



KYUSHU UNIVERSITY  
FACT BOOK 2022  
Detailed version

*English edition*

## **About the front cover**

Location: Ito Campus West Zones 3 and 4, Stone Art

West Zones 3 and 4

Taking into consideration how various facilities are connected over a wide area and how they harmonize with the surrounding mountains, each research building is efficiently arranged to accommodate activities such as lectures, special experiments, and research.

The south side features a special space overlooking the campus commons, where full-length windows make it feel as open as possible.

On the north side, technical shafts are located outside the building to allow for flexibility in the equipment towers. An important element in expressing the Research and Education Buildings is the design of the east-west gable, representing the overlap of the three-story layout of the office, semi-office, and laboratory zones.

Stone Art QIAO (Chao)

This work of Itsuki stone landscape art conveys the abundant vitality and energy of human beings. The central passageway symbolizes Ito Campus, a hub of international knowledge.

(Artist: Ritsuko Taura, Professor, Tokyo University of the Arts)

\*This was the title of the artist at the time of creation.

## 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 presently collects scattered data from across the University with the cooperation of other departments in an effort to make it objective, carefully scrutinized, and persuasive. Attention is required when disclosing such data, for which the scope of disclosure has been thoroughly assessed, and, in consultation with the data provider, the IR Office is making progress in categorization.

This *KYUSHU UNIVERSITY FACT BOOK 2022 – Detailed version* – 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.

Since an interactive version of this publication is available on the IR Office website (<https://www3.ir.kyushu-u.ac.jp/>), users can select, view, and compare only the information they require. From this fiscal year, a booklet titled "*KPI digest version*" has also been distributed that allows readers to easily grasp the level of achievement of the key performance indicators (KPI) outlined in the University's Vision as a Designated National University Corporation and the 4th Mid-Term Objectives and Plans. Please utilize the *KPI digest version*, which is also available on the IR Office website mentioned above.

With this *FACT BOOK*, we hope that all Kyushu University constituents and external stakeholders who sustain Kyushu University will take the University's current state into consideration. 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,

*Rin-ichiro Taniguchi*

Director of the Office of Institutional Research

March 2023

# 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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# Designated National University Corporation Proposal

## Designated National University Corporation Proposal

Contribute to the creation of a society that achieves sustainable social development and diverse realizations of well-being.

### 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

Recruit, train, and retain excellent young, female, and international researchers

### Driving Social Change with Integrative Knowledge

[ Objective 1 ]

Become a platform for knowledge that drives world-class research and education

[ Objective 2 ]

Become the core of an innovation ecosystem that forges new social and economic systems

### Connect with society

Strengthen industry-academia-government-citizen collaboration to facilitate the solving of social issues and to accelerate the transfer of research output to industry

Promote university start-ups

Encourage citizen science through collaboration with local communities

### Creation and utilization of integrative knowledge

Top priority

#### 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

#### 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

### 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

### Stimulate initiatives through strategic resource allocation

#### Strengthen university governance

Adopt business-conscious points of view for management and diversify campus

#### Strengthen our financial base

Secure diverse financial resources based on strategies for acquiring external funds

### 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

# 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 (19)	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	
	Joint Graduate School of Mathematics for Innovation	
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, 2022)

### 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	2,668	839	10,605	11,683	3,449	
	Graduate School	Master's Program	1,813	1,966	477	3,616	3,984	980
		Professional Degree Program	140	142	62	325	293	126
		Doctoral Program	780	707	217	2,603	2,600	770
	Total	5,287	5,483	1,595	17,149	18,560	5,325	

Faculty and Staff Members	Faculty		Staff		Total	
	Total	Of which, women faculty	Total	Of which, women staff	Total	Of which, women faculty and staff
	1,834	285	3,668	2,358	5,502	2,643

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,*

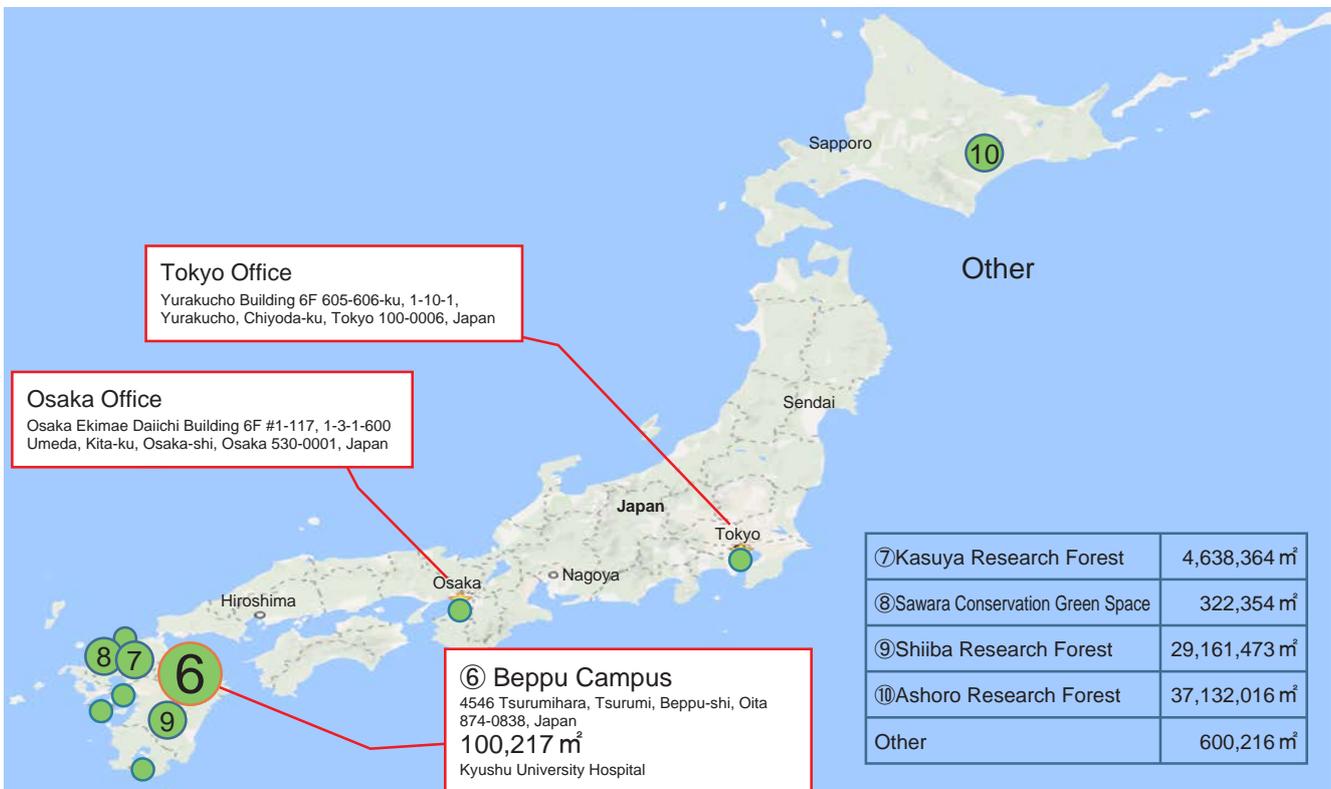
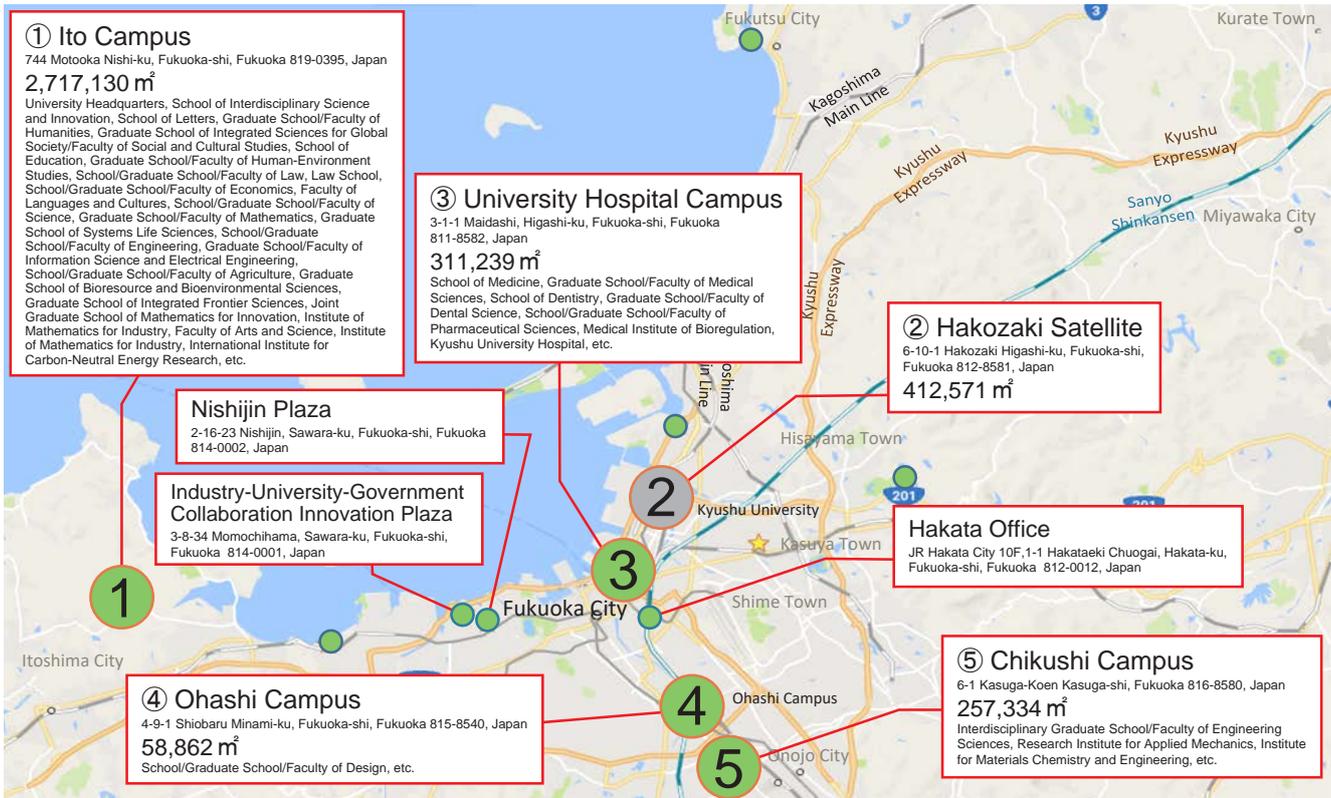
*General Regulations of Graduate Schools of Kyushu University*

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

## 1-2. Main Campuses

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

Total campus area: 75,711,776 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, 2022)

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

Number of Undergraduate Schools

Rank	University	Number of Undergraduate Schools
1	Kyushu University	12
1	Hokkaido University	12
1	Hiroshima University	12
4	Osaka University	11
4	Okayama 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

(2021)

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	Kyushu University	2,554
6	Hokkaido University	2,485
7	Tohoku University	2,377
8	Hiroshima University	2,336
9	Chiba University	2,317
10	Niigata University	2,227

(2021)

Ratio of Applicants to Undergraduate Places

Rank	University	Ratio of Applicants
1	Chiba University	5.28
2	Kobe University	4.40
3	Tokyo Institute of Technology	4.03
4	University of Tsukuba	3.98
5	Hokkaido University	3.53
6	Kyushu University	3.46
7	Tohoku University	3.30
8	Okayama University	3.08
9	The University of Tokyo	3.06
10	Hiroshima University	2.94

(2021)

Source: Each university's website and *University Information* (2021)

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	15,194	112.1
2	The University of Tokyo	12,588	14,062	111.7
3	Kyoto University	11,697	12,958	110.7
4	Kyushu University	10,657	11,679	109.6
5	Kobe University	10,639	11,521	108.2
6	Hokkaido University	10,515	11,312	107.5
7	Tohoku University	10,021	10,727	107.0
8	Chiba University	9,767	10,294	105.3
9	Hiroshima University	9,537	10,221	107.1
10	Niigata University	9,501	10,172	107.0

(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, 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, 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 2020 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
2	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>18</b>
2	Kyoto University	18
4	Chiba University	17
5	Osaka University	16
6	Kobe University	15
6	Tohoku University	15
6	The University of Tokyo	15
9	Nagoya University	13
10	Okayama University	8

(2021)

#### 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	3,763	2,308	334	1,121
3	Osaka University	3,090	2,083	80	927
4	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>2,733</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>780</b>
5	Tohoku University	2,673	1,785	120	768
6	University of Tsukuba	2,508	1,815	66	627
7	Nagoya University	2,438	1,656	50	732
8	Hokkaido University	2,375	1,632	100	643
9	Tokyo Institute of Technology	2,151	1,544	40	567
10	Kobe University	1,802	1,258	149	395

(2021)

Source: Each university's website and *University Information* (2021)

#### 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	12,107	13,860	114.4	5,771	7,246	125.5	1,010	827	81.8	5,326	5,787	108.6
2	Kyoto University	9,039	9,462	104.6	4,574	4,963	108.5	828	735	88.7	3,637	3,764	103.4
3	Osaka University	7,404	8,134	109.8	4,071	4,505	110.6	190	210	110.5	3,143	3,419	108.7
4	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>6,414</b>	<b>6,887</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>3,594</b>	<b>4,138</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>2,495</b>	<b>2,445</b>	<b>98.0</b>
5	Tohoku University	6,347	6,985	110.0	3,558	4,118	115.7	290	270	93.1	2,499	2,597	103.9
6	University of Tsukuba	5,798	6,785	117.0	3,540	4,122	116.4	168	184	109.5	2,090	2,479	118.6
7	Nagoya University	5,777	6,187	107.0	3,280	3,766	114.8	150	92	61.3	2,347	2,329	99.2
8	Hokkaido University	5,618	6,233	110.9	3,240	3,719	114.7	250	179	71.6	2,128	2,335	109.7
9	Tokyo Institute of Technology	4,869	5,413	111.1	3,088	3,951	127.9	80	96	120.0	1,701	1,366	80.3
10	Kobe University	4,175	4,559	109.1	2,512	2,614	104.0	378	303	80.1	1,285	1,642	127.7

(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, 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, 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 2020 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	Osaka University	390
2	Hokkaido University	345
3	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>328</b>
4	University of Tsukuba	319
5	The University of Tokyo	295
6	Tokyo Institute of Technology	280
7	Nagoya University	251
8	Kyoto University	229
9	Tohoku University	203
10	Okayama University	173

(2020)

International Students as a Percentage of Undergraduate Students Enrolled

Rank	University	%
1	Tokyo Institute of Technology	5.6
2	University of Tsukuba	3.2
3	Hokkaido University	2.9
4	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>2.8</b>
5	Nagoya University	2.6
6	Osaka University	2.5
7	The University of Tokyo	2.0
8	Tohoku University	1.8
9	Kyoto University	1.7
9	Okayama University	1.7

(2020)

Women Students as a Percentage of Undergraduate Students Enrolled

Rank	University	%
1	Okayama University	42.5
2	Chiba University	39.6
3	University of Tsukuba	39.2
4	Niigata University	38.7
5	Hiroshima University	38.1
6	Kobe University	35.8
7	Osaka University	33.8
8	Nagoya University	30.6
9	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>29.2</b>
10	Hokkaido University	28.9

(2021)

Number of International Students Among Graduate School Students Enrolled

Rank	University	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	3,301
2	Osaka University	2,221
3	Kyoto University	2,108
4	Hokkaido University	1,748
5	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>1,742</b>
6	University of Tsukuba	1,646
7	Tohoku University	1,620
8	Nagoya University	1,457
9	Tokyo Institute of Technology	1,419
10	Hiroshima University	1,317

(2020)

International Students as a Percentage of Graduate School Students Enrolled

Rank	University	%
1	Hiroshima University	29.1
2	Osaka University	27.2
3	Hokkaido University	26.5
4	Tokyo Institute of Technology	25.6
5	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>25.2</b>
6	University of Tsukuba	24.2
7	The University of Tokyo	23.8
8	Nagoya University	23.5
9	Tohoku University	22.9
10	Kyoto University	22.2

(2020)

Women Students as a Percentage of Graduate School Students Enrolled

Rank	University	%
1	Hiroshima University	35.0
2	University of Tsukuba	34.8
3	Kobe University	34.3
4	Chiba University	32.8
5	Okayama University	31.2
6	Osaka University	31.0
7	Nagoya University	30.1
8	Hokkaido University	29.4
9	Kyoto University	29.1
10	The University of Tokyo	28.5
⋮		
13	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>26.7</b>

(2021)

• 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, 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, 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, *FY 2020 Operational Performance Report*  
 Percentage of Women Students: Each University's websites and *University Information* (2021)

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

Number of Faculty Members

Rank	University	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	3,918
2	Kyoto University	3,441
3	Osaka University	3,289
4	Tohoku University	3,219
5	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>2,386</b>
6	Nagoya University	2,330
7	Hokkaido University	2,325
8	University of Tsukuba	1,898
9	Hiroshima University	1,793
10	Kobe University	1,662

(2020)

Number of Students per Faculty Member

Rank	University	Number
1	Chiba University	10.6
2	Tokyo Institute of Technology	10.0
3	Kobe University	9.7
4	Okayama University	9.0
5	University of Tsukuba	8.7
6	Hiroshima University	8.5
7	Niigata University	7.9
8	Hokkaido University	7.8
8	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>7.8</b>
10	The University of Tokyo	7.1
10	Osaka University	7.1

(2020)

Number of Staff

Rank	University	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	4,174
2	Kyoto University	3,678
3	Osaka University	3,541
4	Hokkaido University	3,241
5	Tohoku University	3,196
6	University of Tsukuba	2,884
7	Okayama University	2,486
8	Nagoya University	2,430
9	Kobe University	2,159
10	Chiba University	1,987
⋮		
14	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>1,430</b>

(2020)

Number of Women Faculty Members

Rank	University	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	813
2	Osaka University	603
3	Tohoku University	505
4	Kyoto University	459
5	Nagoya University	435
6	University of Tsukuba	356
7	Hiroshima University	350
7	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>350</b>
9	Niigata University	348
10	Hokkaido University	341

(2021)

Number of International Faculty Members

Rank	University	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	345
2	Tohoku University	271
3	Kyoto University	255
4	Osaka University	251
5	Hokkaido University	186
6	Nagoya University	165
7	Hiroshima University	152
8	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>140</b>
9	University of Tsukuba	135
10	Tokyo Institute of Technology	116

(2021)

Management Expenses Grants

(Unit: ¥million)

Rank	University	Sum Allocated
1	The University of Tokyo	87,078
2	Kyoto University	57,939
3	Tohoku University	48,044
4	Osaka University	46,367
5	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>42,204</b>
6	Hokkaido University	39,334
7	University of Tsukuba	36,324
8	Nagoya University	31,463
9	Tokyo Institute of Technology	25,271
10	Hiroshima University	25,145

(2021)

• 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, 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, 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.).

• The number of female and foreign faculty members are for the positions of President, Vice President, Professor, Associate Professor, Lecturer, Assistant Professor, and Research Associate.

• Kyushu University: The number of faculty members adopted under the cross-appointment system is recorded for dispatched faculty but not for host faculty.

Source: Number of Faculty Members, Number of Students per Faculty Member, Number of Staff: MEXT, *FY 2020 Operational Performance Report*  
 Number of Women Faculty Members, Number of International Faculty Members: MEXT FY 2021 Number of Full-time Faculty members at National Universities (sorted by various attributes), MEXT, National University Corporation Support Division (as of May 1, 2021)  
 Management Expenses Grants: Each university's *Yearly Plan for FY 2021*  
 Nagoya University *Financial Report 2021*

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

Area of School Buildings			Number of Books in Library Collection			Conferral of Doctoral Degrees and Ph. Ds		
Rank	University	m <sup>2</sup>	Rank	University	Books	Rank	University	Number
1	Nihon University	1,048,863	1	The University of Tokyo	9,854,341	1	The University of Tokyo	1,194
2	The University of Tokyo	821,107	2	Kyoto University	7,239,195	2	Kyoto University	865
3	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>726,745</b>	3	Waseda University	5,747,484	3	Osaka University	730
4	Osaka University	681,091	4	Nihon University	5,499,840	4	Tohoku University	609
5	Waseda University	644,068	5	Keio University	5,043,739	5	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>522</b>
6	Kyoto University	641,016	6	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>4,198,705</b>	6	Nagoya University	490
7	Hokkaido University	554,790	7	Tohoku University	4,181,137	7	Hokkaido University	471
8	Ritsumeikan University	529,638	8	Osaka University	3,863,641	8	University of Tsukuba	445
9	Tokai University	520,166	9	Hokkaido University	3,786,005	9	Waseda University	400
10	Nagoya University	463,980	10	Kobe University	3,778,089	10	Hiroshima University	351

(2021) (2021) (2021)

• Perspectives on Rankings (Quoted from Source)  
 There are Bachelor's degrees for undergraduates, Master's degrees for completed master's programs, and Doctorates for completed doctoral programs. This ranking is based on the number of doctoral degrees awarded.  
 \* Doctoral degree = Upon graduation from an undergraduate program, students usually enroll in a graduate school for a period of five years (2 years for a master's degree and 3 years for a doctoral degree) to acquire the necessary credits. After receiving research guidance, the student submits a doctoral dissertation and undergoes an examination to obtain the degree.

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

Rank	University	Books	Accepted	Lending	Library Fee	Index Evaluation
1	International Christian University	37.64	48.60	100.00	27.57	100.00
2	Tsurumi University	46.83	50.22	10.81	100.00	97.22
3	Kyoto University	45.68	33.87	51.36	49.22	84.25
4	The University of Shimane	29.37	100.00	38.26	9.83	83.00
5	Hitotsubashi University	57.12	39.91	51.68	28.13	82.71
6	Tenri University	100.00	38.14	6.80	23.02	78.56
7	The University of Tokyo	49.04	40.35	29.27	44.01	76.08
8	Kogakkan University	20.01	88.81	25.45	5.12	65.19
9	Otani University	40.02	39.76	26.82	20.94	59.65
10	Hokkaido University	29.73	25.48	40.61	28.18	58.00
⋮						
17	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>32.24</b>	<b>23.42</b>	<b>20.88</b>	<b>36.34</b>	<b>52.79</b>

(2021)

• Perspectives on Rankings (Quoted from Source)  
 Survey were sent to head librarians of 766 private universities across the country in October 2021. 737 replies received by the end of January 2022 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, 2023 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, Fishery, Biological Sciences	
University	%	University	%	University	%
Tokyo Institute of Technology (Materials and Chemical Technology)	95.4 (1)	Tohoku University (Science)	85.3 (1)	Nagoya University (Agriculture)	81.6 (1)
Tokyo Institute of Technology (Life Science and Technology)	90.8 (2)	Tokyo Institute of Technology (Science)	85.2 (2)	Kyoto University (Agriculture)	80.6 (2)
Tohoku University (Engineering)	89.6 (3)	The University of Tokyo (Science)	81.4 (3)	Hokkaido University (Fishery)	76.4 (3)
Tokyo Institute of Technology (Engineering)	88.1 (4)	Osaka University (Science)	79.1 (4)	<b>Kyushu University (Agriculture)</b>	<b>75.7 (4)</b>
Osaka Prefecture University (Engineering)	87.9 (5)	Kyoto University (Science)	78.0 (5)	Hokkaido University (Agriculture)	74.7 (5)
Nagoya University (Engineering)	87.6 (6)	<b>Kyushu University (Science)</b>	<b>76.8 (6)</b>	University of Tsukuba (Life and Environmental Sciences)	73.8 (6)
Kyoto University (Engineering)	85.9 (7)	Hokkaido University (Science)	73.9 (7)	Tohoku University (Agriculture)	73.0 (7)
Osaka University (Engineering)	85.6 (8)	Nagoya University (Science)	70.1 (8)	Kobe University (Agriculture)	68.8 (8)
<b>Kyushu University (Engineering)</b>	<b>83.8 (9)</b>	Ochanomizu University (Science)	68.9 (9)	Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology (Agriculture)	64.5 (9)
Nagaoka University of Technology (Engineering)	82.6 (10)	Osaka City University (Science)	68.5 (10)	Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology (Marine Resources and Environment)	62.0 (10)

School of Law		Undergraduate Schools of Economics, Management, Commerce		Undergraduate Schools of Literature, Foreign Languages	
University	%	University	%	University	%
Kyoto University (Law)	29.4 (1)	Okayama Shoka University (Economics)	17.4 (1)	Kyoto University (Literature)	25.6 (1)
Kobe University (Law)	26.6 (2)	Hokuriku University (Economics and Management)	15.0 (2)	The University of Tokyo (Literature)	24.6 (2)
Osaka Institute of Technology (Intellectual Property)	20.6 (3)	Niigata Sangyo University (Economics)	13.2 (3)	Nara Women's University (Literature)	20.0 (3)
Hokkaido University (Law)	20.4 (4)	The University of Tokyo (Economics)	9.8 (4)	<b>Kyushu University (Literature)</b>	<b>18.4 (4)</b>
Hitotsubashi University (Law)	18.7 (5)	Kyoto University (Economics)	9.6 (5)	University of Tsukuba (Humanities and Culture)	17.3 (5)
Nagoya University (Law)	17.8 (6)	Tohoku University (Economics)	8.9 (6)	Tohoku University (Literature)	17.3 (5)
The University of Tokyo (Law)	17.7 (7)	Nagoya University of Economics (Management)	8.1 (7)	Hokkaido University (Literature)	16.9 (7)
Osaka University (Law)	16.8 (8)	Hokkaido University (Economics)	7.7 (8)	Osaka University (Literature)	16.8 (8)
<b>Kyushu University (Law)</b>	<b>14.7 (9)</b>	Waseda University (Political Economy)	7.2 (9)	Ochanomizu University (Literature Education)	15.8 (9)
Tohoku University (Law)	13.7 (10)	Osaka University of Economics and Law (Economics)	6.7 (10)	Kobe University (Literature)	15.1 (10)
Chuo University (Law)	13.7 (10)	<b>Kyushu University (Economics)</b>	<b>6.0 (11)</b>	Nagoya University (Literature)	15.1 (10)
		Hitotsubashi University (Economics)	6.0 (11)		

(2021)

Source: Asahi Shimbun Publications, 2023 University Rankings

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

### ◆ Most Popular Employers ◆

#### Suntory Group

Rank	University	Number
1	Waseda University	16
2	Osaka University	8
3	The University of Tokyo	7
4	Kyoto University	6
4	Doshisha University	6
6	Meiji University	5
6	Ritsumeikan University	5
8	Hokkaido University	4
8	Aoyama Gakuin University	4
8	Rikkyo University*	4
8	Kwansei Gakuin University	4
12	Kobe University	3
12	Kyushu University	3

(2021)

#### Ajinomoto Co., Inc.

Rank	University	Number
1	Waseda University	8
2	Hitotsubashi University*	6
2	Keio University	6
4	Kyoto University	5
5	The University of Tokyo	4
5	Kyushu University	4
7	Tohoku University	3
7	University of Tsukuba	3
7	Osaka University	3
10	International Christian University*	2
10	Doshisha University	2

(2021)

#### ITOCHU Corporation

Rank	University	Number
1	Keio University	23
2	Waseda University	12
3	The University of Tokyo	10
4	Hitotsubashi University*	6
4	Kyoto University	6
4	Osaka University	6
7	Kobe University	4
7	Sophia University	4
9	Tohoku University	3
9	Tokyo University of Foreign Studies	3
9	Rikkyo University*	3
12	Kyushu University	2
12	6 other universities	2

(2021)

#### Toyota Motor Corporation

Rank	University	Number
1	Nagoya University	28
2	The University of Tokyo	22
3	Kyushu University	20
4	Nagoya Institute of Technology	19
5	Tokyo Institute of Technology	12
5	Kyoto University	12
7	Kobe University	10
7	Tokyo University of Science	10
9	Tohoku University	9
9	Osaka University	9

(2021)

\* Perspectives on Rankings (Quoted from Source)

The companies listed above were selected from the Mynavi/Nikkei 2022 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 2022, received 41,093 valid responses. The popular employer ranking was tallied from the number of liberal arts and sciences graduates employed by leading companies (excluding some) in 2021 (taken from a survey conducted by Daigaku Tsushin). Some rankings may include group companies. Data for the University of Tokyo is based on the University of Tokyo Newspaper, No. 2966, and Kyoto University's data is based on Kyoto University Newspaper, No. 2665 (Both figures are for known data only. Some of the data used by Kyoto University was officially announced by the university). An asterisk (\*) next to the university name indicates that only Bachelor degree holders are counted, not Master's degree holders. Depending on the university, some faculties and graduate schools may be excluded.

Source: Asahi Shimbun Publications, 2023 University Rankings

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

### Nitori Co., Ltd.

Rank	University	Number
1	Hokkaido University	23
2	Waseda University	22
2	Doshisha University	22
4	Kwansei Gakuin University	20
5	Hosei University	18
5	Kansai University	18
7	Ritsumeikan University	16
8	Tohoku University	13
8	Kyushu University	13
10	Kindai University	12

(2021)

### Fujitsu Limited

Rank	University	Number
1	Waseda University	85
2	Keio University	68
3	Osaka University	30
4	Tokyo Institute of Technology	28
5	Hokkaido University	26
5	Yokohama National University	26
5	Kobe University	26
8	Kyushu University	25
8	Tokyo University of Science	25
8	Meiji University	25

(2021)

### Nichirei Group

Rank	University	Number
1	Kindai University	3
1	Kwansei Gakuin University	3
3	Hokkaido University	2
3	Yamagata University	2
3	Kyushu University	2
3	Osaka City University	2
3	Tokyo University of Science	2
3	Waseda University	2

(2021)

#### • Perspectives on Rankings (Quoted from Source)

The companies listed above were selected from the Mynavi/Nikkei 2022 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 2022, received 41,093 valid responses. The popular employer ranking was tallied from the number of liberal arts and sciences graduates employed by leading companies (excluding some) in 2021 (taken from a survey conducted by Daigaku Tsushin). Some rankings may include group companies. Data for the University of Tokyo is based on the University of Tokyo Newspaper, No. 2966, and Kyoto University's data is based on Kyoto University Newspaper, No. 2665 (Both figures are for known data only. Some of the data used by Kyoto University was officially announced by the university). An asterisk (\*) next to the university name indicates that only Bachelor degree holders are counted, not Master's degree holders. Depending on the university, some faculties and graduate schools may be excluded.

Source: Asahi Shimbun Publications, 2023 University Rankings

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

QS World University Rankings (published June 2022)

2020/2021 Rank	2021/2022 Rank	2022/2023 Rank	2022/2023 Rank in Japan	University	2022/2023 Overall Scores
1	1	1	—	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	100.0
7	3	2	—	University of Cambridge	98.8
2	3	3	—	Stanford University	98.5
5	2	4	—	University of Oxford	98.4
3	5	5	—	Harvard University	97.6
				⋮	
24	23	23	1	The University of Tokyo	85.3
31	27	30	—	The Australian National University	82.1
38	33	36	2	Kyoto University	81.4
42	52	50	—	Duke University	74.8
46	47	50	—	The University of Queensland	74.8
56	56	55	3	Tokyo Institute of Technology	72.5
72	75	68	4	Osaka University	68.2
79	82	79	5	Tohoku University	64.9
89	94	100	—	Rice University	58.8
110	118	112	6	Nagoya University	56.3
124	137	135	7	Kyushu University	53.5
139	145	141	8	Hokkaido University	51.9
191	201	197	9	Keio University	44.1
189	203	205	10	Waseda University	42.8

### Academic Reputation

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1	The University of Tokyo	100.0
2	Kyoto University	98.6
3	Osaka University	80.2
4	Tokyo Institute of Technology	74.1
5	Tohoku University	71.8
6	Nagoya University	59.8
7	Waseda University	58.7
8	Kyushu University	56.6
9	Hokkaido University	55.6
10	Keio University	50.3

### Employer Reputation

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1	The University of Tokyo	99.7
2	Kyoto University	98.9
3	Waseda University	96.5
4	Tokyo Institute of Technology	93.4
5	Keio University	91.9
6	Osaka University	85.4
7	Tohoku University	78.1
8	Kyushu University	65.0
9	Hokkaido University	60.7
10	Nagoya University	54.3

### Citations per Faculty

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1	The University of Tokyo	73.3
2	Tokyo Institute of Technology	65.9
3	Osaka University	59.1
4	Kyoto University	54.2
5	Tohoku University	34.2
6	Nagoya University	33.9
7	Hokkaido University	30.0
8	Kyushu University	26.8
9	Keio University	6.6
10	Waseda University	4.4

### Faculty Student

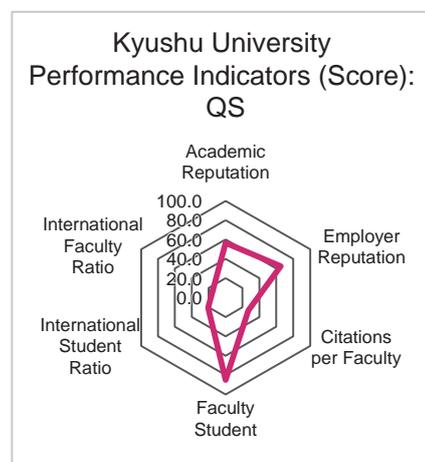
Rank in Japan	University	Score
1	Tohoku University	98.6
2	Kyoto University	94.8
3	The University of Tokyo	91.9
4	Nagoya University	90.6
5	Kyushu University	84.9
6	Tokyo Institute of Technology	81.5
7	Hokkaido University	77.8
8	Osaka University	67.4
9	Keio University	60.3
10	Waseda University	27.2

### International Student Ratio

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1	Tokyo Institute of Technology	37.9
2	Waseda University	35.2
3	The University of Tokyo	27.8
4	Kyoto University	22.1
5	Kyushu University	20.7
6	Nagoya University	20.0
7	Hokkaido University	17.2
8	Tohoku University	16.4
9	Osaka University	14.4
10	Keio University	12.4

### International Faculty Ratio

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1	Tokyo Institute of Technology	36.1
2	Waseda University	28.4
3	Osaka University	25.0
4	Hokkaido University	18.3
5	Nagoya University	15.8
6	Kyushu University	15.1
7	Kyoto University	14.9
8	Tohoku University	14.1
9	Keio University	10.6
10	The University of Tokyo	10.4



• 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)*

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

### THE World University Rankings (published October 2022)

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

2020/2021 Rank	2021/2022 Rank	2022/2023 Rank	2022/2023 Rank in Japan	University	2022/2023 Overall scores
1	1	1	—	University of Oxford	96.4
3	3	2	—	Harvard University	95.2
6	5	3	—	University of Cambridge	94.8
2	4	3	—	Stanford University	94.8
5	5	5	—	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	94.2
				⋮	
41	38	30	—	Technische Universität München	79.3
36	35	39	1	The University of Tokyo	75.9
44	47	50	—	The University of Texas at Austin	72.3
54	61	68	2	Kyoto University	68.0
201-250 (215)	201-250 (223)	201-250 (215)	3	Tohoku University	53.7
351-400 (353)	301-350 (342)	251-300 (289)	4	Osaka University	49.7
351-400 (364)	351-400 (374)	301-350 (320)	5	Nagoya University	47.8
301-350 (315)	301-350 (316)	301-350 (333)	6	Tokyo Institute of Technology	47.4
401-500 (453)	501-600 (552)	501-600 (506)	7	Kyushu University	42.0
401-500 (504)	501-600 (518)	501-600 (568)	8	University of Tsukuba	40.4
401-500 (444)	501-600 (589)	501-600 (584)	9	Tokyo Medical and Dental University	39.9
501-600 (571)	501-600 (571)	501-600 (588)	10	Hokkaido University	39.8

### Teaching (learning environment)

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1	The University of Tokyo	88.1
2	Kyoto University	77.5
3	Tohoku University	59.1
4	Osaka University	54.3
5	Tokyo Institute of Technology	49.7
6	Nagoya University	48.4
7	Kyushu University	46.0
8	Tokyo Medical and Dental University	45.1
9	University of Tsukuba	43.9
10	Hokkaido University	43.1

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

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1	Tohoku University	51.1
2	Tokyo Institute of Technology	50.0
3	Hokkaido University	44.0
4	Kyushu University	43.6
5	The University of Tokyo	43.3
6	University of Tsukuba	43.0
7	Osaka University	42.2
8	Kyoto University	40.5
9	Nagoya University	35.8
10	Tokyo Medical and Dental University	31.7

### Industry Income (Innovation)

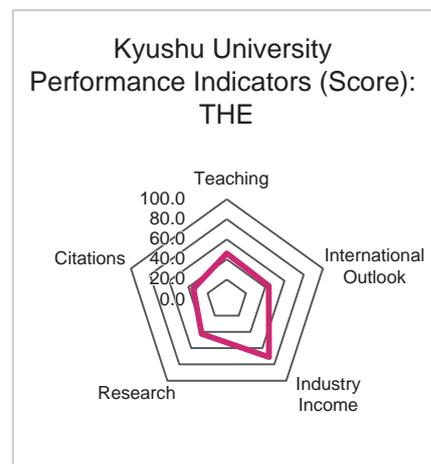
Rank in Japan	University	Score
1	Nagoya University	99.2
2	Osaka University	96.4
3	Tohoku University	94.5
4	Kyoto University	88.6
5	The University of Tokyo	86.7
6	Tokyo Institute of Technology	80.0
7	Tokyo Medical and Dental University	74.5
8	Kyushu University	71.0
9	Hokkaido University	65.4
10	University of Tsukuba	43.7

### Research Volume, income, and reputation

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1	The University of Tokyo	91.4
2	Kyoto University	79.1
3	Tohoku University	62.3
4	Osaka University	60.9
5	Tokyo Institute of Technology	58.2
6	Nagoya University	54.1
7	Kyushu University	42.5
8	Hokkaido University	40.8
9	University of Tsukuba	37.8
10	Tokyo Medical and Dental University	29.7

### Citations

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1	The University of Tokyo	55.5
2	Kyoto University	52.3
3	Tokyo Medical and Dental University	44.0
4	Nagoya University	39.7
5	University of Tsukuba	38.5
6	Tohoku University	36.8
7	Kyushu University	34.8
8	Hokkaido University	32.2
9	Osaka University	31.8
10	Tokyo Institute of Technology	31.0



• 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 2022)

#### ◆ Arts & Humanities ◆

##### Architecture / Built Environment

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (17)	The University of Tokyo	80.6
2 (38)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	74.4
3 (51-100)	Kyoto University	—
4 (101-150)	Kyushu University	—
5 (101-150)	Nagoya University	—
6 (101-150)	Tohoku University	—
7 (101-150)	Waseda University	—
8 (151-200)	Keio University	—
9 (151-200)	Osaka University	—
10 (201-230)	Hokkaido University	—

##### Art & Design (\*4)

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (39)	The University of Tokyo	67.6
2 (50)	Chiba University	64.8
3 (51-100)	Kyoto University	—
4 (101-150)	Kyushu University	—
5 (101-150)	Musashino University	—
6 (101-150)	University of Tsukuba	—
7 (151-200)	Waseda University	—
8 (201-230)	Kyoto Institute of Technology	—

##### Linguistics

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (21)	The University of Tokyo	81.5
2 (68)	Kyoto University	72.5
3 (85)	Waseda University	71.0
4 (94)	Tokyo University of Foreign Studies	69.4
5 (101-150)	Keio University	—
6 (101-150)	Osaka University	—
7 (151-200)	Nagoya University	—
8 (151-200)	Tohoku University	—
9 (151-200)	University of Tsukuba	—
10 (201-250)	Sophia University	—
11 (251-300)	Kyushu University	—

#### ◆ Engineering & Technology ◆

##### Modern Languages

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (7)	The University of Tokyo	89.4
2 (21)	Kyoto University	84.6
3 (46)	Waseda University	80.1
4 (80)	Osaka University	74.6
5 (101-150)	Tohoku University	—
6 (151-200)	Hitotsubashi University	—
7 (151-200)	Nagoya University	—
8 (151-200)	Tokyo University of Foreign Studies	—
9 (201-250)	Sophia University	—
10 (201-250)	University of Tsukuba	—
⋮		
12 (251-300)	Kyushu University	—

##### Computer Science & Information Systems

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (45)	The University of Tokyo	74.6
2 (100)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	67.4
3 (109)	Kyoto University	66.5
4 (146)	Osaka University	64.5
5 (151-200)	Keio University	—
6 (151-200)	Waseda University	—
7 (201-250)	Tohoku University	—
8 (251-300)	Kyushu University	—
9 (301-350)	Nagoya University	—
10 (351-400)	University of Tsukuba	—

##### Engineering - Chemical

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (15)	The University of Tokyo	87.1
2 (32)	Kyoto University	82.1
3 (43)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	79.9
4 (91)	Osaka University	74.6
5 (101-150)	Hokkaido University	—
6 (101-150)	Kyushu University	—
6 (101-150)	Nagoya University	—
8 (101-150)	Tohoku University	—
9 (151-200)	Waseda University	—
10 (201-250)	Tokyo University of Science	—

##### Engineering - Civil & Structural (\*3)

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (18)	The University of Tokyo	84.2
2 (36)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	78.4
3 (39)	Kyoto University	77.9
4 (101-150)	Hokkaido University	—
5 (101-150)	Tohoku University	—
6 (151-200)	Kyushu University	—
7 (151-200)	Nagoya University	—

##### Engineering - Electrical & Electronic

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (25)	The University of Tokyo	83.4
2 (40)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	80.0
3 (75)	Kyoto University	74.7
4 (97)	Tohoku University	72.7
5 (141)	Osaka University	69.9
6 (201-250)	Hokkaido University	—
7 (201-250)	Keio University	—
8 (201-250)	Kyushu University	—
9 (201-250)	Nagoya University	—
10 (201-250)	Waseda University	—

##### Engineering - Mechanical, Aeronautical & Manufacturing

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (20)	The University of Tokyo	84.8
2 (43)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	79.9
3 (52)	Kyoto University	77.9
4 (72)	Tohoku University	76.1
5 (125)	Osaka University	71.6
6 (151-200)	Hokkaido University	—
7 (151-200)	Keio University	—
8 (151-200)	Kyushu University	—
9 (151-200)	Nagoya University	—
10 (151-200)	Waseda University	—

#### ◆ Life Sciences & Medicine ◆

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

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (40)	Kyushu University	66.8

##### Agriculture & Forestry

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (24)	The University of Tokyo	76.3
2 (53)	Kyoto University	72.1
3 (62)	Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology	71.0
4 (82)	Hokkaido University	67.6
5 (101-150)	Kyushu University	—
6 (101-150)	Nagoya University	—
7 (101-150)	Tohoku University	—
8 (101-150)	University of Tsukuba	—
9 (201-250)	Kobe University	—
10 (251-300)	Chiba University	—

##### Biological Sciences

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (18)	The University of Tokyo	84.9
2 (33)	Kyoto University	82.4
3 (61)	Osaka University	77.3
4 (115)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	73.3
5 (147)	Nagoya University	71.4
6 (151-200)	Hokkaido University	—
7 (151-200)	Kyushu University	—
8 (151-200)	Tohoku University	—
9 (201-250)	Keio University	—
10 (201-250)	University of Tsukuba	—

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

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

Domestic Comparisons of QS World University Rankings (published March 2022)

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

#### Medicine

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (42)	The University of Tokyo	81.1
2 (52)	Kyoto University	79.4
3 (120)	Osaka University	72.5
4 (135)	Tokyo Medical and Dental University	70.8
5 (151-200)	Keio University	—
6 (151-200)	Tohoku University	—
7 (201-250)	Hokkaido University	—
8 (201-250)	Kyushu University	—
9 (201-250)	Nagoya University	—
10 (251-300)	Kobe University	—

#### Pharmacy & Pharmacology

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (28)	The University of Tokyo	82.5
2 (51)	Kyoto University	79.2
3 (151-200)	Osaka University	—
4 (151-200)	Tohoku University	—
5 (201-250)	Hokkaido University	—
6 (201-250)	Kyushu University	—
7 (251-300)	Chiba University	—
8 (251-300)	Keio University	—
9 (251-300)	Nagoya University	—
10 (301-350)	Tokyo University of Pharmacy and Life Sciences	—

### ◆ Natural Sciences ◆

#### Chemistry

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (16)	The University of Tokyo	87.0
2 (21)	Kyoto University	83.7
3 (29)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	81.2
4 (46)	Osaka University	79.2
5 (70)	Nagoya University	75.3
6 (83)	Tohoku University	74.1
7 (84)	Kyushu University	74.0
8 (97)	Hokkaido University	73.0
9 (201-250)	Keio University	—
10 (201-250)	Tokyo University of Science	—

### Earth & Marine Sciences (\*3)

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (15)	The University of Tokyo	88.9
2 (51-100)	Hokkaido University	—
3 (51-100)	Kyoto University	—
4 (101-150)	Nagoya University	—
5 (101-150)	Tohoku University	—
6 (101-150)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	—
7 (151-200)	Kyushu University	—
8 (201-220)	University of Tsukuba	—

### Environmental Sciences

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (33)	The University of Tokyo	86.1
2 (71)	Kyoto University	81.5
3 (101-150)	Hokkaido University	—
4 (101-150)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	—
5 (151-200)	Tohoku University	—
6 (201-250)	Kyushu University	—
7 (201-250)	Nagoya University	—
8 (251-300)	Osaka University	—
9 (251-300)	University of Tsukuba	—
10 (351-400)	Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology	—

### Geography (\*2)

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (19)	The University of Tokyo	85.3
2 (43)	Kyoto University	80.4
3 (51-100)	Waseda University	—
4 (101-150)	Keio University	—
5 (151-200)	Kyushu University	—
6 (151-200)	Osaka University	—

### Geology (\*3)

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (16)	The University of Tokyo	88.0
2 (101-150)	Hokkaido University	—
3 (101-150)	Kyoto University	—
4 (101-150)	Nagoya University	—
5 (101-150)	Tohoku University	—
6 (101-150)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	—
7 (151-200)	Kyushu University	—

### Geophysics (\*3)

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (15)	The University of Tokyo	87.8
2 (101-150)	Hokkaido University	—
3 (101-150)	Kyoto University	—
4 (101-150)	Nagoya University	—
5 (101-150)	Tohoku University	—
6 (101-150)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	—
7 (151-200)	Kyushu University	—

### Materials Science

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (21)	The University of Tokyo	85.3
2 (44)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	81.4
3 (47)	Kyoto University	81.0
4 (57)	Tohoku University	80.1
5 (93)	Osaka University	76.5
6 (101-150)	Hokkaido University	—
7 (101-150)	Kyushu 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 (31)	The University of Tokyo	82.3
2 (35)	Kyoto University	80.9
3 (70)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	76.0
4 (136)	Osaka University	69.8
5 (138)	Waseda University	69.6
6 (141)	Nagoya University	69.5
7 (142)	Tohoku University	69.4
8 (151-200)	Kyushu University	—
9 (201-250)	Hokkaido University	—
10 (251-300)	Keio University	—

### Physics & Astronomy

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (10)	The University of Tokyo	90.2
2 (27)	Kyoto University	84.1
3 (36)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	82.2
4 (57)	Tohoku University	79.2
5 (58)	Osaka University	79.1
6 (80)	Nagoya University	76.5
7 (151-200)	Kyushu University	—
8 (201-250)	University of Tsukuba	—
9 (201-250)	Waseda University	—
10 (251-300)	Hokkaido University	—

### ◆ Social Sciences & Management ◆

#### Business & Management Studies

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (88)	The University of Tokyo	72.3
2 (129)	Waseda University	68.7
3 (143)	Hitotsubashi University	67.7
4 (151-200)	Keio University	—
5 (151-200)	Kyoto University	—
6 (251-300)	Kobe University	—
7 (301-350)	Osaka University	—
8 (501-550)	Nagoya University	—
9 (501-550)	Ritsumeikan University	—
10 (551-570)	International University of Japan	—
11 (551-570)	Kyushu University	—

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

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

Domestic Comparisons of QS World University Rankings (published March 2022)

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

#### Economics & Econometrics

#### Law (\*5)

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (31)	The University of Tokyo	77.6
2 (71)	Kyoto University	71.9
3 (91)	Hitotsubashi University	69.8
4 (110)	Osaka University	68.3
5 (117)	Keio University	67.9
6 (132)	Waseda University	67.1
7 (151-200)	Kobe University	—
8 (251-300)	Kyushu University	—
9 (251-300)	Nagoya University	—
10 (251-300)	Tokyo Institute of Technology	—

Rank in Japan	University	Score
1 (24)	The University of Tokyo	81.5
2 (59)	Kyoto University	73.3
3 (81)	Waseda University	71.8
4 (98)	Keio University	70.4
5 (151-200)	Kyushu University	—
6 (151-200)	Nagoya University	—
7 (151-200)	Osaka University	—
8 (201-250)	Kobe University	—
9 (201-250)	Tohoku University	—

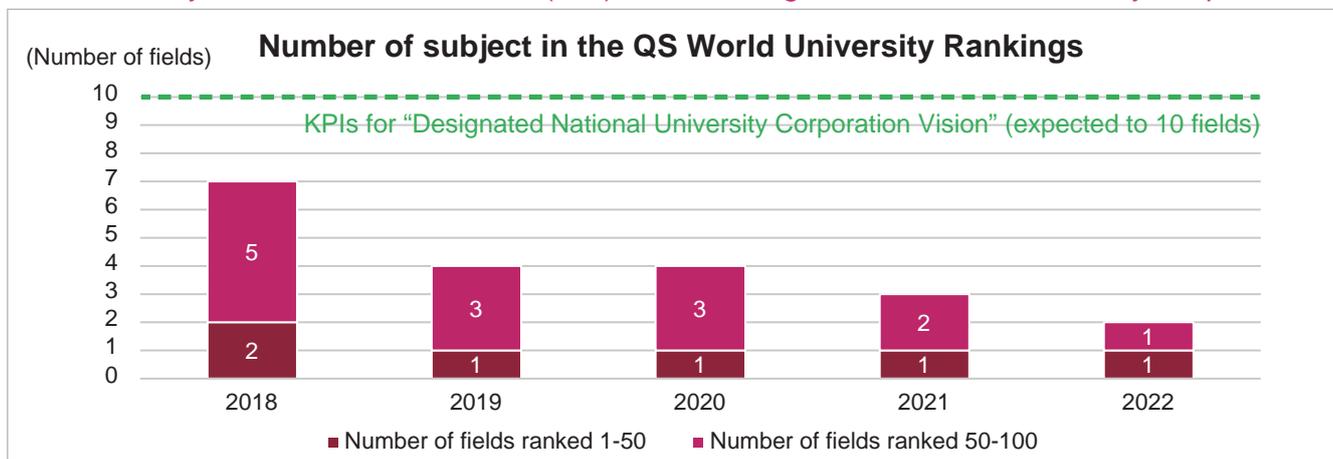
- The value in brackets is the QS World University Rankings position.
- Out of a total of 51 disciplines, only the 26 in which the university is ranked are listed.
- (\*1) World rankings from 1 to 60 were published.
- (\*2) World rankings from 1 to 210 were published.
- (\*3) World rankings from 1 to 220 were published.
- (\*4) World rankings from 1 to 230 were published.
- (\*5) World rankings from 1 to 340 were published.

## 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	37	41
Kyoto University	14	32
Tokyo Institute of Technology	8	11
Osaka University	1	8
Kyushu University	1	2
University of Tsukuba	1	2
Tokyo Medical and Dental University	1	1
Tohoku University	0	5
Nagoya University	0	3
Hitotsubashi University	0	1

• Fields in which Kyushu University Ranks in the Top 100 (2022)  
**Mineral & Mining (40)**  
**Chemistry (84)**

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



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

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

### ◆ Reputation Among University Presidents ◆

#### Overall

Rank	University	Number
1	Kyoto University	105
2	Tohoku University	80
3	The University of Tokyo	73
4	Kanazawa Institute of Technology	66
5	Tokyo Institute of Technology	58
6	Osaka University	48
6	Akita International University	48
8	International Christian University	32
9	Waseda University	28
10	Nagoya University	27
	⋮	
14	Kyushu University	16
14	2 other universities	16

(2021)

#### Research

Rank	University	Number
1	Kyoto University	98
2	Tohoku University	64
3	The University of Tokyo	63
4	Osaka University	42
5	Tokyo Institute of Technology	39
6	Nagoya University	22
7	Waseda University	16
8	Keio University	14
9	University of Tsukuba	12
10	Kyushu University	11

(2021)

#### ・ Perspectives on Rankings

In October of 2021, surveys were sent to the presidents of 775 national, public and private universities. The opinions received from 560 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	990
2	Kyoto University	612
3	Waseda University	405
4	Keio University	368
5	Osaka University	171
6	Hokkaido University	107
7	Tohoku University	99
8	Meiji University	92
9	Kyushu University	86
10	Nagoya University	68

(2021)

#### Proactively Contributes to the Community

Rank	University	Point
1	The University of Tokyo	498
2	Kyoto University	336
3	Waseda University	239
4	Hokkaido University	202
5	Kindai University	164
6	Osaka University	129
7	Keio University	128
8	Tohoku University	115
9	Kyushu University	109
10	Ritsumeikan University	79

(2021)

#### Graduates are appealing

Rank	University	Point
1	The University of Tokyo	1,016
2	Kyoto University	659
3	Waseda University	574
4	Keio University	513
5	Osaka University	123
6	Meiji University	97
7	Aoyama Gakuin University	82
8	Hokkaido University	79
9	Kyushu University	61
10	Tohoku University	60

(2021)

#### ・ Perspectives on Rankings

Taken from a survey conducted by Daigaku Tsushin in 2021. 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, 2023 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	348
2	Tohoku University	287
3	Kyoto University	242
4	Akita International University	122
5	Osaka University	107
6	Tokyo University of Science	85
7	Kyushu University	77
7	Waseda University	77
9	Nagoya University	72
10	Keio University	70
10	International Christian University	70

(2021)

#### High capacity for innovation

Rank	University	Point
1	Waseda University	235
2	Kindai University	193
3	Tohoku University	132
4	Rikkyo University	117
5	Ritsumeikan University	79
6	Toyo University	73
7	Aoyama Gakuin University	72
8	The University of Tokyo	66
9	Meiji University	59
10	Chiba Institute of Technology	49
⋮		
12	Kyushu University	41
12	Otemon Gakuin University	41

(2021)

#### Students achieve growth after entering the school

Rank	University	Point
1	Tohoku University	173
2	Tokyo University of Science	131
3	Kanazawa Institute of Technology	123
4	The University of Tokyo	92
5	Osaka University	67
6	Akita International University	66
7	Kyoto University	64
8	Sanno University	57
9	Kanda University of International Studies	41
10	International Christian University	35
⋮		
13	Kyushu University	26

(2021)

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

Rank	University	Point
1	The University of Tokyo	905
2	Kyoto University	650
3	Tohoku University	551
4	Hokkaido University	240
5	Osaka University	233
6	Tokyo Institute of Technology	200
7	Akita International University	178
8	Kyushu University	150
9	Nagoya University	147
10	Hitotsubashi University	125

(2021)

#### • Perspectives on Rankings

Taken from a survey conducted by Daigaku Tsushin (2021). Out of about 2,000 college preparatory high schools who were surveyed nationwide, 739 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, 2023 University Rankings

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

### ◆ Alma Mater of University Presidents and Board Chairs ◆

Alma Mater of University Presidents  
(Highest Level of Education)

Rank	University	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	93
2	Kyoto University	51
3	Tohoku University	27
3	Waseda University	27
5	Osaka University	24
6	Hokkaido University	22
7	Kyushu University	20
8	Keio University	19
9	Hiroshima University	17
10	University of Tsukuba	16

(2021)

Alma Mater of Board Chairs  
(Highest Level of Education)

Rank	University	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	69
2	Keio University	42
3	Waseda University	32
4	Kyoto University	28
5	Kyushu University	17
6	Sophia University	16
7	Osaka University	13
8	Tohoku University	12
8	Rikkyo University	12
10	Kwansei Gakuin University	11
10	Nihon University	11

(2021)

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

Alma Mater of Company Presidents

Rank	University	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	4,104
2	Kyoto University	2,504
3	Osaka University	2,376
4	Hokkaido University	2,229
5	Kyushu University	2,014
6	Tohoku University	1,925
7	Kobe University	1,878
8	Hiroshima University	1,816
9	Chiba University	1,451
10	Nagoya University	1,429

(2021)

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

Rank	University	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	134
2	Kyoto University	74
3	Hitotsubashi University	36
4	Osaka University	34
5	Tohoku University	33
6	Kobe University	28
7	Kyushu University	20
8	Nagoya University	18
9	Hokkaido University	17
9	Yokohama National University	17

(2021)

Alma Mater of Company Presidents: Women

Rank	University	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	172
2	Hiroshima University	125
3	Osaka University	113
3	Kyushu University	113
5	Tokyo Medical and Dental University	100
6	Kobe University	89
7	Chiba University	88
8	University of Tsukuba	86
9	Hokkaido University	85
10	Nagoya University	75
10	Niigata University	75

(2021)

#### • Perspectives on Rankings

Using the database of Tokyo Shoko Research, Ltd., containing information on 4,000,000 companies (as of July, 2021), 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, 2023 University Rankings

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

P91	Desirable Schools for Parents, Percentage of Entrants Among Successful General Selection Successful Candidates (National Universities)
P135	National Public Servant (Regular Position), Professional Engineer, First-class Qualified Architect, Patent Attorney
P138	Scholarly Output, Citation Count, FWC1
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
P164	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
P166	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 Projects Selected, 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 (2022)	Kyushu University (2021)	Hokkaido University	Tohoku University	The University of Tokyo	Nagoya University
University Presidents		1	1	1	1	1	1
University Vice-president		15	15	9	9	5	10
University Presidents and Vice-president Total	(*)1	16	16	10	10	6	11
Professor		680	690	674	896	1,304	623
Associate Professor		683	688	590	738	984	503
Lecturer		158	148	153	193	287	180
Assistant Professor		880	820	521	1,195	1,311	363
Teaching Associate		8	8	8	146	30	2
Teacher						40	34
Number of Faculty Members	(*)1	2,409	2,354	1,946	(*)7 3,168	3,956	1,705
Number of Staff Members	(*)1	3,668	3,296	1,936	(*)7 3,203	4,175	2,159
Undergraduate students		11,683	11,699	11,215	10,695	14,033	9,565
Graduate Schools/Faculties Students: Master's Programs		3,984	4,024	3,724	3,999	7,319	3,803
Graduate Schools Students: Professional Degree Programs		293	289	178	262	812	91
Graduate Schools/Faculties Students: Doctoral Programs, PhD		2,600	2,573	2,445	2,709	6,007	2,312
Number of students	(*)1	18,560	18,585	17,562	17,665	28,171	15,771
Number of Undergraduate Schools	(*)2	12	(*)6 12	(*)6 12	(*)8 10	(*)6 10	9
Number of Graduate Schools	(*)2	19	(*)6 18	(*)6 21	(*)8 15	(*)6 15	13
Number of Research Institutes	(*)2	4	(*)6 4	(*)6 5	(*)8 6	(*)6 11	3
Number of Joint Usage/Research Centers (as of October 29, 2021)	(*)3	5	5	8	7	10	4
Number of Education Joint Usage Center (as of July 30, 2021)	(*)4	1	1	5	3	1	2
Management Expenses Grants (Unit: ¥ million)	(*)5	38,725	42,204	39,334	48,044	87,078	31,463
2023 QS World University Rankings (published June 2022)		135		141	79	23	112
QS World Rankings by Subject 2022 (for departments ranked in the top 50) (published March 2022)		1		0	0	37	0
QS World Rankings by Subject 2022 (for departments ranked in the top 100) (published March 2022)		2		3	5	41	3

\* In principle, comparisons with other universities are current as of May 1, 2021. Items with annotations follow this rule.

(\*)1 These figures are as of May 1, 2022.

(\*)2 These figures are as of April 1, 2022.

(\*)3 These figures are as of April, 2022.

(\*)4 These figures are as of August 31, 2022.

(\*)5 FY2022 Budget, *Kyushu University Information 2022/ Documents*

(\*)6 These figures are as of April 1, 2021.

(\*)7 The figures include rehired staff as well as those on administrative leave.

(\*)8 These figures are as of July 1, 2021.

(\*)9 The figures exclude special fixed-term faculty.

(\*)10 These figures are as of August 26, 2021.

(\*)11 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.

Source: Kyushu University, *Basic School Survey* Number of Staff, Number of Faculty  
 Number of Joint Usage/Joint Research Centers: MEXT website (Results of the Mid-term Evaluation of Joint Usage/Joint Research Centers and International Joint Usage/Joint Research Centers during the 3rd Mid-term Target Period)  
 Number of Joint Usage Centers for Education: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) website (list of accredited Joint Usage Centers for Education)  
 Management Expense Grants: Each university's Yearly Plan for FY2021/ Financial Report for FY2021  
 QS World University Rankings 2023, QS World Rankings by Subject 2022: Website of *British world university evaluation body Quacquarelli Symonds* (QS)

For other topics not listed above, please refer to each university's summary or website.

*Kyushu University Information 2021/ Documents*

*Hokkaido University Information 2021-2022*

*Tohoku University Fact Book 2021/ Number of Students (as of May 1, 2021)*

*The University of Tokyo Information 2021, Reference Version*

*Nagoya University Profile 2021*

*Kyoto University Information 2021*

*Osaka University Profile 2021*

University of Tsukuba website

*Tokyo Medical and Dental University OUTLINE 2021*

*Tokyo Tech Data Book 2021-2022*

Hitotsubashi University website, *Data Collection*

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

Item	University	Kyoto University	Osaka University	University of Tsukuba	Tokyo Medical and Dental University	Tokyo Institute of Technology	Hitotsubashi University
University Presidents		1	1	1	1	1	1
University Vice-president		16	11	10	10	18	6
University Presidents and Vice-president Total	( <sup>*6</sup> )	17	( <sup>**10</sup> ) 12	11	11	19	7
Professor		977	993	581	173	372	191
Associate Professor		766	849	559	126	337	79
Lecturer		184	313	213	117	15	24
Assistant Professor		772	1,191	497	430	328	5
Teaching Associate		2	8	1			30
Teacher				544		47	
Number of Faculty Members	( <sup>*9</sup> )	2,701	( <sup>**11</sup> ) 3,354	2,395	846	1,099	329
Number of Staff Members	( <sup>*9</sup> )	2,798	( <sup>**11</sup> ) 1,700	2,908	1,995	608	166
Undergraduate students		12,956	15,075	9,715	308	4,858	4,364
Graduate Schools/Faculties Students: Master's Programs		4,956	4,571	4,033	308	4,015	922
Graduate Schools Students: Professional Degree Programs		748	206	201		99	398
Graduate Schools/Faculties Students: Doctoral Programs, PhD		3,826	3,374	2,591	1,187	1,520	603
Number of students		22,486	23,226	16,540	1,803	10,492	6,287
Number of Undergraduate Schools	( <sup>*6</sup> )	10	11	9	3	6	( <sup>*6</sup> ) 4
Number of Graduate Schools	( <sup>*6</sup> )	18	16	3	2	6	( <sup>*6</sup> ) 6
Number of Research Institutes	( <sup>*6</sup> )	13	6	0	2	4	( <sup>*6</sup> ) 1
Number of Joint Usage/Research Centers (as of October 29, 2021)		18	8	3	2	4	1
Number of Education Joint Usage Center (as of July 30, 2021)		4	1	3	0	0	0
Management Expenses Grants (Unit: ¥ million)		57,939	46,367	36,324	13,730	25,271	5,863
2023 QS World University Rankings (published June 2022)		36	68	312	392	55	531-540
QS World Rankings by Subject 2022 (for departments ranked in the top 50) (published March 2022)		14	1	1	1	9	0
QS World Rankings by Subject 2022 (for departments ranked in the top 100) (published March 2022)		32	8	2	1	11	1

\* In principle, comparisons with other universities are current as of May 1, 2021. Items with annotations follow this rule.

(\*1) These figures are as of May 1, 2022.

(\*2) These figures are as of April 1, 2022.

(\*3) These figures are as of April, 2022.

(\*4) These figures are as of August 31, 2022.

(\*5) FY2022 Budget, *Kyushu University Information 2022/ Documents*

(\*6) These figures are as of April 1, 2021.

(\*7) The figures include rehired staff as well as those on administrative leave.

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(\*9) The figures exclude special fixed-term faculty.

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(\*11) 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.

Source: Kyushu University, *Basic School Survey* Number of Staff, Number of Faculty  
 Number of Joint Usage/Joint Research Centers: MEXT website (Results of the Mid-term Evaluation of Joint Usage/Joint Research Centers and International Joint Usage/Joint Research Centers during the 3rd Mid-term Target Period)  
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 Management Expense Grants: Each university's Yearly Plan for FY2021/ Financial Report for FY2021  
 QS World University Rankings 2023, QS World Rankings by Subject 2022: Website of *British world university evaluation body Quacquarelli Symonds* (QS)

For other topics not listed above, please refer to each university's summary or website.

