4)
Kyoto University	130(5)	Kyoto University	128(5)	Kyoto University	105(5)	Waseda University	102(5)	Chuo University	101(5)	Waseda University	106(5)	Hitotsubashi University	84(5)	Chuo University	83(5)
Hitotsubashi University	64(6)	Hitotsubashi University	79(6)	Hitotsubashi University	63(6)	Osaka University	66(6)	Hitotsubashi University	72(6)	Hitotsubashi University	67(6)	Hitotsubashi University	75(6)	Hitotsubashi University	64(6)
Meiji University	63(7)	Kobe University	72(7)	Osaka University	42(7)	Hitotsubashi University	60(7)	Kobe University	51(7)	Osaka University	46(7)	Kobe University	62(7)	Kobe University	47(7)
Osaka University	55(8)	Meiji University	53(8)	Kobe University	41(8)	Kobe University	55(8)	Osaka University	50(8)	Kobe University	44(8)	Osaka University	34(8)	Osaka University	47(7)
Kobe University	44(9)	Osaka University	48(9)	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>36(9)</b>	Tokyo Metropolitan University	31(9)	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>29(9)</b>	Meiji University	26(9)	Meiji University	30(9)	Doshisha University	39(9)
Tohoku University	42(10)	Hokkaido University	42(10)	Meiji University	36(9)	Meiji University	30(10)	Nagoya University	29(9)	Nagoya University	25(10)	Doshisha University	28(10)	Nagoya University	25(10)
Hokkaido University	41(11)	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>40(11)</b>	Nagoya University	34(11)	Hokkaido University	29(11)	Meiji University	25(11)	Hokkaido University	25(10)	Tohoku University	26(11)	Tokyo Metropolitan University	24(11)
<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>37(12)</b>	Nagoya University	37(12)	Hokkaido University	30(12)	Nagoya University	28(12)	Doshisha University	24(12)	Ritsumeikan University	24(12)	Nagoya University	23(12)	Meiji University	22(12)
Ritsumeikan University	33(13)	Tohoku University	35(13)	Ritsumeikan University	29(13)	Ritsumeikan University	21(13)	Tokyo Metropolitan University	23(13)	Tokyo Metropolitan University	22(13)	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>21(13)</b>	Tohoku University	20(13)
Sophia University	31(14)	Doshisha University	33(14)	Tokyo Metropolitan University	25(14)	Doshisha University	20(14)	Hokkaido University	23(13)	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>20(14)</b>	Nihon University	21(13)	The University of Tsukuba	19(14)
Nagoya University	30(15)	Sophia University	29(15)	Tohoku University	23(15)	Tohoku University	18(15)	Sophia University	18(15)	Tohoku University	20(14)	Tokyo Metropolitan University	20(15)	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>17(15)</b>
Chiba University	26(16)	Hosei University	29(15)	Sophia University	19(16)	Kwansei Gakuin University	18(15)	Hosei University	17(16)	The University of Tsukuba	18(16)	Hokkaido University	19(16)	Hokkaido University	17(15)
Doshisha University	26(16)	Ritsumeikan University	27(17)	Chiba University	17(17)	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>17(17)</b>	Gakushuin University	16(17)	Soka University	16(17)	Soka University	16(17)	Nihon University	17(15)
Tokyo Metropolitan University	22(18)	Tokyo Metropolitan University	26(18)	Doshisha University	17(17)	Sophia University	16(18)	Tohoku University	15(18)	Hiroshima University	14(18)	The University of Tsukuba	15(18)	Okayama University	16(18)
Nihon University	22(18)	Osaka City University	22(19)	Kansai University	15(19)	Soka University	13(19)	Ritsumeikan University	15(18)	Nihon University	14(18)	Osaka City University	12(19)	Ritsumeikan University	15(19)
Hosei University	21(20)	Kansai University	22(19)	Kwansei Gakuin University	15(19)	Osaka City University	13(19)	Soka University	13(20)	Chiba University	12(20)	Kwansei Gakuin University	10(20)	Soka University	12(20)
				Hiroshima University	15(19)							Kwansei Gakuin University	12(20)		
				Hosei University	15(19)							Kansai University	12(20)		

### ◆ Top 20 Universities by Pass Rate ◆

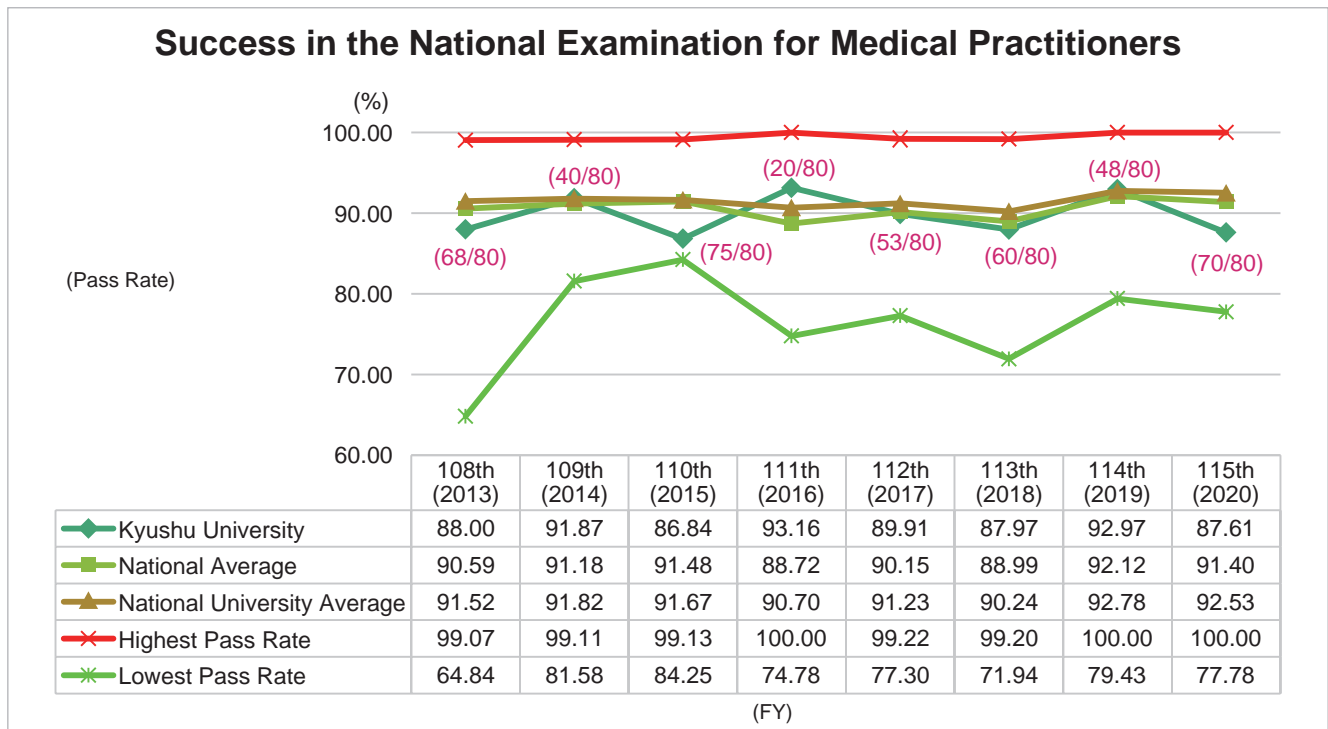
FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018		FY 2019		FY 2020		FY 2021	
University	Pass Rates (Rank)	University	Pass Rates (Rank)	University	Pass Rates (Rank)	University	Pass Rates (Rank)	University	Pass Rates (Rank)	University	Pass Rates (Rank)	University	Pass Rates (Rank)	University	Pass Rates (Rank)
Kyoto University	53.06%(1)	Hitotsubashi University	56.63%(1)	Hitotsubashi University	49.61%(1)	Kyoto University	50.00%(1)	Tohoku Gakuin University	60.00%(1)	Kyoto University	62.69%(1)	Aichi University	77.78%(1)	Aichi University	66.67%(1)
The University of Tokyo	51.97%(2)	Kyoto University	53.33%(2)	The University of Tokyo	48.07%(2)	Hitotsubashi University	49.59%(2)	Hitotsubashi University	59.50%(2)	Hitotsubashi University	59.82%(2)	Hitotsubashi University	70.59%(2)	Kyoto University	61.62%(2)
Hitotsubashi University	47.06%(3)	The University of Tokyo	48.85%(3)	Kyoto University	47.30%(3)	The University of Tokyo	49.45%(3)	Kyoto University	59.26%(3)	The University of Tokyo	56.30%(3)	The University of Tokyo	59.43%(3)	Hitotsubashi University	58.18%(3)
Keio University	44.64%(4)	Kobe University	48.32%(4)	Keio University	44.29%(4)	Keio University	45.43%(4)	The University of Tokyo	48.02%(4)	Keio University	50.67%(4)	Kyoto University	57.84%(4)	Keio University	55.07%(4)
Osaka University	40.15%(5)	Keio University	45.53%(5)	Waseda University	35.85%(5)	Osaka University	40.74%(5)	Kobe University	39.53%(5)	Aichi Gakuin University	42.86%(5)	Tohoku University	53.06%(5)	Tohoku University	51.28%(5)
Waseda University	35.17%(6)	Aichi University	36.36%(6)	Kobe University	32.28%(6)	Kobe University	38.73%(6)	Keio University	39.20%(6)	Waseda University	42.06%(6)	Kagoshima University	50.00%(6)	Toyo University	50.00%(6)
Chuo University	34.53%(7)	Chuo University	35.79%(7)	Chuo University	29.44%(7)	Aichi University	30.77%(7)	Osaka University	37.59%(7)	Osaka University	41.07%(7)	Keio University	49.80%(7)	Yamaguchi Gakuin University	50.00%(6)
Chiba University	30.95%(8)	Waseda University	30.79%(8)	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>28.80%(8)</b>	Waseda University	29.39%(8)	Waseda University	36.54%(8)	Tohoku University	38.46%(8)	Kobe University	49.21%(8)	Waseda University	49.78%(8)
Kobe University	30.77%(9)	Osaka University	29.09%(9)	Osaka University	26.75%(9)	Tokyo Metropolitan University	26.96%(9)	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>33.33%(9)</b>	Nagoya University	37.31%(9)	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>46.67%(9)</b>	Okayama University	48.48%(9)
Tohoku University	26.42%(10)	Hokkaido University	28.57%(10)	Aichi University	26.67%(10)	Chuo University	26.15%(10)	Nagoya University	30.53%(10)	Hiroshima University	35.90%(10)	Nagoya University	40.35%(10)	The University of Tokyo	48.24%(10)
Aichi University	25.93%(11)	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>26.14%(11)</b>	Nagoya University	25.00%(11)	Tohoku University	26.09%(11)	Hakuoh University	28.57%(11)	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>33.90%(11)</b>	Osaka University	37.78%(11)	Nagoya University	45.45%(11)
Soka University	25.71%(12)	Tohoku University	25.74%(12)	Tohoku University	23.96%(12)	Hokkaido University	24.58%(12)	Tohoku University	27.27%(12)	Kobe University	33.85%(12)	Waseda University	36.06%(12)	Kobe University	41.59%(12)
Hokkaido University	25.47%(13)	Nagoya University	25.00%(13)	Hokkaido University	23.44%(13)	Nagoya University	23.73%(13)	Kagawa University	25.00%(13)	Tokai University	28.57%(13)	Soka University	34.04%(13)	Osaka University	40.87%(13)
Tokyo Metropolitan University	22.92%(14)	Tokyo Metropolitan University	23.01%(14)	Hiroshima University	20.27%(14)	Kagoshima University	20.00%(14)	Hiroshima University	25.00%(13)	Chuo University	28.39%(14)	Chuo University	29.41%(14)	Dokkyo University	40.00%(14)
<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>22.84%(15)</b>	Kanagawa University	22.86%(15)	Chiba University	19.77%(15)	Kumamoto University	20.00%(14)	Chuo University	23.22%(15)	Soka University	24.62%(15)	Hiroshima Shudo University	28.57%(15)	Doshisha University	35.45%(15)
Nagoya University	22.56%(16)	Osaka City University	18.64%(16)	Tokyo Metropolitan University	19.53%(16)	Kobe Gakuin University	20.00%(14)	Aichi University	23.08%(16)	Hokkaido University	24.04%(16)	The University of Tsukuba	26.79%(16)	Chuo University	31.80%(16)
Sophia University	19.62%(17)	Okayama University	18.46%(17)	Soka University	19.40%(17)	Soka University	19.40%(17)	Shinshu University	22.73%(17)	The University of Tsukuba	23.38%(17)	Okayama University	26.67%(17)	The University of Tsukuba	31.67%(17)
Yokohama National University	19.35%(18)	Kumamoto University	18.42%(18)	Okayama University	18.03%(18)	University of the Ryukyus	19.35%(18)	Tokyo Metropolitan University	22.33%(18)	Tokyo Metropolitan University	22.92%(18)	Nihon University	25.93%(18)	Soka University	30.77%(18)
Okayama University	18.06%(19)	Soka University	17.95%(19)	Shizuoka University	16.67%(19)	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>19.32%(19)</b>	Okayama University	21.57%(19)	OMIYA LAW SCHOOL	22.22%(19)	Doshisha University	23.73%(19)	Tokyo Metropolitan University	29.63%(19)
Osaka City University	17.43%(20)	Doshisha University	17.46%(20)	Kobe Gakuin University	15.38%(20)	Kwansei Gakuin University	18.37%(20)	Soka University	21.31%(20)	Kanagawa University	22.22%(19)	Meiji University	23.62%(20)	Kwansei Gakuin University	29.41%(20)
														<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>29.31%(21)</b>
Average	22.58%	Average	21.57%	Average	20.68%	Average	22.51%	Average	24.75%	Average	29.09%	Average	32.68%	Average	34.62%

\* Number of entrants passing the bar examination by law school, etc. (does not include those passing the preparatory examination)

Source: MOJ website, Results of the Bar Examination Number of entrants passing the bar examination by law school, etc.

## 8-2. Success in Qualification and Employment Examinations

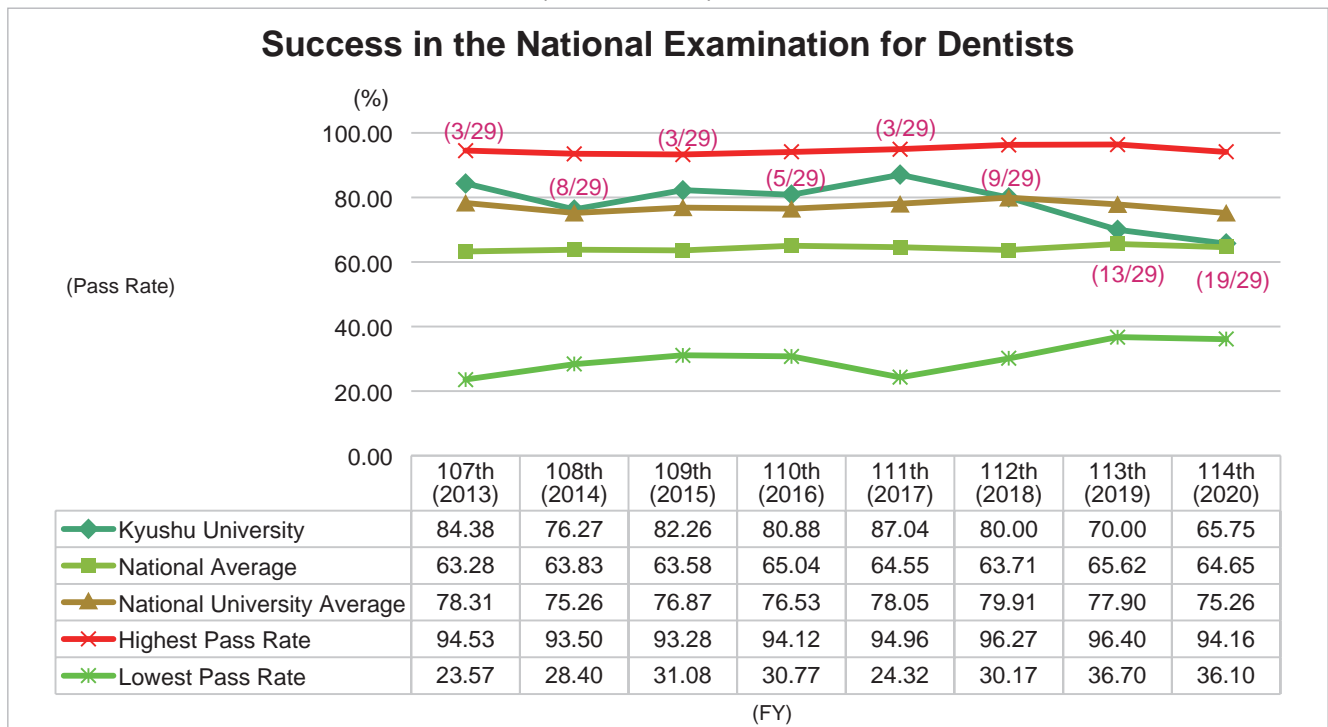
### The National Examination for Medical Practitioners (Pass Rates)



- Figures show the number of new and previous graduates who passed the examination, divided by the total number who took the examination.
- Figures in parentheses indicate the following: (Kyushu University's Ranking/Total number)

\*Source: Tecom (preparatory school for the National Examination for Medical Practitioners) website (<https://www2.tecomgroup.jp/igaku/topics/kokushi/115result/>)

### The National Examination for Dentists (Pass Rates)

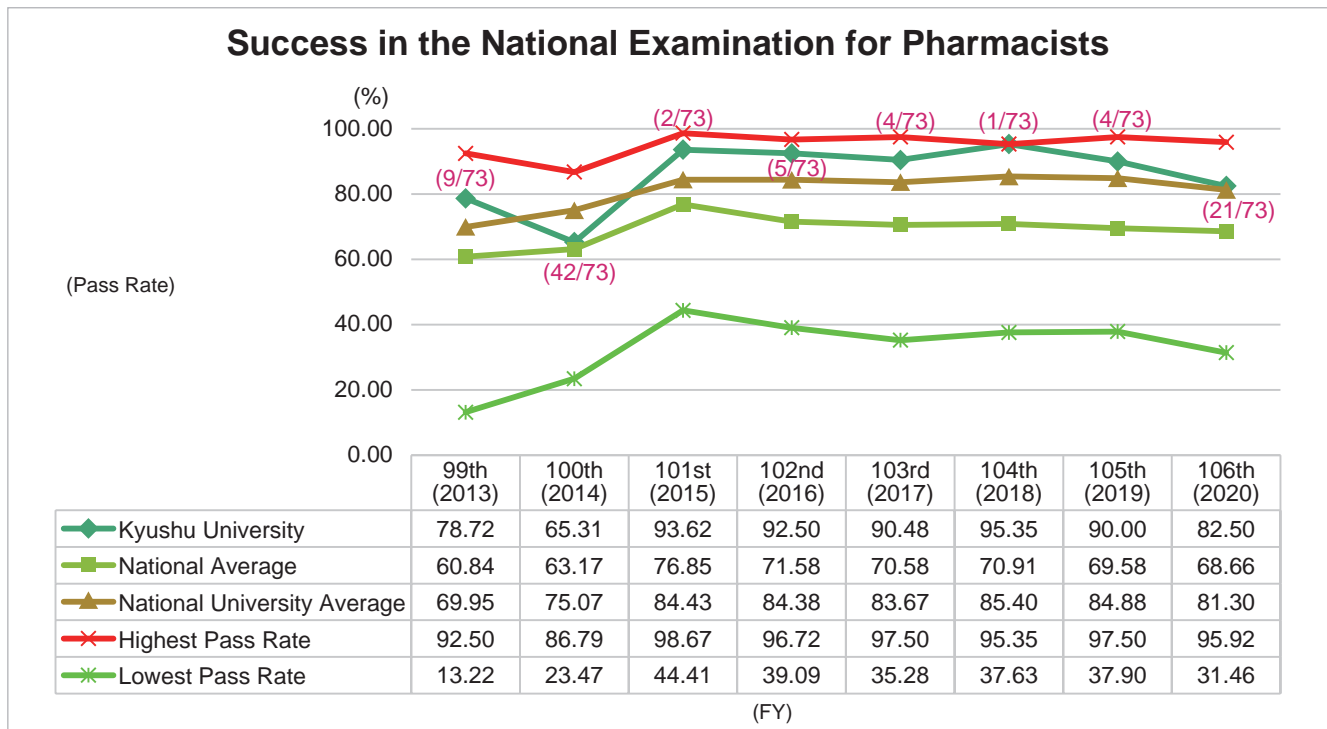


- Figures show the number of new and previous graduates who passed the examination, divided by the total number who took the examination.
- Figures in parentheses indicate the following: (Kyushu University's Ranking/Total number)

\*Source: MHLW website, Status of Success on National Examination for Dentists by School (<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/10803000/000606931.pdf>)

## 8-2. Success in Qualification and Employment Examinations (Continued)

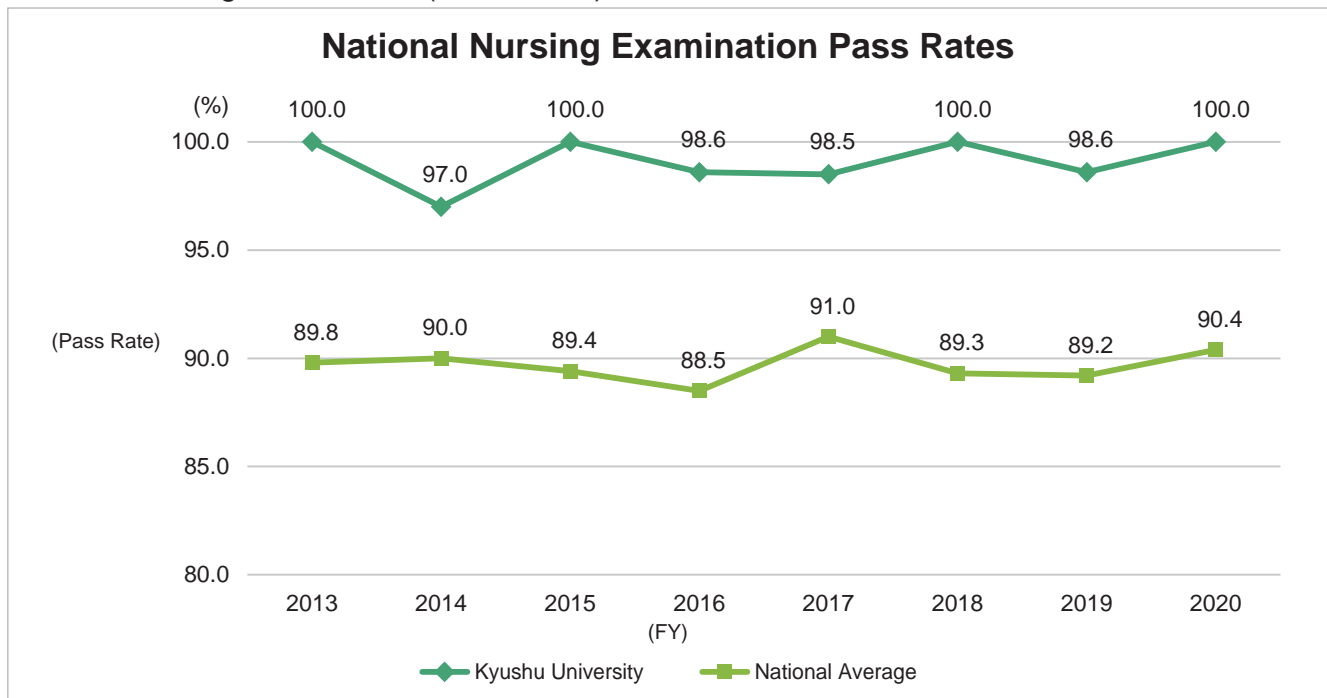
### The National Examination for Pharmacists (Pass Rates)



- Figures show the number of new and previous graduates who passed the examination, divided by the total number who took the examination.
- Figures in parentheses indicate the following: (Kyushu University's Ranking/Total number)

\*Source: MHLW website, Status of Success on National Examination for Pharmacists by University (<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/11121000/sankou3.pdf>)

### National Nursing Examination (Pass Rates)

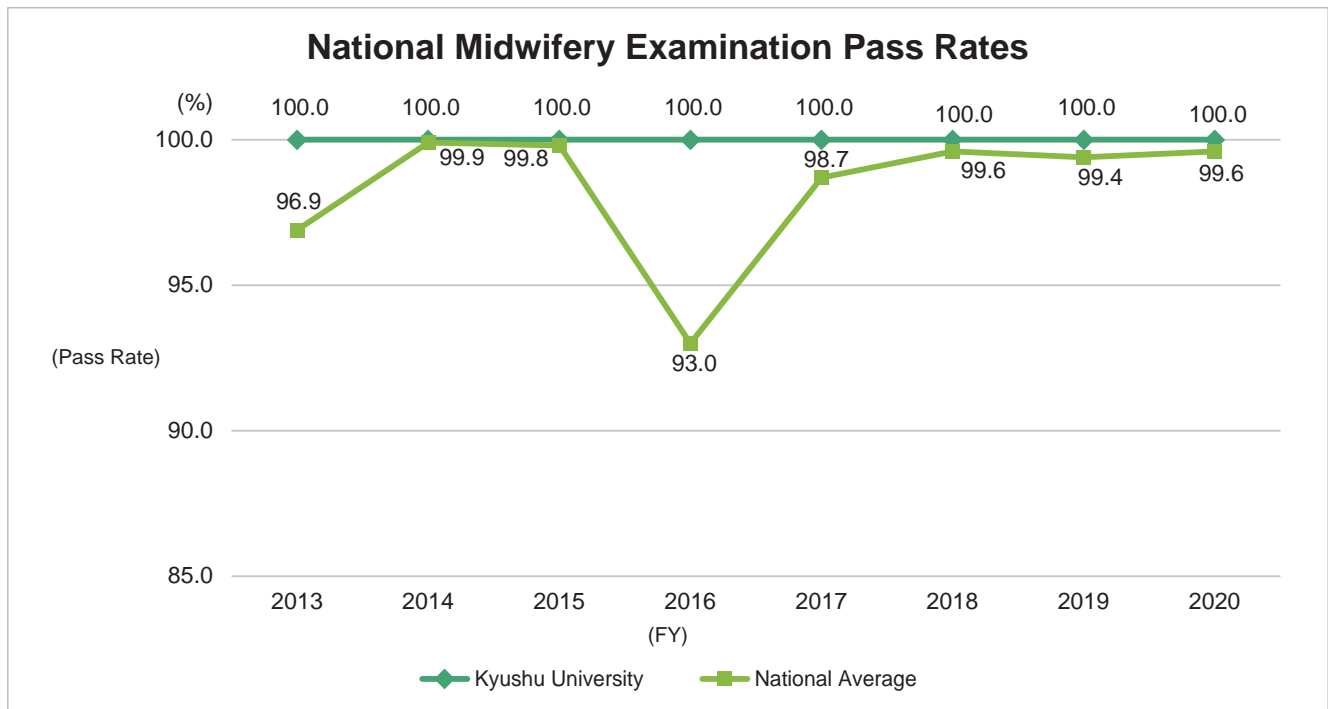


- Figures for Kyushu University's pass rate show the number of only new graduates who passed the examination, divided by the total number who took the examination.
- Figures for the national average show the number of new and previous graduates who passed the examination, divided by the total number who took the examination.

\*Source: Kango Iryo Shingaku Net (<http://www.ishin.jp/support/kokka/>)

## 8-2. Success in Qualification and Employment Examinations (Continued)

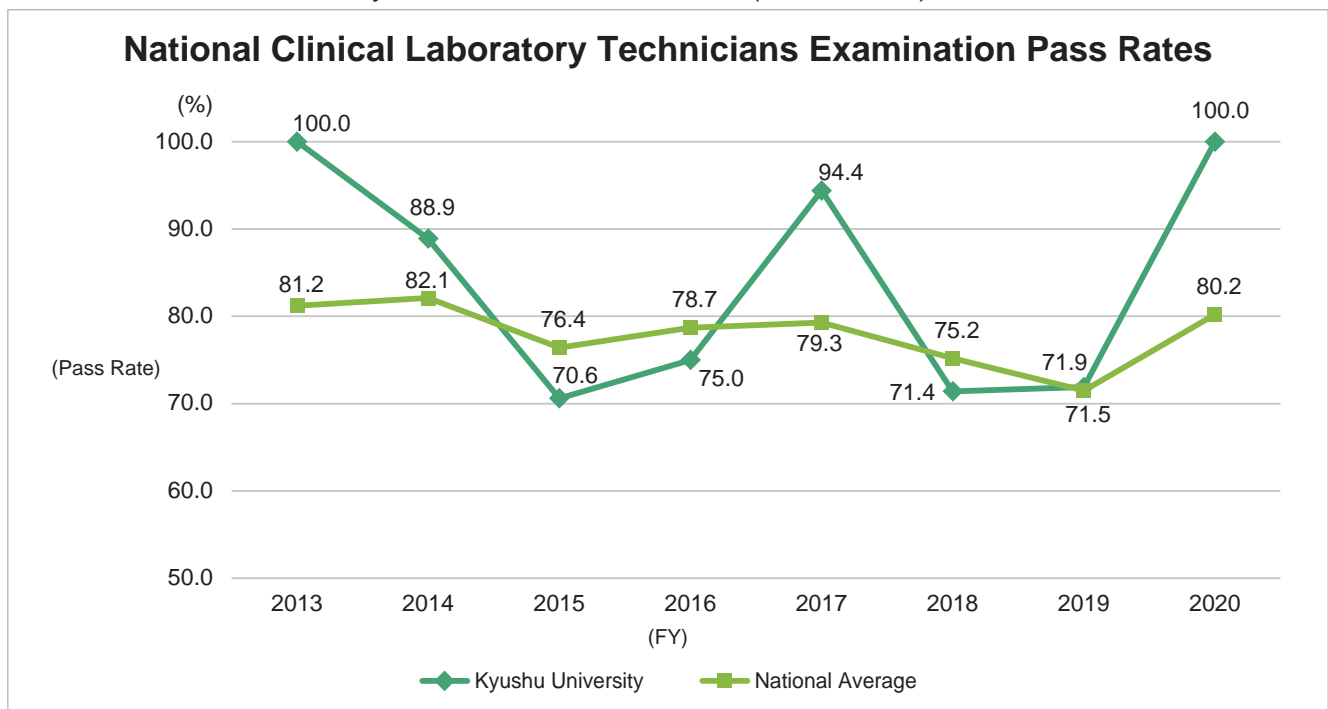
### National Midwifery Examination (Pass Rates)



- Figures for Kyushu University's pass rate show the number of only new graduates who passed the examination, divided by the total number who took the examination.
- Figures for the national average show the number of new and previous graduates who passed the examination, divided by the total number who took the examination.

\*Source: Kango Iryo Shingaku Net (<http://www.ishin.jp/support/kokka/>)

### National Clinical Laboratory Technicians Examination (Pass Rates)

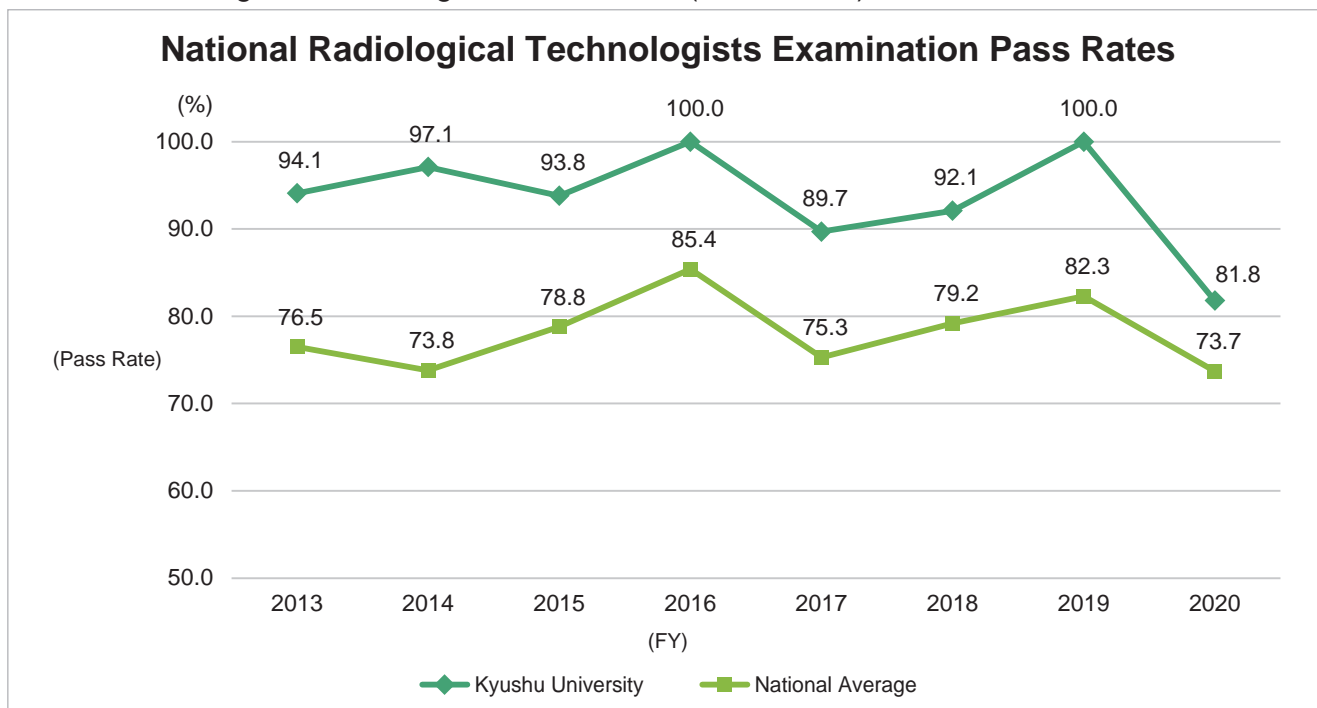


- Figures for Kyushu University's pass rate show the number of only new graduates who passed the examination, divided by the total number who took the examination.
- Figures for the national average show the number of new and previous graduates who passed the examination, divided by the total number who took the examination.

\*Source: Kango Iryo Shingaku Net (<http://www.ishin.jp/support/kokka/>)

## 8-2. Success in Qualification and Employment Examinations (Continued)

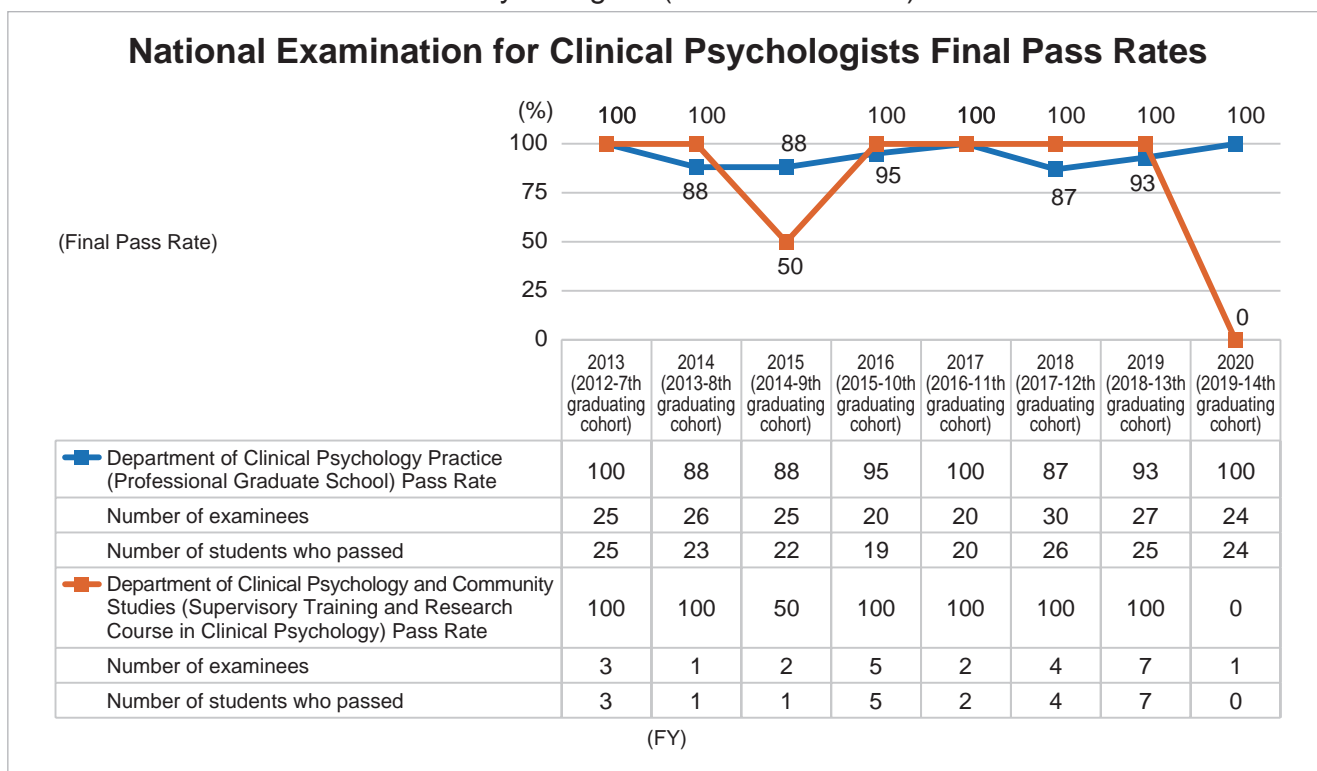
### National Radiological Technologists Examination (Pass Rates)



- Figures for Kyushu University's pass rate show the number of only new graduates who passed the examination, divided by the total number who took the examination.
- Figures for the national average show the number of new and previous graduates who passed the examination, divided by the total number who took the examination.

\*Source: Kango Iryo Shingaku Net (<http://www.ishin.jp/support/kokka/>)

### National Examination for Clinical Psychologists (Final Pass Rates)



\*Source: Graduate School of Human-Environment Studies, Kyushu University Department of Clinical Psychology Practice/Department of Clinical Psychology and Community Studies, Supervisory Training and Research Course in Clinical Psychology (<http://www.hes.kyushu-u.ac.jp/~ccphd/graduate/index.php/career/>)

## 8-2. Success in Qualification and Employment Examinations (Continued)

### ◆ Success in Civil Service Examinations ◆

#### National Public Servant (Regular Position)

Rank	University	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	249
2	Kyoto University	131
3	Waseda University	90
4	Hokkaido University	69
5	Tohoku University	65
6	Chuo University	60
7	Ritsumeikan University	59
8	Okayama University	56
9	Tokyo Institute of Technology	51
9	Nagoya University	51
11	Tokyo University of Science	50
12	Keio University	48
<b>13</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>47</b>

(2020)

#### Professional Staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Rank	University	Number
1	Tokyo University of Foreign Studies	12
2	Osaka University	8
3	The University of Tokyo	7
4	Kobe City University of Foreign Studies	3
4	Chuo University	3
6	Hokkaido University	2
6	Aoyama Gakuin University	2
<b>8</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>1</b>
⋮		
Same rank as 10 other universities		

(2020)

• Figures for those expected to enroll in ministries as National Public Servants (Regular Position) or Professional Staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are based on surveys conducted by the relevant ministries and the university.

### ◆ National Examination Passes ◆

#### Professional Engineer

Rank	University	Number
1	Kyoto University	108
2	Hokkaido University	99
3	Nihon University	86
4	The University of Tokyo	83
<b>5</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>76</b>
6	Tohoku University	74
6	Waseda University	74
8	Osaka University	65
9	Tokyo Institute of Technology	64
10	Tokyo University of Science	61

(2020)

#### First-class Qualified Architect

Rank	University	Number
1	Nihon University	162
2	Tokyo University of Science	141
3	Shibaura Institute of Technology	119
4	Waseda University	88
5	Kindai University	70
6	Hosei University	69
<b>7</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>67</b>
7	Kogakuin University	67
9	Nagoya Institute of Technology	65
10	Chiba University	62

(2020)

• Figures for professional engineers are based on data from the Institution of Professional Engineers, Japan.

• The first-class qualified architect examination is conducted by the Japan Architectural Education and Information Center.

\*Source: Asahi Shimbun Publications, 2022 University Rankings



## 9. Research

### 9-1. Trends across Kyushu University as a Whole Based on Field Classification of Journals

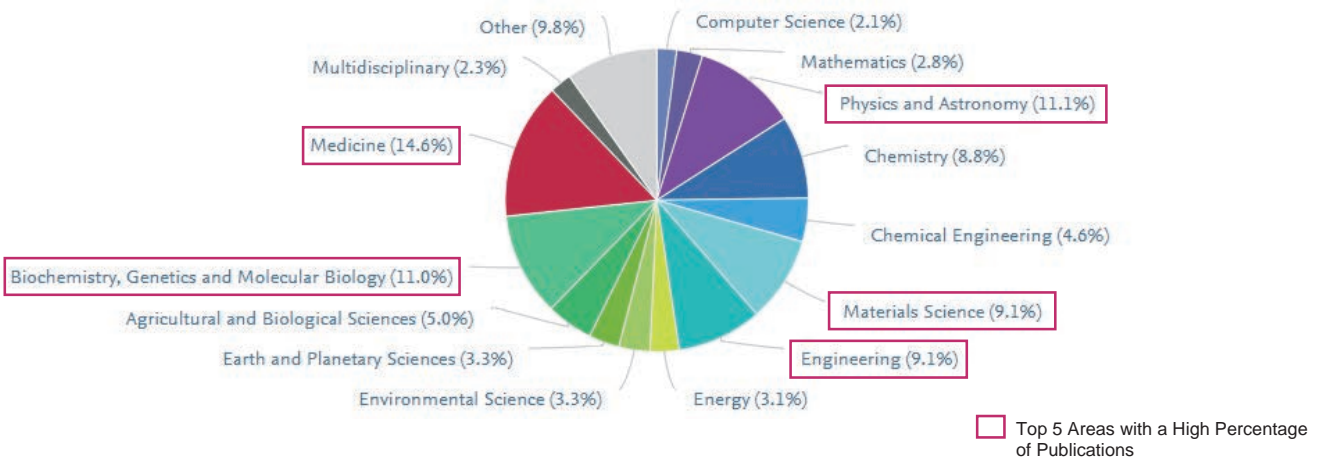
## Kyushu University | 2016 to 2020 Articles & Reviews

View Publication Set definition

\* The pie graph reflects the percentage of papers published by researchers affiliated with Kyushu University from 2016 to 2020, by subject area in Scopus.