*Kyushu University Information 2021/ Documents*

*Hokkaido University Information 2021-2022*

*Tohoku University Fact Book 2021/ Number of Students (as of May 1, 2021)*

*The University of Tokyo Information 2021, Reference Version*

*Nagoya University Profile 2021*

*Kyoto University Information 2021*

*Osaka University Profile 2021*

University of Tsukuba website

*Tokyo Medical and Dental University OUTLINE 2021*

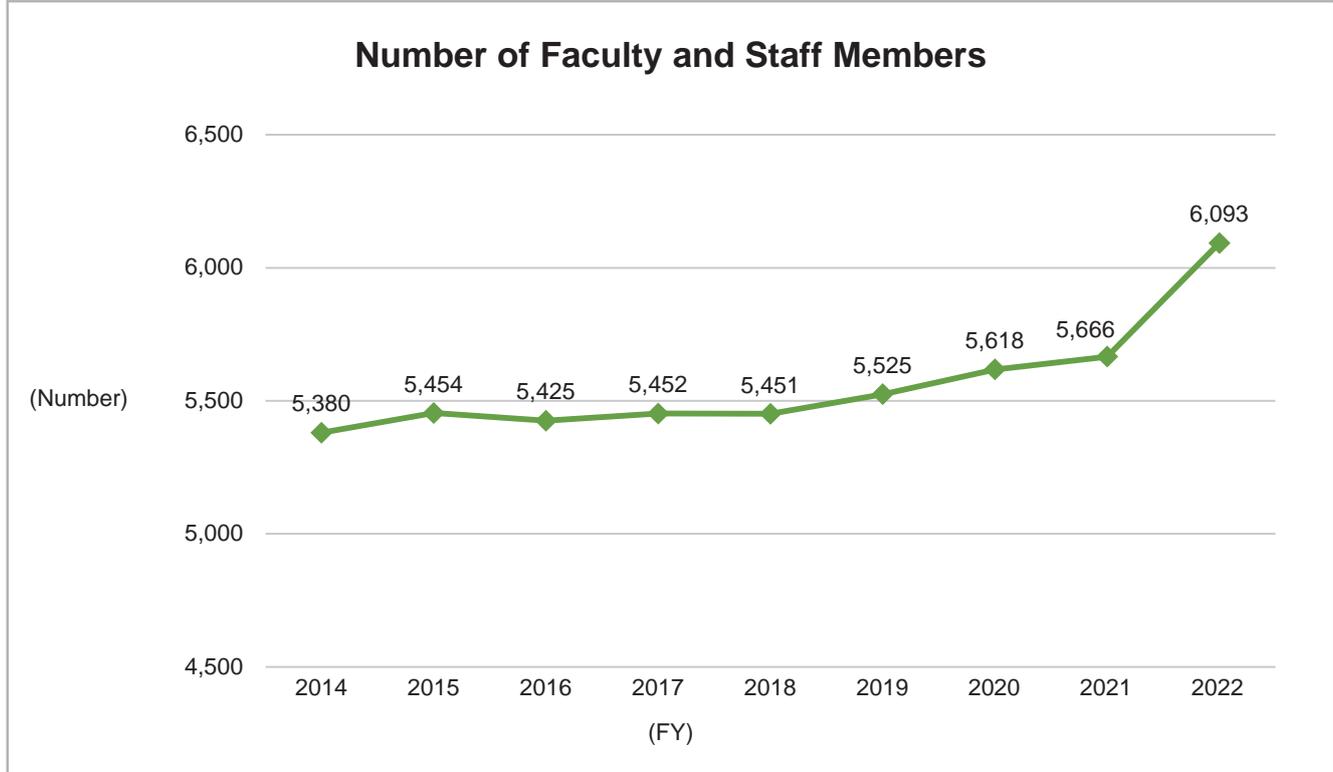
*Tokyo Tech Data Book 2021-2022*

Hitotsubashi University website, *Data Collection*

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

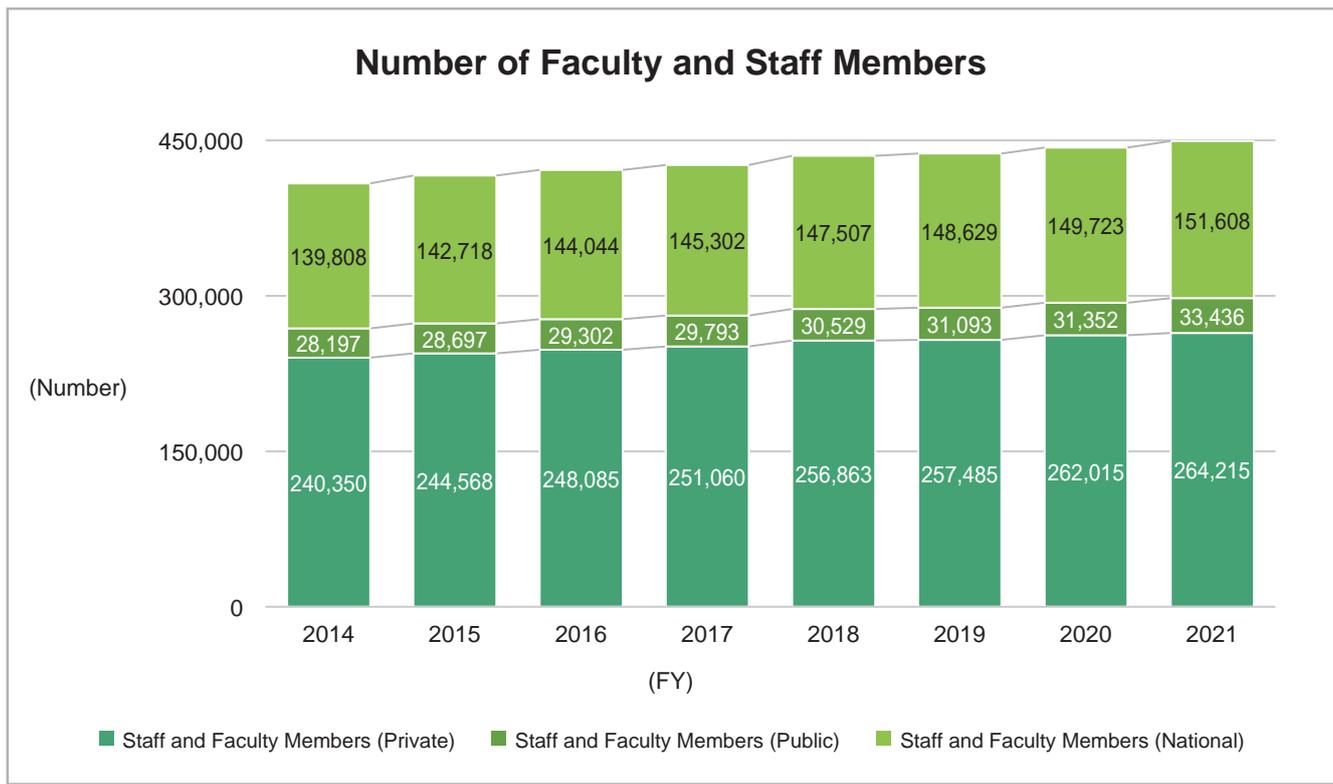
### 2-1. Number of Faculty and Staff Members

#### ◆Kyushu University◆



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

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

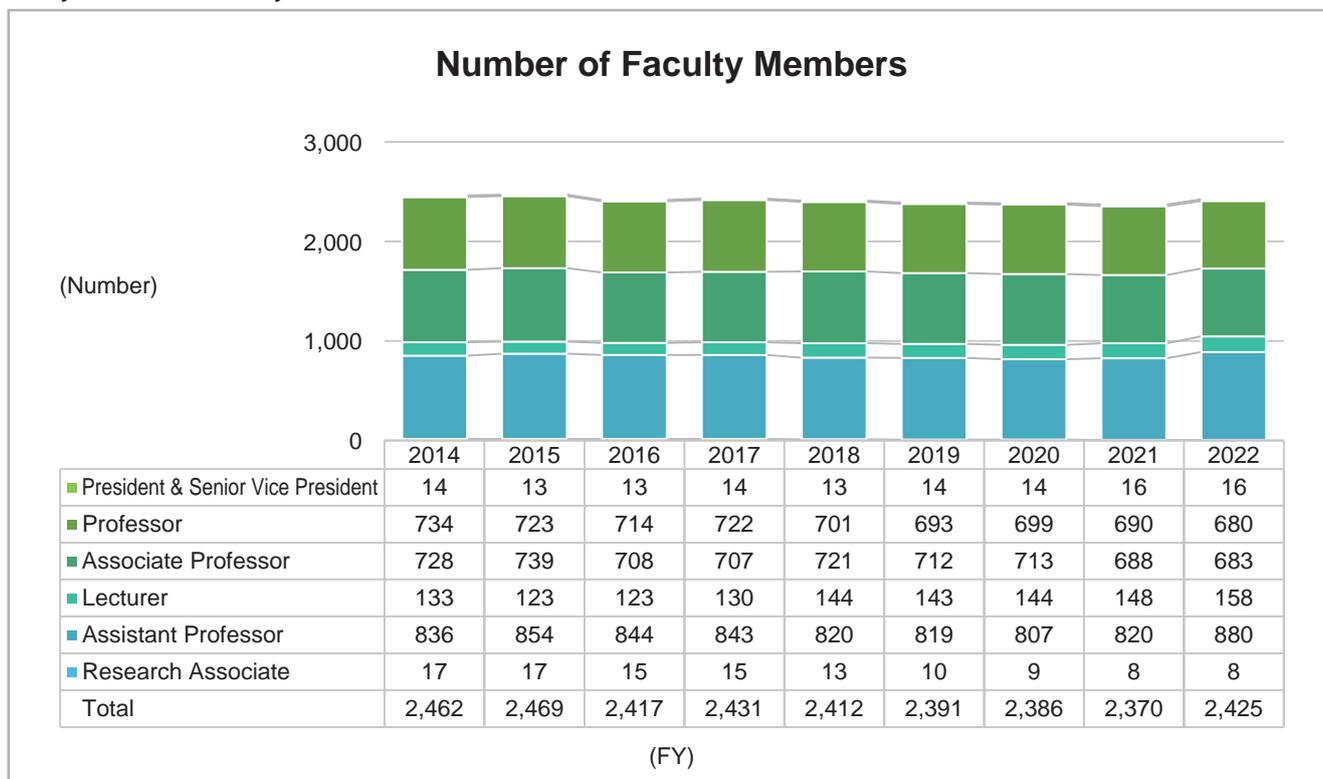


Source: MEXT, *Basic School Survey* Number of Faculty Members by Position and Number of Faculty Members by Duties

## 2-2. Number of Faculty Members

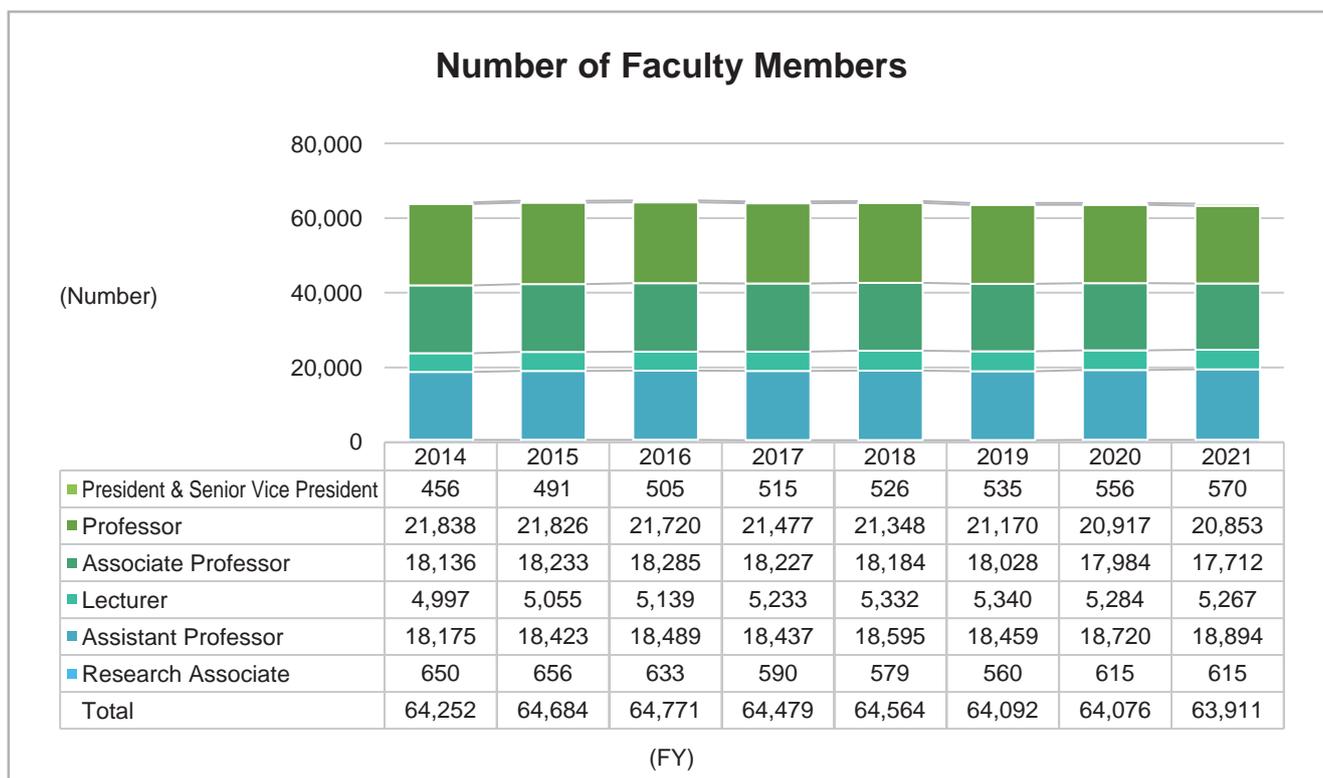
### 2-2-1. Number of Faculty Members (Overall)

#### ◆Kyushu University◆



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

#### ◆Nationwide: National Universities◆

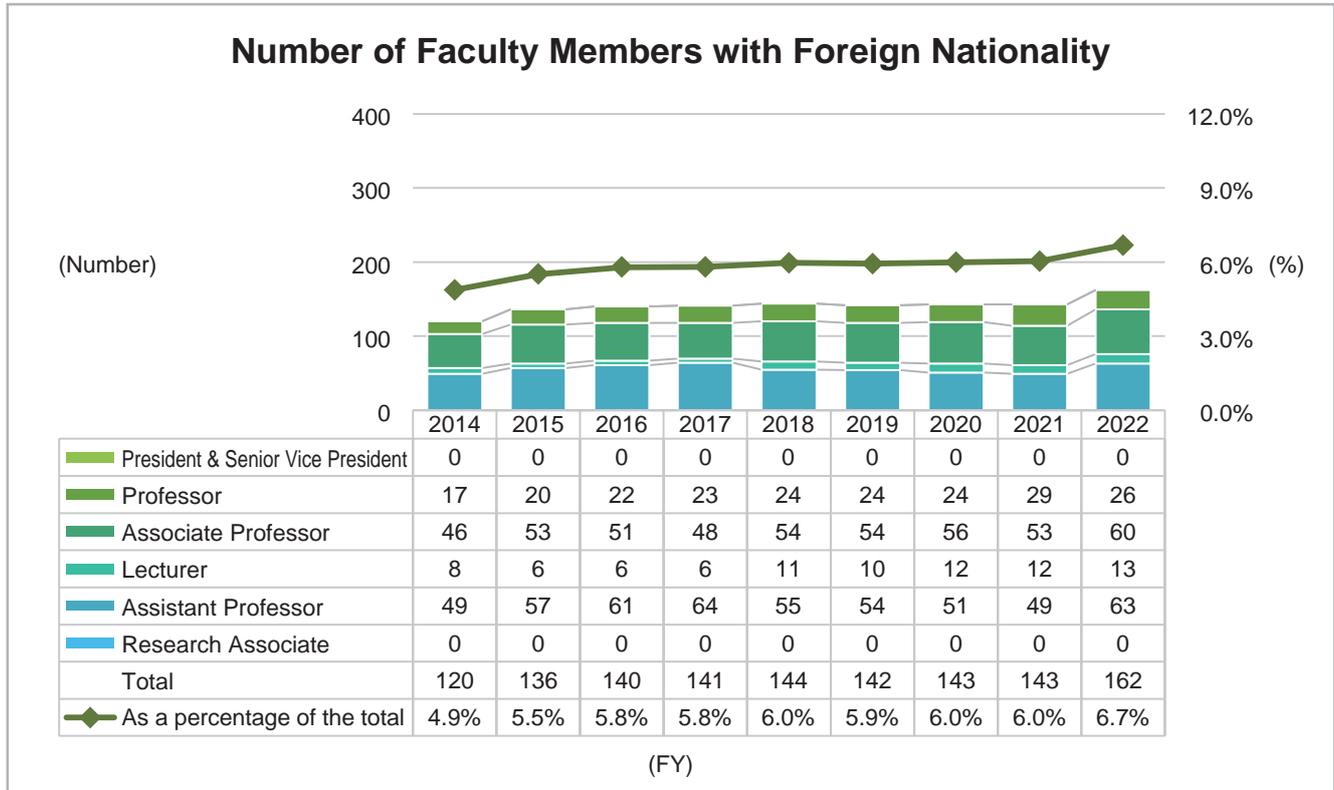


Source: MEXT, *Basic School Survey* Number of Faculty Members by Position

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

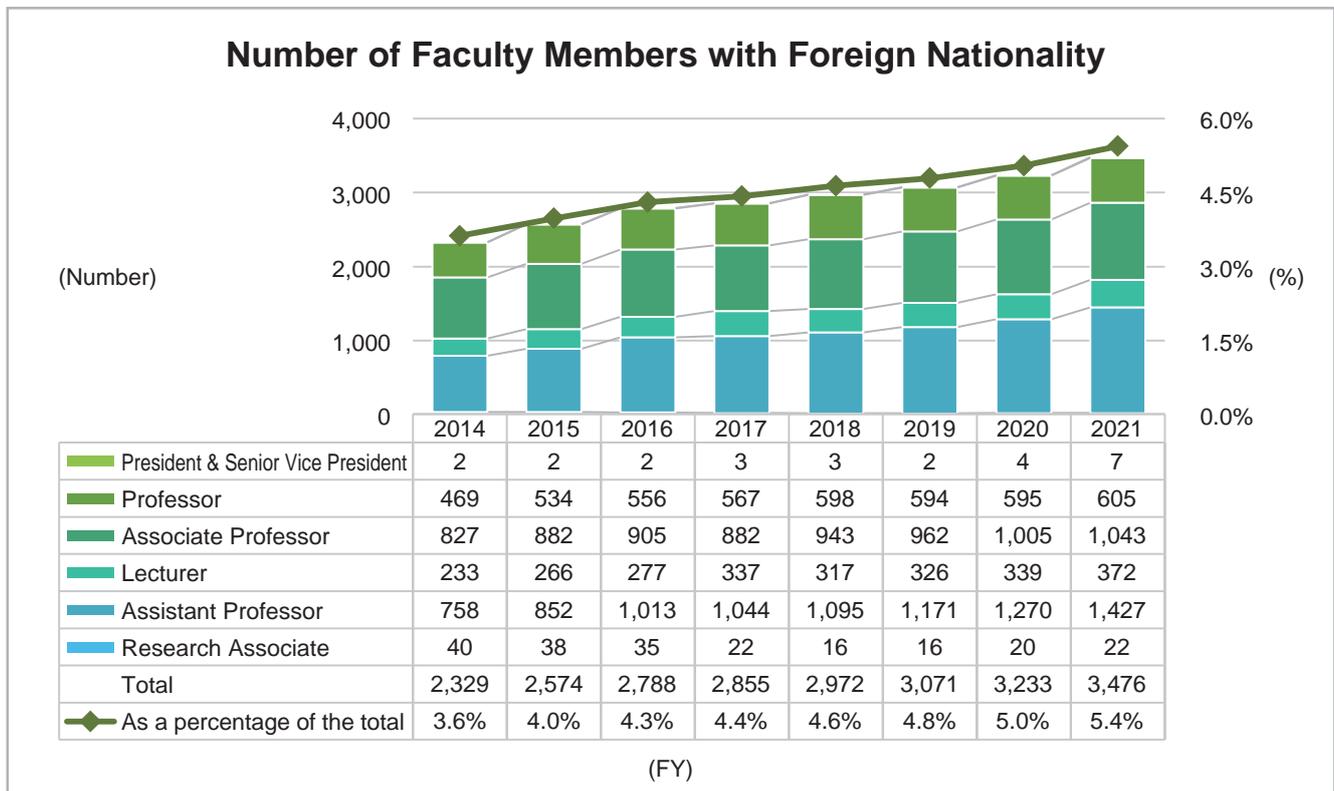
\*Included in 2-2-1. Number of Faculty Members (Overall)

### ◆Kyushu University◆



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

### ◆Nationwide: National Universities◆

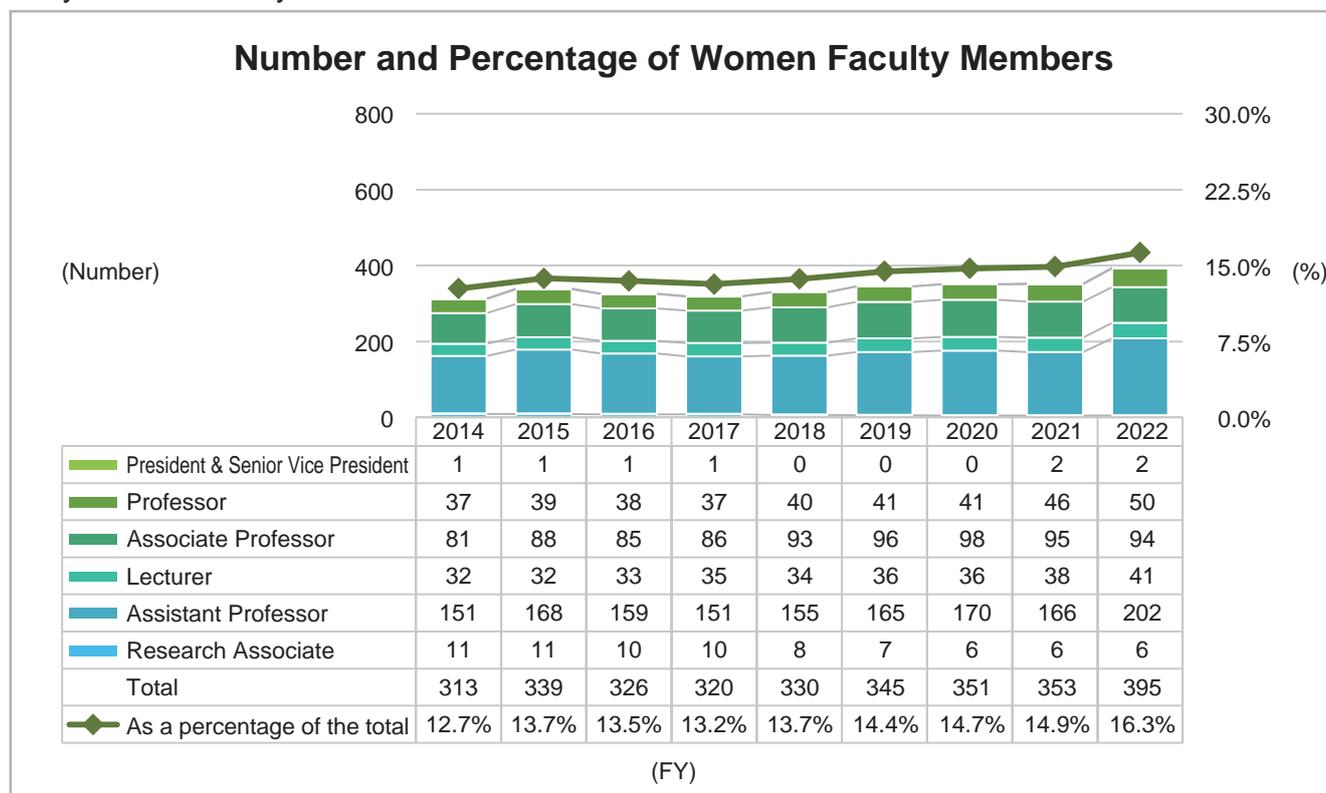


Source: MEXT, *Basic School Survey Number of International Faculty Members by Position*

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

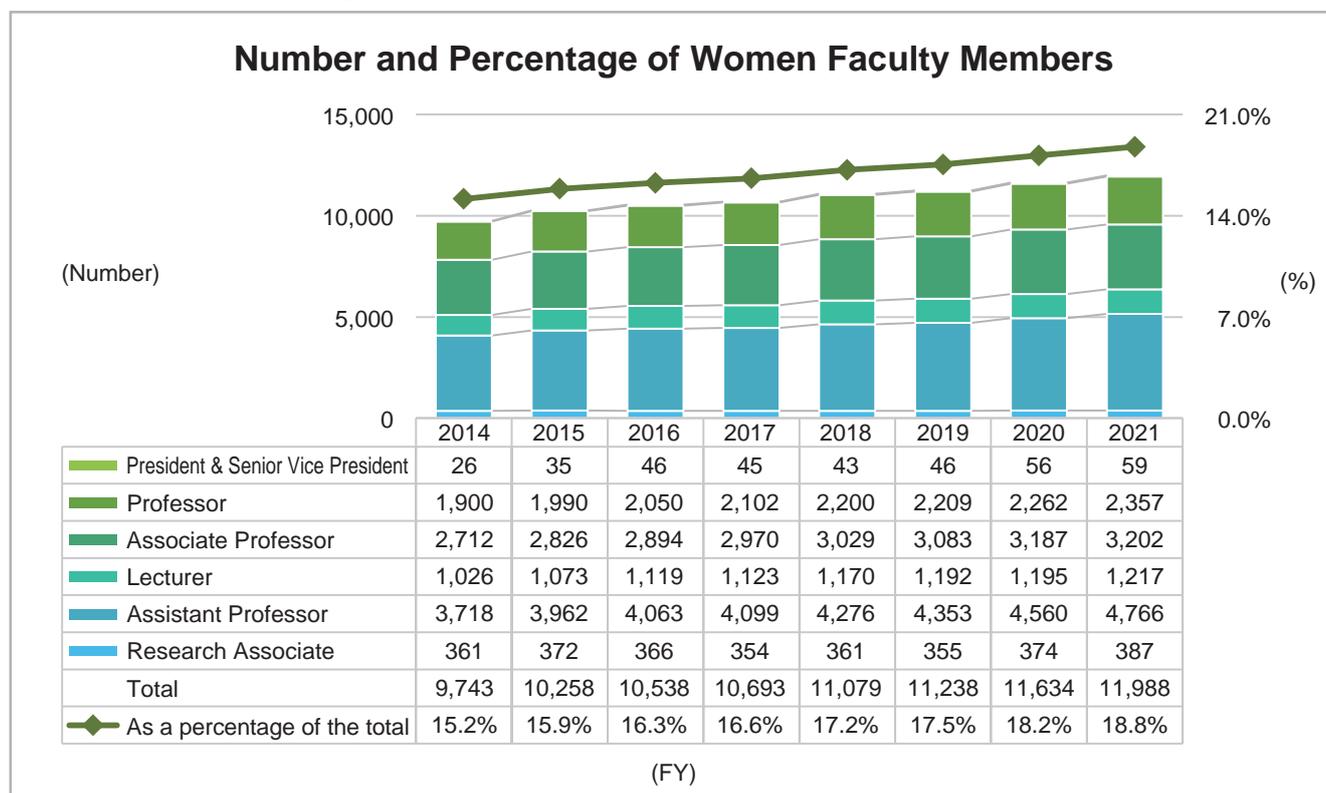
\*Included in 2-2-1. Number of Faculty Members (Overall)

### ◆Kyushu University◆



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

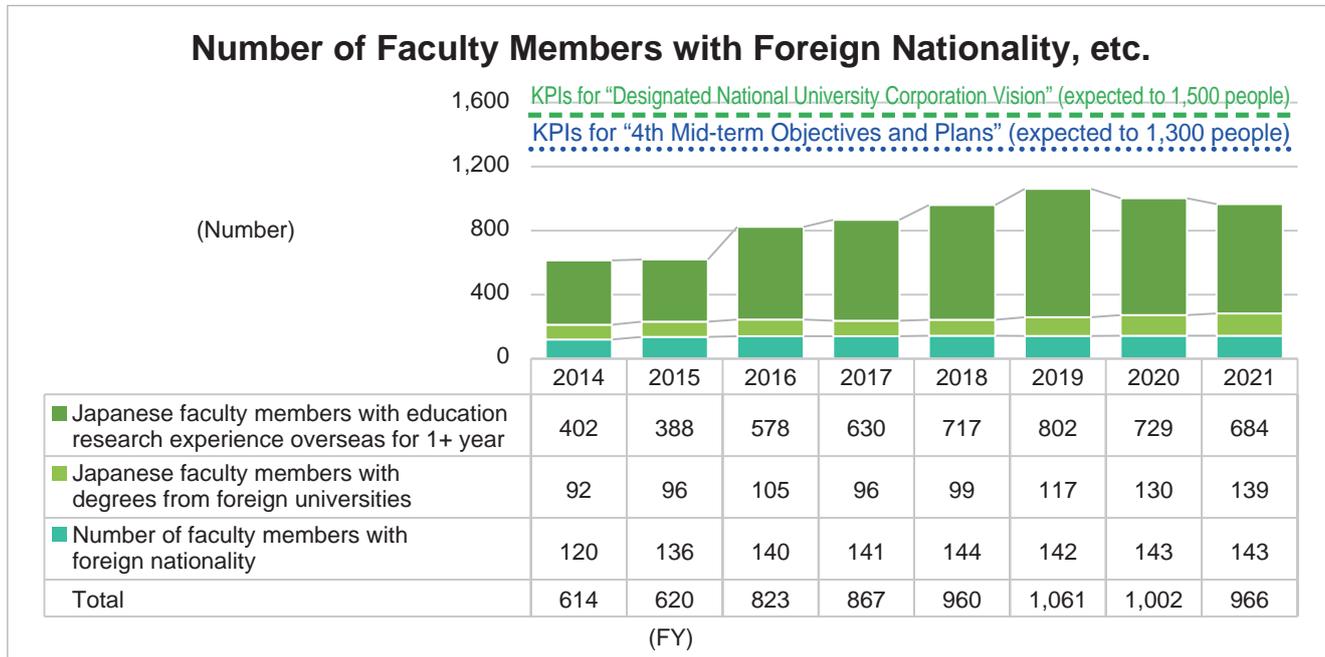
### ◆Nationwide: National Universities◆



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

## Reference: Number of International Faculty and Faculty with International Experience

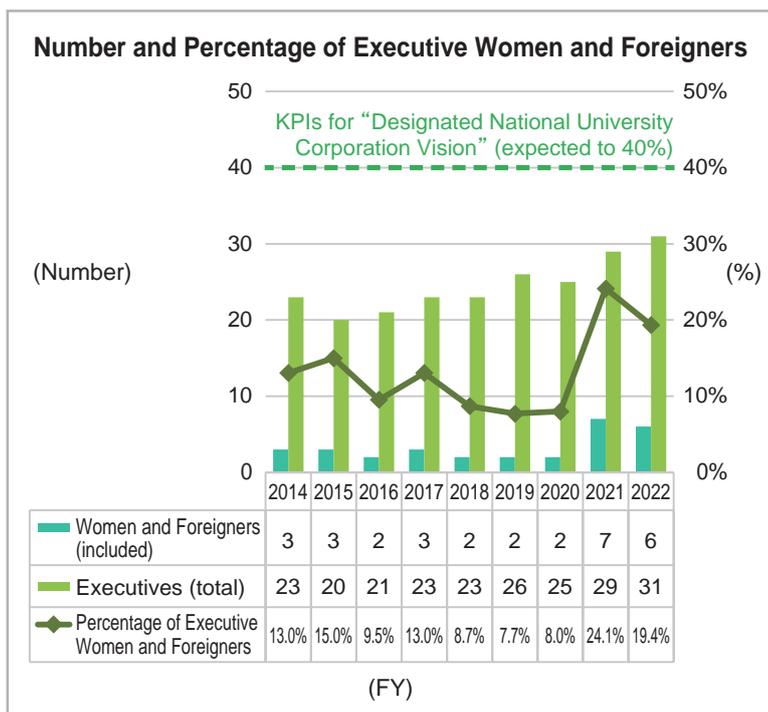
◆ Kyushu University ◆ ★ Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for the Designated National University Corporations



Source: Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, "Promotional Program for the Top Global University Project, Follow-up Results" MEXT, Basic School Survey Status of Students, Staff, and Faculty Members

## Reference: Percentage of Female and International Members among the Leadership

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



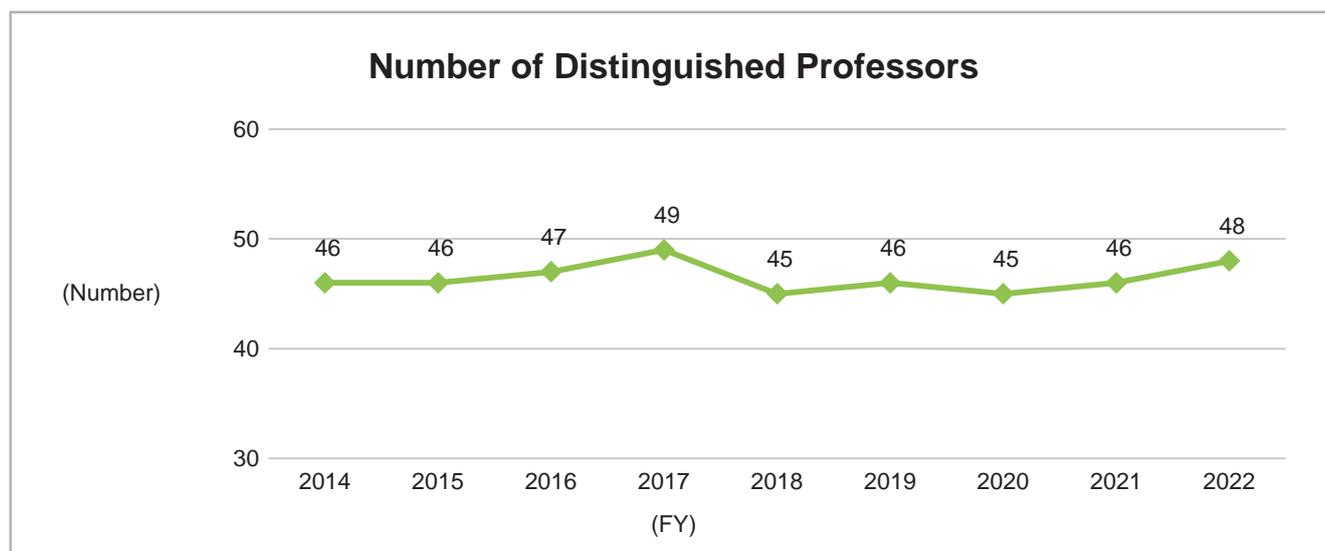
Source: Kyushu University Information (FY2014-2021) Human Resources Department as of October 1st (2022)

## Reference: Board Members, etc.

as of October 1, 2022

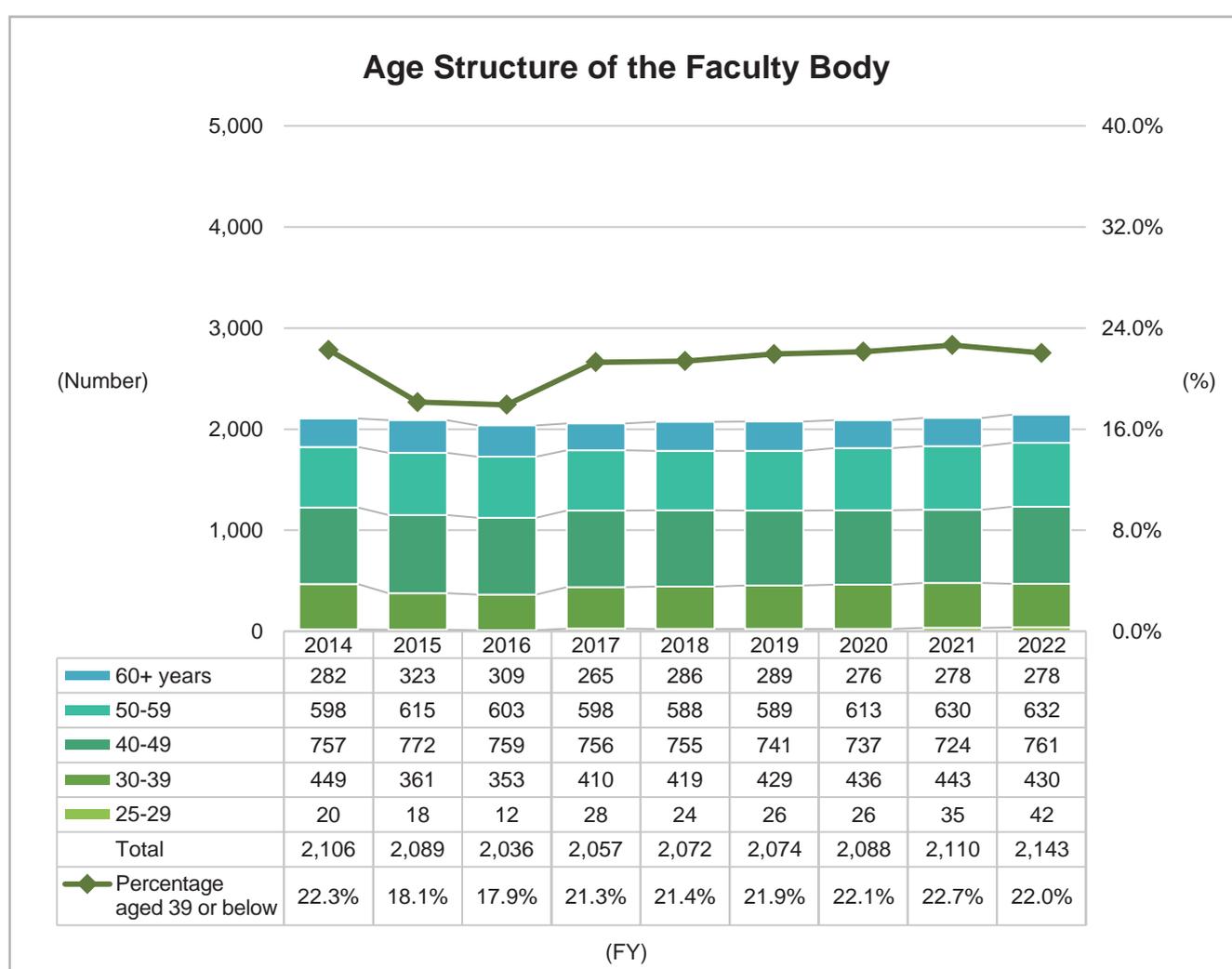
	Position	Name	Woman	Foreigner
Board Members	President	Tatsuro Ishibashi		
	Executive Vice President / Provost Senior Vice President	Makoto Aratono		
	Executive Vice President / Senior Vice President	Rin-ichiro Taniguchi		
	Executive Vice President / Senior Vice President	Yoshio Hisaeda		
	Executive Vice President / Senior Vice President	Susumu Fukuda		
	Executive Vice President / Senior Vice President	Kenji Iwata		
	Executive Vice President / Secretary-General	Norifumi Nishida		
	Executive Vice President	Yoko Murakami	✓	
	Executive Vice President	Yuko Maeda	✓	
	Senior Vice President		Koichi Akashi	
		Masaharu Shiratani		
		Kaoru Tamada	✓	
		Akira Harata		
		Yoshimi Sonoda		
		Akira Omoto		
		Kazunari Sasaki		
		Koji Okamura		
		Takahiro Kusakabe		
		Masahiko Kaburagi		
		Seiichi Uchida		
Vice President		Johan Lauwereyns		✓
		Shuji Shimizu		
		Koji Harada		
		Kenichi Tanoue		
		Takeru Nose		
		Megumi Takata		
		Aya Hagishima	✓	
		Natalie Konomi	✓	✓
		Shinji Ohnishi		
		Ryu Kojima		
		Shoshiro Takeyoshi		
Total		31	5	2

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



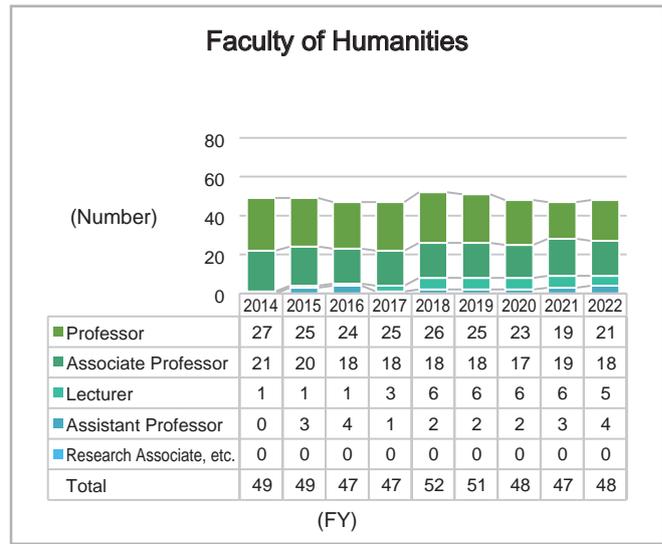
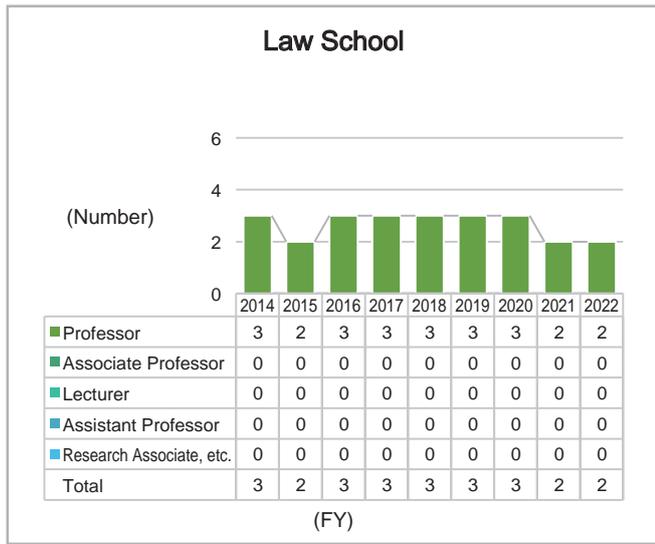
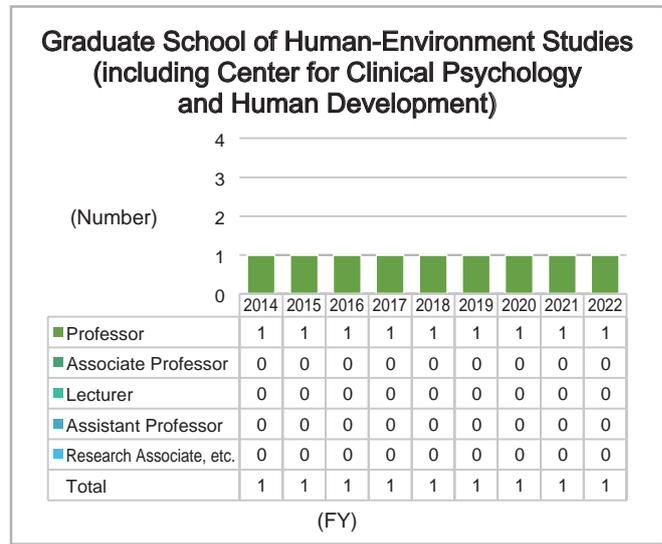
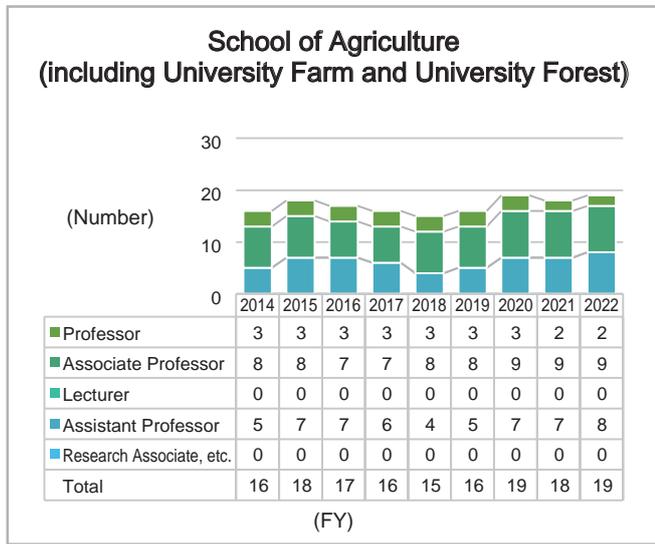
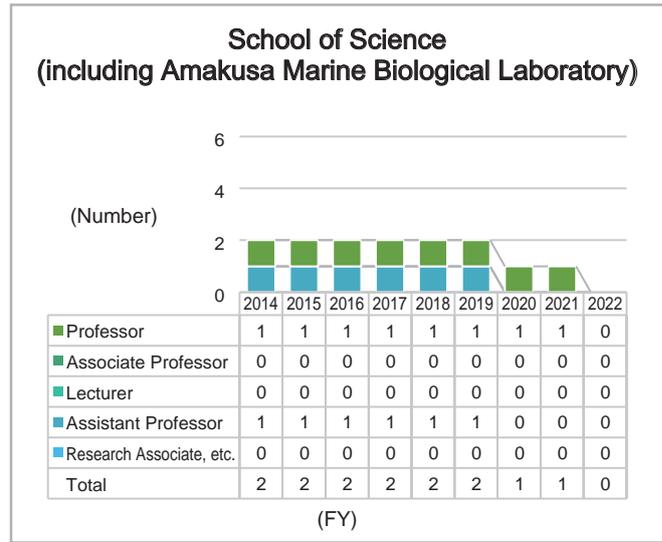
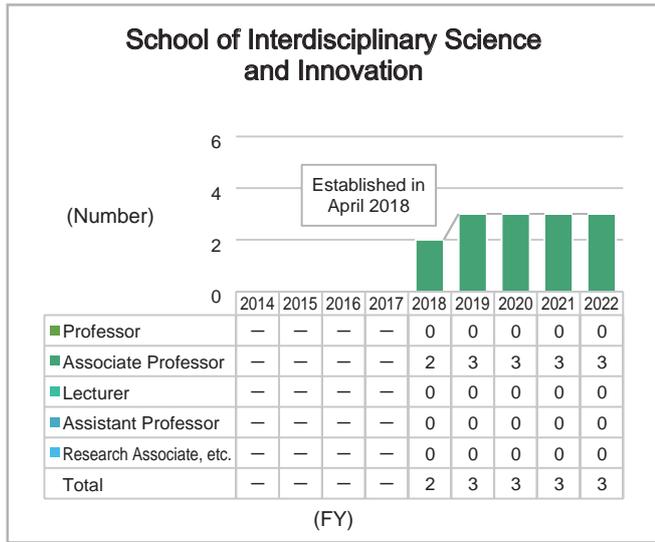
Source: Kyushu University Information

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



Source: Kyushu University Information

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

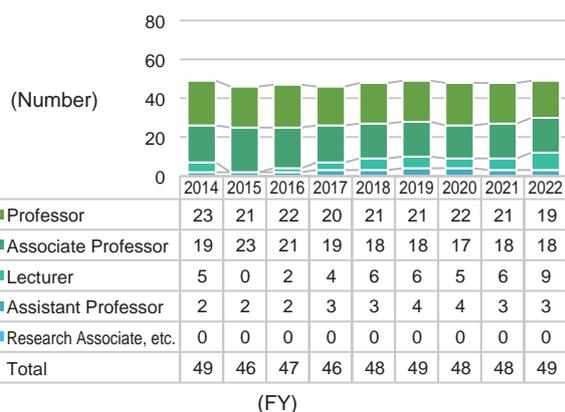


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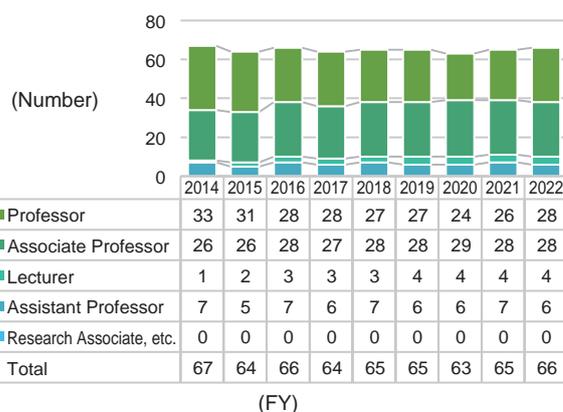
## 2-2-6. Number of Faculty Members (by School/Institute/Faculty) (Continued)

### Faculty of Social and Cultural Studies



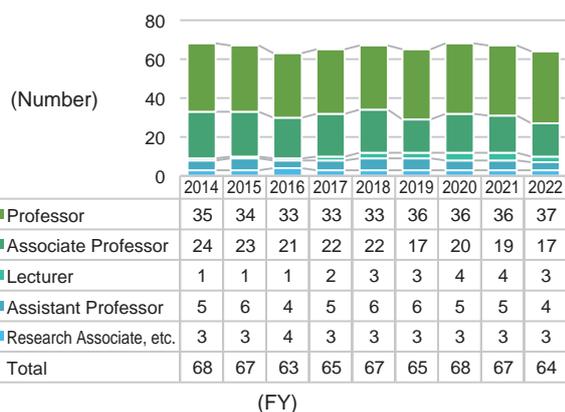
(FY)

### Faculty of Human-Environment Studies



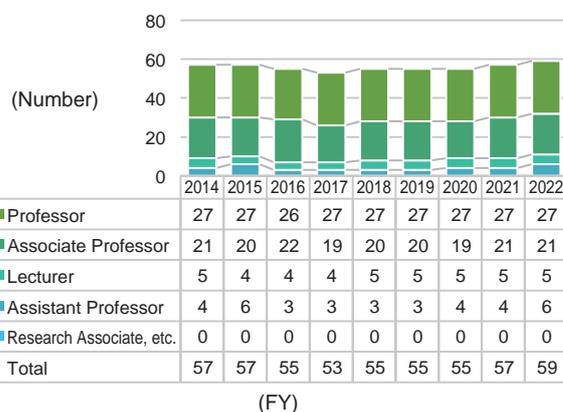
(FY)

### Faculty of Law



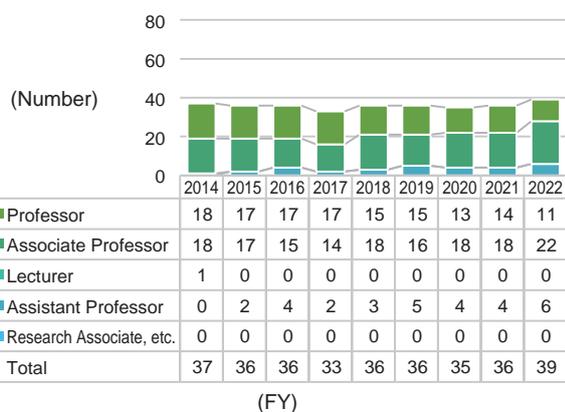
(FY)

### Faculty of Economics



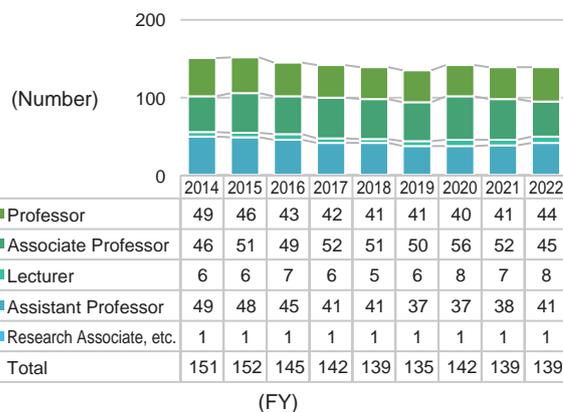
(FY)

### Faculty of Languages and Cultures



(FY)

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



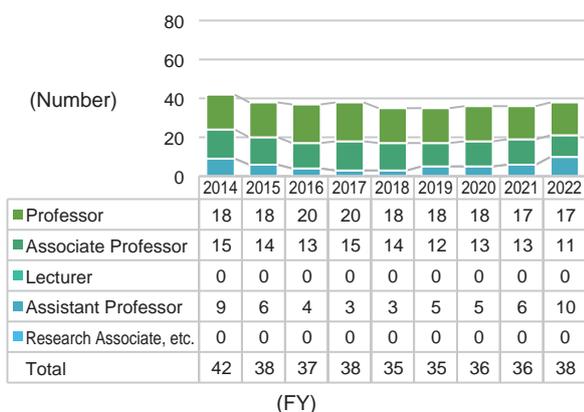
(FY)

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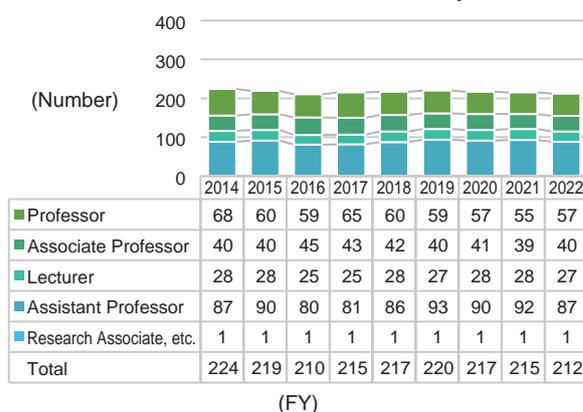
Source: *Kyushu University Information*

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

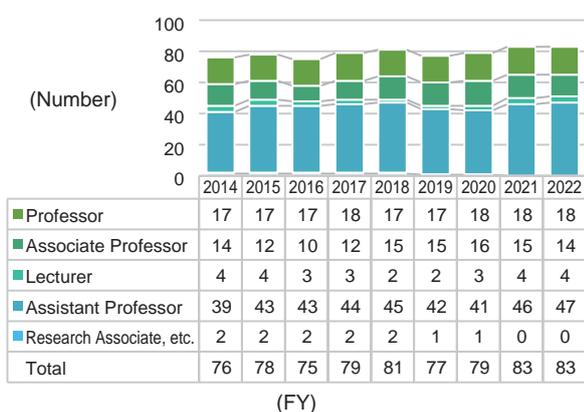
### Faculty of Mathematics



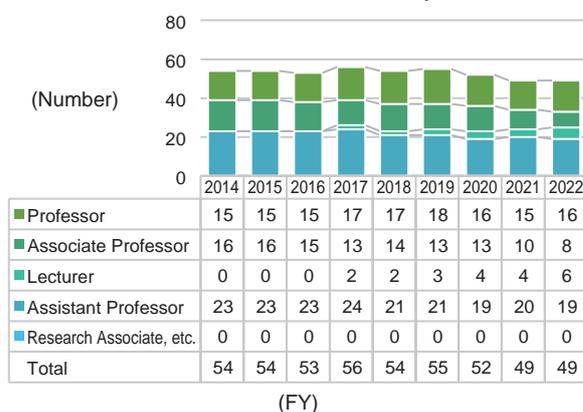
### Faculty of Medical Sciences (including Research Institute for Diseases of the Chest, etc.)



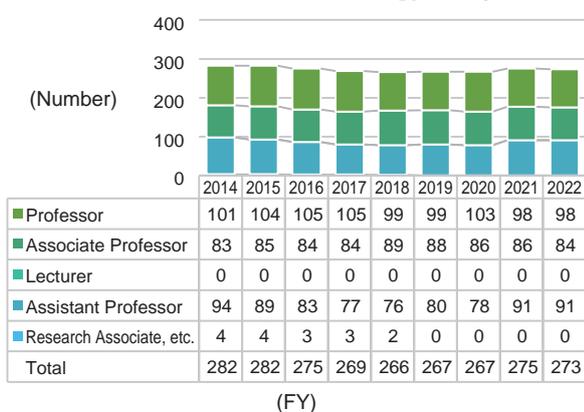
### Faculty of Dental Science (including OBT Research Center, etc.)



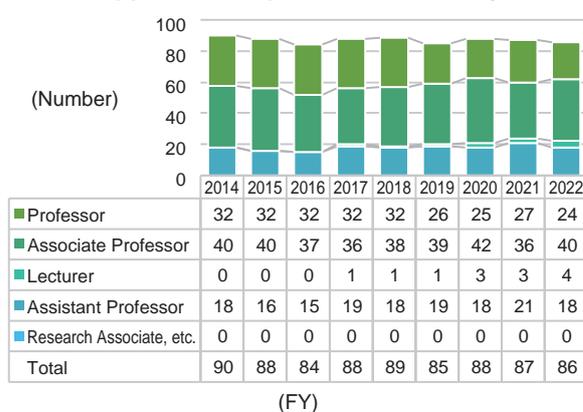
### Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences (including Drug Discovery and Evolution Center, etc.)



### Faculty of Engineering (including Center for Research and Education of Environmental Technology, etc.)



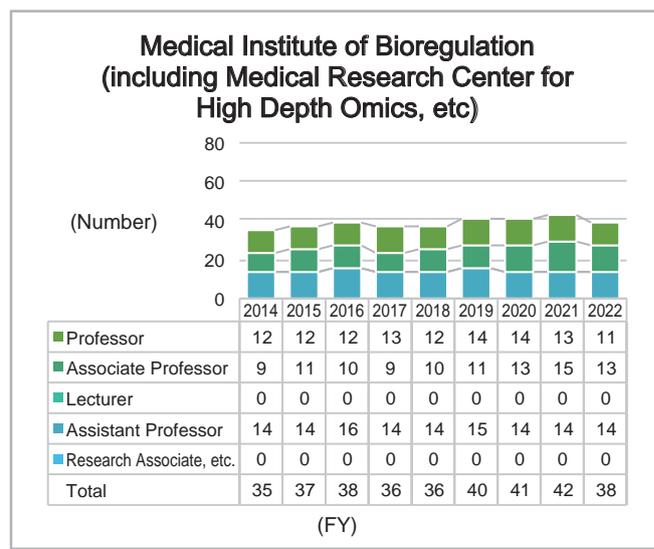
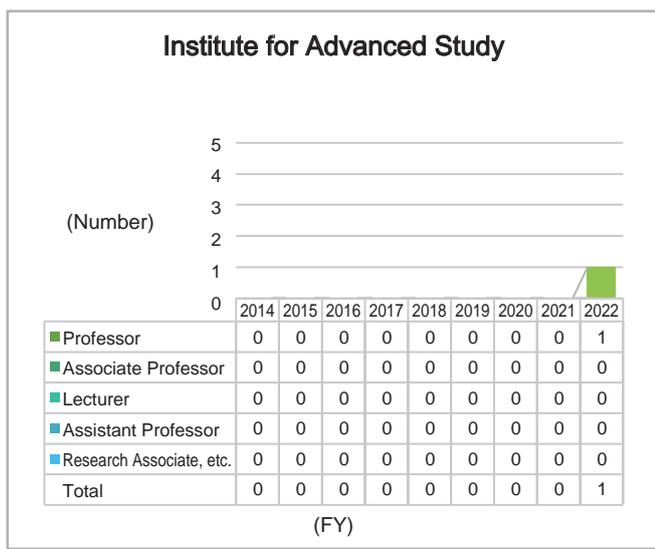
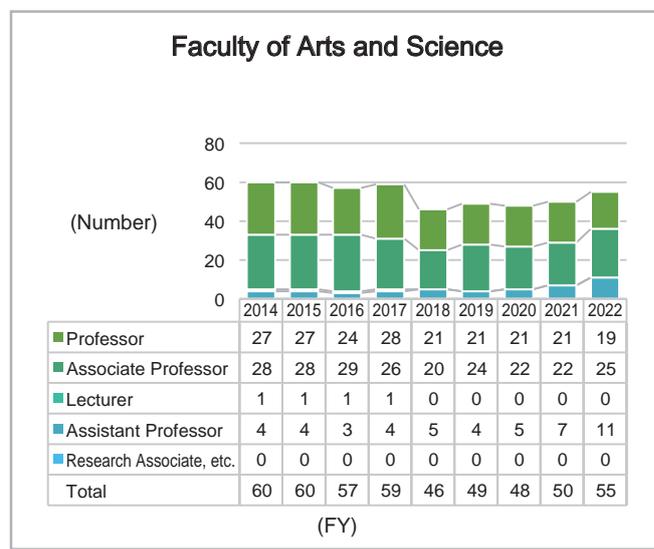
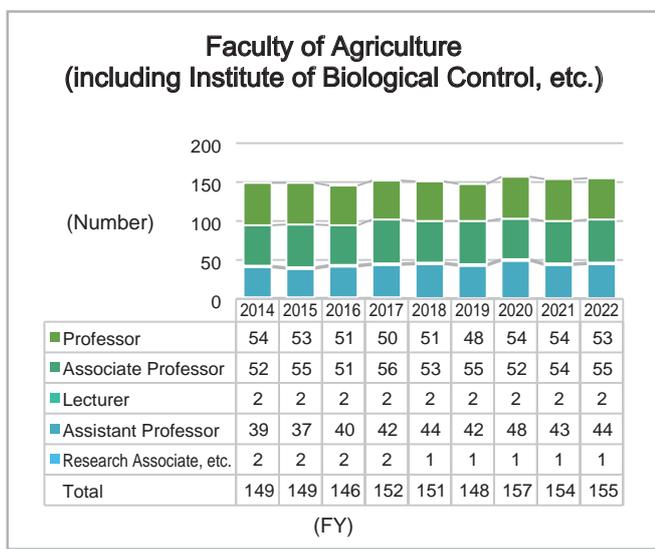
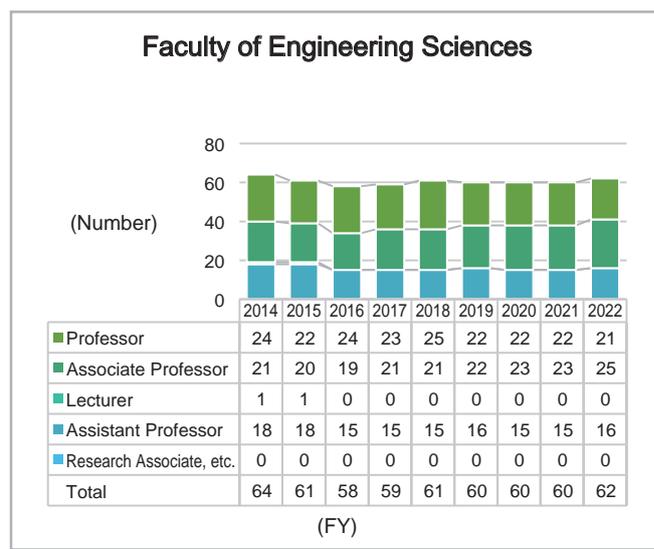
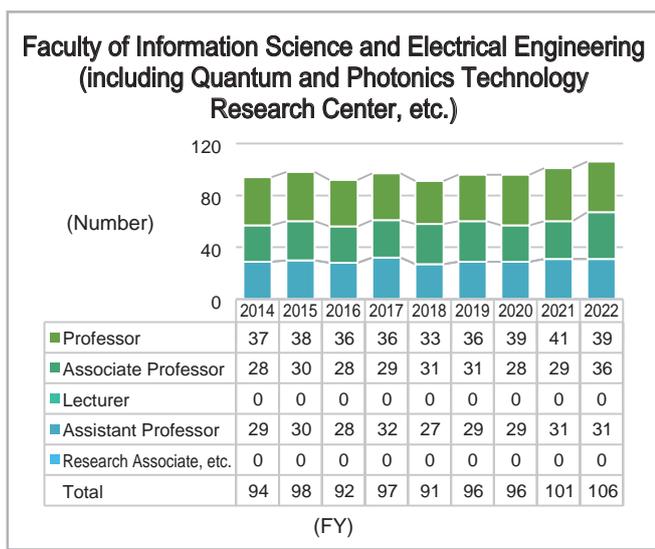
### Faculty of Design (including Research Center for Applied Perceptual Science, etc.)



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Source: *Kyushu University Information*

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

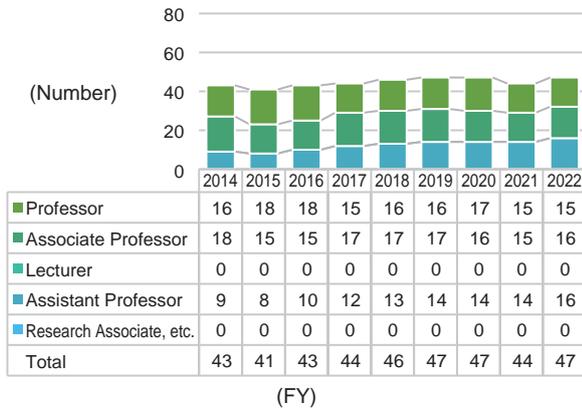


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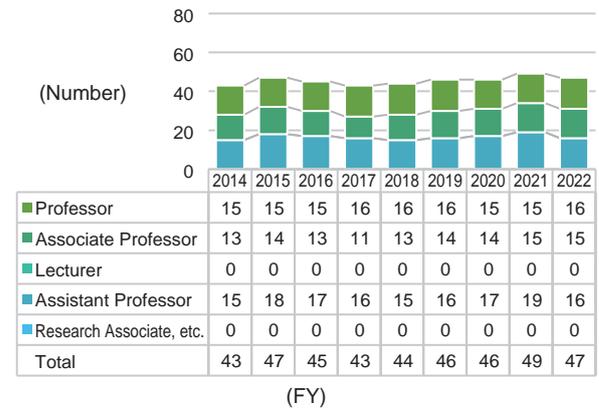
Source: *Kyushu University Information*

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

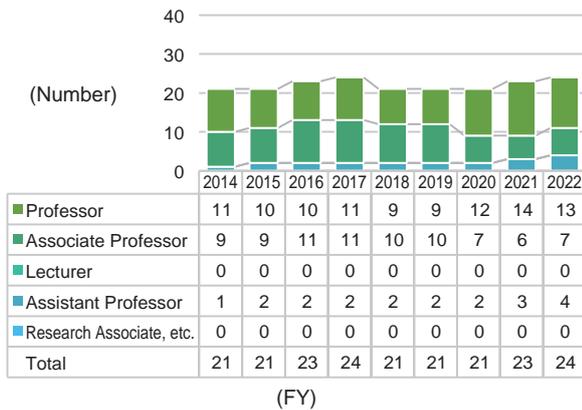
**Research Institute for Applied Mechanics (including Center for Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, etc.)**



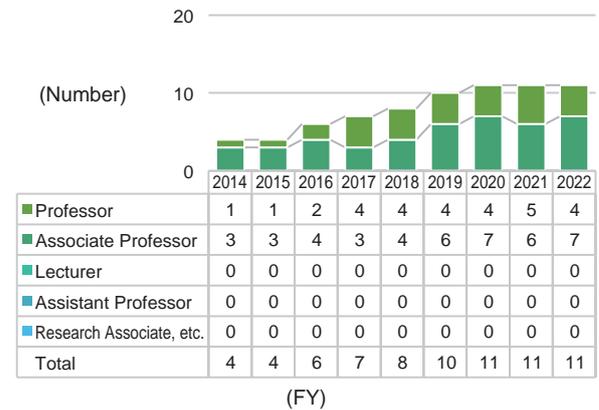
**Institute for Materials Chemistry and Engineering**



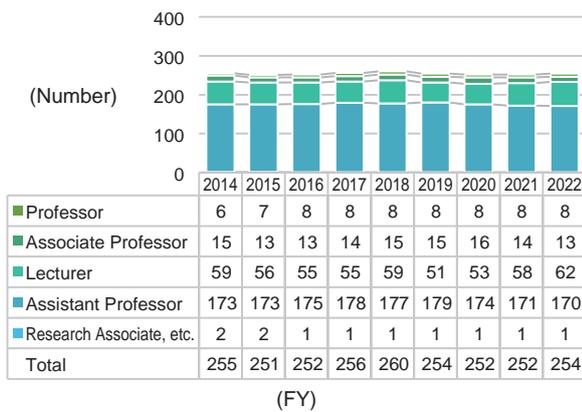
**Institute of Mathematics for Industry**



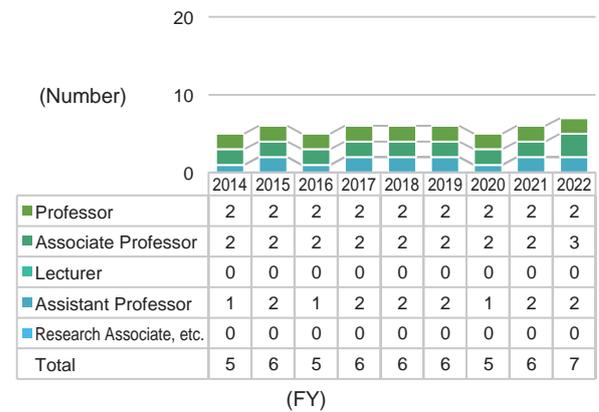
**International Institute for Carbon-Neutral Energy Research (including Research Center for Next Generation Refrigerant Properties, etc.)**



**Kyushu University Hospital (including Kyushu University Beppu Hospital)**



**Kyushu University Library (including Manuscript Library and Innovation Center for Educational Resource)**

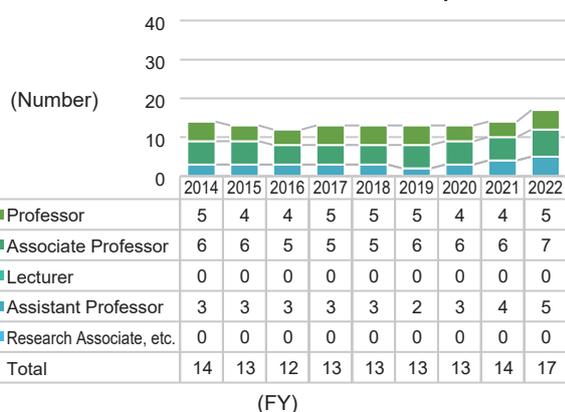


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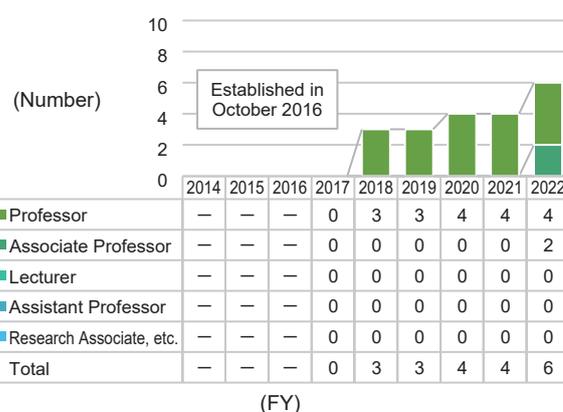
Source: *Kyushu University Information*

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

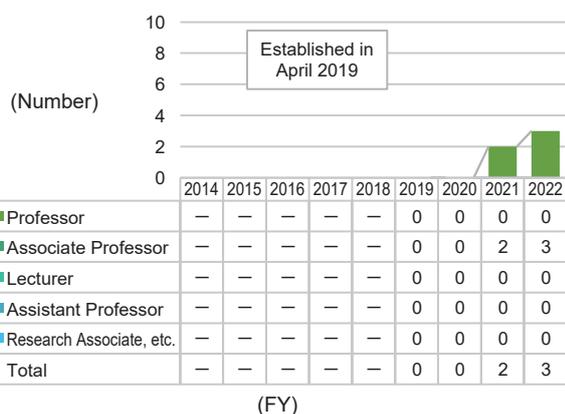
### Research Institute for Information Technology (including Pan-Omics Data-Driven Research Innovation Center)



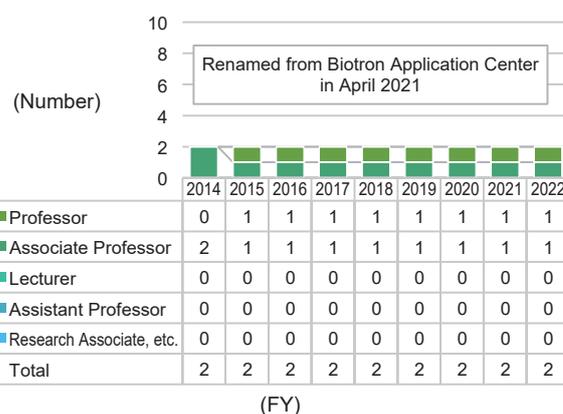
### Kyushu University Platform of Inter-/ Transdisciplinary Energy Research



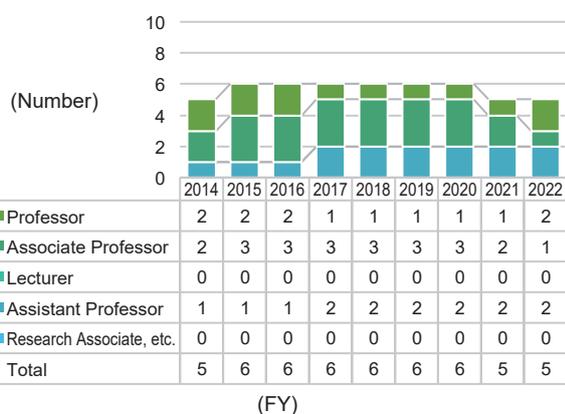
### Institute for Asian and Oceanian Studies



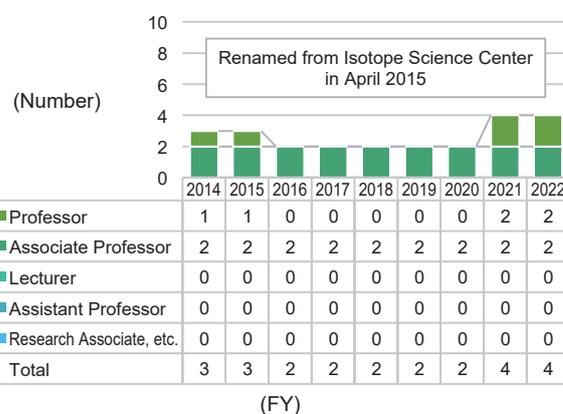
### Environmental Control Center for Experimental Biology



### Institute of Tropical Agriculture



### Central Institute of Radioisotope Science and Safety Management

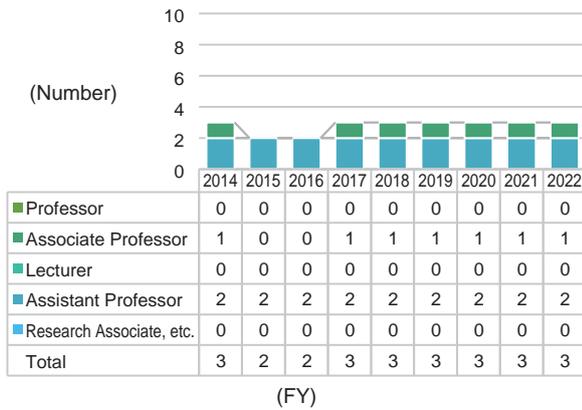


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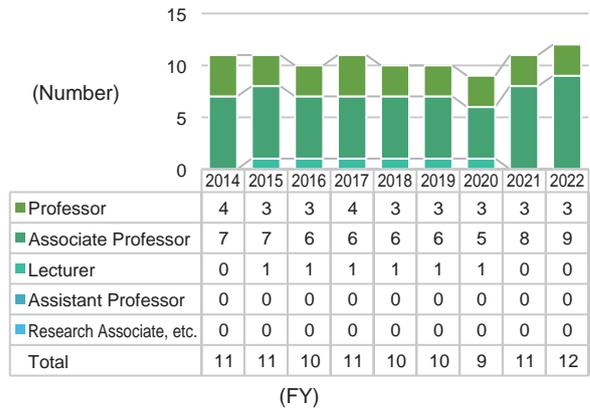
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## 2-2-6. Number of Faculty Members (by School/Institute/Faculty) (Continued)

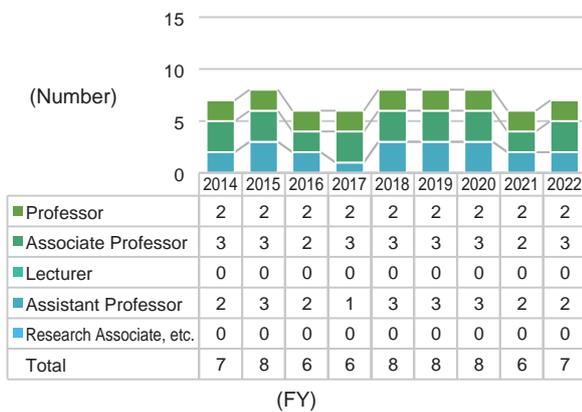
### Center of Advanced Instrumental Analysis



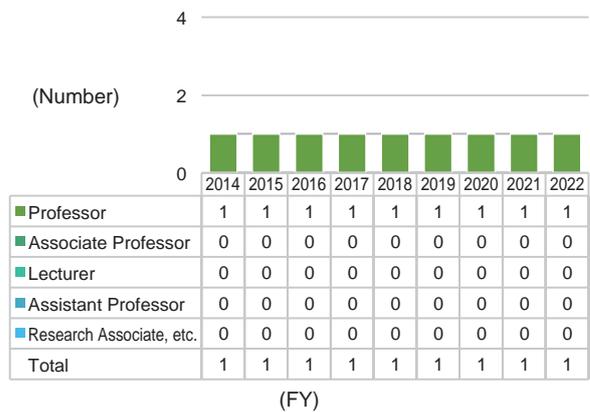
### The International Student Center



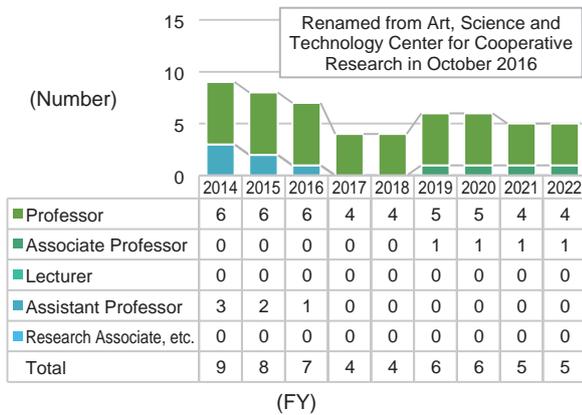
### The Kyushu University Museum



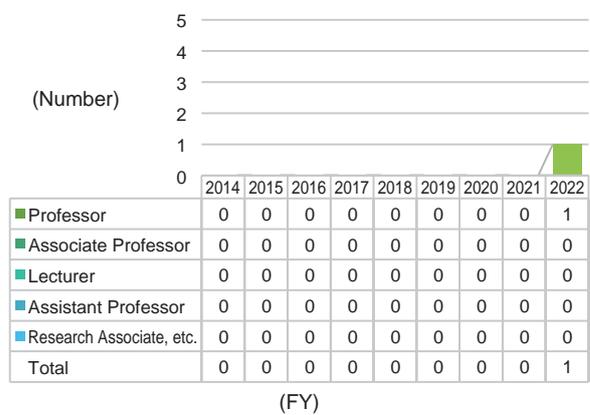
### Research Center for Korean Studies



### Global Innovation Center



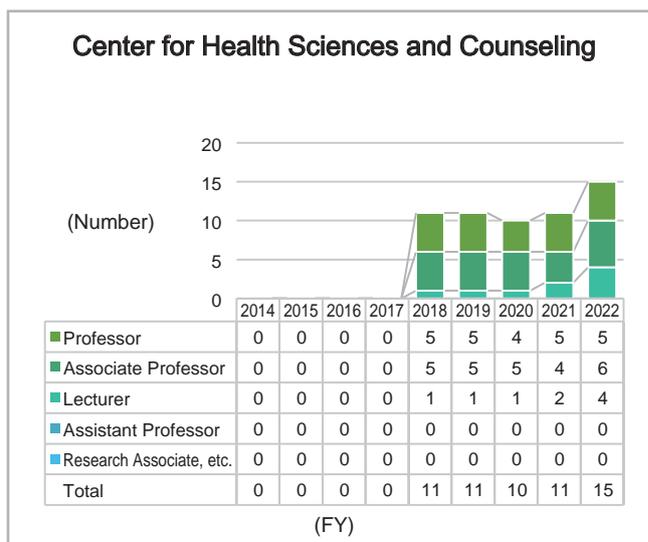
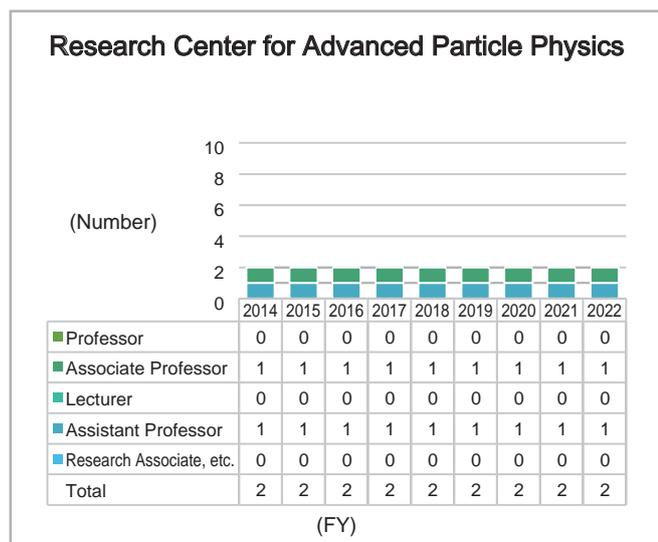
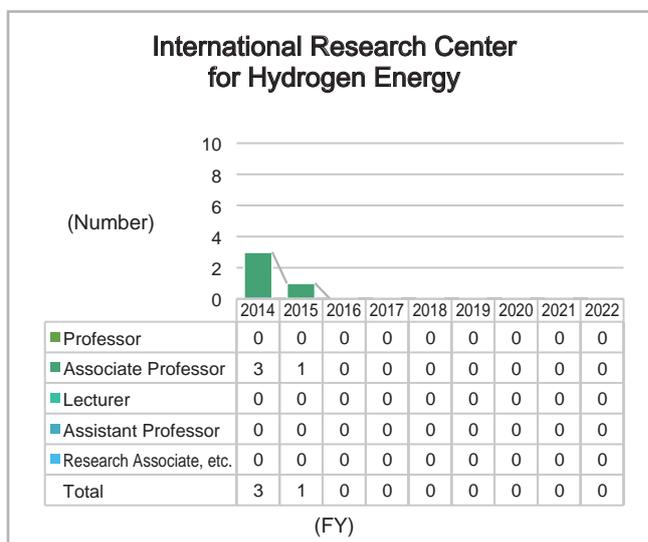
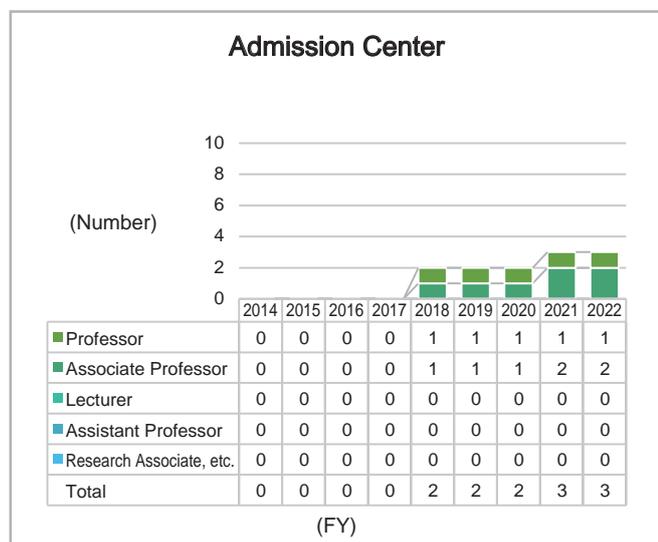
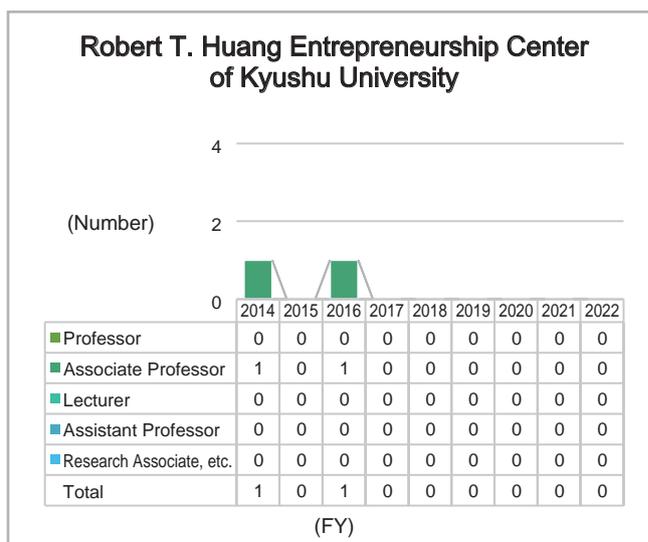
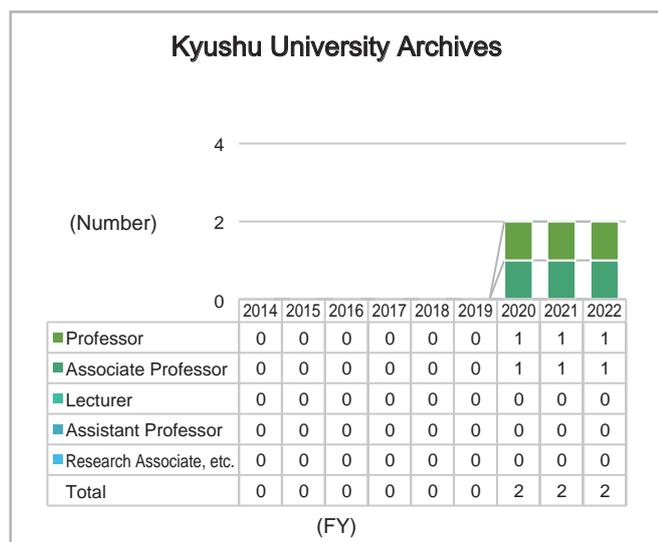
### Center for Environment and Safety



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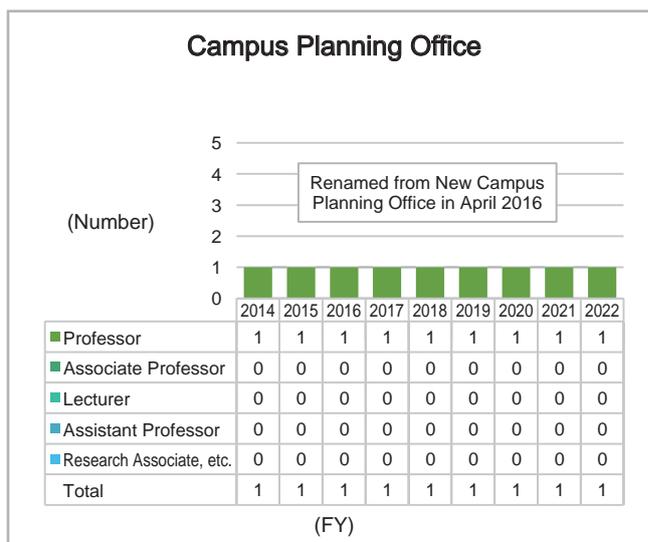
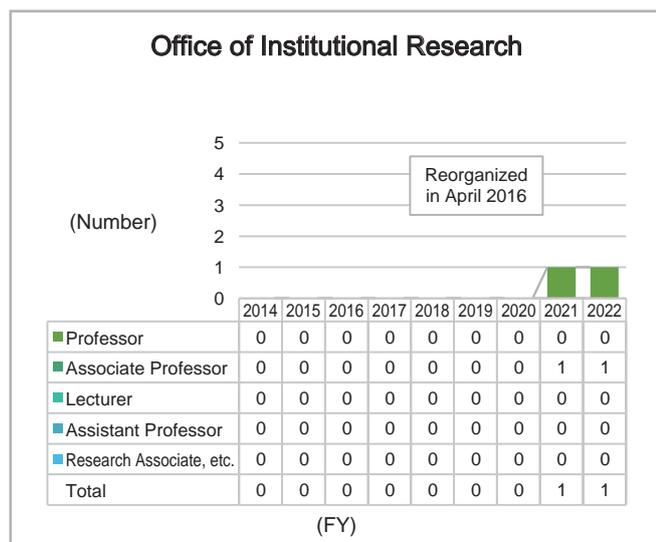
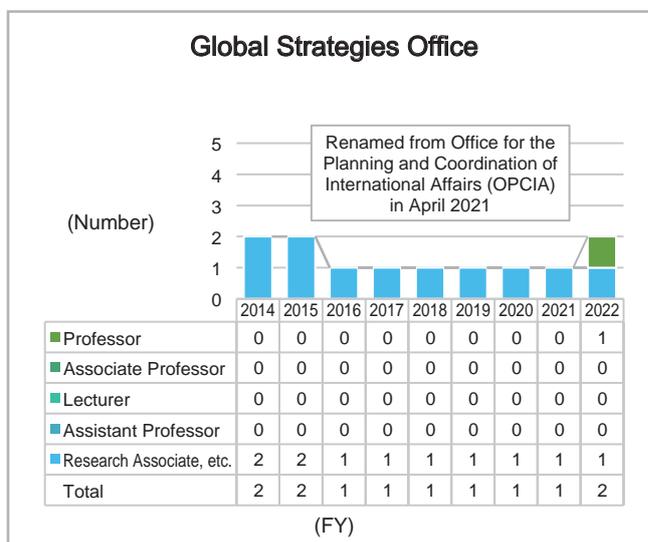
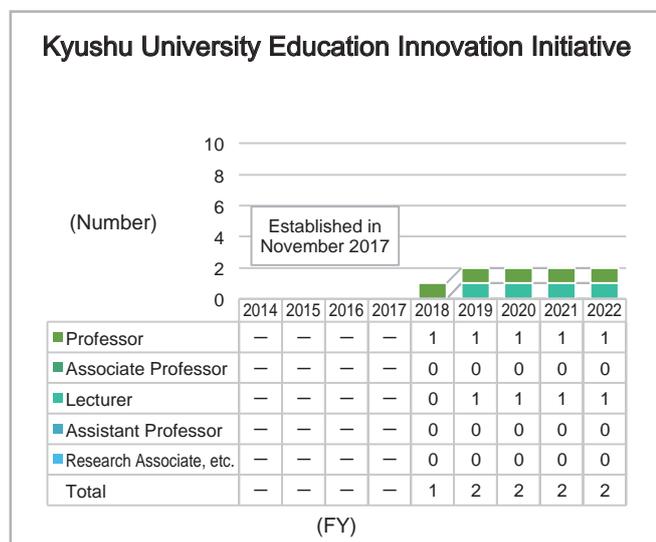
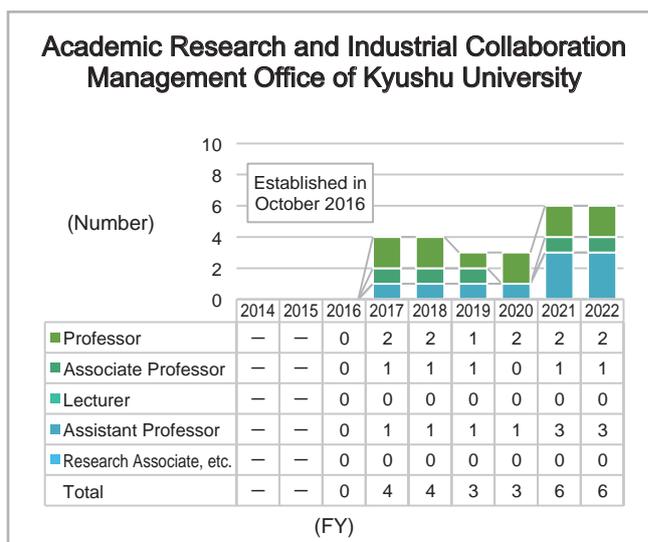
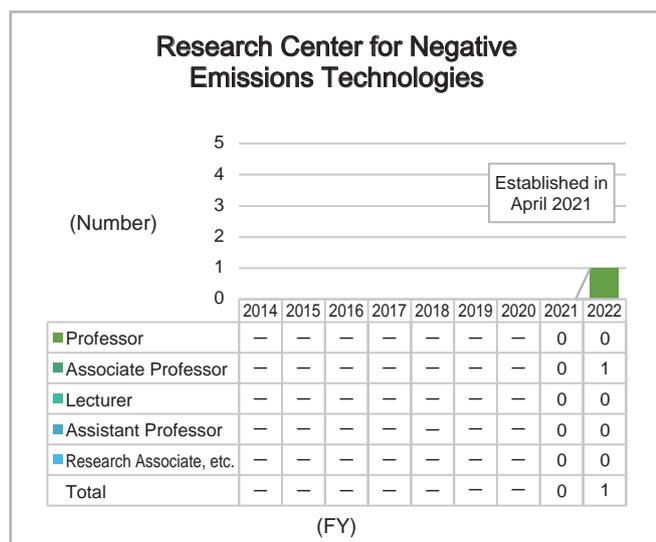
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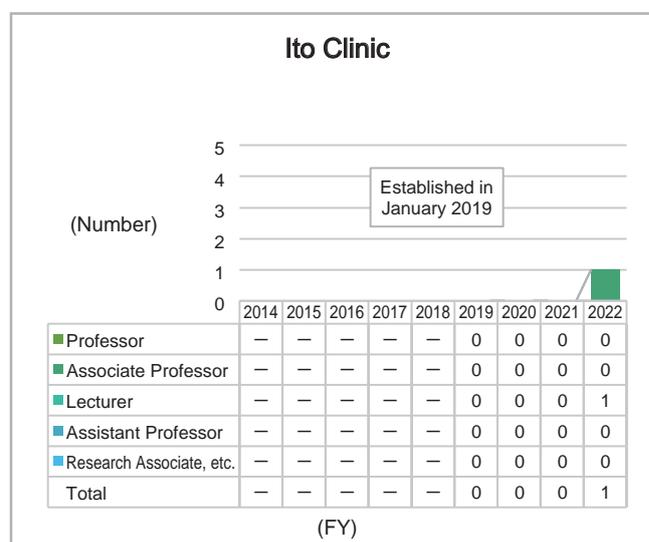
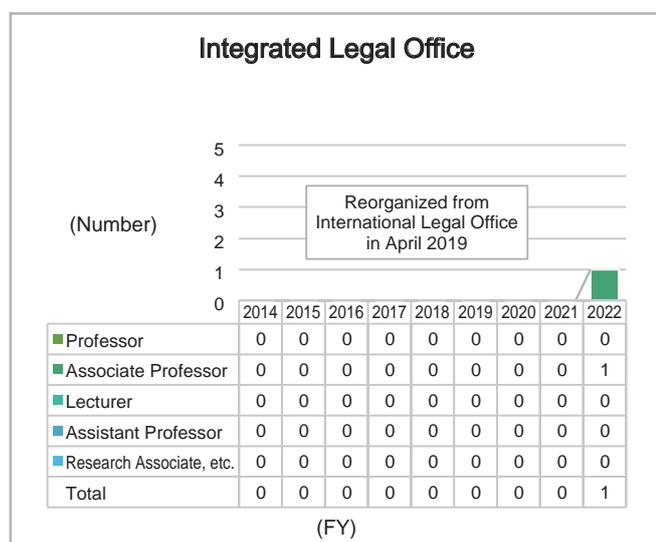
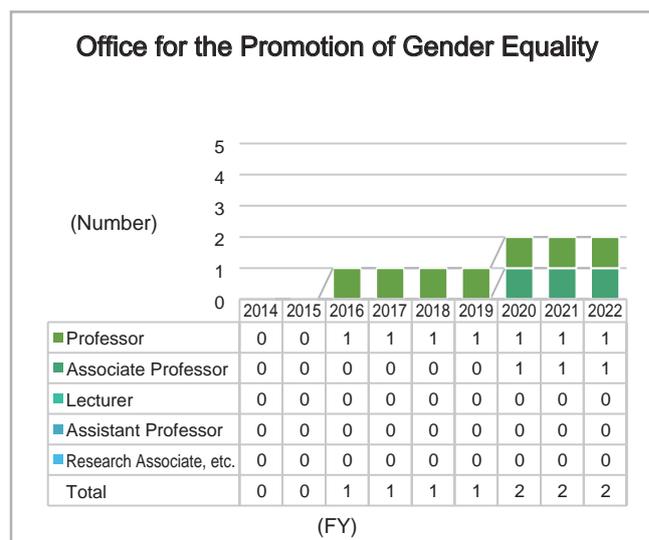
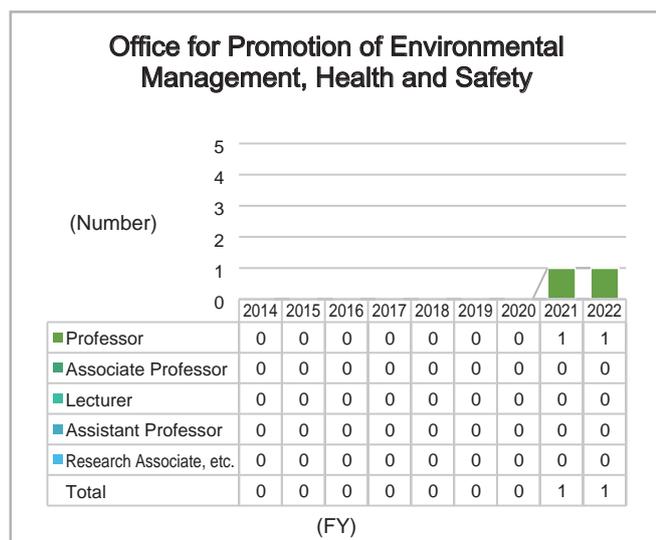
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## 2-2-6. Number of Faculty Members (by School/Institute/Faculty) (Continued)

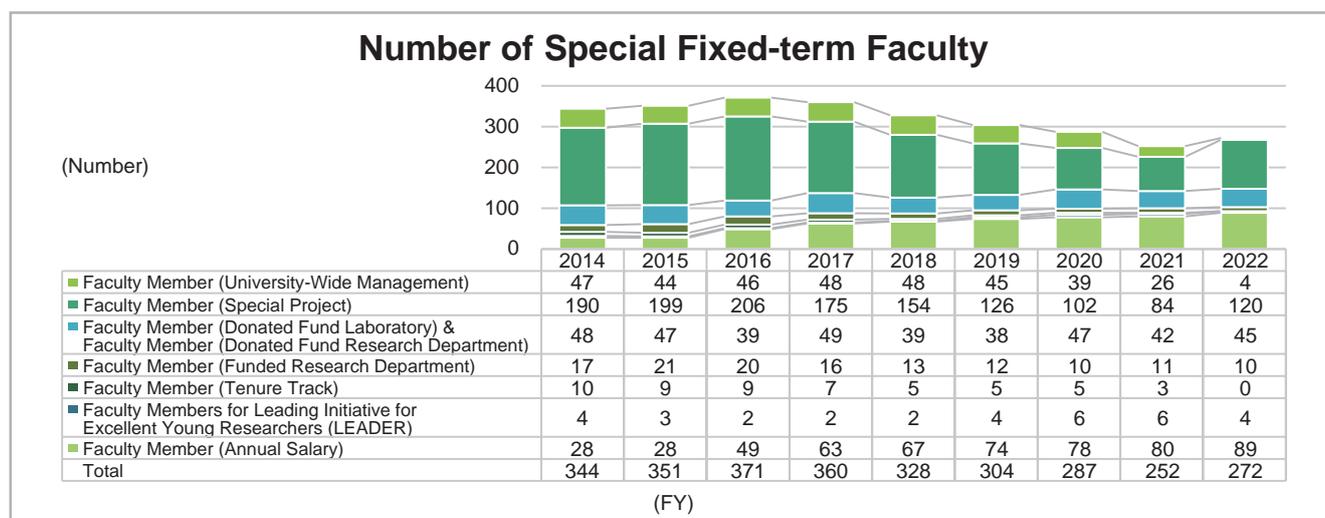


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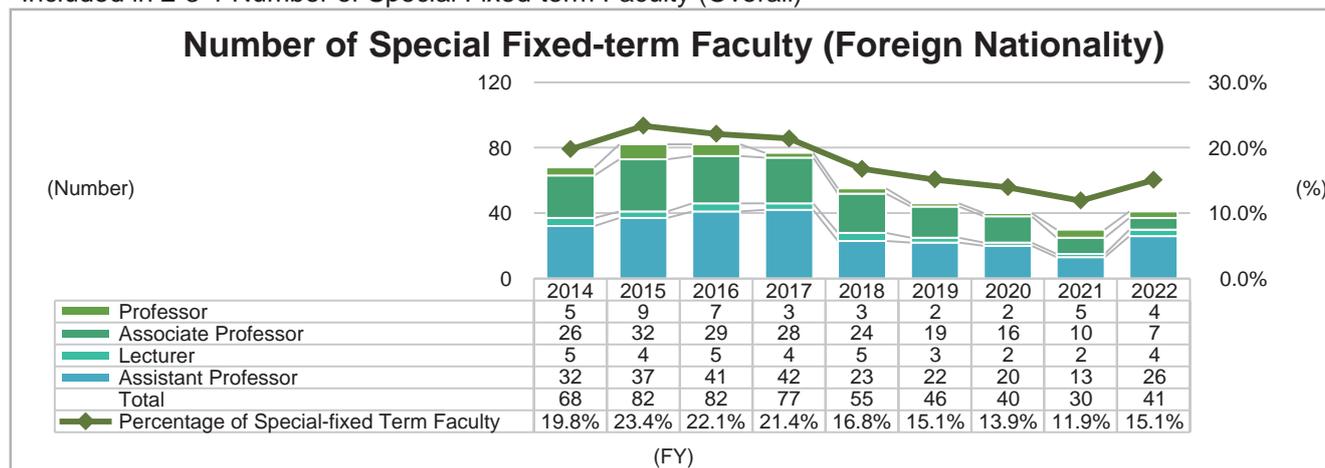
## 2-3. Number of Special Fixed-term Faculty

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



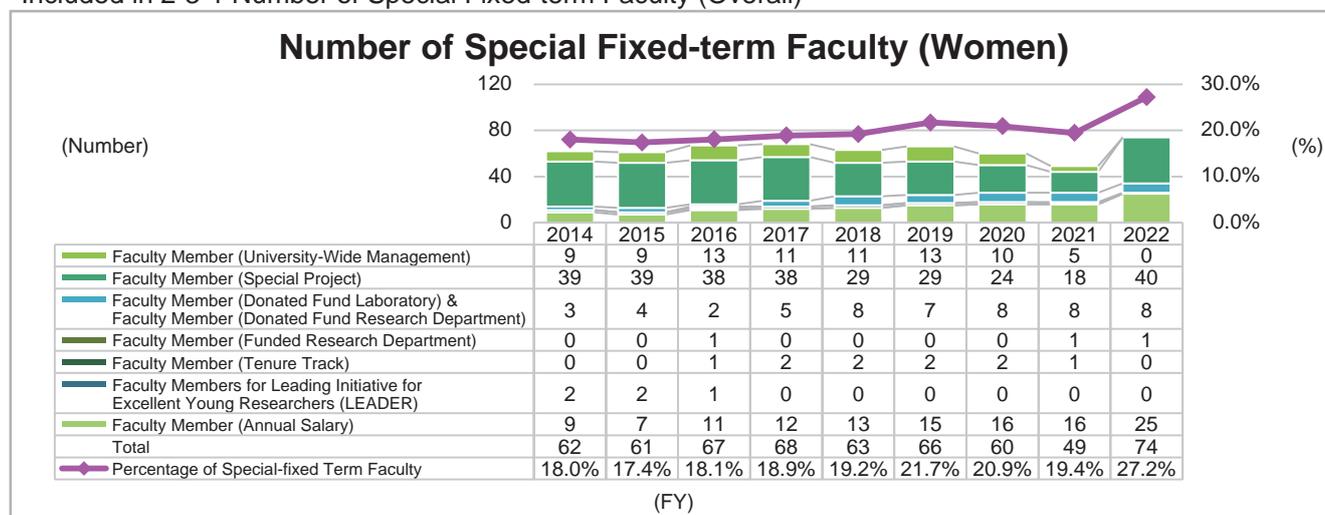
### 2-3-2. Number of Special Fixed-term Faculty (Foreign Nationality)

\*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)



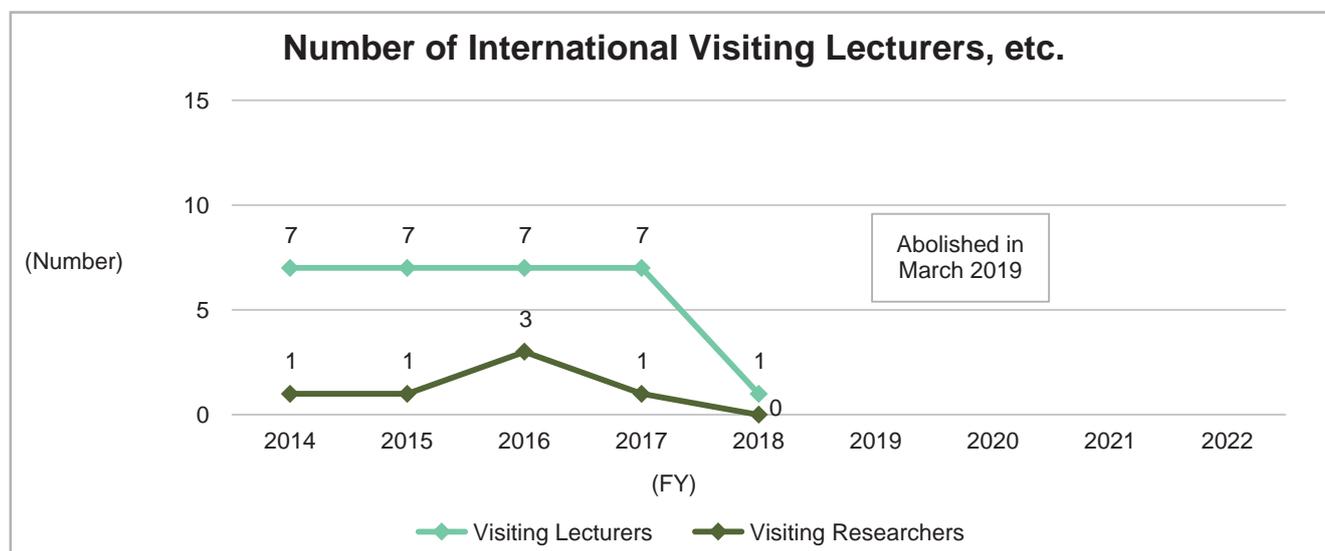
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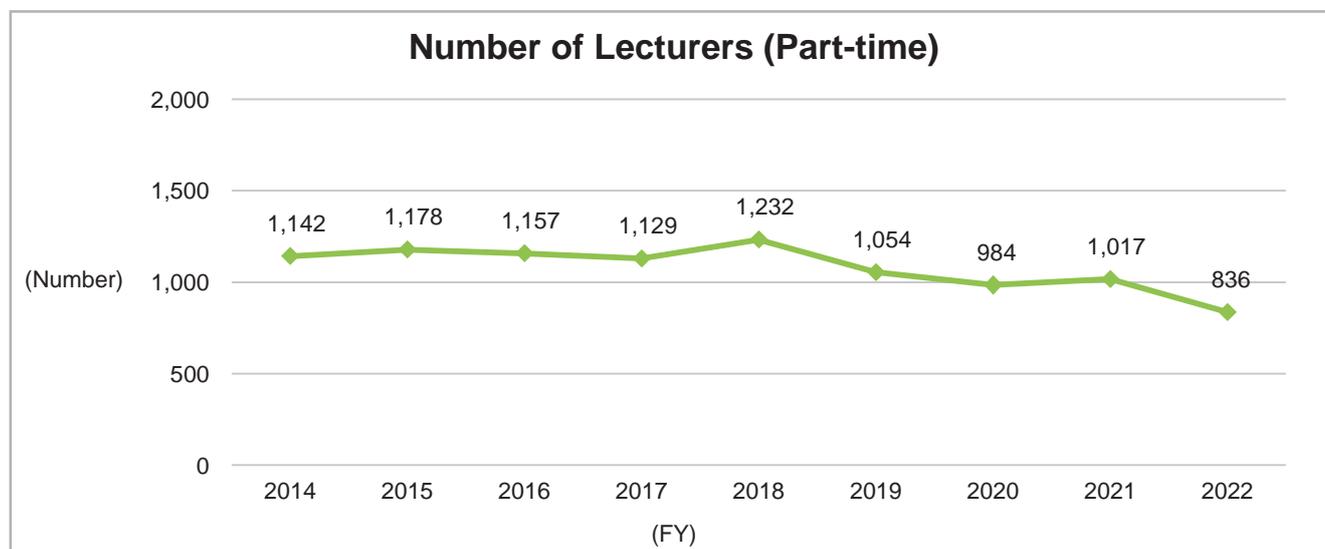
## 2-4. Number of Specially-appointed Professors



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



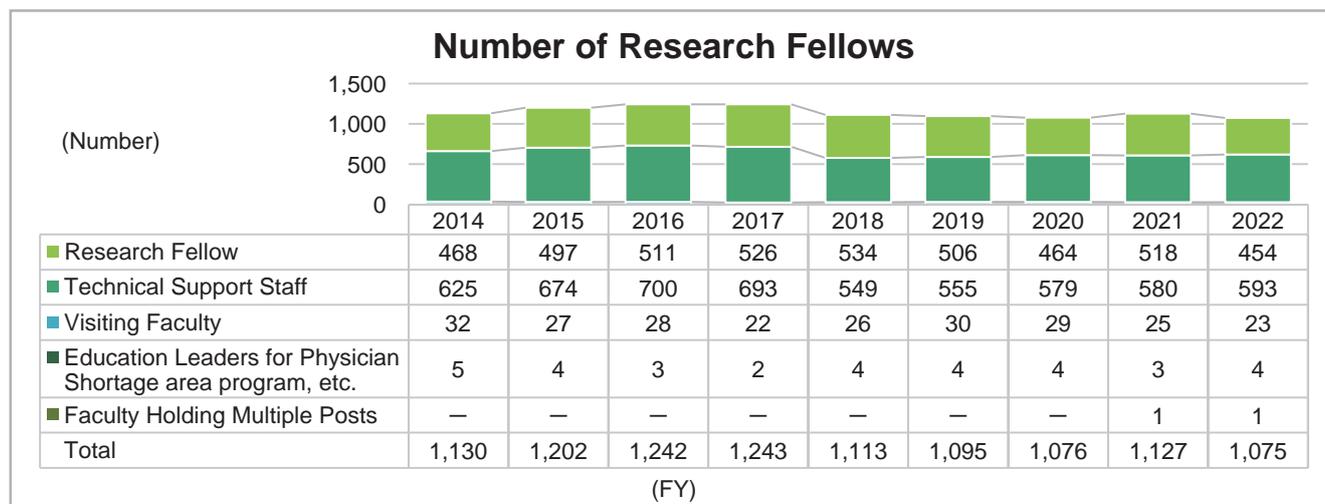
## 2-6. Number of Lecturers (Part-time)



Source: Kyushu University Information

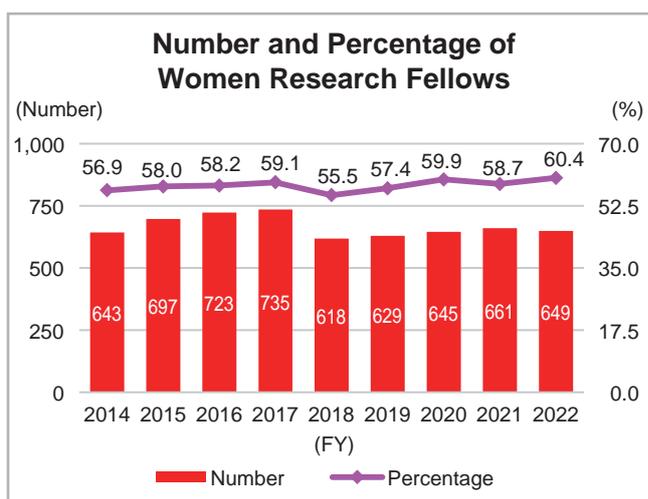
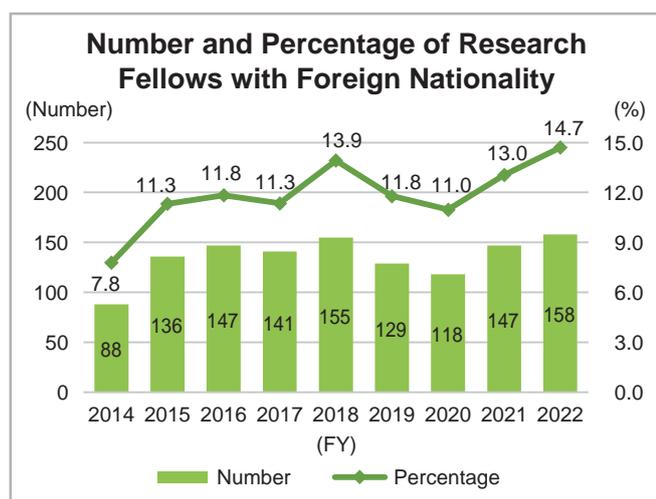
## 2-7. Number of Research Fellows

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



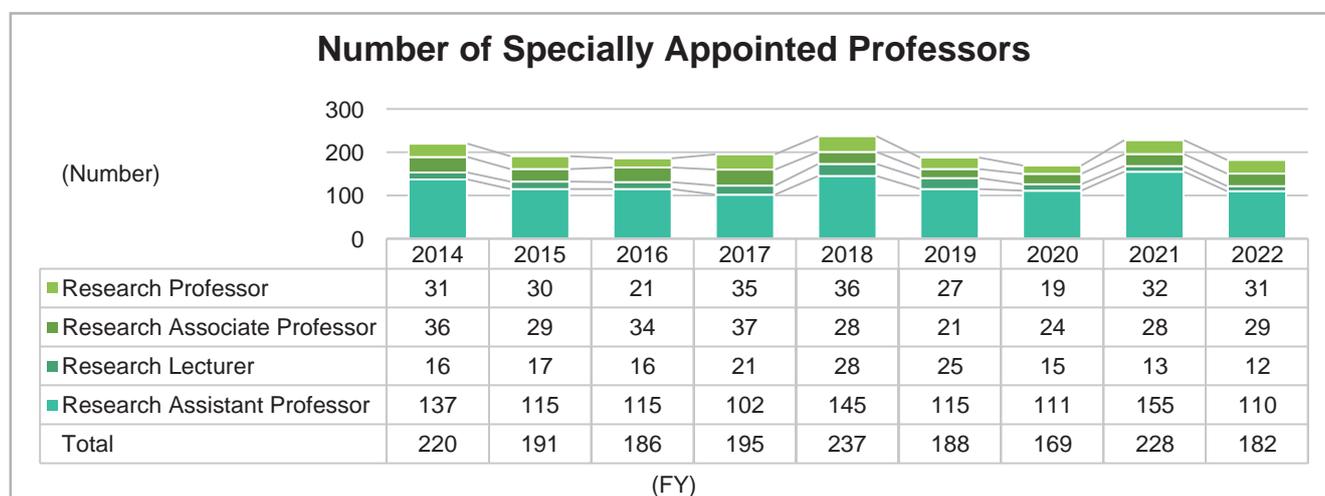
### 2-7-2. Number of Research Fellows (Foreign Nationality and Women)

\*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)

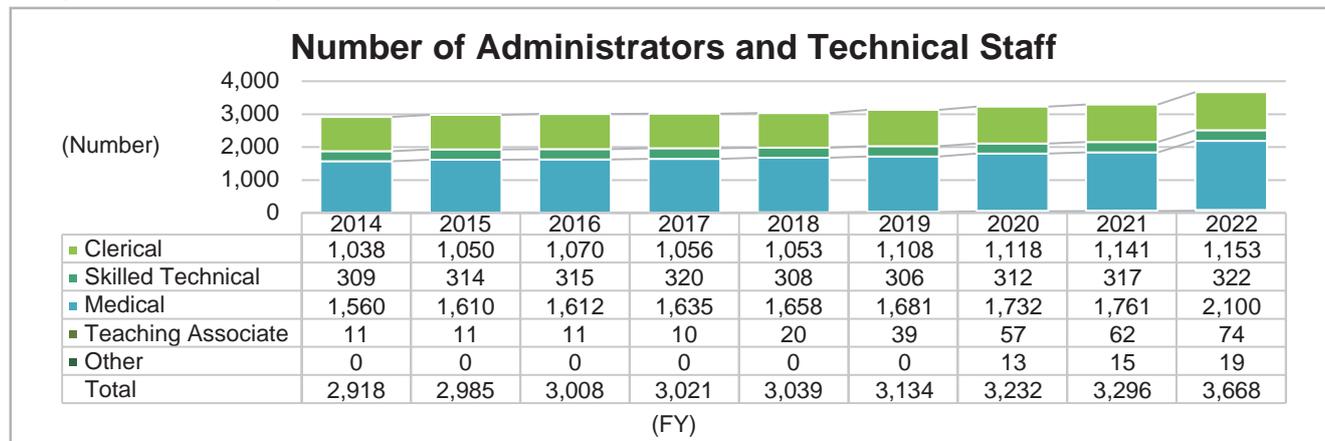


Source: Kyushu University Information

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

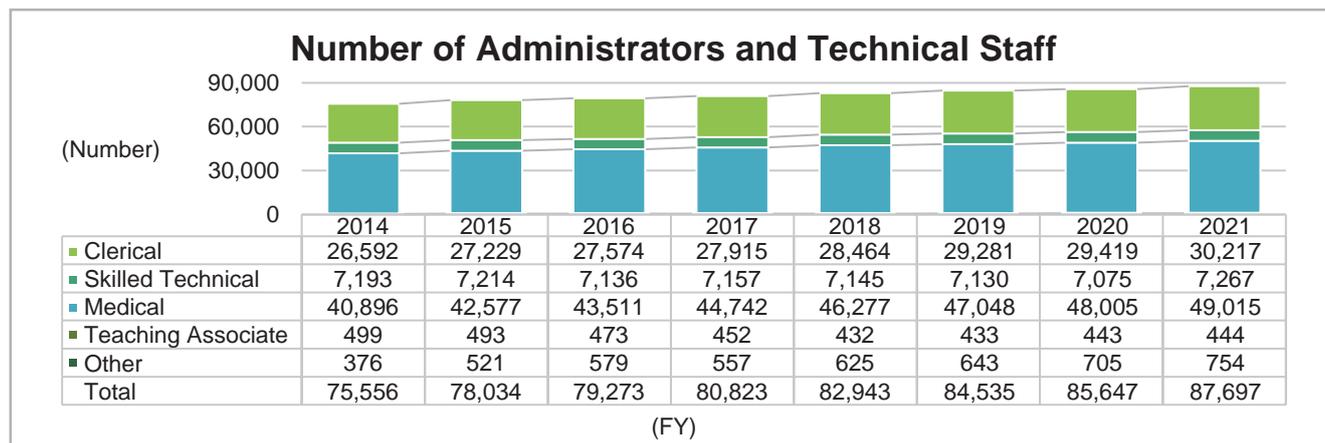
### 2-8-1. Number of Administrators and Technical Staff (Overall)

#### ◆Kyushu University◆



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

#### ◆Nationwide: National Universities◆

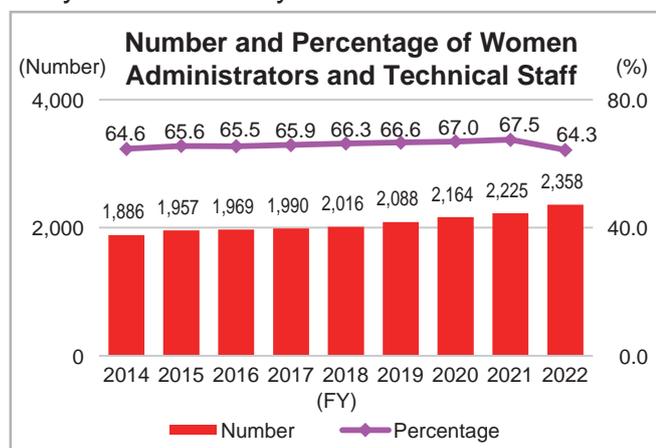


Source: MEXT, *Basic School Survey Number of Faculty Members by Duties*

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

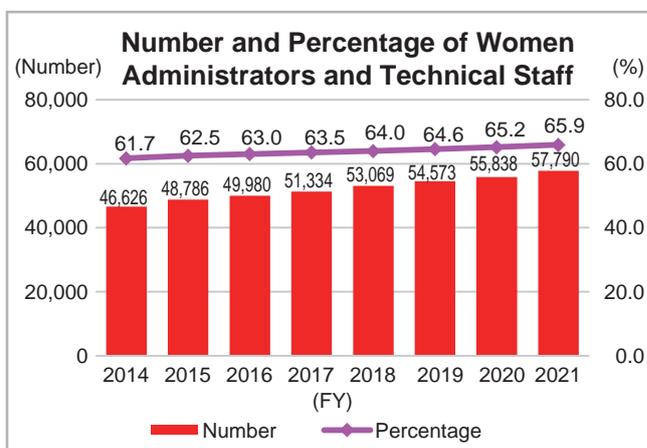
\*Included in 2-8-1 Number of Administrators and Technical Staff (Overall)

#### ◆Kyushu University◆



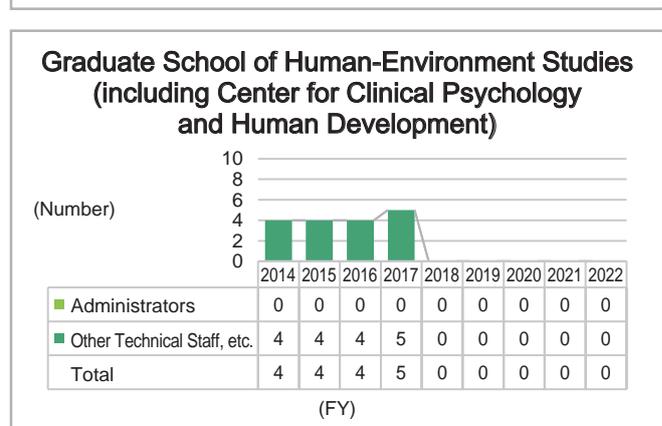
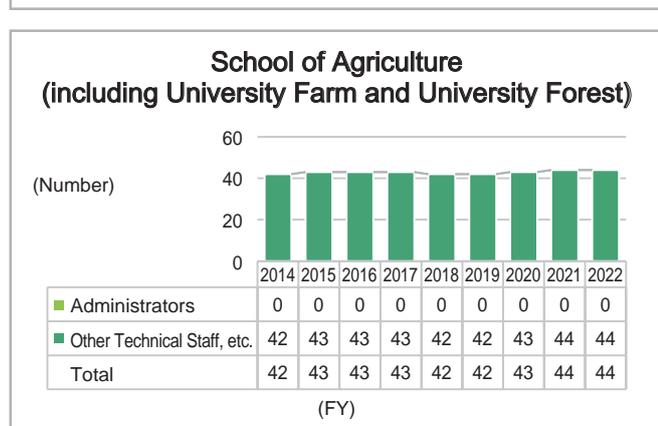
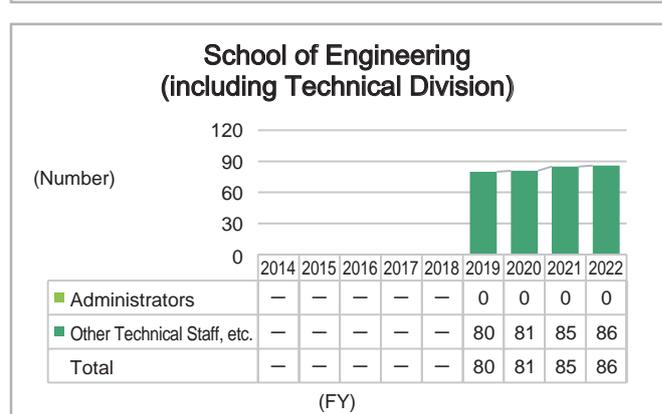
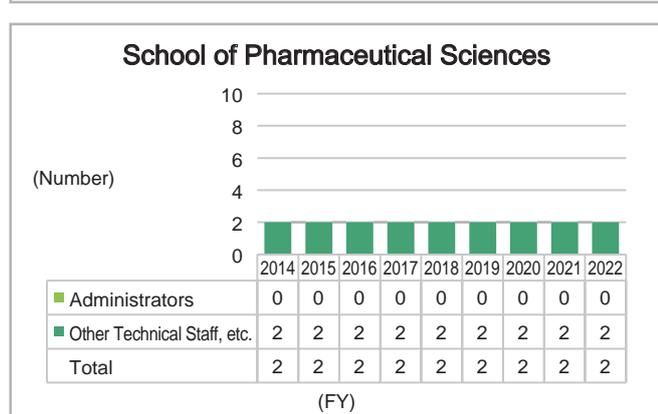
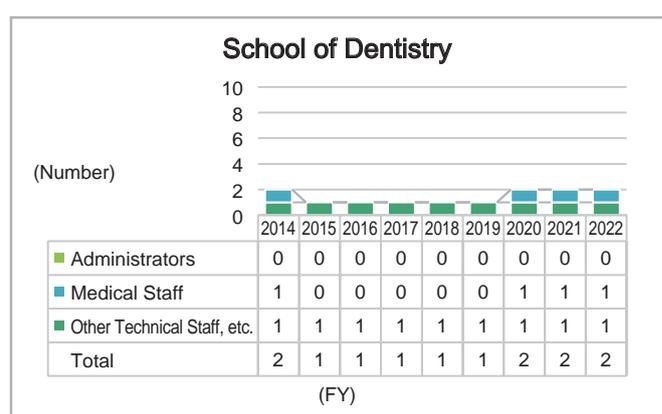
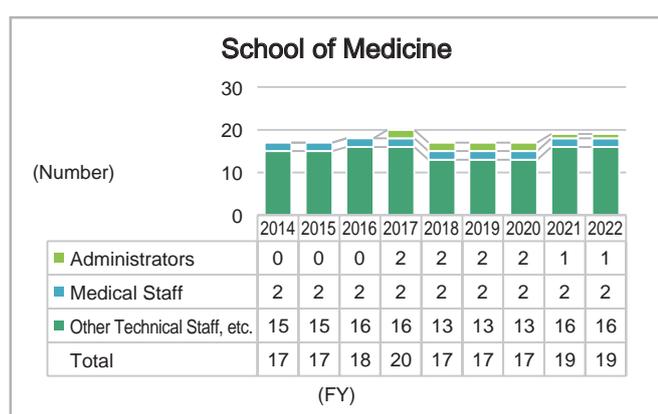
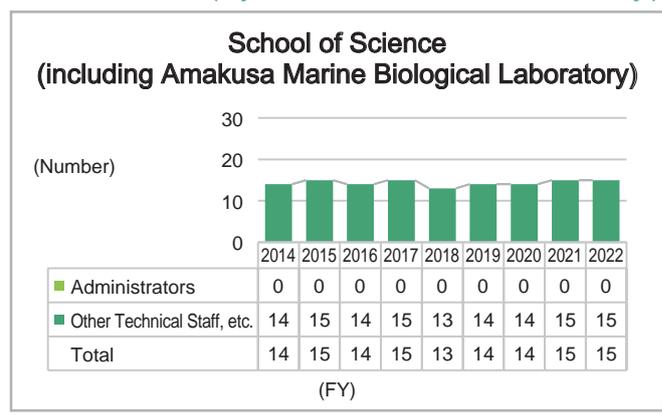
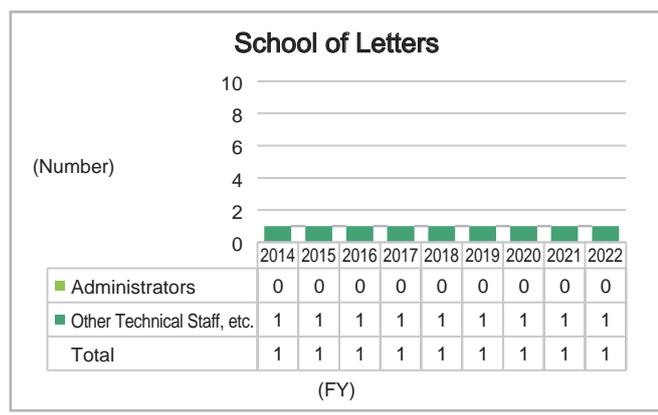
Source: MEXT, *Basic School Survey Status of Students, Staff, and Faculty Members*

#### ◆Nationwide: National Universities◆



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

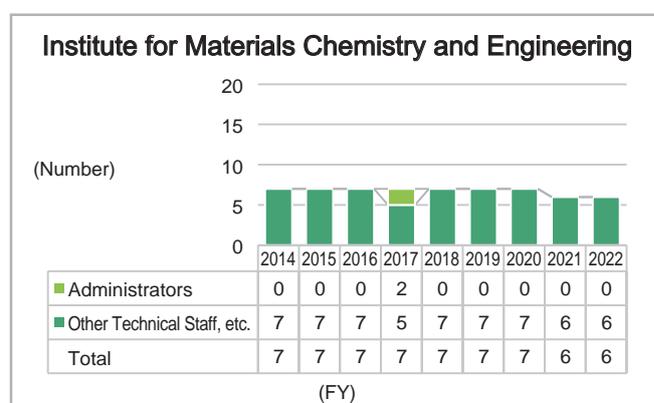
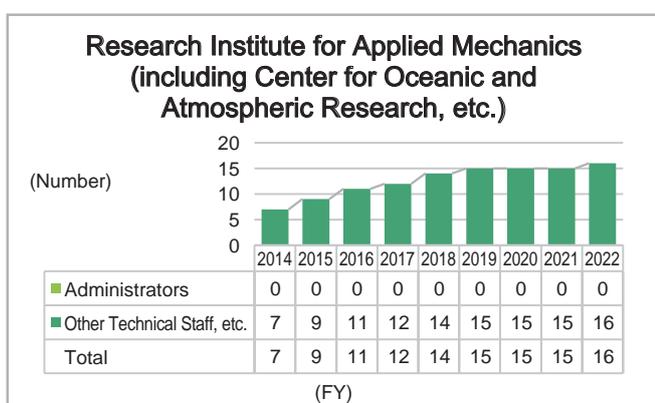
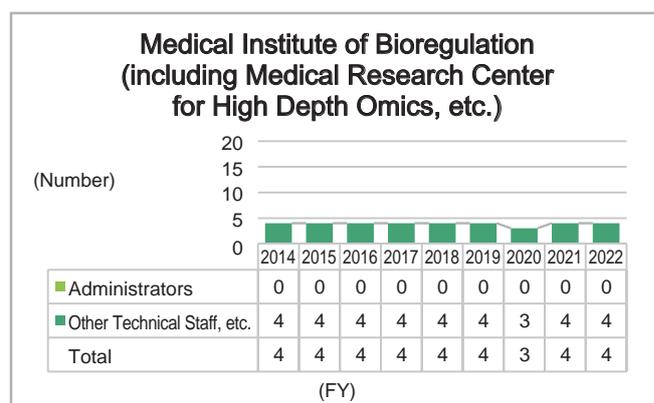
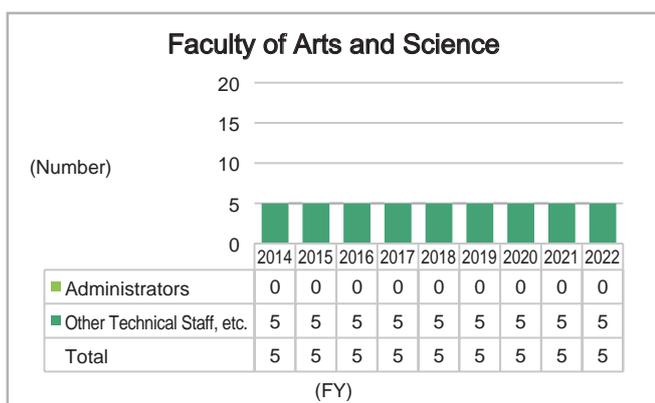
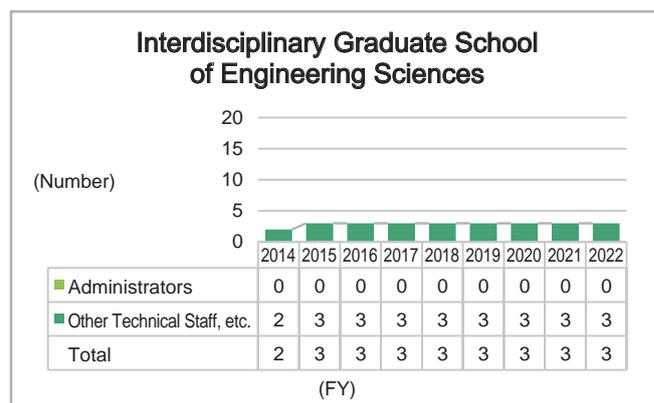
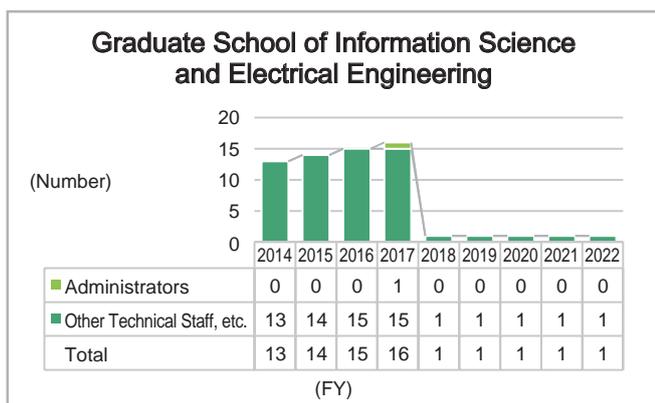
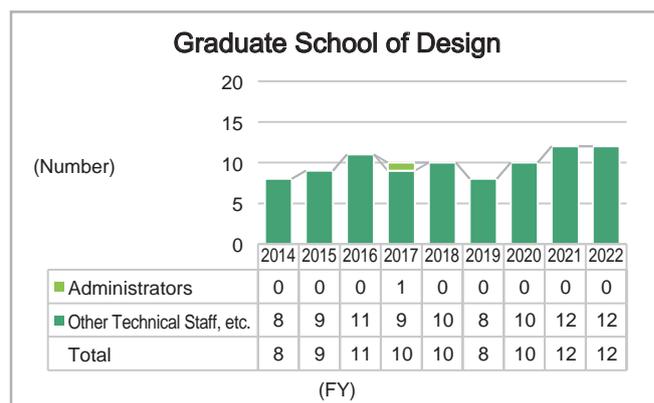
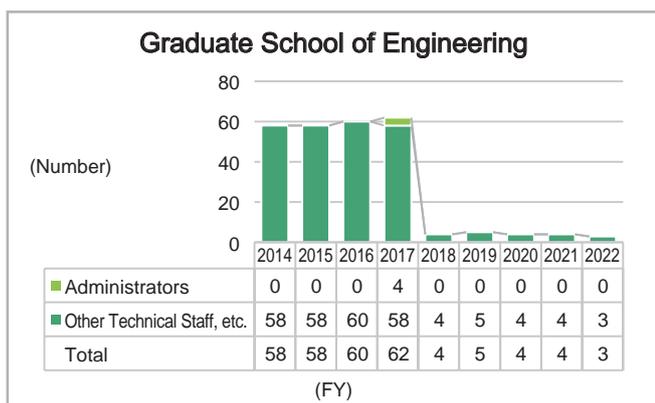
## 2-8-3. Number of Administrators and Technical Staff (by School/Institute/Faculty)



- 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, etc. members are listed under Graduate School of Engineering and Graduate School of Information Science and Electrical Engineering for the period between FY2014 and FY2017. Figures for FY2018 are listed under Administrative Office (School of Engineering).