2016 to 2020 All subject areas ASJC [Toggle] [Home]

#### Overall research performance

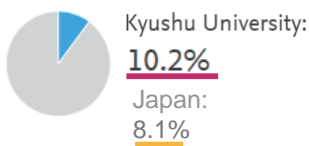


#### Performance indicators

##### Outputs in Top Citation Percentiles ⓘ

Publications in top 10% most cited worldwide

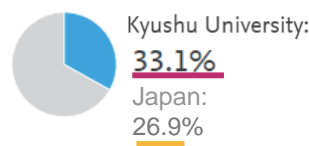
Show as field-weighted



##### Publications in Top Journal Percentiles ⓘ

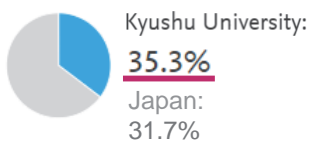
Publications in top 10% journals

by CiteScore Percentile [Dropdown]



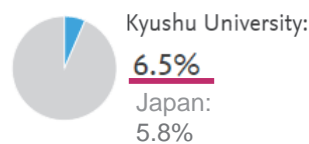
##### International Collaboration ⓘ

Publications co-authored with Institutions in other countries/regions



##### Academic-Corporate Collaboration ⓘ

Publications with both academic and corporate affiliations



■ Kyushu University  
■ National average

(\*1) FWCI (Field-Weighted Citation Impact) is the number of citations received by the publication, divided by the world average for the same type of publications in the same field and same publication year. An FWCI of 1 or higher means that the average impact is higher than the world average.

#### Metrics Details

Publication Type: Articles and Reviews; Journal metric: CiteScore Percentile; Self-citations: included; Field-weighted (output in top 10% citation percentiles): yes; Field-weighted (international collaboration): no

\*Source: Elsevier's "SciVal" (as of September 2021)

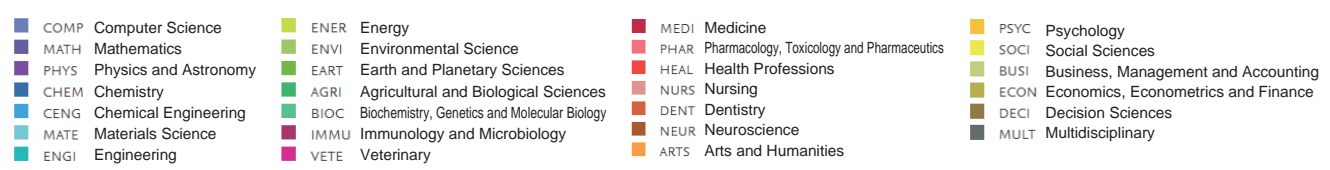
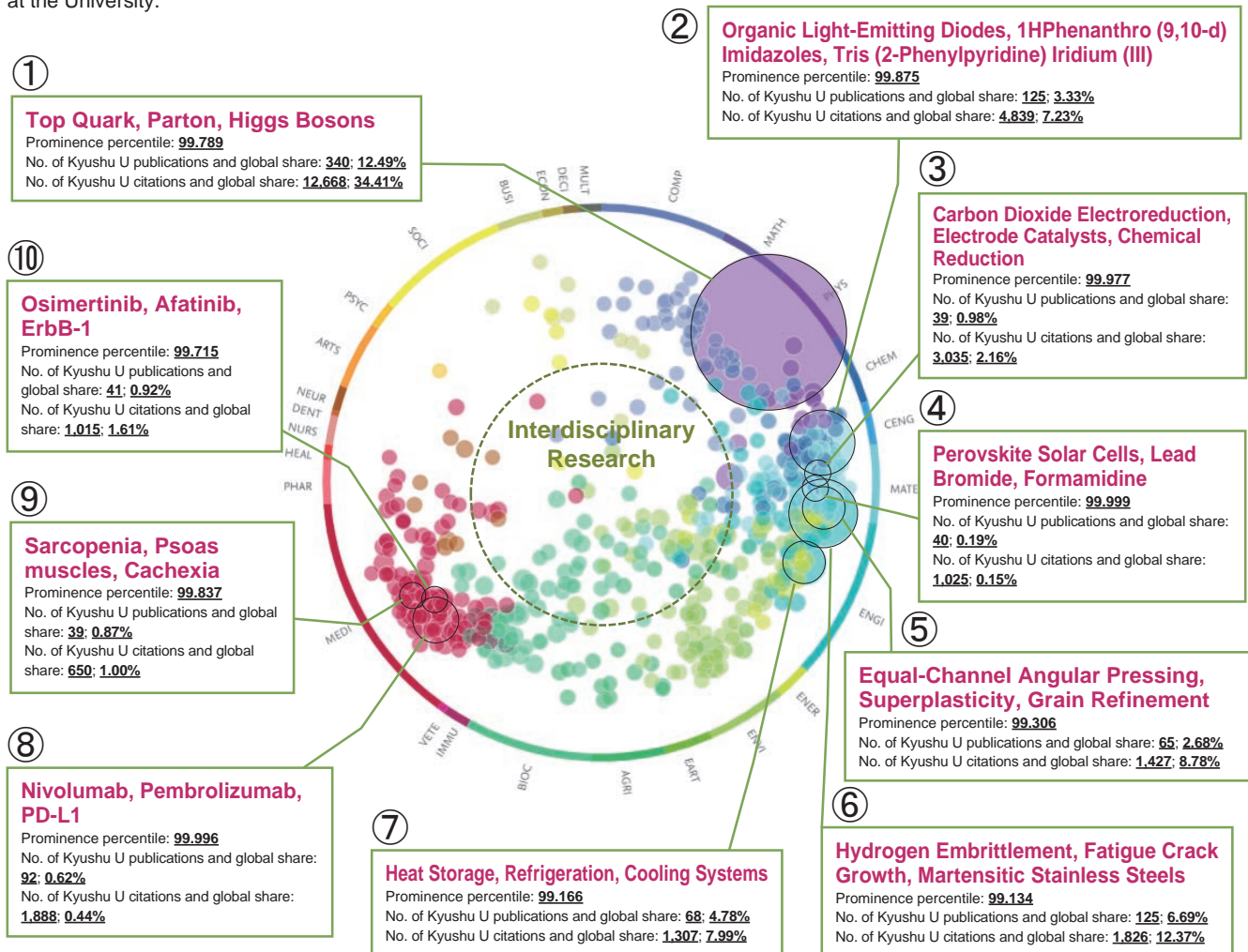
## 9-1. Trends across Kyushu University as a Whole Based on Field Classification of Journals (Continued)

### Topic Prominence: Analysis of University Strengths Based on Co-citation of Publications

#### The Most Prominent 1% of Topics (2016-2020)

Out of the top 1% prominent topics, 1-10 are those with the top 10 highest number of publications

Kyushu university has a high number of publications in these fields, so these can be considered some of the most active research fields at the University.



• An Overview of the Topic Prominence Function  
Scopus Publications were clustered in to 97,000 topics based on citation links, and rankings were added using "Prominence". New indicator "Prominence" shows the number of references, the number of views and the level of interest. "Prominence" has a correlation with grants, and helps to support more grants for researchers and research managers. The more central the topic in the circle, the more interdisciplinary.  
(Excerpted from Elsevier Quick Reference Guide, January 2018)  
Between 2016 and 2020, of all Kyushu University publications, 8,002 research fields emerged as high-profile topics.

- ◆ Perspectives ◆
- Circumference indicates research fields used in Scopus (ASJC 27 major subject areas) by color.
  - Each circle represents a topic.
  - Color of circle: For the fields of the publications that make up the topics, the fields that make the highest proportion of the total are displayed in the color of the fields located around the circumference.
  - Size of circle indicates the output of the entity in the topic.
  - Position of the circle is based upon the ASJC categories of the journals in which the scholarly output is published. Topics closer to the center of the wheel are more likely to be multidisciplinary.

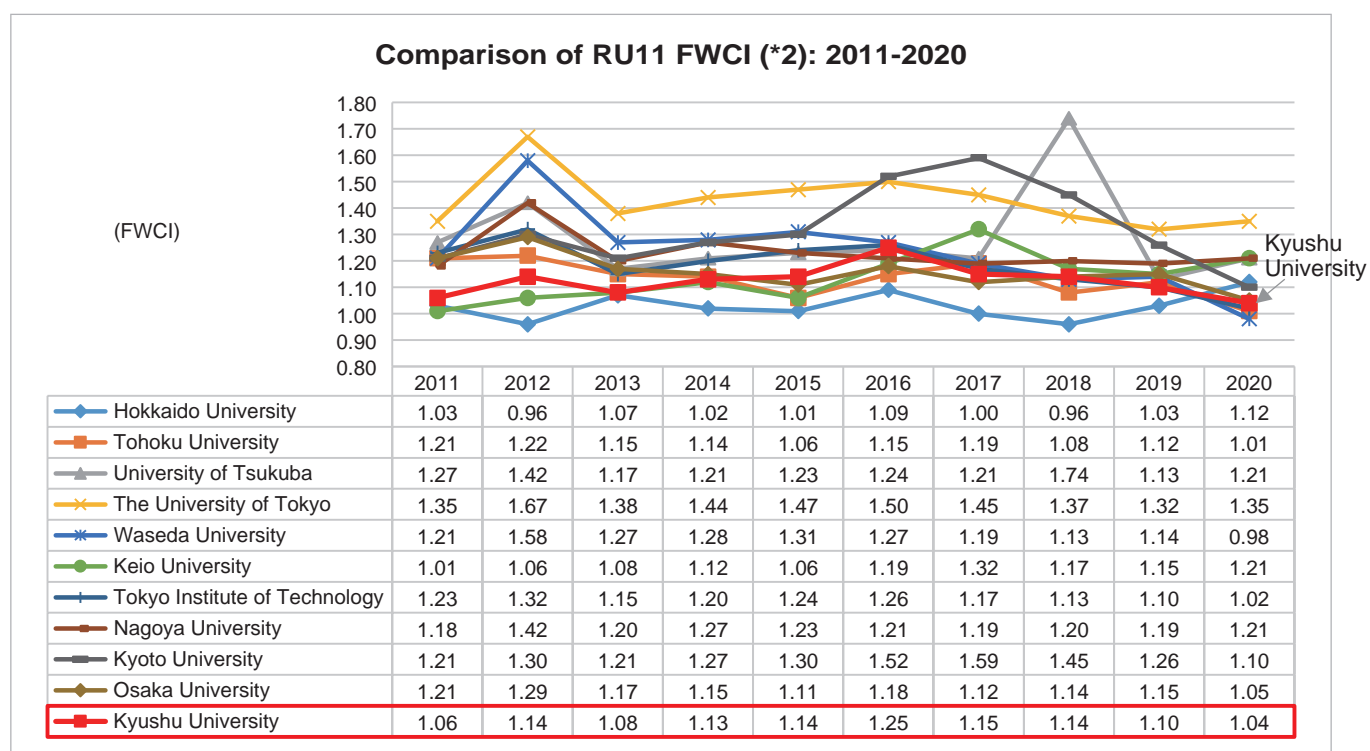
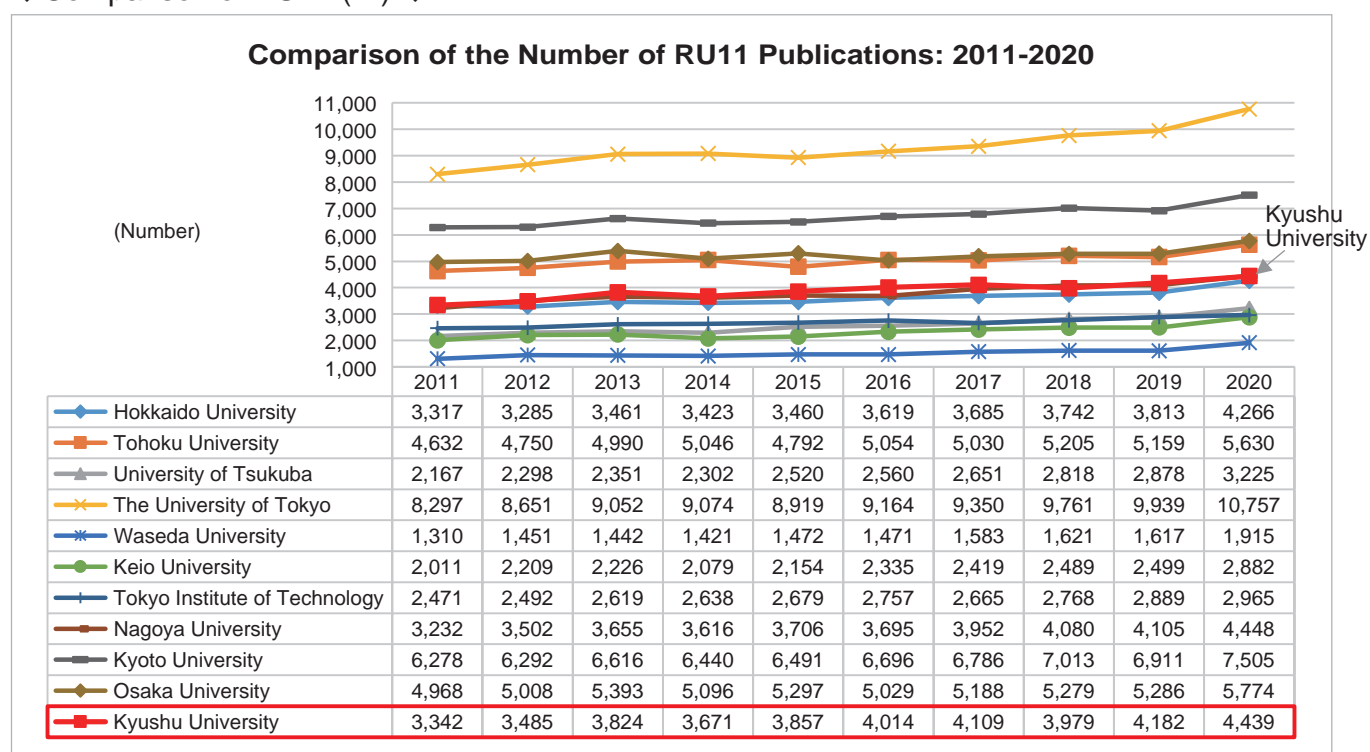
Metrics Details  
Publication Type: Articles and Reviews; Self-citations: included

\*Source: Elsevier's "SciVal" (as of September 2021)



## 9-2. Comparisons of Publication Quantity and Quality (Continued)

### ◆ Comparison of RU11 (\*1) ◆



(\*1) RU11 (Research University 11) is a consortium that aims to develop academia via eleven universities: Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, University of Tsukuba, The University of Tokyo, Waseda University, Keio University, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, and Kyushu University. RU11 is composed of both national and private universities.

(\*2) FWCI (Field-Weighted Citation Impact) is the number of citations received by the publication, divided by the world average for the same type of publications in the same field and same publication year. An FWCI of 1 or higher means that the average impact is higher than the world average.

#### Metrics Details

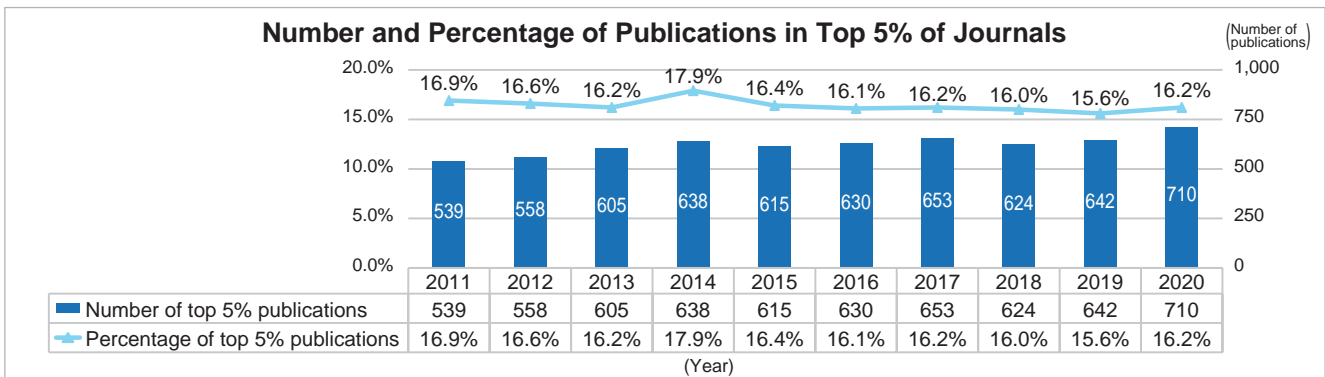
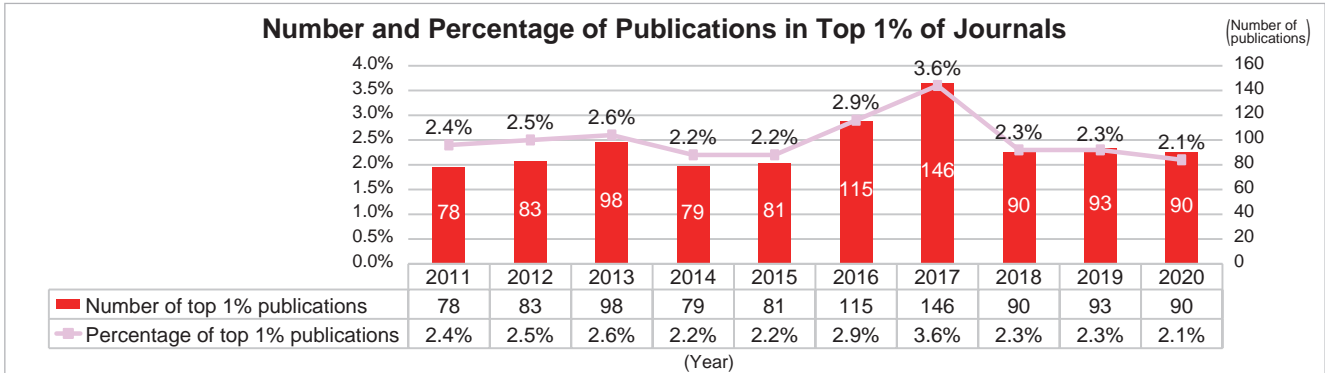
Publication Type: Articles and Reviews; Self-citations: included

\*Source: Elsevier's "SciVal" (as of September 2021)

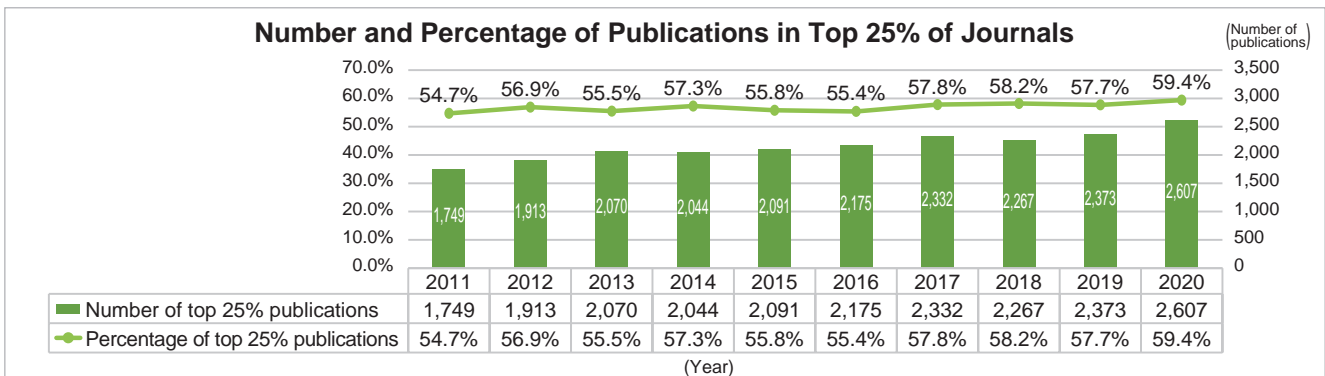
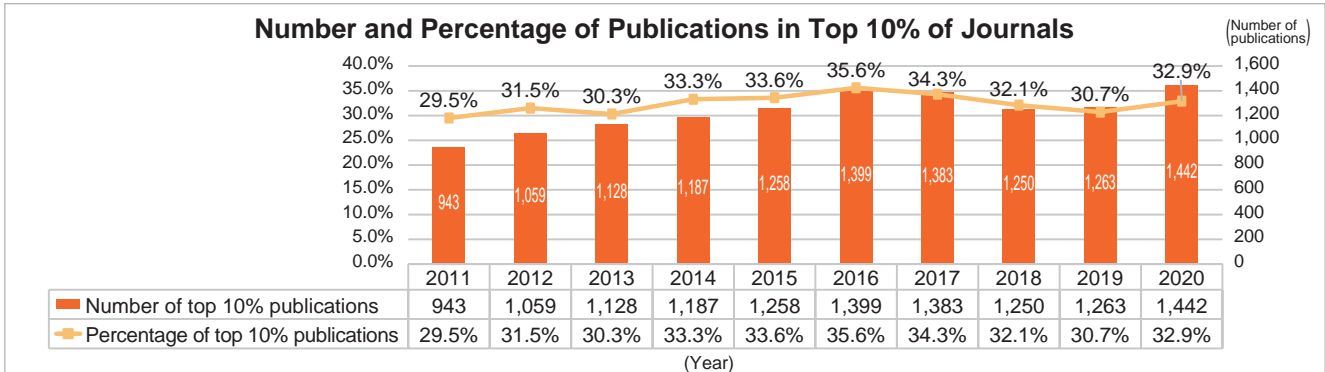
## 9-2. Comparisons of Publication Quantity and Quality (Continued)

### ■ Number and Percentage of Publications Carried in the World's Top Journals

#### ◆ Kyushu University ◆



#### ★ Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for the Designated National University Corporations



• What do we mean by the number and percentage of publications carried in journals in top percentiles?  
 The number and percentage of publications carried in journals in top percentiles, based on citation counts. It indicates the number of publications in the top 1%, 5%, 10%, and 25% of journals based on the number and percentage of citations in Scopus each year.

#### Metrics Details

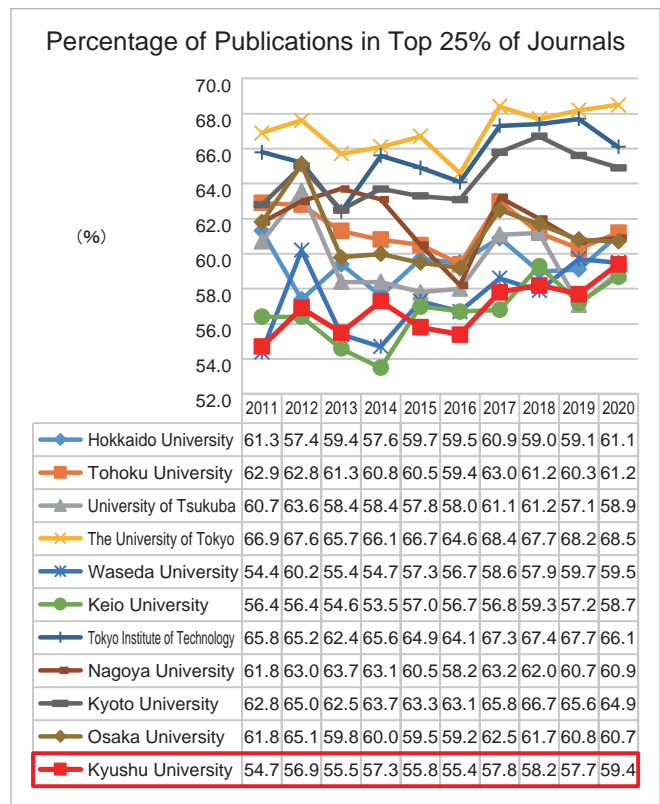
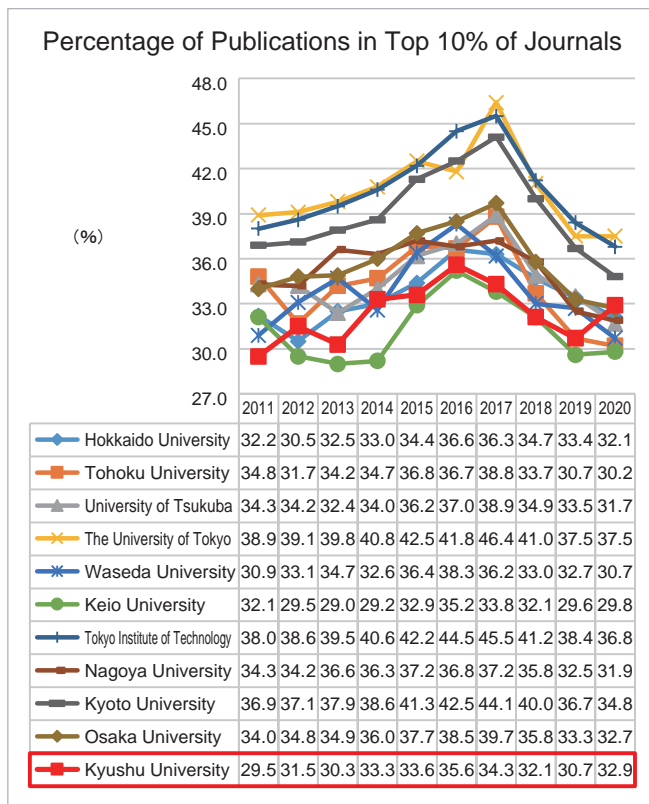
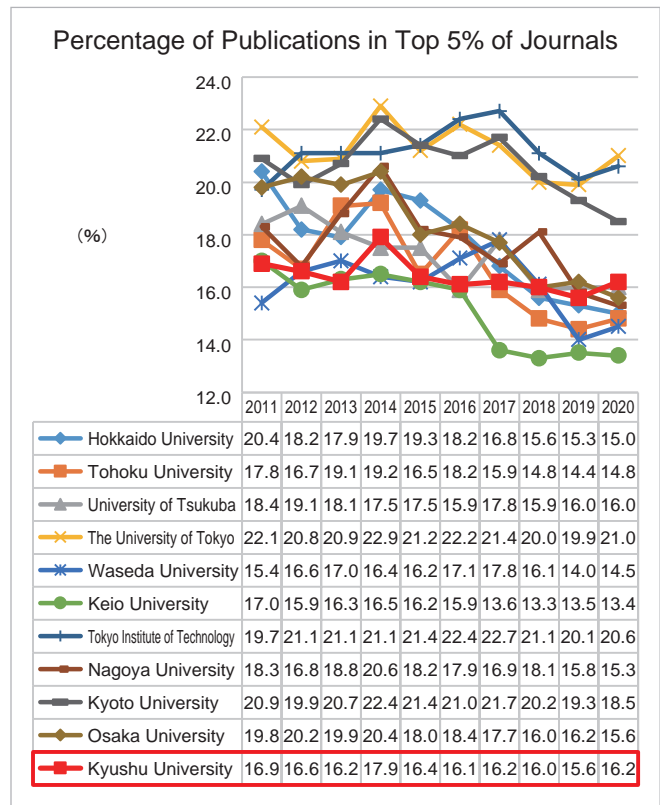
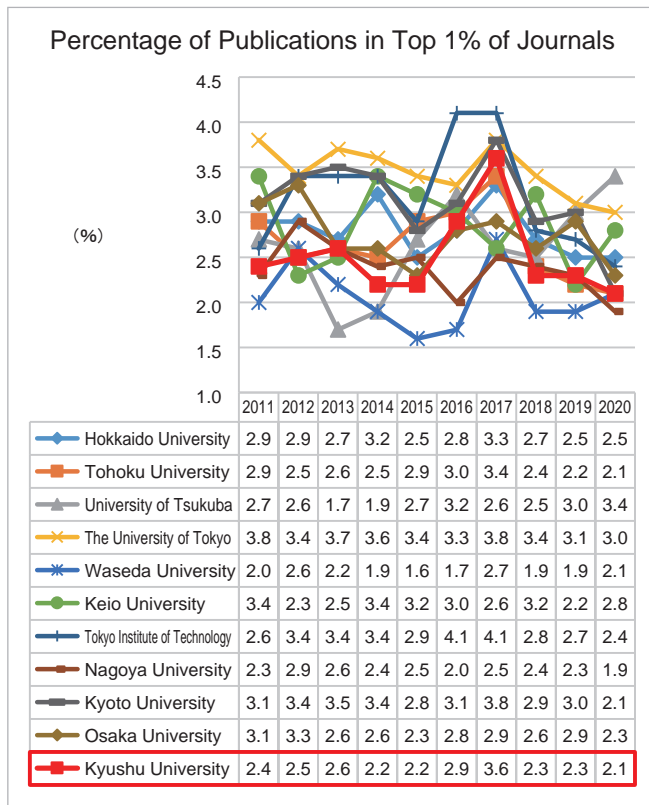
Publication Type: Articles and Reviews; Journal Metric: CiteScore Percentile

\*Source: Elsevier's "SciVal" (as of September 2021)



## 9-2. Comparisons of Publication Quantity and Quality (Continued)

### ◆ Comparison of RU11(\*1) ◆



(\*1) RU11 (Research University 11) is a consortium that aims to develop academia via eleven universities: Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, University of Tsukuba, The University of Tokyo, Waseda University, Keio University, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, and Kyushu University. RU11 is composed of both national and private universities.

#### Metrics Details

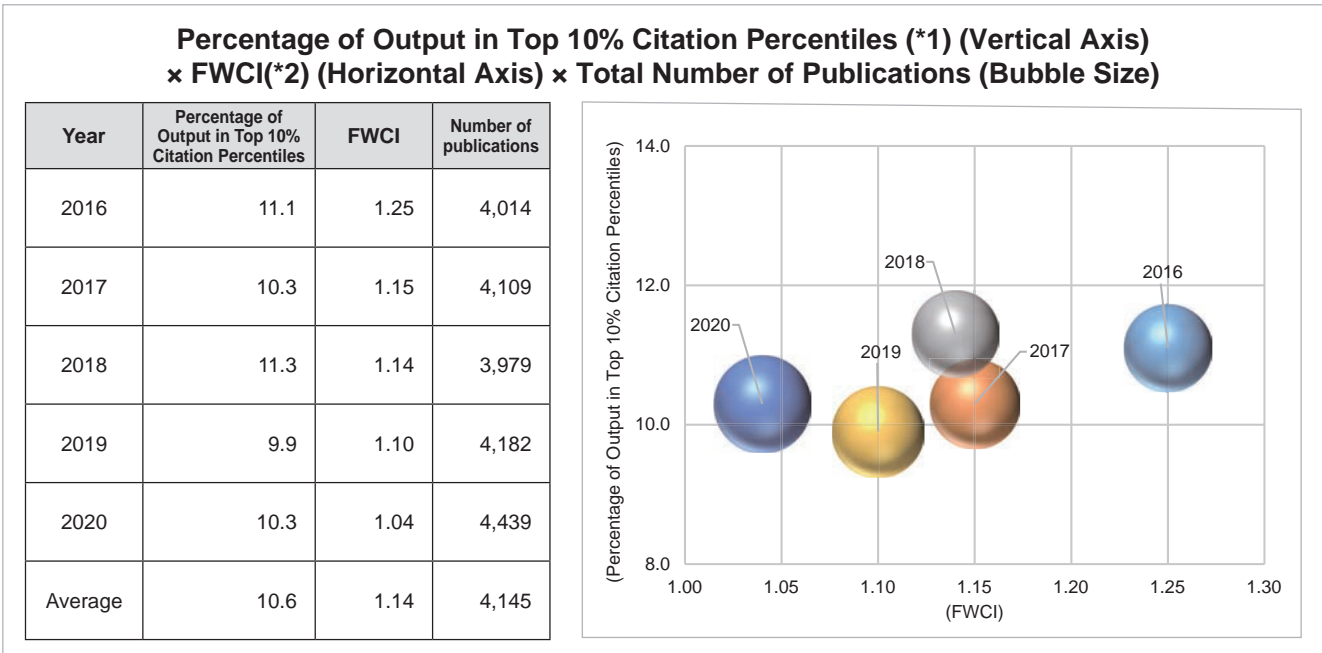
Publication Type: Articles and Reviews; Journal Metric: CiteScore Percentile

\*Source: Elsevier's "SciVal" (as of September 2021)

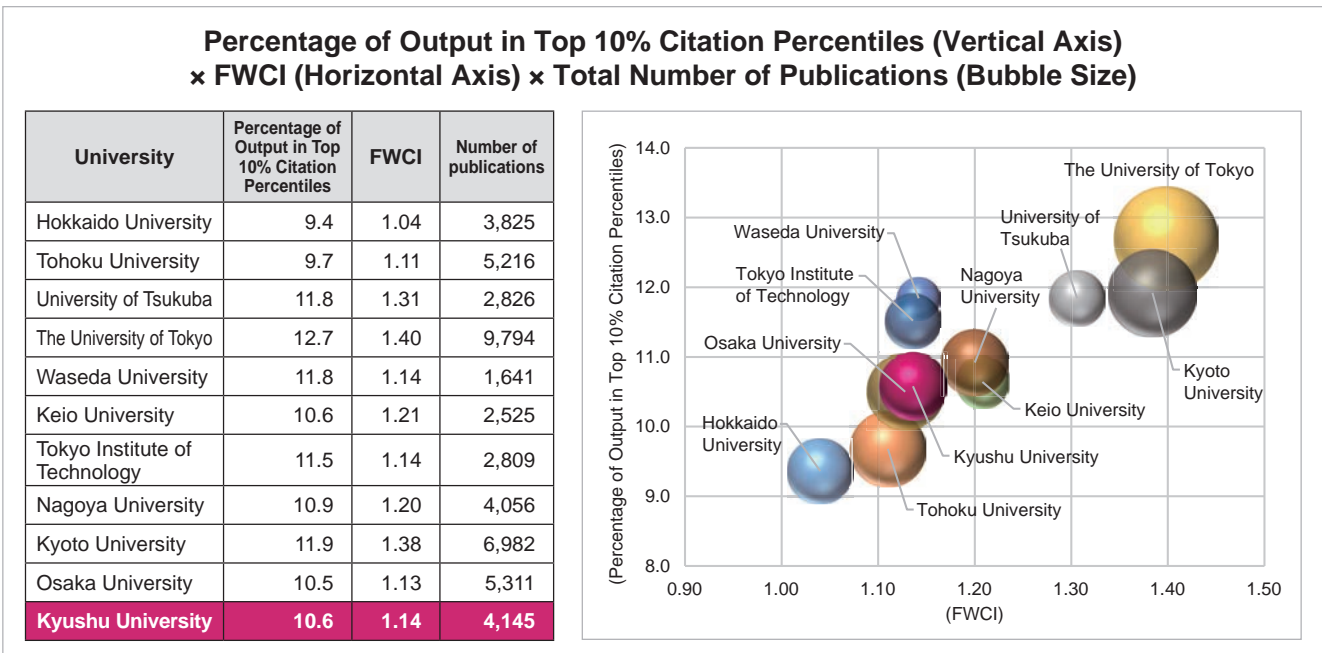
## 9-2. Comparisons of Publication Quantity and Quality (Continued)

### Overall Comparisons of Publication Quantity and Quality

#### ◆Kyushu University◆ (2016-2020)



#### ◆Comparison of RU11(\*3)◆ (2016-2020 Average)



(\*1) Percentage of Output in Top 10% Citation Percentiles

This refers to the number of (field-weighted) publications in top 10% most cited worldwide. This figure indicates the proportion of papers, including the top 10%, based on the annual number of Scopus citations.

(\*2) FWCI (Field-Weighted Citation Impact) is the number of citations received by the publication, divided by the world average for the same type of publications in the same field and same publication year. An FWCI of 1 or higher means that the average impact is higher than the world average.

(\*3) RU11 (Research University 11) is a consortium that aims to develop academia via eleven universities: Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, University of Tsukuba, The University of Tokyo, Waseda University, Keio University, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, and Kyushu University. RU11 is composed of both national and private universities.

#### Metrics Details

Publication Type: Articles and Reviews; Self-citations: included; Field-weighted: yes

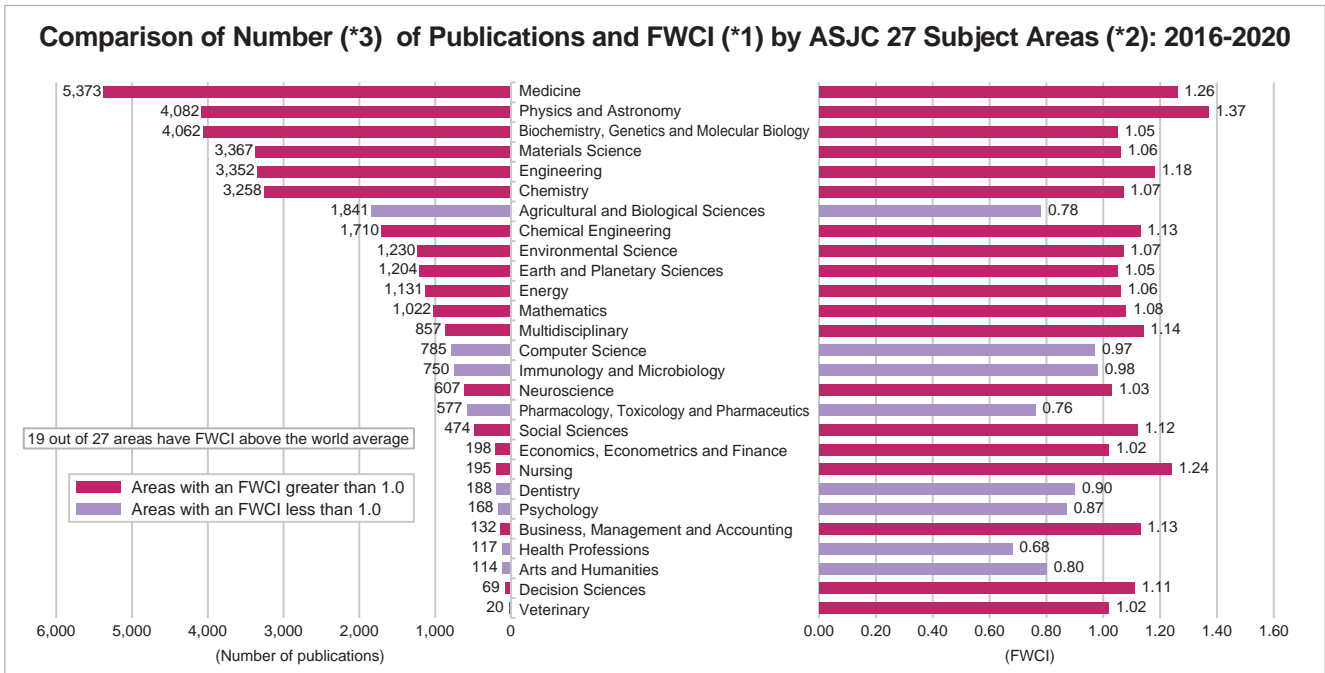
\*Source: Elsevier's "SciVal" (as of September 2021)



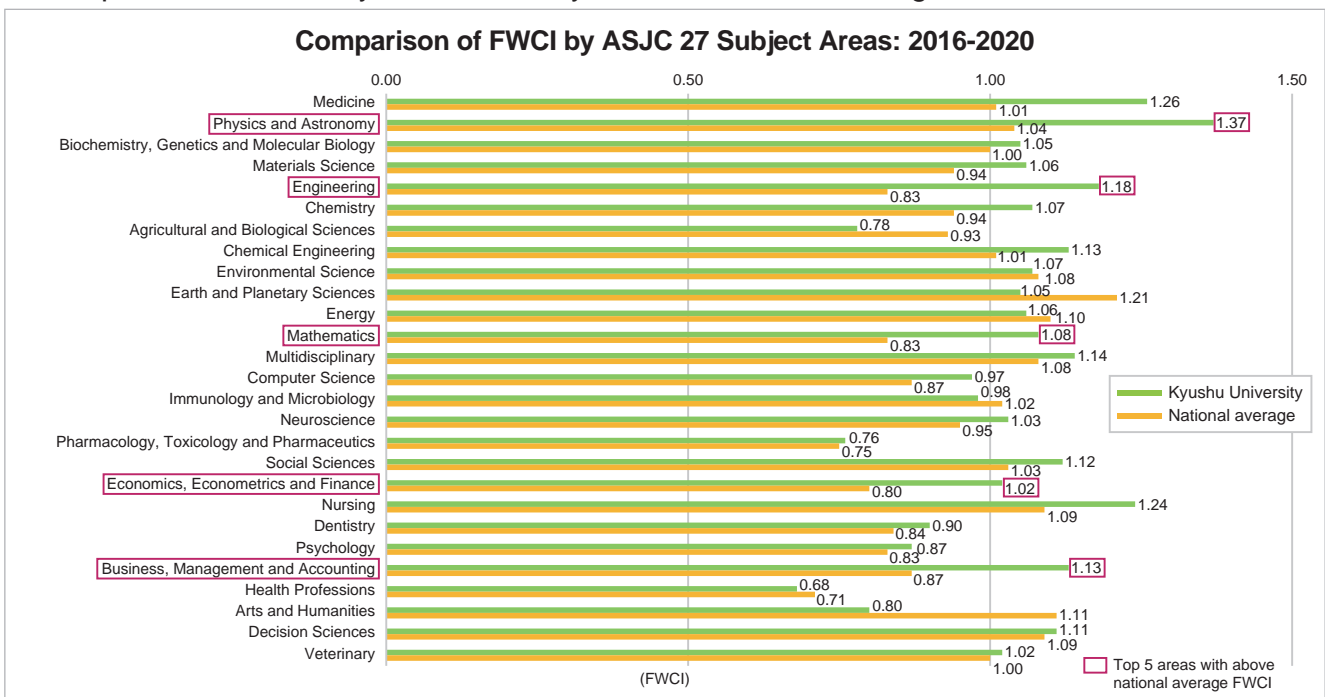
## 9-2. Comparisons of Publication Quantity and Quality (Continued)

### ■ Comparison between Kyushu University and the National Average by ASJC\* 27 Subject Areas: FWCI

#### ◆ Kyushu University ◆



#### ◆ Comparison between Kyushu University and the National Averages ◆



- (\*1) FWCI (Field-Weighted Citation Impact) is the number of citations received by the publication, divided by the world average for the same type of publications in the same field and same publication year. An FWCI of 1 or higher means that the average impact is higher than the world average.
- (\*2) The above journal categories are based on the ASJC 27 (ASJC: All Scopus Science Journal Classification) in Scopus.
- (\*3) A larger number of publications and higher FWCI indicates greater depth of research capability (i.e. that it is one of the university's strengths). A smaller number of publications and high FWCI often indicates that there is a specific faculty member with advanced research ability. In addition, when a specific faculty member belongs to a huge community of researchers, both the number of publications and FWCI are often higher.