Source: *Kyushu University Information*

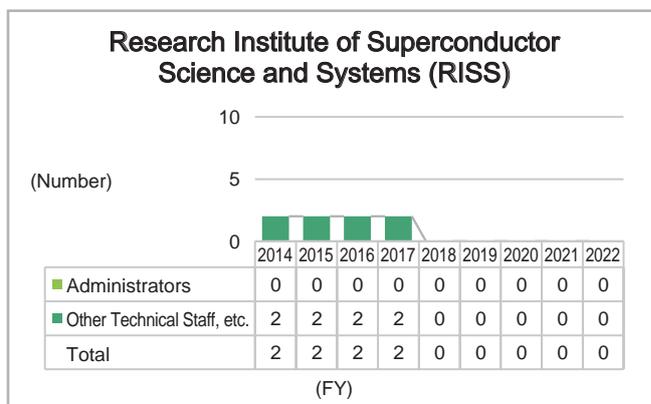
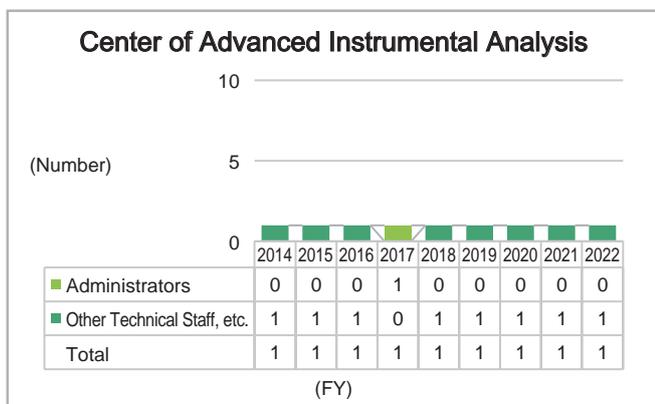
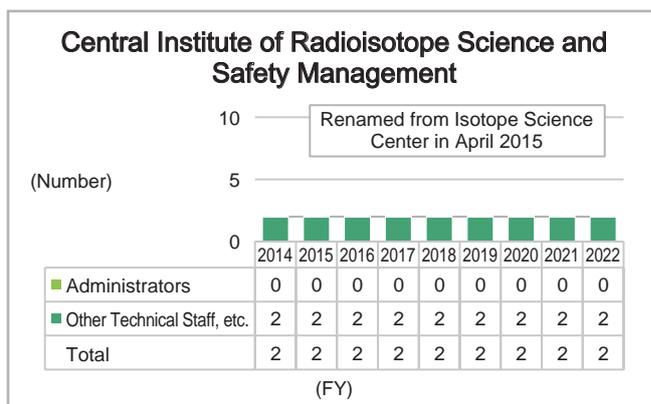
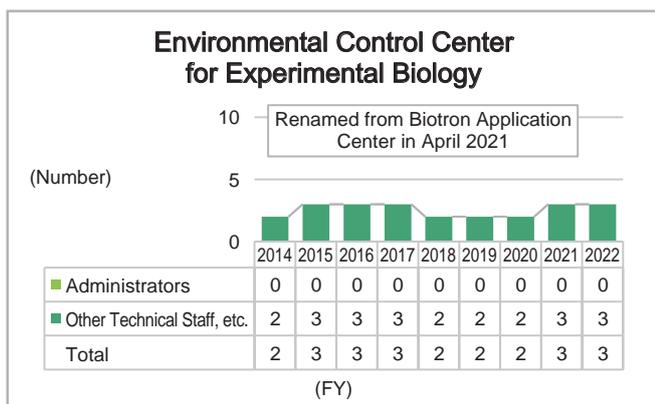
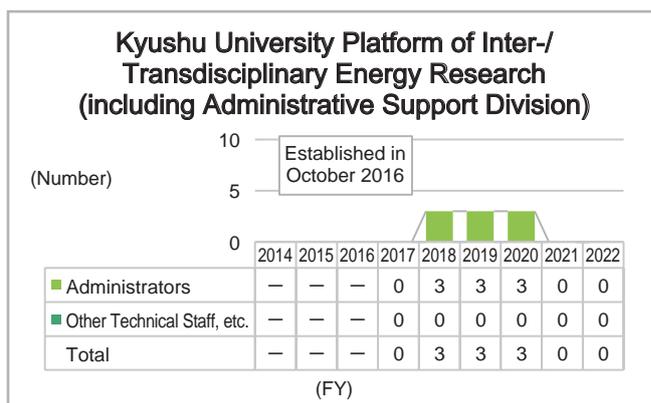
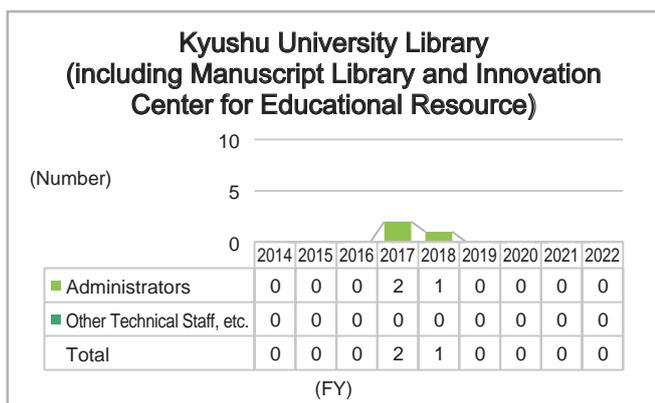
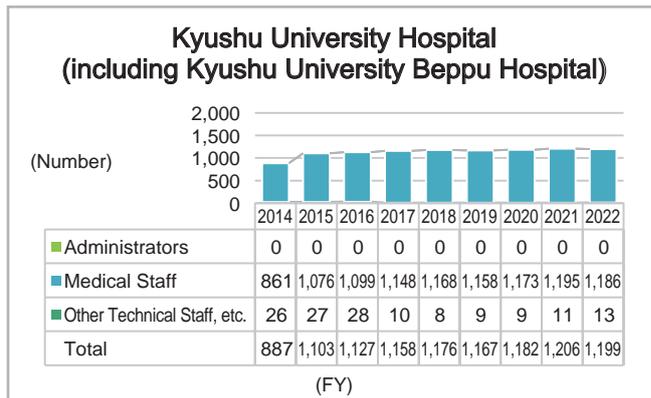
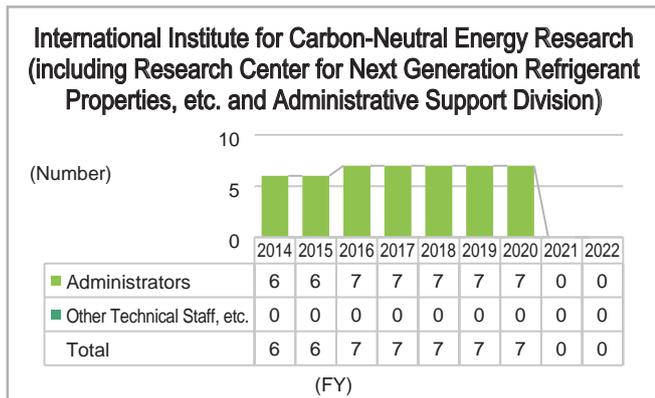
2-8-3. Number of Administrators and Technical Staff (by School/Institute/Faculty) (Continued)



- 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, etc. 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*

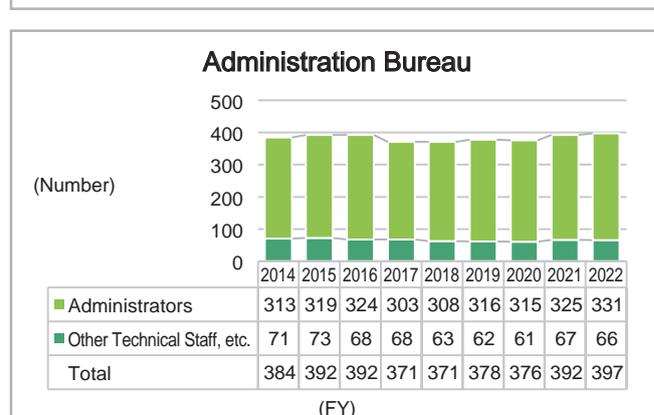
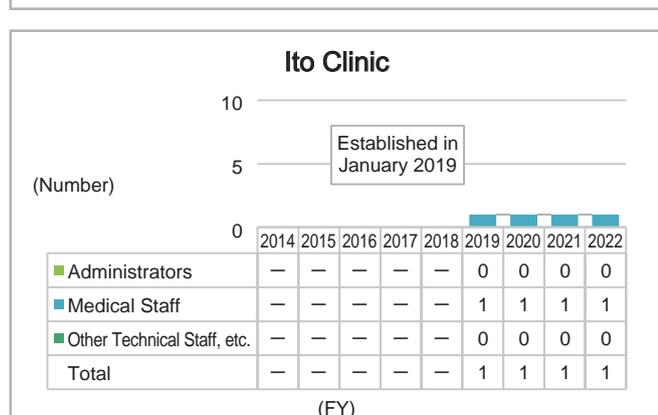
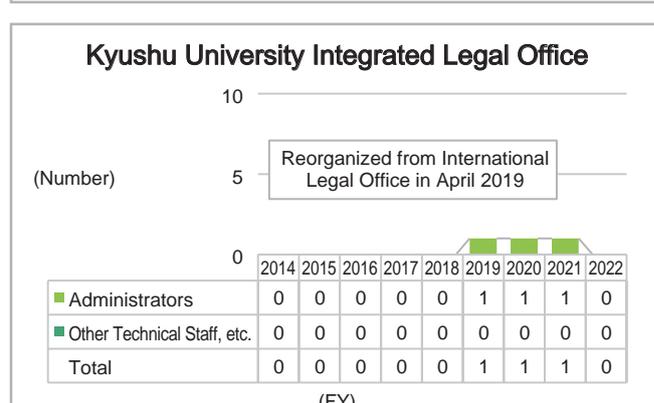
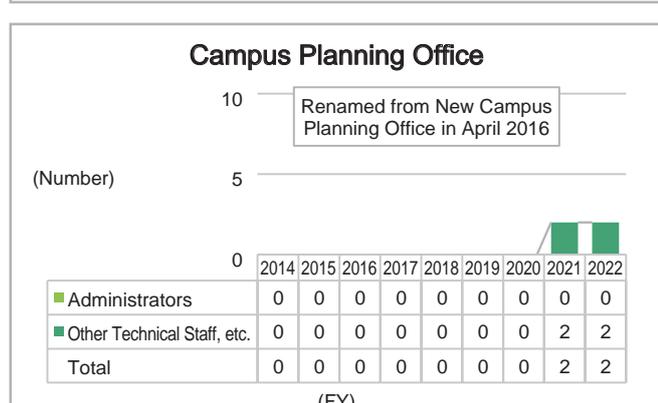
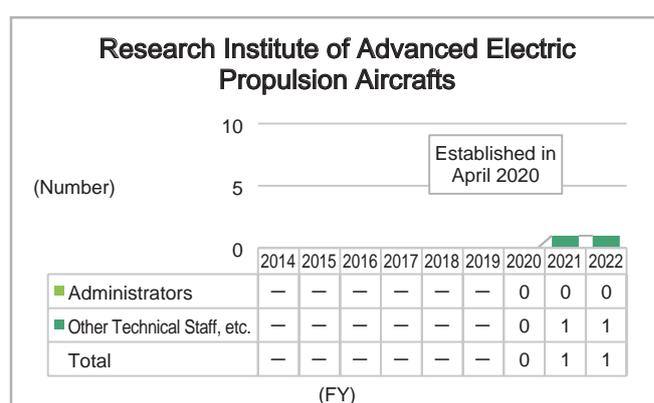
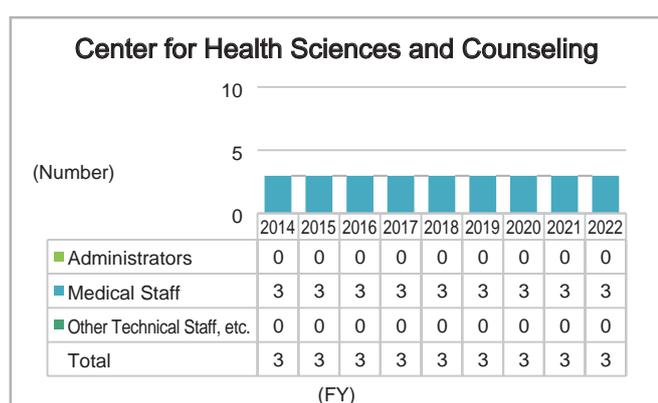
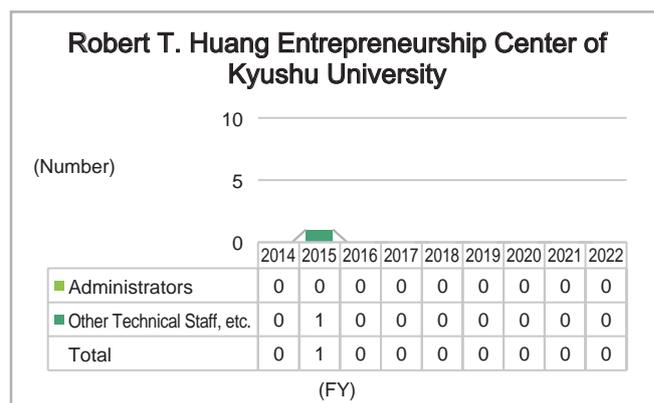
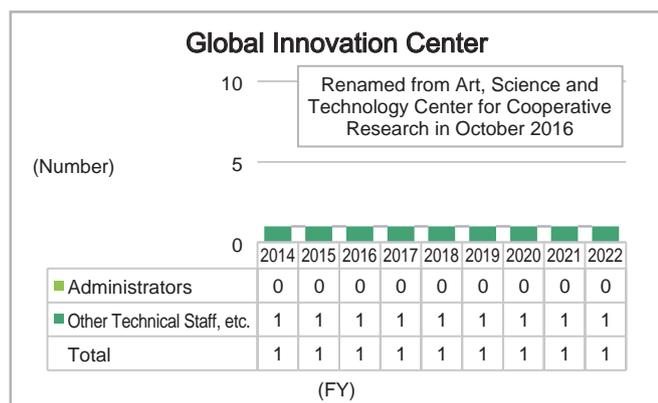
### 2-8-3. Number of Administrators and Technical Staff (by School/Institute/Faculty) (Continued)



- 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 onwards are listed under I<sup>2</sup>CNER · Q-PIT Office of Research Support Services.

Source: *Kyushu University Information*

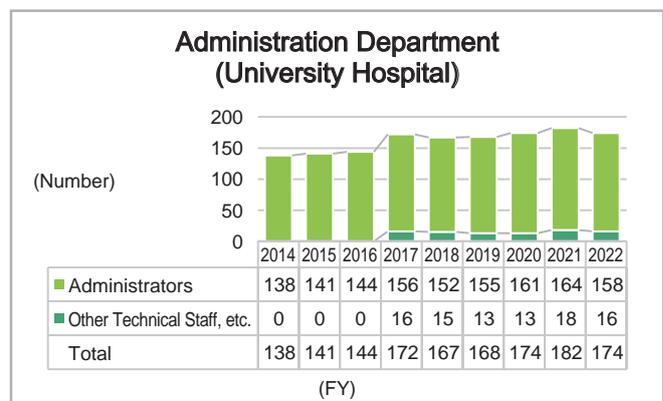
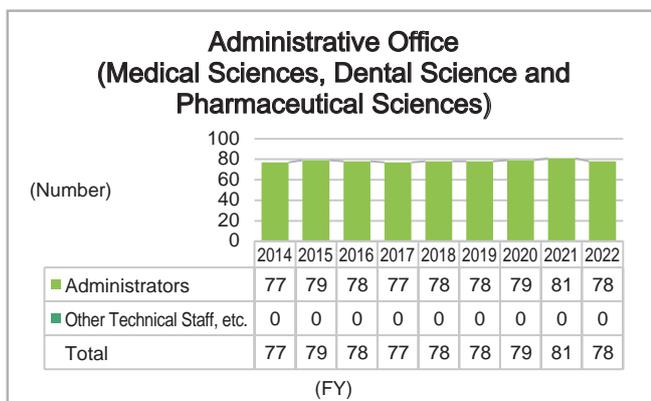
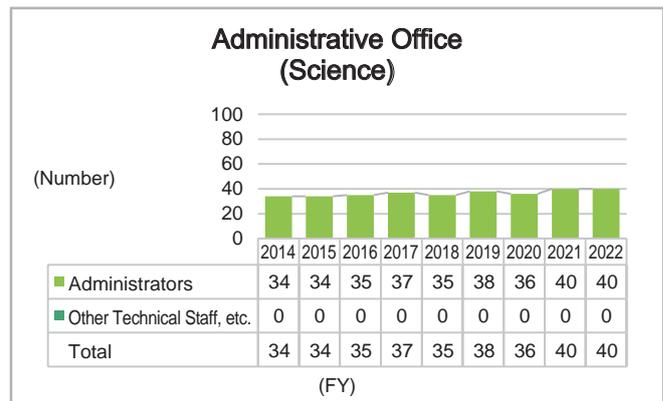
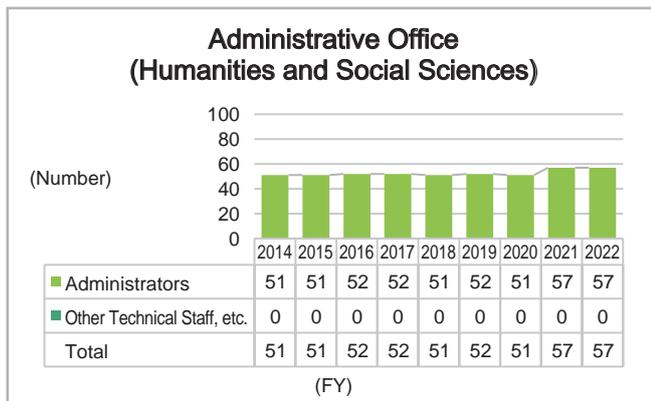
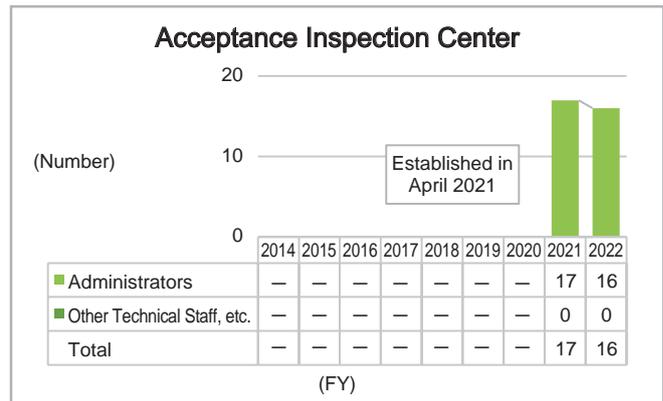
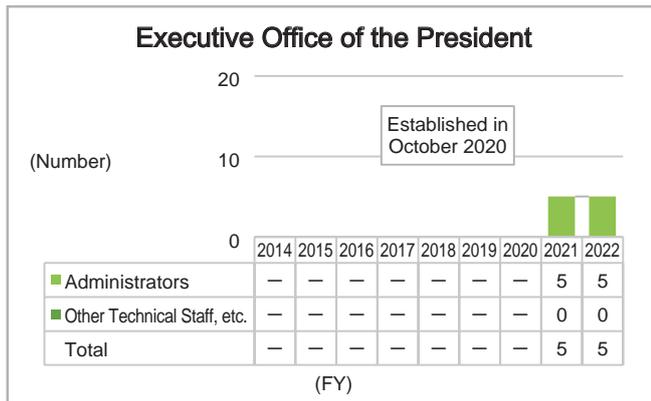
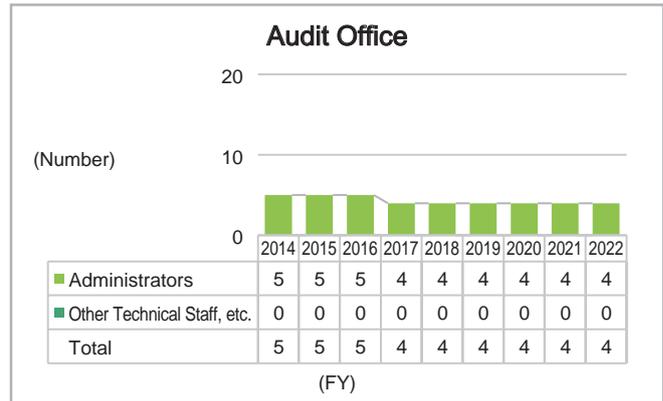
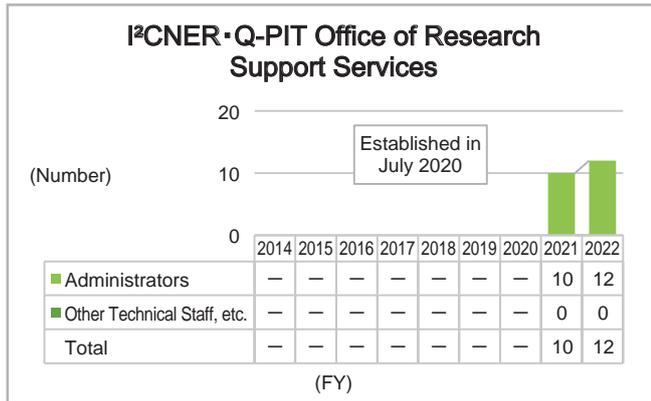
### 2-8-3. Number of Administrators and Technical Staff (by School/Institute/Faculty) (Continued)



- 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.

Source: *Kyushu University Information*

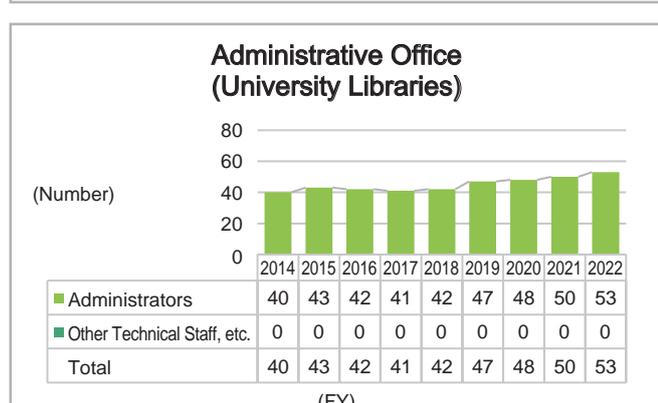
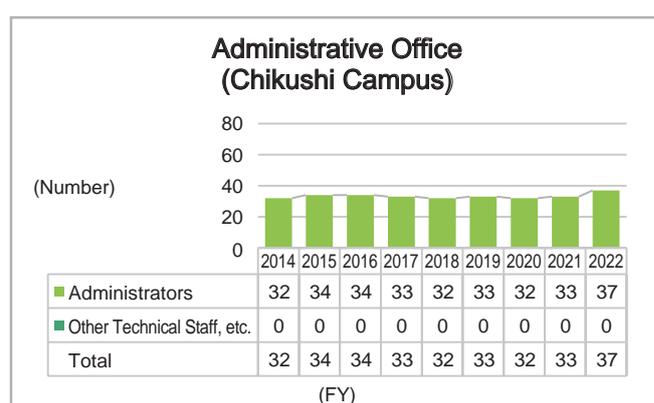
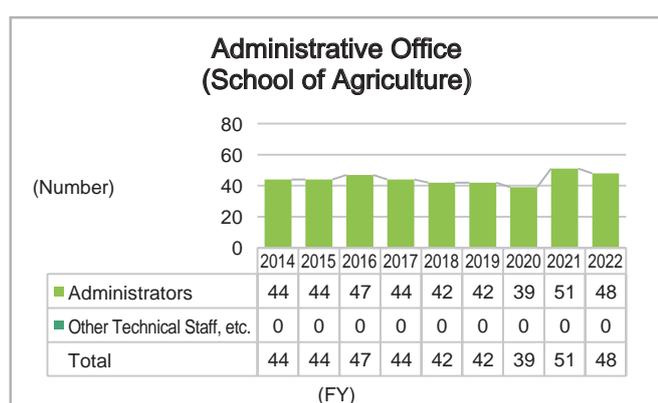
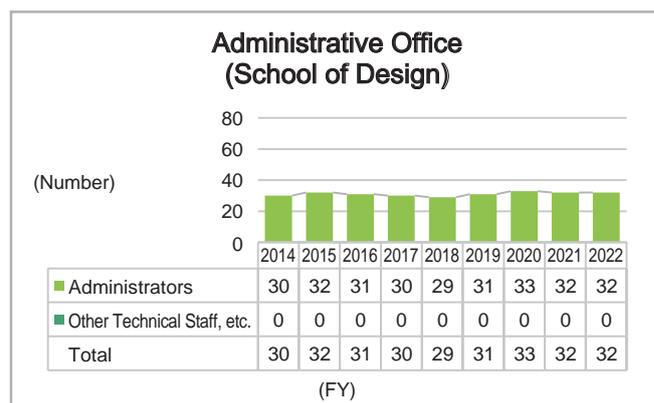
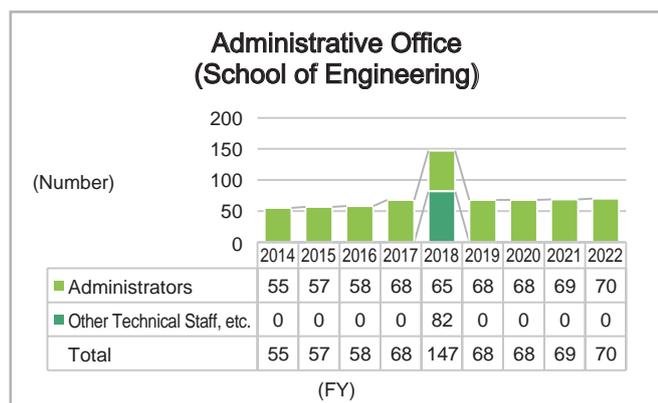
### 2-8-3. Number of Administrators and Technical Staff (by School/Institute/Faculty) (Continued)



- 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*

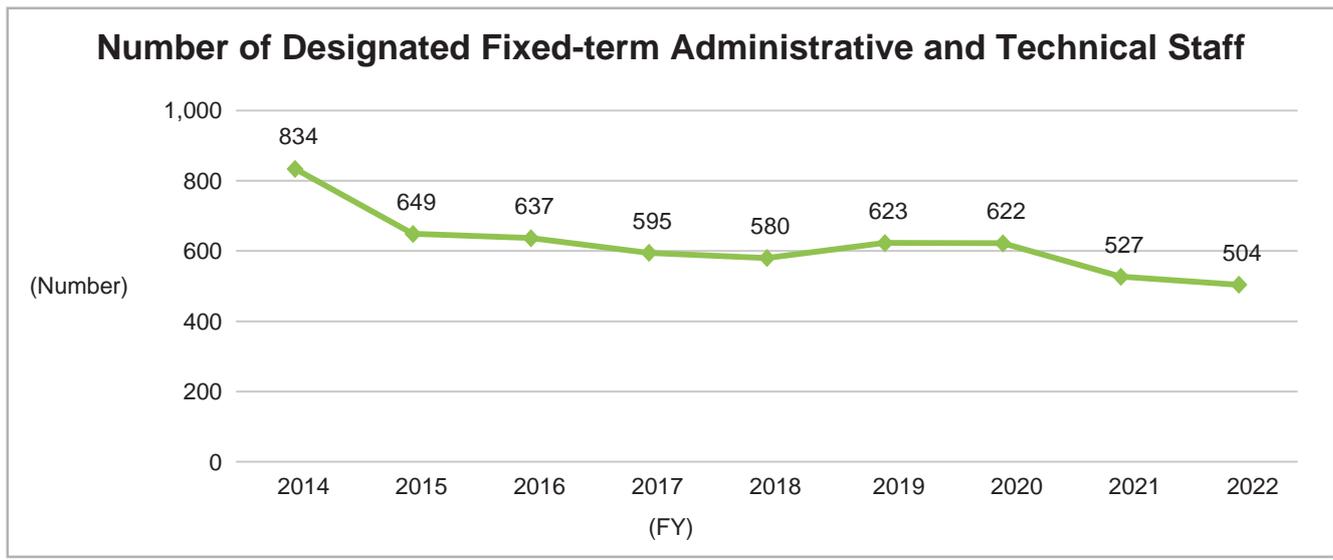
### 2-8-3. Number of Administrators and Technical Staff (by School/Institute/Faculty) (Continued)



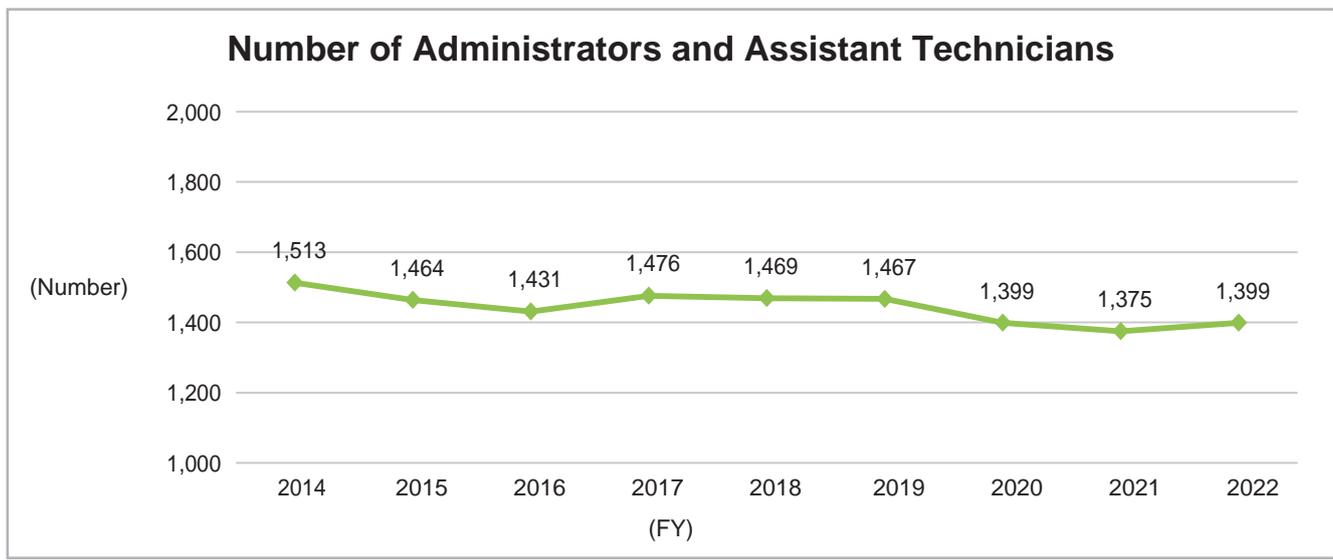
- The figures exclude staff on administrative or childcare leave, but include staff hired as administrative leave substitutes.
- The figures include re-employed staff.
- Figures for FY2019 onward list only primary roles.
- Some other technical staff, etc. members of Administrative Office (School of Engineering) were listed under Graduate School of Engineering and Graduate School of Information Science and Electrical Engineering for the period between FY2014 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*

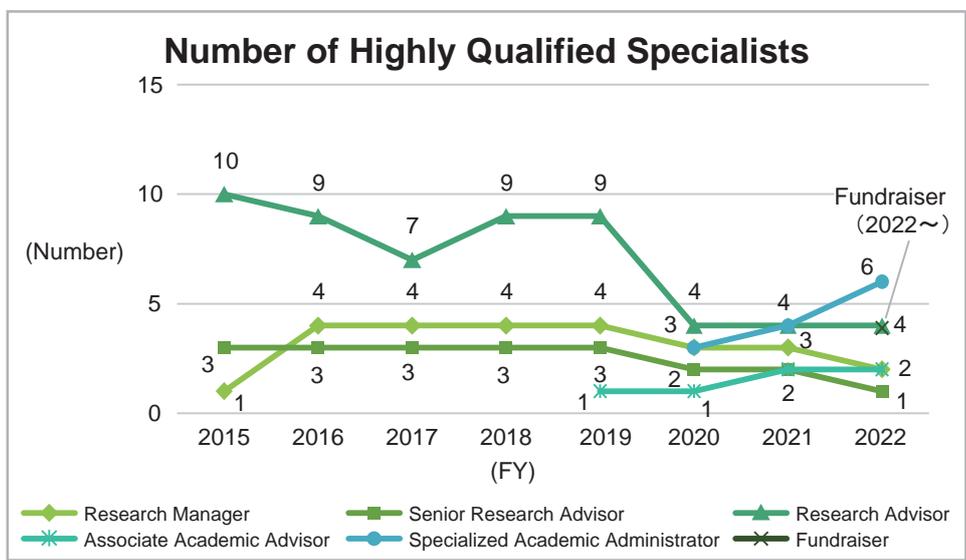
## 2-9. Number of Designated Fixed-term Administrative and Technical Staff



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



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

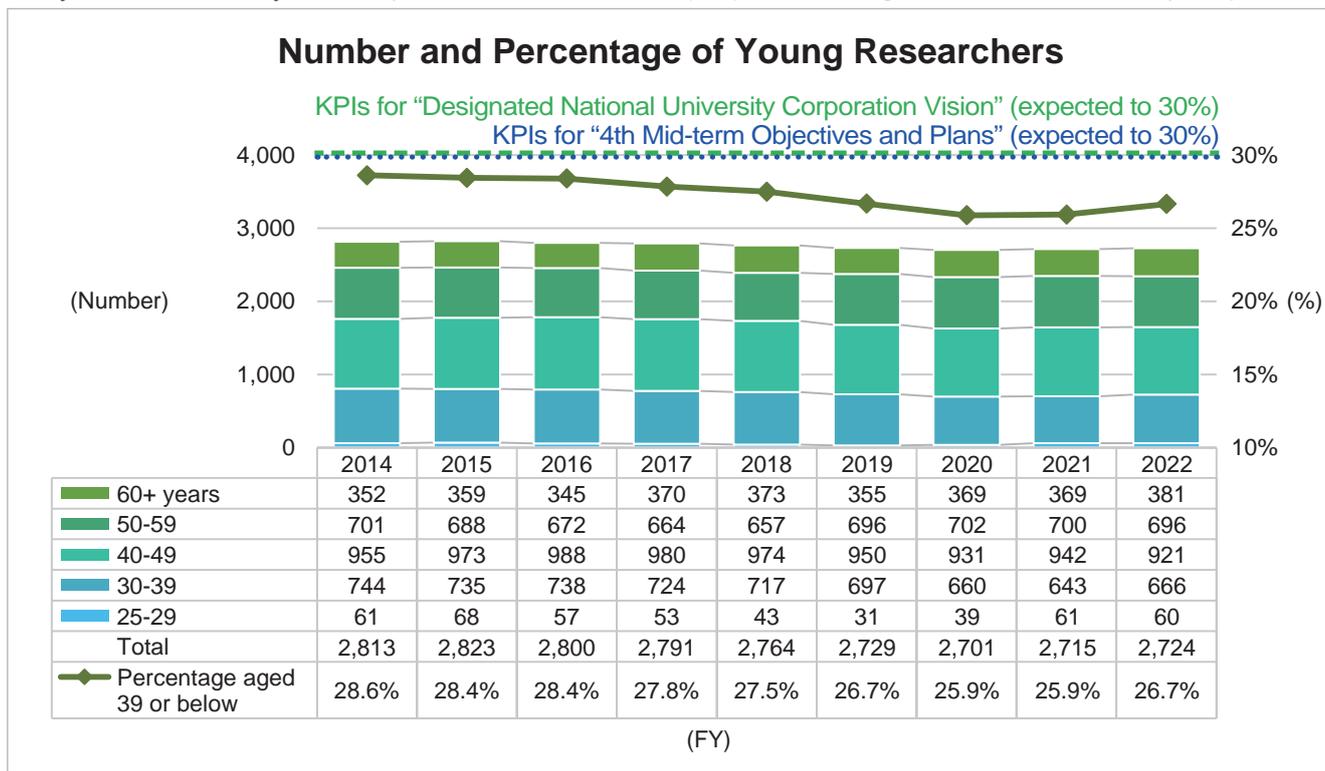


(\*1) Highly Qualified Specialists:  
 Unlike academic staff and administrators, highly qualified specialists have great expertise in management administration related to education and research. This group of specialists can therefore directly handle management and administration in this field.

Source: Kyushu University Information

## Reference: Percentage of Young Researchers

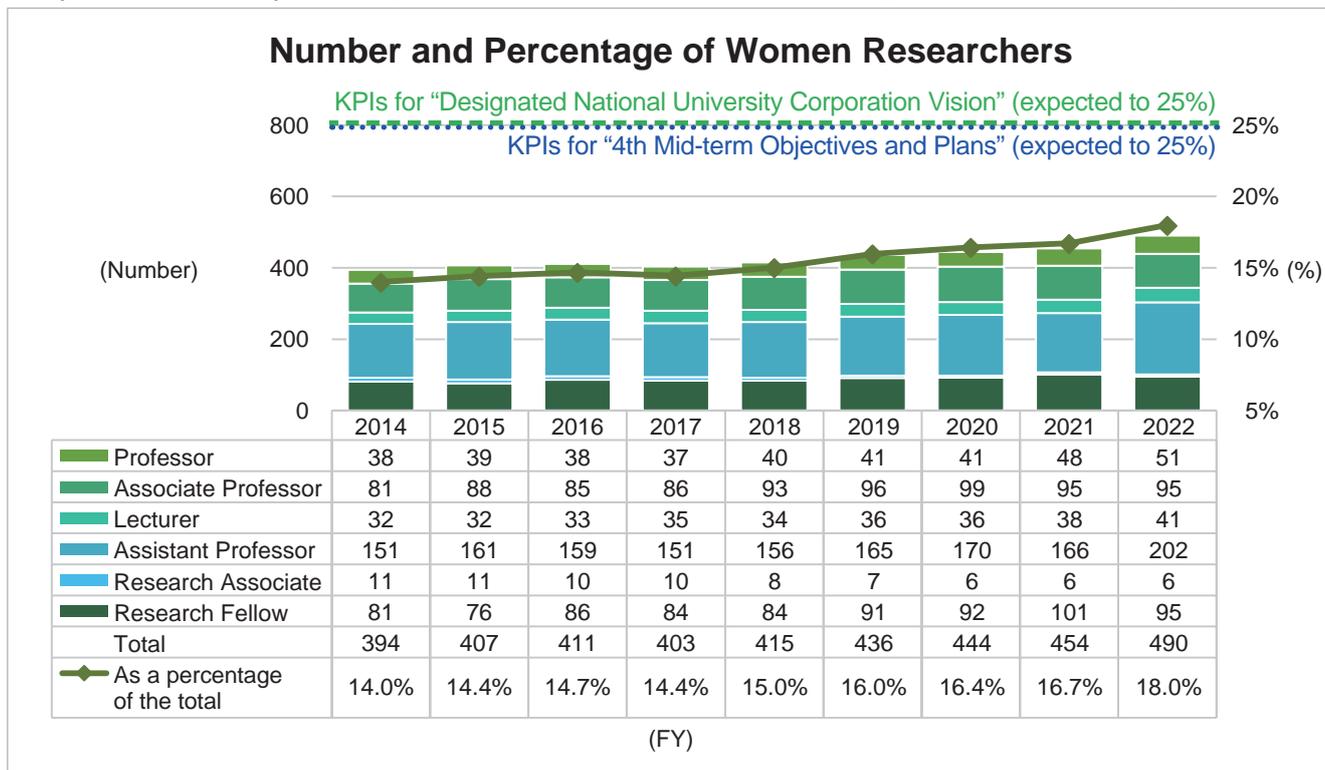
◆Kyushu University ◆ ★Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for the Designated National University Corporations



- The figures include faculty and research fellows (on fixed-term contracts).
- The age is calculated at the end of the fiscal year (as of March 31).

## Reference: Percentage of Female Researchers

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



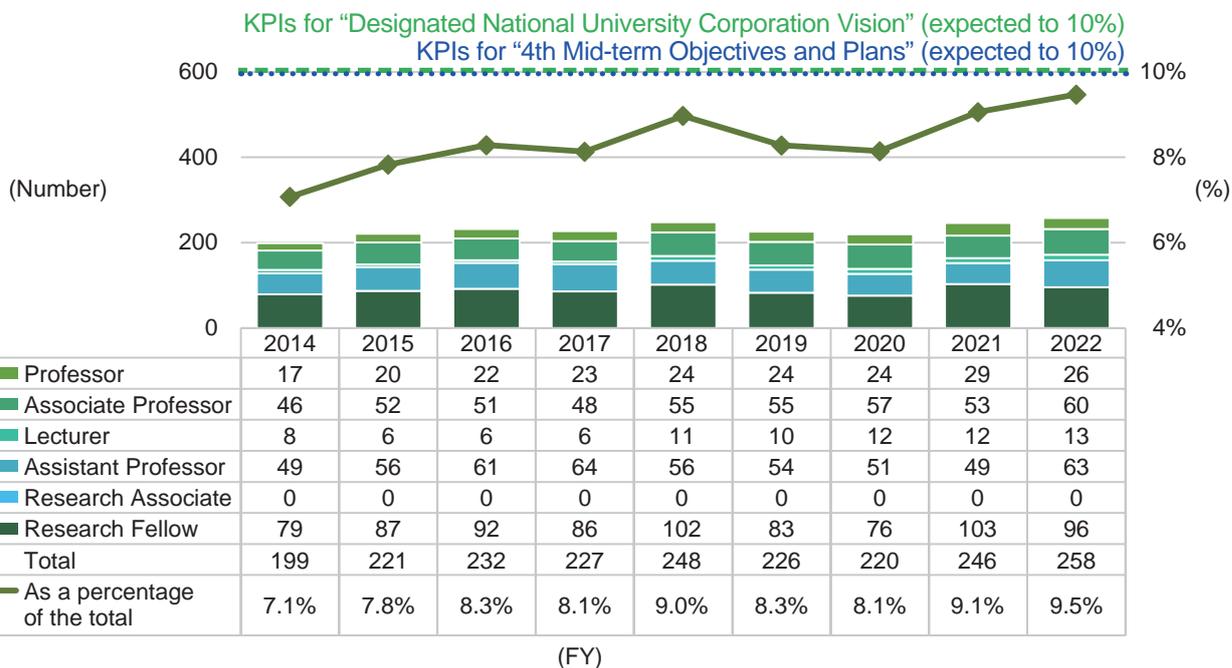
- Only fixed-term contract research fellows are counted (part-time staff excluded).

Source: Human Resources Department (as of May 1 each year)

## Reference: Percentage of International Scholars

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

### Number and Percentage of Researchers with Foreign Nationality



• Only fixed-term contract research fellows are counted (part-time staff excluded).

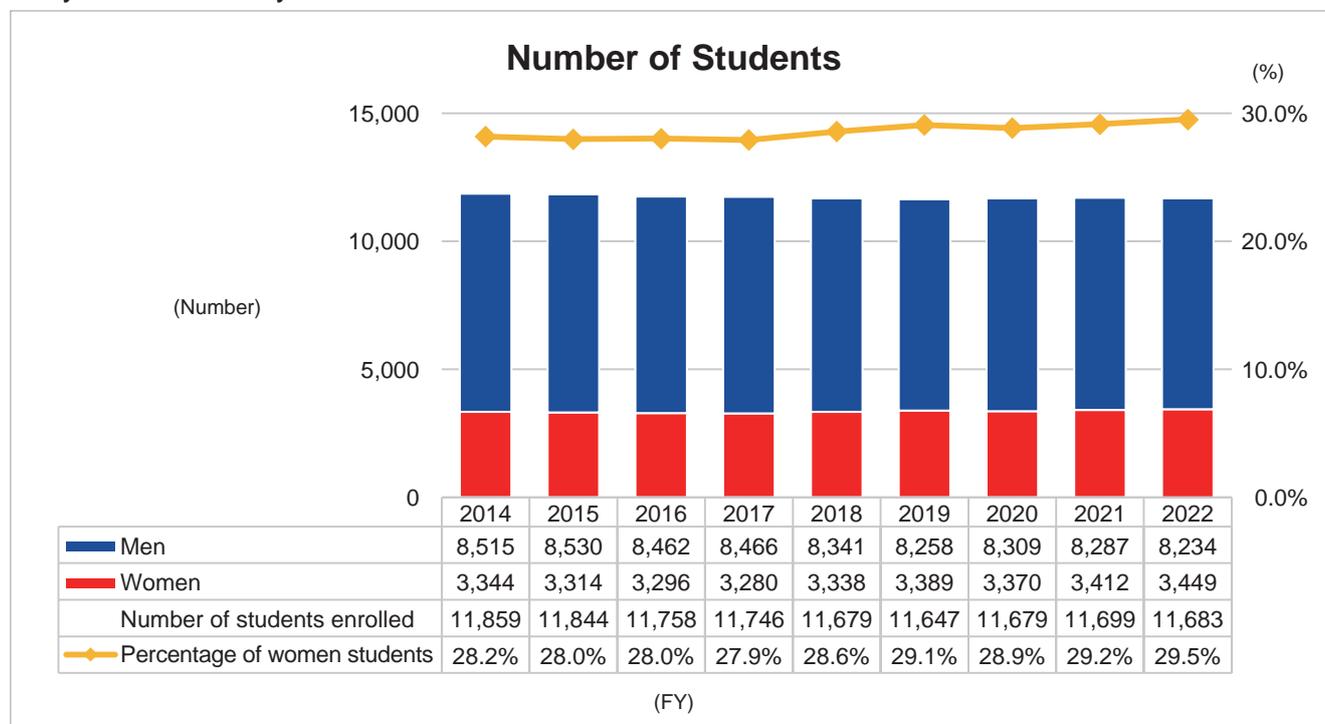
Source: Human Resources Department (as of May 1 each year)

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

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

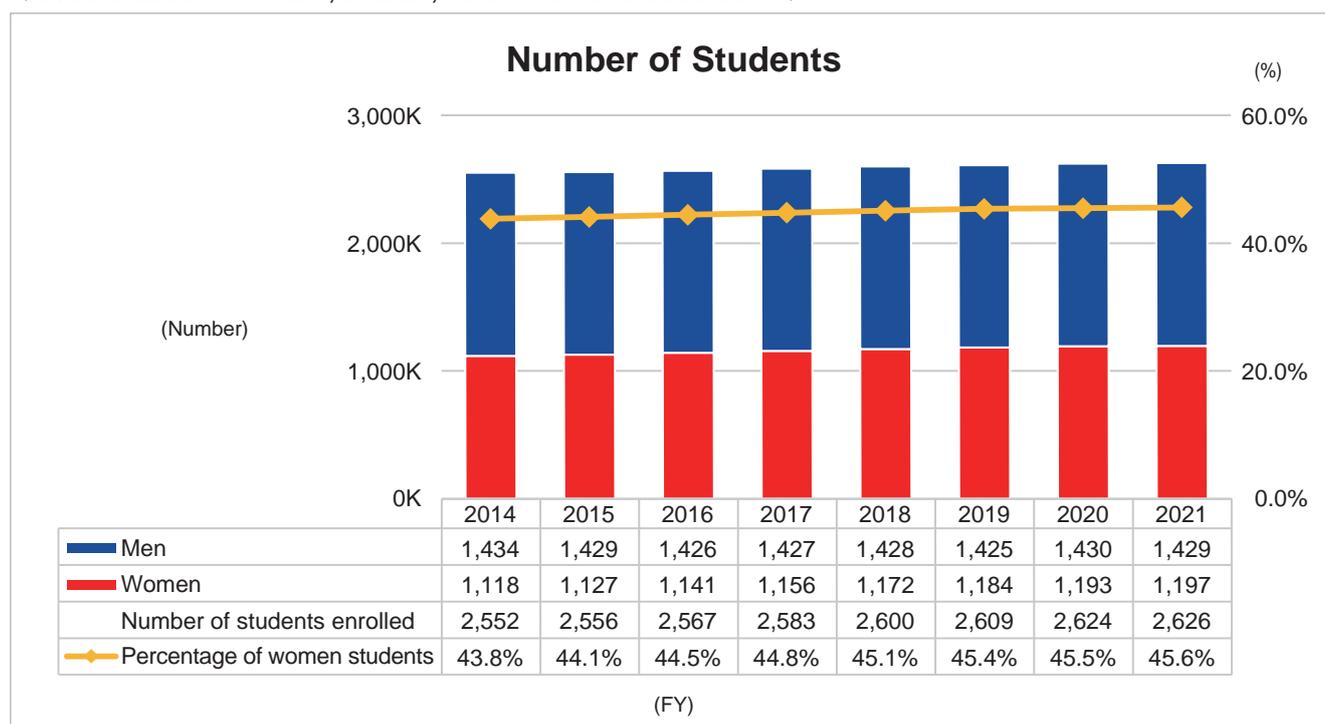
##### 3-1-1. Number of Students (Undergraduate: Overall)

###### ◆Kyushu University◆



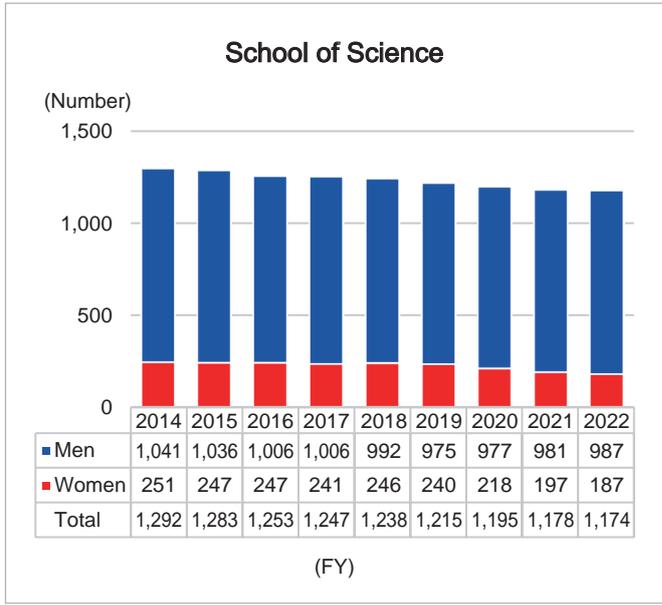
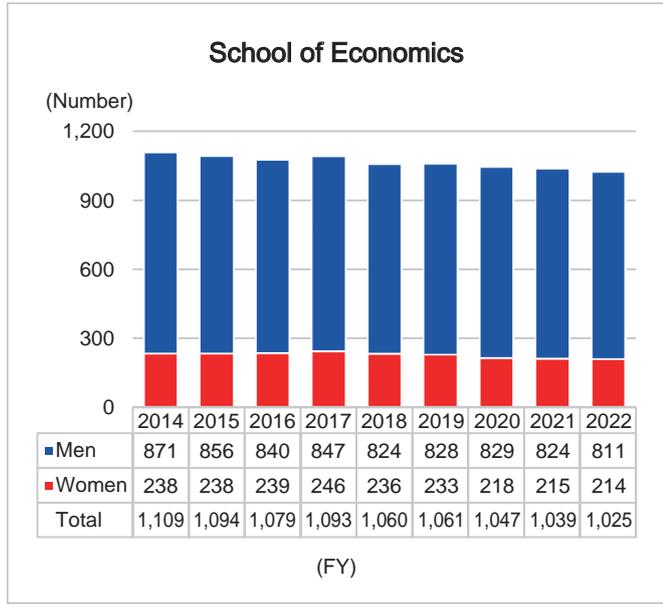
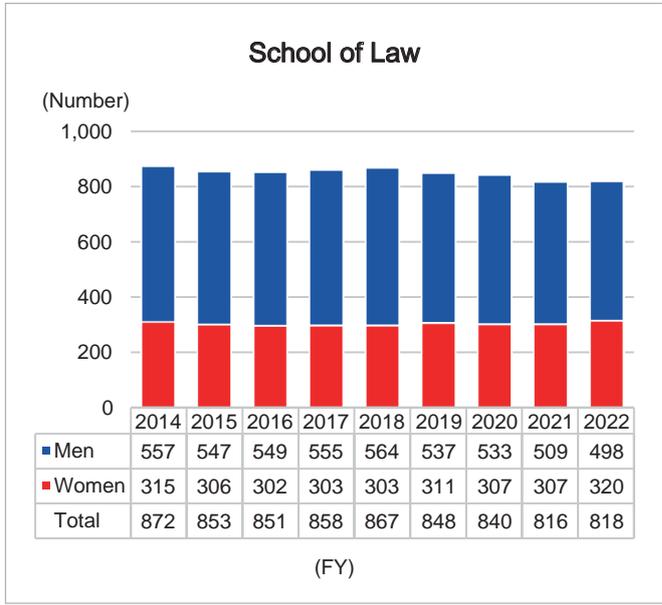
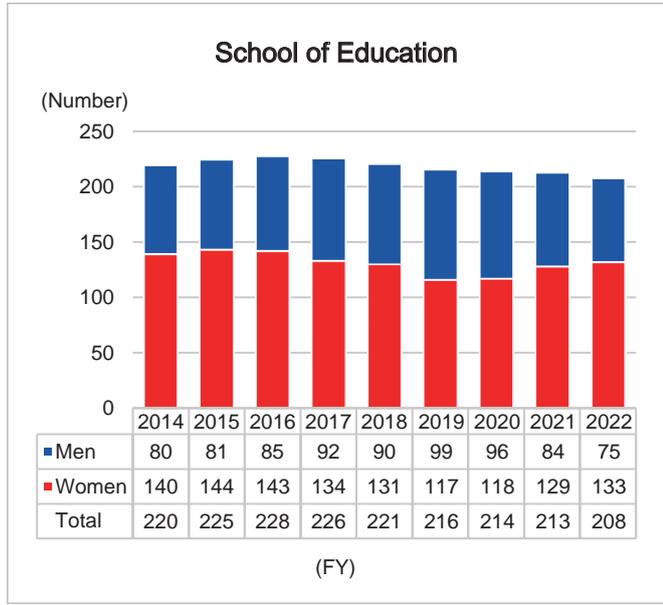
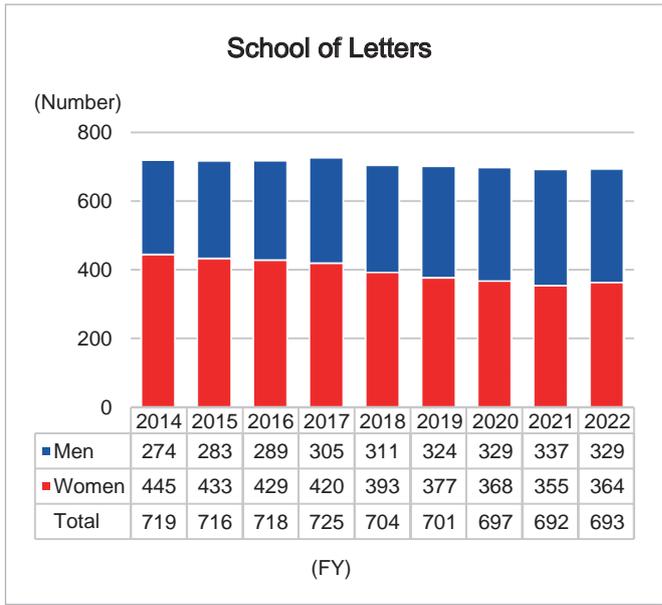
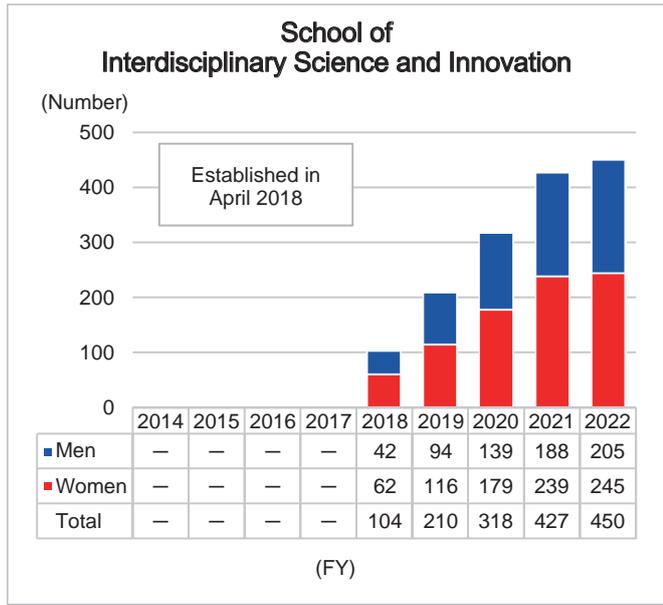
Source: Kyushu University Information

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



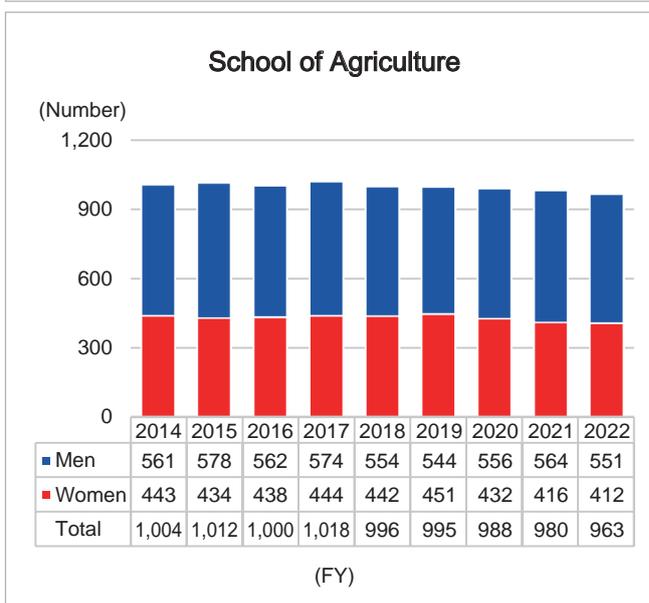
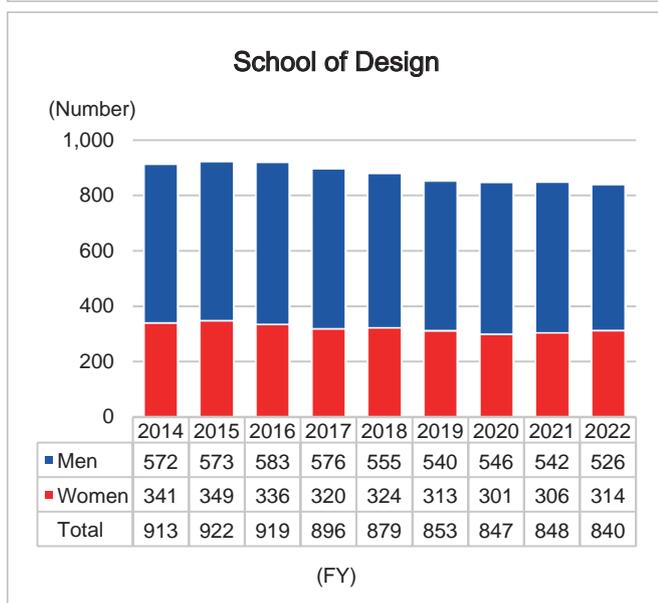
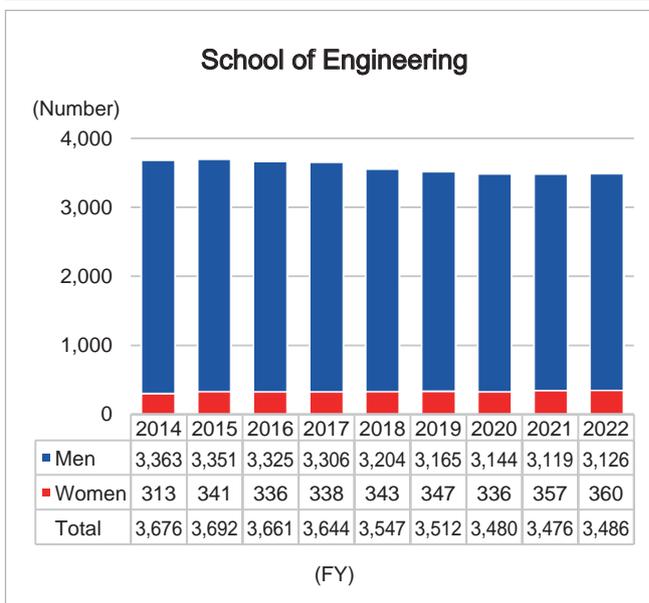
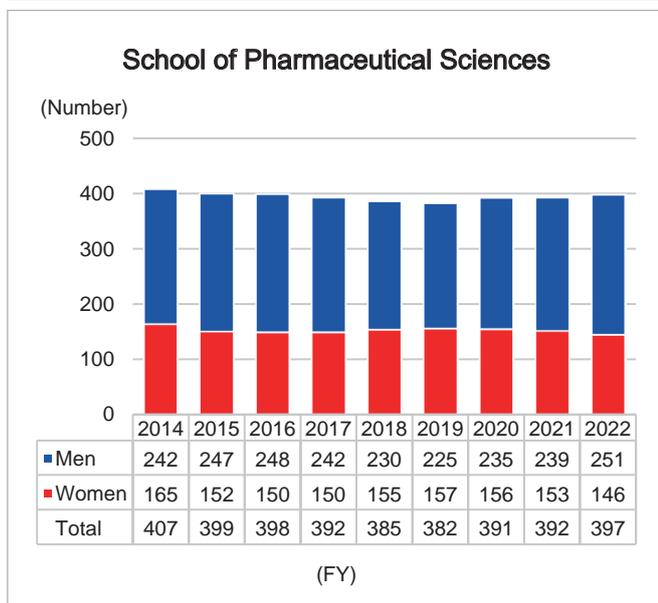
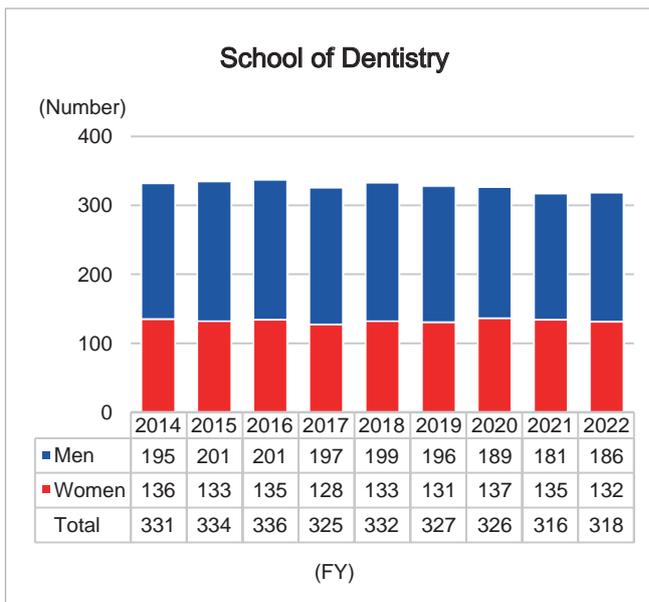
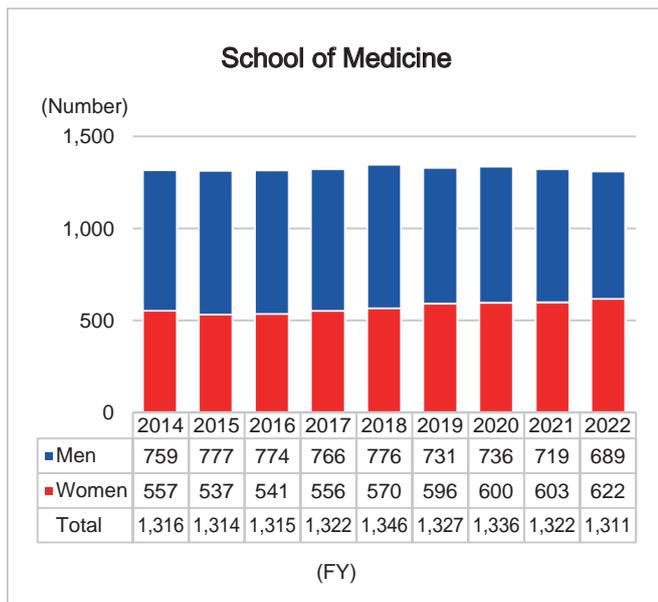
Source: MEXT, Basic School Survey Number of Students by Day and Night

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



Source: Kyushu University Information

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

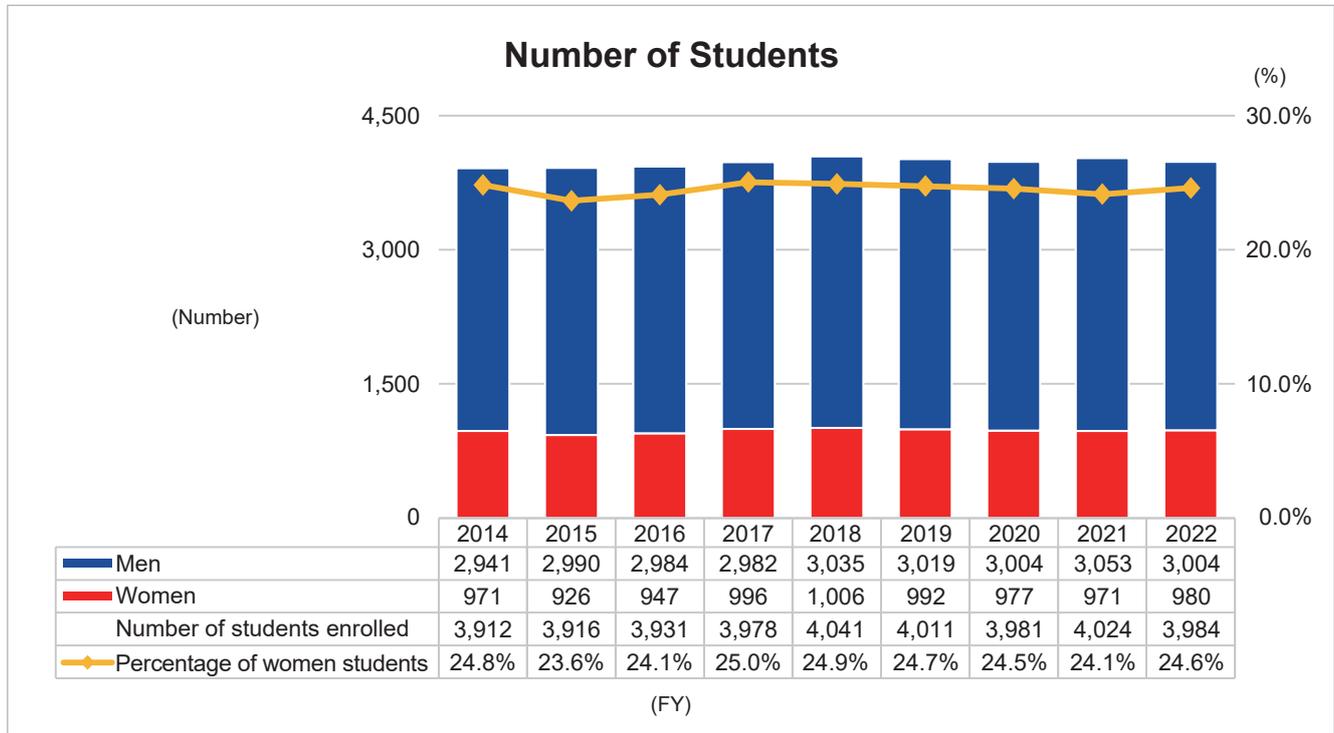


Source: Kyushu University Information

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

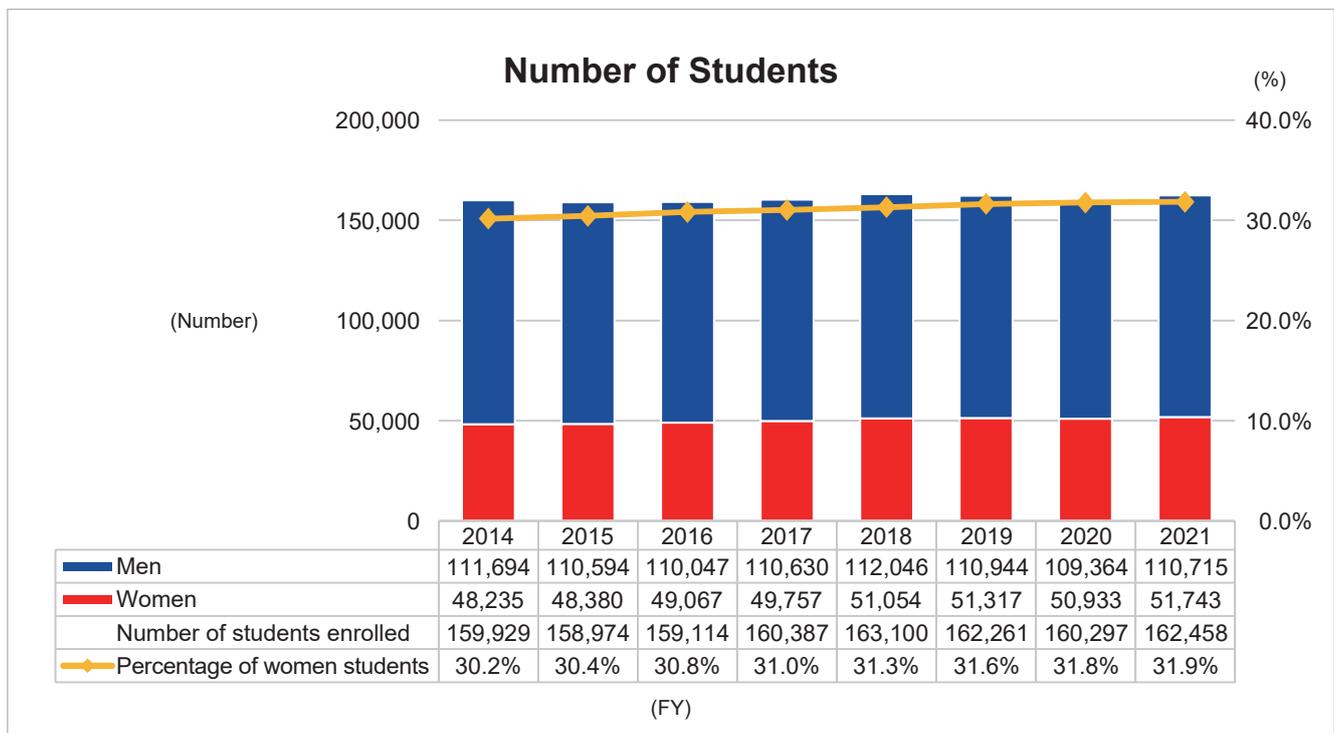
### 3-2-1. Number of Students (Master's Programs: Overall)

#### ◆Kyushu University◆



Source: *Kyushu University Information*

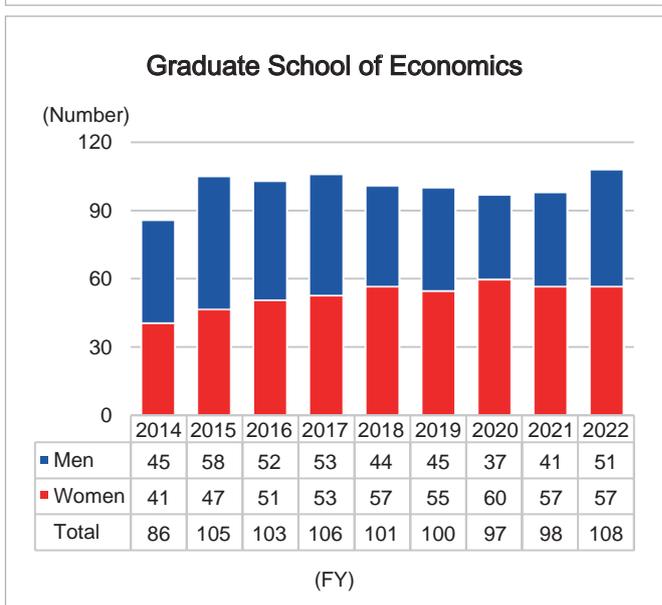
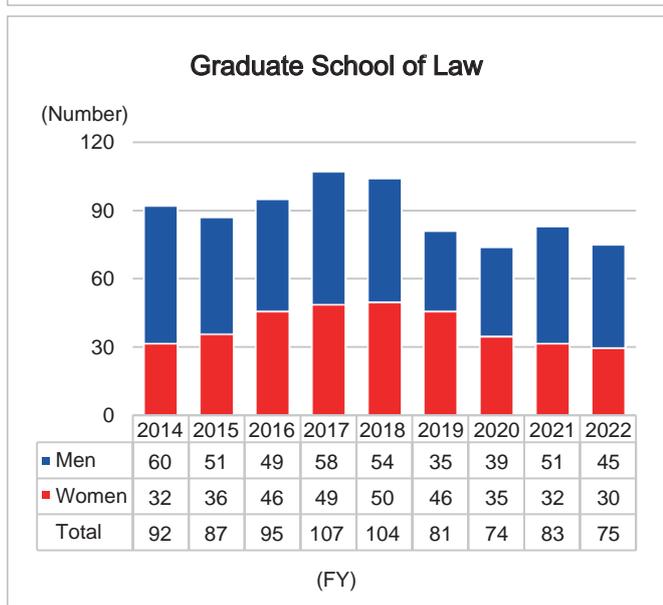
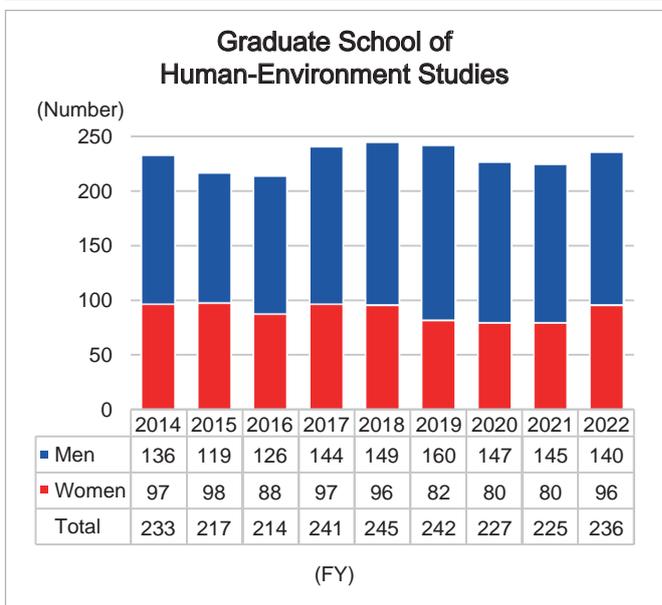
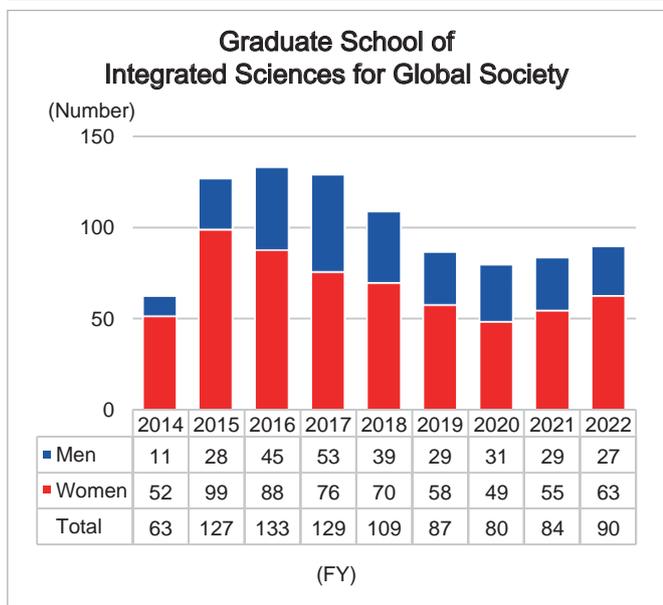
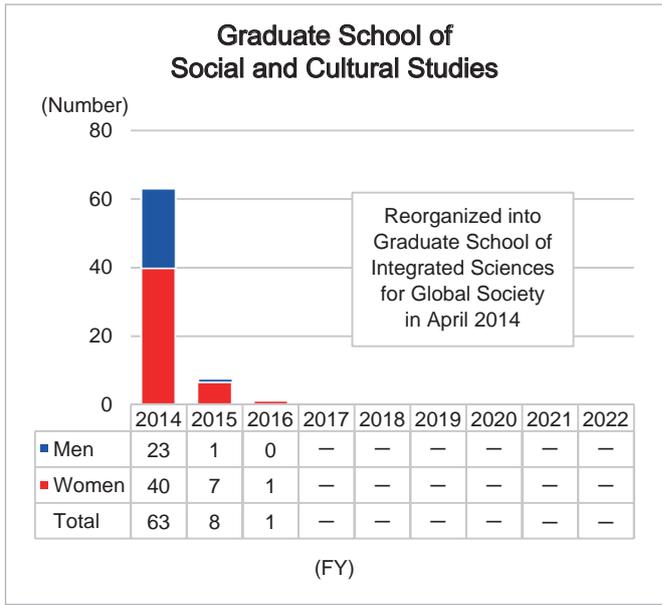
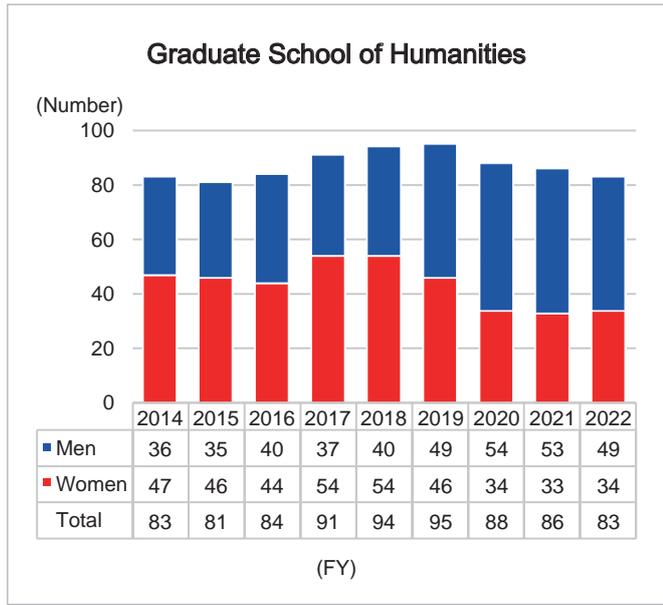
#### ◆Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities◆



• 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 and veterinary-related medical sciences.