#### Metrics Details

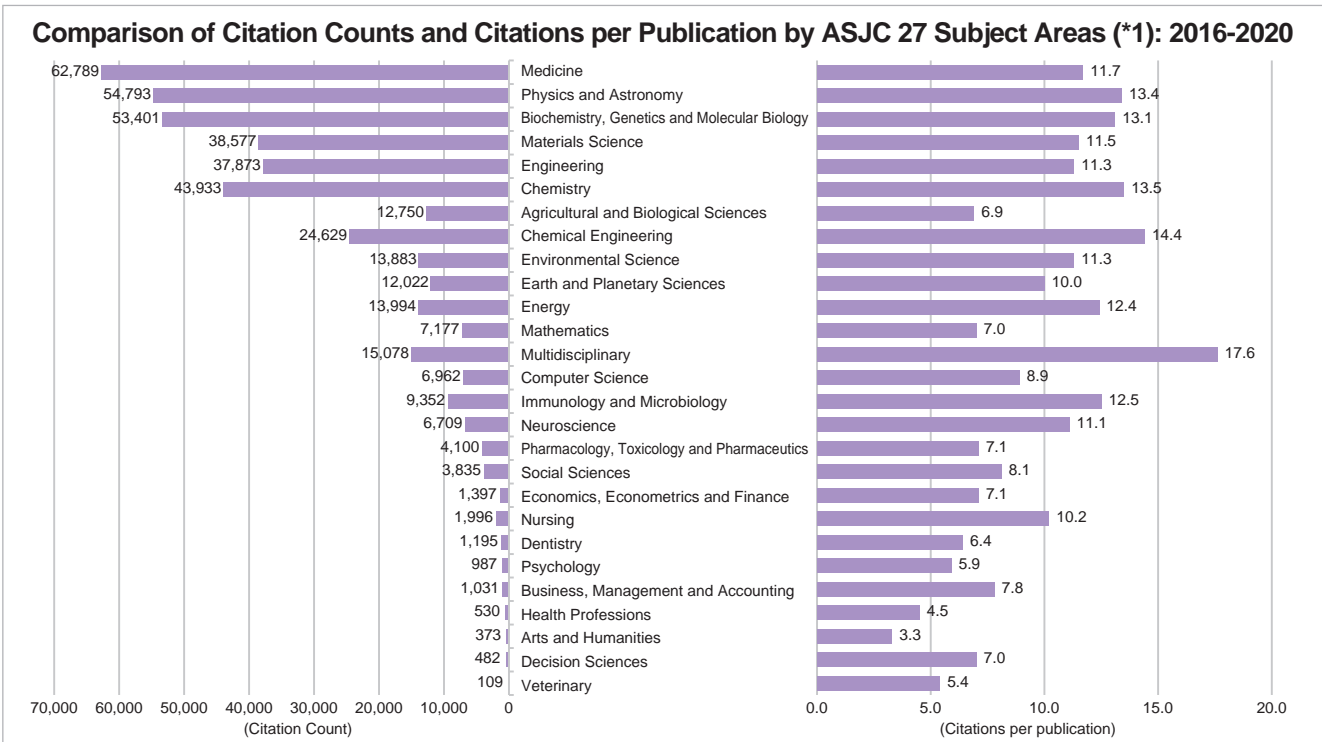
Publication Type: Articles and Reviews; Self-citations: included

\*Source: Elsevier's "SciVal" (as of September 2021)

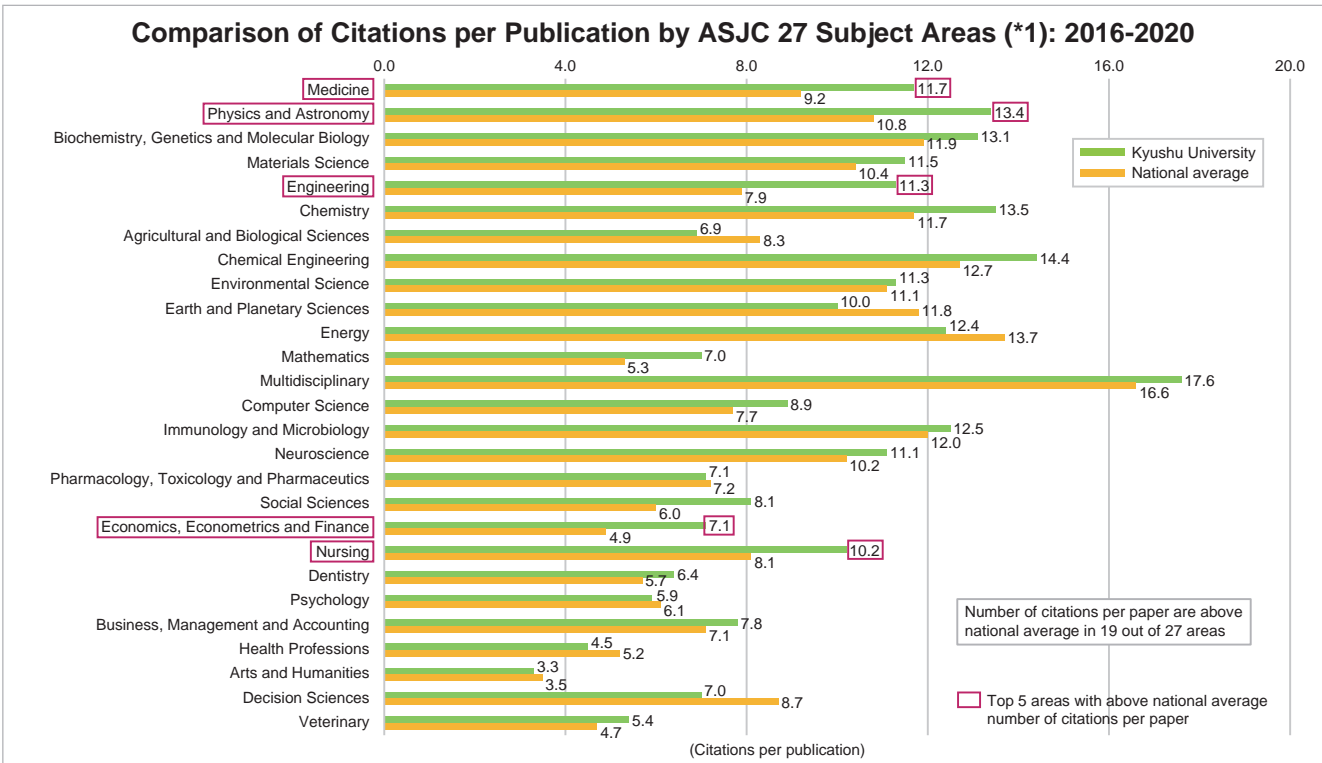
## 9-2. Comparisons of Publication Quantity and Quality (Continued)

### ■ Comparison between Kyushu University and the National Average by ASJC 27 Subject Areas: Citations per Publication

#### ◆Kyushu University◆



#### ◆Comparison between Kyushu University and the National Averages◆



(\*1) The above journal categories are based on the ASJC 27 (ASJC: All Science Journal Classification) in Scopus.

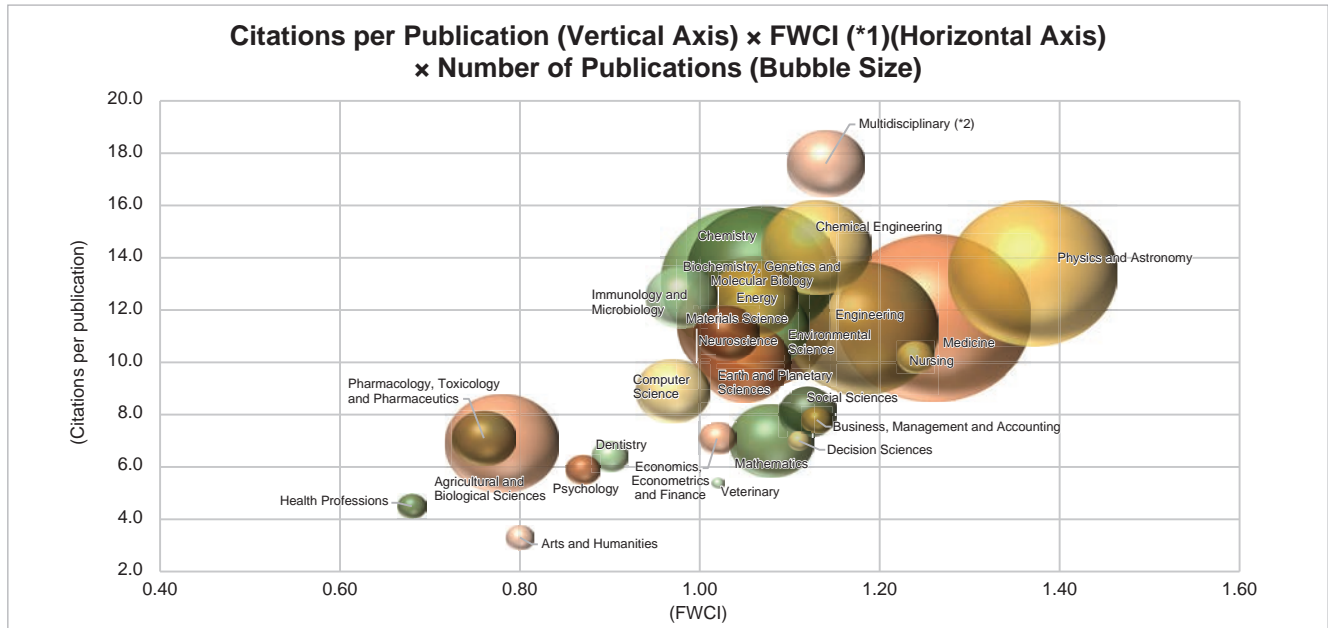
#### Metrics Details

Publication Type: Articles and Reviews; Self-citations: included

\*Source: Elsevier's "SciVal" (as of September 2021)

## 9-2. Comparisons of Publication Quantity and Quality (Continued)

### ■ Comparison of Research Fields of Kyushu University Publications by ASJC 27 Subject Areas: 2016-2020



### ■ Comparison of Research Fields of Kyushu University Publications by ASJC 334 Fields: 2016-2020

#### Top 10 fields with high FWCI (\*3)

Rank	ASJC 27 Subject Areas (*4)	ASJC 334 Fields (*4)	FWCI	Number of publications
1	Nursing	Psychiatric Mental Health	16.42	3
2	Medicine	General Medicine	6.19	195
3	Engineering	Engineering (miscellaneous) (*5)	3.52	201
4	Business, Management and Accounting	Business and International Management	3.26	21
5	Physics and Astronomy	Physics and Astronomy (miscellaneous) (*6)	3.14	389
6	Psychology	Applied Psychology	2.55	10
7	Veterinary	Equine	2.45	1
7	Veterinary	Small Animals	2.45	1
9	Nursing	Advanced and Specialized Nursing	2.25	22
10	Medicine	Hepatology	2.21	149

(\*1) FWCI (Field-Weighted Citation Impact) is the number of citations received by the publication, divided by the world average for the same type of publications in the same field and same publication year. An FWCI of 1 or higher means that the average impact is higher than the world average.

(\*2) Multidisciplinary field is one in which publications are carried in general scientific magazines such as Nature and Science.

(\*3) 140 fields out of a total of 334 fields have FWCI above world average. Fields with high FWCI and a low number of papers indicate a strong ability to perform research amongst staff. Fields with a high FWCI and a high number of papers demonstrate a strong research ability overall (as a University).

(\*4) The 27 subject areas and 334 fields is based on the Scopus ASJC categorization (ASJC: All Science Journal Classification). Translation assistance: NIAD-QE, the National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education (the major field categories are Elsevier translations)

(\*5) Engineering (miscellaneous) refers to topics besides the following: Aerospace Engineering; Automotive Engineering; Biomedical Engineering; Civil and Structural Engineering; Computational Mechanics; Control and Systems Engineering; Electrical and Electronic Engineering; Industrial and Manufacturing Engineering; Mechanical Engineering; Mechanics of Materials; Ocean Engineering; Safety, Risk, Reliability, and Quality; Media Technology; Building and Construction; Architecture.

(\*6) Physics and Astronomy (miscellaneous) refers to topics besides the following: Acoustics and Ultrasonics; Astronomy and Astrophysics; Condensed Matter Physics; Instrumentation; Nuclear and High Energy Physics; Atomic and Molecular Physics or Optics; Radiation; Statistical and Nonlinear Physics; Surfaces and Interfaces.

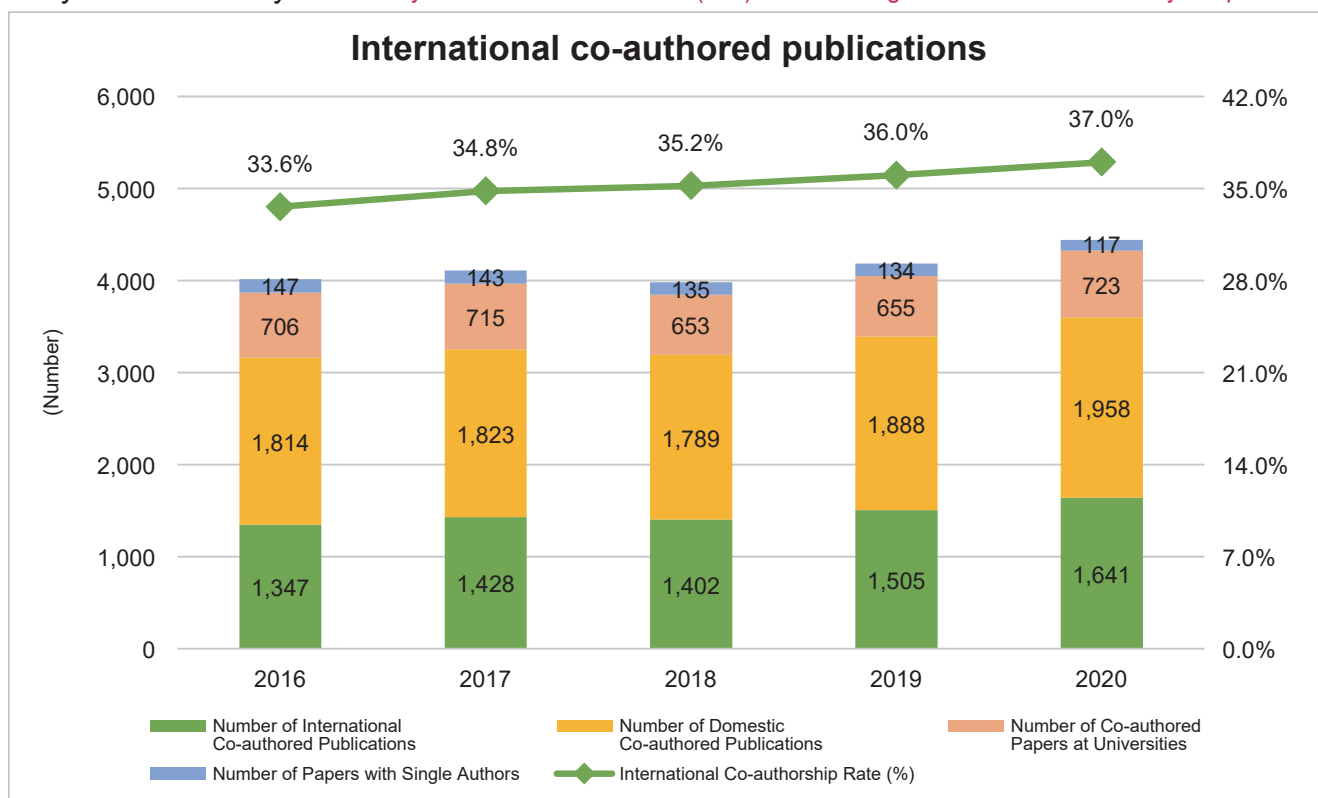
#### Metrics Details

Publication Type: Articles and Reviews; Self-citations: included

\*Source: Elsevier's "SciVal" (as of September 2021)

## 9-3. International Co-authored Publications

◆Kyushu University◆ ★Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for the Designated National University Corporations



◆By Faculty◆ (2016-2020)

Rank	Faculty	Number of International Co-authored Publications (Total)	International Co-authorship Average Rate (%)
1	Faculty of Engineering	1,201	34.1
2	Faculty of Science	1,051	58.0
3	Faculty of Agriculture	706	41.6
4	Faculty of Medical Sciences	637	15.8
5	Faculty of Engineering Sciences	403	42.8
6	Faculty of Information Science and Electrical Engineering	329	37.1
7	Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences	166	26.7
8	Faculty of Dental Science	157	23.6
9	Faculty of Social and Cultural Studies	70	49.0
10	Faculty of Design	57	21.9
11	Faculty of Human-Environment Studies	50	36.5
12	Faculty of Economics	42	34.2
13	Faculty of Mathematics	37	23.6
14	Faculty of Languages and Cultures	5	21.7
15	Faculty of Law	4	50.0
16	Faculty of Humanities	3	10.7

### Metrics Details

Publication Type: Articles and Reviews; Field-weighted: no

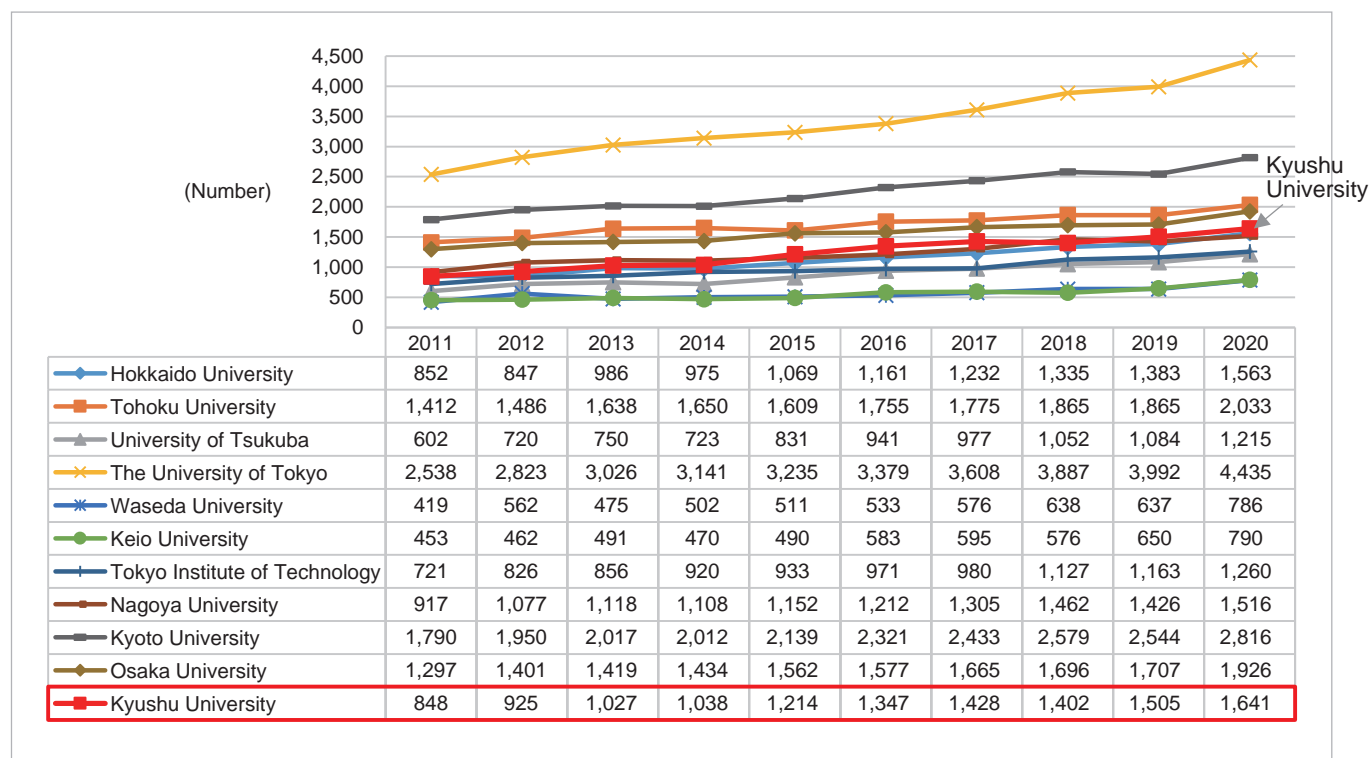
• Number of International Co-authored Publications (Total) includes articles and reviews which published in the period 2016-2020 by our research fellows as of April 1, 2021. (Includes publications from when employed at other organizations during the period 2016 to 2020.)

\*Source: Elsevier's "SciVal" (as of September 2021)

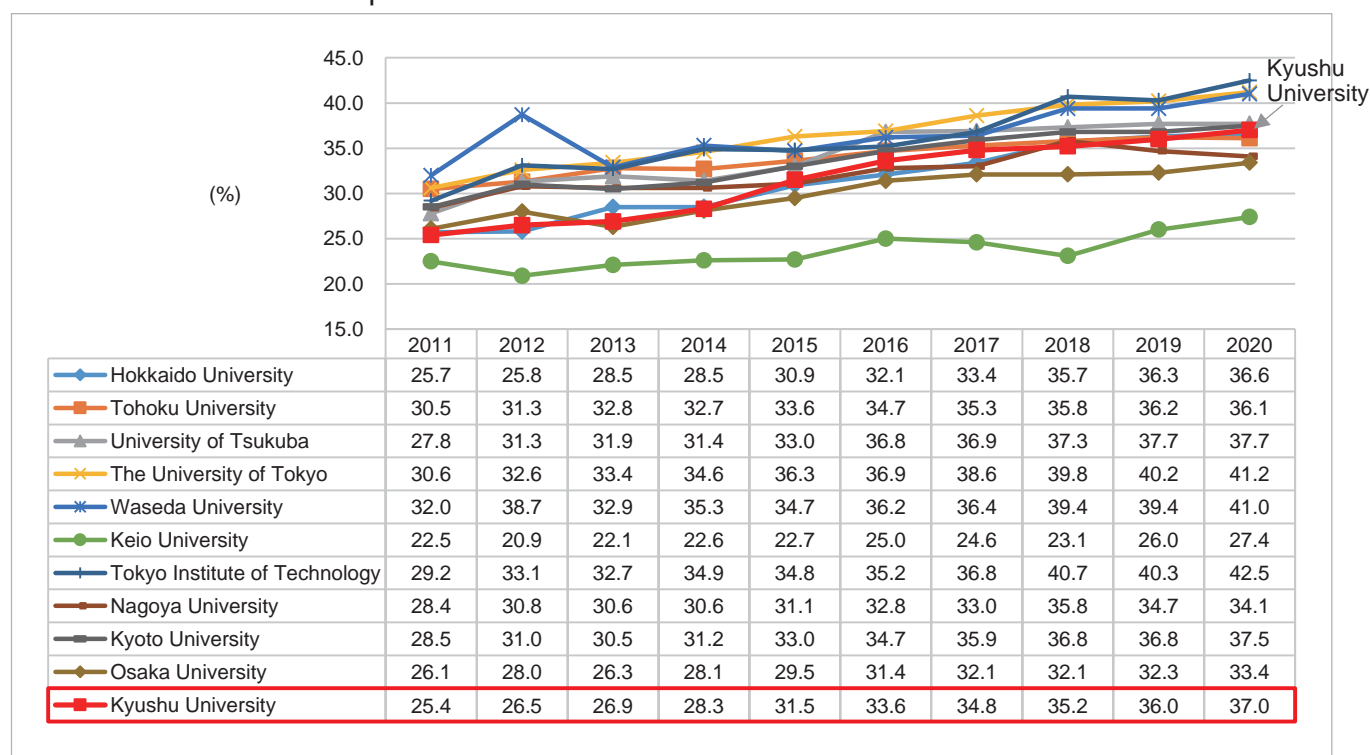
### 9-3. International Co-authored Publications (Continued)

#### ◆Comparison of RU11 (\*1)◆ (2011-2020)

#### Number of International Co-authored Publications



#### International Co-authorship Rate



(\*1) RU11 (Research University 11) is a consortium that aims to develop academia via eleven universities: Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, University of Tsukuba, The University of Tokyo, Waseda University, Keio University, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, and Kyushu University. RU11 is composed of both national and private universities.

#### Metrics Details

Publication Type: Articles and Reviews; Field-weighted: no

\*Source: Elsevier's "SciVal" (as of September 2021)



### 9-3. International Co-authored Publications (Continued)

#### International Co-authorship with Institutions Worldwide: 2016-2020

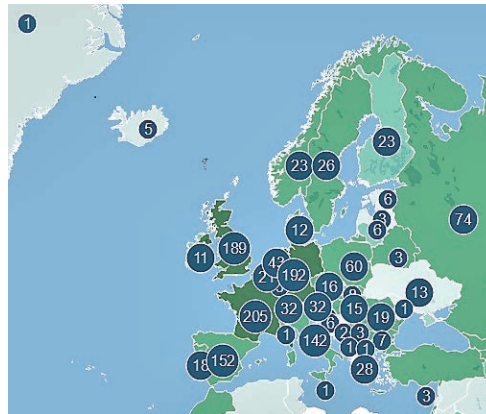
##### North America

2,888 papers co-authored with 677 institutions



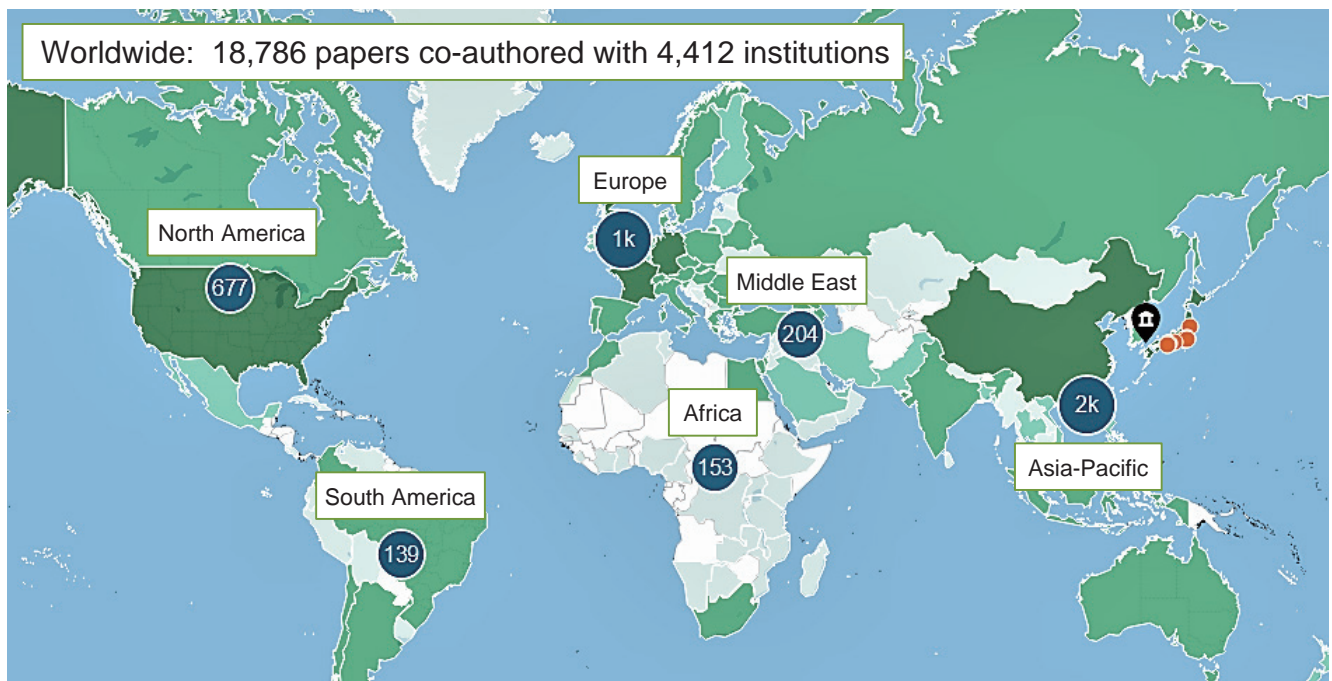
##### Europe

2,966 papers co-authored with 1,415 institutions



##### Asia-Pacific

16,764 papers co-authored with 1,824 institutions



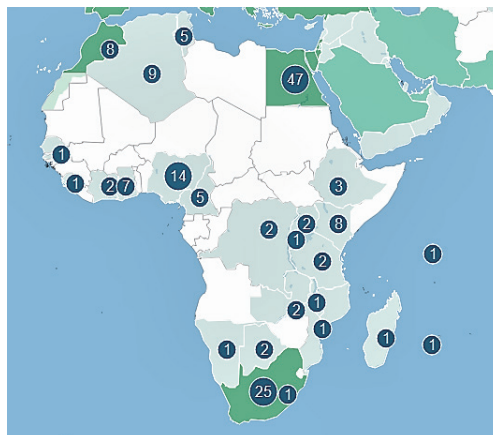
##### South America

663 papers co-authored with 139 institutions



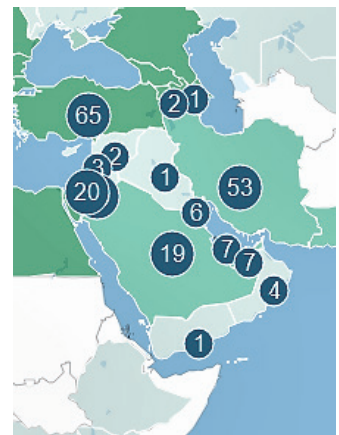
##### Africa

1,155 papers co-authored with 153 institutions



##### Middle East

873 papers co-authored with 204 institutions



• Figures on the maps represent the number of institutions.

##### Metrics Details

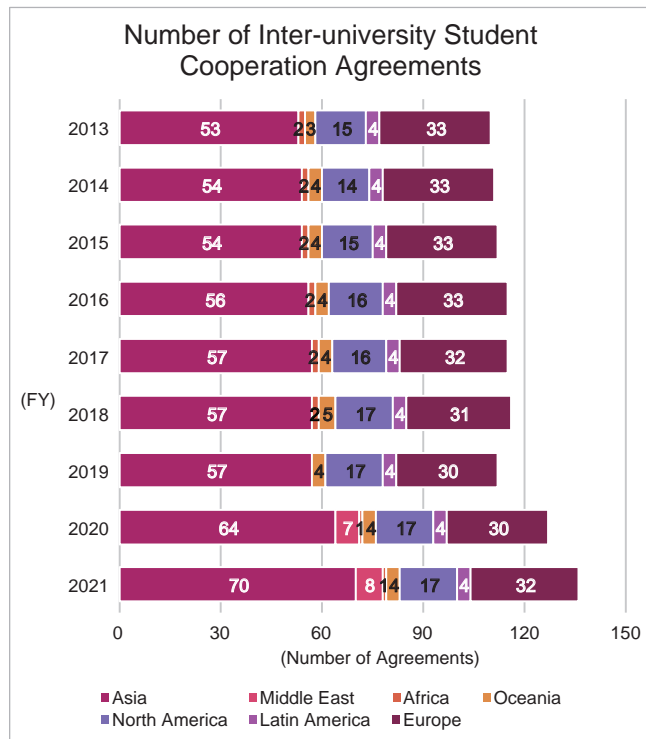
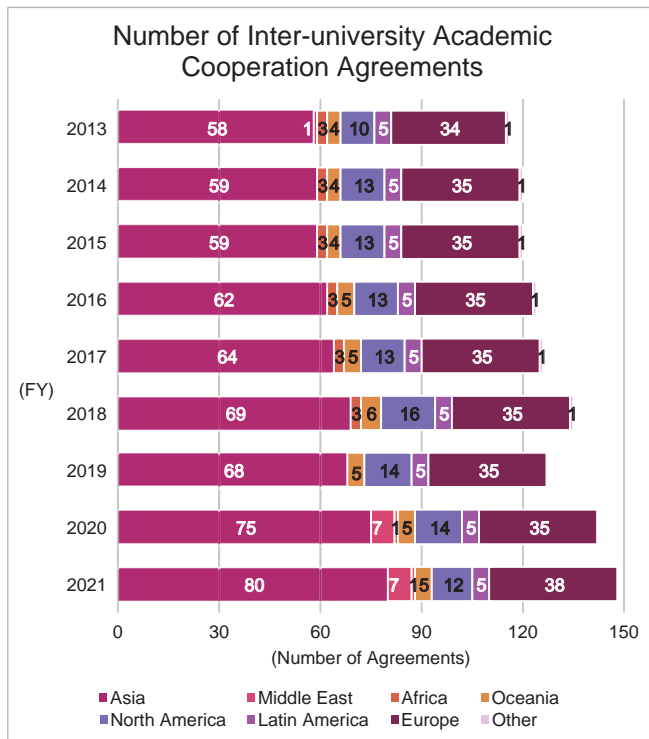
Publication Type: All

\*Source: Elsevier's "SciVal" (as of September 2021)

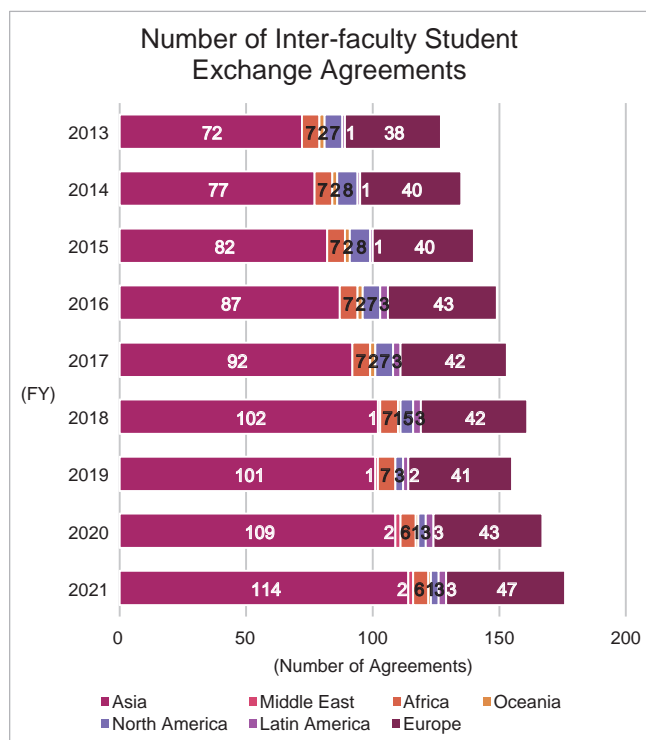
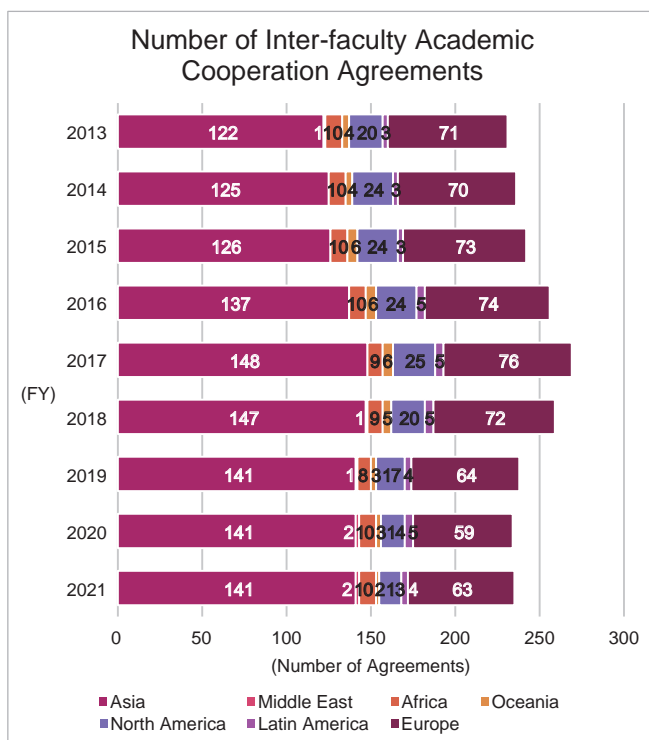
## 10. International (as of May 1 each fiscal year)

### 10-1. Exchanges with Universities Overseas

#### 10-1-1. Exchanges with Universities Overseas (Inter-university Exchange Agreements)



#### 10-1-2. Exchanges with Universities Overseas (Inter-faculty Exchange Agreements)



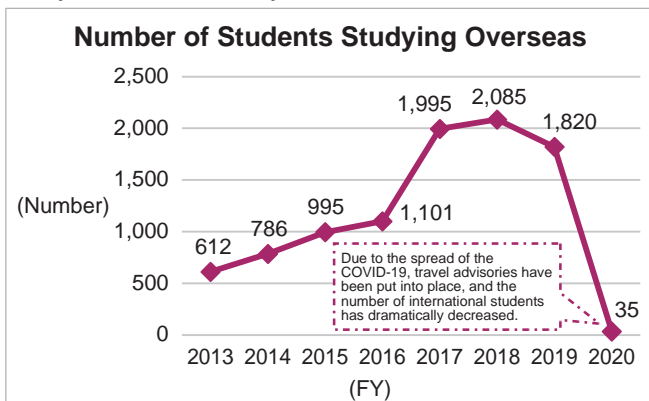
\*Source: Kyushu University Information



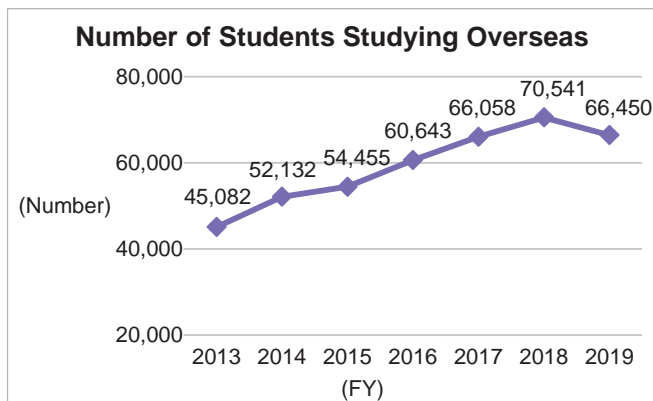
## 10-2. Study Overseas by Students

### 10-2-1. Study Overseas by Students (Overall)

#### ◆Kyushu University◆



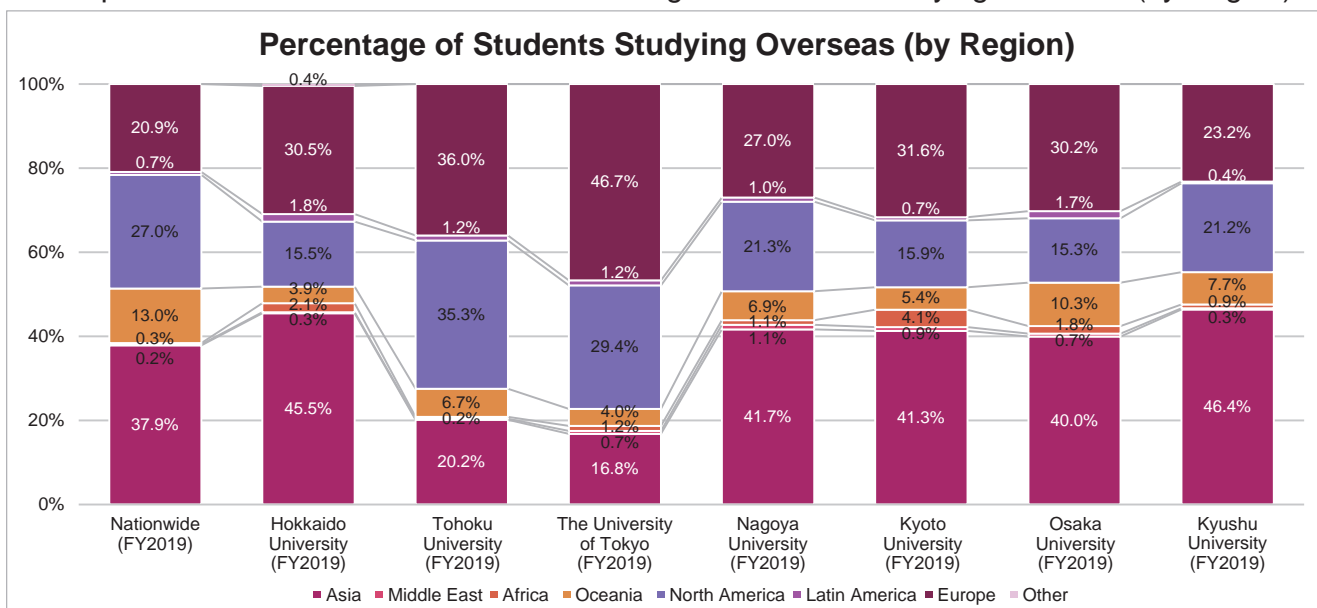
#### ◆Nationwide◆



- Data includes those who began their overseas study periods in the previous Fiscal Year (FY 2013-2018).
- The total figures include the number of international students (FY 2019-2020).
- From 2017, the target of the JASSO Survey was changed. Until now, “University Presentation and Symposium Attendance Excluding Research Exchange etc.”, which was not included in the survey until now, is included for education and research purposes.
- Does not include online participants of Overseas University Programs etc.