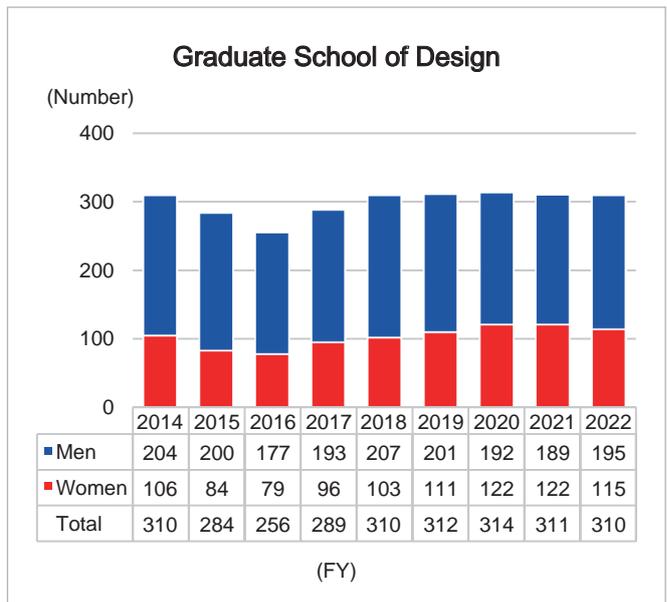
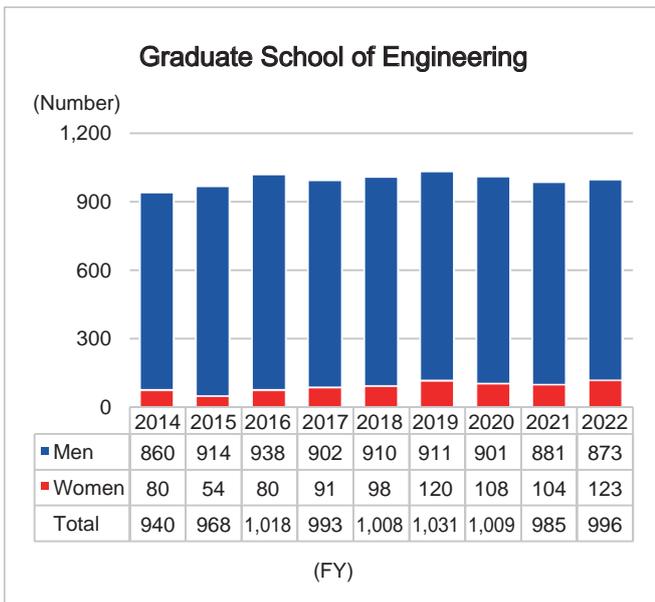
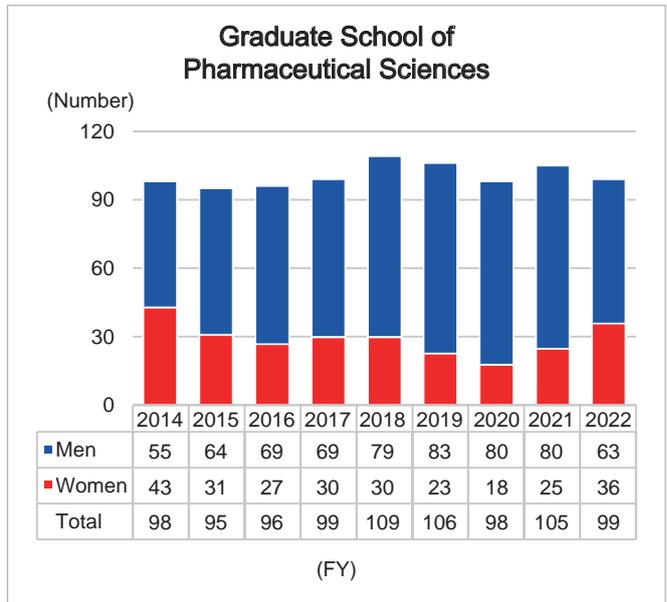
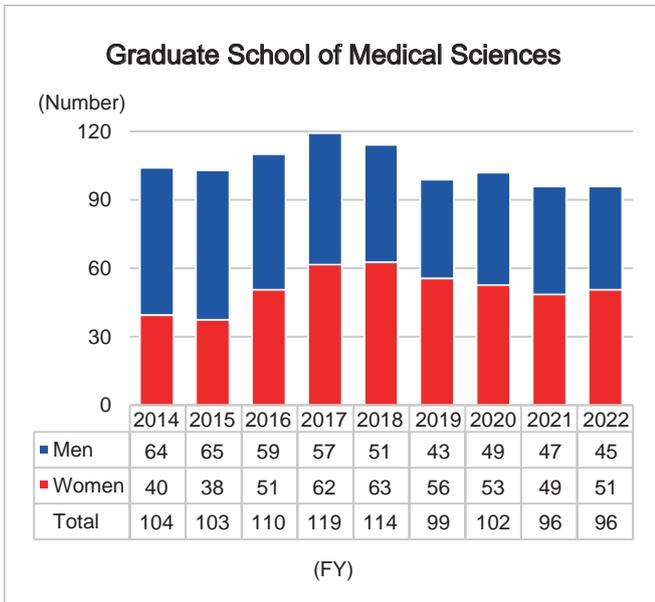
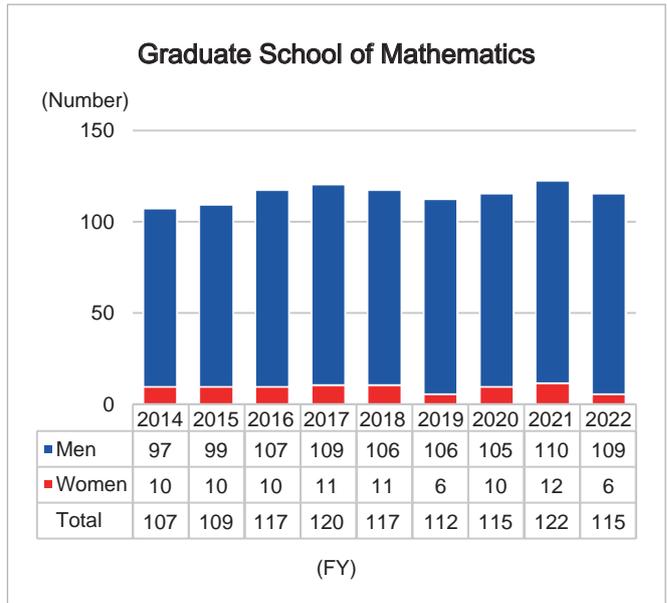
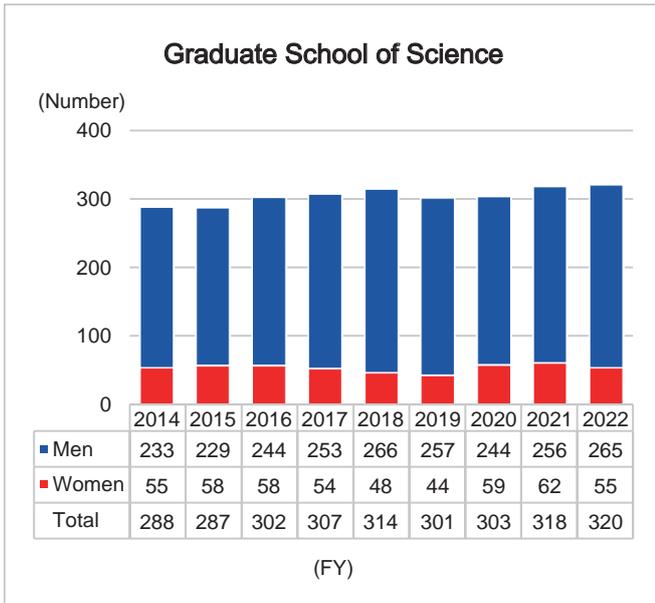
Source: MEXT, *Basic School Survey* Number of students by Graduate School Major

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



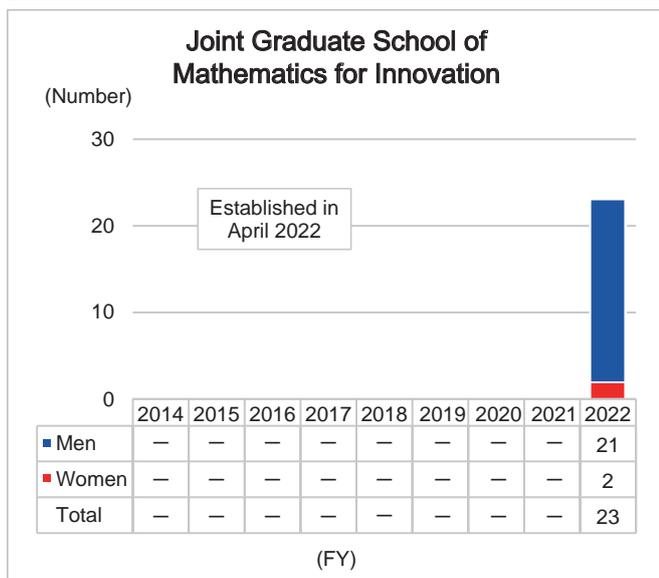
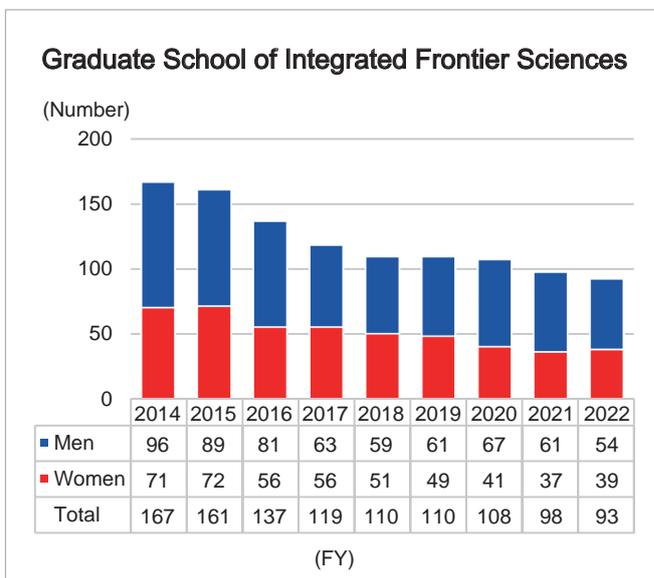
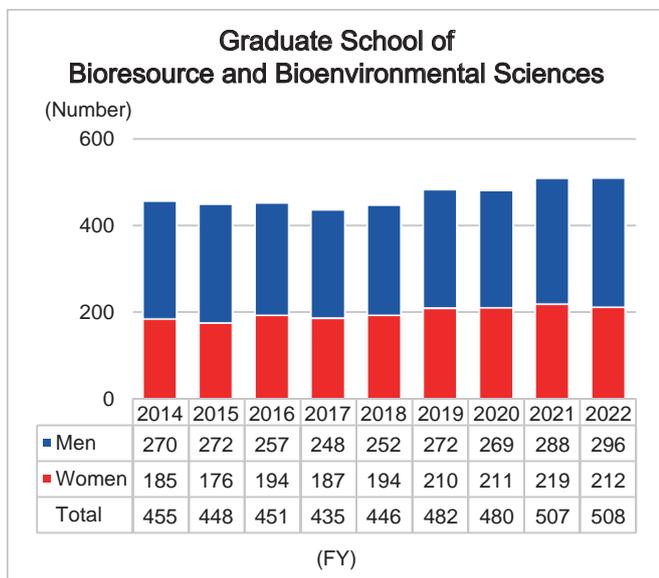
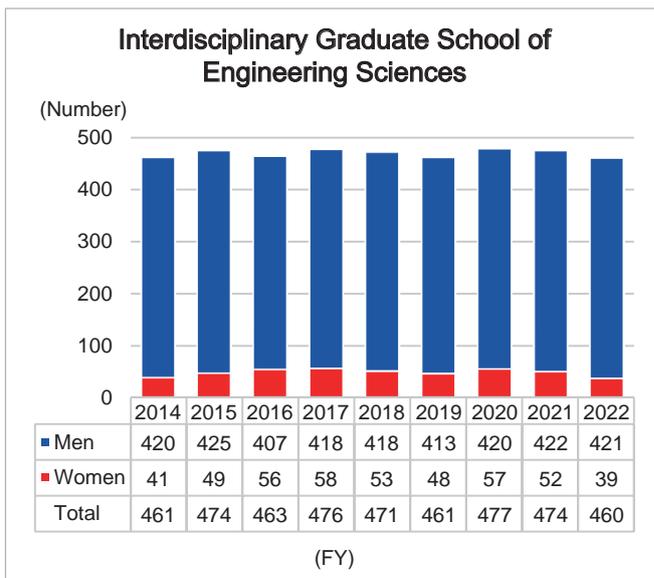
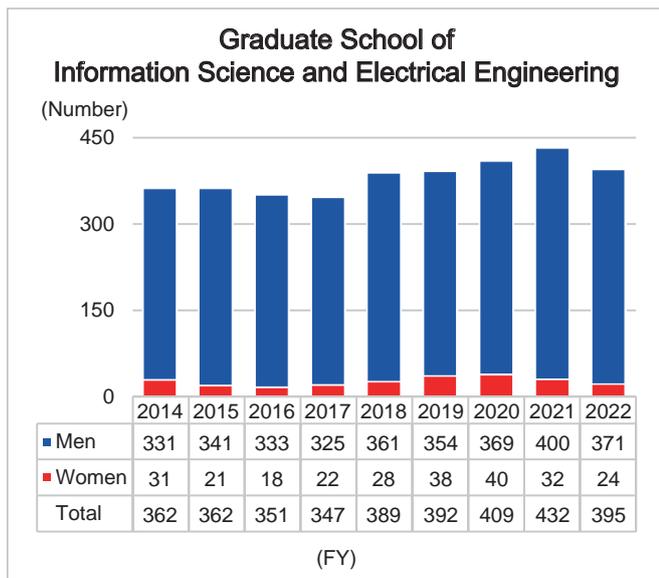
Source: *Kyushu University Information*

### 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)



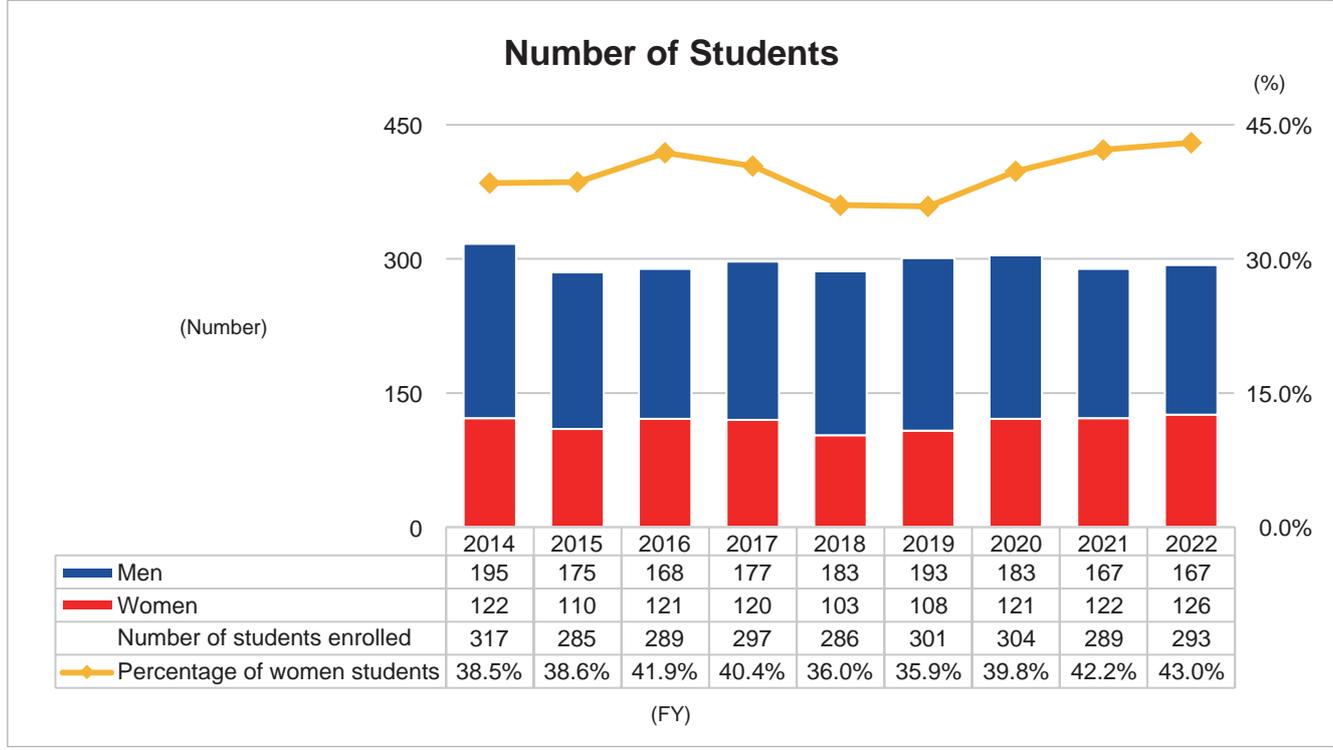
• The number of students in the Joint Graduate School of Mathematics for Innovation is included in the figures for each of the cooperating graduate schools (the Graduate Schools of Mathematics, Information Science and Electrical Engineering, and Economics).

Source: *Kyushu University Information*

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

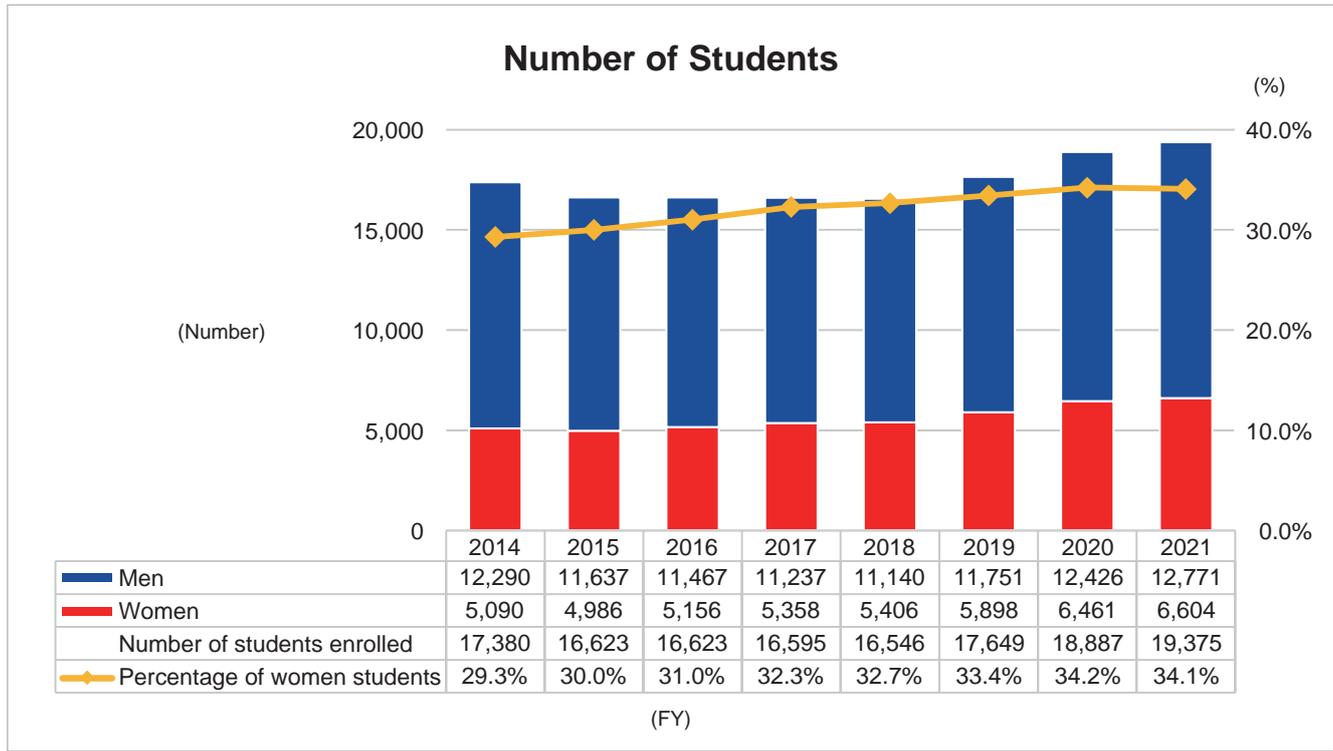
#### 3-3-1. Number of Students (Professional Degree Programs: Overall)

##### ◆Kyushu University◆



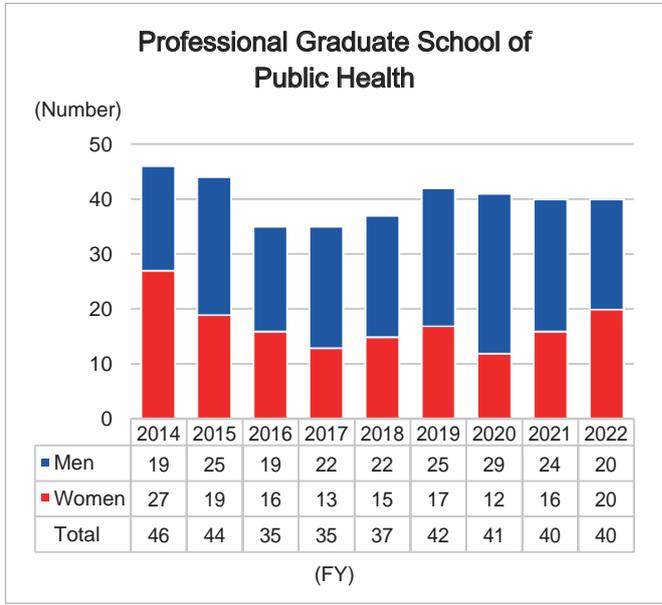
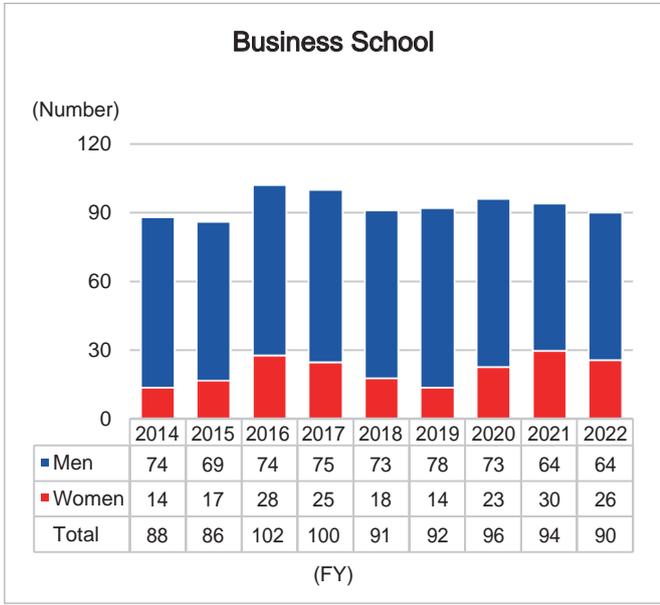
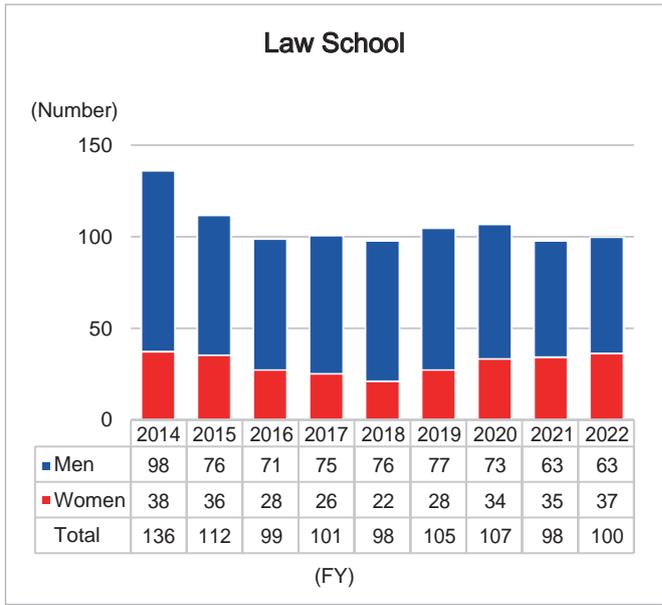
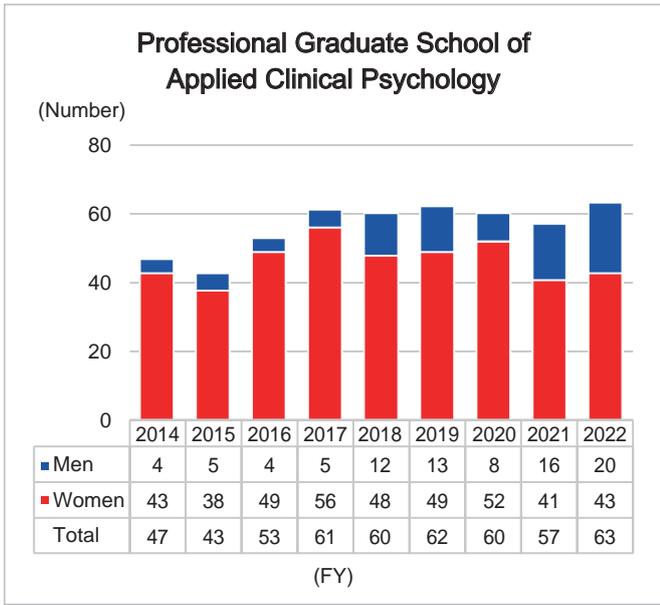
Source: Kyushu University Information

##### ◆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)

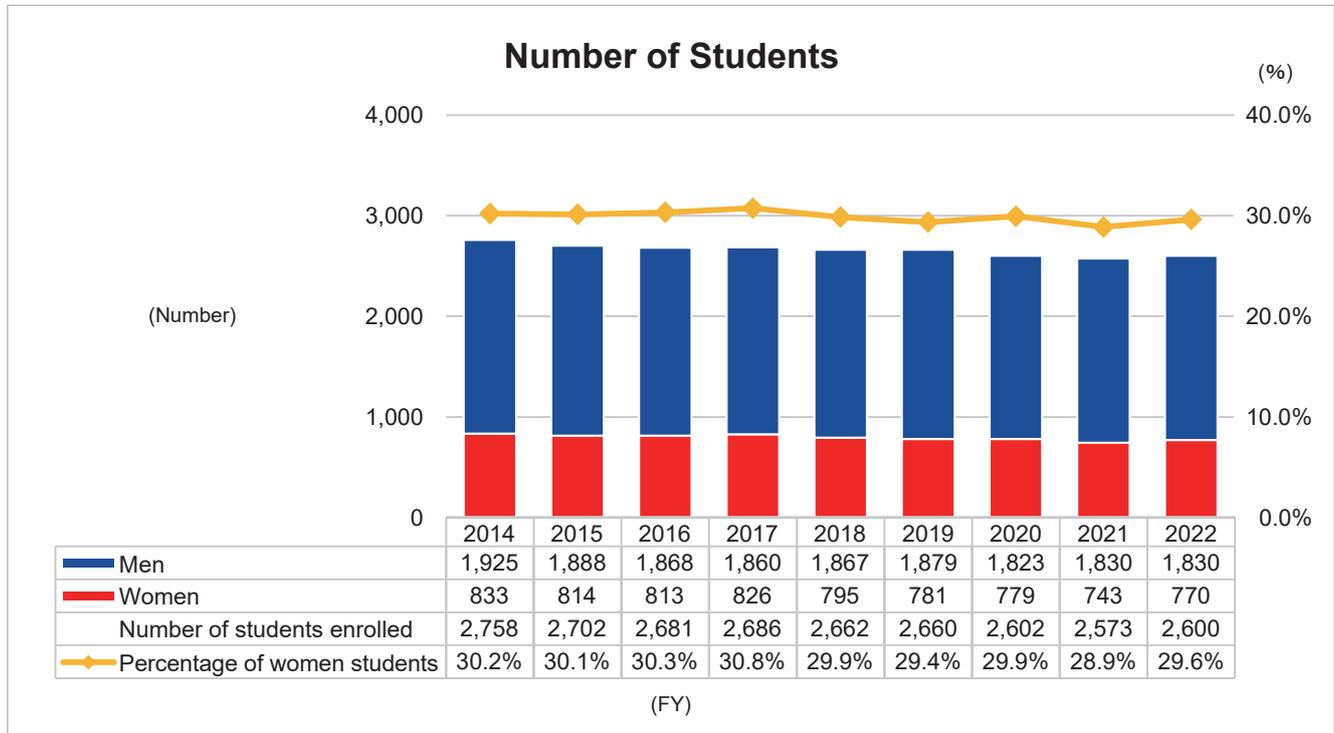


Source: Kyushu University Information

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

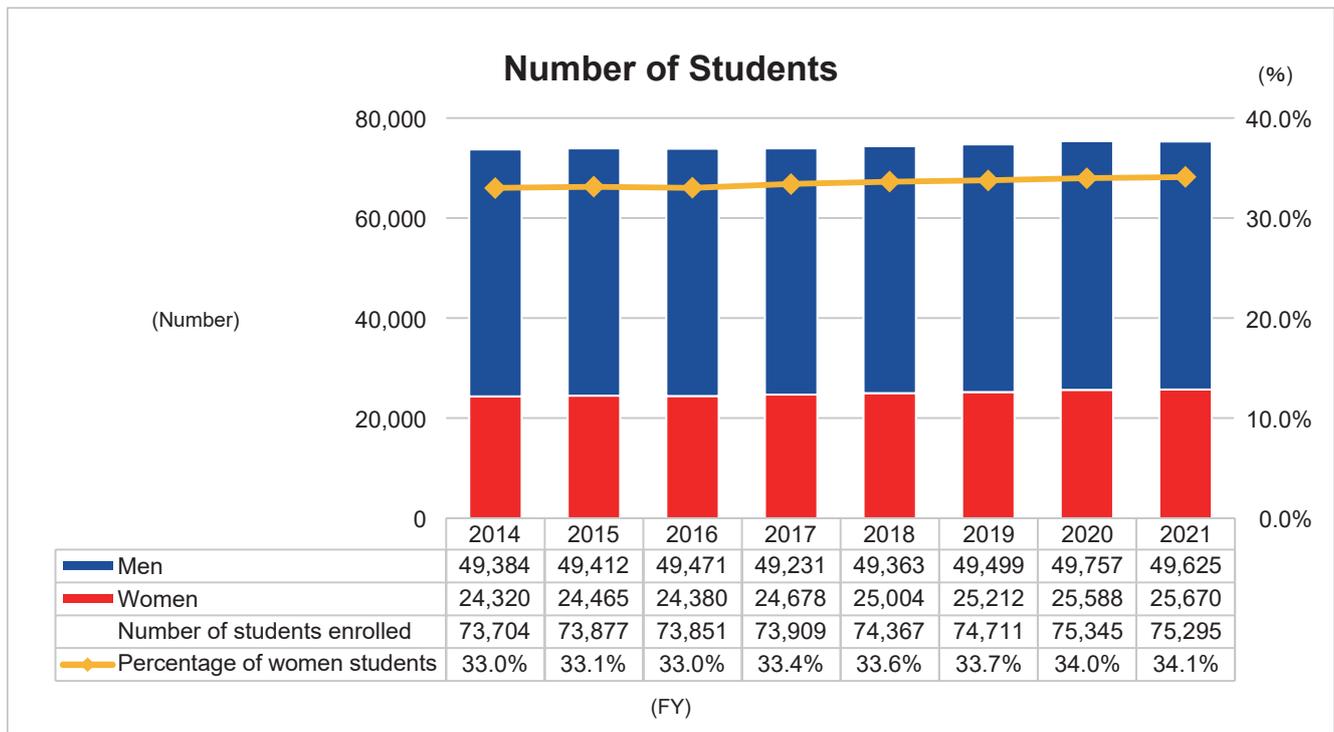
### 3-4-1. Number of Students (Doctoral Programs: Overall)

#### ◆Kyushu University◆



Source: Kyushu University Information

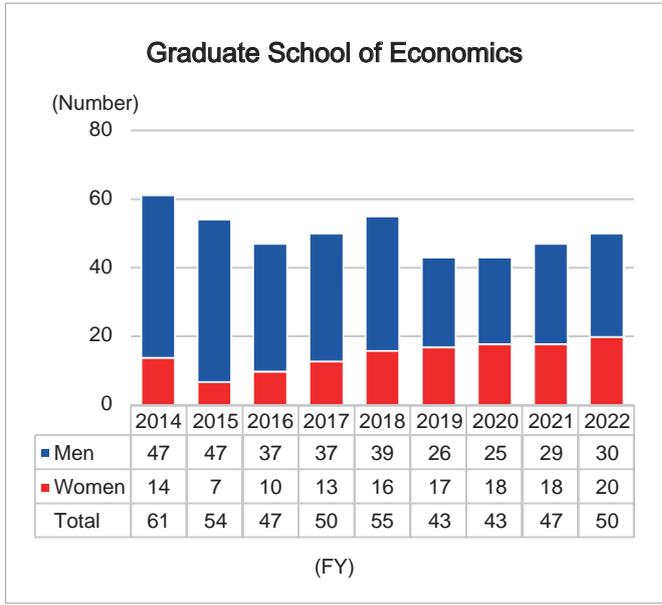
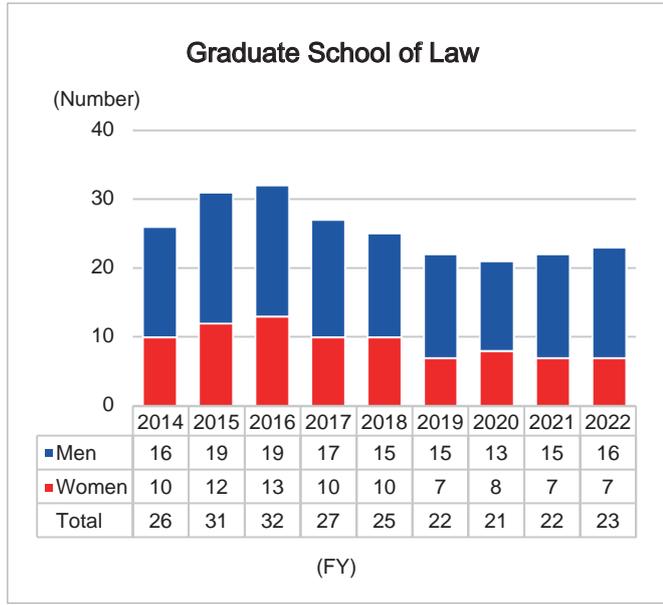
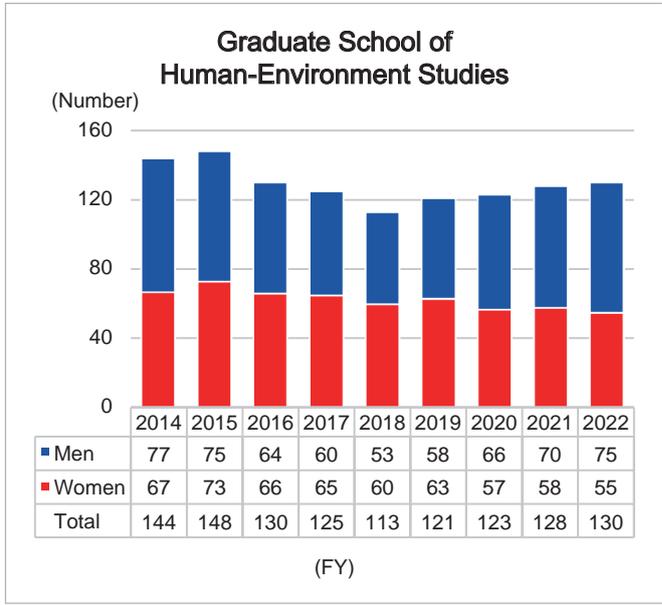
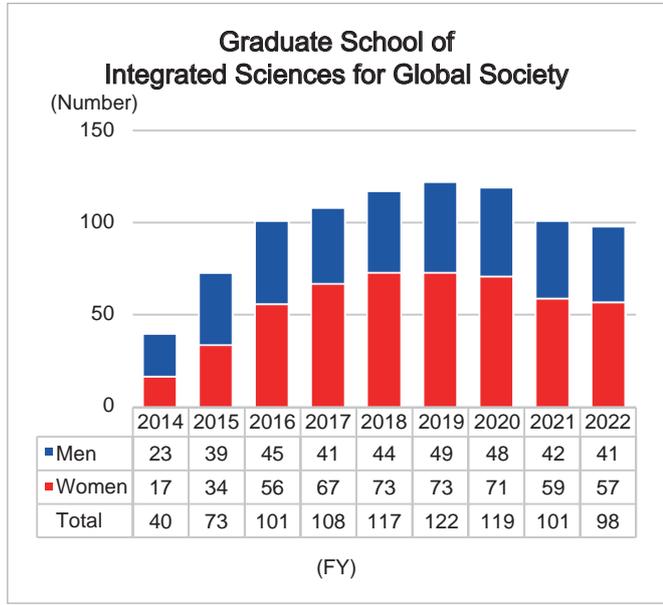
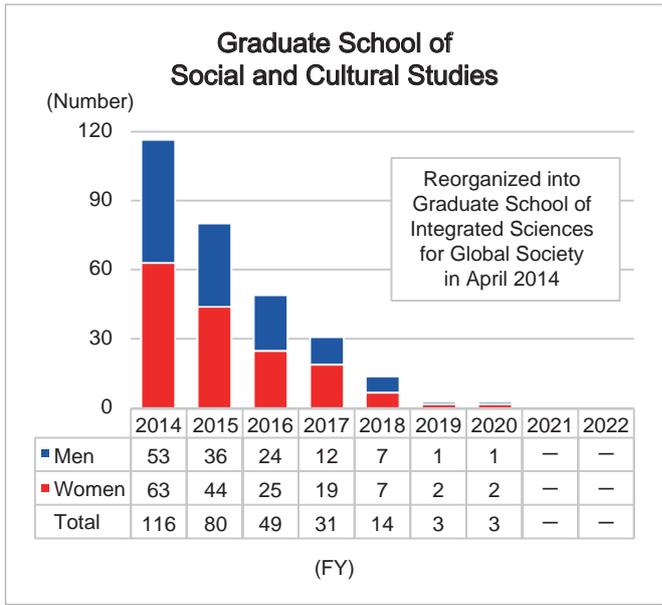
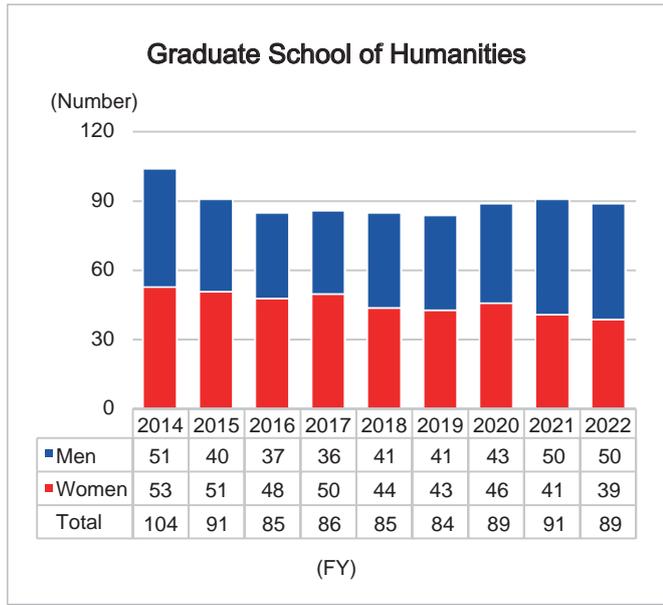
#### ◆Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities◆



• Number of students includes Department of multidisciplinary medical and dental sciences.

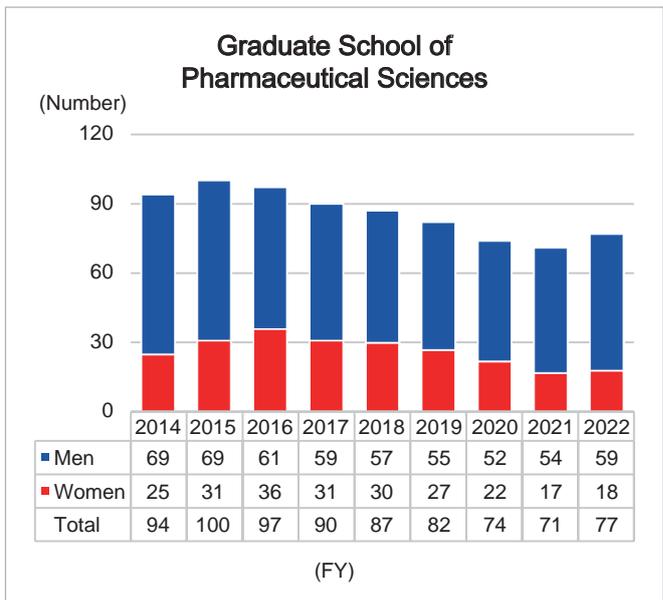
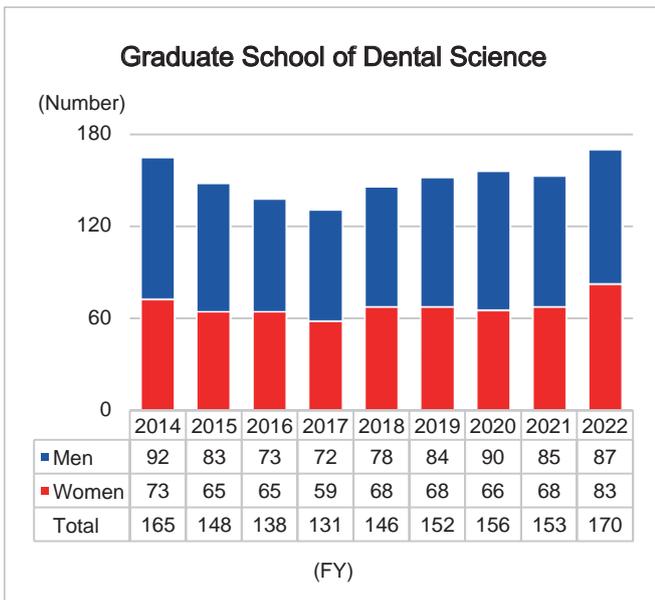
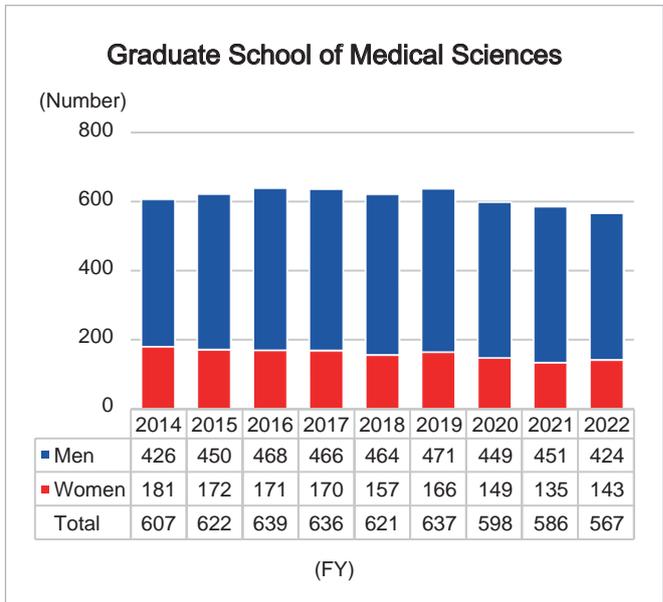
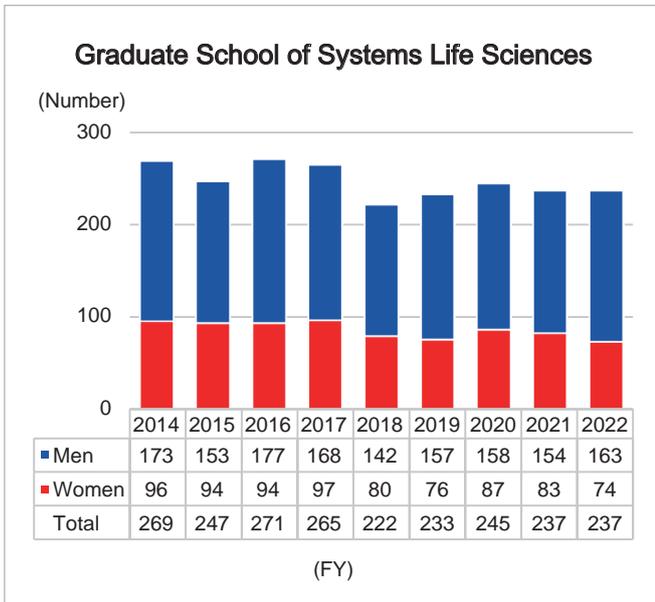
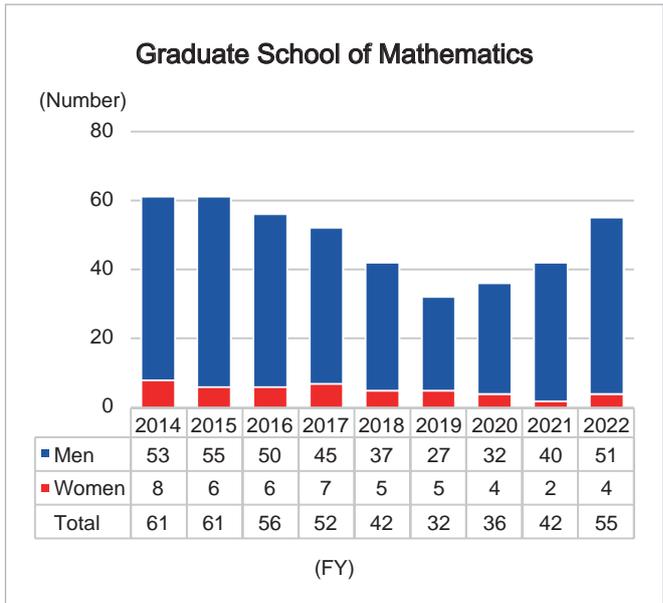
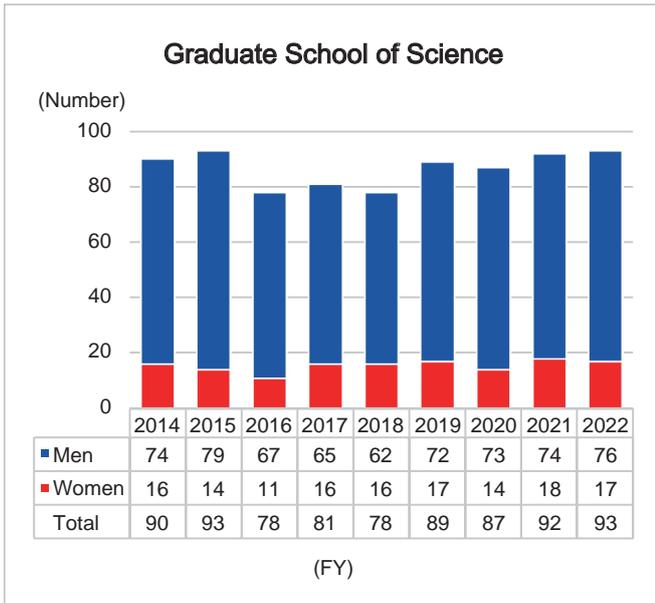
Source: MEXT, Basic School Survey Number of students by Graduate School Major

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



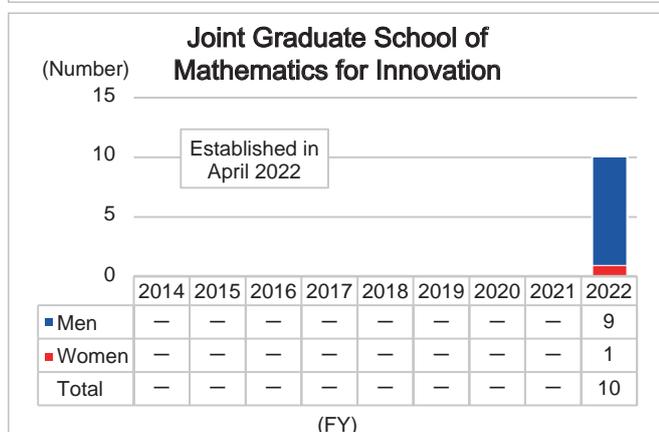
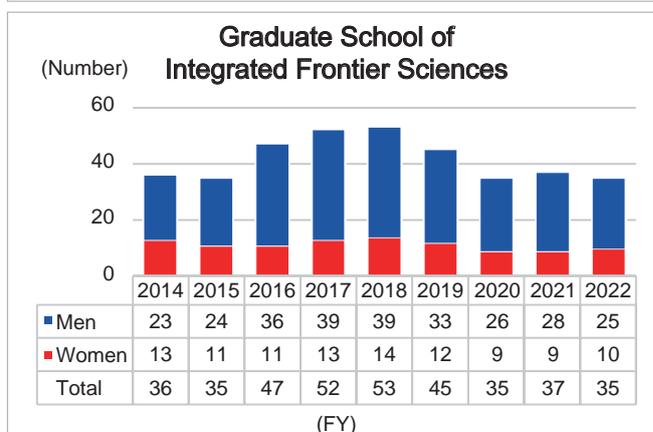
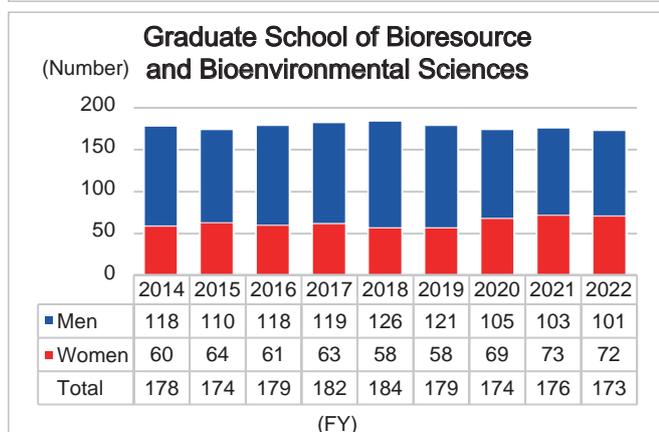
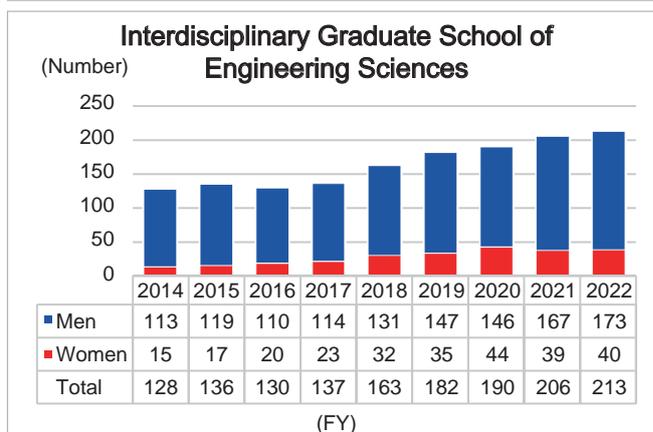
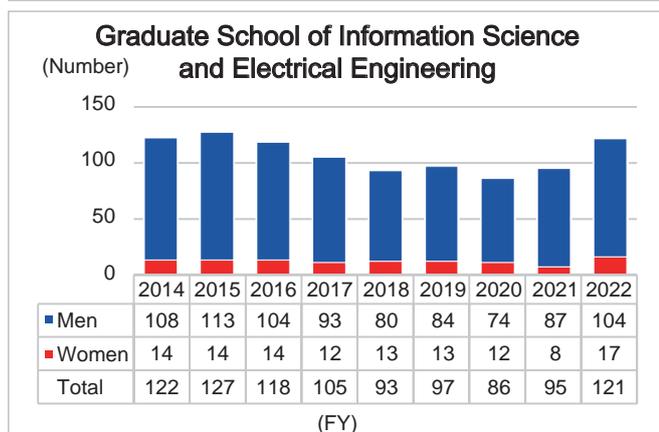
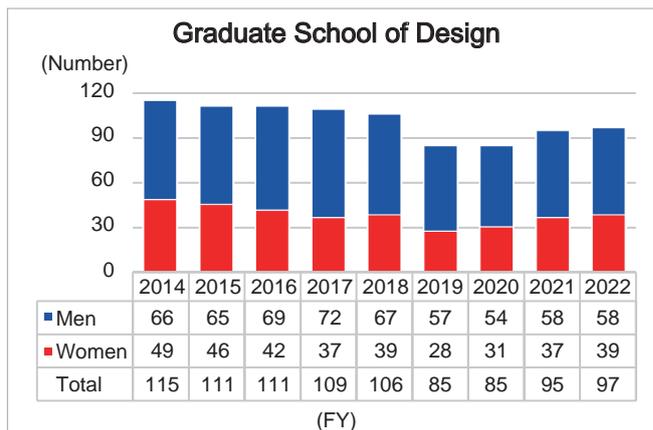
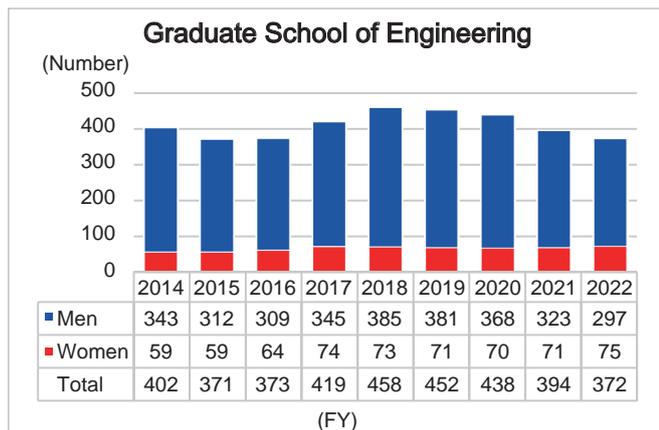
Source: Kyushu University Information

### 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)



• The number of students in the Joint Graduate School of Mathematics for Innovation is included in the figures for each of the cooperating graduate schools (the Graduate Schools of Mathematics, Information Science and Electrical Engineering, and Economics).

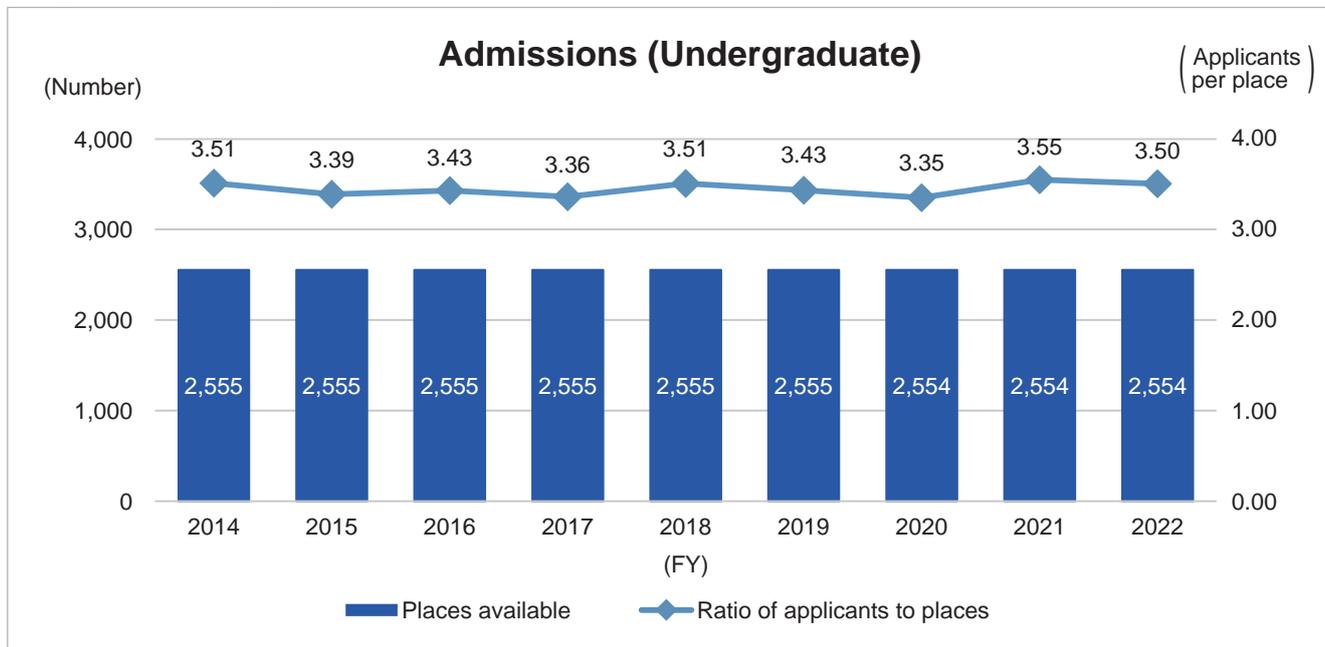
Source: *Kyushu University Information*

## 4. Admissions

### 4-1. Admissions (Undergraduate)

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

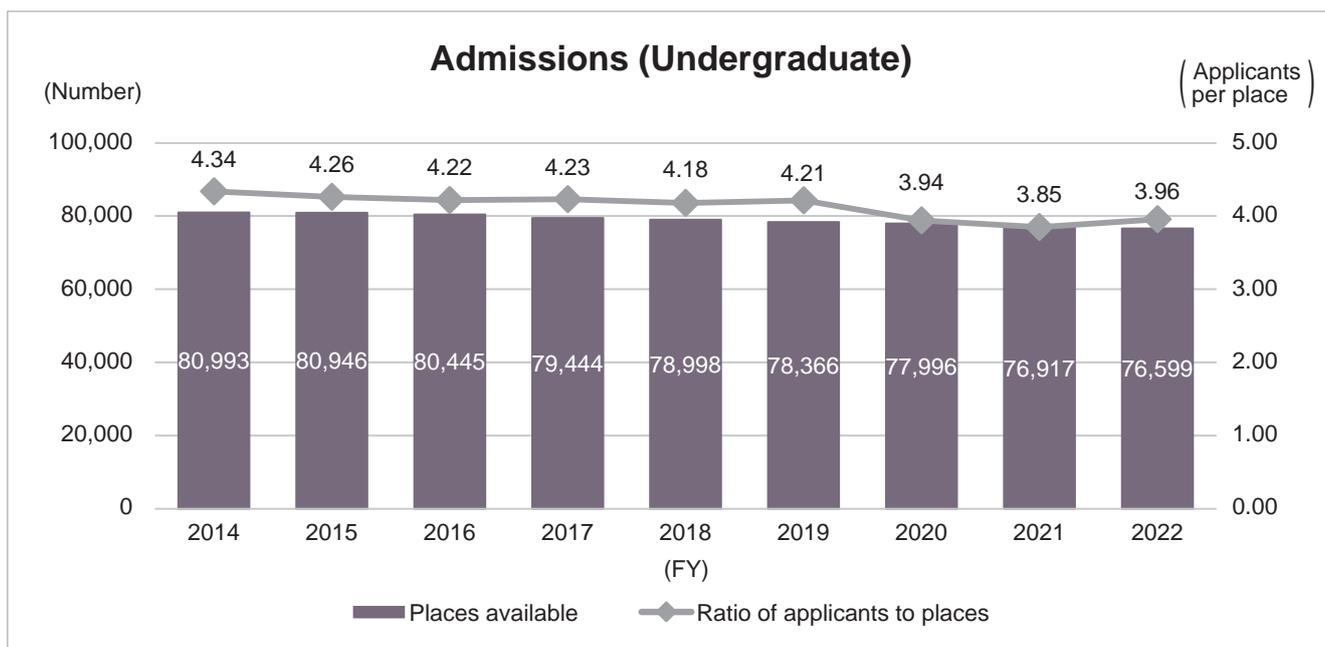
##### ◆Kyushu University◆



- Includes the first selection, the second selection, comprehensive selection (A.O. entrance examination), school recommendation selection (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◆

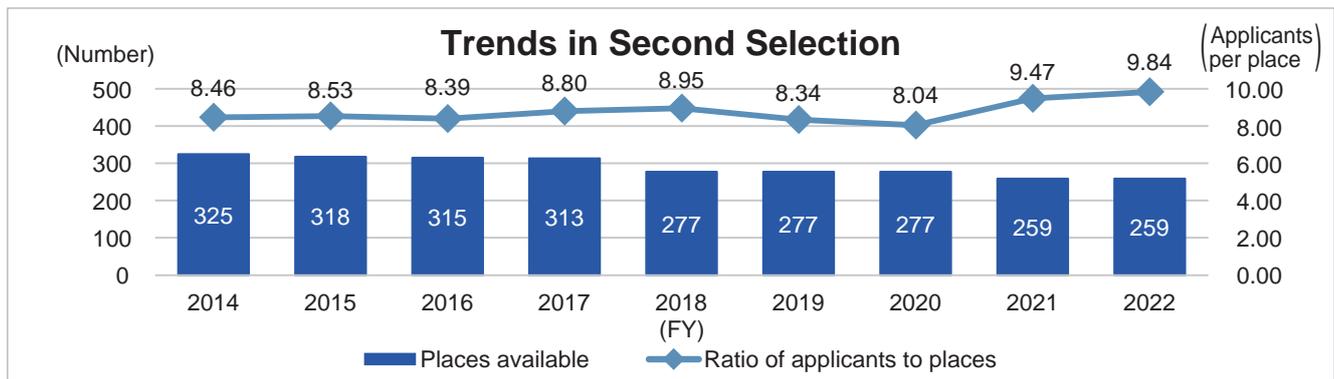
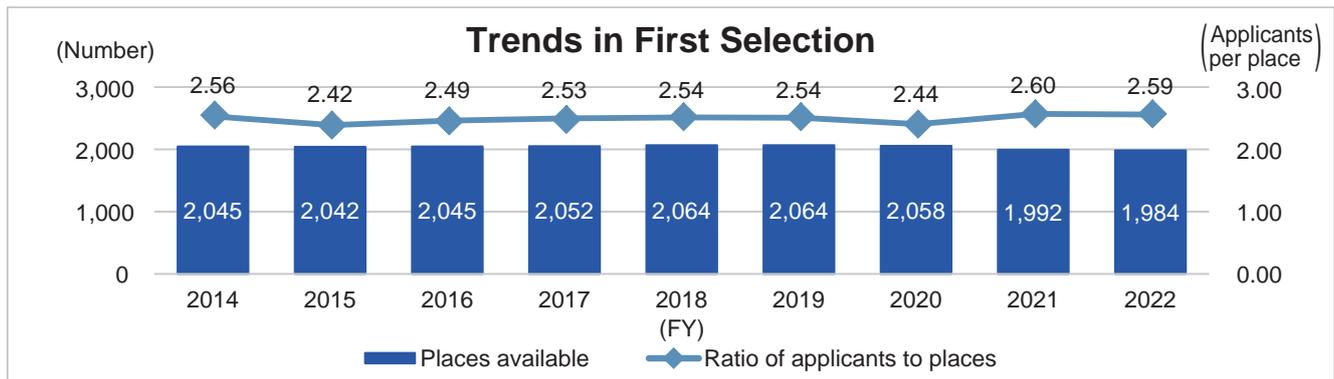


- Figure for number of students recruited and the number of applicants relates to the general selection process.
- The ratio of applicants to places is calculated as the number of applicants divided by the places available.

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

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

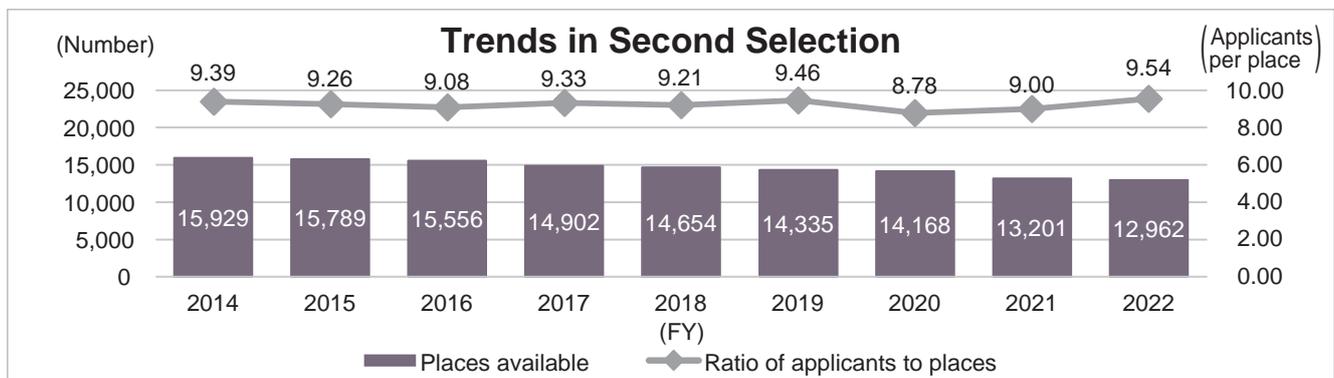
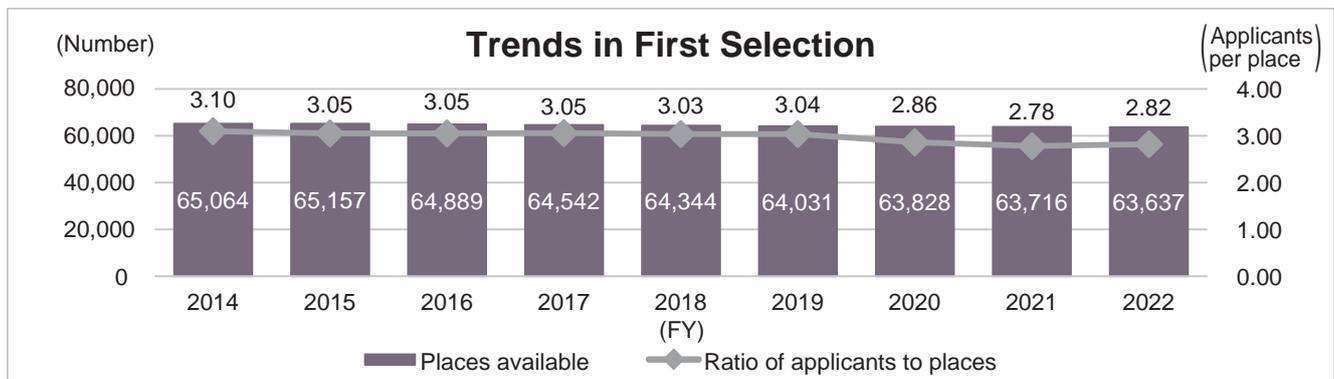
### ◆Kyushu University◆



• 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◆



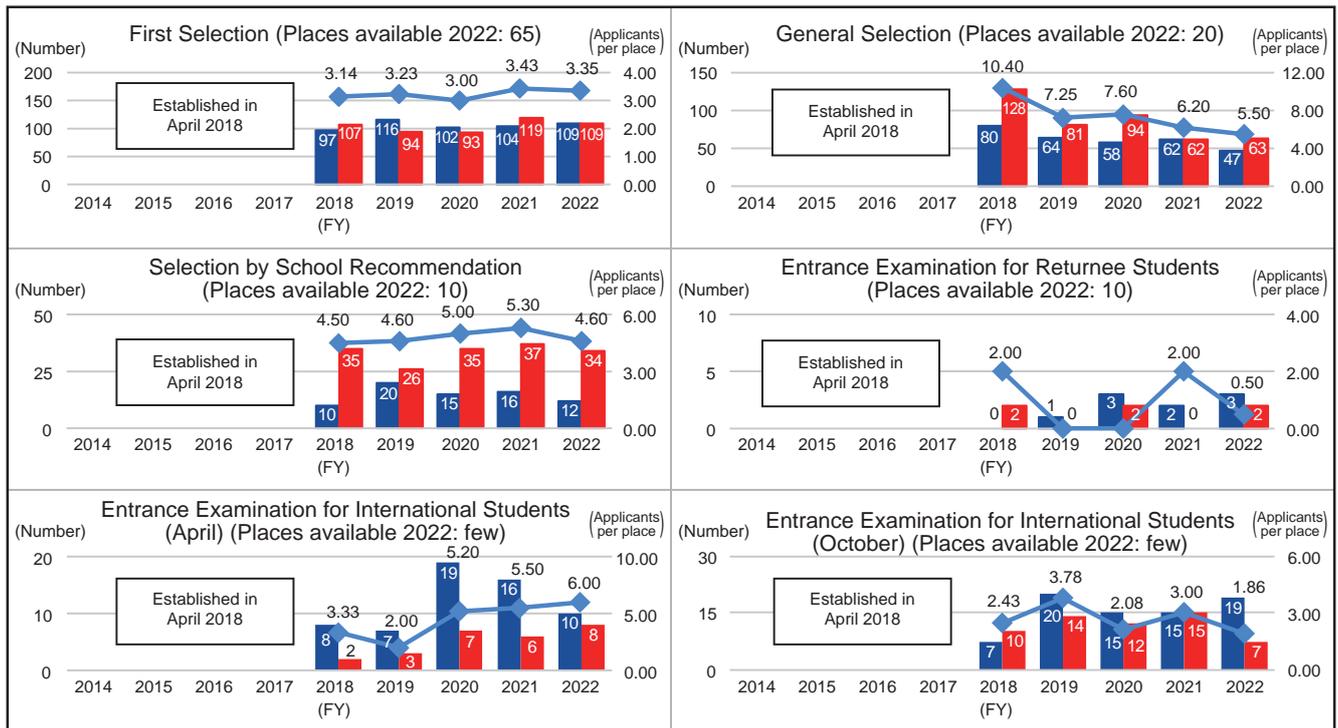
• The ratio of applicants to places is calculated as the number of applicants divided by the places available.

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

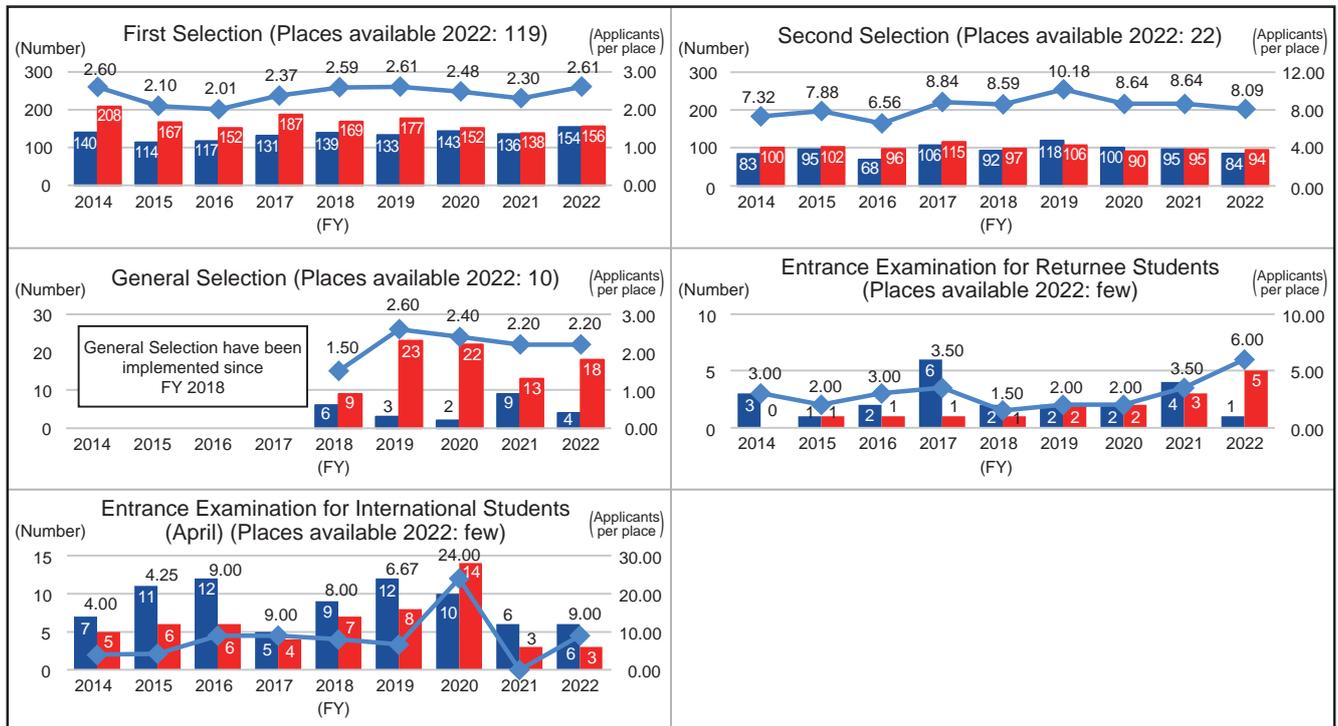
## 4-1-3. Admissions (Undergraduate: by School)

### 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 available for admission to the School of Interdisciplinary Science and Innovation, the School of Dentistry, and School of Design.
- "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.
- School of Interdisciplinary Science and Innovation Until FY 2021, the number of applicants taking the Entrance Examination for Returnee Students was low, so the admission rate was calculated from the number of successful applicants.

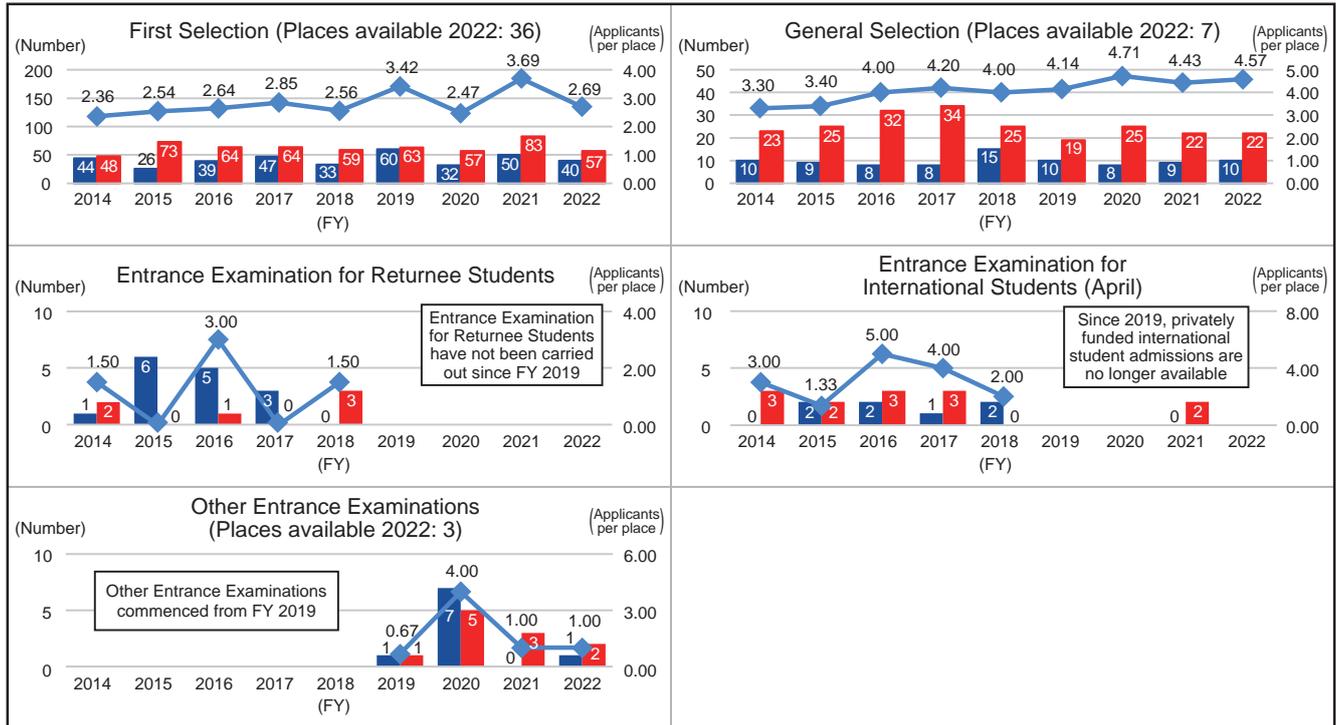
(\*1) The ratio of applicants to places is calculated as the number of applicants divided by the places available. However, for entrance examinations with uncertain applicants, it is calculated from the number of applicants versus the number of successful applicants.

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)

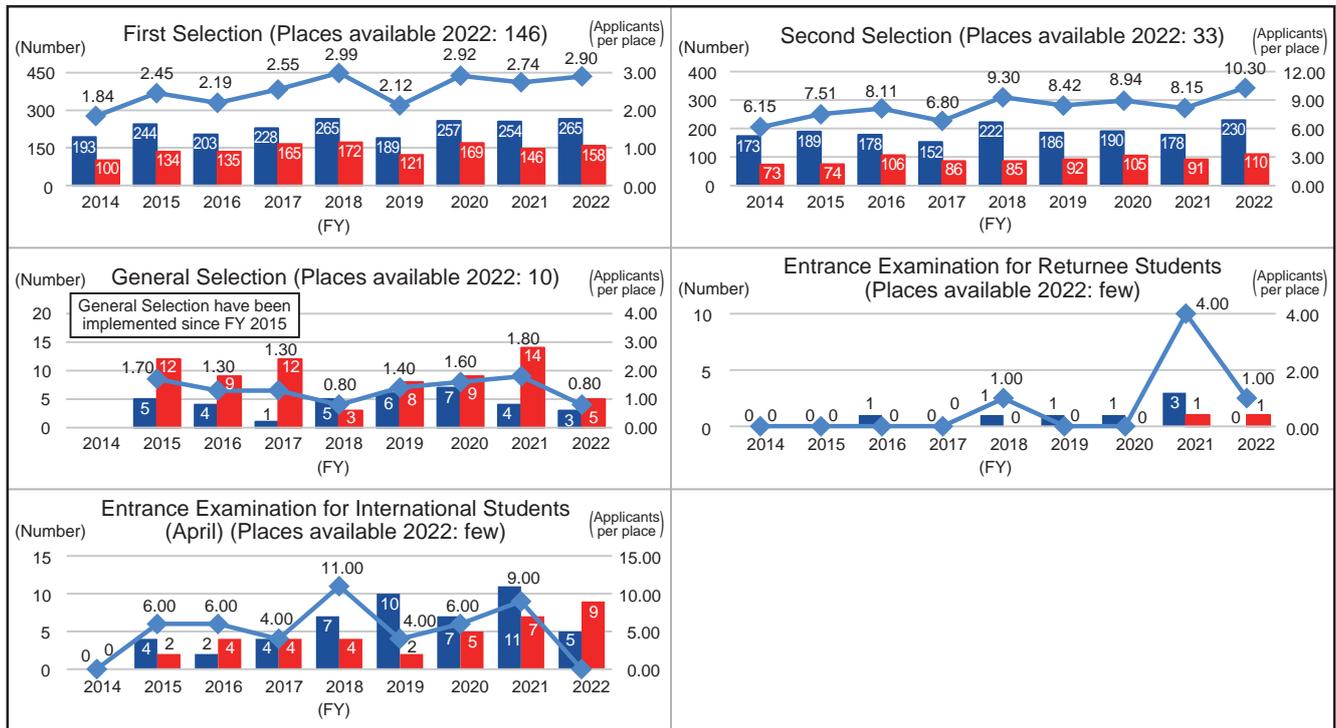
### 4-1-3. Admissions (Undergraduate: by School) (Continued)

#### School of Education

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



#### School of Law



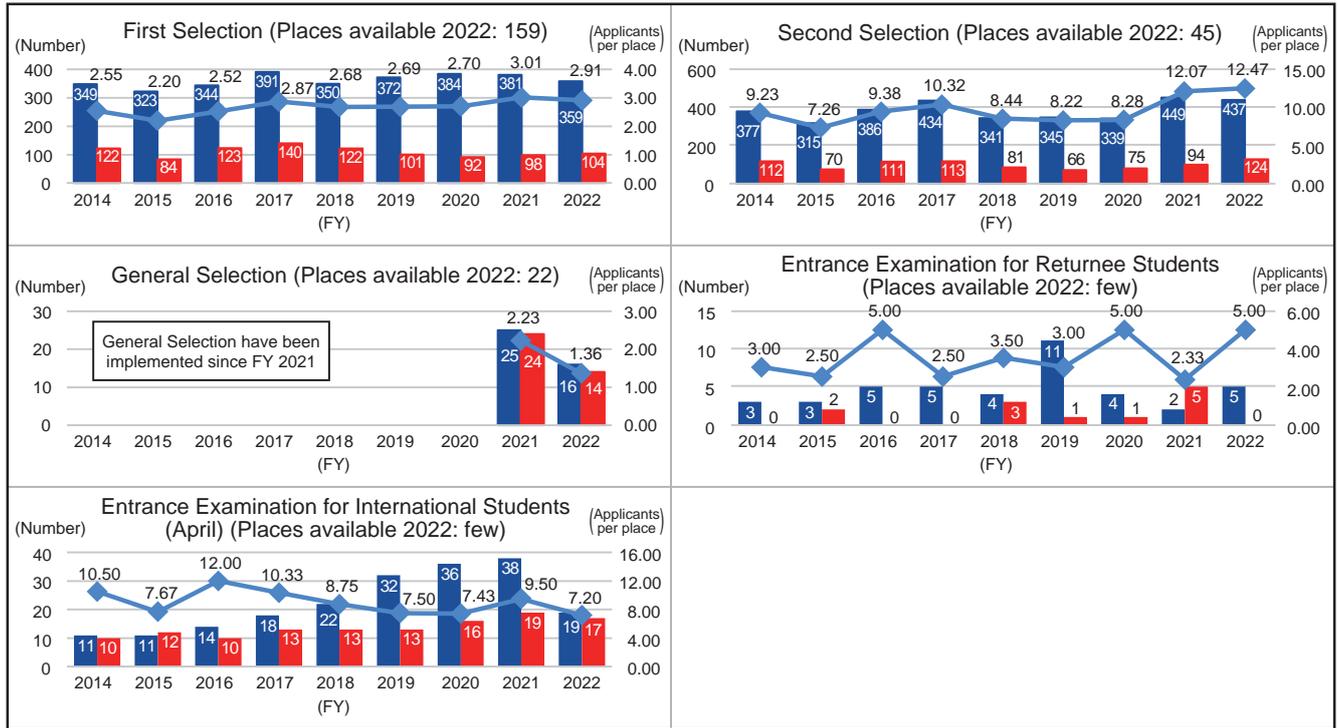
- Since 2021, "A.O (admissions office) Entrance Examinations" have been renamed "General Selection", and "Examinations for Recommended Applicants" have been renamed "Selection by School Recommendation".
  - "Selection by School Recommendation" is only available for admission to the School of Interdisciplinary Science and Innovation, the School of Dentistry, and School of Design.
  - "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.
  - School of Interdisciplinary Science and Innovation Until FY 2021, the number of applicants taking the Entrance Examination for Returnee Students was low, so the admission rate was calculated from the number of successful applicants.
  - "Other Entrance Examinations" are only carried out by the School of Education.
- (\*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)

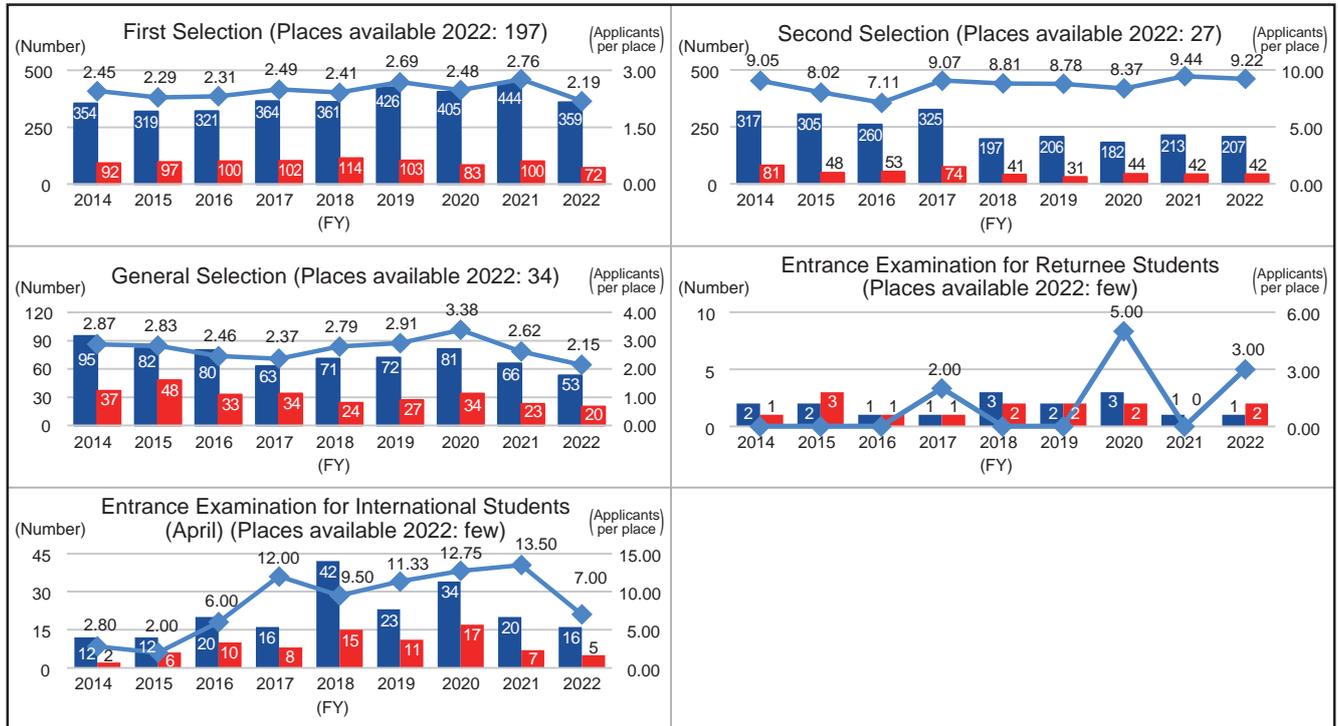
### 4-1-3. Admissions (Undergraduate: by School) (Continued)

#### 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".
- "Selection by School Recommendation" is only available for admission to the School of Interdisciplinary Science and Innovation, the School of Dentistry, and School of Design.
- "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.
- School of Interdisciplinary Science and Innovation Until FY 2021, the number of applicants taking the Entrance Examination for Returnee Students was low, so the admission rate was calculated from the number of successful applicants.

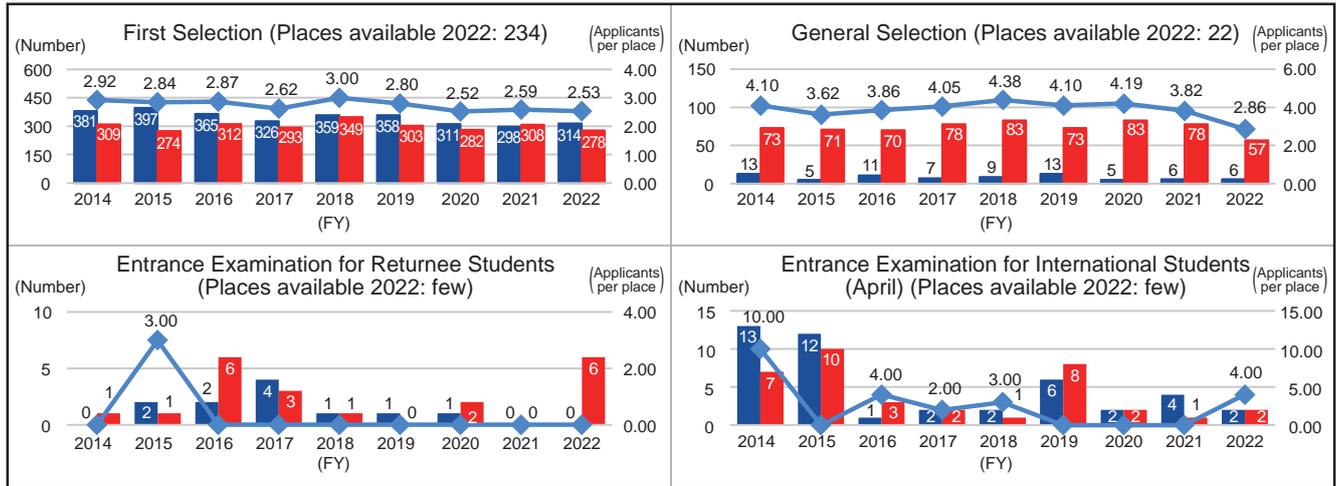
(\*1) The ratio of applicants to places is calculated as the number of applicants divided by the places available. However, for entrance examinations with uncertain applicants, it is calculated from the number of applicants versus the number of successful applicants.

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)

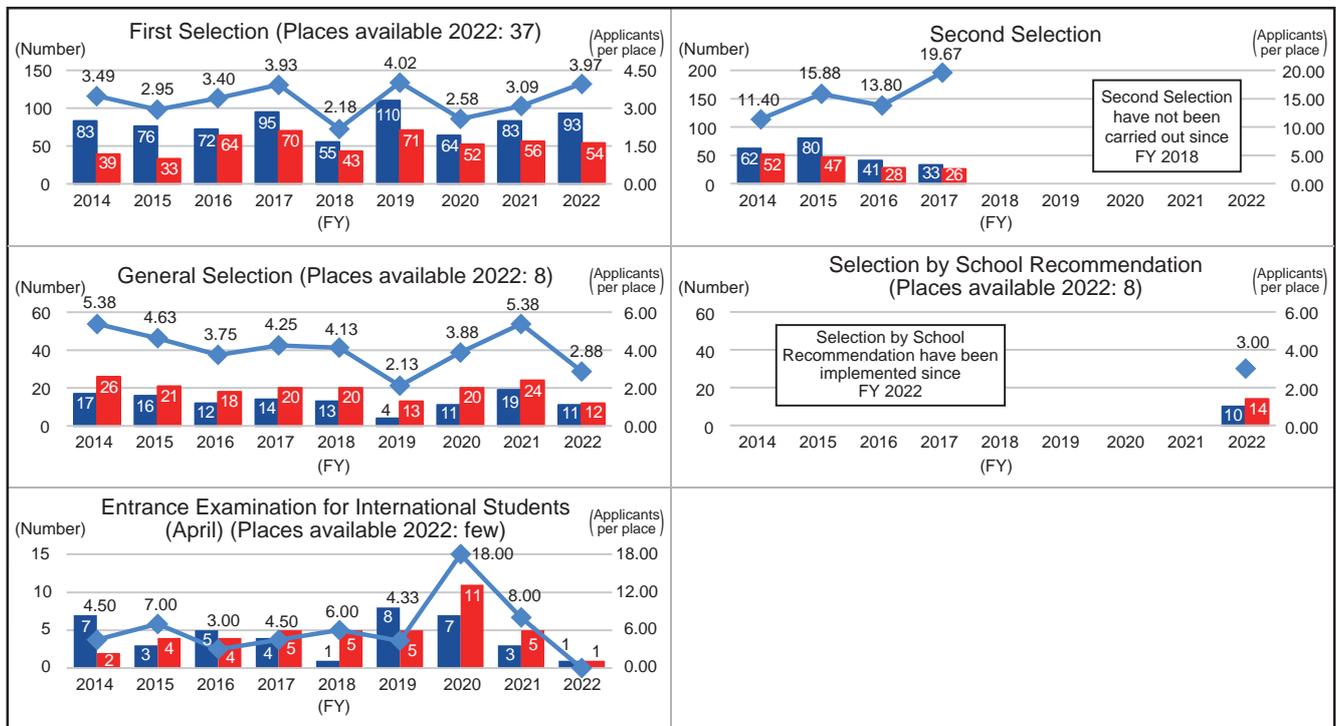
### 4-1-3. Admissions (Undergraduate: by School) (Continued)

#### 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".
- "Selection by School Recommendation" is only available for admission to the School of Interdisciplinary Science and Innovation, the School of Dentistry, and School of Design.
- "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.
- School of Interdisciplinary Science and Innovation Until FY 2021, the number of applicants taking the Entrance Examination for Returnee Students was low, so the admission rate was calculated from the number of successful applicants.

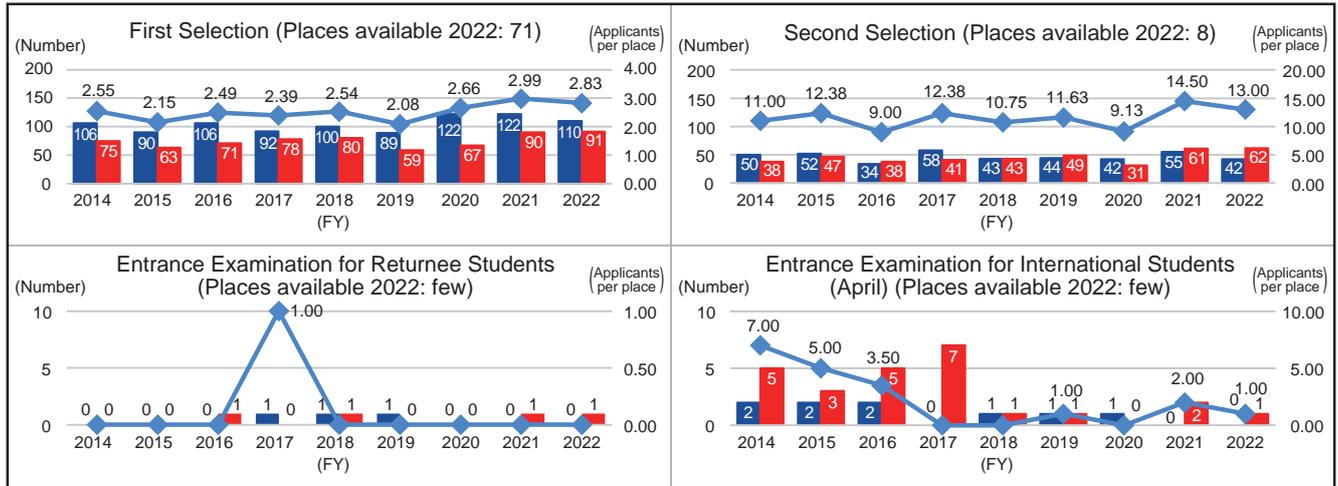
(\*1) The ratio of applicants to places is calculated as the number of applicants divided by the places available. However, for entrance examinations with uncertain applicants, it is calculated from the number of applicants versus the number of successful applicants.

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)

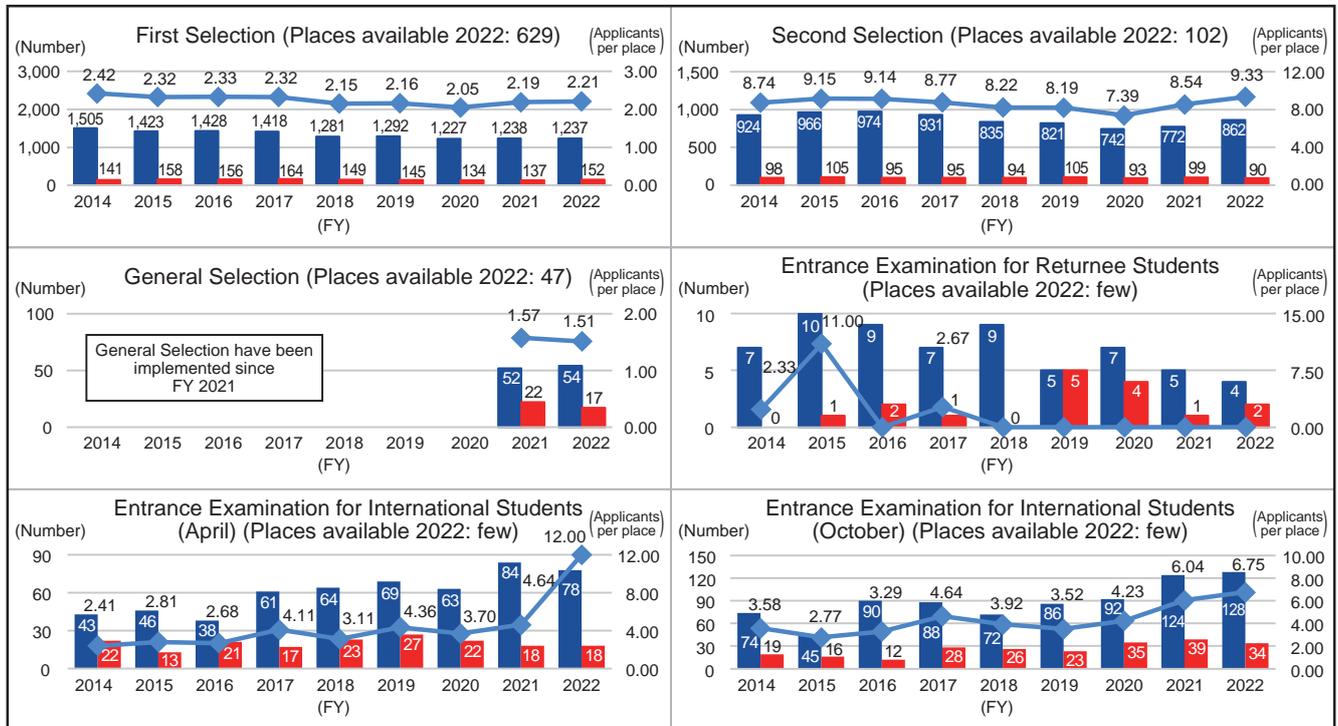
### 4-1-3. Admissions (Undergraduate: by School) (Continued)

#### 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".
- "Selection by School Recommendation" is only available for admission to the School of Interdisciplinary Science and Innovation, the School of Dentistry, and School of Design.
- "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.
- School of Interdisciplinary Science and Innovation Until FY 2021, the number of applicants taking the Entrance Examination for Returnee Students was low, so the admission rate was calculated from the number of successful applicants.

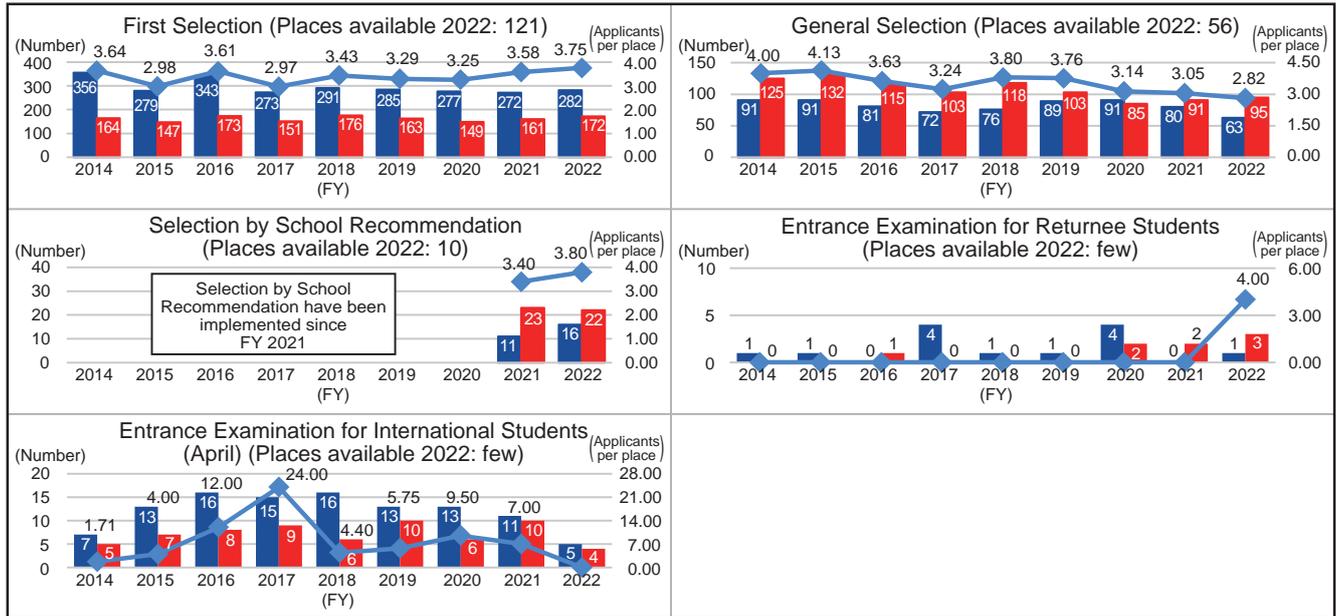
(\*1) The ratio of applicants to places is calculated as the number of applicants divided by the places available. However, for entrance examinations with uncertain applicants, it is calculated from the number of applicants versus the number of successful applicants.

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)

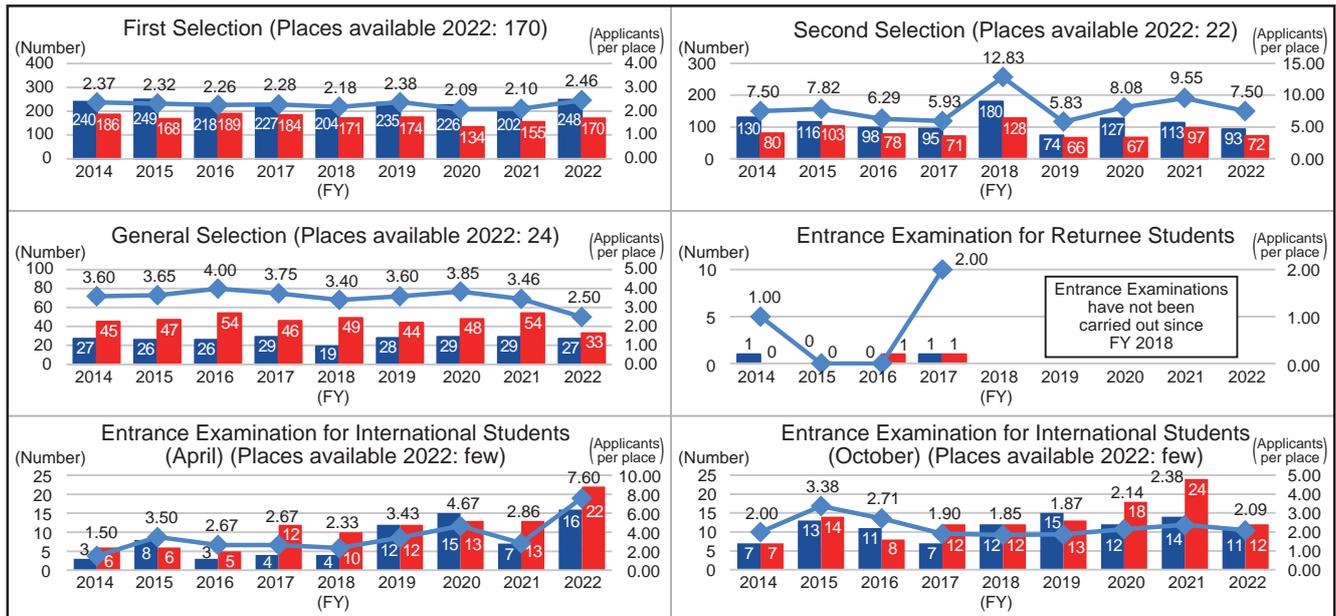
### 4-1-3. Admissions (Undergraduate: by School) (Continued)

#### School of Design

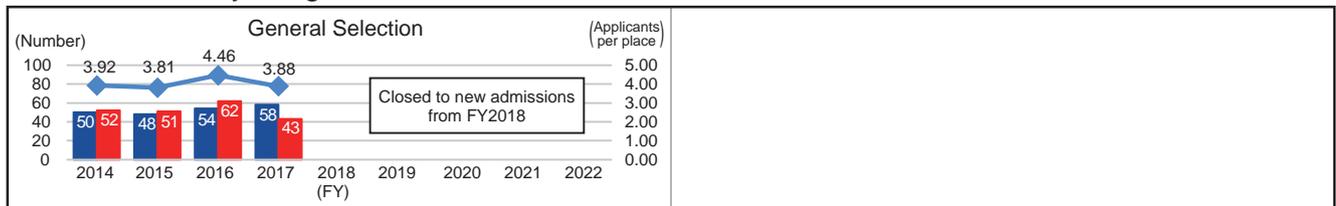
■ Number of men applicants   
 ■ Number of women applicants   
 ◆ Ratio of applicants to places (\*1)



#### School of Agriculture



#### The 21st Century Program



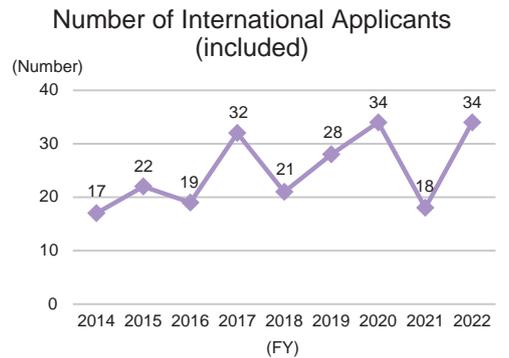
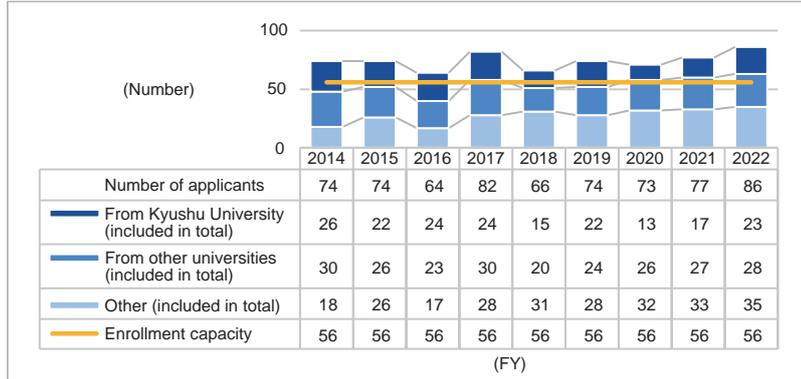
- Since 2021, "A.O (admissions office) Entrance Examinations" have been renamed "General Selection", and "Examinations for Recommended Applicants" have been renamed "Selection by School Recommendation".
- "Selection by School Recommendation" is only available for admission to the School of Interdisciplinary Science and Innovation, the School of Dentistry, and School of Design.
- "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.
- School of Interdisciplinary Science and Innovation Until FY 2021, the number of applicants taking the Entrance Examination for Returnee Students was low, so the admission rate was calculated from the number of successful applicants.

(\*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.

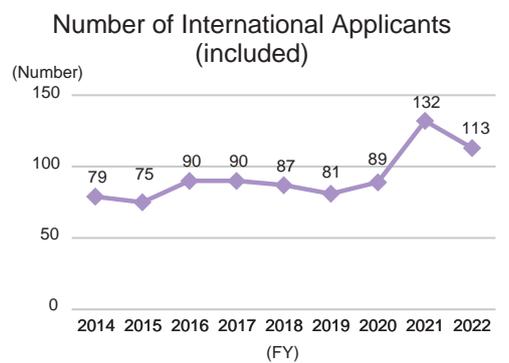
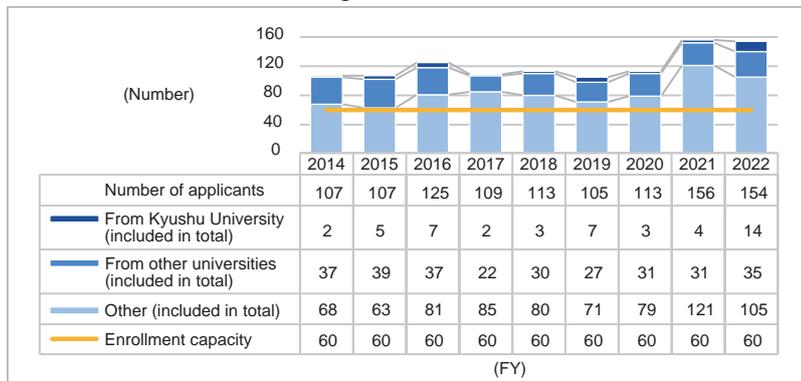
Source: Number of April Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

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

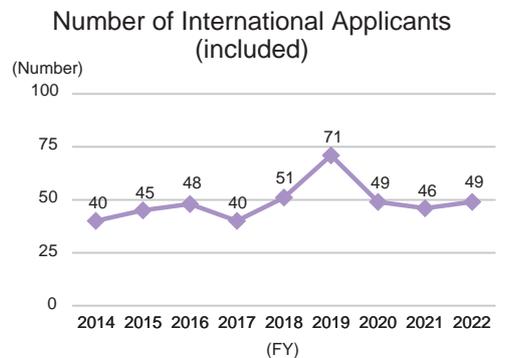
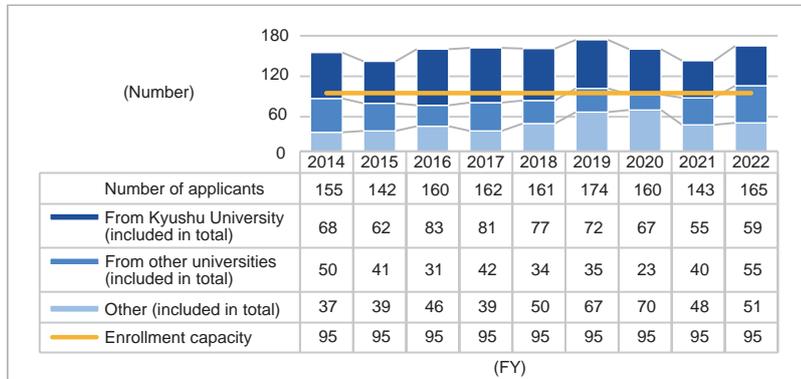
### Graduate School of Humanities



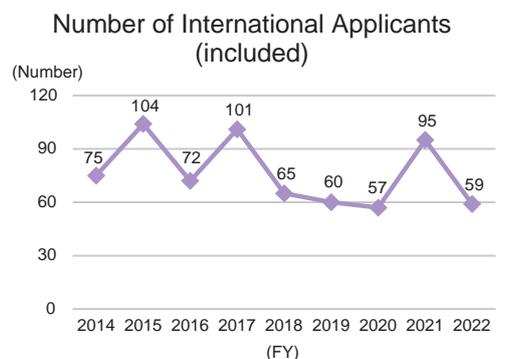
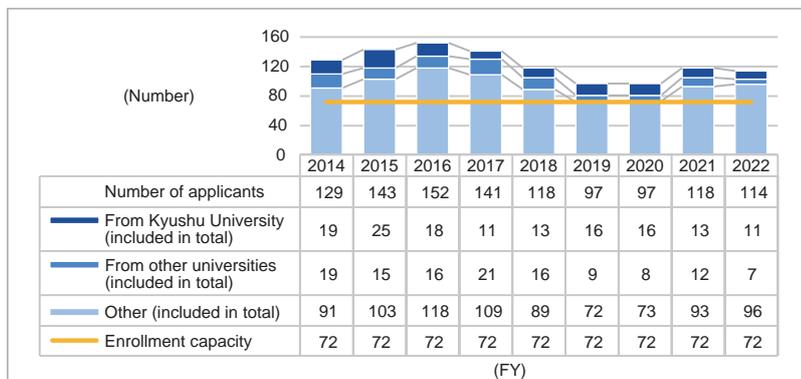
### Graduate School of Integrated Sciences for Global Society



### Graduate School of Human-Environment Studies



### Graduate School of Law

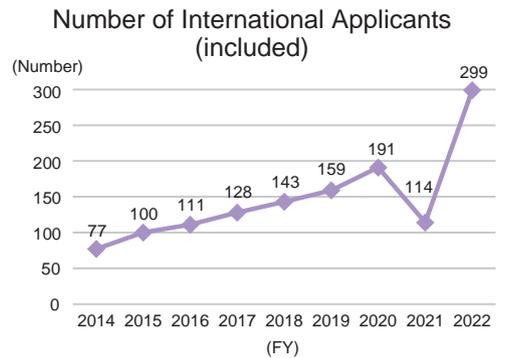
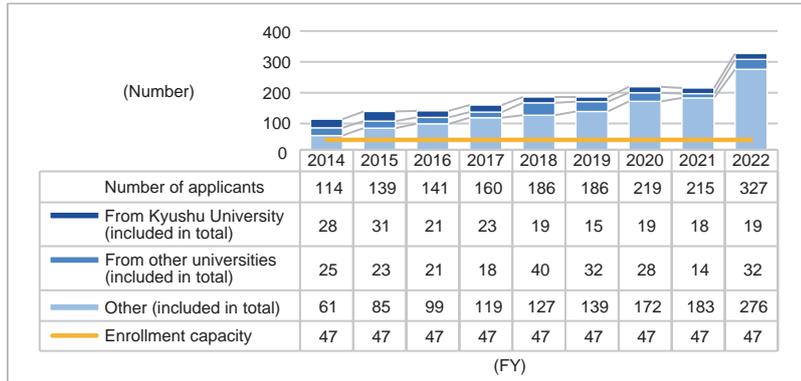


• Includes those who enrolled in October.

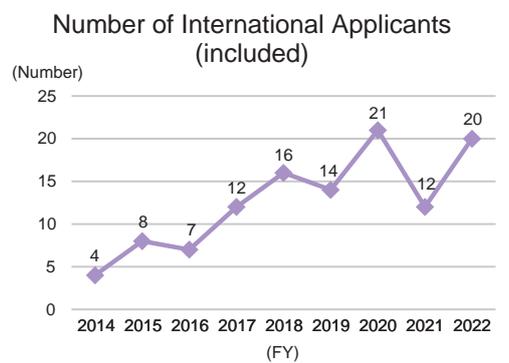
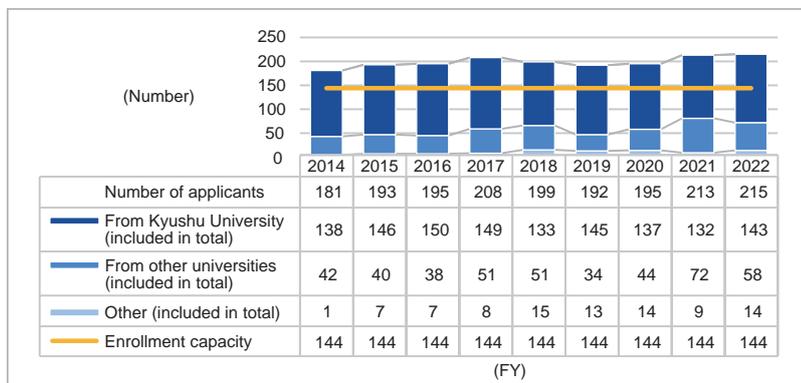
Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

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

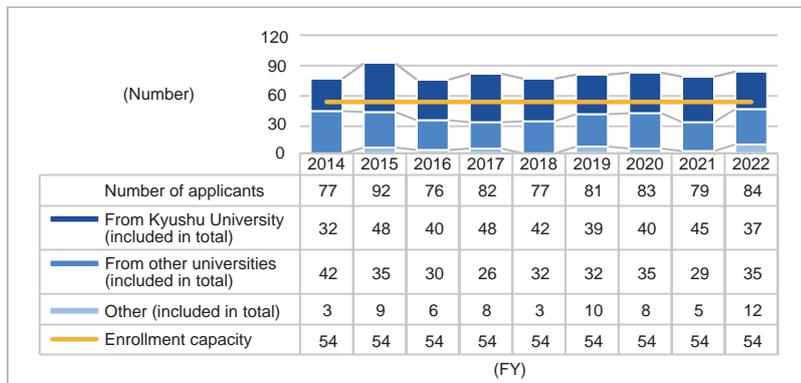
### Graduate School of Economics



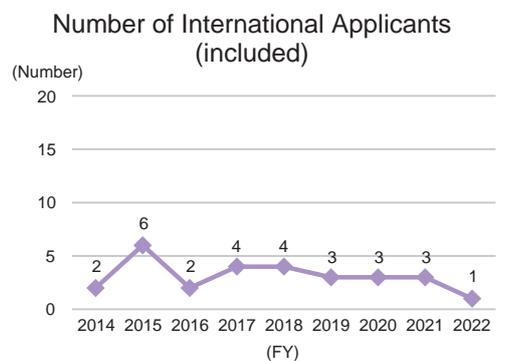
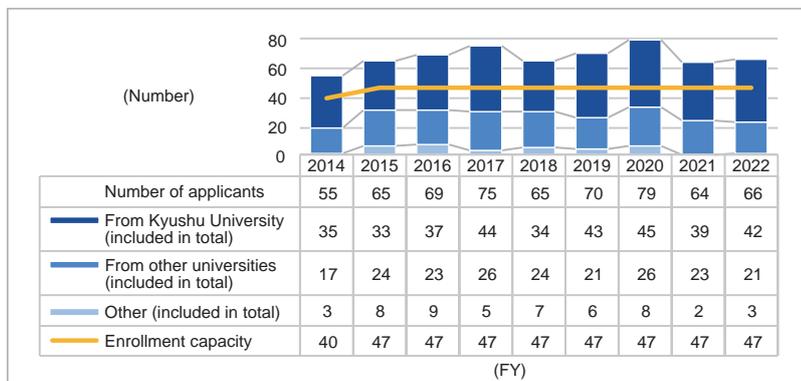
### Graduate School of Science



### Graduate School of Mathematics



### Graduate School of Medical Sciences

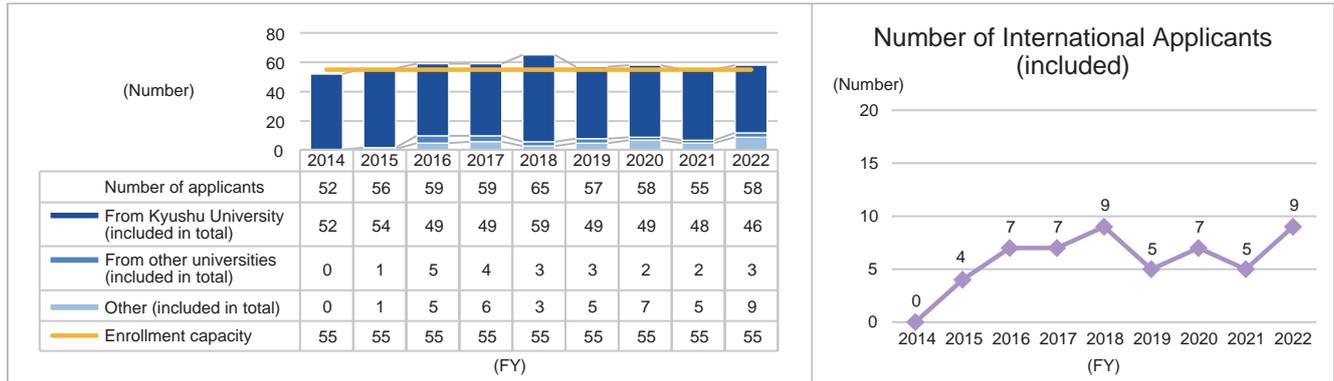


• Includes those who enrolled in October.

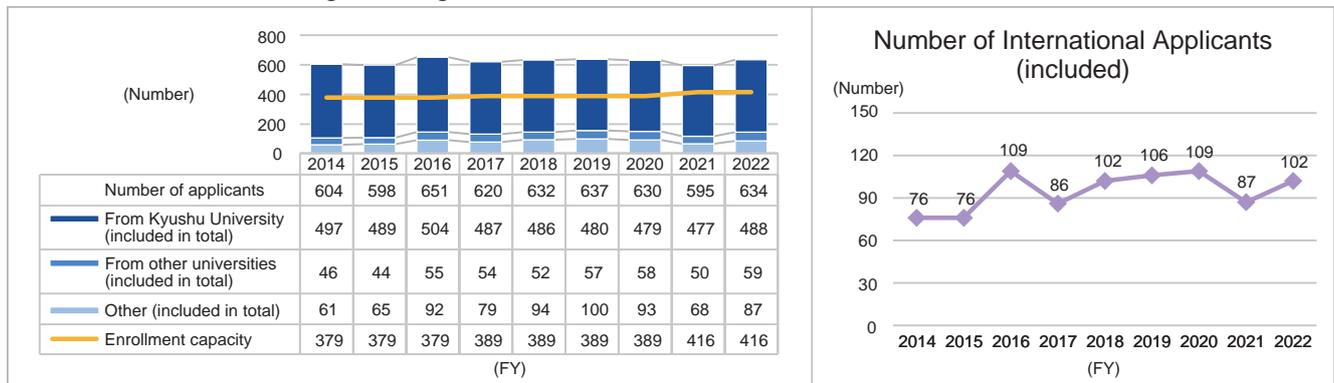
Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

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

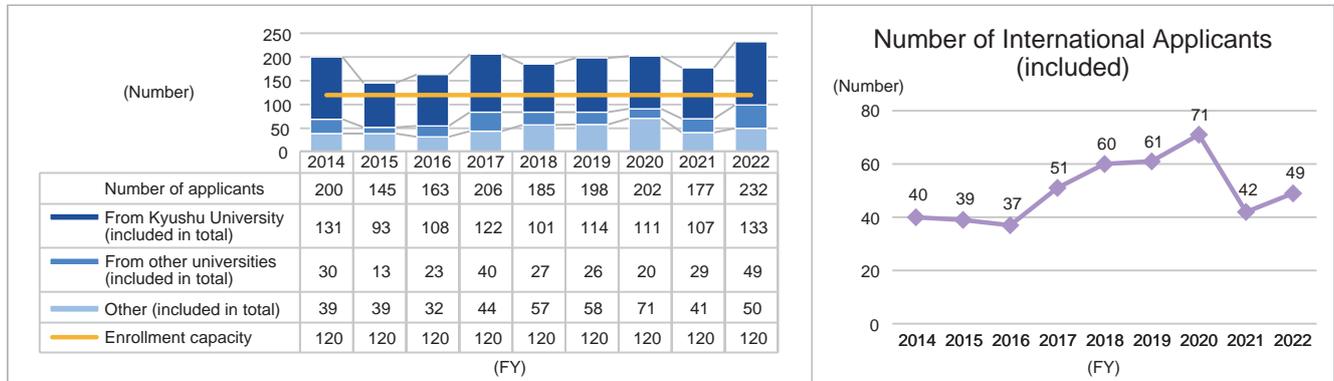
### Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences



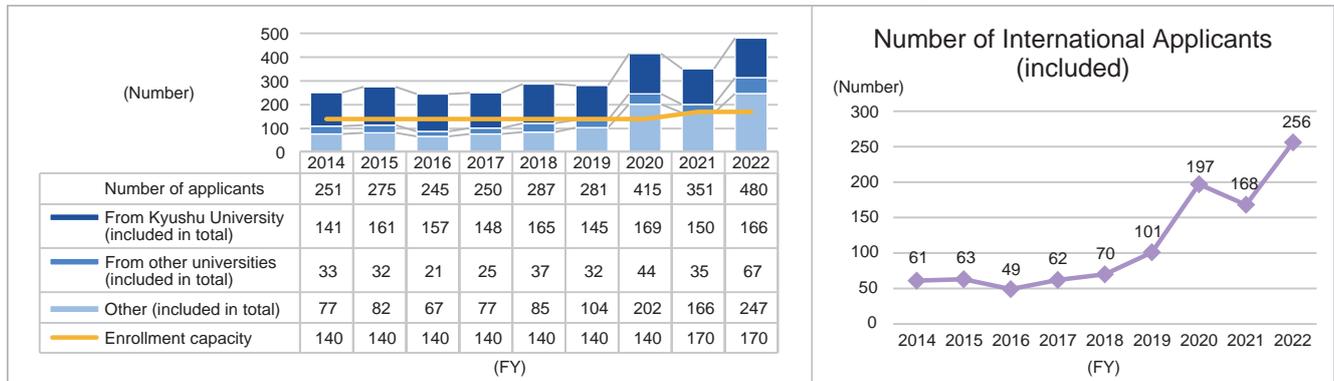
### Graduate School of Engineering



### Graduate School of Design



### Graduate School of Information Science and Electrical Engineering

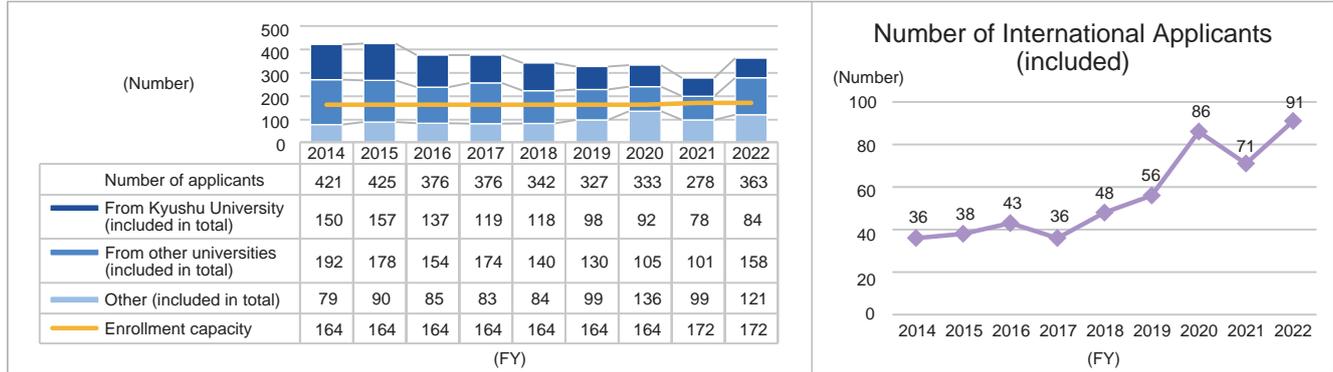


• Includes those who enrolled in October.