\*Source: Kyushu University: *Kyushu University Information*  
 Nationwide: JASSO, *Japanese Students International Study Survey Results*

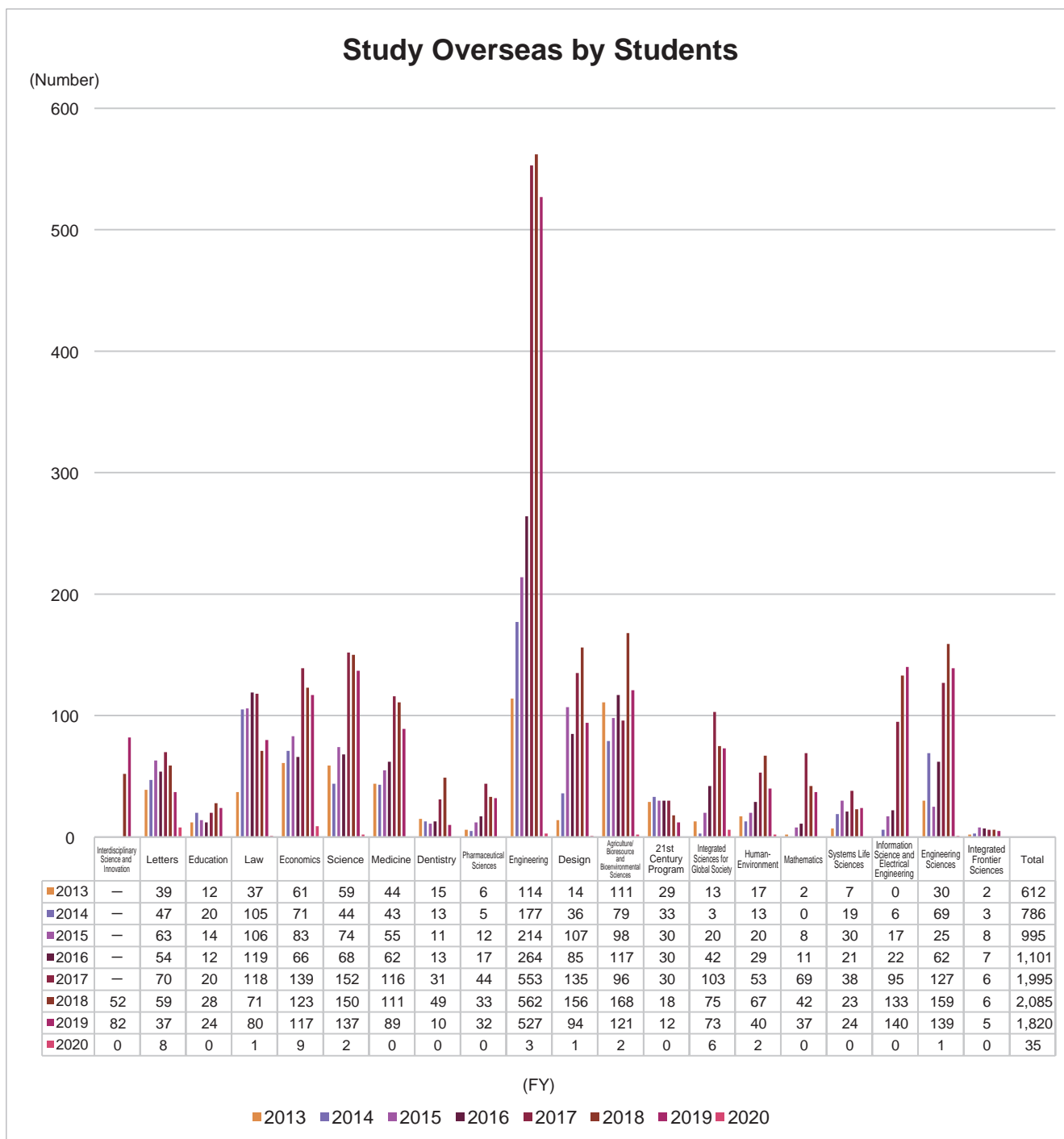
#### ◆Comparisons with Other Universities: Percentage of Students Studying Overseas (by Region)◆



- Please note that, as definitions vary depending on the university, simple comparisons cannot be drawn.
- Hokkaido University: “Other” means those studying overseas whose university cannot be verified, due to overseas arrangements that are not under agreements.
- Nagoya University: Types and Purposes of Overseas Study includes exchange study, research, language training, degree programs etc.
- Kyoto University: The number of trips throughout 2019 discludes those for travel for personal reasons that do not include study, such as for sightseeing, returning home etc.
- Kyushu University: Total includes foreign students.

\*Source: Nationwide: JASSO, *Japanese Students Overseas Study Survey Results*, Japanese Student Numbers by Region and Period of Study  
 Hokkaido University: *Hokkaido University Factbook* (May 1st 2019) Japanese Students Overseas Study Dispatch (By Country)  
 Tohoku University: Public University Corporate Evaluation Data “*Input Data Collection*” (2019) Dispatchment of Students to Overseas  
 The University of Tokyo: *The University of Tokyo Data Book 2019* (May 1st 2019) Number of Students Studying Overseas etc.  
 Nagoya University: *Nagoya University Profile 2020* (Fiscal Year 2019) Number of Students Studying Overseas  
 Kyoto University: *Kyoto University Overview 2020* (Fiscal Year 2019) Number of Students Studying Overseas  
 Osaka University: *Osaka University Profile 2020* (Fiscal Year 2019) Number of Students Currently Enrolled in Overseas Study  
 Kyushu University: *Kyushu University Information 2020* (Fiscal Year 2019) Study Overseas by Kyushu University Students

## 10-2-2. Study Overseas by Students (by School/Institute/Faculty, etc.)

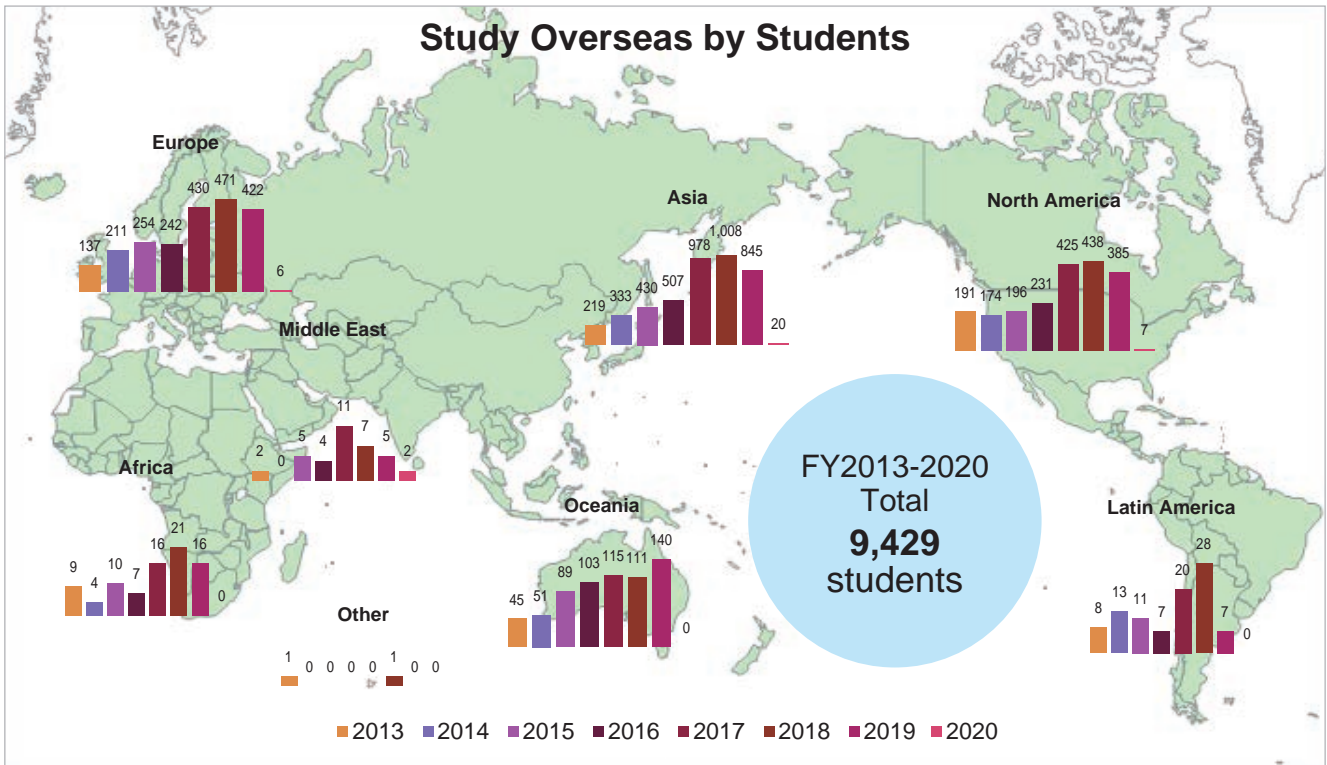


- Data includes those who began their overseas study periods in the previous Fiscal Year (FY 2013-2018).
- The total figures include the number of international students (FY 2019-2020).
- Due to the spread of the COVID-19, travel advisories have been put into place, and the number of international students has dramatically decreased (FY 2020).
- Does not include online participants of Overseas University Programs etc.

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

## 10-2-3. Study Overseas by Students (by Region)

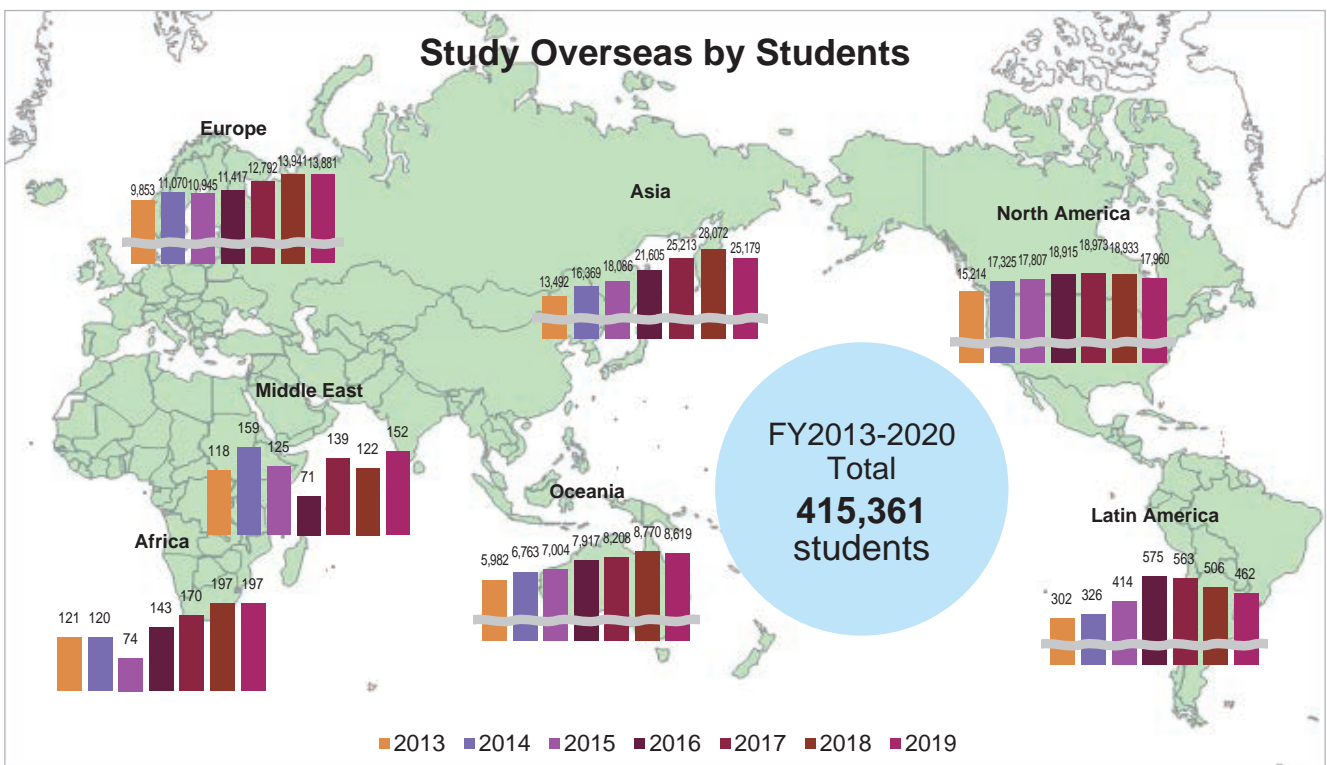
### ◆Kyushu University◆



- Data includes those who began their overseas study periods in the previous Fiscal Year (FY 2013-2018).
- The total figures include the number of international students (FY 2019-2020).
- Due to the spread of the COVID-19, travel advisories have been put into place, and the number of international students has dramatically decreased (FY 2020).

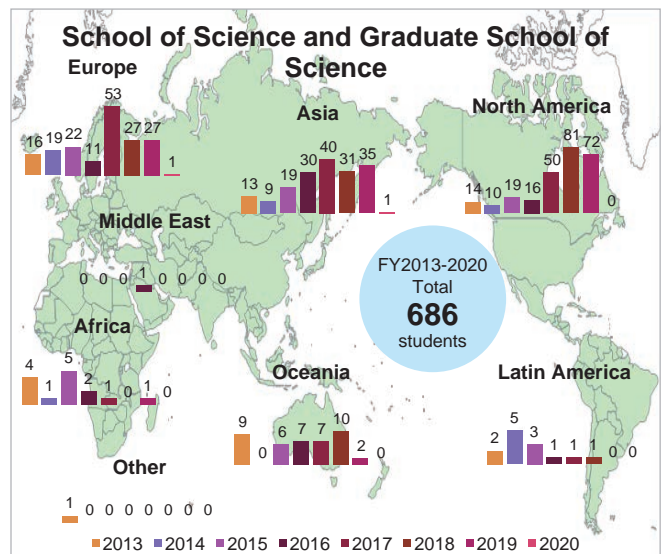
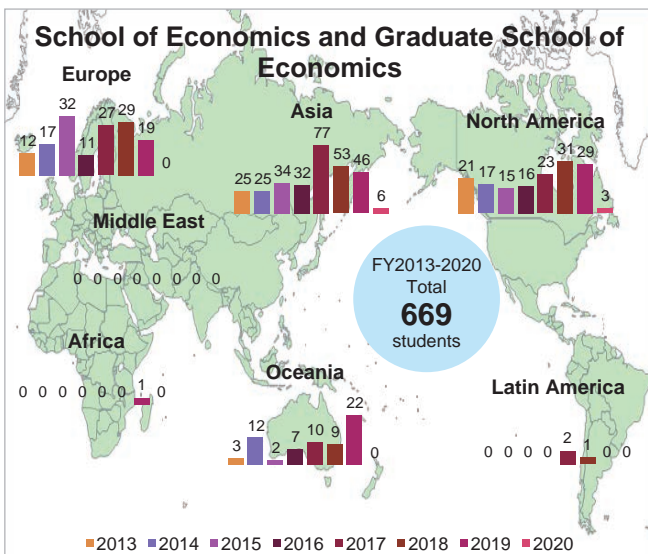
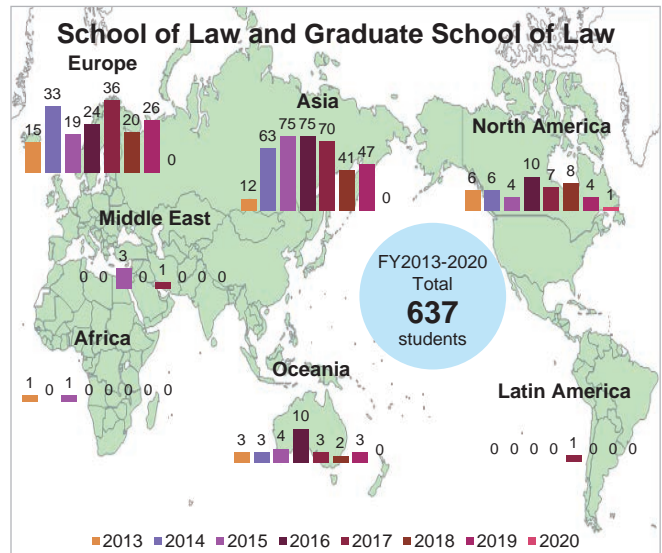
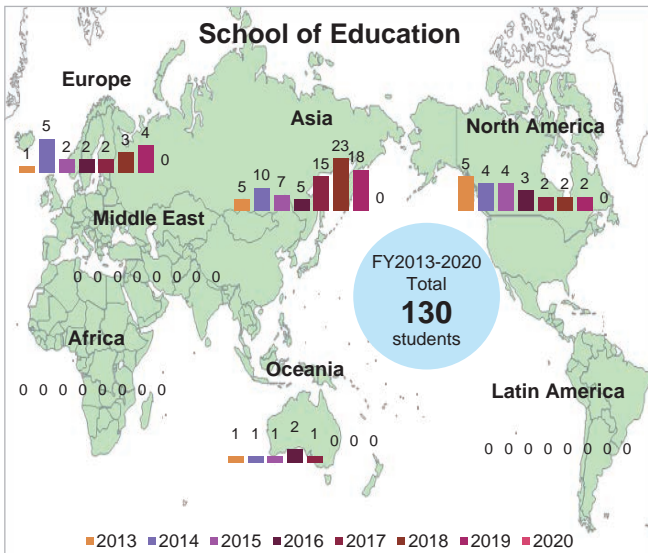
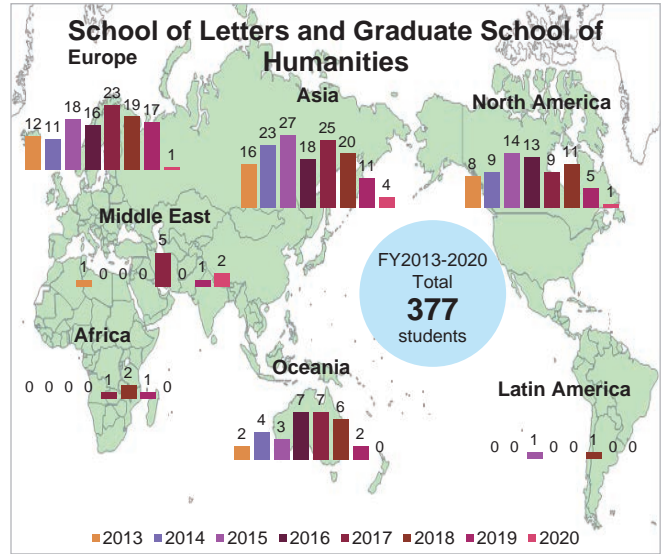
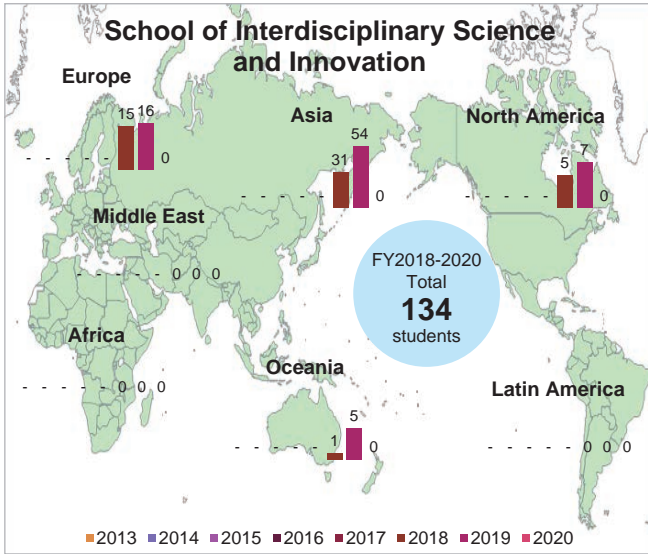
\*Source: Kyushu University Information

### ◆Nationwide◆



\*Source: JASSO, Japanese Students International Study Survey Results

## 10-2-4. Study Overseas by Students (by School/Institute/Faculty, etc. and Region)

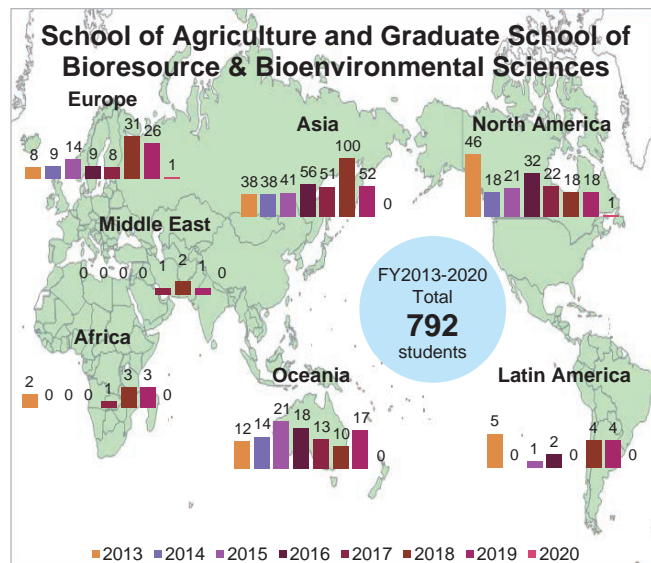
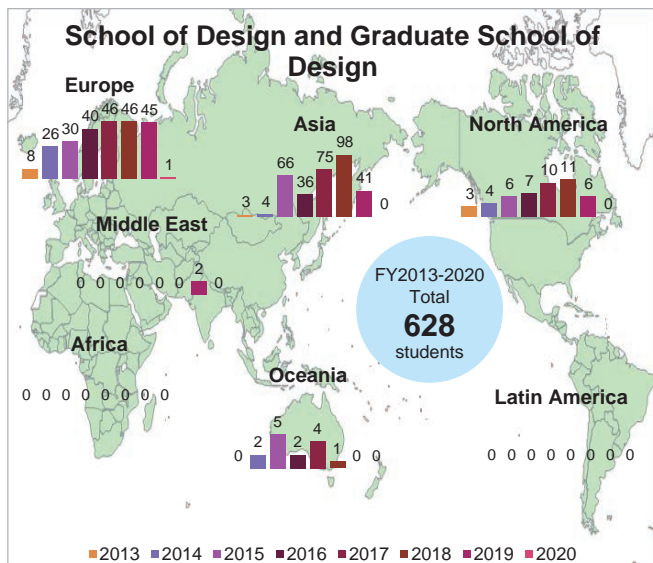
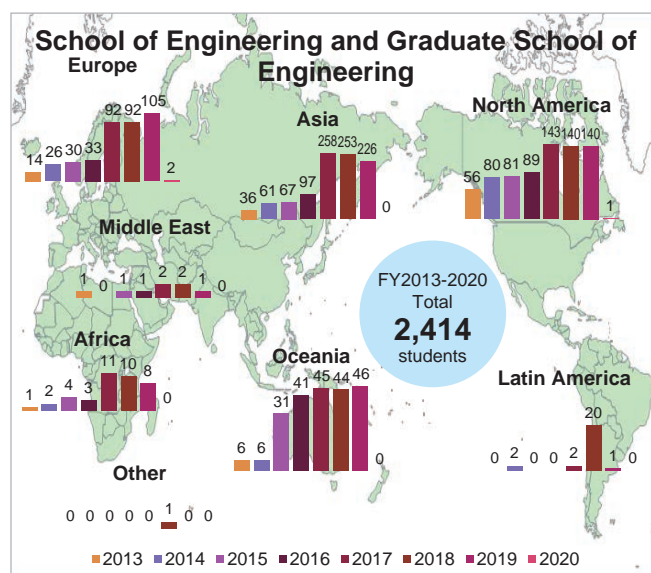
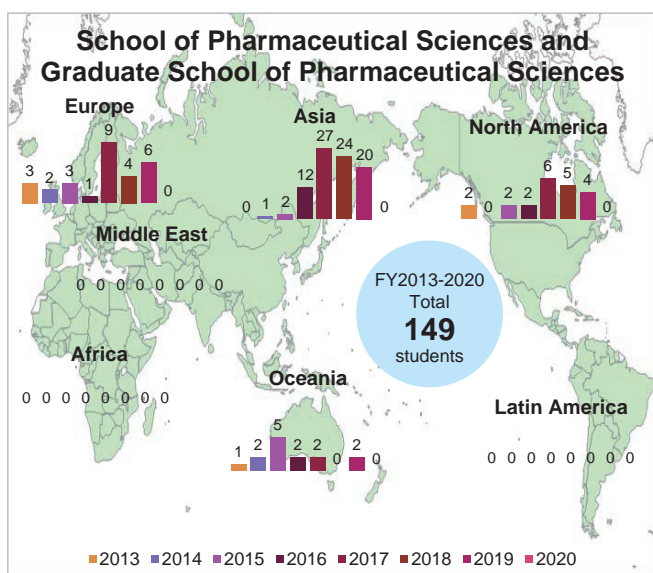
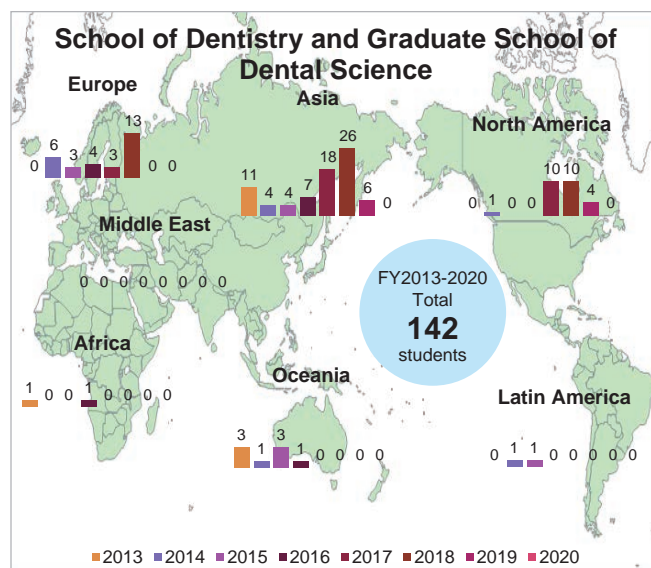
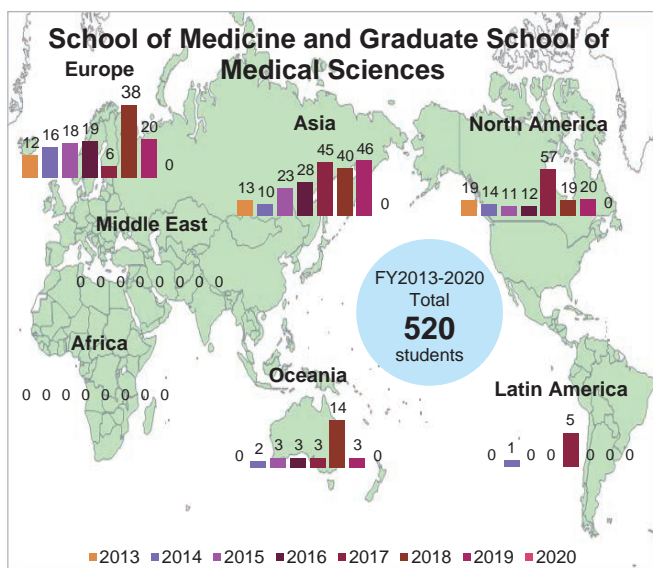


- The School of Interdisciplinary Science and Innovation was established in FY 2018.
- Data includes those who began their overseas study periods in the previous Fiscal Year (FY 2013-2018).
- The total figures include the number of international students (FY 2019-2020).

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*



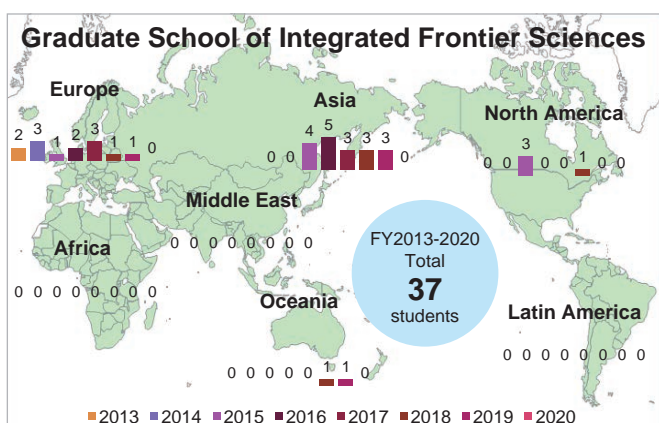
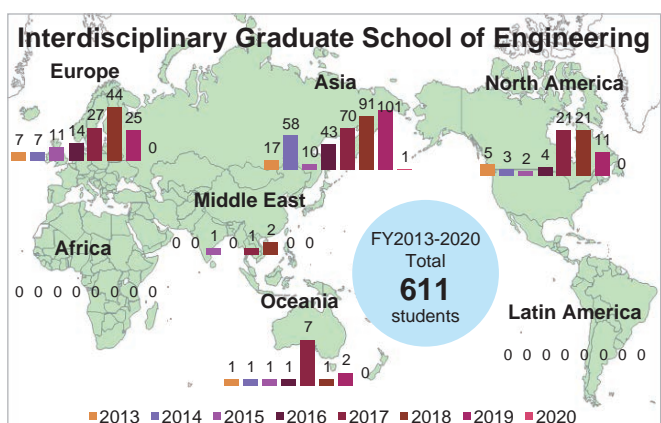
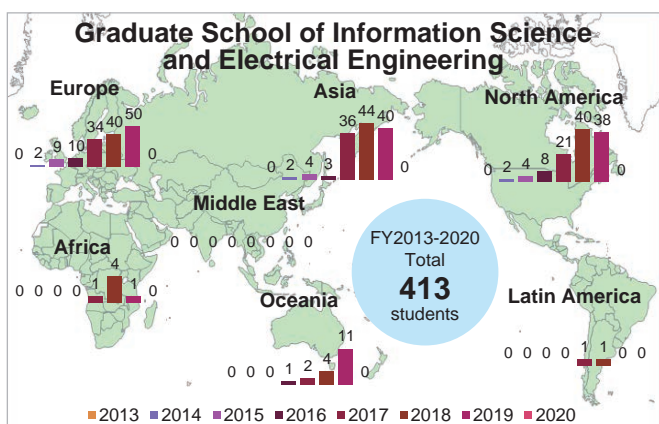
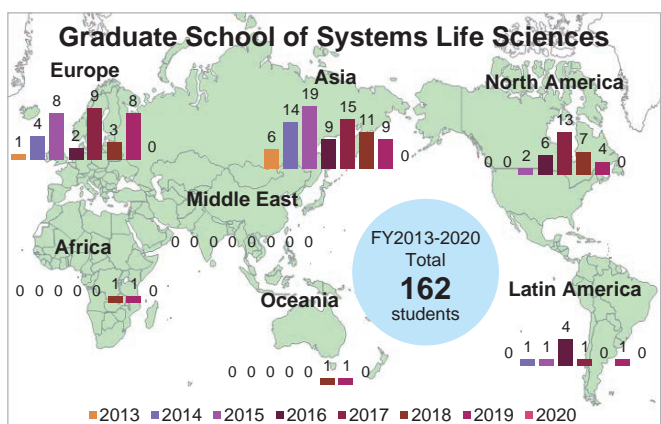
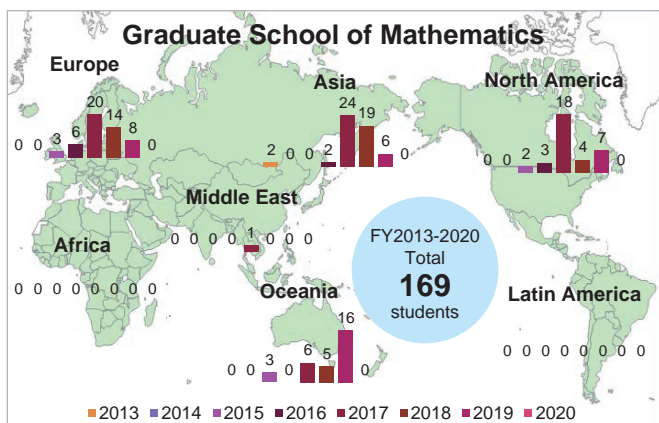
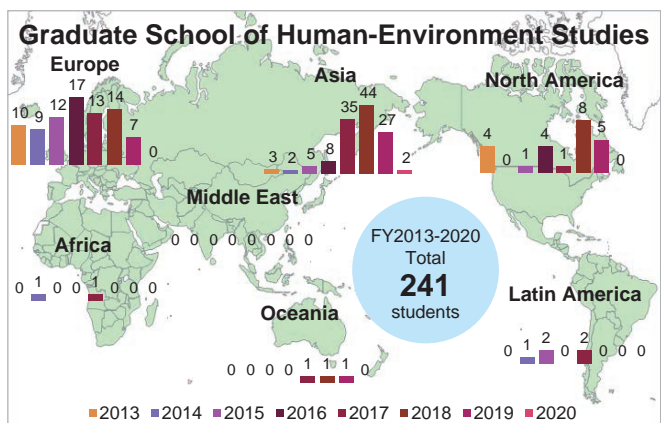
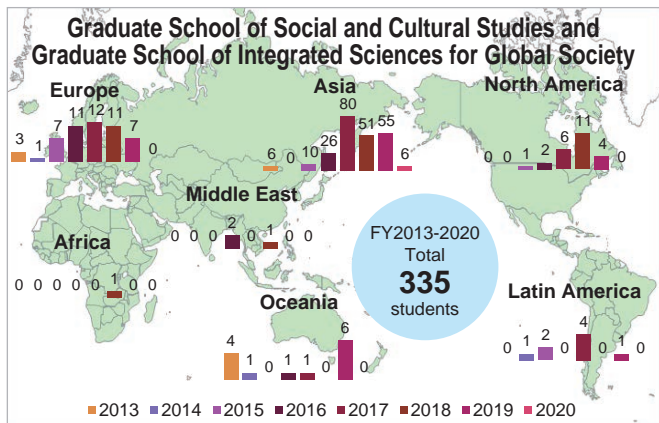
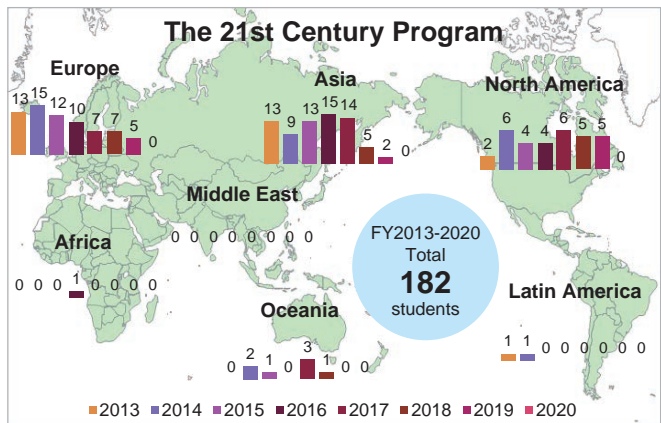
10-2-4. Study Overseas by Students (by School/Institute/Faculty, etc. and Region) (Continued)



• Data includes those who began their overseas study periods in the previous Fiscal Year (FY 2013-2018).  
 • The total figures include the number of international students (FY 2019-2020).

\*Source: Kyushu University Information

10-2-4. Study Overseas by Students (by School/Institute/Faculty, etc. and Region) (Continued)



• Data includes those who began their overseas study periods in the previous Fiscal Year (FY 2013-2018).  
 • The total figures include the number of international students (FY 2019-2020).

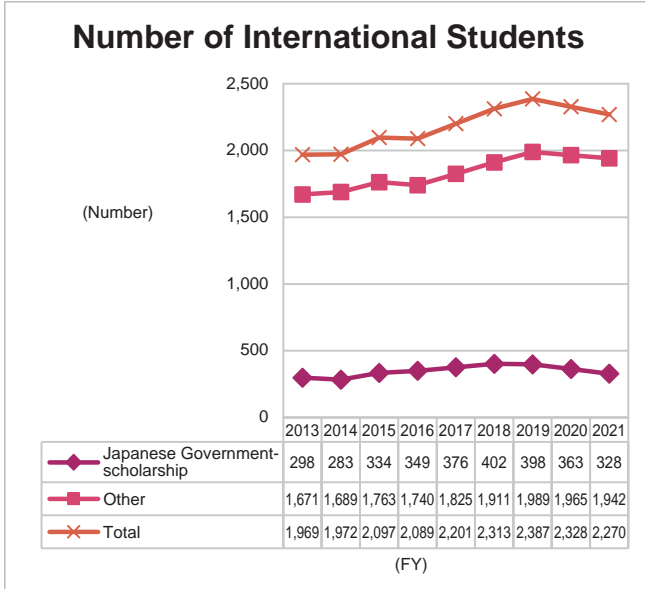
\*Source: Kyushu University Information

## 10-3. International Student Admissions

### 10-3-1. International Student Admissions (Overall)

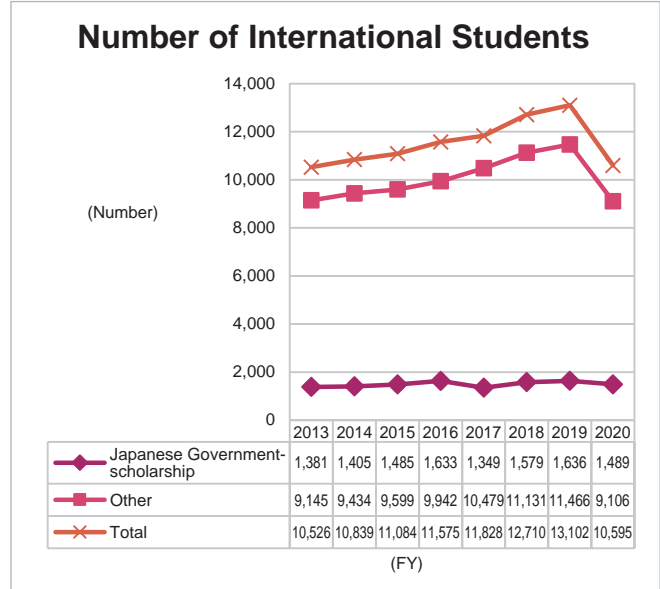
#### ◆Kyushu University◆

★Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for the Designated National University Corporations



- Japanese Government scholarship: Students Funded by Government Scholarships.
- Other: Japanese Government funded International students, excluding those dispatched by international Governments, self-funded students (including students from JICA-related projects), students dispatched under the funding of foreign governments (including the Chinese Government's "CSC-OU Joint Scholarship Program").

#### ◆Nationwide: National Universities◆



- Japanese Government scholarship: Students Funded by Scholarships from the Japanese Government.
- Other: Students who are not self-funded students, who have received private funding for scholarships from their area of residence or the country.