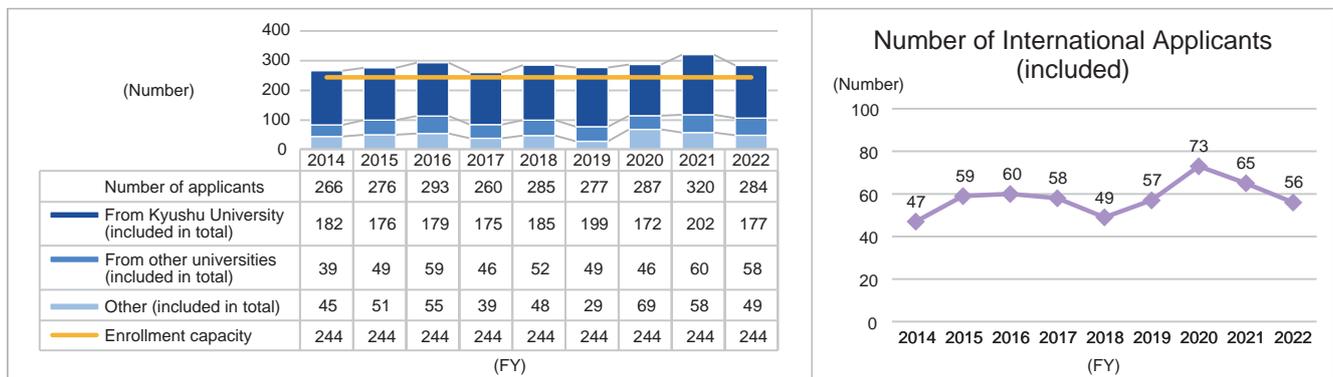
Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

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

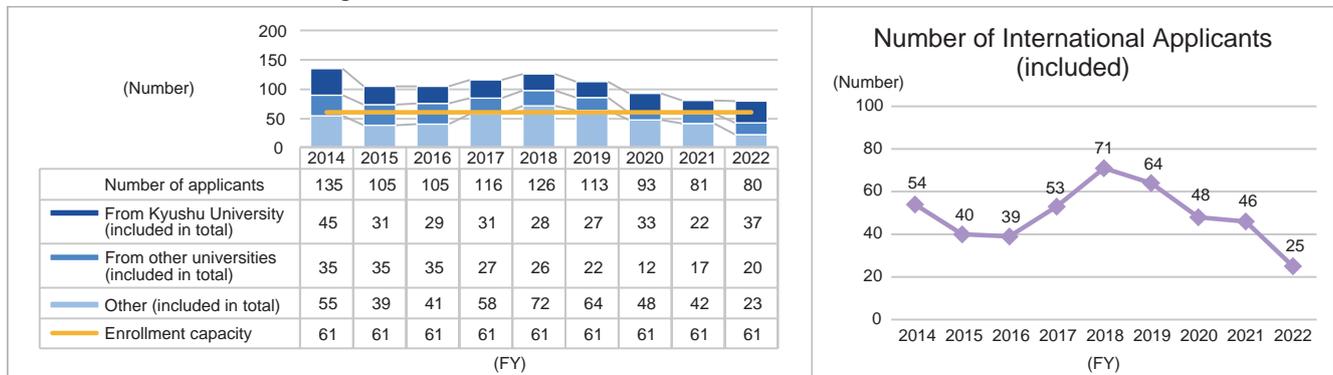
### Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences



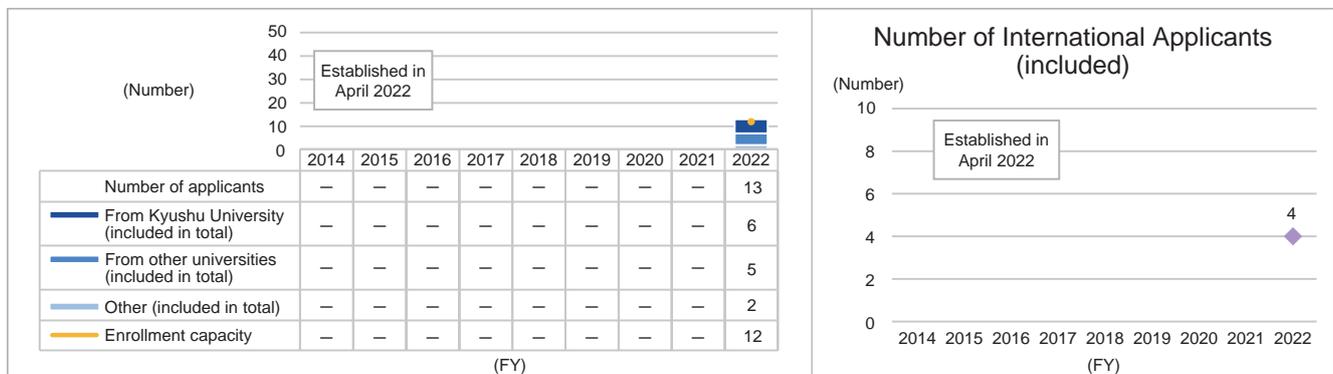
### Graduate School of Bioresource and Bioenvironmental Sciences



### Graduate School of Integrated Frontier Sciences



### Joint Graduate School of Mathematics for Innovation

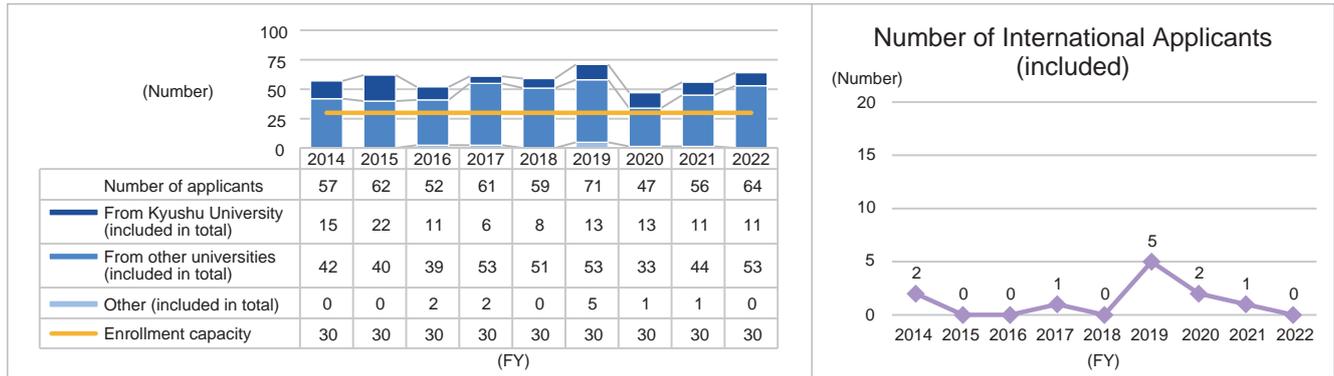


- Includes those who enrolled in October.
- The number of students in the Joint Graduate School of Mathematics for Innovation is included in the figures for each of the cooperating graduate schools (the Graduate Schools of Mathematics, Information Science and Electrical Engineering, and Economics).

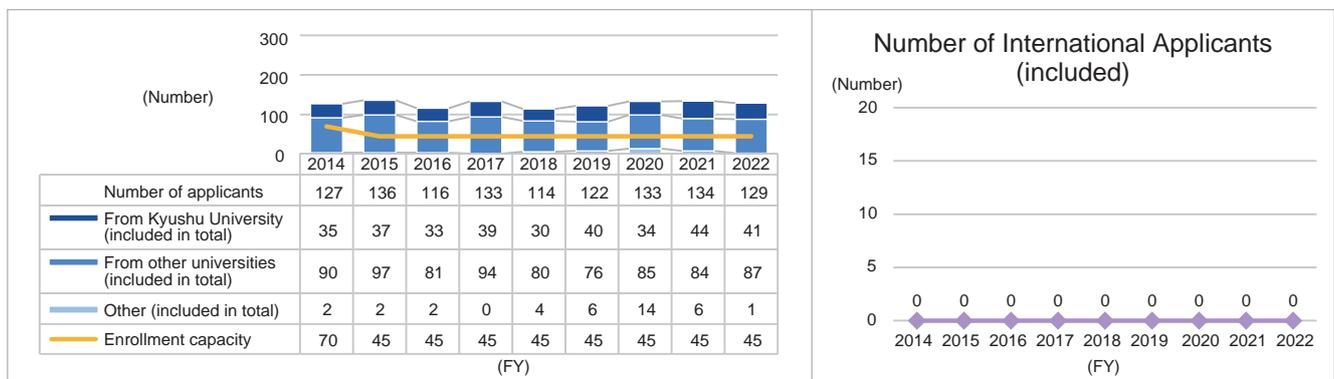
Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

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

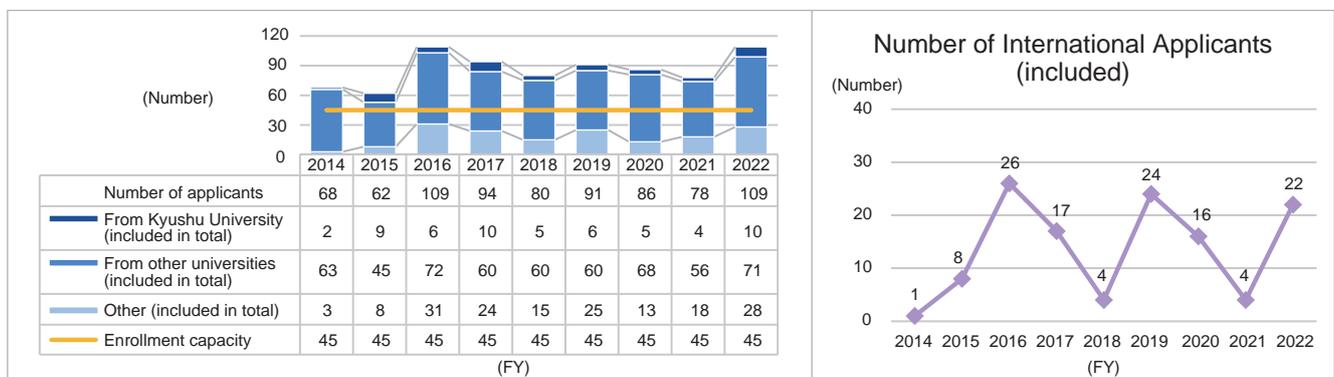
### Professional Graduate School of Applied Clinical Psychology



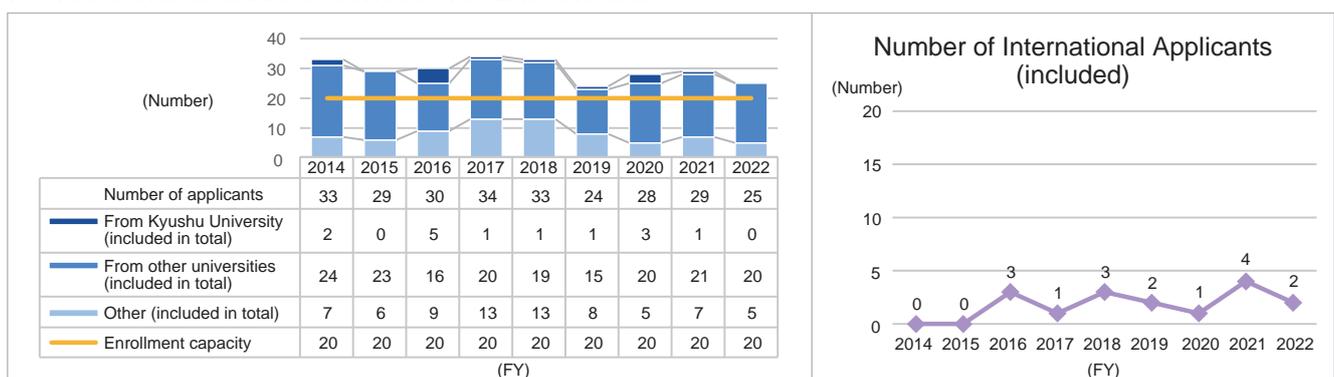
### Law School



### Business School



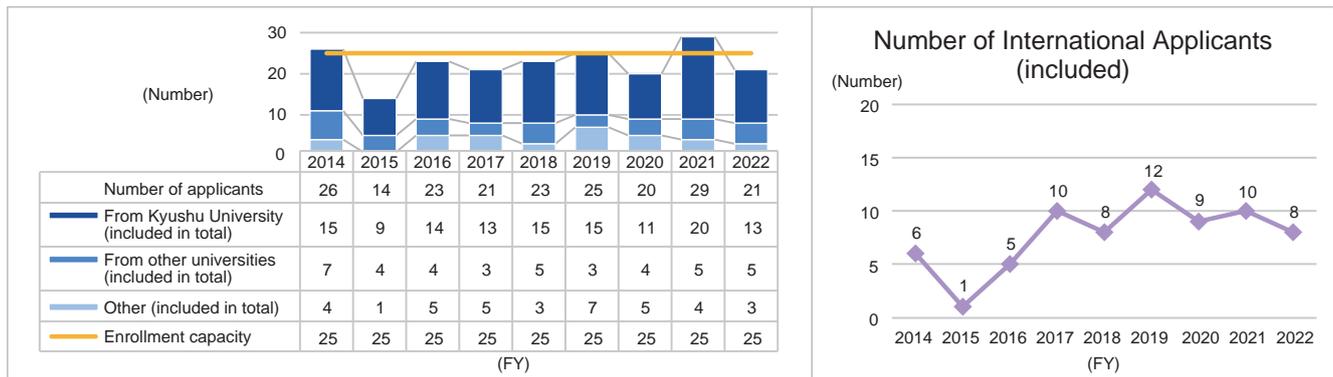
### Professional Graduate School of Public Health



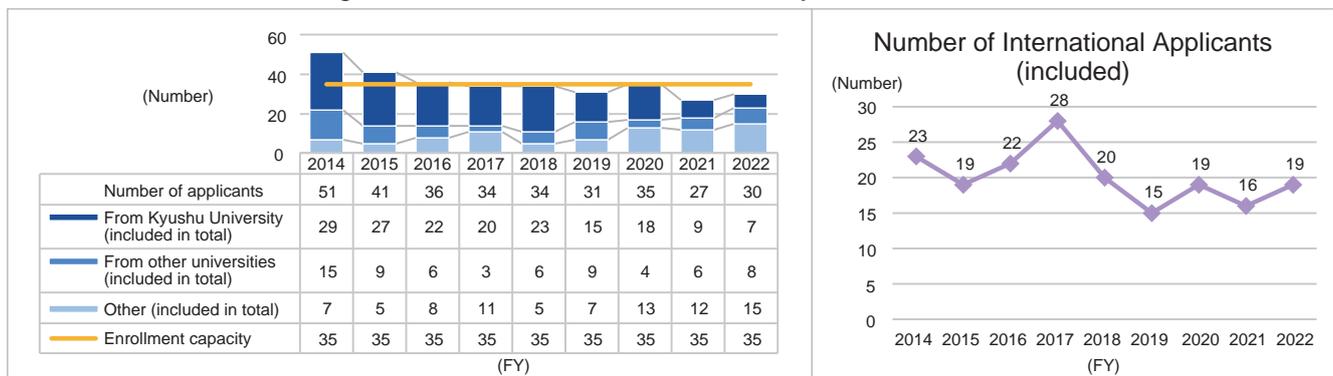
Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)

## 4-4. Admissions (Doctoral Programs)

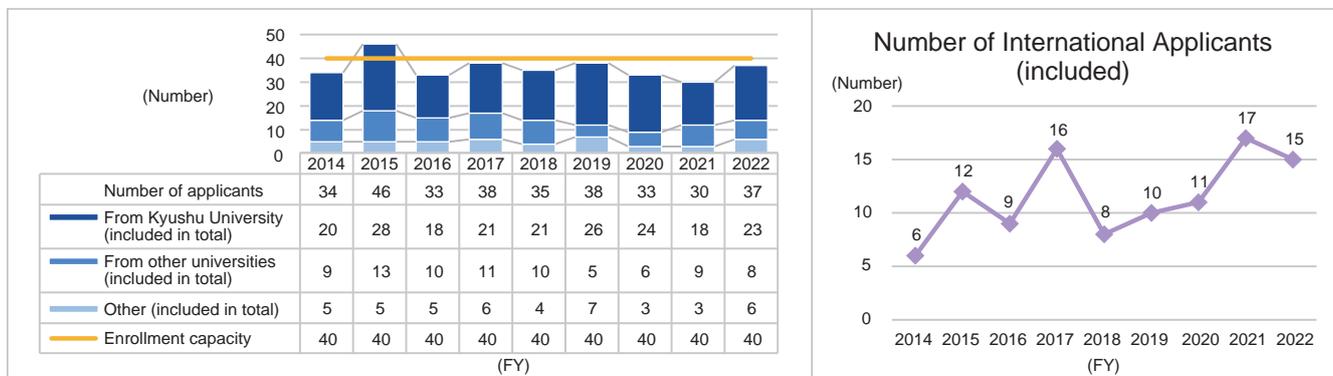
### Graduate School of Humanities



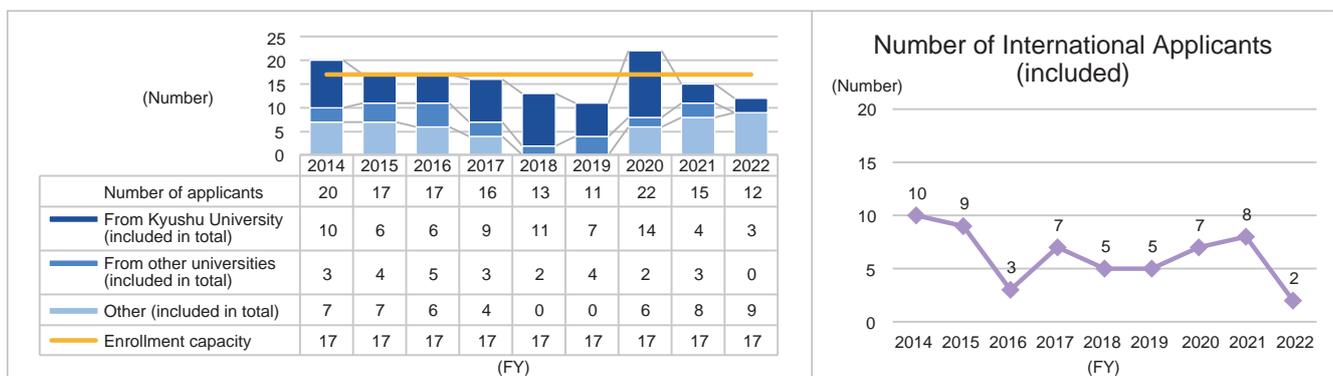
### Graduate School of Integrated Sciences for Global Society



### Graduate School of Human-Environment Studies



### Graduate School of Law

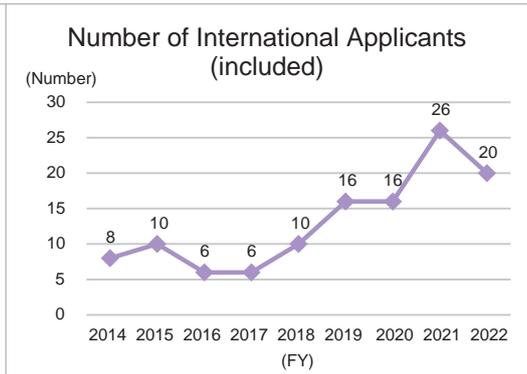
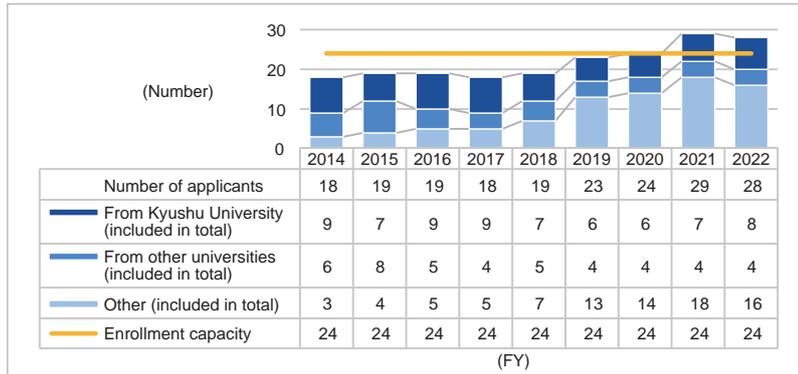


• Includes those who enrolled in October.

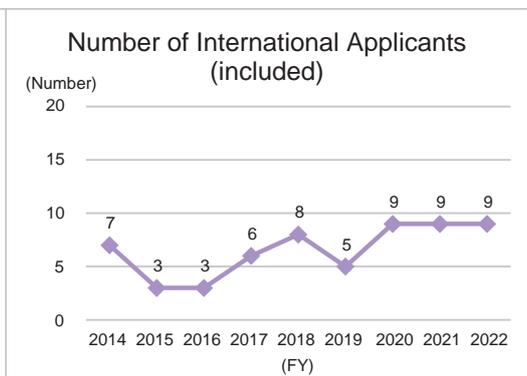
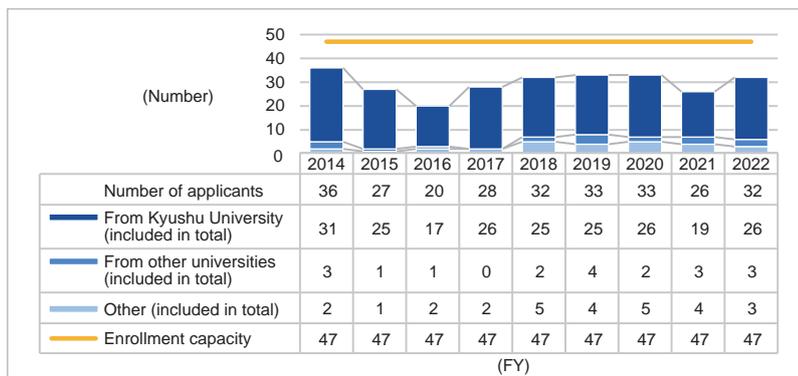
Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

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

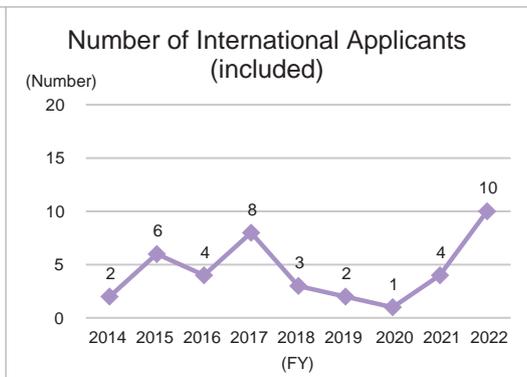
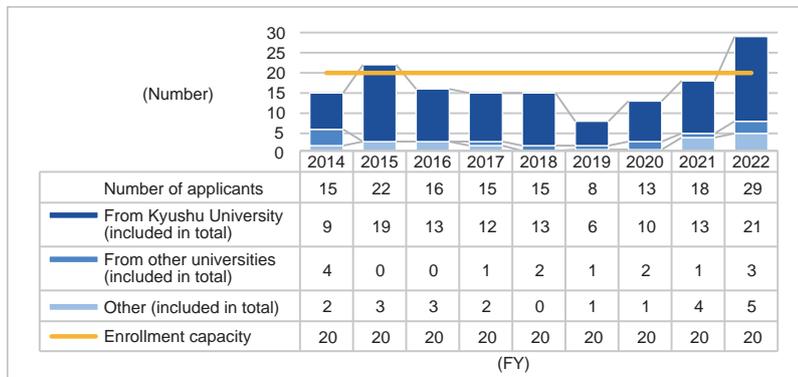
### Graduate School of Economics



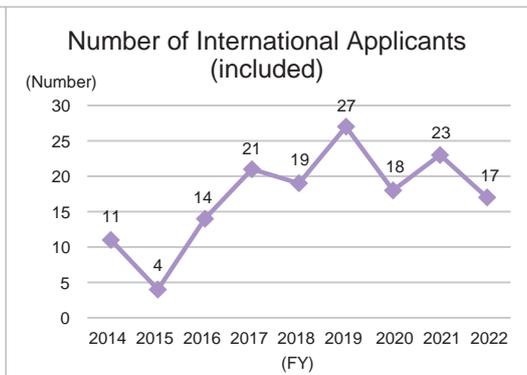
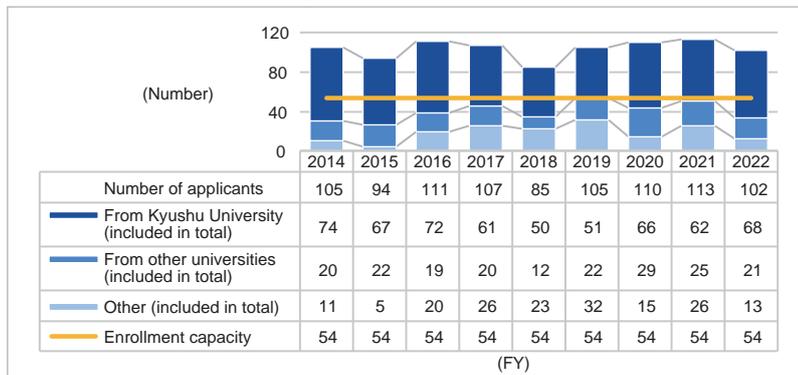
### Graduate School of Science



### Graduate School of Mathematics



### Graduate School of Systems Life Sciences

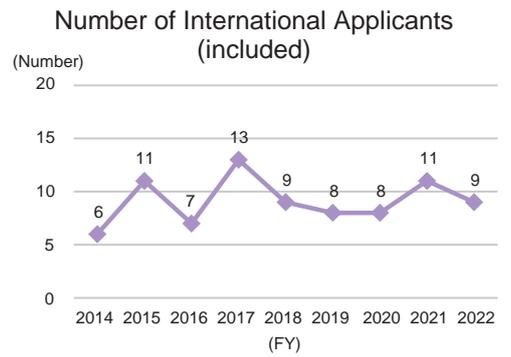
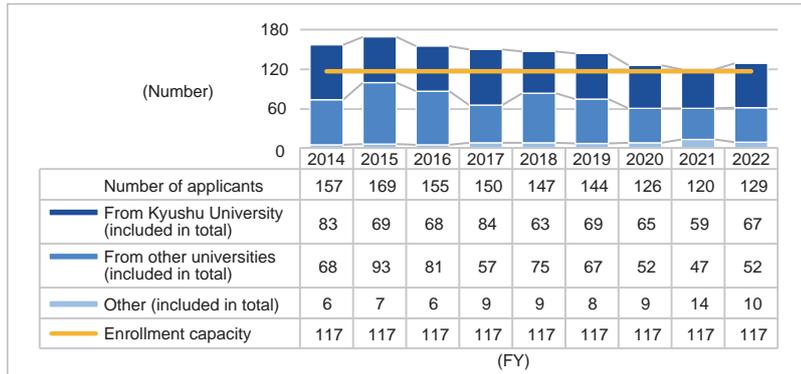


• Includes those who enrolled in October.

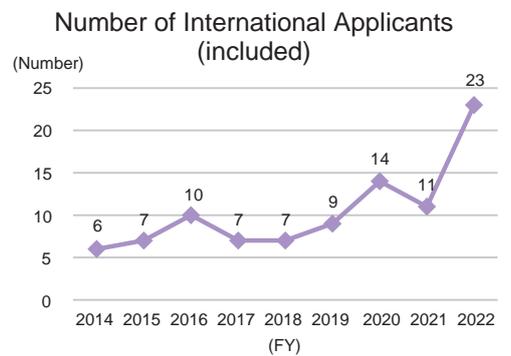
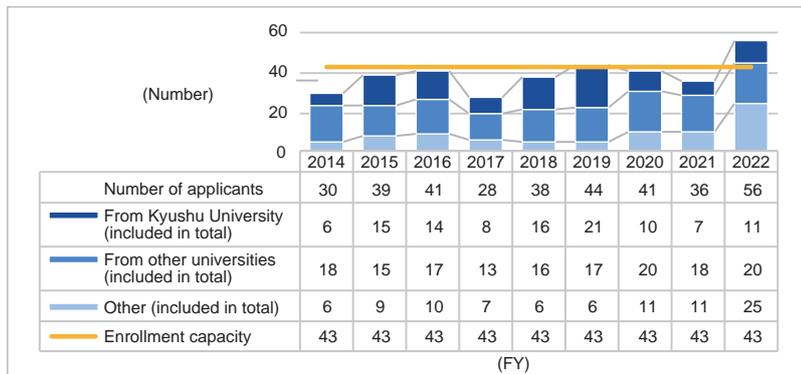
Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

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

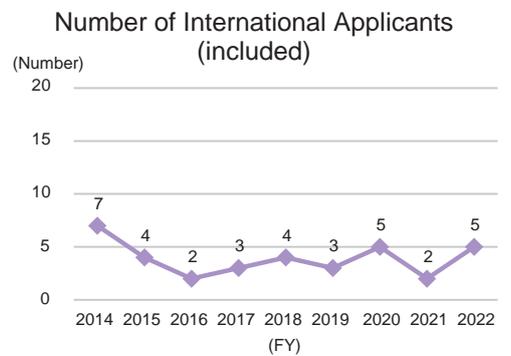
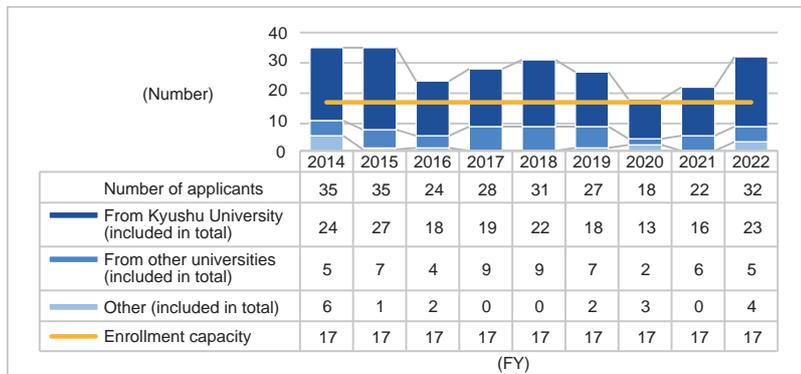
### Graduate School of Medical Sciences



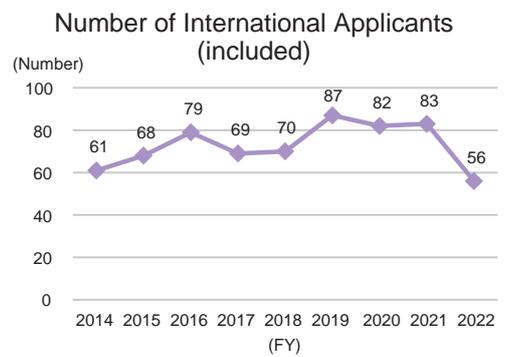
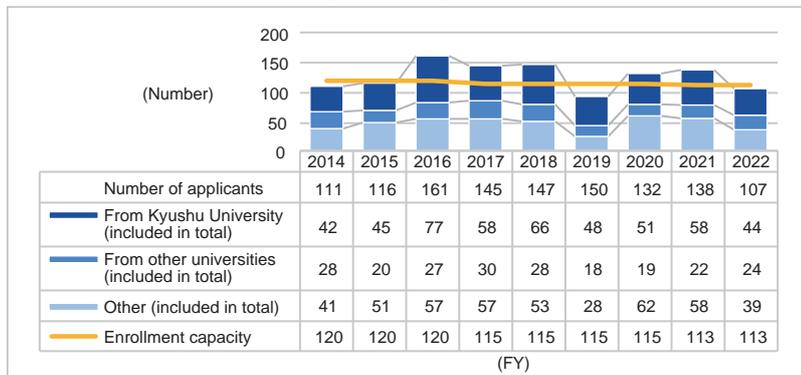
### Graduate School of Dental Science



### Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences



### Graduate School of Engineering

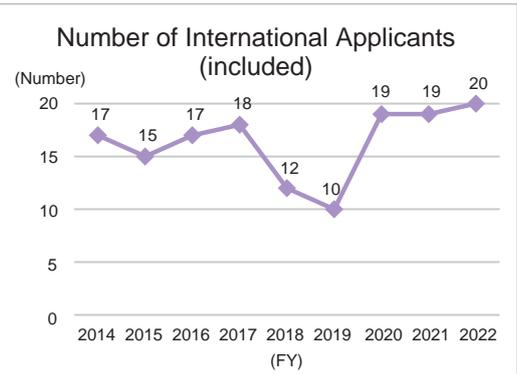
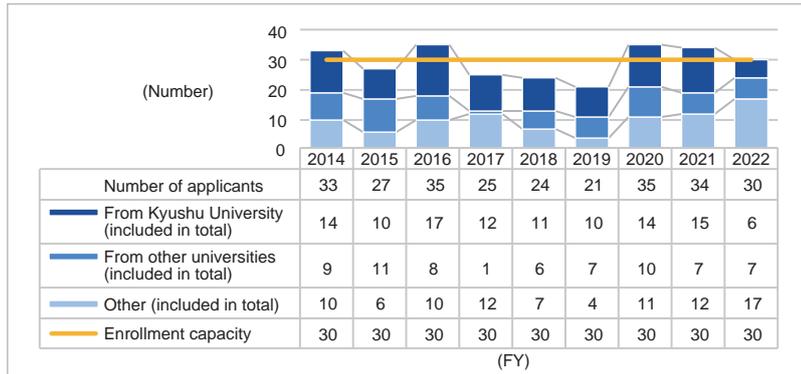


• Includes those who enrolled in October.

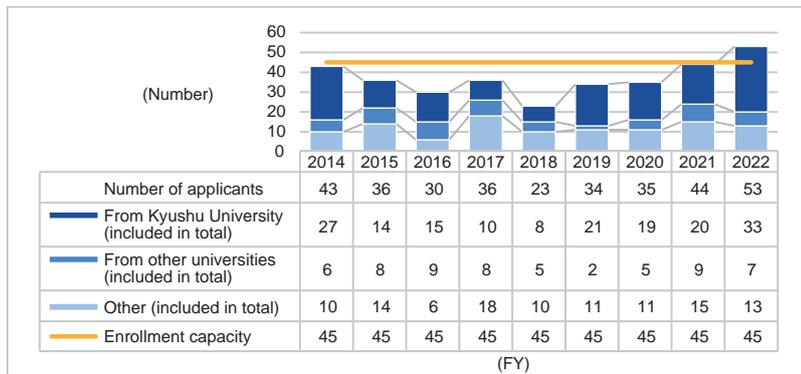
Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

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

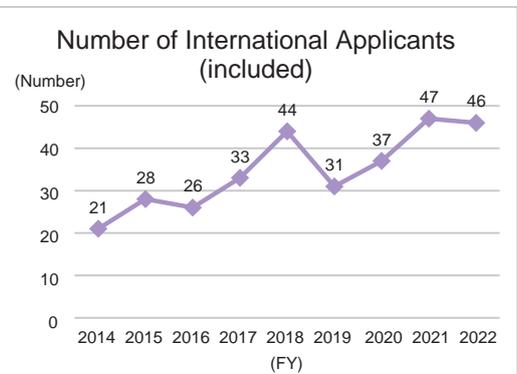
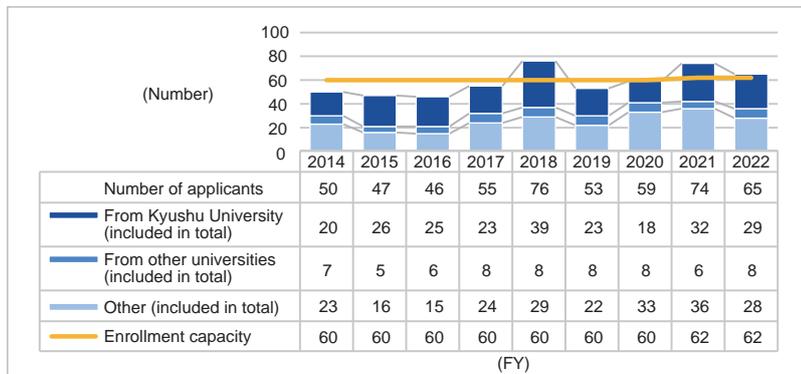
### Graduate School of Design



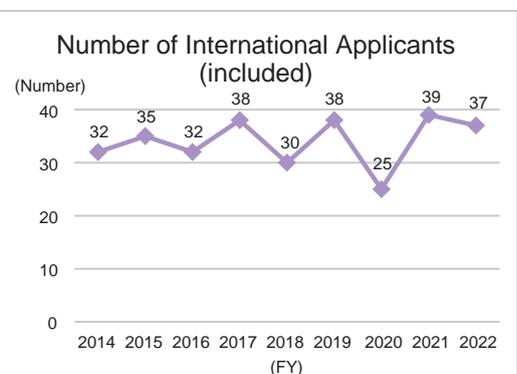
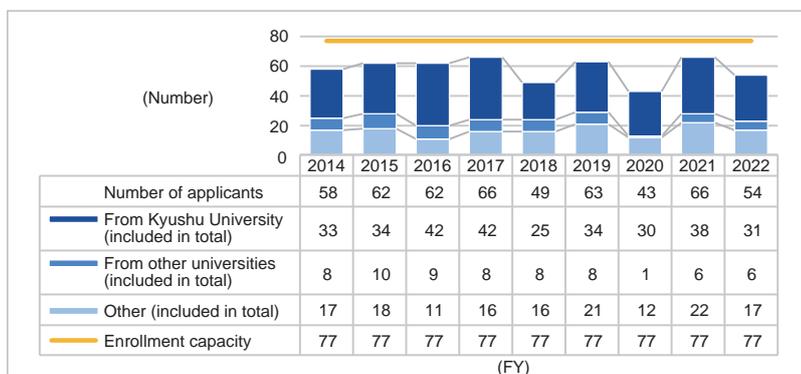
### Graduate School of Information Science and Electrical Engineering



### Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences



### Graduate School of Bioresource and Bioenvironmental Sciences

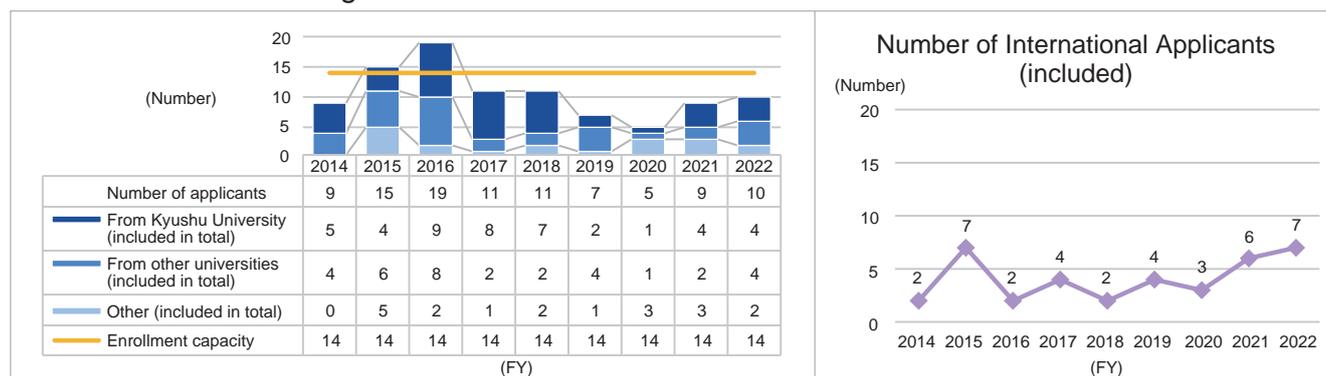


• Includes those who enrolled in October.

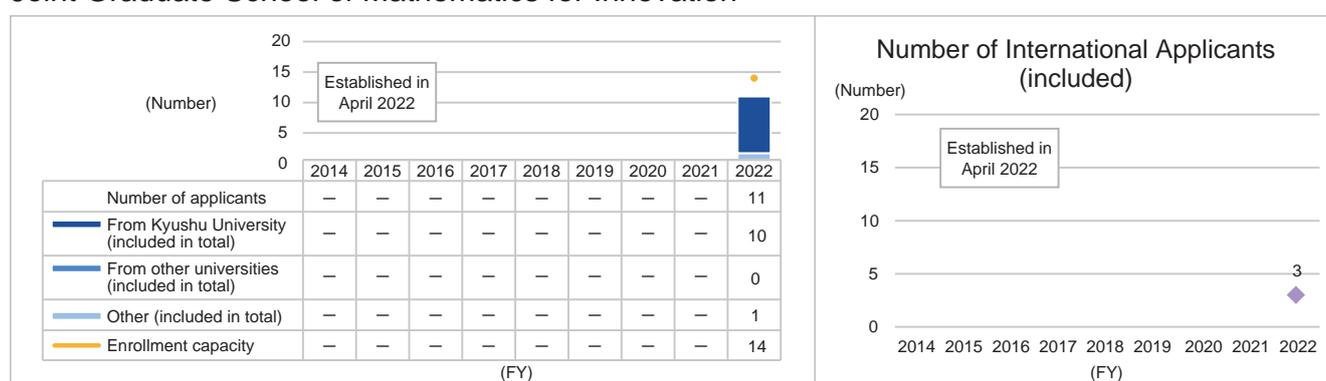
Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

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

### Graduate School of Integrated Frontier Sciences



### Joint Graduate School of Mathematics for Innovation



- Includes those who enrolled in October.
- The number of students in the Joint Graduate School of Mathematics for Innovation is included in the figures for each of the cooperating graduate schools (the Graduate Schools of Mathematics, Information Science and Electrical Engineering, and Economics).

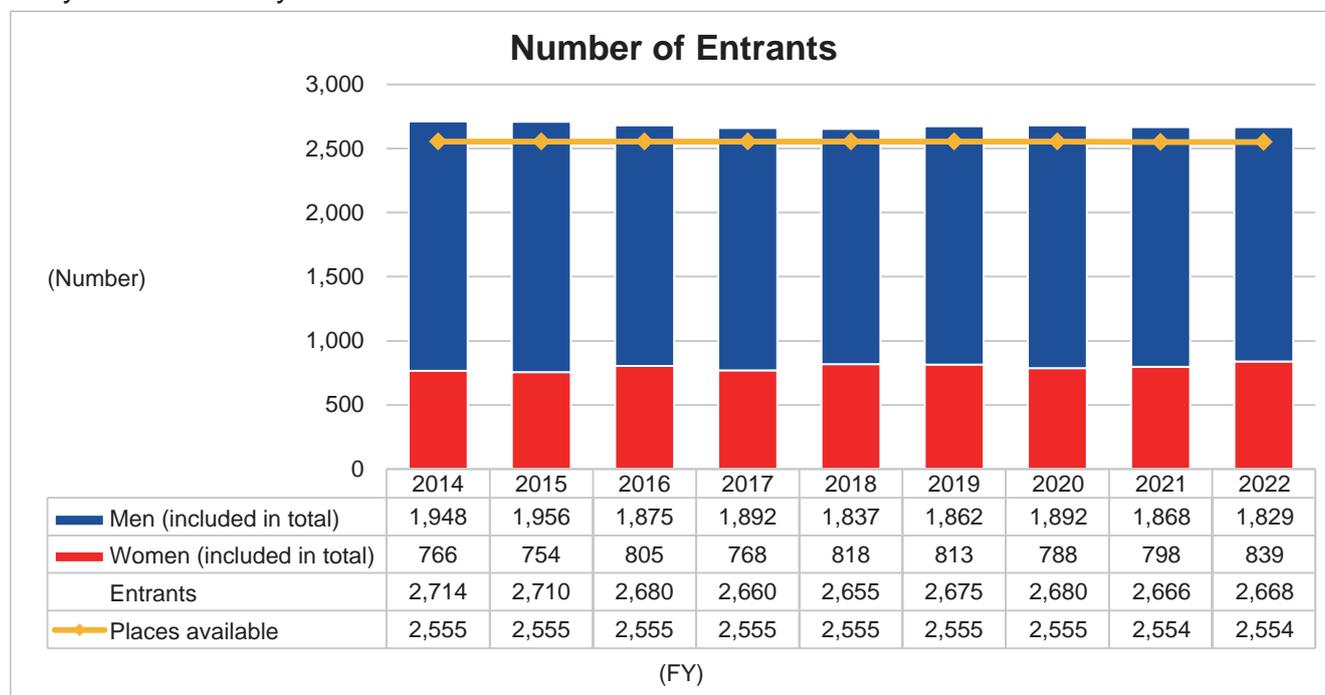
Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

## 5. Enrollment

### 5-1. Enrollment (Undergraduate)

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

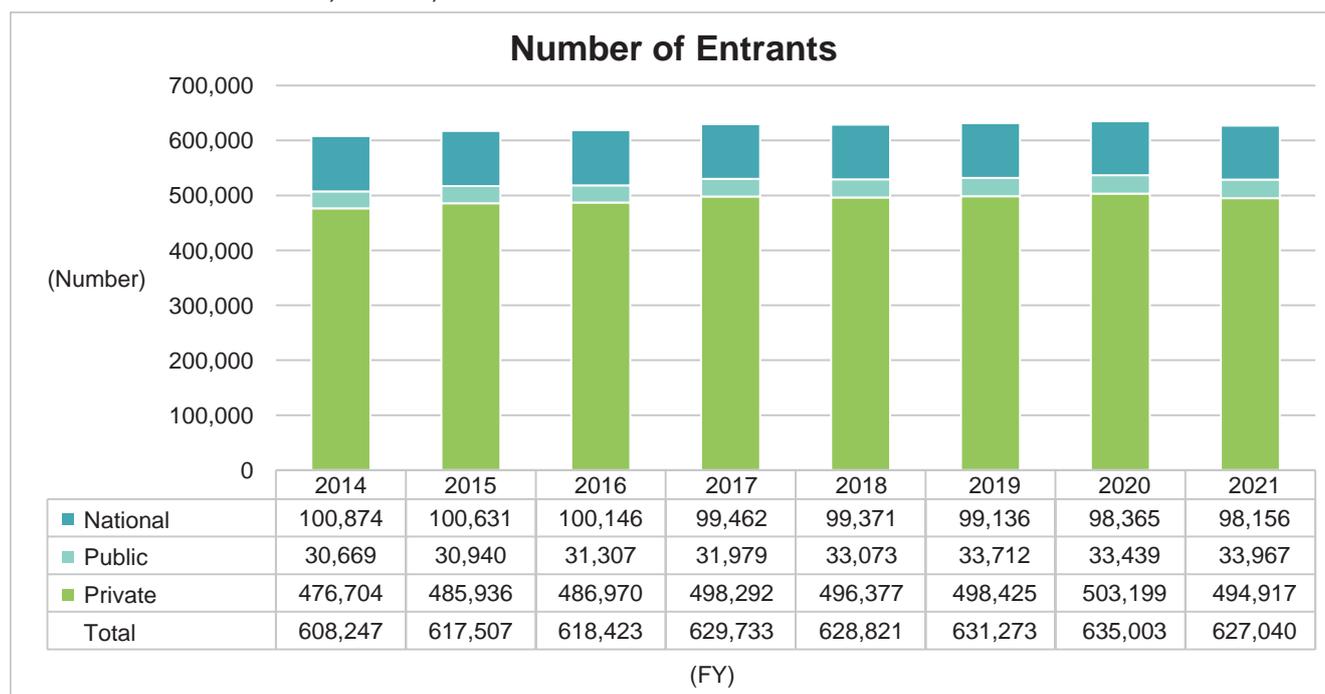
##### ◆Kyushu University◆



• 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)

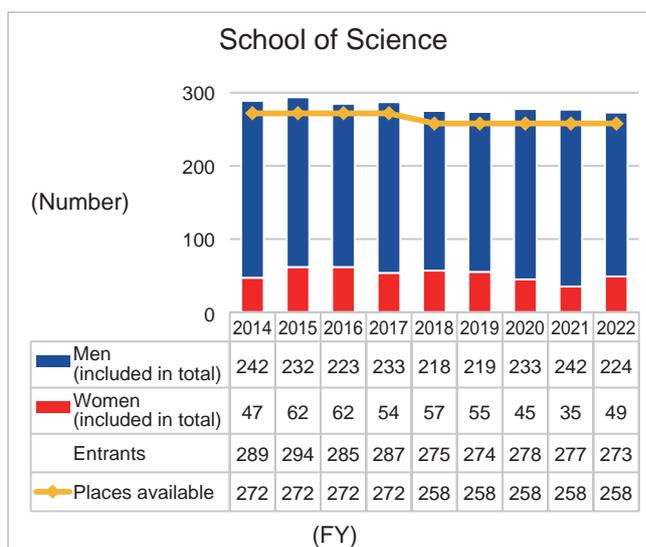
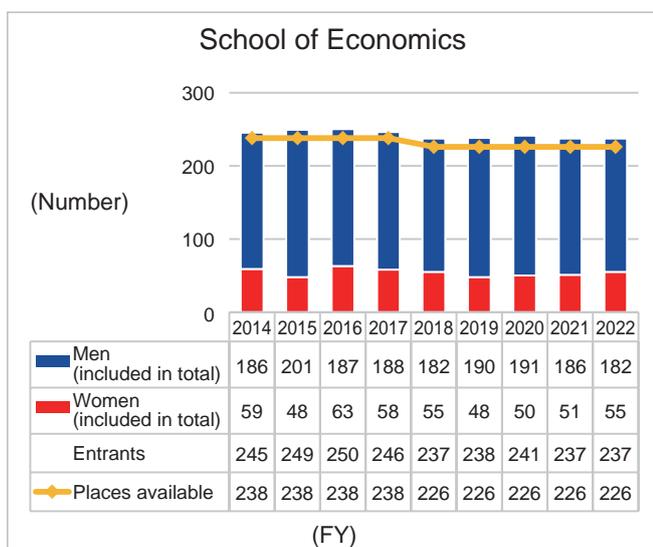
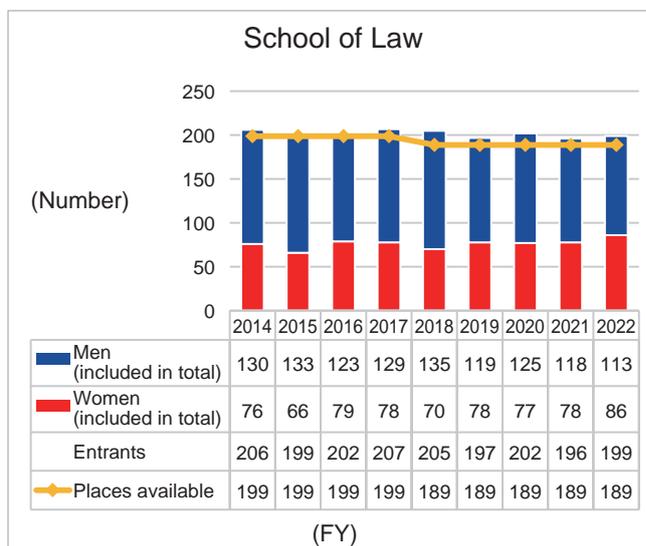
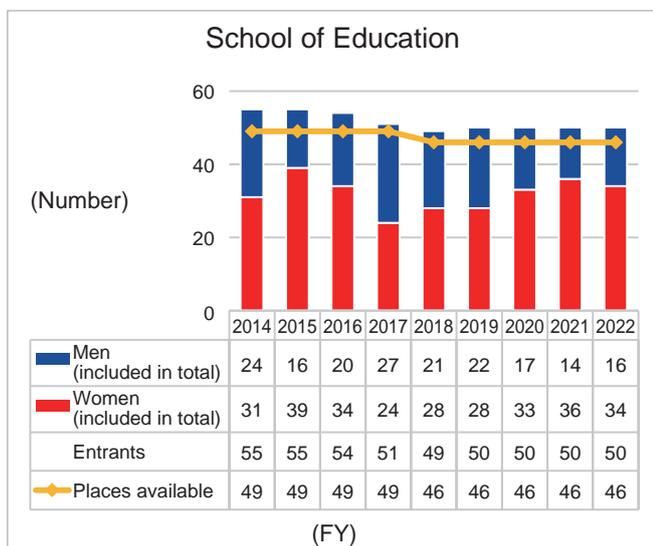
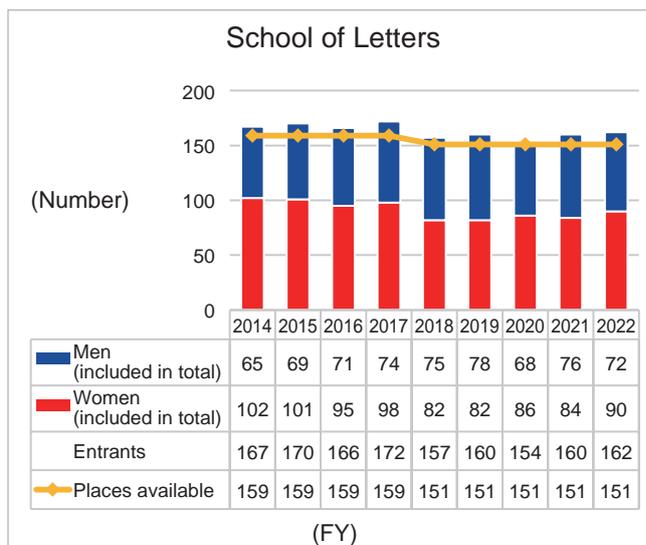
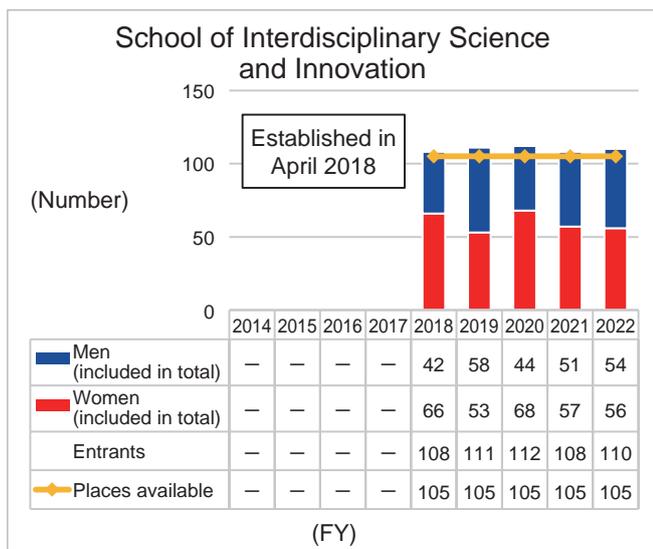
##### ◆Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities◆



• 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

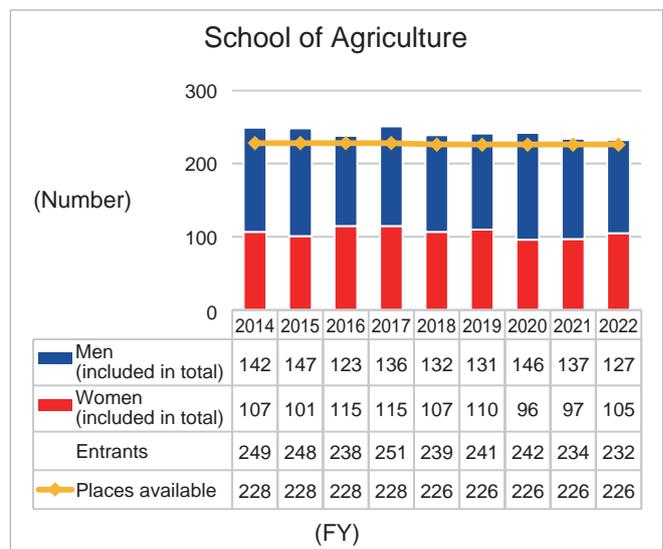
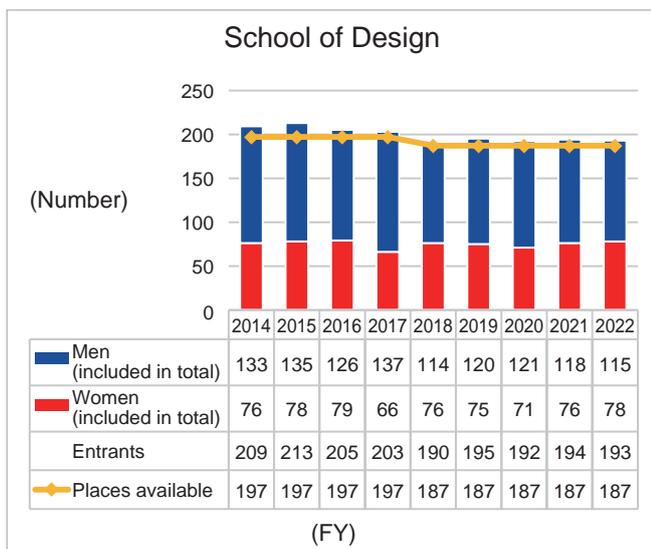
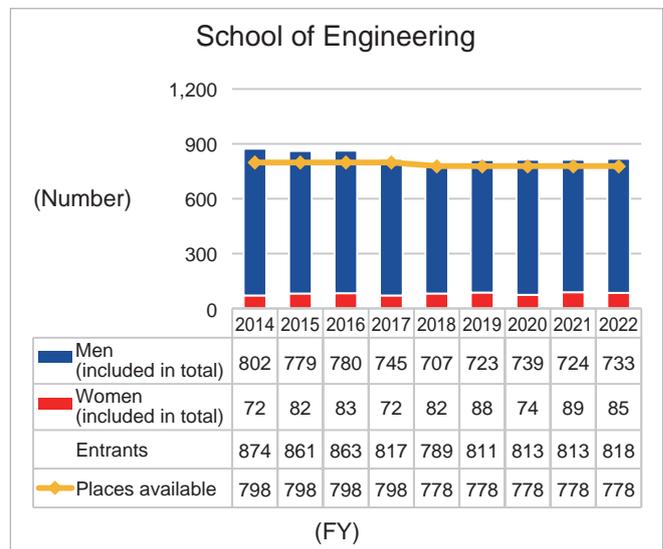
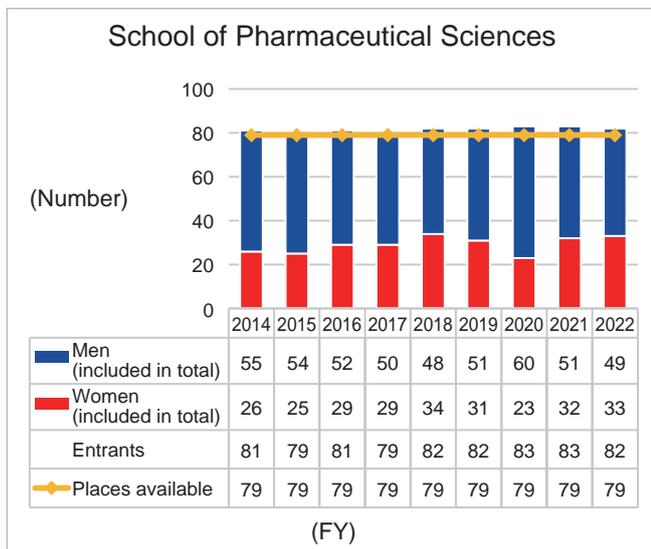
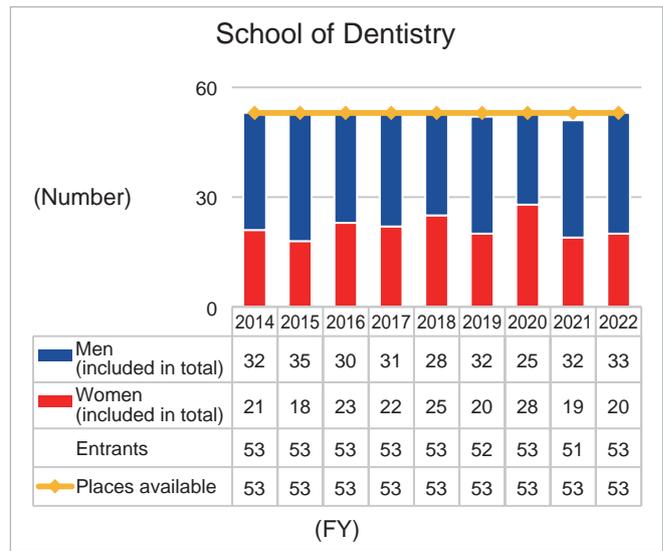
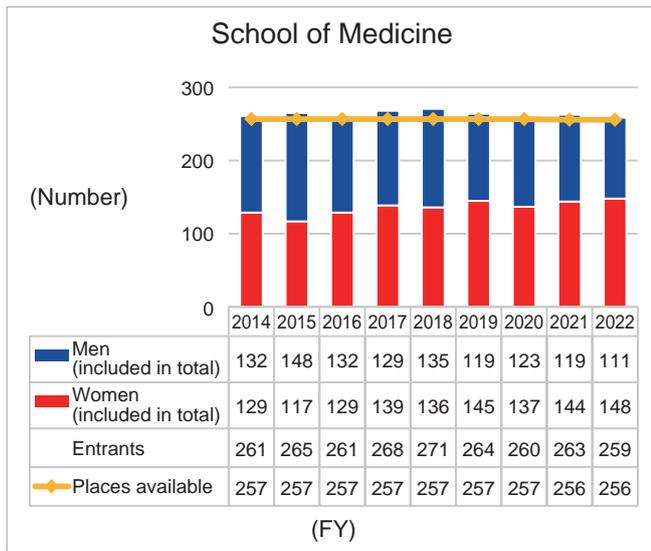
## 5-1-2. Enrollment (Undergraduate: by School)



• 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)

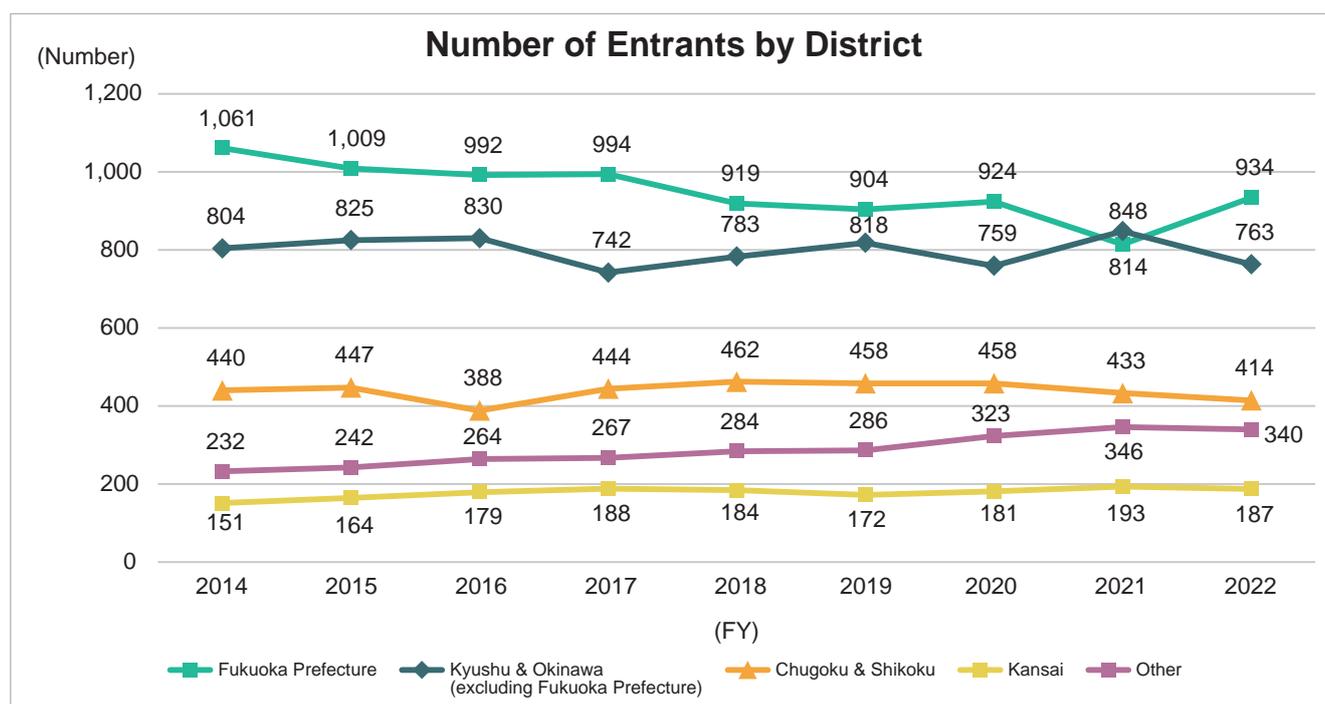
## 5-1-2. Enrollment (Undergraduate: by School) (Continued)



• 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	1,027
2	Kyoto University	696
3	Waseda University	326
4	Keio University	308
5	Osaka University	178
6	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>128</b>
7	Hokkaido University	117
8	Tohoku University	100
9	Nagoya University	97
10	Hiroshima University	88

(2021)

#### Percentage of Entrants Among Successful General Selection Successful Candidates (National Universities)

Rank	University	%
1	Shiga University of Medical Science	100.0
1	Tokyo University of the Arts	100.0
3	The University of Tokyo	99.7
4	Kyoto University	99.6
5	Hitotsubashi University	99.3
6	Nagoya University	98.0
7	Tokyo Institute of Technology	97.9
8	Osaka University	97.6
9	Miyagi University of Education	96.7
10	Nagaoka University of Technology	96.6
⋮		
15	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>95.5</b>

(2021)

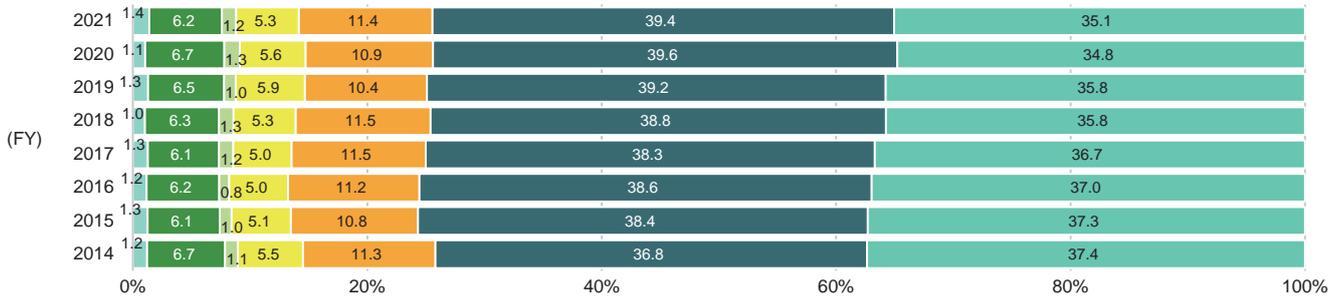
#### ● How to Read the Rankings (Quoted from the Source) Desirable Schools for Parents

Daigaku Tsushin conducted an online survey among members of the public nationwide and ranked universities by topic. The survey period was in 2021. 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, *2023 University Rankings*

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

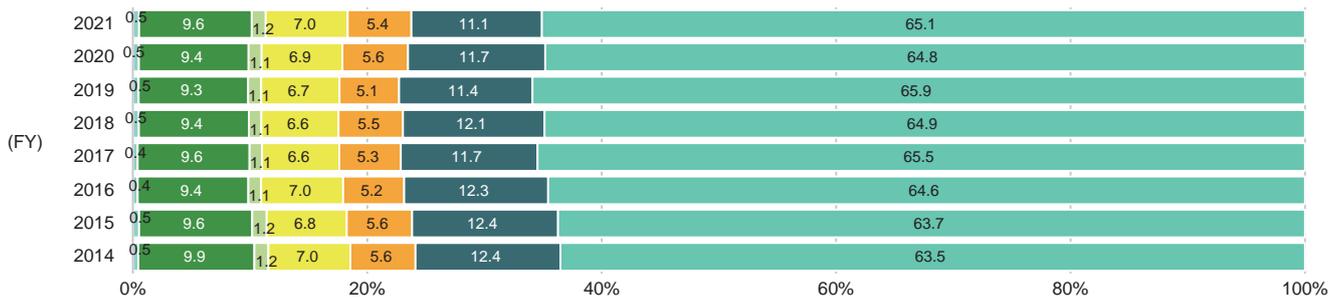
## ◆ National Universities ◆



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
■ Hokkaido & Tohoku Region	61	63	57	61	49	59	50	61
■ Kanto Region	335	306	299	292	297	297	319	269
■ Chubu Region	55	51	41	58	59	46	63	53
■ Kansai Region	279	252	243	239	250	270	265	232
■ Chugoku & Shikoku Region	569	540	542	550	542	476	514	495
■ Kyushu & Okinawa Region (excluding Fukuoka Prefecture)	1,853	1,912	1,866	1,839	1,830	1,792	1,873	1,709
■ Fukuoka Prefecture	1,880	1,858	1,788	1,763	1,685	1,637	1,645	1,522
Total	5,032	4,982	4,836	4,802	4,712	4,577	4,729	4,341