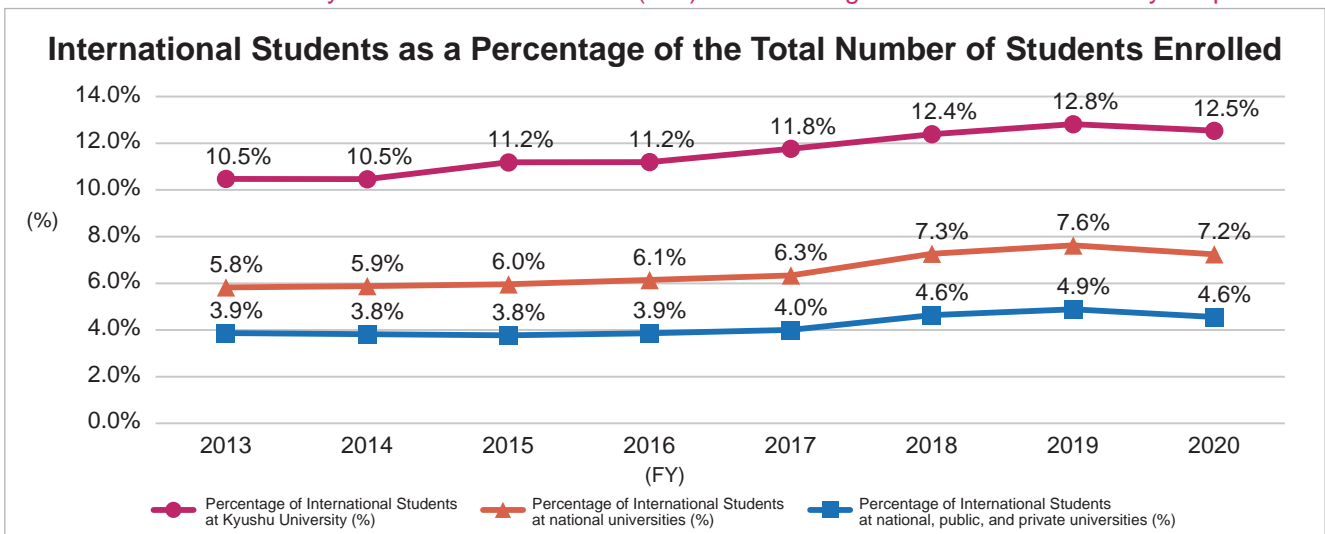
\*Source:

Kyushu University: *Kyushu University Information*

Nationwide: MEXT *Basic School Survey International Student Numbers by Related Subjects (University)*

#### ◆International Students as a Percentage of the Total Number of Students Enrolled◆

★Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for the Designated National University Corporations



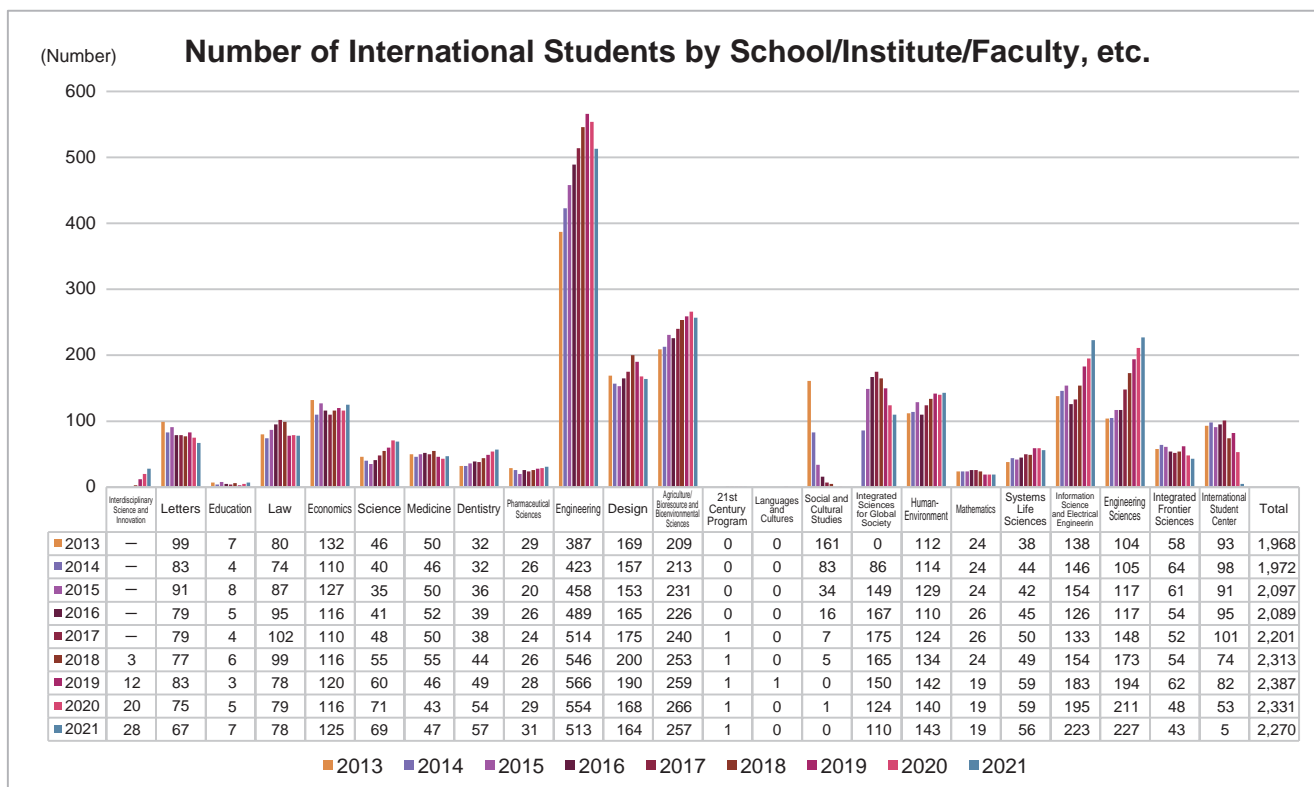
\*Source:

Kyushu University: *Kyushu University Information*

Nationwide: JASSO, *Foreign Student Enrollment Survey Results* and MEXT *Basic Schools Survey*

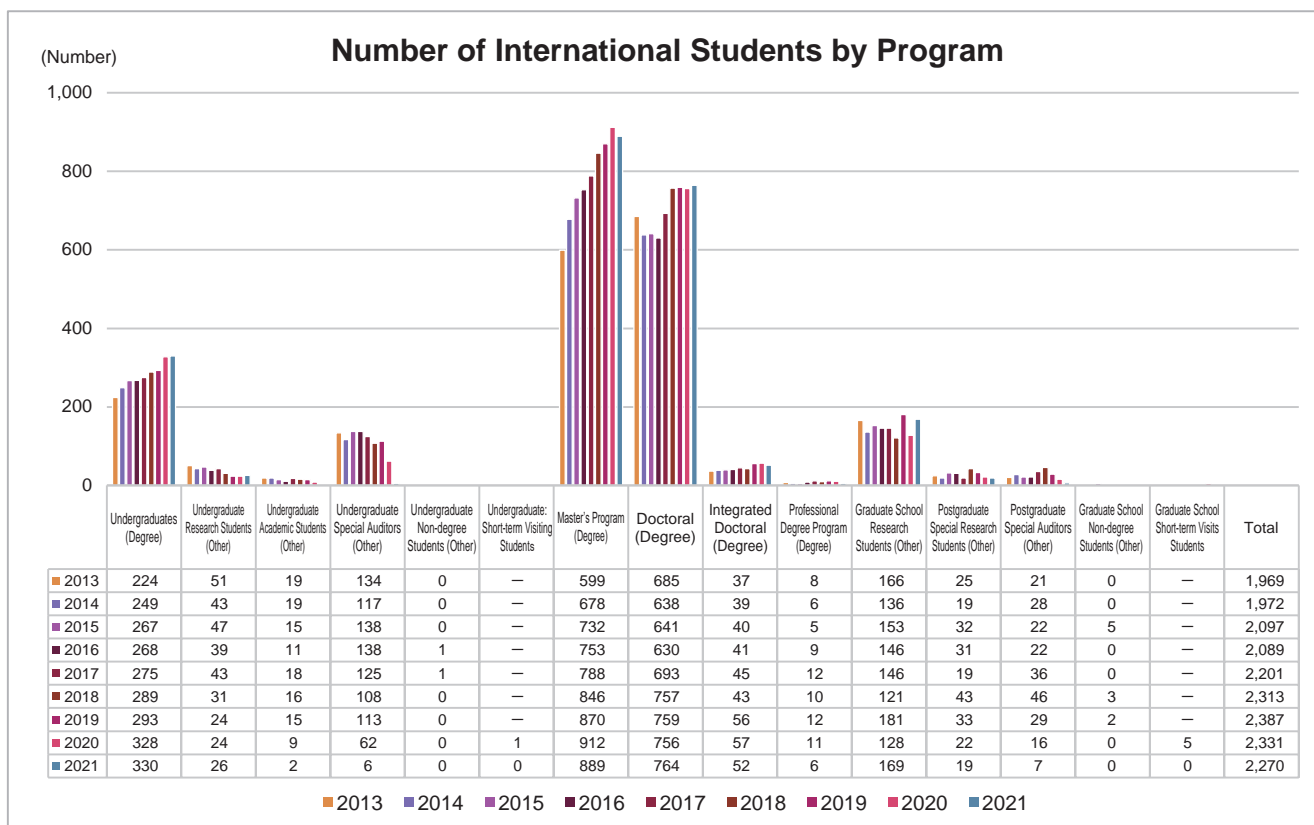


## 10-3-2. International Student Admissions (by School/Institute/Faculty, etc.)



\*Source: Kyushu University Information

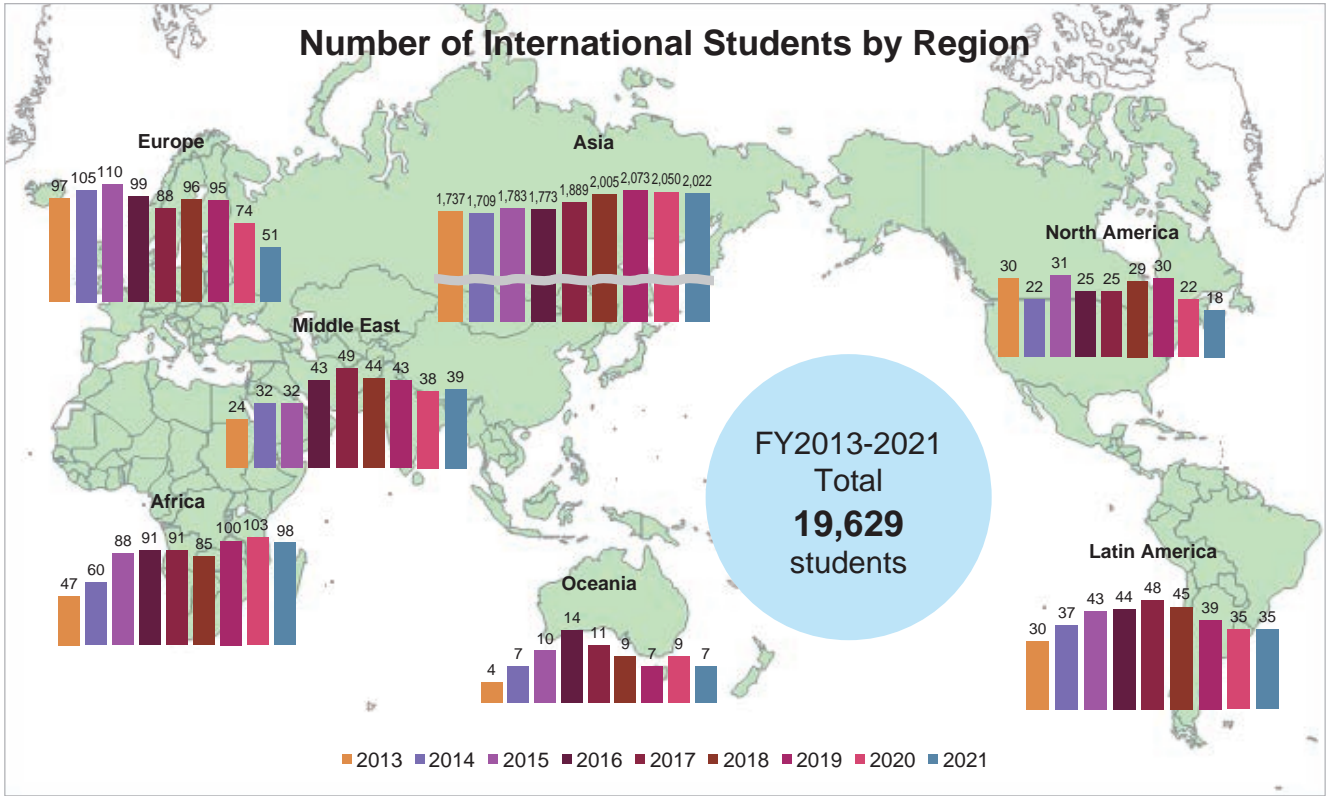
## 10-3-3. International Student Admissions (by Program)



\*Source: Data from International Affairs Department (2013-2018)  
Kyushu University Information (2019-2021)

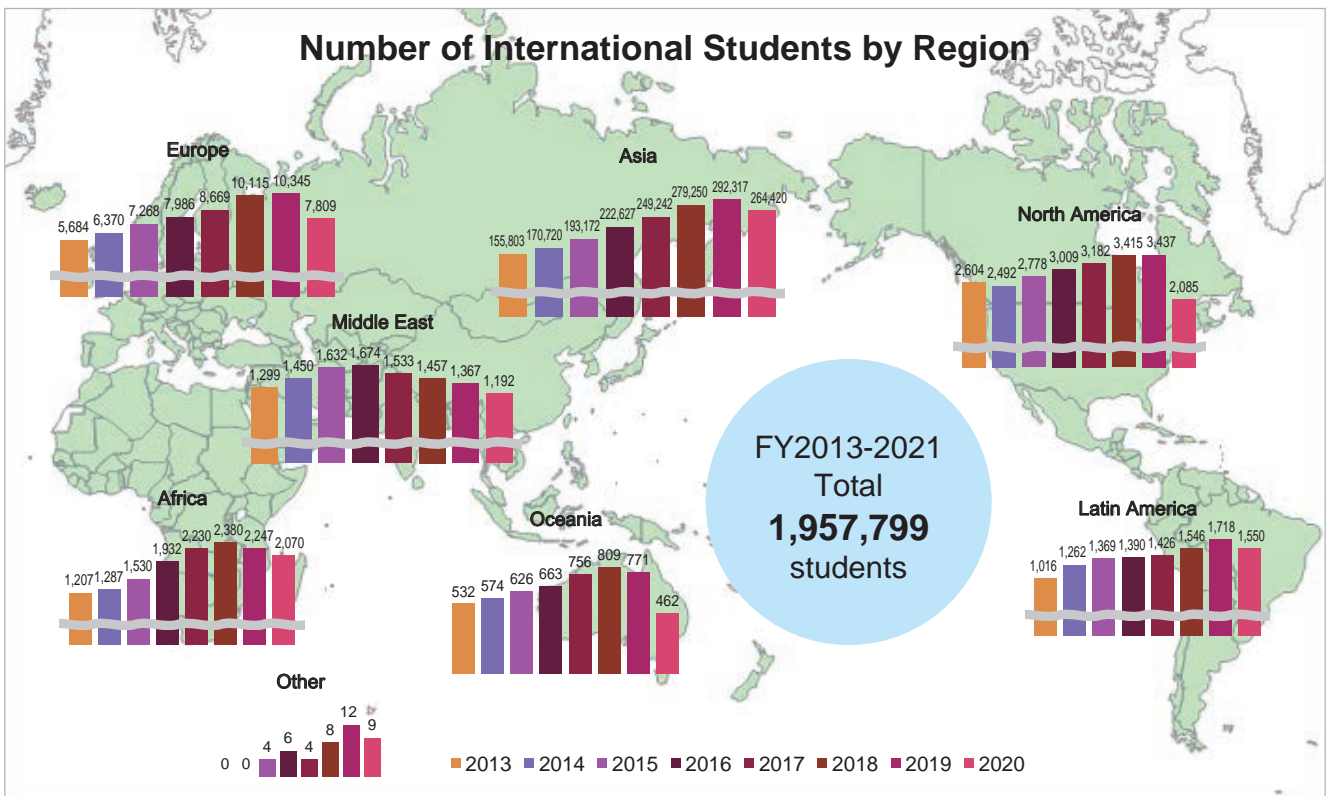
## 10-3-4. International Student Admissions (by Region)

### ◆Kyushu University◆



\*Source: Kyushu University Information

### ◆Nationwide◆



• From FY 2015, data includes "Other" (stateless individuals).

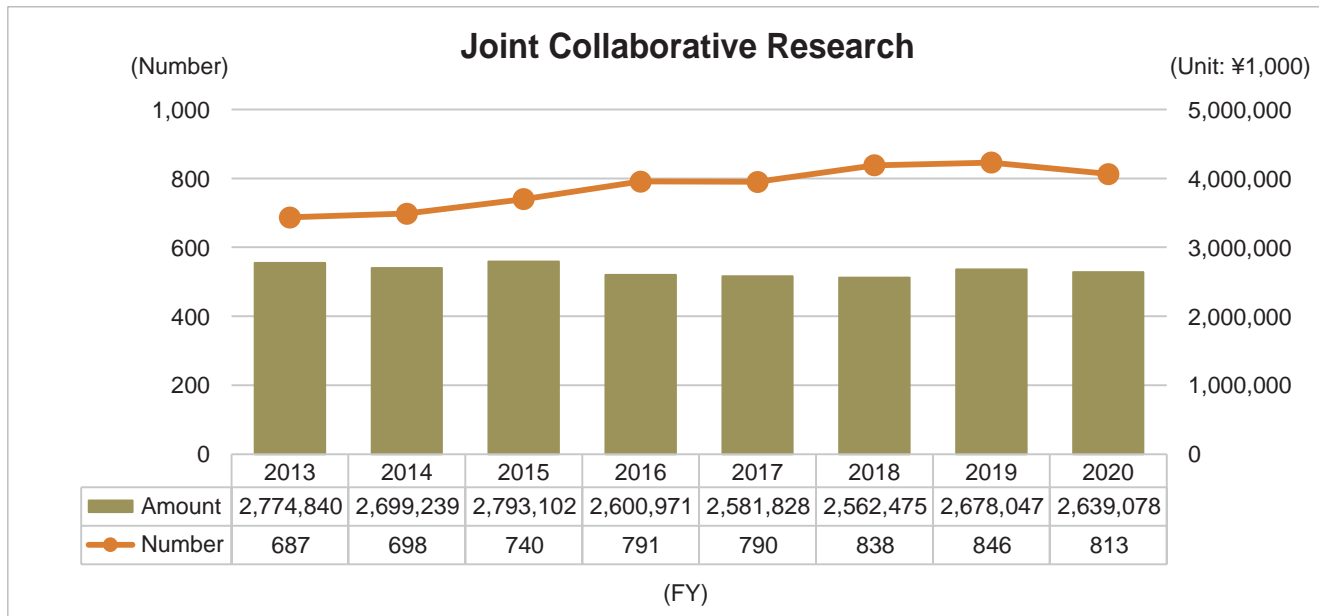
\*Source: JASSO, Result of an Annual survey of International Students in Japan

# 11. Industry-University-Government Collaboration

## 11-1. Joint Collaborative Research

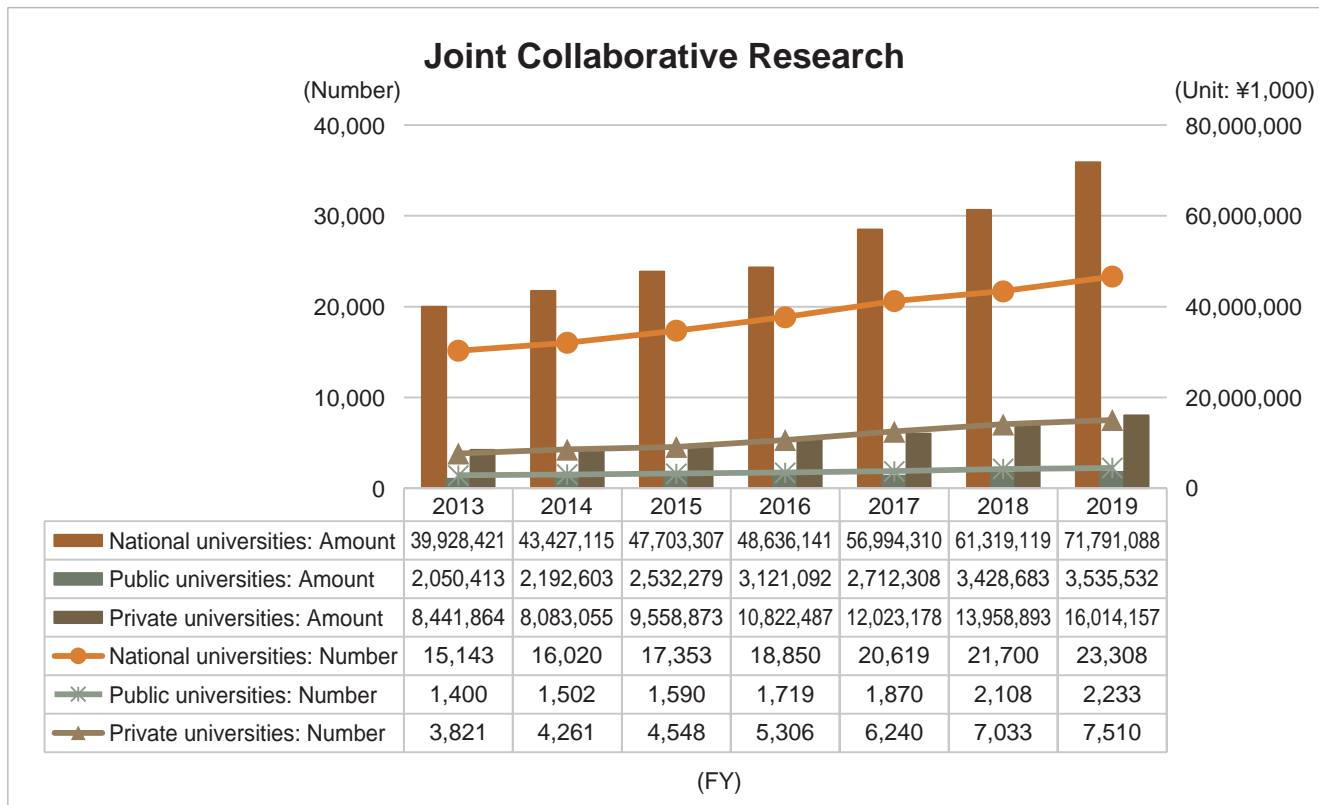
### 11-1-1. Joint Collaborative Research (Overall)

◆Kyushu University◆ ★Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for the Designated National University Corporations



\*Source: Kyushu University Information

◆Nationwide◆



• The data does not include junior colleges, vocational schools, technical colleges or research institutions.

\*Source: MEXT, Implementation of Industry-University Cooperative Research etc. at Universities, Individual results of "Joint Research" (data by institution)

## 11-1-1. Joint Collaborative Research (Overall) (Continued)

### ◆Comparisons with Other Universities◆

Number of Joint Collaborative Research Projects with the Private Sector Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities

Income from Joint Collaborative Research with the Private Sector Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities

Income per Project from Joint Collaborative Research with the Private Sector Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities

(Unit: ¥1,000)

(Unit: ¥1,000)

Rank	University	Number	Rank	University	Income	Rank	University	Income per project	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	1,953	1	The University of Tokyo	9,961,296	1	St. Marianna University School of Medicine	13,407	15
2	Osaka University	1,411	2	Osaka University	9,214,452	2	Fujita Health University	8,997	21
3	Tohoku University	1,279	3	Kyoto University	5,543,439	3	Juntendo University	6,610	146
4	Kyoto University	1,256	4	Tohoku University	4,538,033	4	Osaka University	6,530	1,411
5	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>752</b>	5	Nagoya University	3,821,009	5	Fukushima Medical University	5,849	22
6	Tokyo Institute of Technology	720	6	Keio University	3,285,761	6	St. Luke's International University	5,728	13
7	Keio University	718	7	Tokyo Institute of Technology	2,972,733	7	Kansai Medical University	5,577	16
8	Nagoya University	705	8	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>2,135,943</b>	8	Nagoya University	5,420	705
9	Hokkaido University	674	9	University of Tsukuba	1,707,730	9	Hirosaki University	5,224	128
10	Waseda University	558	10	Hokkaido University	1,694,980	10	The University of Tokyo	5,101	1,953
		(2019)			(2019)			:	
						33	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>2,840</b>	<b>752</b>

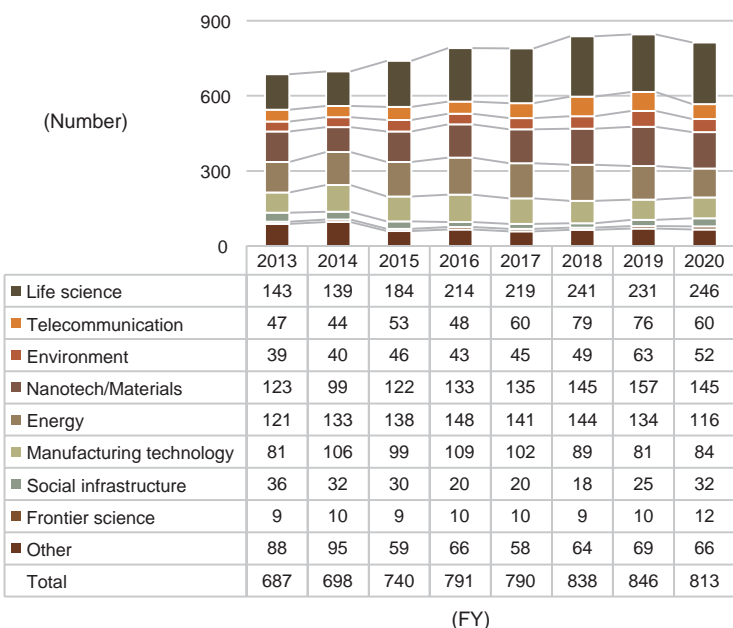
(2019)

• "Income per Project from Joint Collaborative Research with the Private Sector" does not include institutions with less than 10 projects.

\*Source: MEXT, *Implementation of Industry-University Cooperative Research etc. at Universities*, Individual results of "Joint Research" (data by institution)

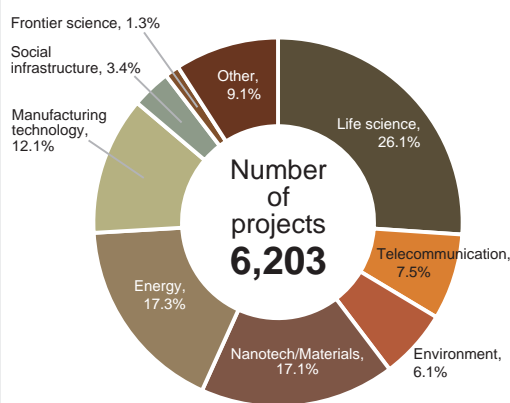
## 11-1-2. Joint Collaborative Research (by Field)

### Number of Joint Collaborative Research Projects with the Private Sector



### ◆Kyushu University◆

#### Number and Percentage of Joint Collaborative Research Projects with the Private Sector (FY2013-FY2020 Total)



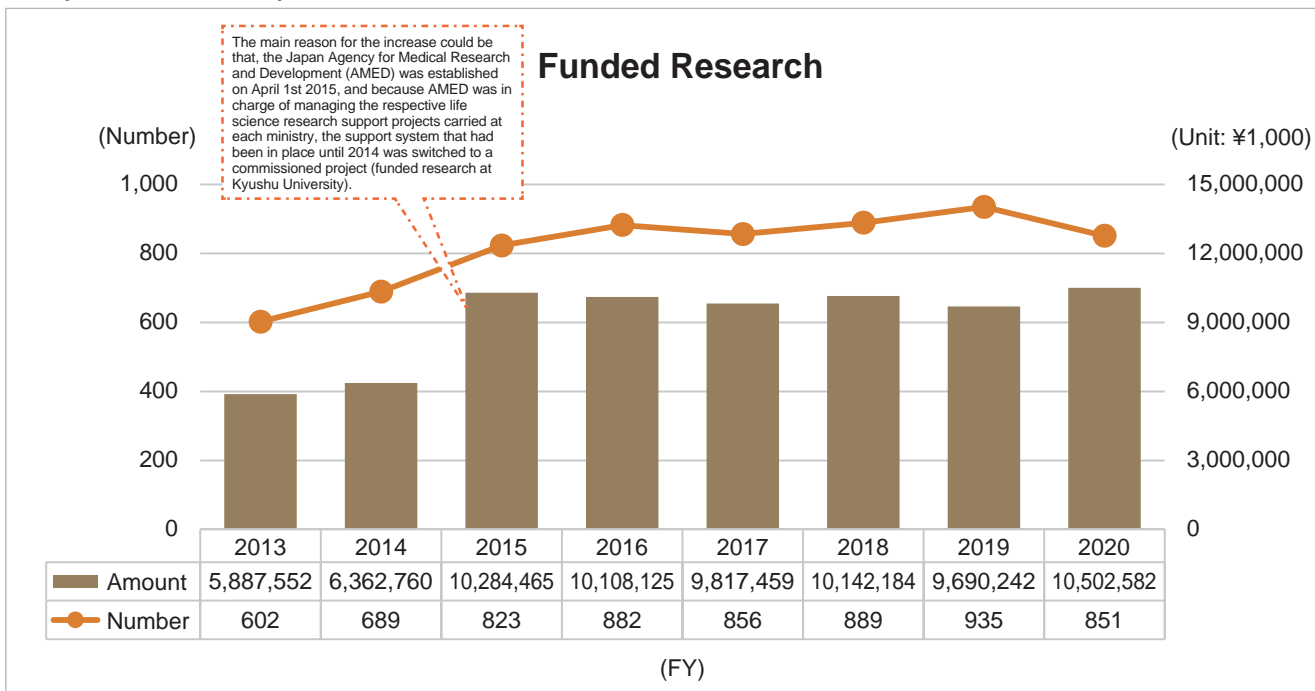
• In this study, "joint collaborative research" refers to research jointly by a university or similar institution and industry and private organizations, etc., in which necessary project expenses incurred by the university, etc. are covered by the private organization, etc.

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

## 11-2. Funded Research

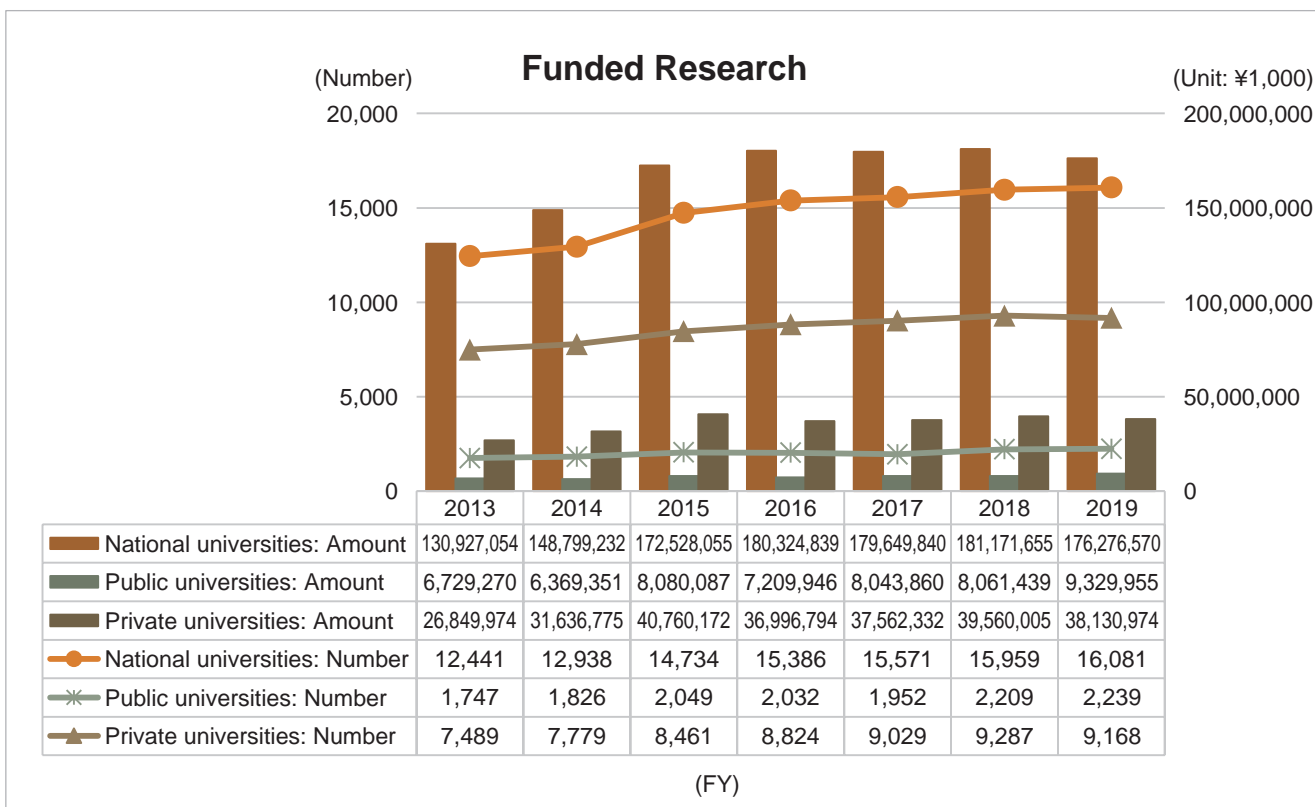
### 11-2-1. Funded Research (Overall)

#### ◆Kyushu University◆



\*Source: Kyushu University Information

#### ◆Nationwide◆



• The data does not include junior colleges, vocational schools, technical colleges or research institutions.

\*Source: MEXT, Implementation of Industry-University Cooperative Research etc. at Universities, Individual results of "Funded Research" (data by institution)

## 11-2-1. Funded Research (Overall) (Continued)

### ◆Comparisons with Other Universities◆

Number of Research Projects Funded by the Private Sector Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities

Income from Research Funded by the Private Sector Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities

Income per Project from Research Funded by the Private Sector Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities

Rank	University	Number
1	Kindai University	323
2	Ritsumeikan University	259
3	Waseda University	212
4	Keio University	205
5	Nihon University	190
6	Yamagata University	186
7	Osaka University	164
8	Takushoku University	164
9	The University of Tokyo	154
10	Juntendo University	129
⋮		
18	Kyushu University	97

(2019)

Rank	University	Income
1	Kyoto University	800,986
2	Keio University	774,490
3	The University of Tokyo	754,561
4	Waseda University	667,643
5	Nagoya University	473,042
6	Osaka University	407,699
7	Yokohama City University	387,613
8	Kyushu University	372,162
9	Ritsumeikan University	356,755
10	Kindai University	352,490
⋮		

(Unit: ¥1,000)

Rank	University	Income per project	Number
1	Kyoto University	8,173	98
2	University of Shizuoka	6,862	18
3	Nagoya University	5,500	86
4	Yokohama City University	5,459	71
5	Chuo University	4,902	19
6	The University of Tokyo	4,900	154
7	Wakayama Medical University	4,329	44
8	Chiba University	4,292	78
9	Kansai University	4,276	46
10	Kanazawa Medical University	4,091	23
⋮			
12	Kyushu University	3,837	97

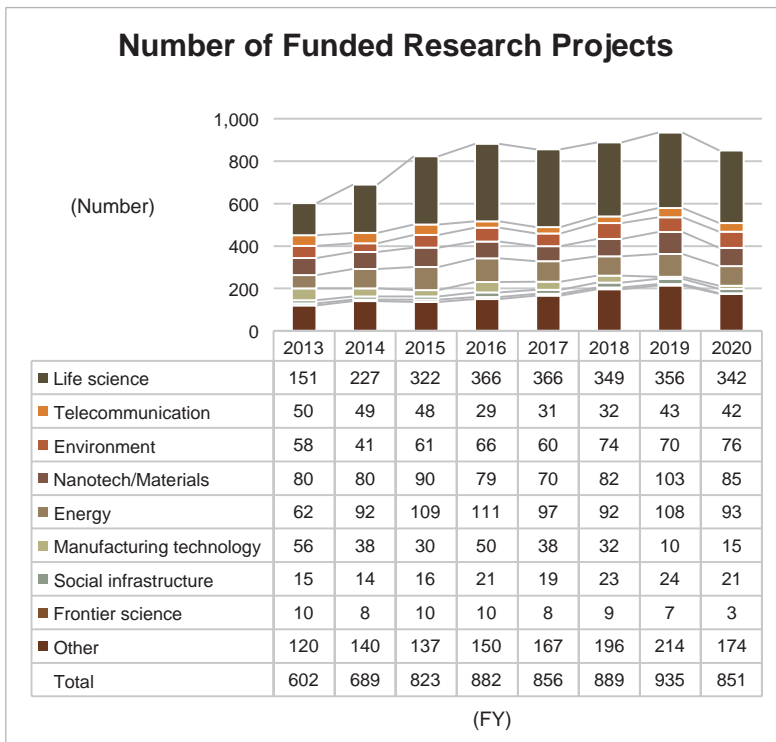
(Unit: ¥1,000)

(2019)

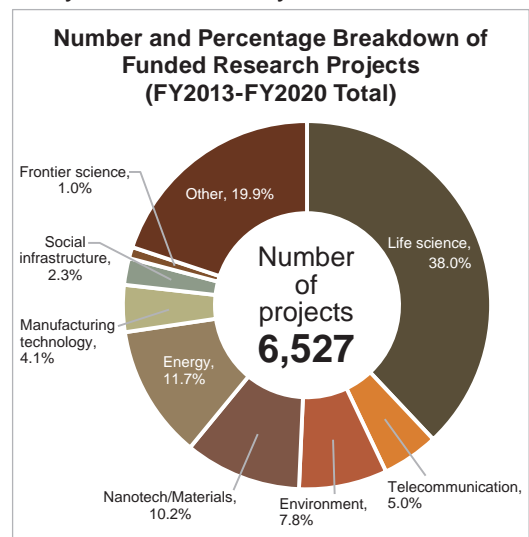
• “Income per Project from Research Funded by the Private Sector” does not include institutions with less than 10 projects.

\*Source: MEXT, *Implementation of Industry-University Cooperative Research etc. at Universities*, Individual results of “Funded Research” (data by institution)

## 11-2-2. Funded Research (by Field)



### ◆Kyushu University◆



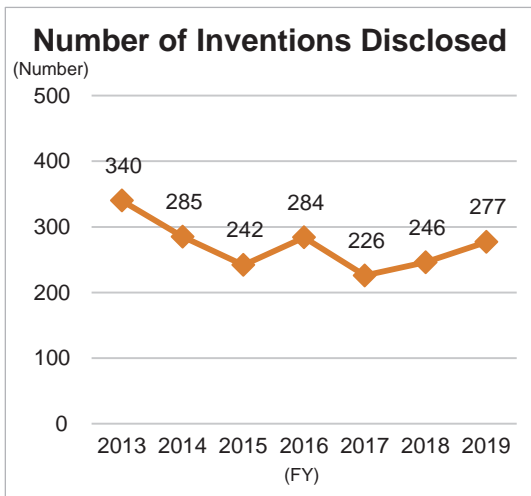
• In this study, “funded research” refers to research to a university by a private sector company, etc., in which, in most cases, the university, etc. alone conducts the research and development, with the expenses incurred being covered by the private organization, etc.

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

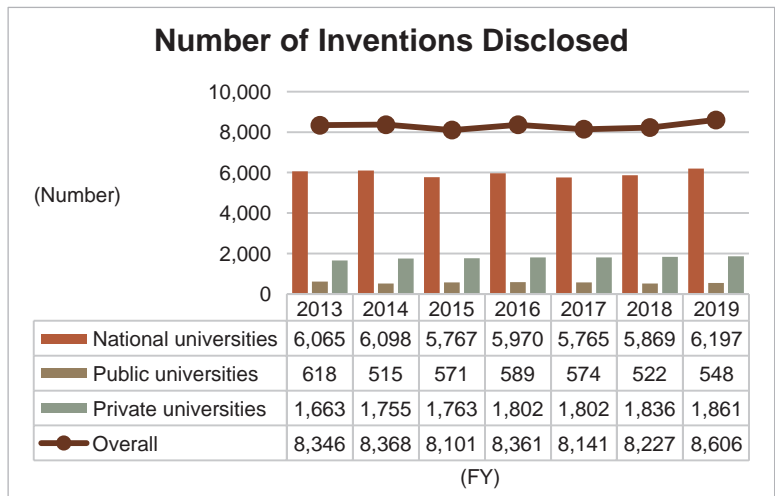


## 11-3. Intellectual Property

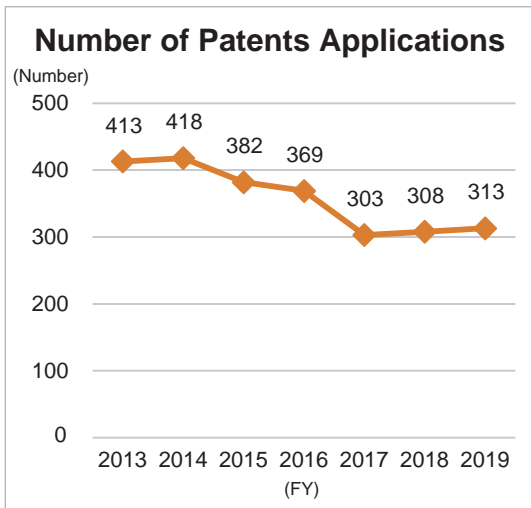
### ◆ Kyushu University ◆



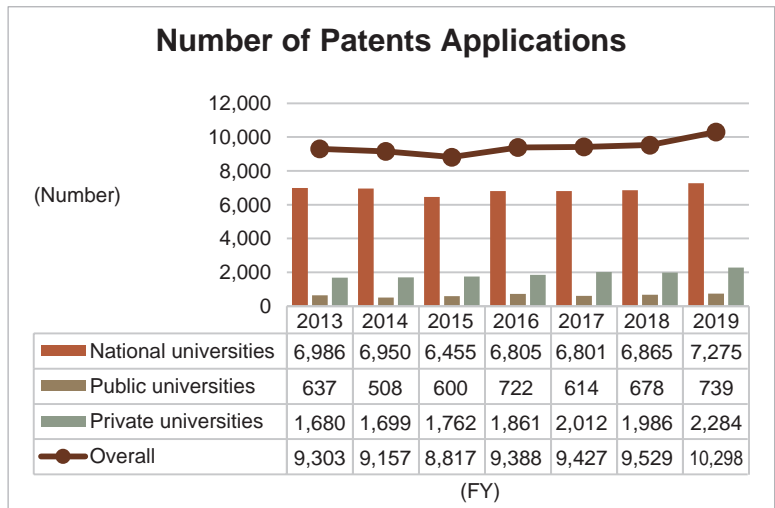
### ◆ Nationwide ◆



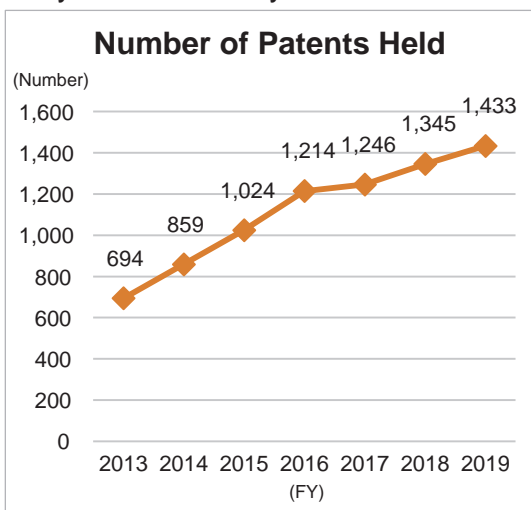
### ◆ Kyushu University ◆



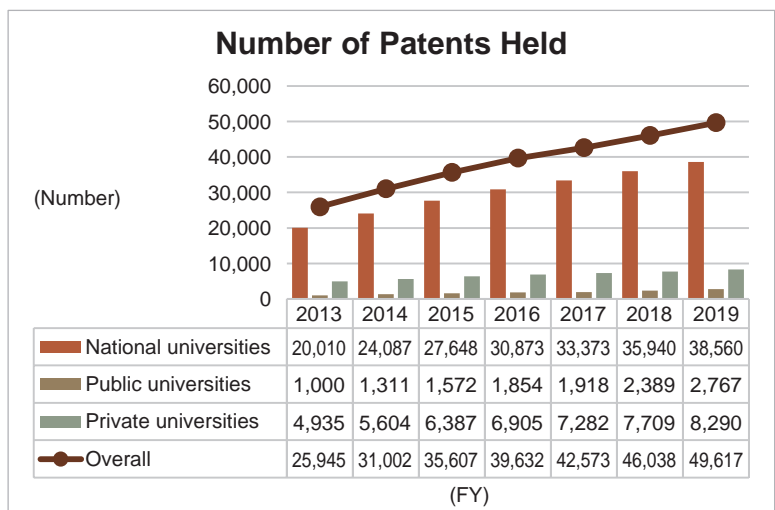
### ◆ Nationwide ◆



### ◆ Kyushu University ◆



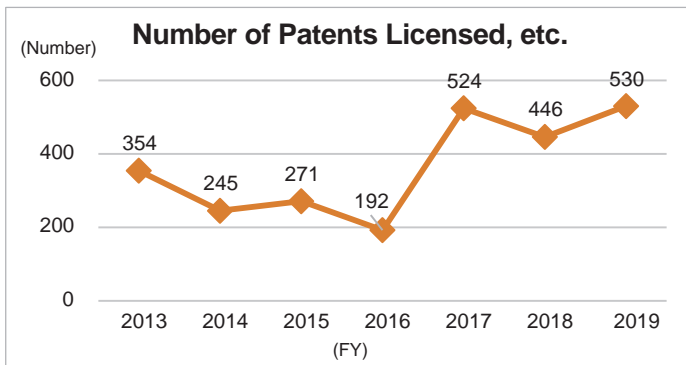
### ◆ Nationwide ◆



\*Source: Kyushu University: "Number of Inventions Disclosed" Kyushu University Website > AiRiMaQ HP > Activities, Policies and Forms > Accomplishments of Industrial Collaboration  
 Kyushu University: "Number of Patents Applications" "Number of Patents Held" MEXT, *Implementation of Industry-University Cooperative Research etc. at Universities*, Individual results of "Patent Acquisition and Management Status, Patent Application Expenditure" (data by institution)  
 Nationwide: MEXT, *Implementation of Industry-University Cooperative Research etc. at Universities*

### 11-3. Intellectual Property (Continued)

#### ◆Kyushu University◆

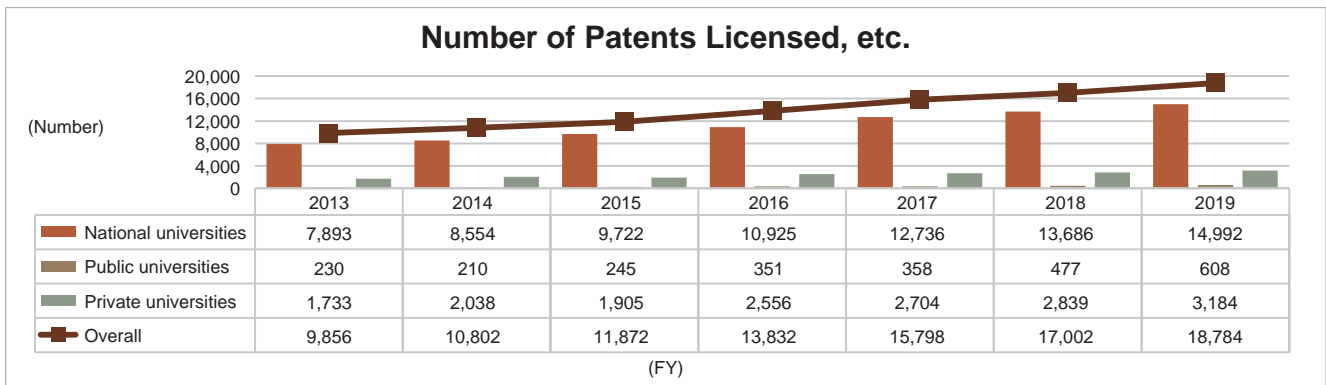


Number of Patents Licensed, etc. (including overseas)

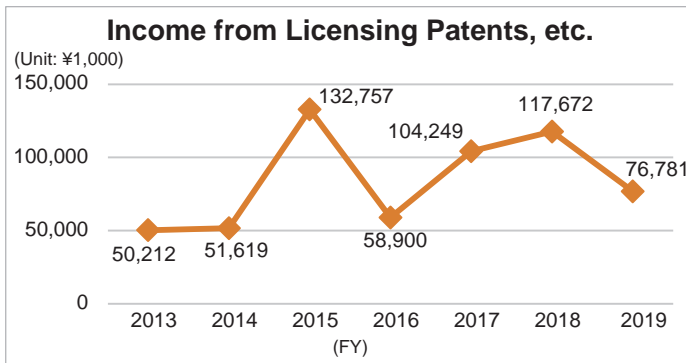
Rank	University	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	3,777
2	Kyoto University	1,919
3	Kanto Gakuin University	1,104
4	Osaka University	1,035
5	Hokkaido University	1,023
6	Tokyo Institute of Technology	750
7	Nagoya University	664
8	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>530</b>
9	Shinshu University	389
10	Keio University	374

(2019)

#### ◆Nationwide◆



#### ◆Kyushu University◆

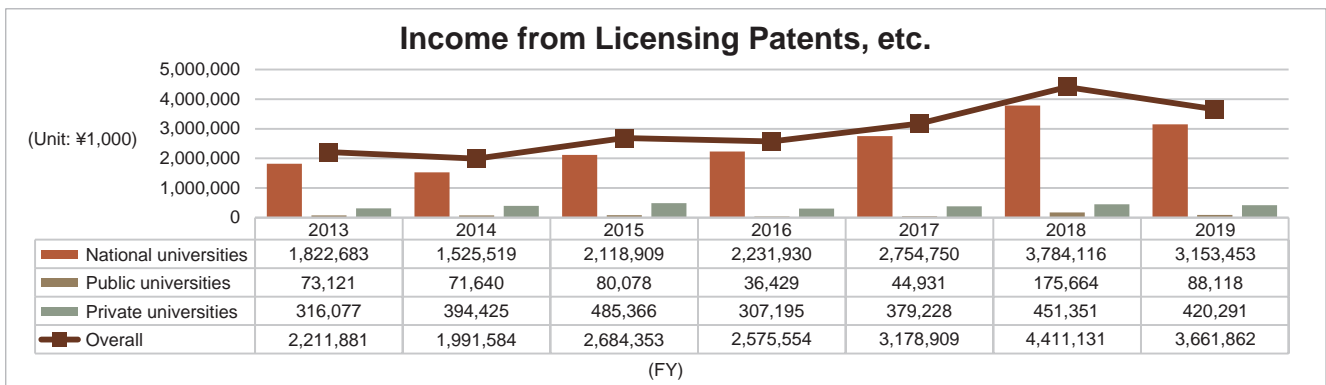


Income from Licensing Patents, etc. (including overseas) (Unit: ¥1,000)

Rank	University	Income
1	Kyoto University	676,397
2	The University of Tokyo	661,761
3	Osaka University	458,046
4	Tohoku University	131,355
5	Mie University	110,123
6	Hokkaido University	105,788
7	Nagoya University	100,652
8	Tokyo Medical and Dental University	89,280
9	Tokyo Institute of Technology	77,861
10	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>76,781</b>

(2019)

#### ◆Nationwide◆

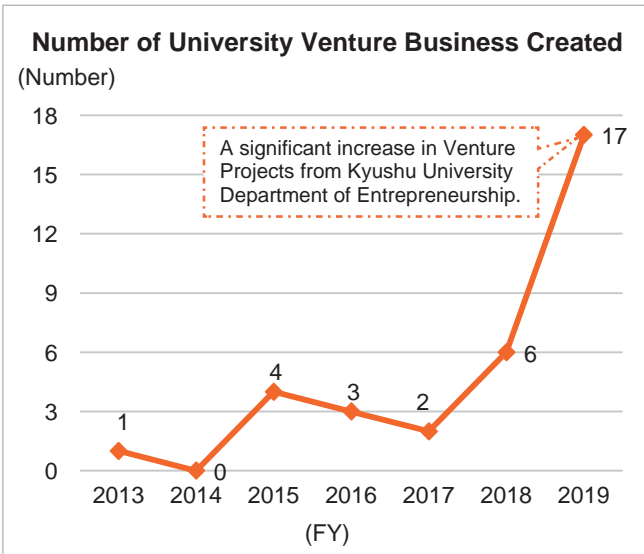


• In this survey, “number of patents licensed, etc.” and “amount of income from licensing patents, etc.” refers to the number of patent rights licensed or assigned (including at the “right to obtain a patent” stage) and the amount of income received as a result.

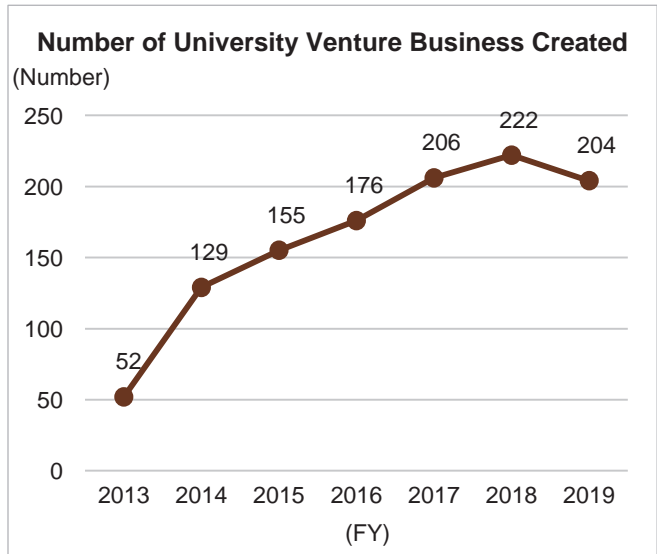
\*Source: MEXT, *Implementation of Industry-University Cooperative Research etc. at Universities*

### 11-3. Intellectual Property (Continued)

#### ◆Kyushu University◆



#### ◆Nationwide◆

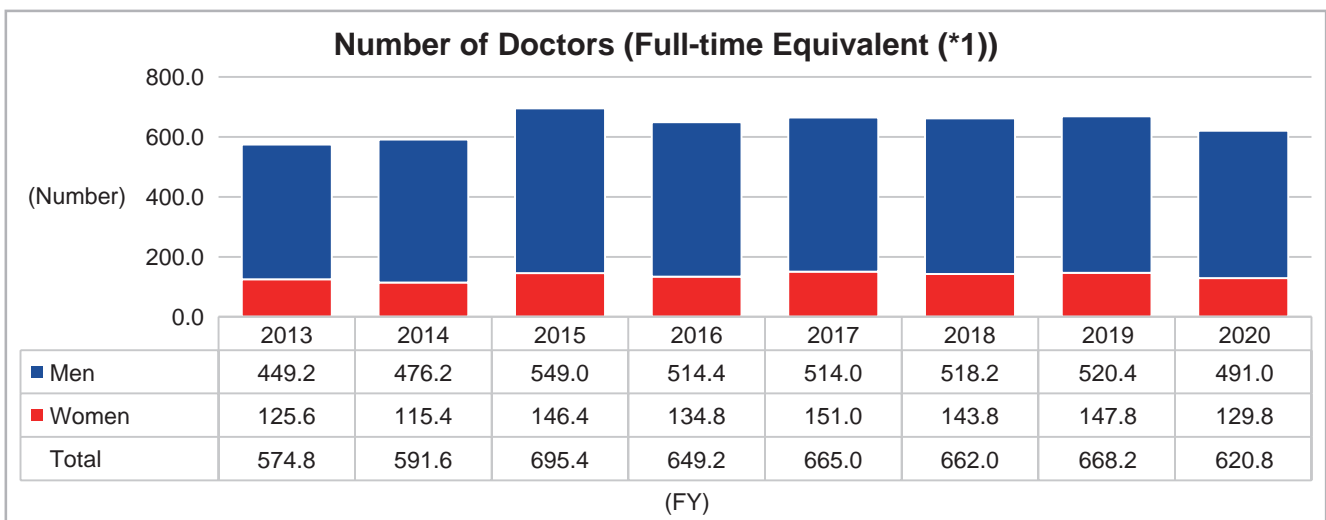
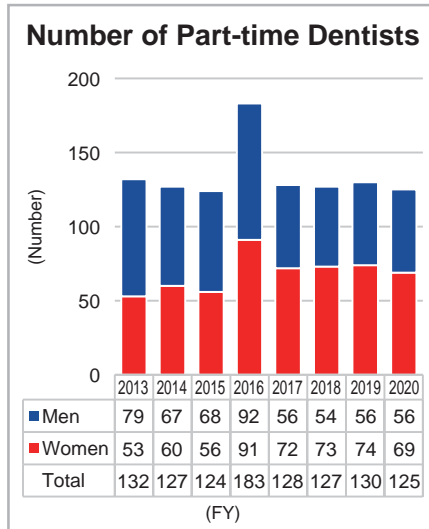
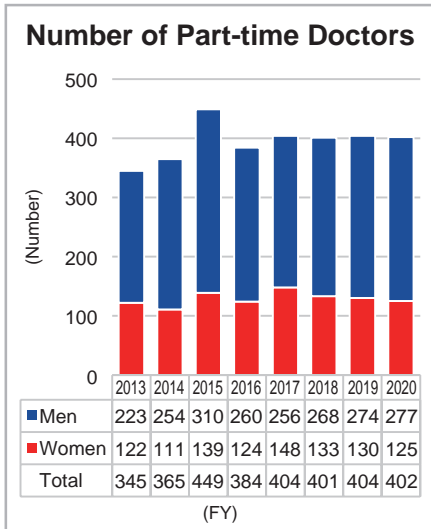
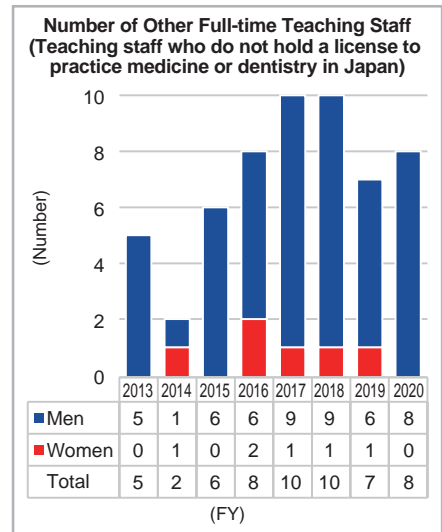
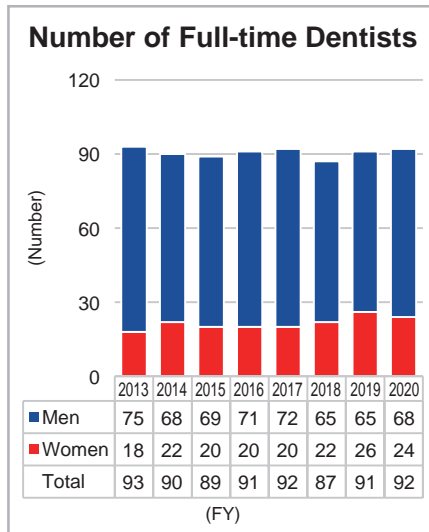
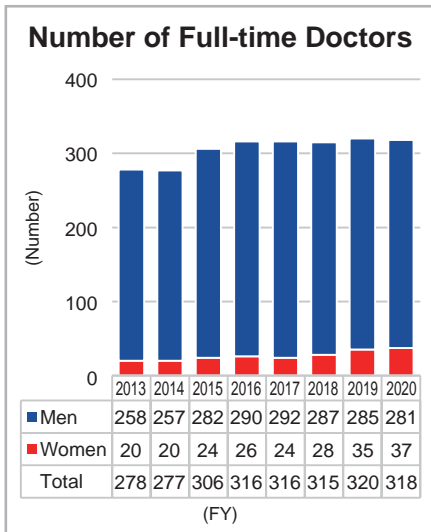


- University-launched Venture Projects means startups in which patents are obtained by university staff and students, or persons related to the university become founders.
- Nationwide: Because the number of established companies between 2014 and 2018 include those for companies newly established since the previous annual survey, the figure is different from that of the previous years.

\*Source: Kyushu University: *Kyushu University Research Strategy Data Collection, 2021*  
 Nationwide: MEXT, *Implementation of Industry-University Cooperative Research etc. at Universities*

# 12. University Hospital

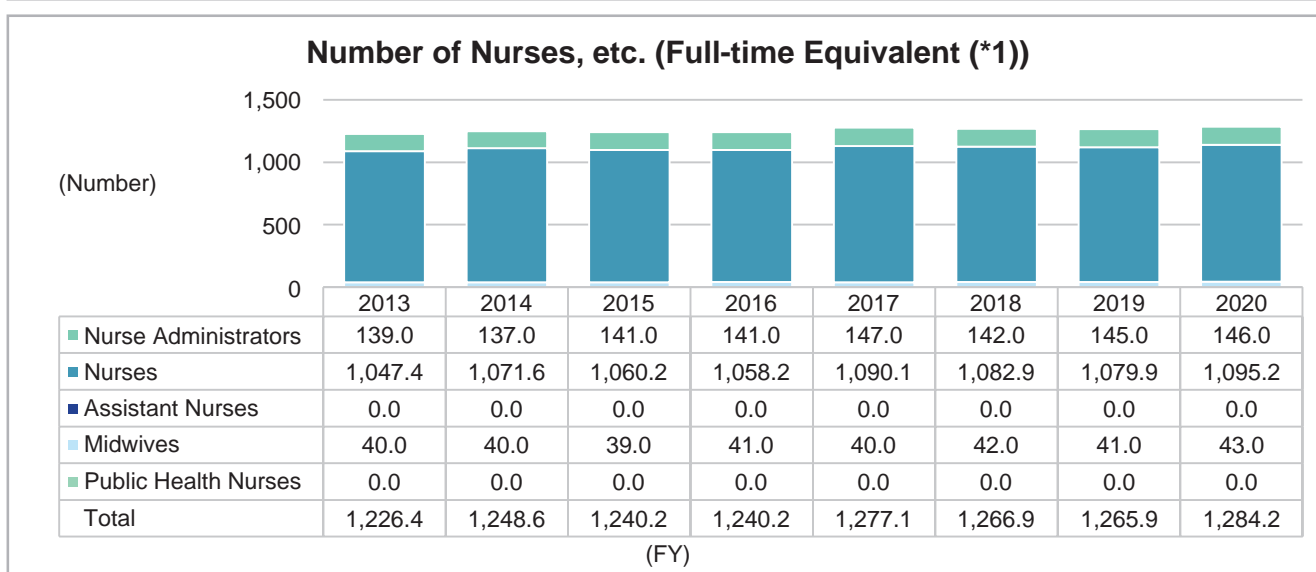
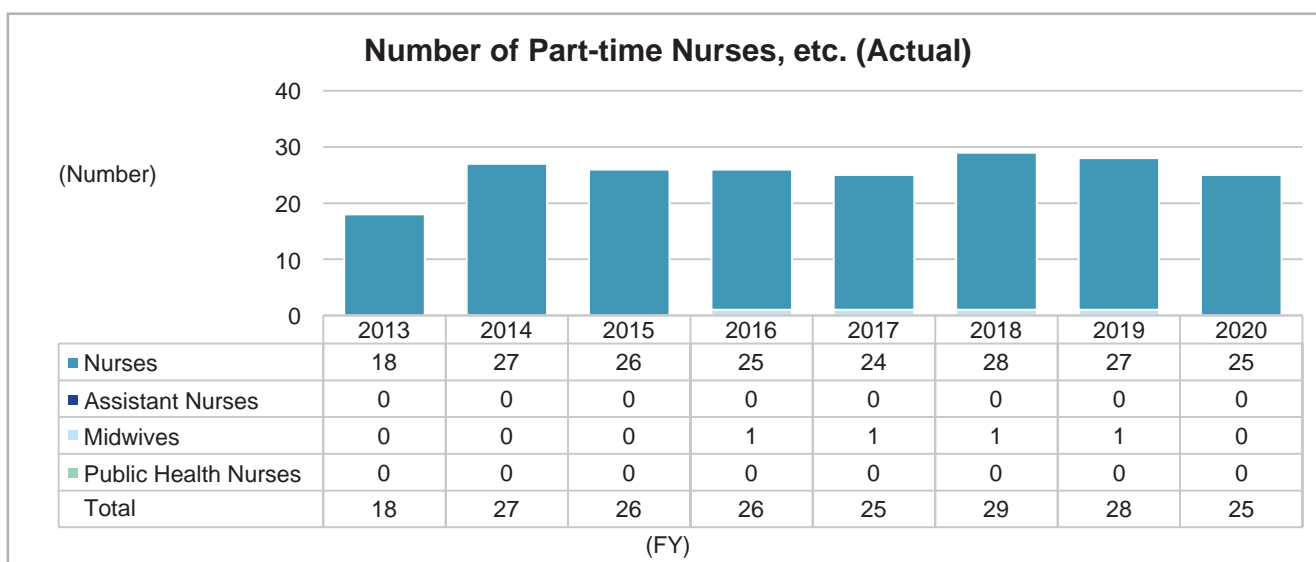
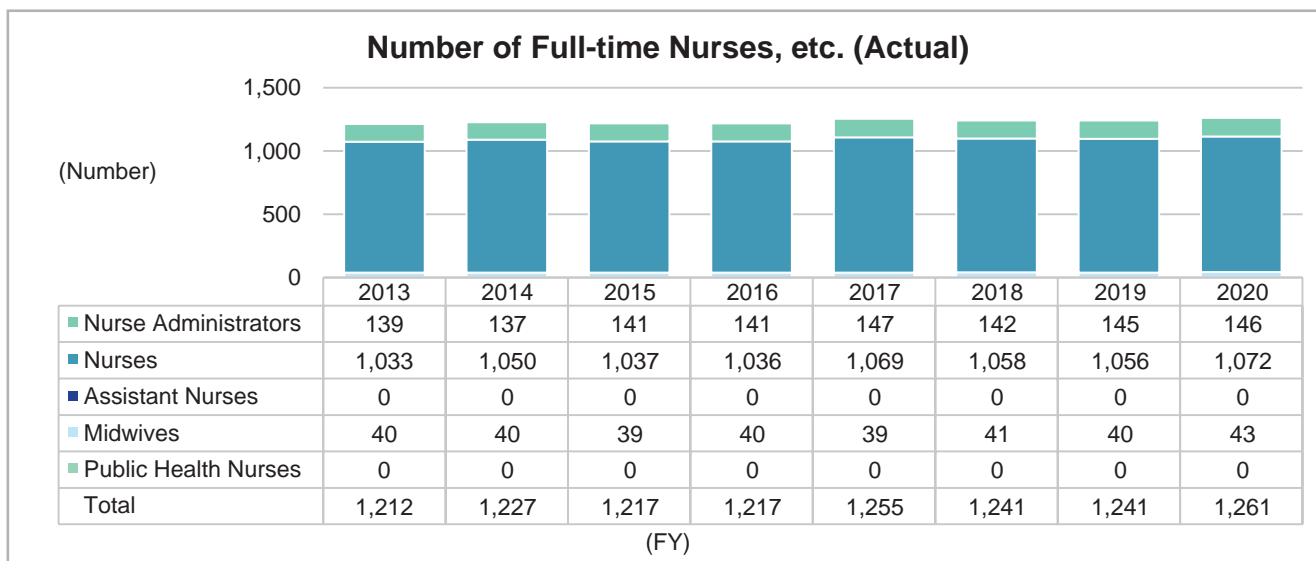
## 12-1. Number of Doctors, etc.



- Includes all, regardless of whether they are affiliated to an undergraduate school or the university hospital, and of whether they are on a fixed-term contract or not.
- The figure obtained by converting part-time employee numbers into the equivalent number of full-time employees.  
 Formula converting to full-time (\*1) = number of full-time employees + (hours worked by part-time employees/the number of hours that should be worked by full-time employees) \* the number of part-time employees.

\*Source: University Hospital Data (Medical Care and Organization) Questionnaire (excludes Kyushu University Beppu Hospital)

## 12-2. Number of Nursing Staff, etc.

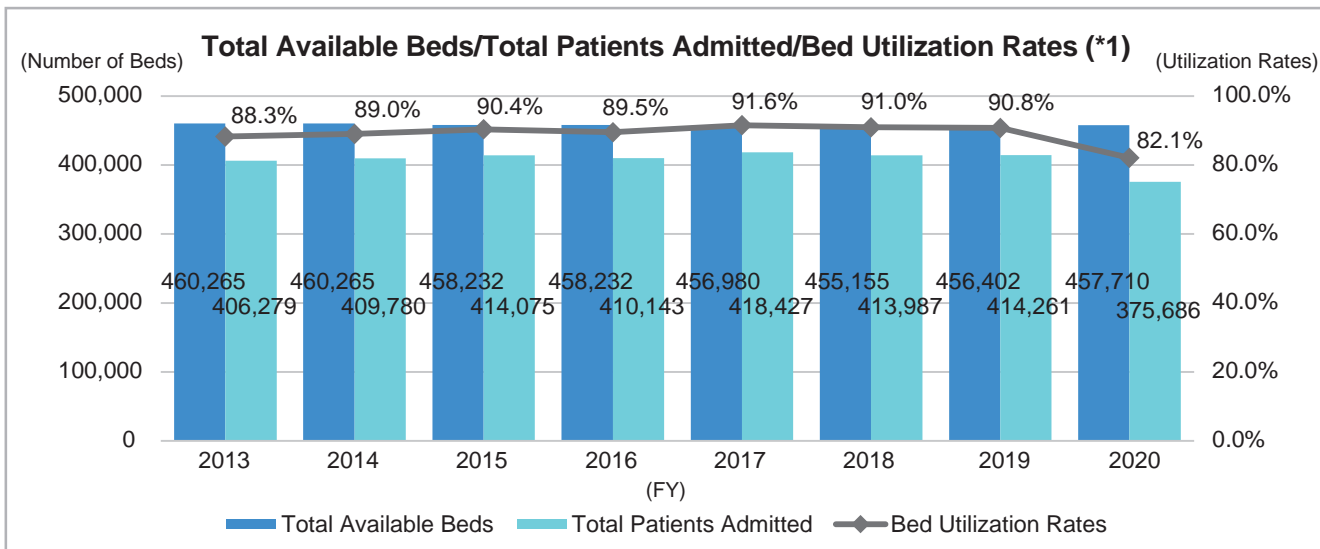


\* The figure obtained by converting part-time employee numbers into the equivalent number of full-time employees.  
 Formula converting to full-time (\*1) = number of full-time employees + (hours worked by part-time employees/the number of hours that should be worked by full-time employees) \*the number of part-time employees.

\*Source: University Hospital Data (Medical Care and Organization) Questionnaire (excludes Kyushu University Beppu Hospital)

## 12-3. Bed Utilization Rates

### ◆Kyushu University◆

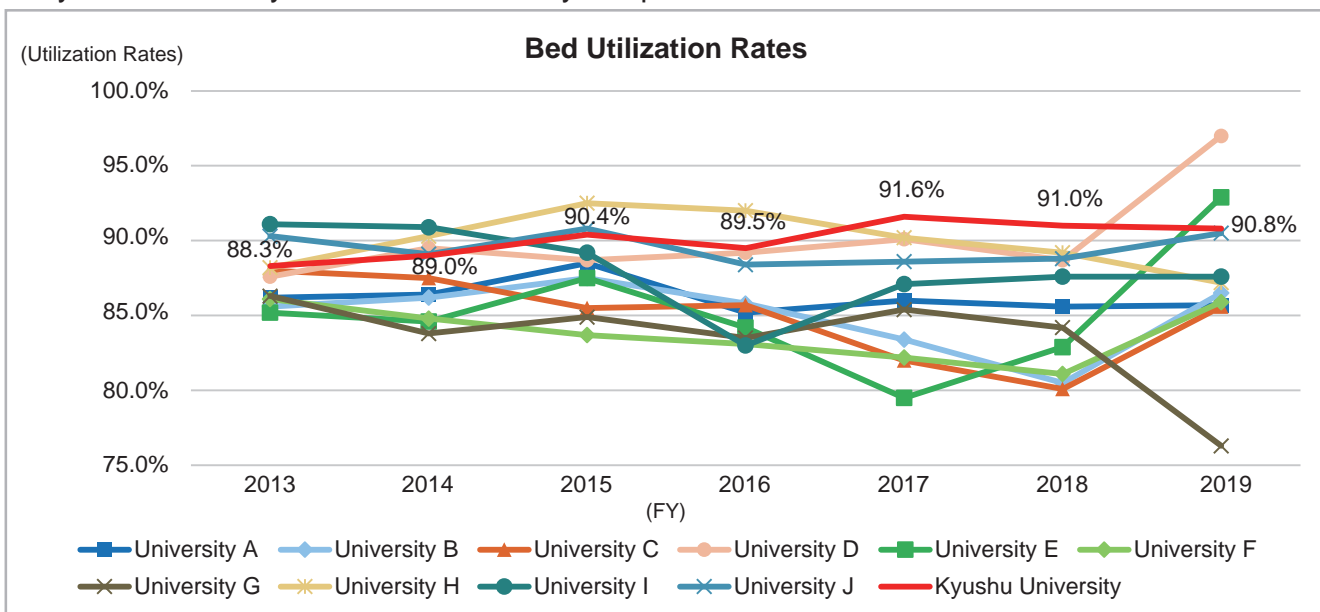


(\*1) Bed Utilization Rates = Total Patients Admitted/Total Available Beds \* 100

Bed Utilization Rate is an indicator that shows how efficiently university hospital beds are being run. Figures closer to 100% indicate that there are no unused beds, which means that the available beds are in use. This is utilized as an indicator to show the quality of university hospital management.

\*Source: University Hospital Data (Medical Care and Organization) Questionnaire (excludes Kyushu University Beppu Hospital)

### ◆Kyushu University and Other University Hospitals◆



• Compared only to the University Hospital (not including centers and research institutes attached to the Hospital).

• According to "classification based on financial analysis of national university corporations" conducted by the National University Corporation Evaluation Committee, national universities composing Group A \* and RU11 \*\* have been defined as the top 14 universities and ranked in order. Top 14 universities: Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, University of Tsukuba, Chiba University, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Niigata University, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, Kobe University, Okayama University, Hiroshima University, Kyushu University (ordered by university number)

\* Group A (13 universities): National university corporations with a student admission capacity of 10,000 students or more and possessing ten or more schools, etc. (For universities that employ academic schools, academic colleges and similar systems, only student admission capacity is considered.)

\*\* RU11 (Research University 11) is a consortium that aims to develop academia via eleven universities: Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, University of Tsukuba, The University of Tokyo, Waseda University, Keio University, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, and Kyushu University. RU11 is composed of both national and private universities.

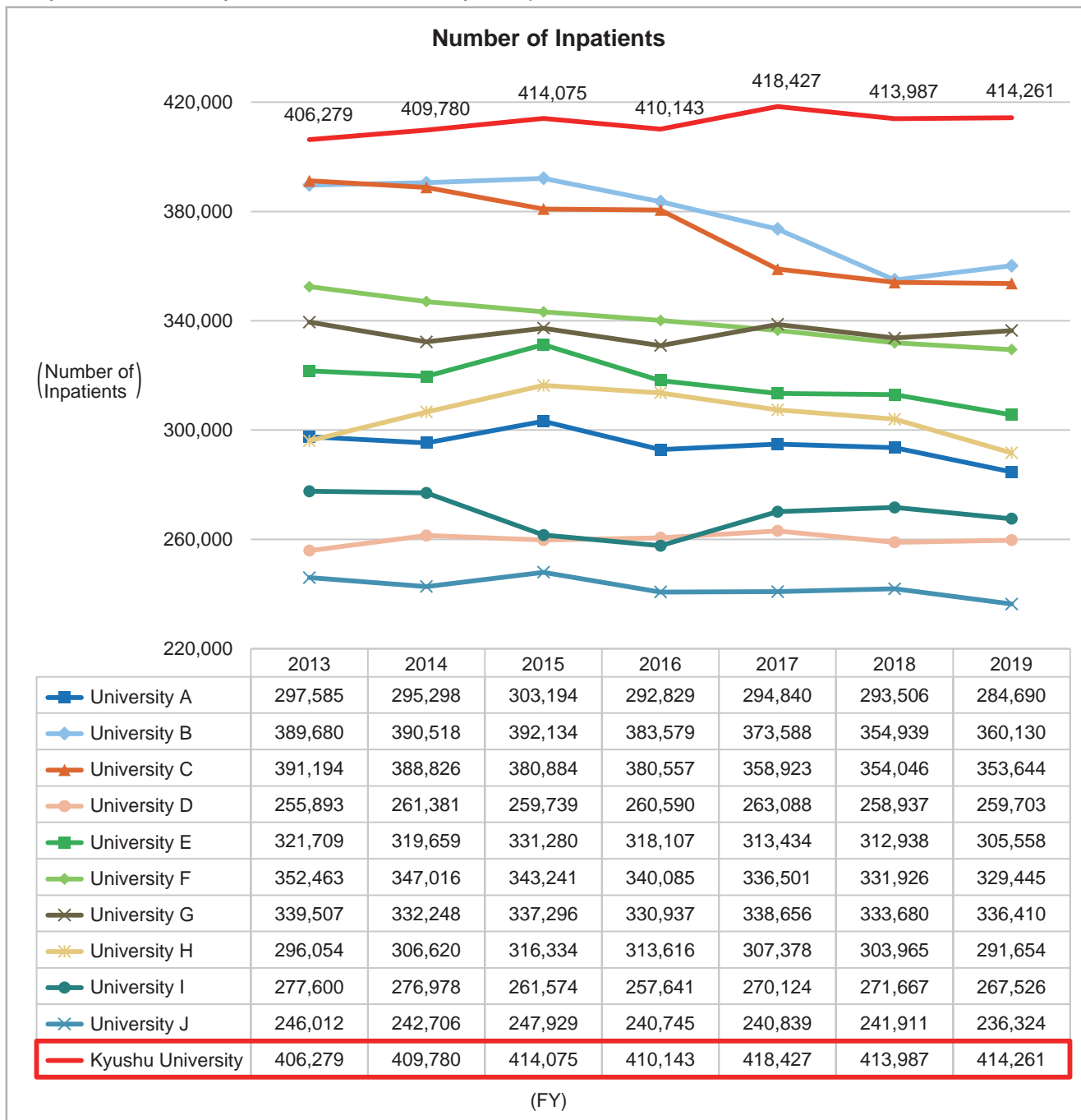
\*Source: Kyushu University, University Hospital Data (Medical Care and Organization) Questionnaire (excludes Kyushu University Beppu Hospital)  
Other Universities, Medical Care Data from National University Hospitals



## 12-4. Number of Patients and Operations

### 12-4-1. Number of Inpatients

#### ◆Kyushu University and Other University Hospitals◆

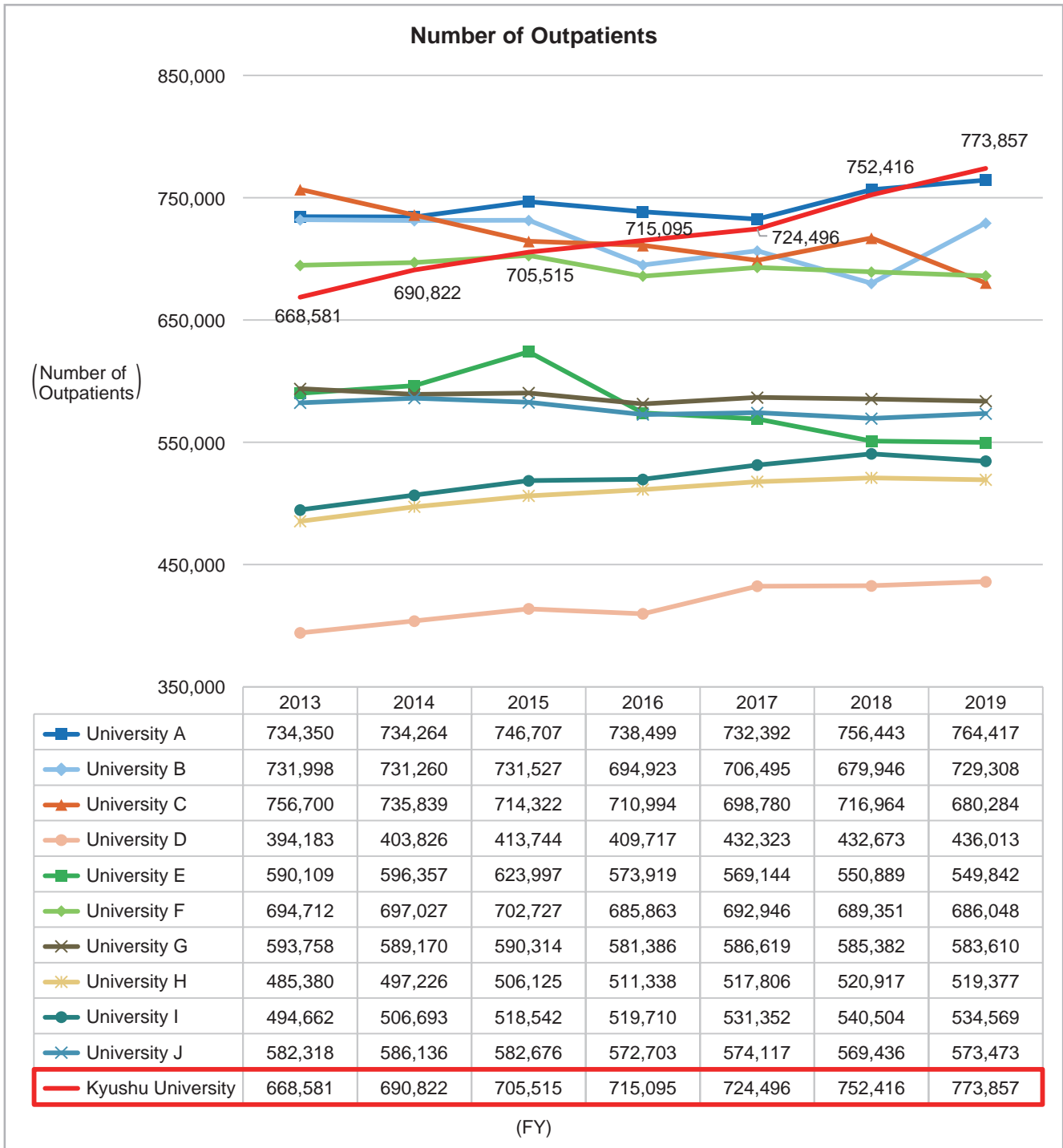


- Compared only to the University Hospital (not including centers and research institutes attached to the Hospital).
  - According to “classification based on financial analysis of national university corporations” conducted by the National University Corporation Evaluation Committee, national universities composing Group A \* and RU11 \*\* have been defined as the top 14 universities and ranked in order. Top 14 universities: Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, University of Tsukuba, Chiba University, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Niigata University, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, Kobe University, Okayama University, Hiroshima University, Kyushu University (ordered by university number)
- \* Group A (13 universities): National university corporations with a student admission capacity of 10,000 students or more and possessing ten or more schools, etc. (For universities that employ academic schools, academic colleges and similar systems, only student admission capacity is considered.)
- \*\* RU11 (Research University 11) is a consortium that aims to develop academia via eleven universities: Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, University of Tsukuba, The University of Tokyo, Waseda University, Keio University, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, and Kyushu University. RU11 is composed of both national and private universities.

\*Source: Medical Care Data from National University Hospitals

## 12-4-2. Number of Outpatients

### ◆Kyushu University and Other University Hospitals◆

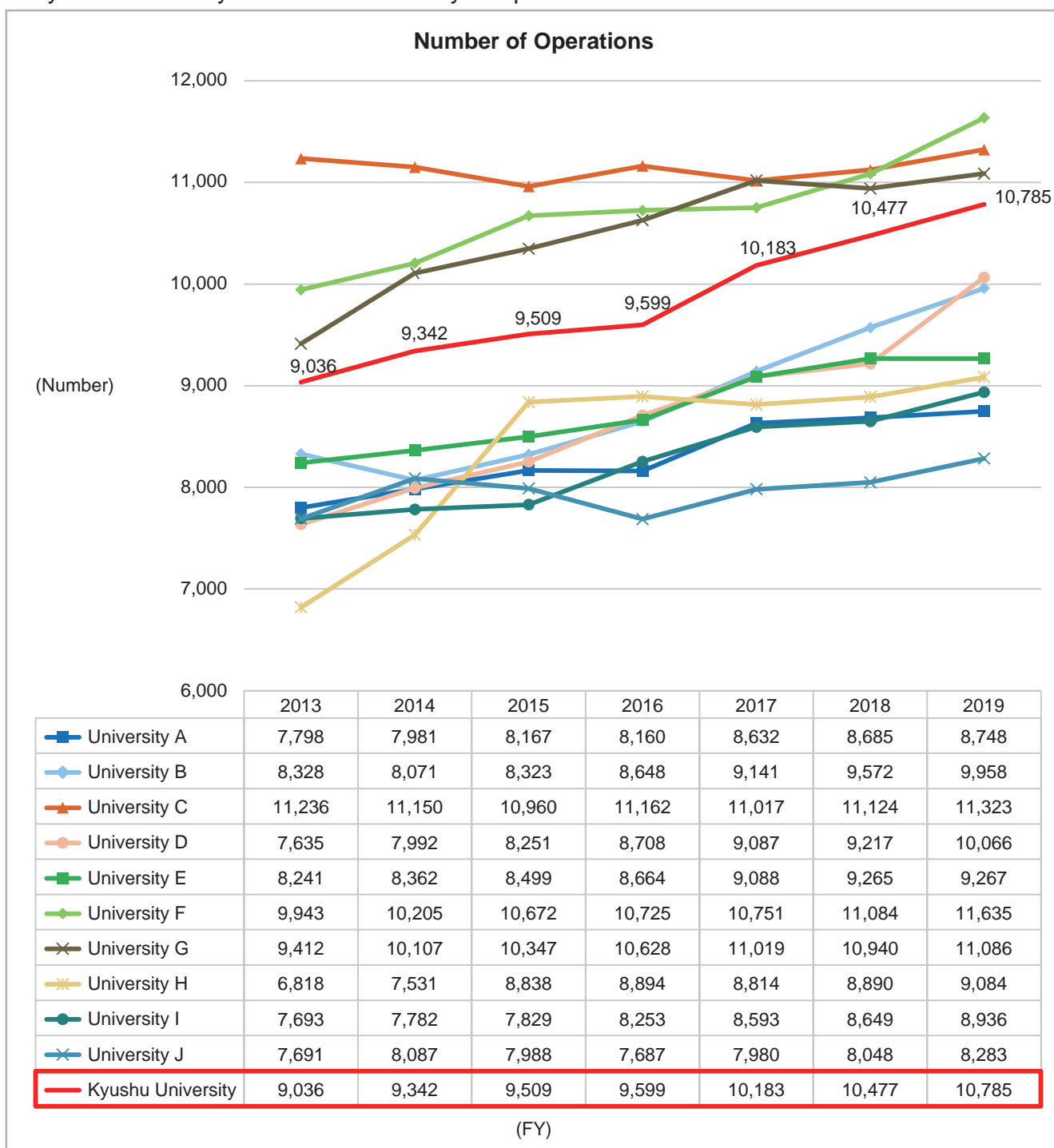


- Compared only to the University Hospital (not including centers and research institutes attached to the Hospital).
- According to “classification based on financial analysis of national university corporations” conducted by the National University Corporation Evaluation Committee, national universities composing Group A \* and RU11 \*\* have been defined as the top 14 universities and ranked in order. Top 14 universities: Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, University of Tsukuba, Chiba University, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Niigata University, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, Kobe University, Okayama University, Hiroshima University, Kyushu University (ordered by university number)
- \* Group A (13 universities): National university corporations with a student admission capacity of 10,000 students or more and possessing ten or more schools, etc. (For universities that employ academic schools, academic colleges and similar systems, only student admission capacity is considered.)
- \*\* RU11 (Research University 11) is a consortium that aims to develop academia via eleven universities: Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, University of Tsukuba, The University of Tokyo, Waseda University, Keio University, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, and Kyushu University. RU11 is composed of both national and private universities.

\*Source: Medical Care Data from National University Hospitals

## 12-4-3. Number of Operations

### ◆Kyushu University and Other University Hospitals◆

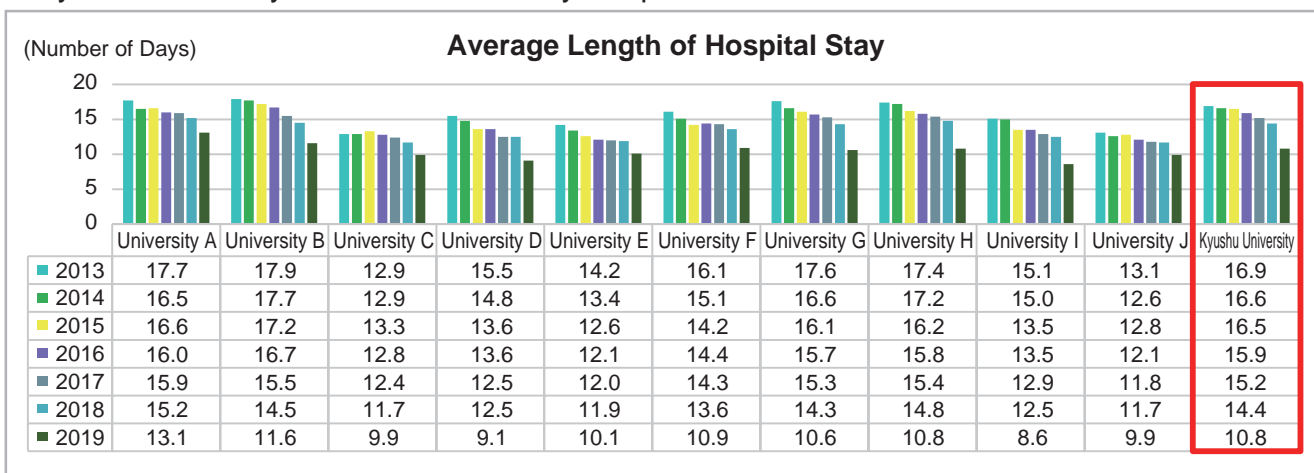


- Compared only to the University Hospital (not including centers and research institutes attached to the Hospital).
- According to “classification based on financial analysis of national university corporations” conducted by the National University Corporation Evaluation Committee, national universities composing Group A \* and RU11 \*\* have been defined as the top 14 universities and ranked in order. Top 14 universities: Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, University of Tsukuba, Chiba University, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Niigata University, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, Kobe University, Okayama University, Hiroshima University, Kyushu University (ordered by university number)
- \* Group A (13 universities): National university corporations with a student admission capacity of 10,000 students or more and possessing ten or more schools, etc. (For universities that employ academic schools, academic colleges and similar systems, only student admission capacity is considered.)
- \*\* RU11 (Research University 11) is a consortium that aims to develop academia via eleven universities: Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, University of Tsukuba, The University of Tokyo, Waseda University, Keio University, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, and Kyushu University. RU11 is composed of both national and private universities.

\*Source: Medical Care Data from National University Hospitals

## 12-5. Average Length of Hospital Stay

### ◆Kyushu University and Other University Hospitals◆

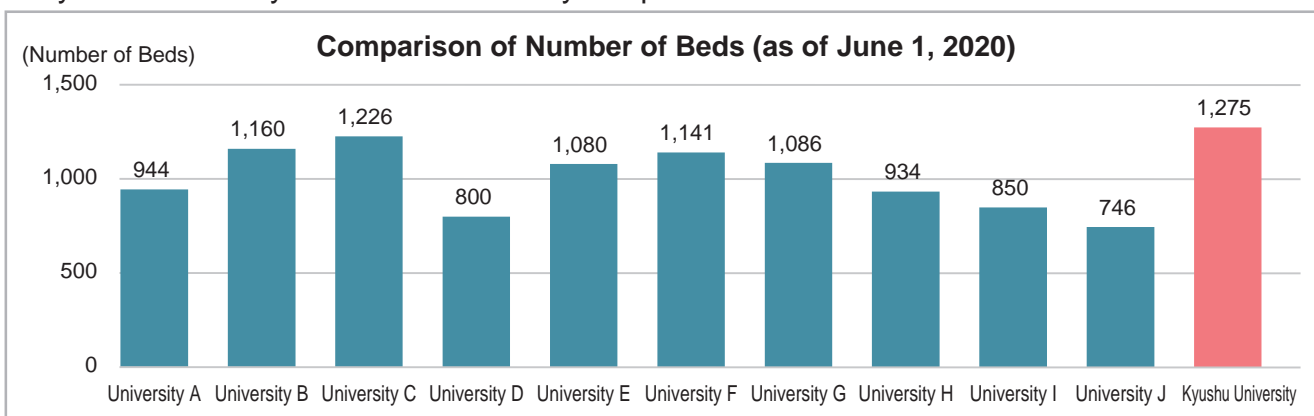


- Compared only to the University Hospital (not including centers and research institutes attached to the Hospital).
- According to “classification based on financial analysis of national university corporations” conducted by the National University Corporation Evaluation Committee, national universities composing Group A \* and RU11 \*\* have been defined as the top 14 universities and ranked in order. Top 14 universities: Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, University of Tsukuba, Chiba University, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Niigata University, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, Kobe University, Okayama University, Hiroshima University, Kyushu University (ordered by university number)
- \* Group A (13 universities): National university corporations with a student admission capacity of 10,000 students or more and possessing ten or more schools, etc. (For universities that employ academic schools, academic colleges and similar systems, only student admission capacity is considered.)
- \*\* RU11 (Research University 11) is a consortium that aims to develop academia via eleven universities: Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, University of Tsukuba, The University of Tokyo, Waseda University, Keio University, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, and Kyushu University. RU11 is composed of both national and private universities.
- Average length of hospital stay is an indicator of how many days each and every patient spent as an inpatient throughout the university hospital. The higher the level of guaranteed quality, and the higher the level of medical care efficiency, the shorter the average days stayed in hospital, so this is utilized as an indicator of the quality of university hospital management. Please note that the number of days stayed in hospital will vary depending on the type and severity of the patient’s condition, so simple comparisons are not possible.

\*Source: Medical Care Data from National University Hospitals

## 12-6. Comparison of Number of Beds

### ◆Kyushu University and Other University Hospitals◆



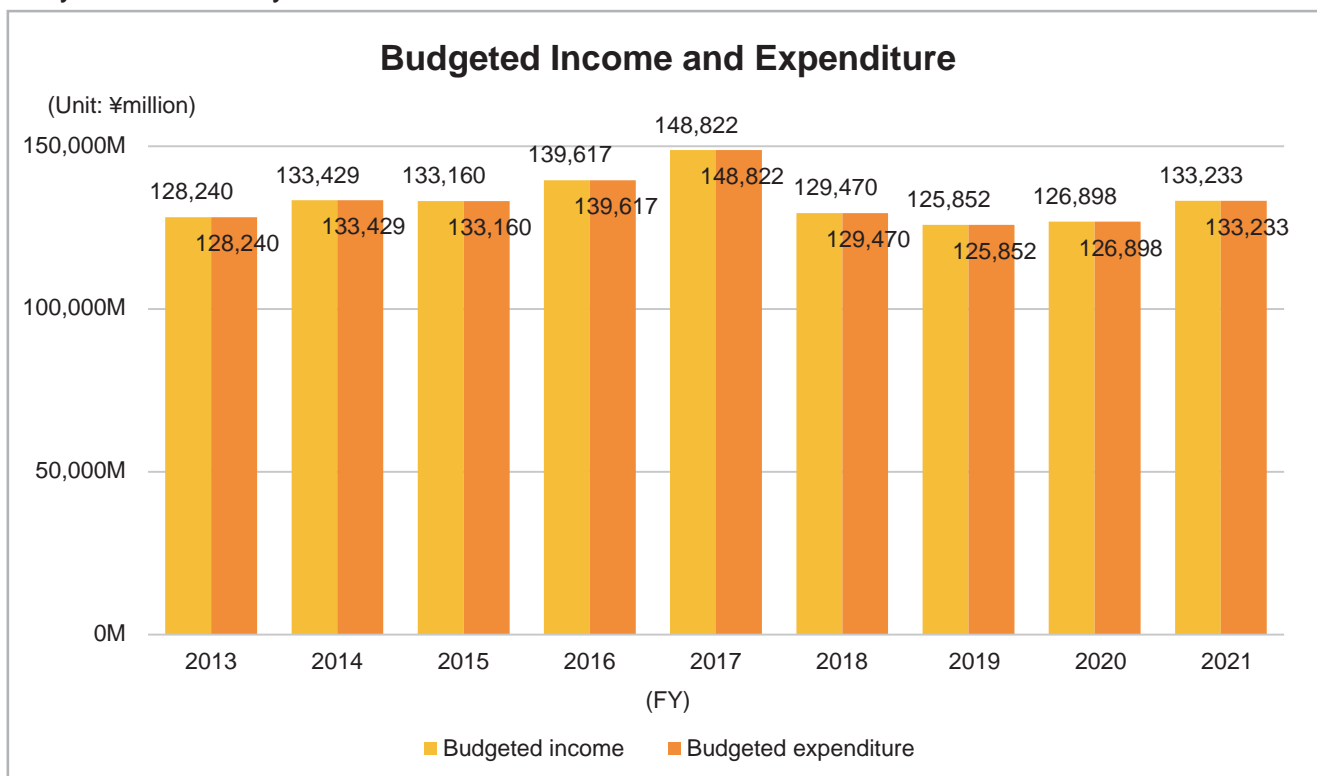
- Compared only to the University Hospital (not including centers and research institutes attached to the Hospital).
- According to “classification based on financial analysis of national university corporations” conducted by the National University Corporation Evaluation Committee, national universities composing Group A \* and RU11 \*\* have been defined as the top 14 universities and ranked in order. Top 14 universities: Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, University of Tsukuba, Chiba University, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Niigata University, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, Kobe University, Okayama University, Hiroshima University, Kyushu University (ordered by university number)
- \* Group A (13 universities): National university corporations with a student admission capacity of 10,000 students or more and possessing ten or more schools, etc. (For universities that employ academic schools, academic colleges and similar systems, only student admission capacity is considered.)
- \*\* RU11 (Research University 11) is a consortium that aims to develop academia via eleven universities: Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, University of Tsukuba, The University of Tokyo, Waseda University, Keio University, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, and Kyushu University. RU11 is composed of both national and private universities.

\*Source: Medical Care Data from National University Hospitals

# 13. Income and Expenditure

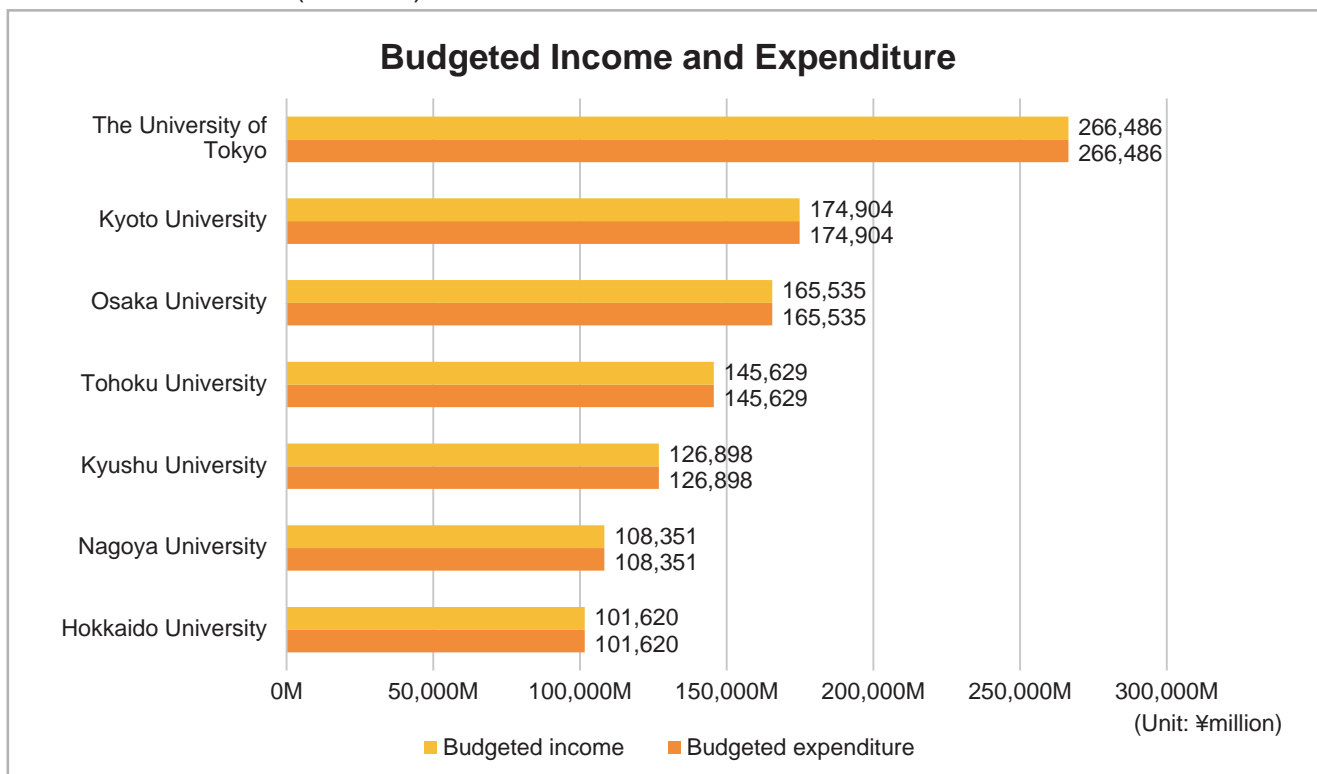
## 13-1. Budgeted Income and Expenditure

### ◆Kyushu University◆



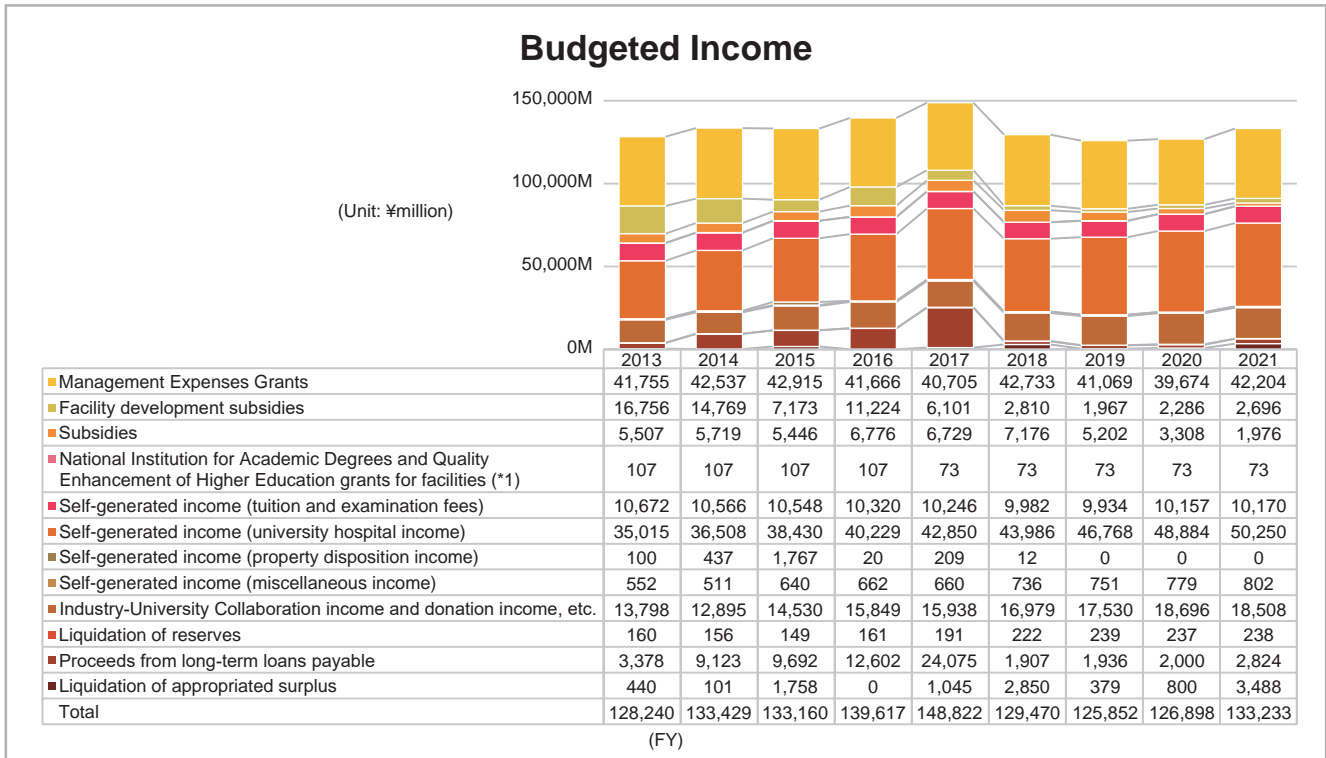
\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

### ◆Other Universities (FY2020)◆



\*Source: Each university's website, *University Information* and *University Yearly Plan*

## 13-2. Budgeted Income

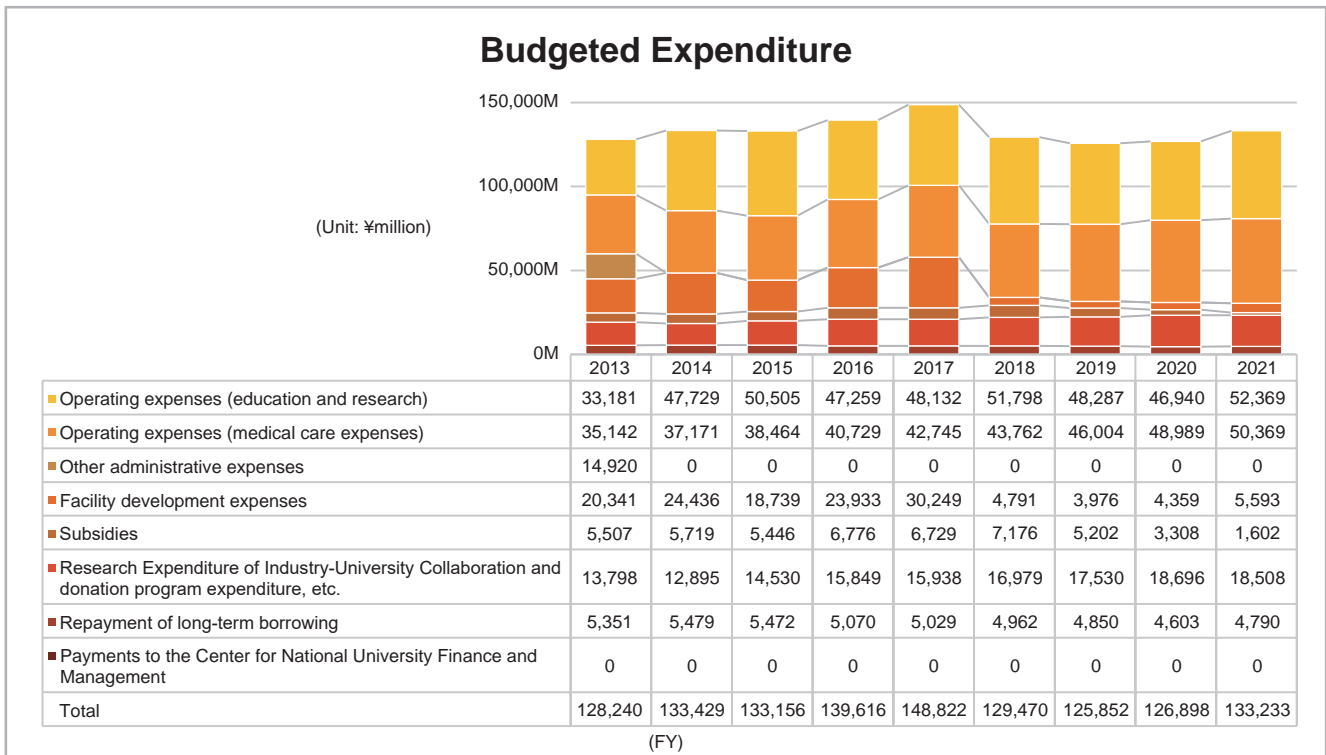


• Under ¥1 million, sums are rounded down, so the totals may not add up.

(\*1) From 2016, the name of “National University Finance and management Center” was changed to “National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education”.

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

## 13-3. Budgeted Expenditure

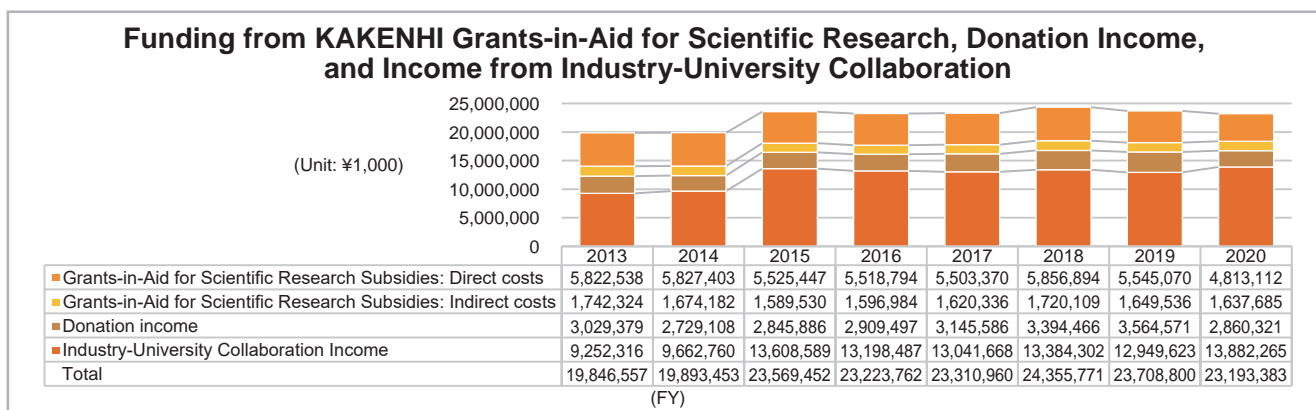


• Under ¥1 million, sums are rounded down, so the totals may not add up.

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*



## 13-4. Funding from KAKENHI Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research, Donation Income, and Income from Industry-University Collaboration



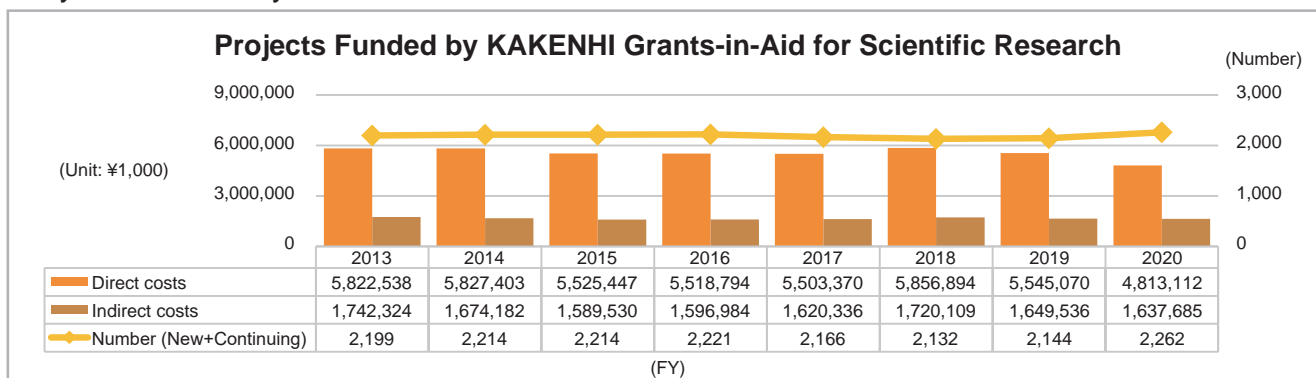
- These are Kyushu University's standards for reporting results of research conducted by recipients of Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research Subsidies. Expenses for promoting the publication of research results are excluded.
- Donation income for each fiscal year includes endowed courses.

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

## 13-5. Projects Funded by KAKENHI Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research

### 13-5-1. Projects Funded by KAKENHI Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (Overall)

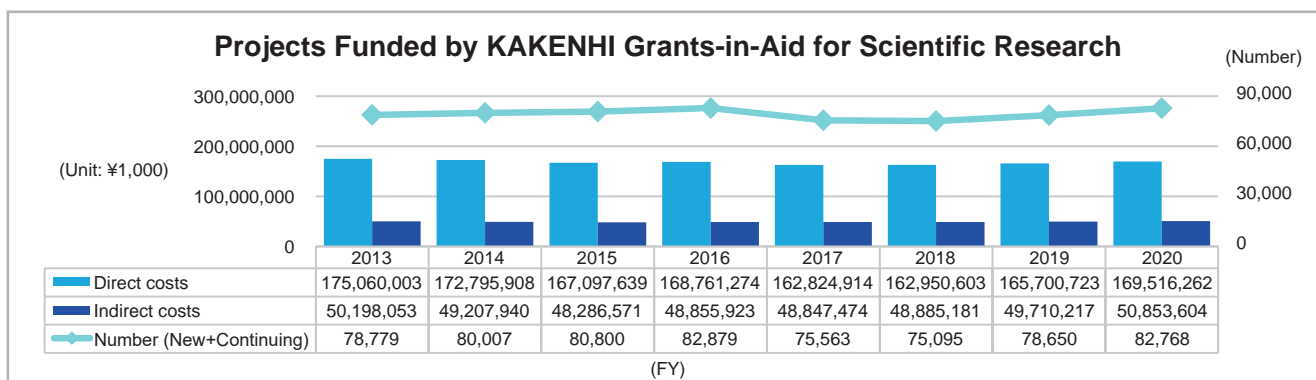
#### ◆Kyushu University◆



- Performance report standards imposed on institutions receiving allotments from Kyushu University.
- Expenses for promoting the publication of research results are excluded.

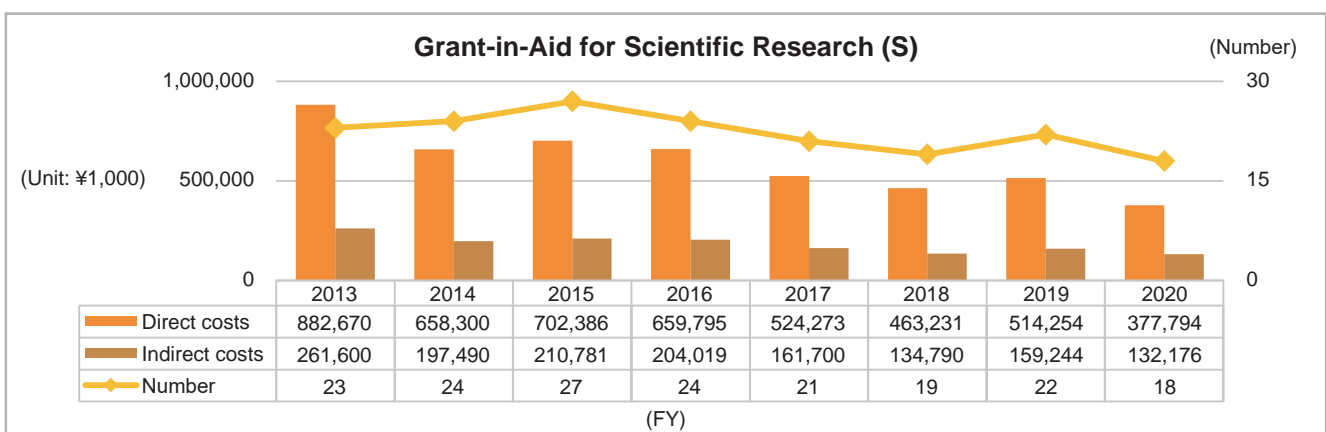
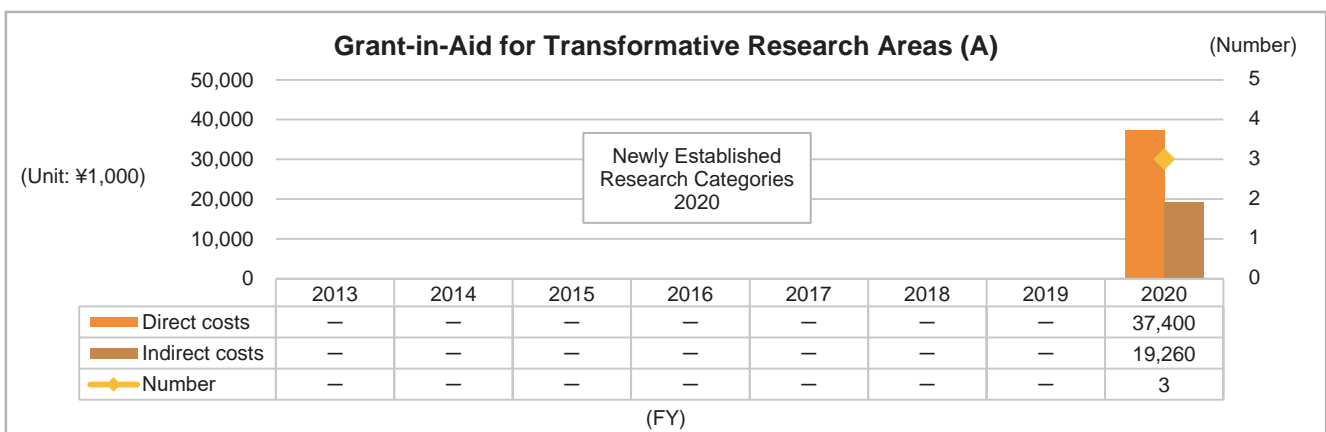
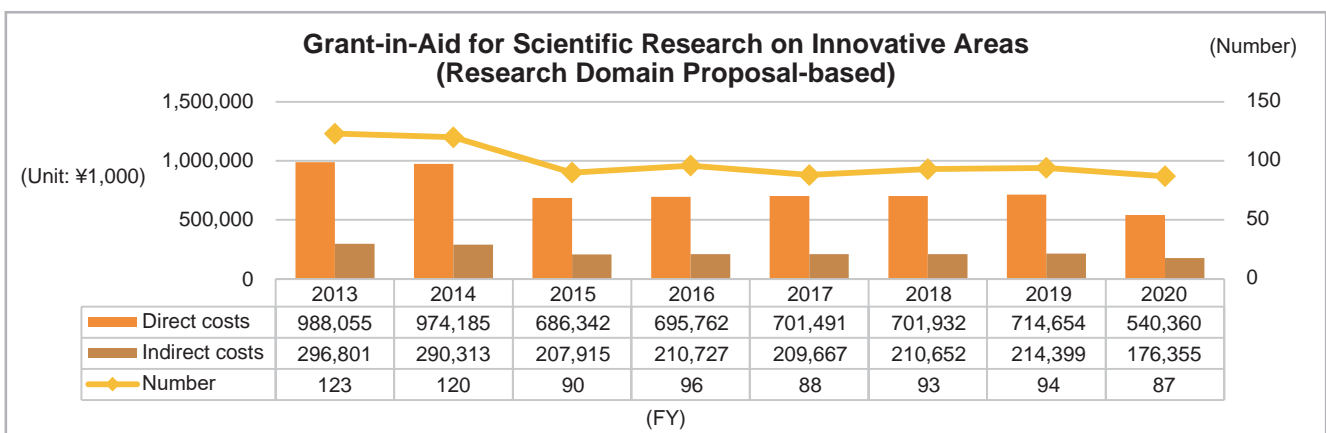
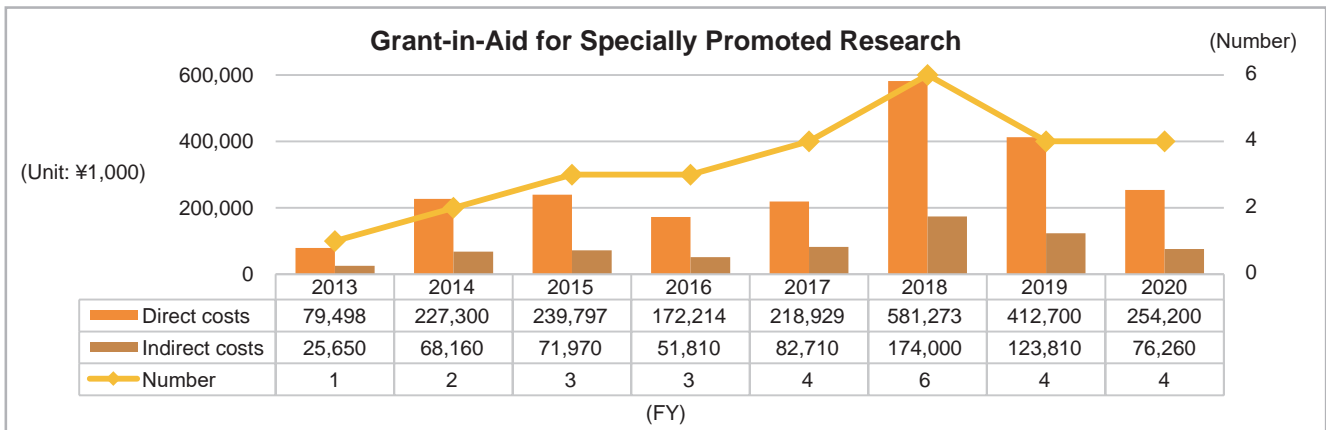
\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

#### ◆Nationwide◆



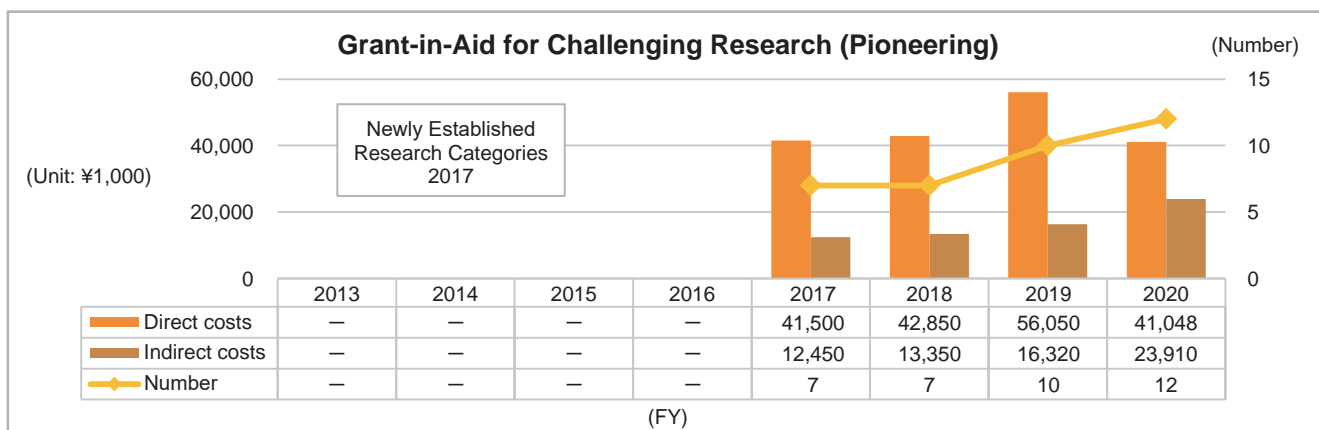
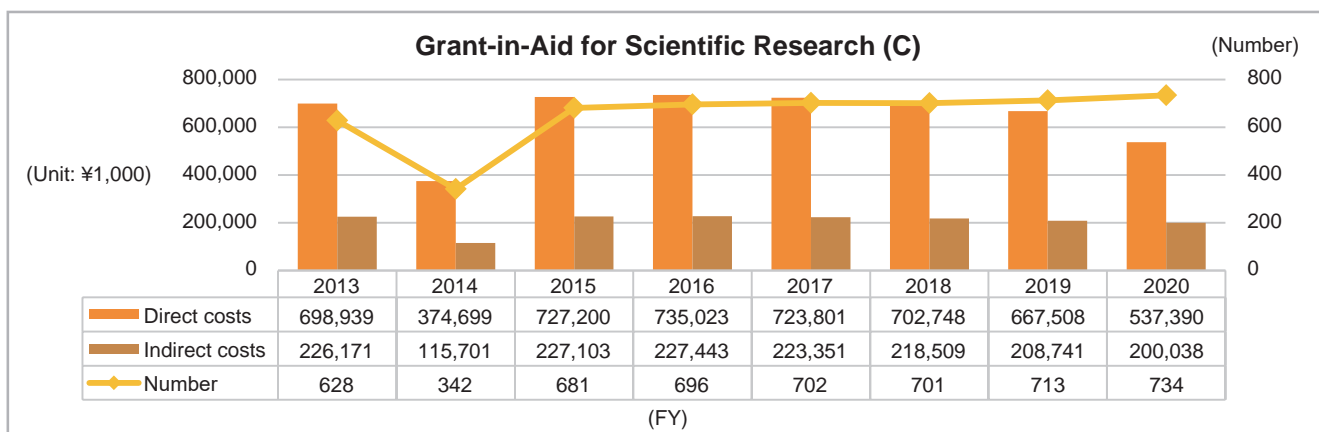
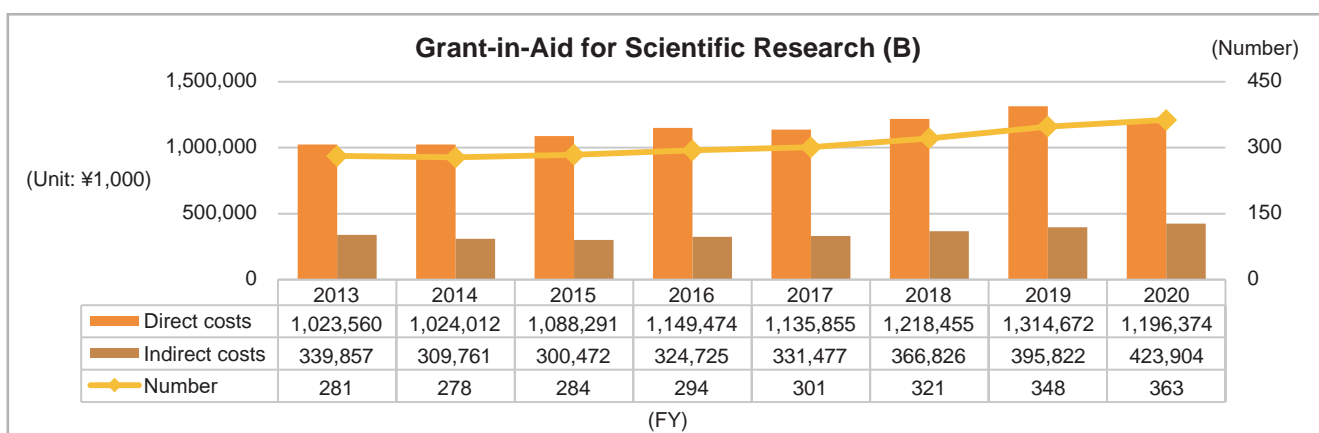
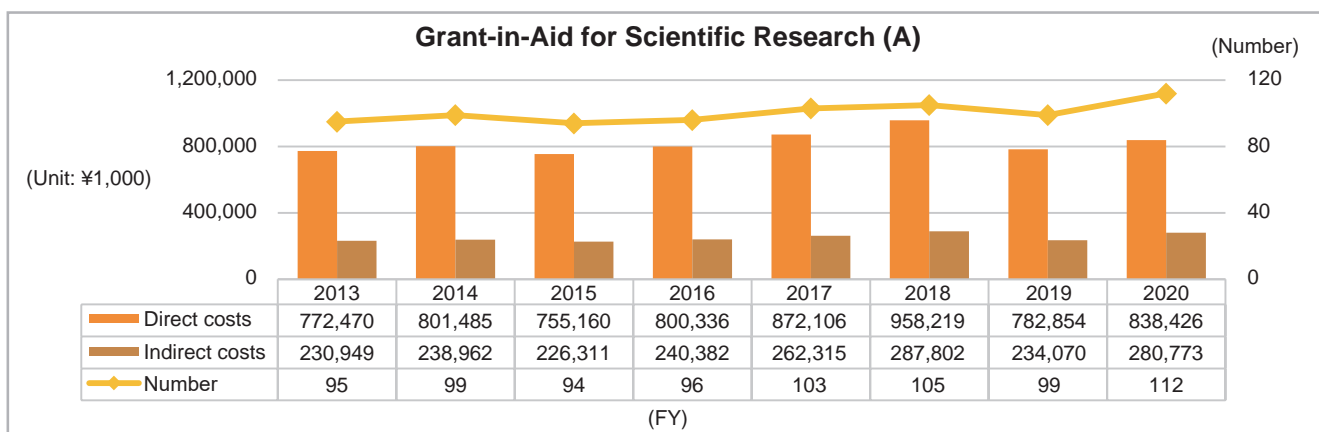
\*Source: Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) Website, "Number of Adopted Projects and Amount of Allocation by Research Institution", Allocation of Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research FY2020

## 13-5-2. Projects Funded by KAKENHI Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (by Research Category)



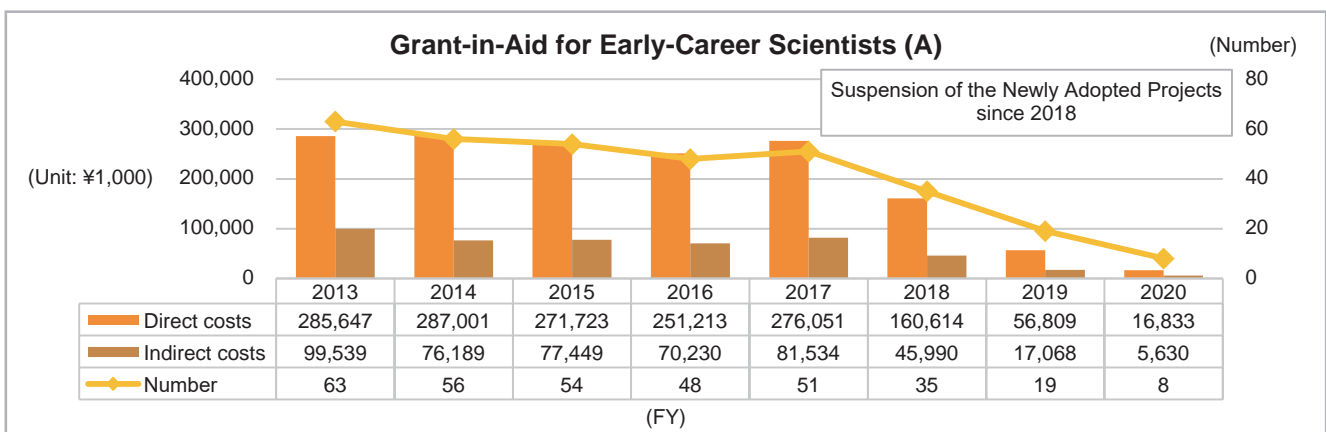
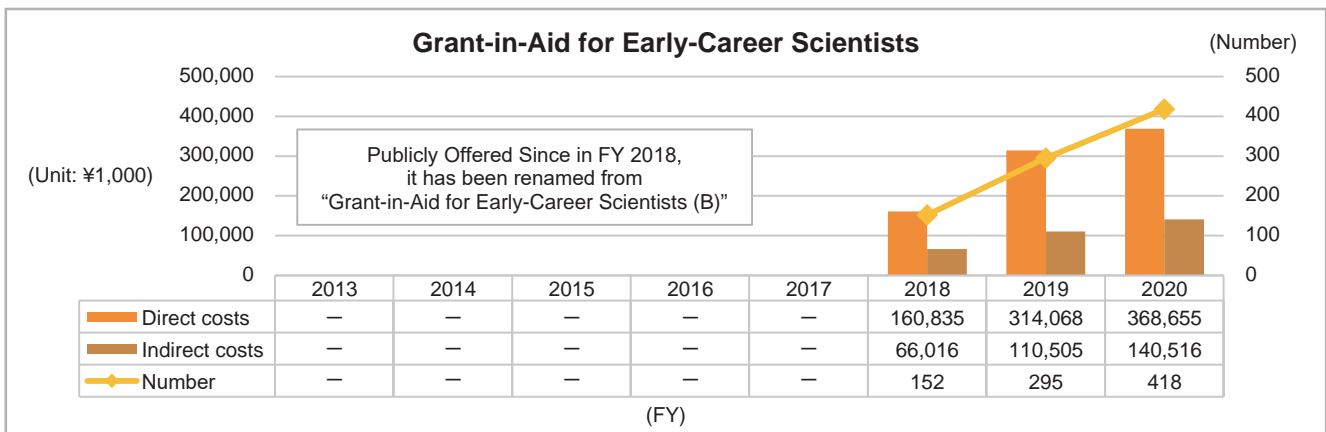
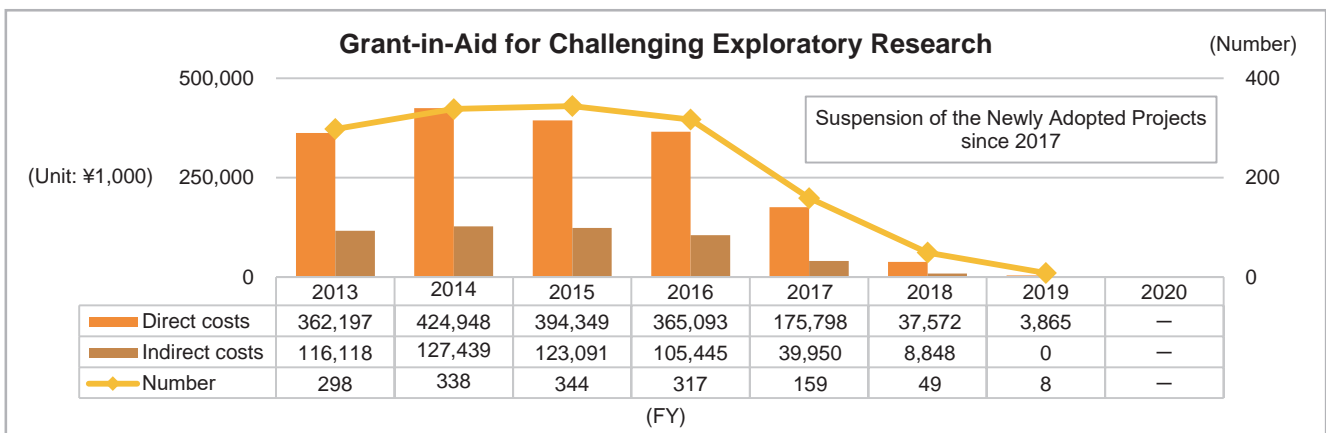
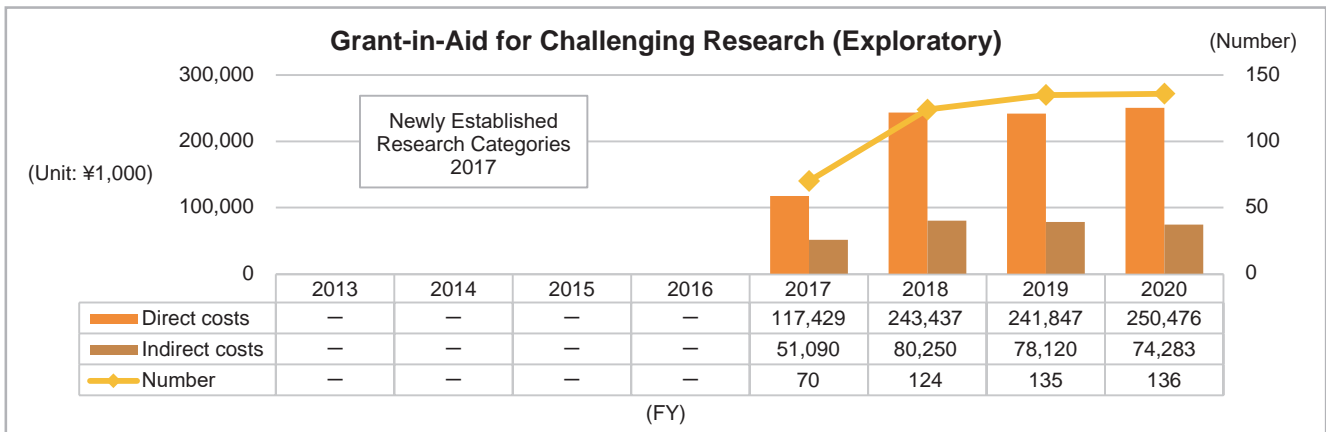
\*Source: Kyushu University Information

### 13-5-2. Projects Funded by KAKENHI Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (by Research Category) (Continued)



\*Source: Kyushu University Information

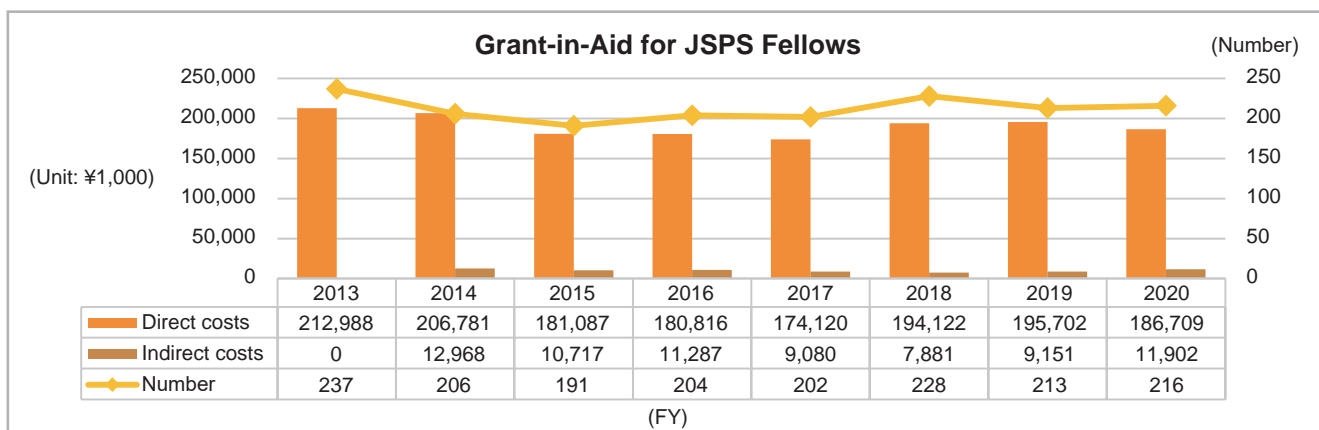
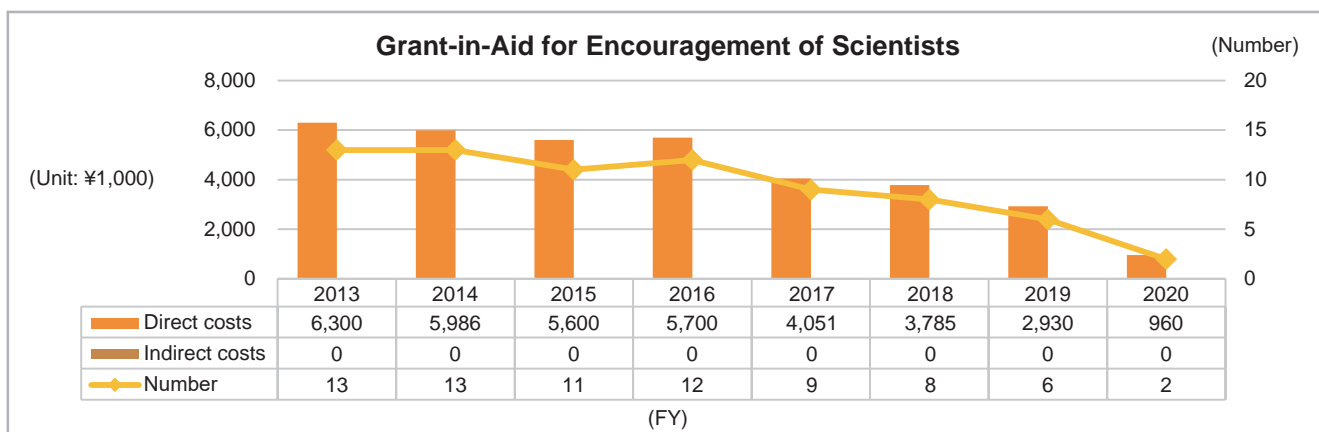
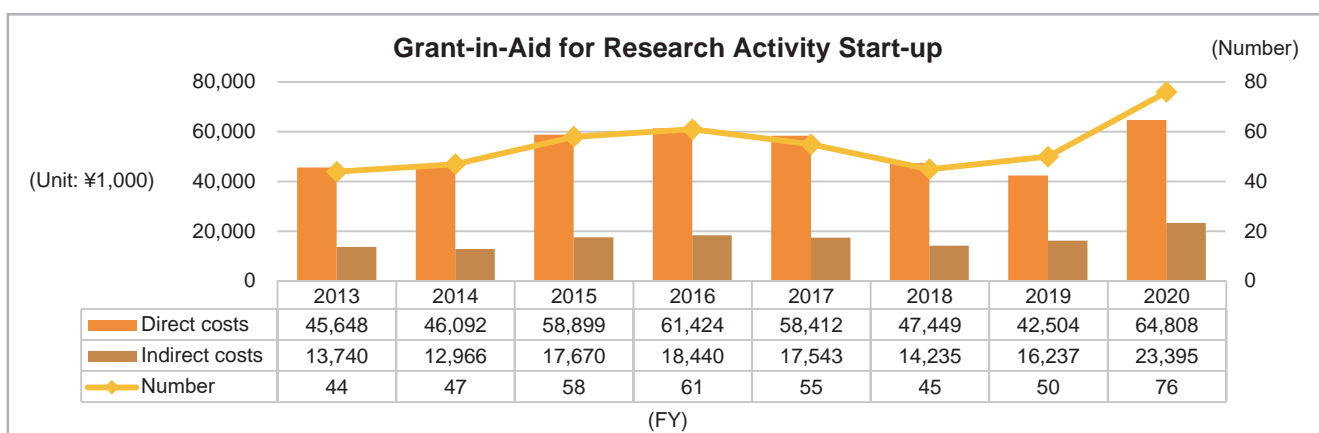
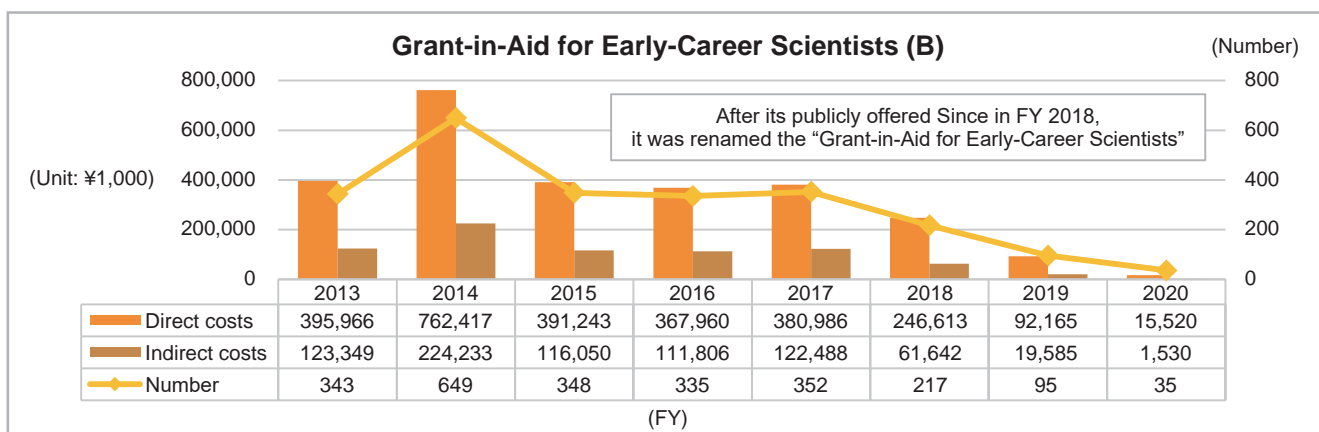
13-5-2. Projects Funded by KAKENHI Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research  
(by Research Category) (Continued)



\*Source: Kyushu University Information

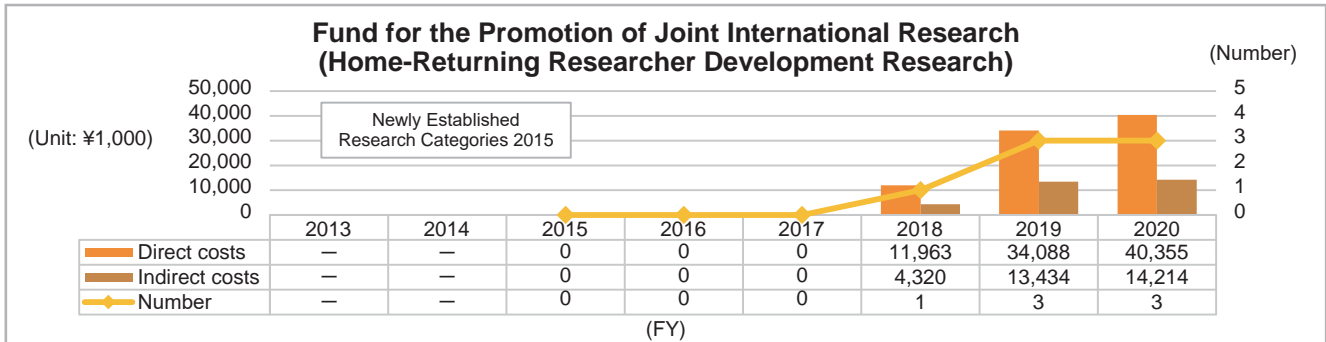
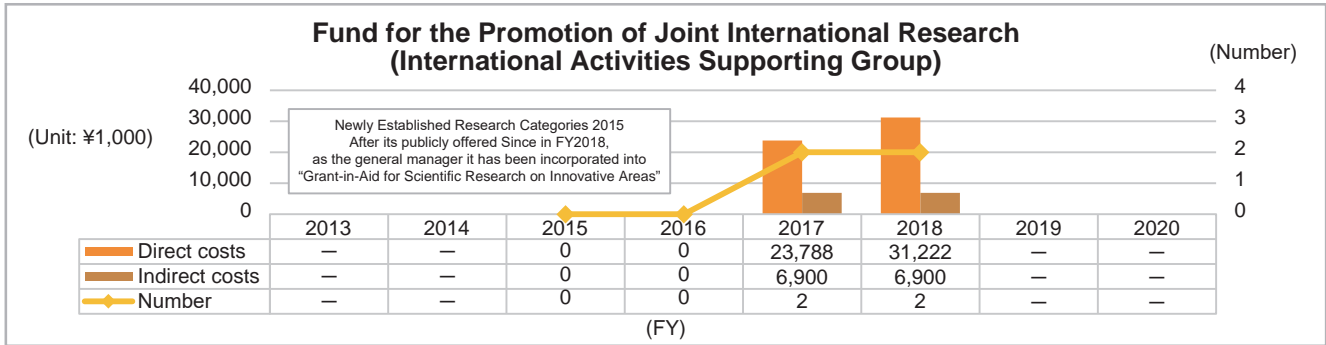
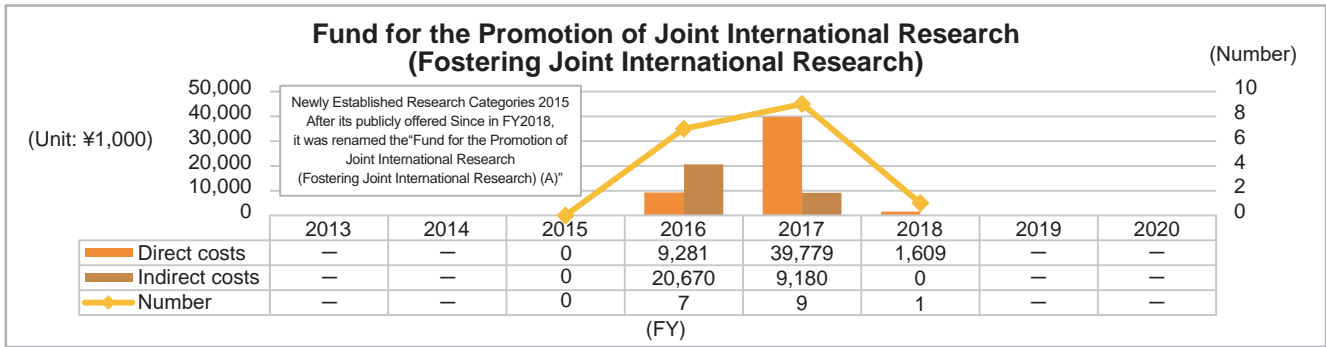
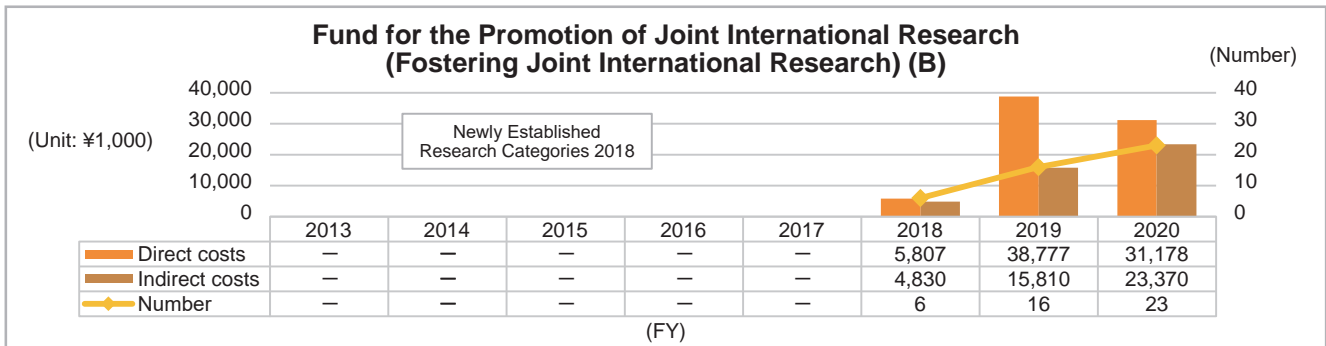
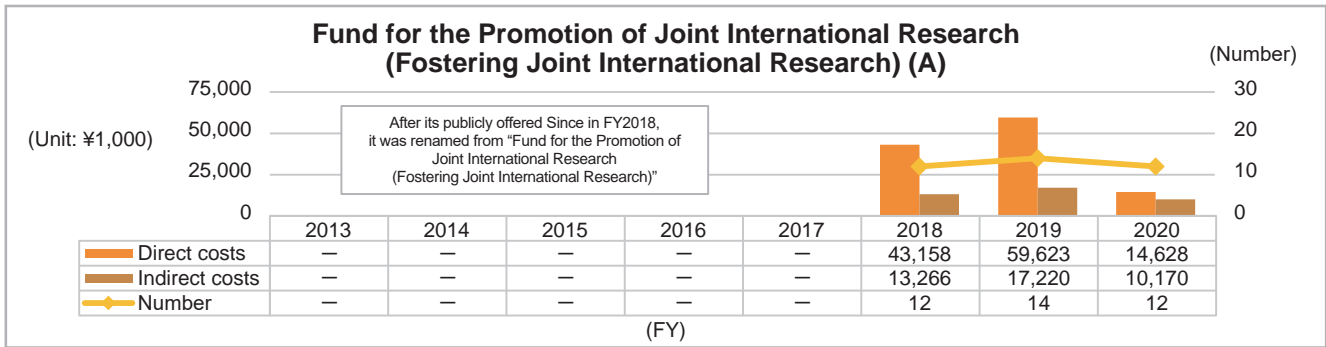
Overview and Comparisons with Other Universities  
 Number of Faculty and Staff Members  
 Number of Students  
 Admissions  
 Enrollment  
 Graduate Degrees Conferred  
 Career Paths and Employment Status  
 Success in Qualification Examinations  
 Research  
 International  
 Industry/University/Government Collaboration  
 University Hospital  
 Income and Expenditure  
 Selection of Research/Education Programs

## 13-5-2. Projects Funded by KAKENHI Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (by Research Category) (Continued)



\*Source: Kyushu University Information

13-5-2. Projects Funded by KAKENHI Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (by Research Category) (Continued)



\*Source: Kyushu University Information



## 13-5-3. Comparison of Projects Funded by KAKENHI Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research

### ◆New+Continuing◆

#### Number of Projects Selected

Rank	Institution	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	4,202
2	Kyoto University	3,022
3	Osaka University	2,665
4	Tohoku University	2,525
<b>5</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>1,943</b>
6	Nagoya University	1,819
7	Hokkaido University	1,719
8	University of Tsukuba	1,357
9	Hiroshima University	1,220
10	Keio University	1,187

#### Percentage of Women

Rank	Institution	Percentage (%)
1	Keio University	22.6%
2	Hiroshima University	20.1%
3	University of Tsukuba	18.9%
4	Nagoya University	17.0%
5	Osaka University	16.4%
<b>6</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>16.0%</b>
7	The University of Tokyo	15.9%
8	Tohoku University	13.9%
9	Kyoto University	13.5%
10	Hokkaido University	13.2%

#### Percentage of Early-Career Scientists (\*1)

Rank	Institution	Percentage (%)
1	The University of Tokyo	38.5%
2	Tohoku University	35.0%
3	Keio University	34.9%
4	Osaka University	34.2%
<b>5</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>32.9%</b>
6	Kyoto University	31.1%
7	Nagoya University	30.2%
8	Hiroshima University	29.7%
9	Hokkaido University	28.8%
10	University of Tsukuba	28.4%

#### Sum Allocated

Rank	Institution	Direct costs (Unit: ¥1,000)	Indirect costs (Unit: ¥1,000)	Total (Unit: ¥1,000)
1	The University of Tokyo	17,345,795	5,203,739	22,549,534
2	Kyoto University	10,716,850	3,215,055	13,931,905
3	Osaka University	8,048,524	2,414,557	10,463,081
4	Tohoku University	7,497,750	2,249,325	9,747,075
5	Nagoya University	6,176,580	1,852,974	8,029,554
<b>6</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>5,429,701</b>	<b>1,628,910</b>	<b>7,058,611</b>
7	Hokkaido University	4,692,066	1,407,620	6,099,686
8	University of Tsukuba	3,204,100	961,230	4,165,330
9	Keio University	2,815,700	844,710	3,660,410
10	Hiroshima University	2,184,670	655,401	2,840,071

### ◆New◆

#### Number of the Newly Adopted Projects

Rank	Institution	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	1,511
2	Kyoto University	1,083
3	Osaka University	969
4	Tohoku University	859
<b>5</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>693</b>
6	Nagoya University	645
7	Hokkaido University	568
8	University of Tsukuba	456
9	Hiroshima University	437
10	Keio University	427

#### Percentage of the Newly Adopted Projects

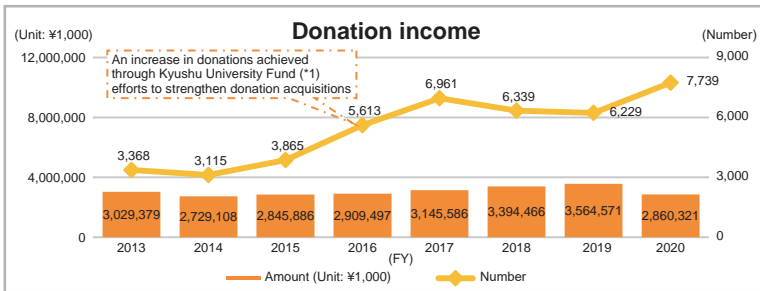
Rank	Institution	Percentage (%)
1	Keio University	39.2%
2	The University of Tokyo	39.1%
3	Kyoto University	37.7%
4	Osaka University	33.3%
5	Tohoku University	31.6%
6	Nagoya University	30.7%
7	Hokkaido University	30.6%
8	Hiroshima University	30.2%
9	University of Tsukuba	30.0%
<b>10</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>29.4%</b>

(\*1) Early-Career Scientists means those who have held doctorate degrees for less than 8 years  
 • Among the 1,354 participating institutions, the top 10 are ranked for various categories.

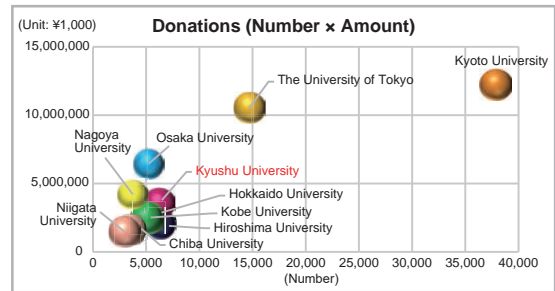
\*Source: Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) Website, "Number of Adopted Projects and Amount of Allocation by Research Institution", Allocation of Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research FY2020

## 13-6. Donation Income

### ◆Kyushu University◆



### ◆Other Universities (FY2019)◆



• Figures include income for classes maintained through donations.

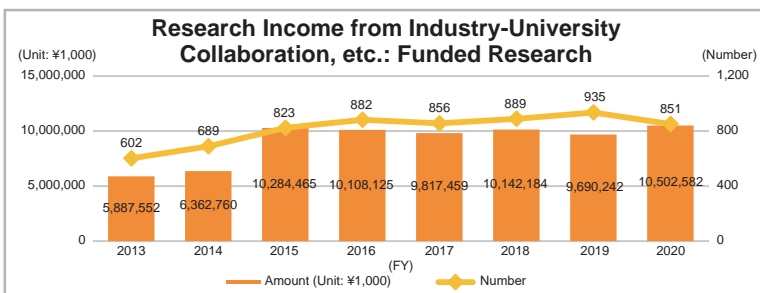
#### (\*1) Kyushu University Fund

This was founded thanks to the generosity of those who donated to the university's Centennial Anniversary Project. The Kyushu University Fund's goal is to support education, research, and clinical practice at Kyushu University and to further upgrade and enhance the environment within which they are carried out, in order to encourage research activities that truly contribute to humanity and society. This will enable Kyushu University to function as a base for further promotion of high-quality higher education supported by people around the world, as well as the pursuit, creation, and development of better knowledge, with the ultimate objective of building an institution that will open the door to a new century of knowledge as an academic leader in an increasingly globalized world and guide the world and humanity to the wisdom to which they aspire. Kyushu University Fund website: <http://kikin.kyushu-u.ac.jp/index.php>

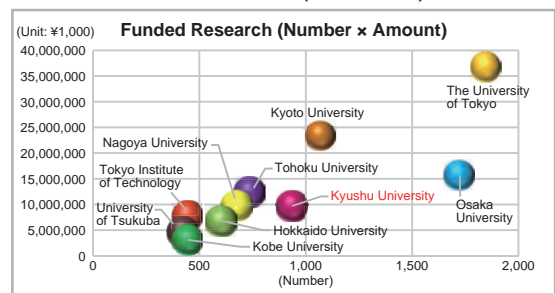
## 13-7. Research Income from Industry-University Collaboration

### 13-7-1. Research Income from Industry-University Collaboration (Funded Research)

#### ◆Kyushu University◆

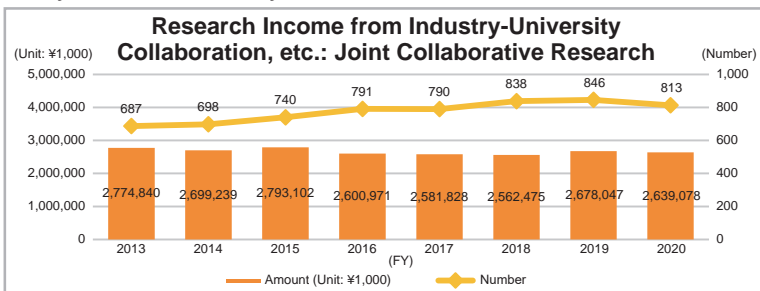


#### ◆Other Universities (FY2019)◆

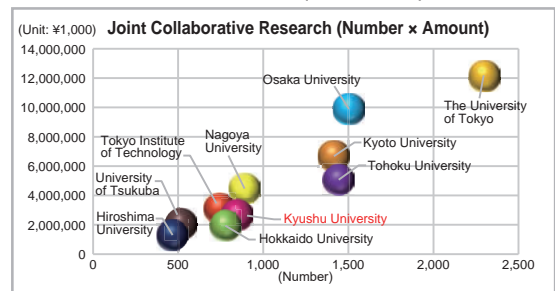


### 13-7-2. Research Income from Industry-University Collaboration (Joint Collaborative Research)

#### ◆Kyushu University◆



#### ◆Other Universities (FY2019)◆



- According to the Classification based on Financial Analysis of National University Corporations conducted by the National University Corporation Evaluation Committee, the national universities composing Group A: 13 universities (\*2) and Research University 11 (RU11) (\*3) have been defined as the "top 14 universities" and a comparison has been conducted between the top 10 of these.
- Top 14 universities: Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, University of Tsukuba, Chiba University, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Niigata University, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, Kobe University, Okayama University, Hiroshima University, Kyushu University (ordered by university number)
- (\*2) Group A: National university corporations with a student admission capacity of 10,000 students or more and possessing ten or more schools, etc. (For universities that employ academic schools, academic colleges and similar systems, only student admission capacity is considered.)
- (\*3) RU11: A consortium of universities engaged in intensive global academic competition, placing great emphasis on research and the development of high-quality human resources through this. This consortium is composed of both national and private universities.

\*Source: Kyushu University: *Kyushu University Information*  
Other universities: Each university's *University Information*

# 14. Selection of Research / Education Programs

## 14-1. Selection of Research Programs

### The Center Project Selected for the First Time in FY2013

#### ■ Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) Exploratory Research for Advanced Technology (ERATO) Funding Program

Project Name	Program Supervisor	Period
ADACHI Molecular Exciton Engineering	Director, Chihaya Adachi, Center for Organic Photonics and Electronics Research	FY2013-FY2019

#### ■ Grants for Promoting the Enhancement of Research Universities

Project Name	Project Director	Period
Program for Promoting the Enhancement of Research Universities	President of Kyushu University, Tatsuro Ishibashi	FY2013-FY2022

#### ■ Center of Innovation Science and Technology-based Radical Innovation and Entrepreneurship Program (COI STREAM)

Institution Name	Director	Period (Planned)
Center of Coevolutionary Research for Sustainable Communities	Yoshio Hisaeda	FY2013-FY2021

### The Center Project Selected for the First Time in FY2014

#### ■ Enhancing Development of Global Entrepreneur (EDGE) Program

Program Name	Project Director	Period
Kyushu University Enhancing Development of Global Entrepreneur Program	Specially Appointed Professor, Toru Tanigawa, Robert T. Huang Entrepreneurship Center	FY2014-FY2016

### The Center Project Selected for the First Time in FY2015

#### ■ Grants for Research Support System Development Projects

Project Name	Administration Director	Period
University Research Administrator Development Project (Development of a Research Administration System)	Executive Vice President and Senior Vice President, Masato Wakayama	FY2015-FY2016 (FY2012-FY2014)

#### ■ Human Resource Development Program for Science and Technology

Program Name	Project Director	Period
Initiative for Realizing Diversity in the Research Environment	President of Kyushu University, Chiharu Kubo	FY2015-FY2020

### The Center Project Selected for the First Time in FY2016

#### ■ Human Resource Development Program for Science and Technology

Program Name	Project Director	Period
Leading Initiative for Excellent Young Researchers	President of Kyushu University, Tatsuro Ishibashi	FY2016-FY2023

• Programs selected for the first time from 2013 onward are listed. Programs before that time are also listed, if still continuing.

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

## 14-1. Selection of Research Programs (Continued)

### The Center Project Selected for the First Time in FY2017

#### ■ Strategic Program for Promoting Translational Research

Project Topic Name	Project Manager	Period
Research and Development of Innovative Medical Technologies for Global Deployment That Link Centers With the Surrounding Region	Professor, Eishi Baba, Faculty of Medical Sciences	FY2017-FY2021

#### ■ Human Resource Development Program for Science and Technology

Program Name	Project Director	Period
Enhancing Development of Global Entrepreneurs for the NEXT Generation (EDGE-NEXT) Entrepreneur development program based on diversity and creative collaboration (IDEA: Innovation x Diversity x Entrepreneurship Education Alliance)	Faculty of Economics, Department of Business and Technology Management, Professor/ Director General, Robert T. Huang Entrepreneurship Center, Megumi Takata	FY2017-FY2021

### The Center Project Selected for the First Time in FY2018

None

### The Center Project Selected for the First Time in FY2019

#### ■ Human Resource Development Program for Science and Technology

Program Name	Project Director	Period
Initiative for Realizing Diversity in the Research Environment (Vanguard)	President of Kyushu University, Tatsuro Ishibashi	FY2019-FY2024

### The Center Project Selected for the First Time in FY2020

#### ■ World Premier International Research Center Initiative (WPI) Academy Project Acceleration and Expansion

Institution Name	Director	Period (Planned)
International Institute for Carbon-Neutral Energy Research	Professor, Petros Sofronis	From FY2020 onward

#### ■ Moonshot-type Research & Development Project

Research & Development Project Name	Project Manager	Period (Planned)
"Beyond Zero" Research & Development Aimed at a CO <sub>2</sub> Circulation System Society	International Institute for Carbon-Neutral Energy Research Chief Professor, Shigeki Fujikawa	FY2020-FY2029

#### ■ Human Resource Development Program for Science and Technology

Program Name	Project Director	Period
University Fellowship Project for the Creation of Science and Technology Innovation	President of Kyushu University, Tatsuro Ishibashi	FY2020-FY2027

• Programs selected for the first time from 2013 onward are listed. Programs before that time are also listed, if still continuing.

\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

## 14-2. Selection of Education Programs

### The Center Project Selected for the First Time in FY2011

Program Name	Department Responsible	Initiative Name	Initiative Period
Subsidy Program for the Development of Centers for Training Policymakers etc.	Center for Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Studies	Science for RE-designing Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (SciREX) Project to Develop Hub Institutions for Fundamental Research and Human Resource Development	FY2011-FY2025

### The Center Project Selected for the First Time in FY2013

Program Name	Department Responsible	Initiative Name	Initiative Period
Initiative for International Human Resource Development in the Field of Nuclear Energy: Inter-institutional Human Resource Development Programs	Graduate School of Engineering	Development of a Comprehensive Curriculum for Human Resource Development in the Field of Nuclear Energy: Developing an Achievement-focused Nuclear Energy Experiment and Exercise Program Using Computer Simulations	FY2013-FY2015
Strategic Promotional Program for Vocational Education of Middle Level Professionals in Targeted Growth Fields	Faculty of Human-Environment Studies	Global Approaches on Education and Training of Middle-level Professionals	FY2013-FY2015
Fostering Human Resources for Producing Medical Innovation (New Paradigms-Establishing Centers for Fostering Medical Researchers of the Future)	Faculty of Medical Sciences	Development of international talent to promote innovation	FY2013-FY2017
	University Hospital	Development of General Practitioners to Provide Integrated Community Healthcare	FY2013-FY2017
Program for Leading Graduate Schools	University-wide	Graduate education and research training program in DECISION SCIENCE for sustainable society	FY2013-FY2019

### The Center Project Selected for the First Time in FY2014

Program Name	Department Responsible	Initiative Name	Initiative Period
Global Science Campus	School of Science, School of Engineering, School of Design, School of Agriculture	Future Creators in Science Project	FY2014-FY2017
Problem-Solving Oriented Training Program for Advanced Medical Personnel	School of Medicine	Practical Skill Enhancement-Oriented and Team-Based Medical Care Acceleration Program	FY2014-FY2018
Top Global University Project	University-wide	Strategic Hub Area for top-global Research and Education (SHARE-Q)	FY2014-FY2023

### The Center Project Selected for the First Time in FY2015

None

### The Center Project Selected for the First Time in FY2016

Program Name	Department Responsible	Initiative Name	Initiative Period
Re-Inventing Japan Project	Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences	Cooperational Graduate Education Program for the Development of Global Human Resources in Energy and Environmental Science and Technology-A New Challenge	FY2016-FY2020
	Graduate School of Human-Environment Studies	Cooperative Educational Program for Fostering Human Resources to Lead Development of Sustainable Urban and Architectural Environment in Asia	FY2016-FY2020

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\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*

## 14-2. Selection of Education Programs (Continued)

### The Center Project Selected for the First Time in FY2017

Program Name	Department Responsible	Initiative Name	Initiative Period
Project for Human Resource Development of Advanced Medical Innovation	Graduate School of Medical Science, Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences	Kyushu Promotion Plan for the Platform of Human Resource Development for Cancer	FY2017-FY2021
Project of Human Resource Development for Nuclear Energy	Faculty of Engineering	Enhancement of Kyushu University Nuclear Engineering Curriculum with Emphasis on Regulations and Comprehensive Thinking	FY2017-FY2021

### The Center Project Selected for the First Time in FY2018

Program Name	Department Responsible	Initiative Name	Initiative Period
Training Data Scientists to Realize a Super-Smart Society	Graduate School of Information Science and Electrical Engineering	Advanced Data Science Education Program Minor by the Kyushu Consortium	FY2018-FY2022

### The Center Project Selected for the First Time in FY2019

Program Name	Department Responsible	Initiative Name	Initiative Period
Joint Usage Education Center	Faculty of Arts and Science	Institution for Center for the Future Development of Education	FY2019-FY2023

### The Center Project Selected for the First Time in FY2020

Program Name	Department Responsible	Initiative Name	Initiative Period
Inter-University Exchange Project	Graduate School of Engineering	An innovative program for development of core human resources for smart mining to lead sustainable resource development in Southern Africa (*Representative University: Akita University, Affiliated University: Kyushu University)	FY2020-FY2024
WISE Program (Doctoral Program for World-leading Innovative & Smart Education)	Graduate School of Mathematics	Graduate Program of Mathematics for Innovation (GPMI)	FY2020-FY2026
Plus-DX (a Plan for universities/ colleges aiming for a smart-campus through Digital Transformation in the current/ post COVID-19 crisis)	Learning Analytics Center	Kyushu University, "Educational DX" - Implementation of learner-centered learning, based on learning analytics. We will promote Educational DX for Kyushu university.	FY2020-FY2021
	Innovation Center for Educational Resource	Kyushu University "DX in Education" Project - Improving the quality of learning through the use of advanced ICT -	FY2020-FY2021

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\*Source: *Kyushu University Information*





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