(Unit: Number of Students)

## ◆ National, Public, and Private Universities ◆



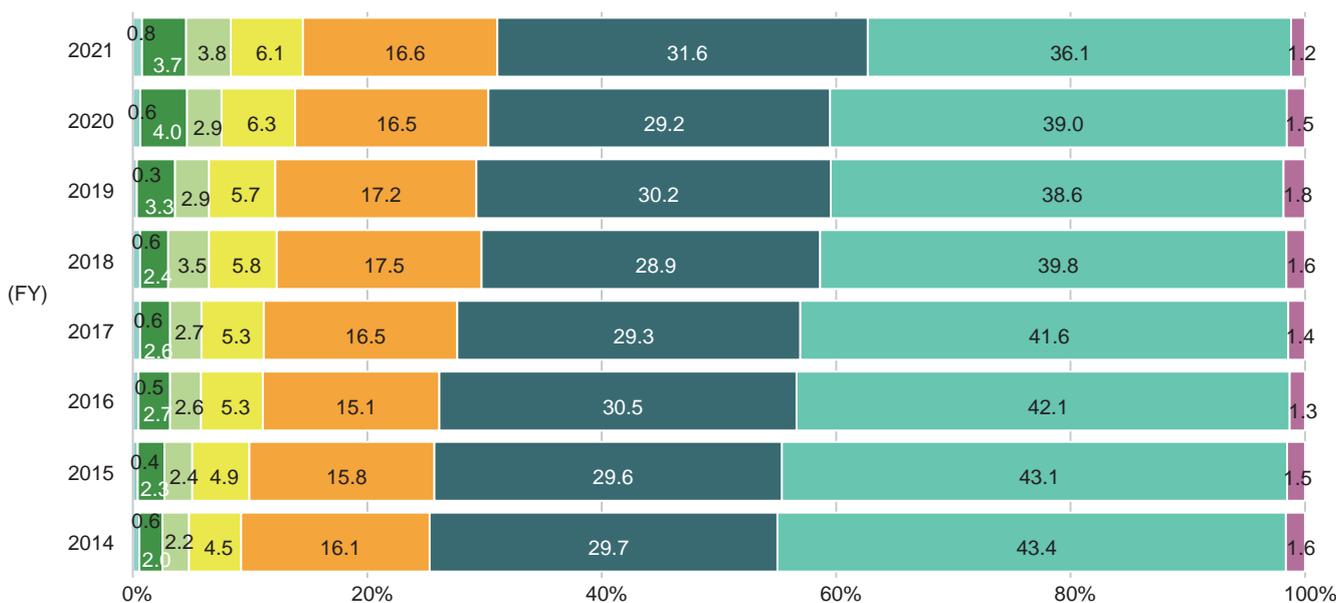
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
■ Hokkaido & Tohoku Region	103	120	94	92	112	113	114	118
■ Kanto Region	2,232	2,202	2,153	2,212	2,122	2,145	2,142	2,145
■ Chubu Region	270	284	249	246	242	256	253	266
■ Kansai Region	1,578	1,557	1,597	1,525	1,485	1,535	1,576	1,566
■ Chugoku & Shikoku Region	1,253	1,271	1,188	1,219	1,242	1,166	1,282	1,209
■ Kyushu & Okinawa Region (excluding Fukuoka Prefecture)	2,789	2,841	2,807	2,701	2,728	2,613	2,677	2,488
■ Fukuoka Prefecture	14,317	14,545	14,741	15,162	14,652	15,138	14,817	14,541
Total	22,542	22,820	22,829	23,157	22,583	22,966	22,861	22,333

(Unit: Number of Students)



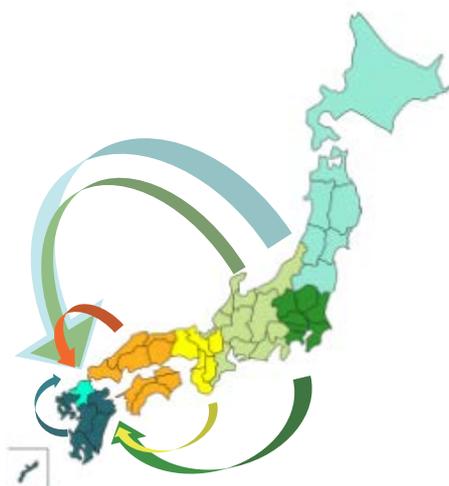
Source: MEXT, *Basic School Survey Universities and Graduate Schools*,  
 Number of University Entrants by Prefecture of High School of Graduation

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



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Hokkaido & Tohoku Region	24	18	20	26	26	14	27	33
Kanto Region	86	98	115	108	102	138	168	158
Chubu Region	97	102	112	114	147	123	124	161
Kansai Region	193	210	224	225	245	240	265	259
Chugoku & Shikoku Region	697	681	640	699	740	727	696	699
Kyushu & Okinawa Region (excluding Fukuoka Prefecture)	1,286	1,278	1,295	1,239	1,224	1,281	1,231	1,332
Fukuoka Prefecture	1,880	1,858	1,788	1,763	1,685	1,637	1,645	1,522
Other	70	66	55	60	67	77	65	50
Total	4,333	4,311	4,249	4,234	4,236	4,237	4,221	4,214

(Unit: Number of Students)



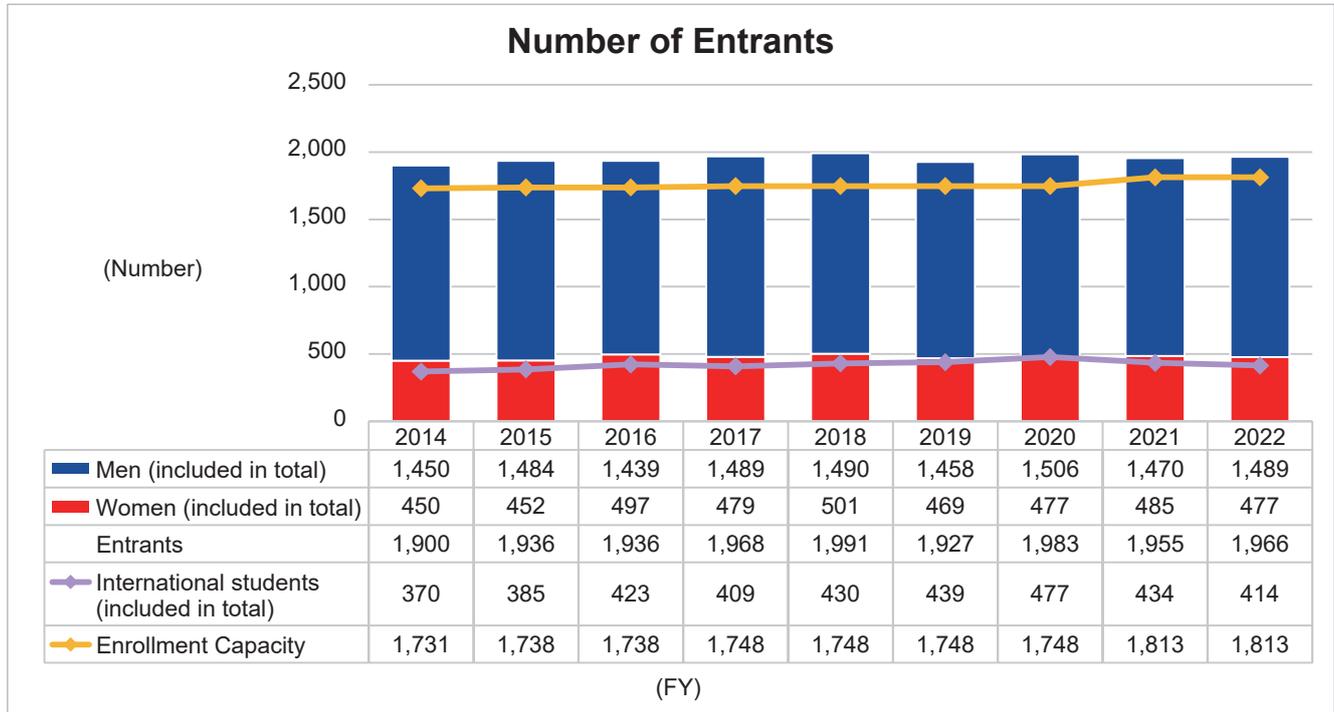
- Number of Entrants does not include those not enrolled as of May 1 each year.
- The location of the University depends on the location of the undergraduate school entered.
- “Other” means “persons who have obtained the Certificate for Students Achieving the Proficiency Level of Upper Secondary School 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)

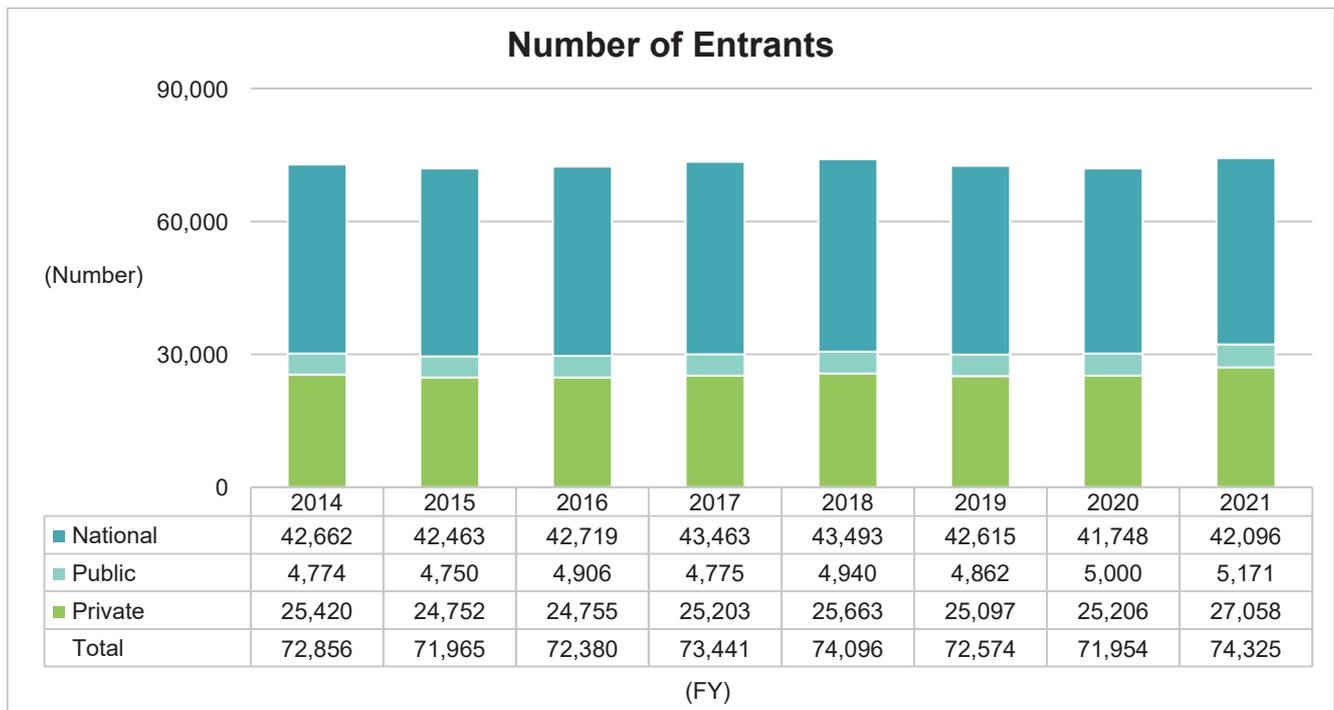
### 5-2-1. Enrollment (Master's Programs: Overall)

#### ◆Kyushu University◆



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◆

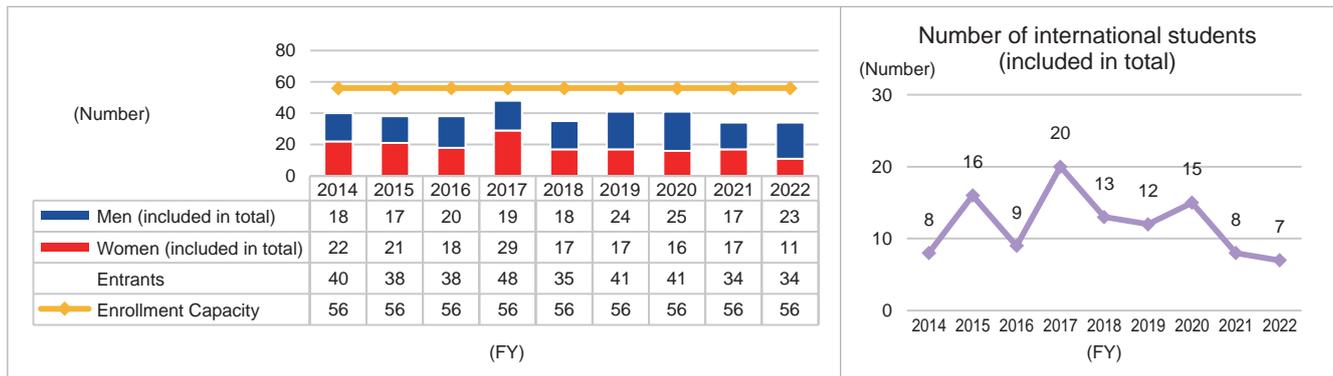


- Number of Entrants does not include those not enrolled as of May 1 each year.
- The number of entrants includes those enrolled in Master's and Doctoral Programs, including 1st and 2nd year of integrated programs other than those related to medical, dental, pharmaceutical sciences and veterinary-related medical sciences.

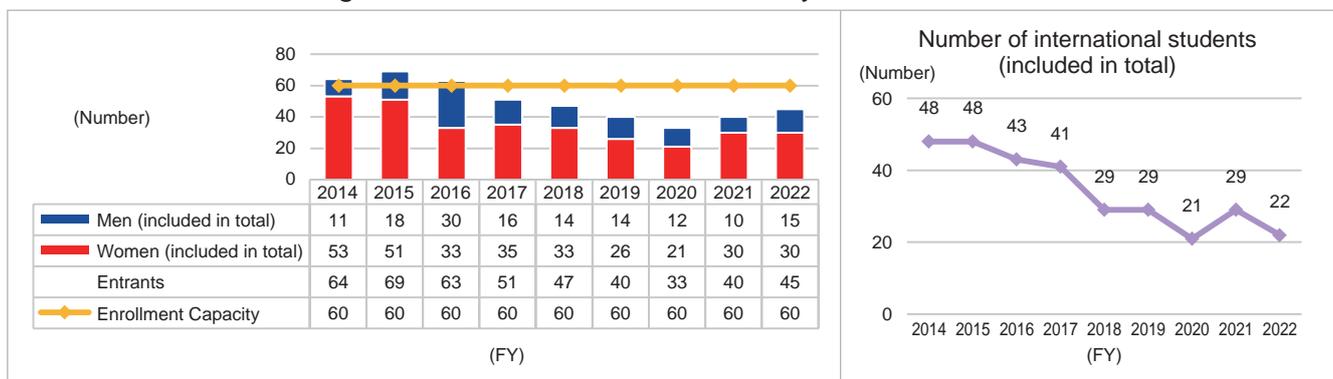
Source: MEXT, *Basic School Survey Universities and Graduate Schools, Status of Entrants by Graduate School Major*

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

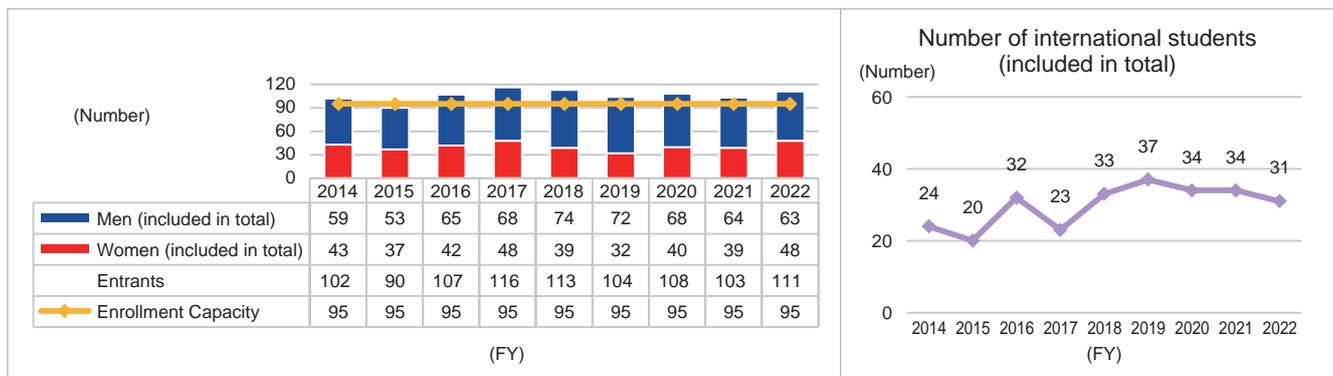
### Graduate School of Humanities



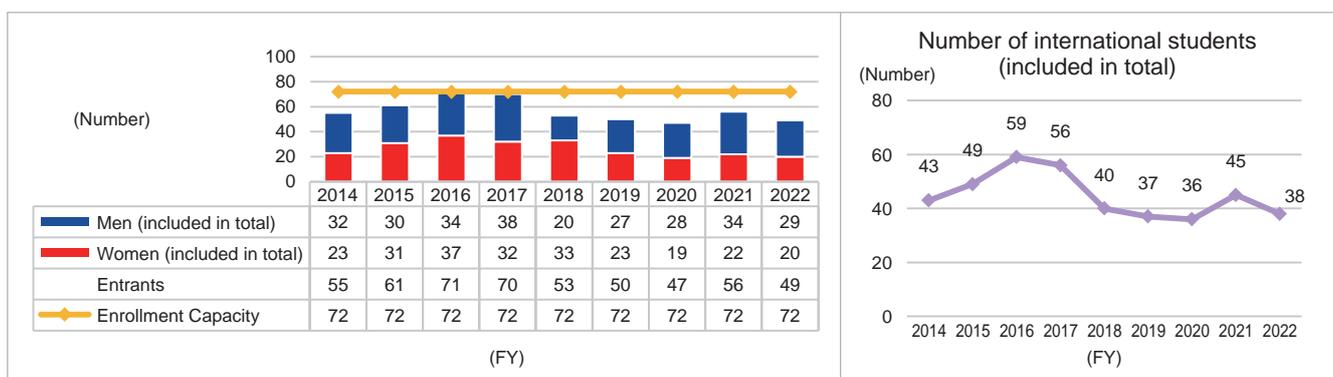
### Graduate School of Integrated Sciences for Global Society



### Graduate School of Human-Environment Studies



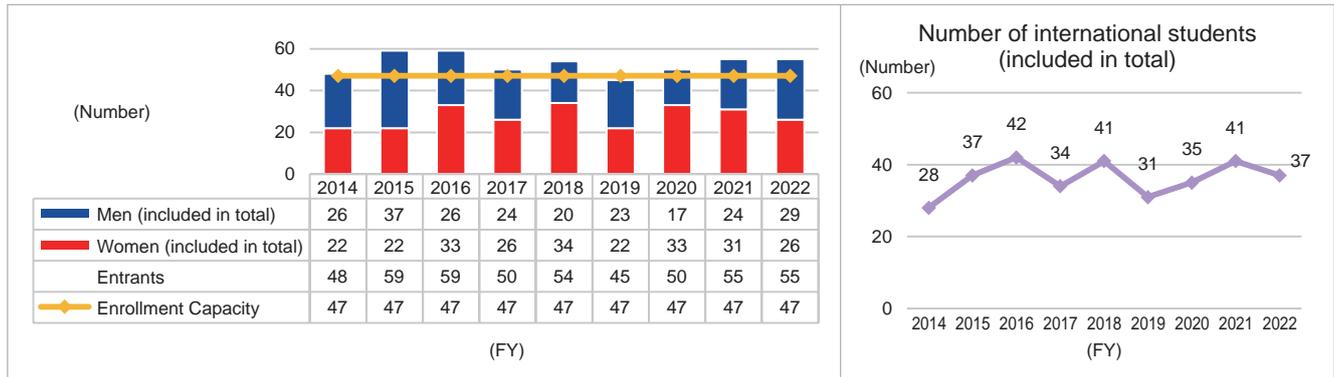
### Graduate School of Law



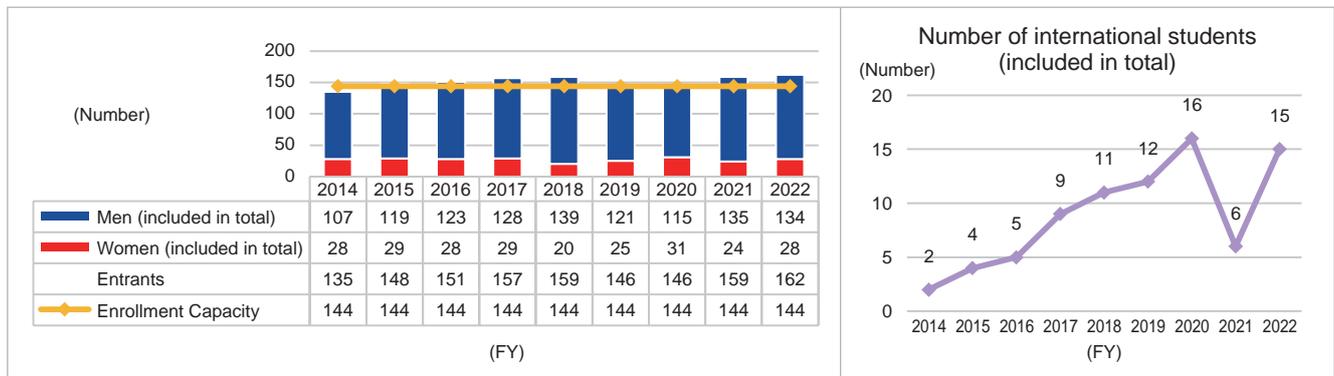
Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

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

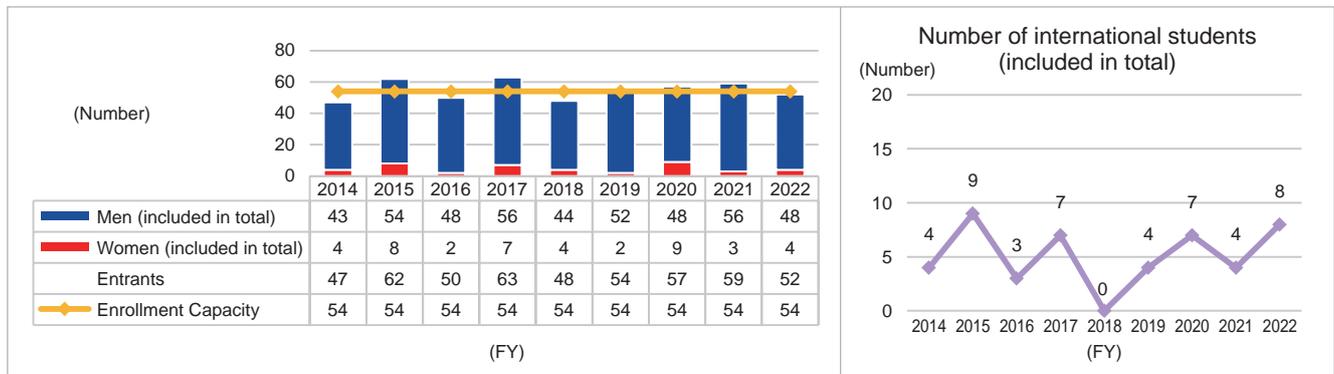
### Graduate School of Economics



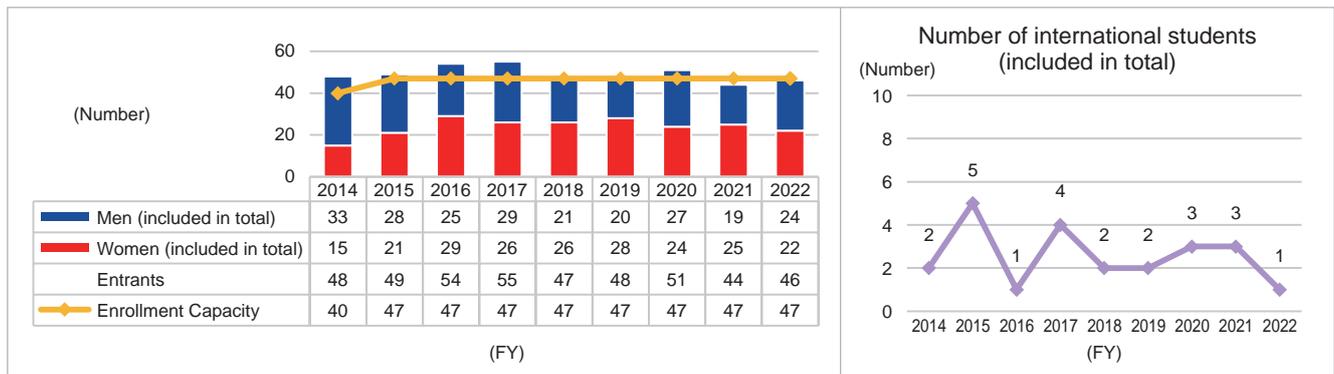
### Graduate School of Science



### Graduate School of Mathematics



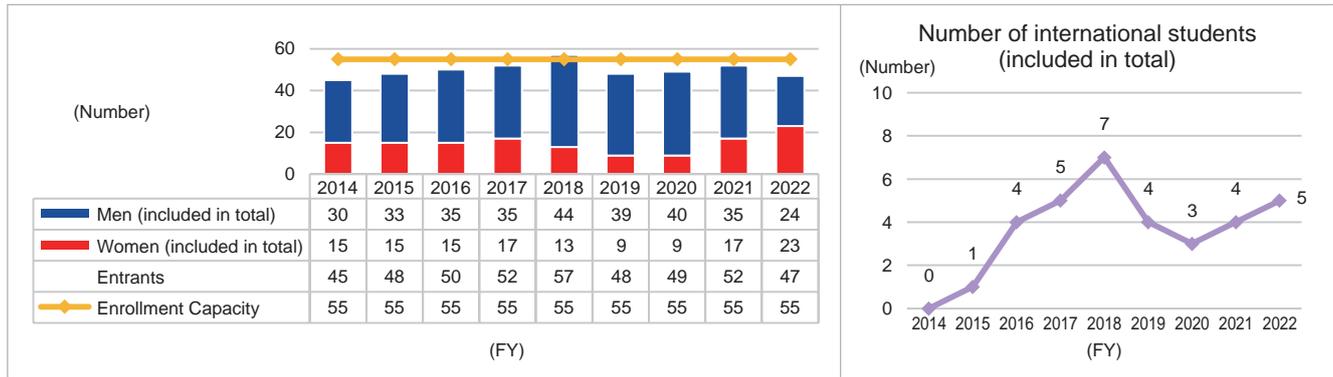
### Graduate School of Medical Sciences



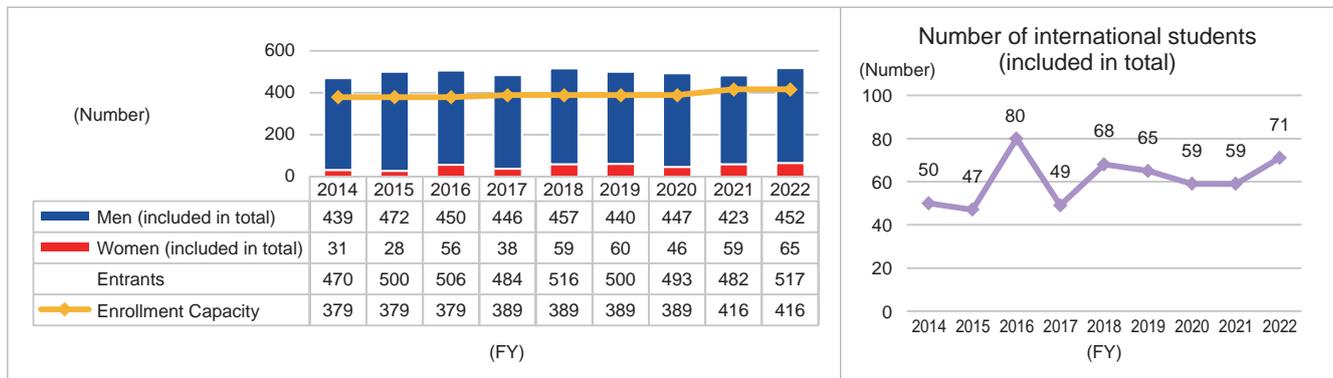
Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

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

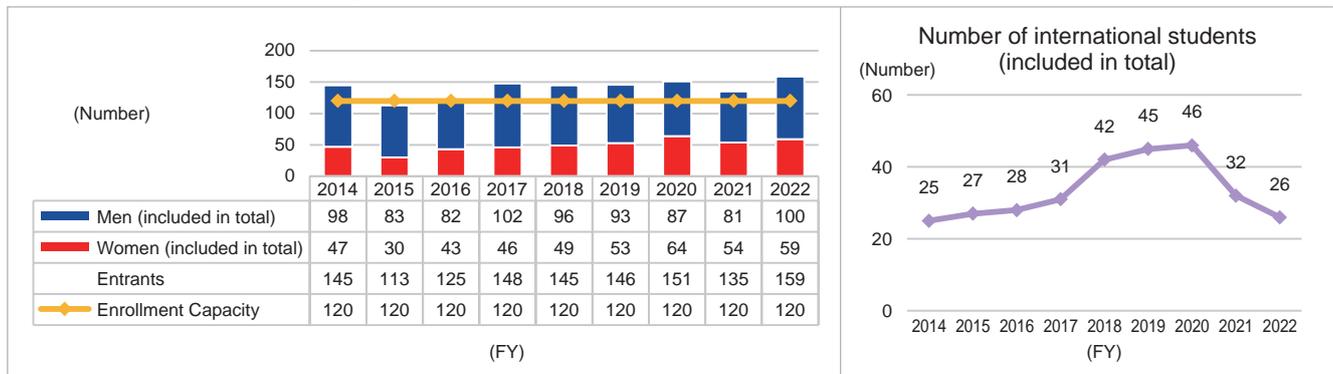
### Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences



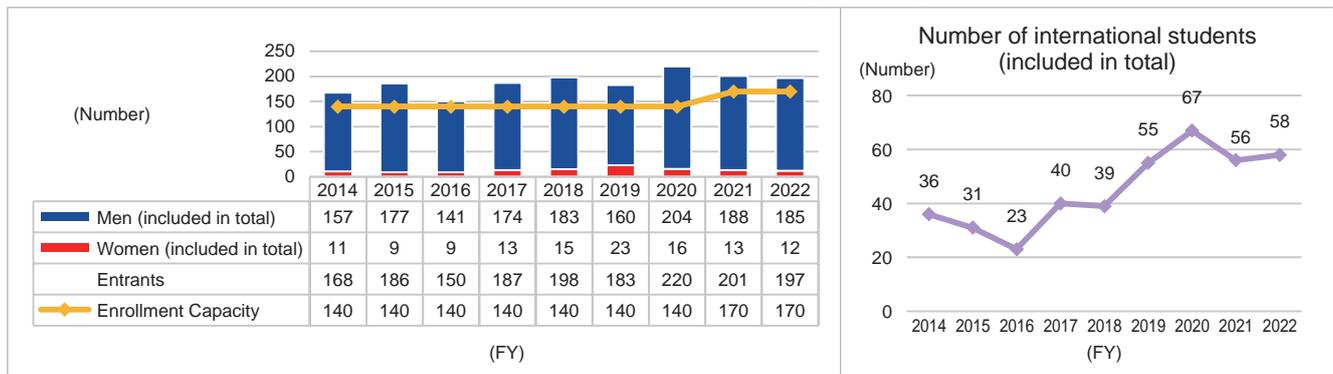
### Graduate School of Engineering



### Graduate School of Design



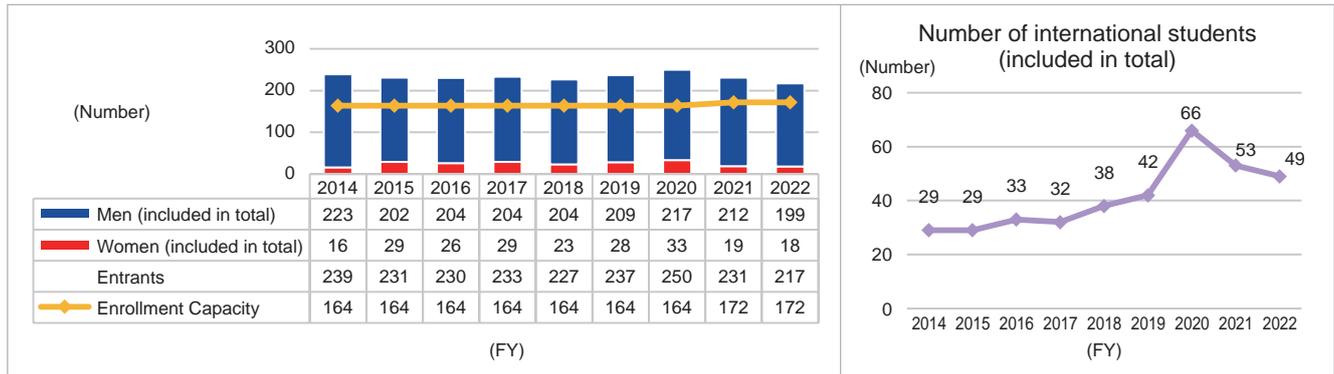
### Graduate School of Information Science and Electrical Engineering



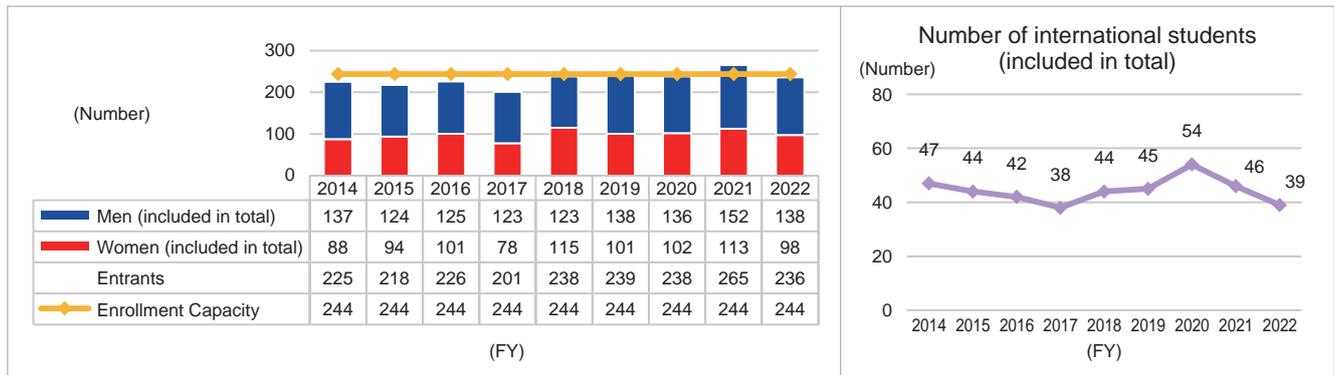
Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

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

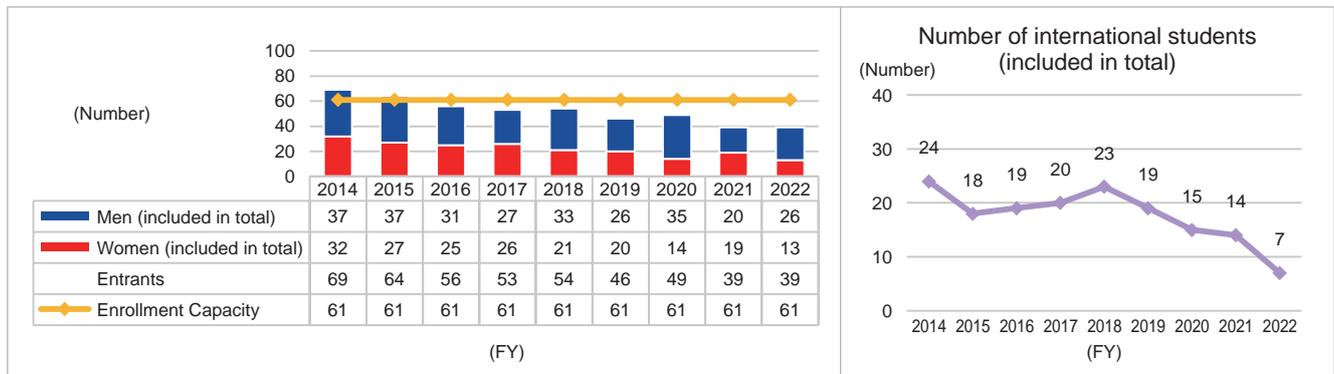
### Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences



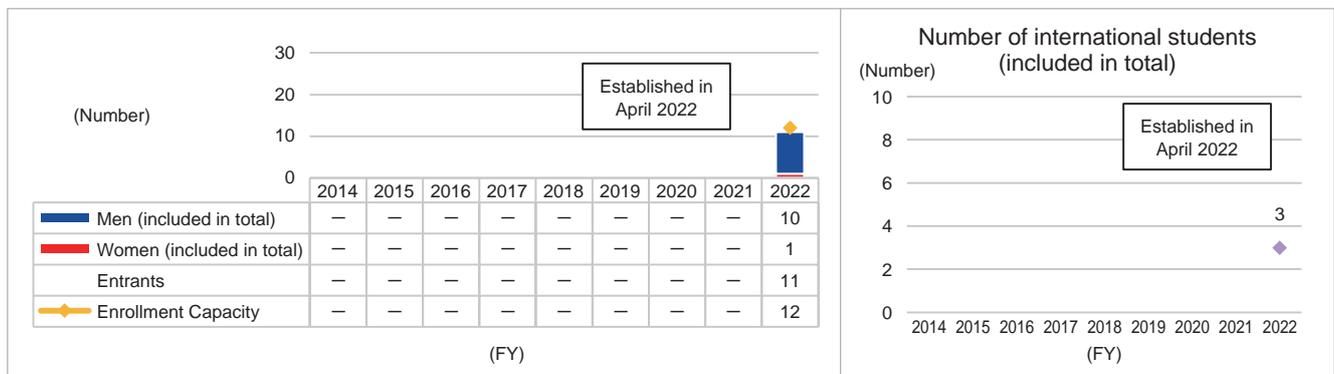
### Graduate School of Bioresource and Bioenvironmental Sciences



### Graduate School of Integrated Frontier Sciences



### Joint Graduate School of Mathematics for Innovation



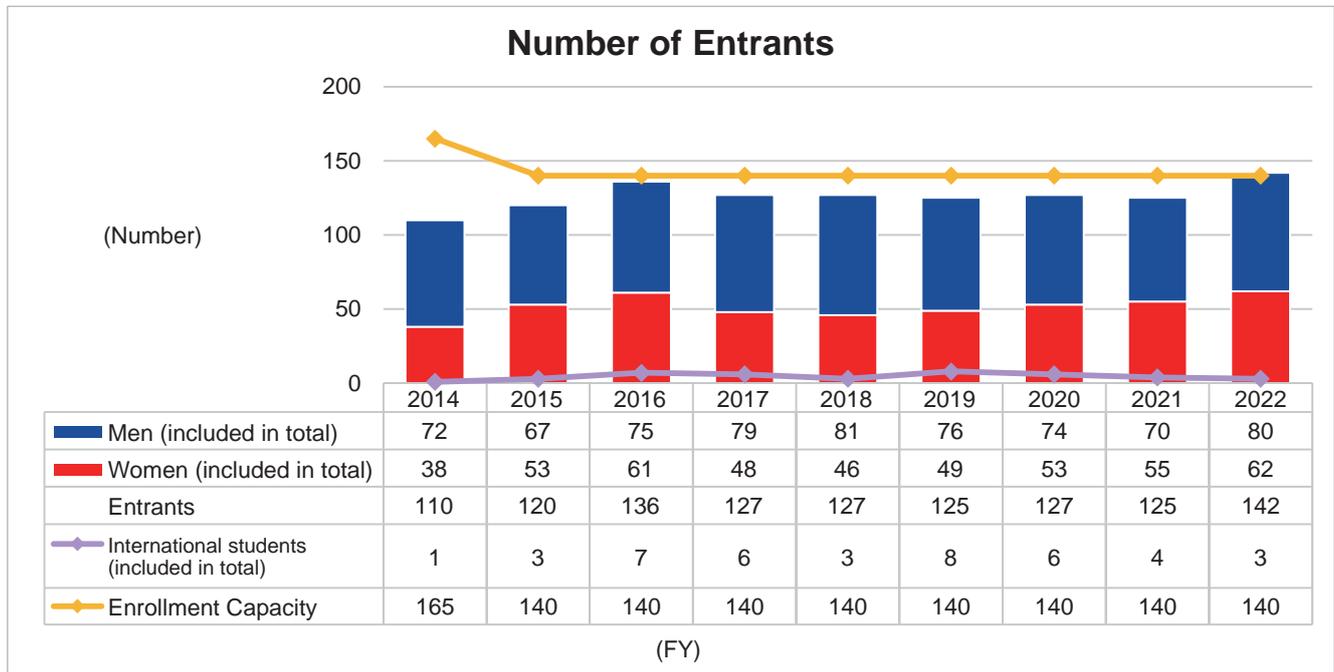
• The number of students in the Joint Graduate School of Mathematics for Innovation is included in the figures for each of the cooperating graduate schools (the Graduate Schools of Mathematics, Information Science and Electrical Engineering, and Economics).

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

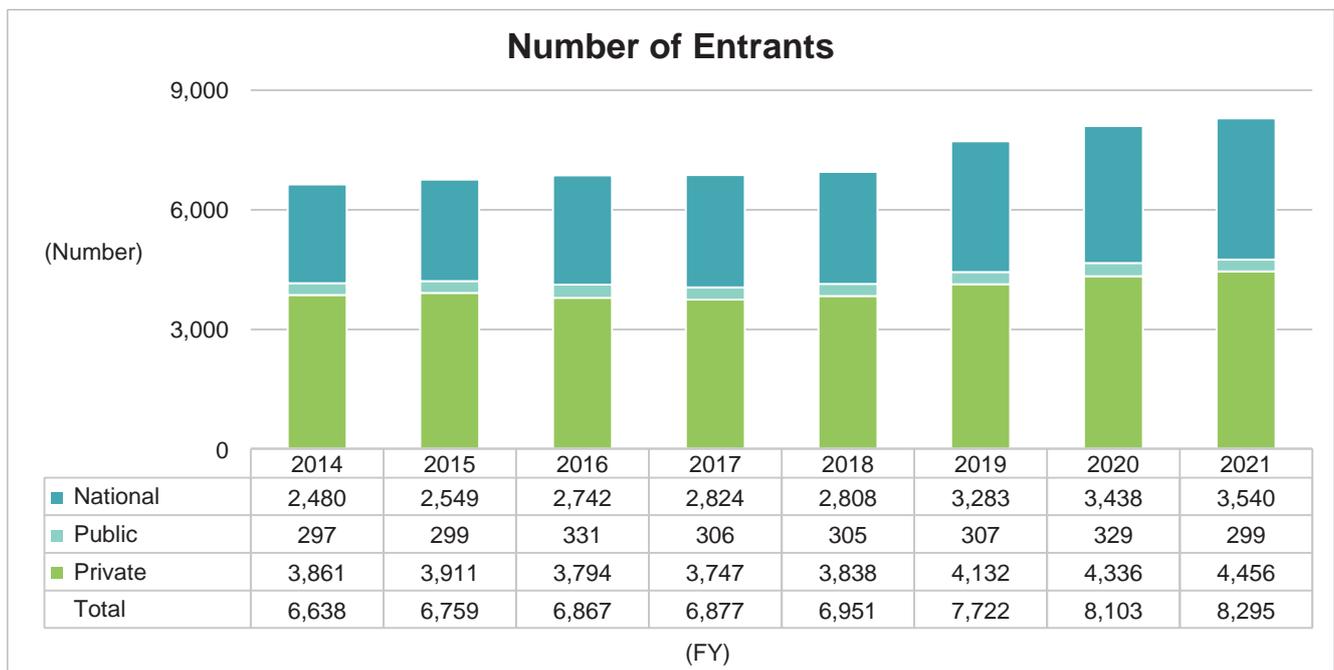
Law School: Department of Legal Practice Graduate School of Law

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)

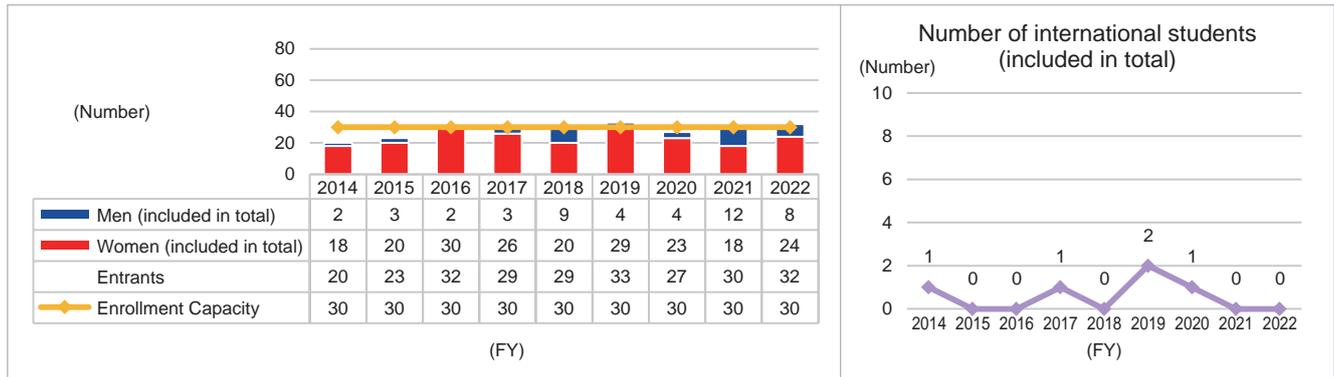
#### ◆Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities◆



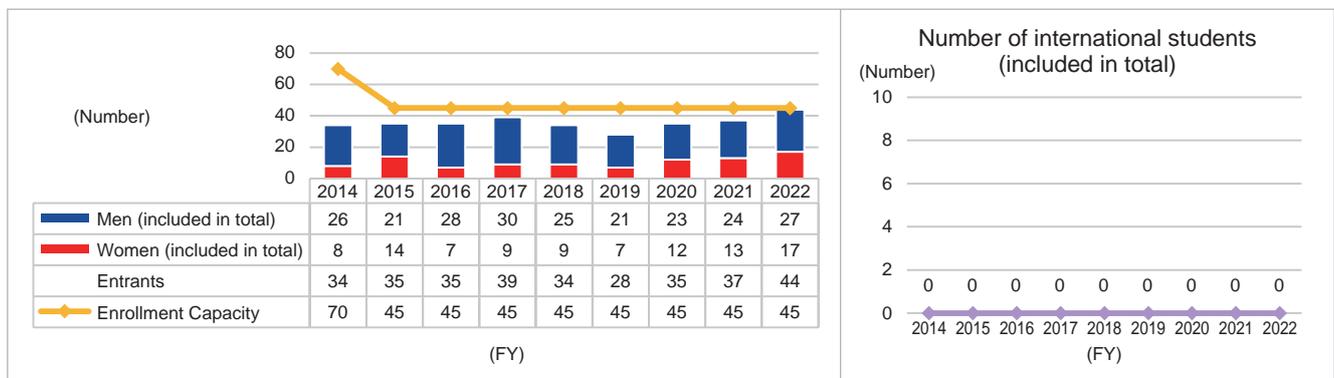
Source: MEXT, *Basic School Survey Universities and Graduate Schools, Status of Entrants by Graduate School Major*

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

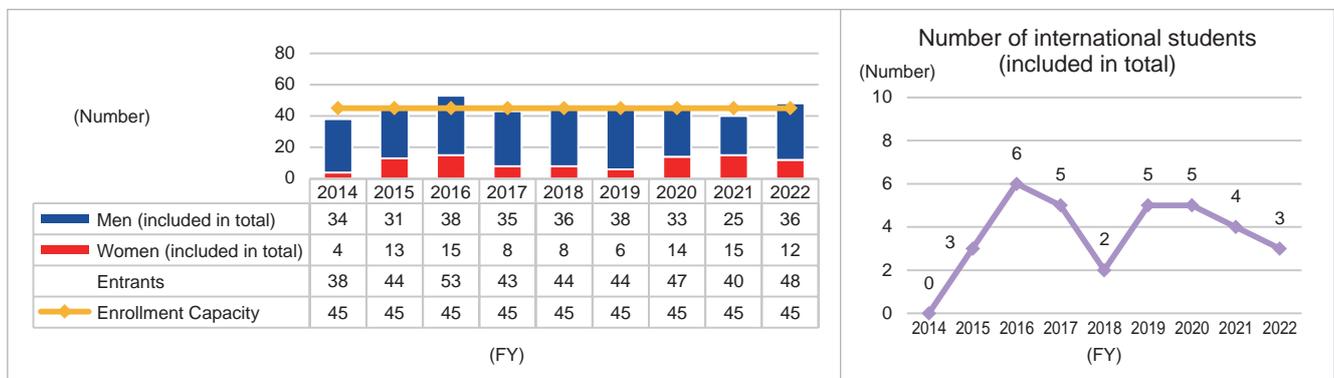
### Professional Graduate School of Applied Clinical Psychology



### Law School



### Business School



### Professional Graduate School of Public Health

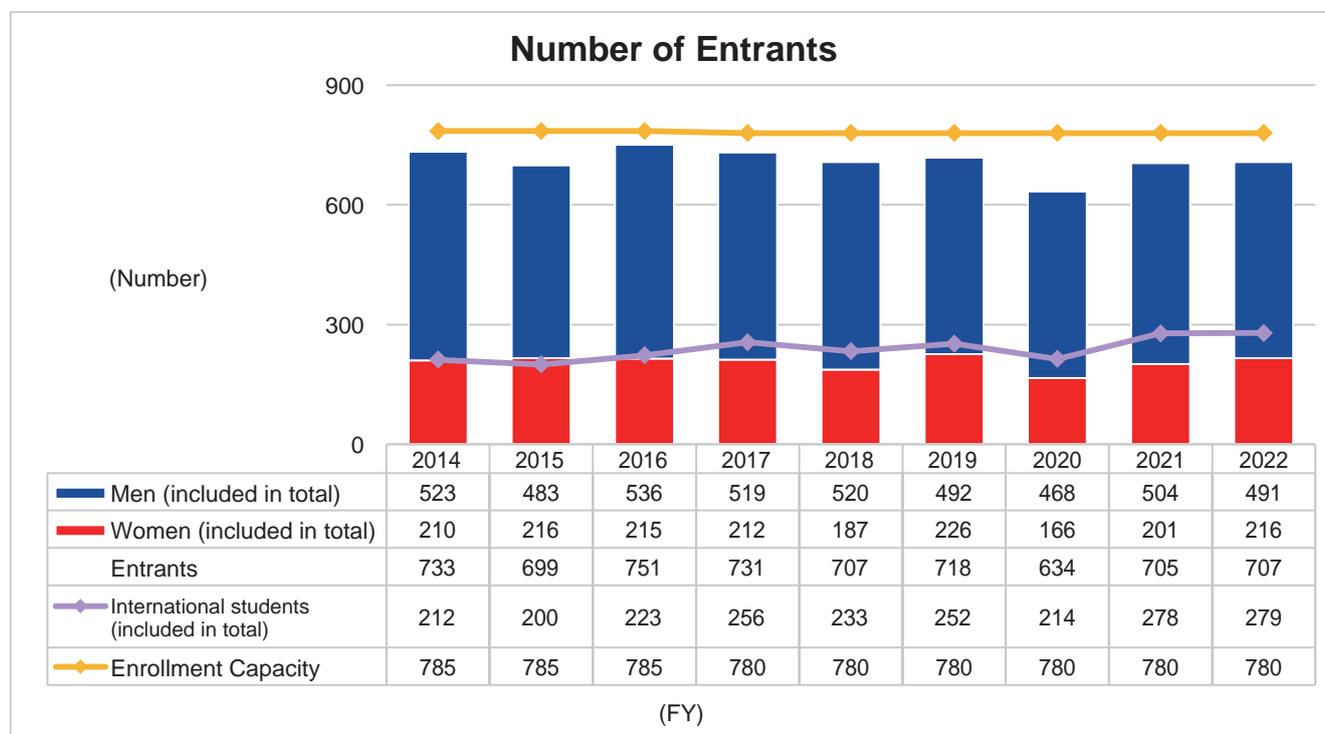


Source: *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)

## 5-4. Enrollment (Doctoral Programs)

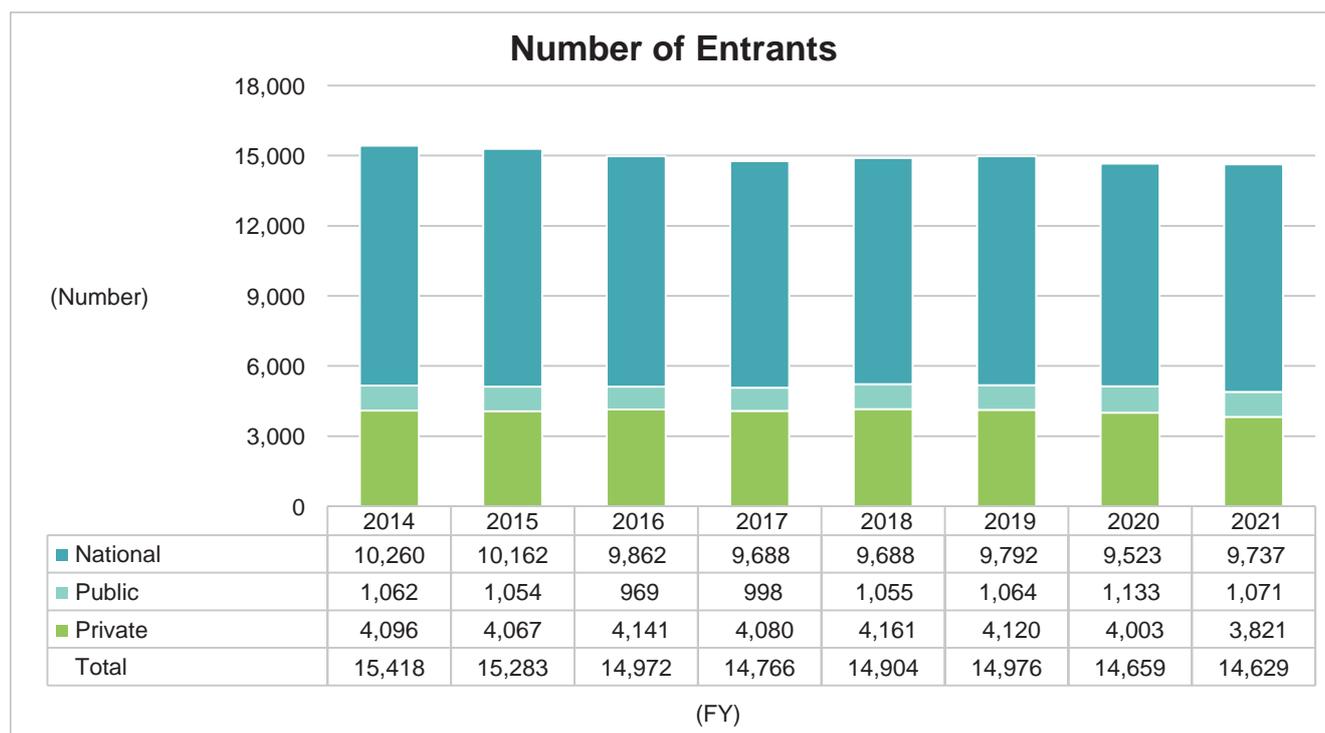
### 5-4-1. Enrollment (Doctoral Programs: Overall)

#### ◆Kyushu University◆



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)

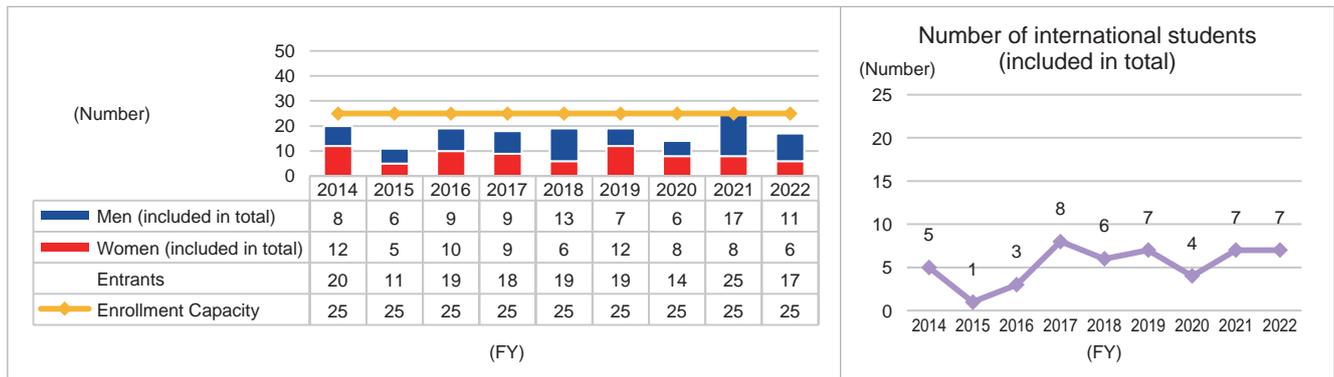
#### ◆Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities◆



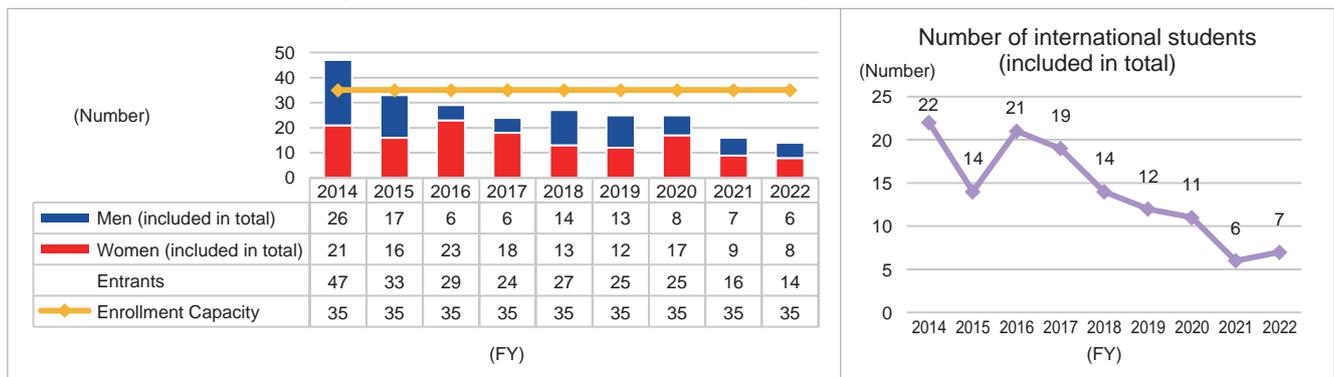
Source: MEXT, *Basic School Survey Universities and Graduate Schools, Status of Entrants by Graduate School Major*

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

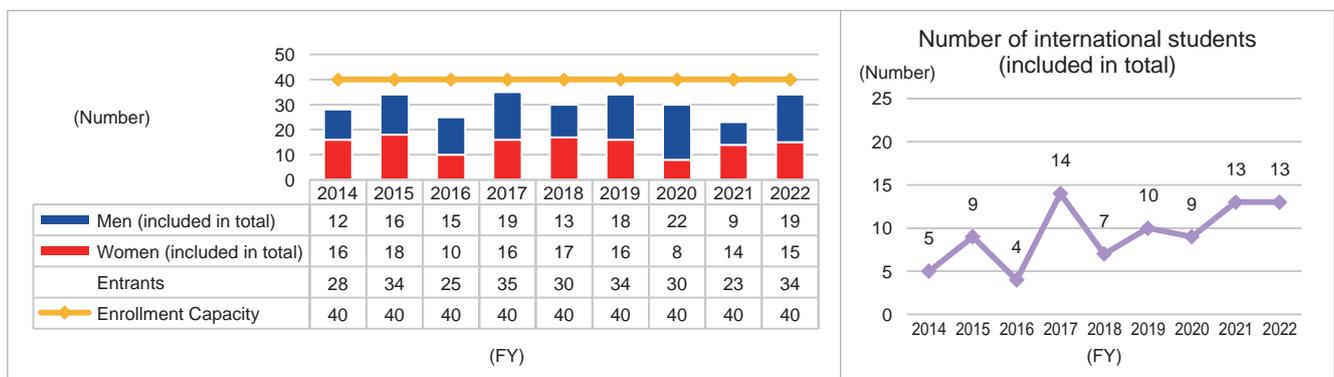
### Graduate School of Humanities



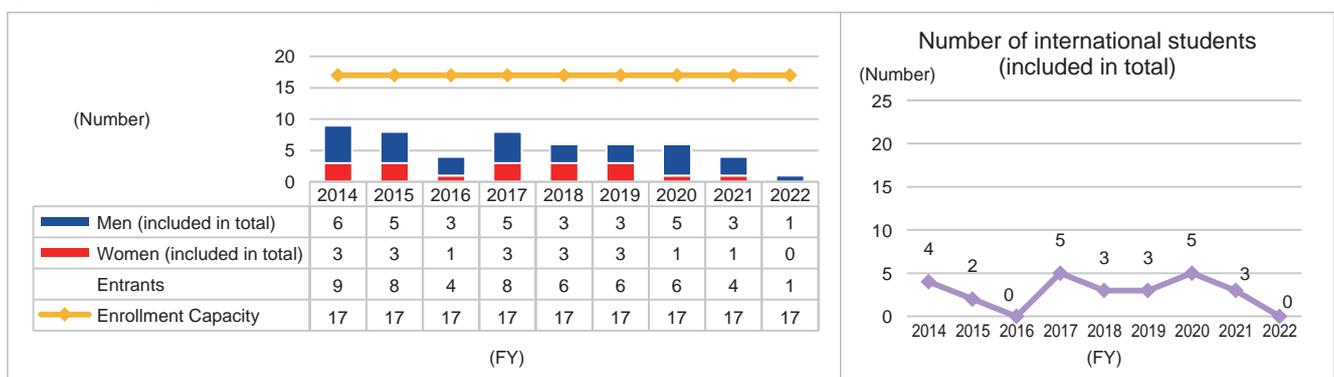
### Graduate School of Integrated Sciences for Global Society



### Graduate School of Human-Environment Studies



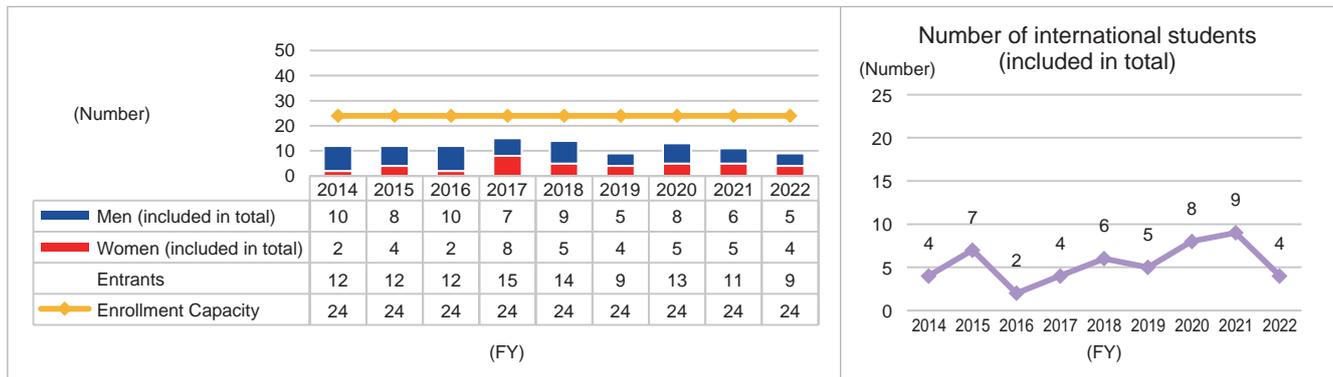
### Graduate School of Law



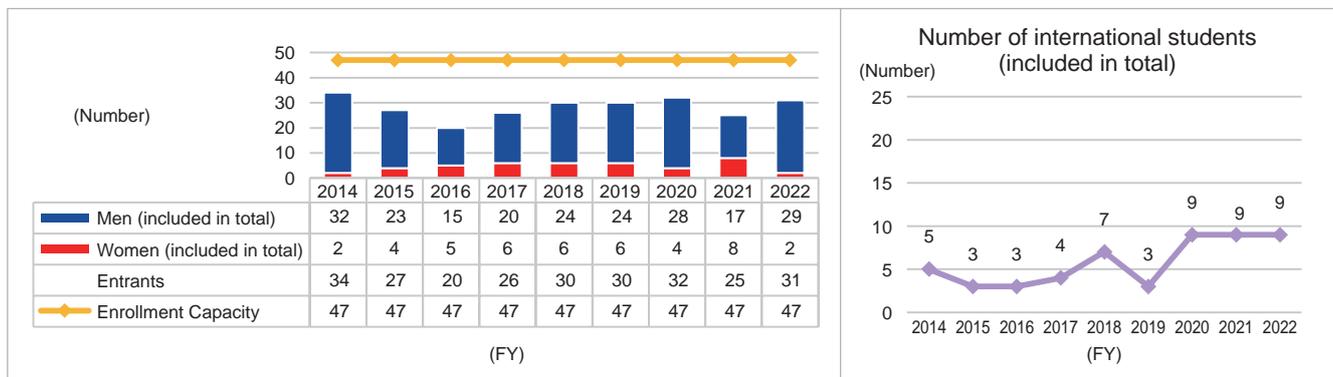
Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

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

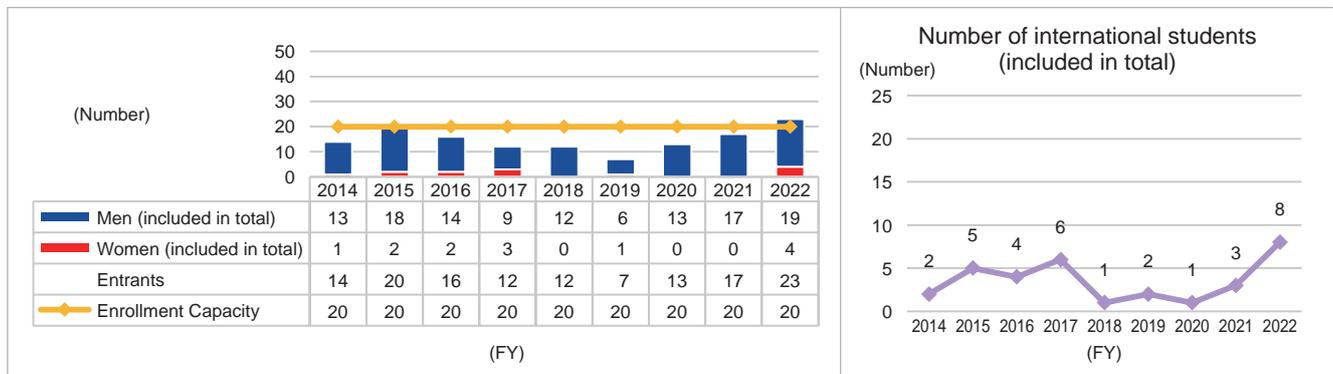
### Graduate School of Economics



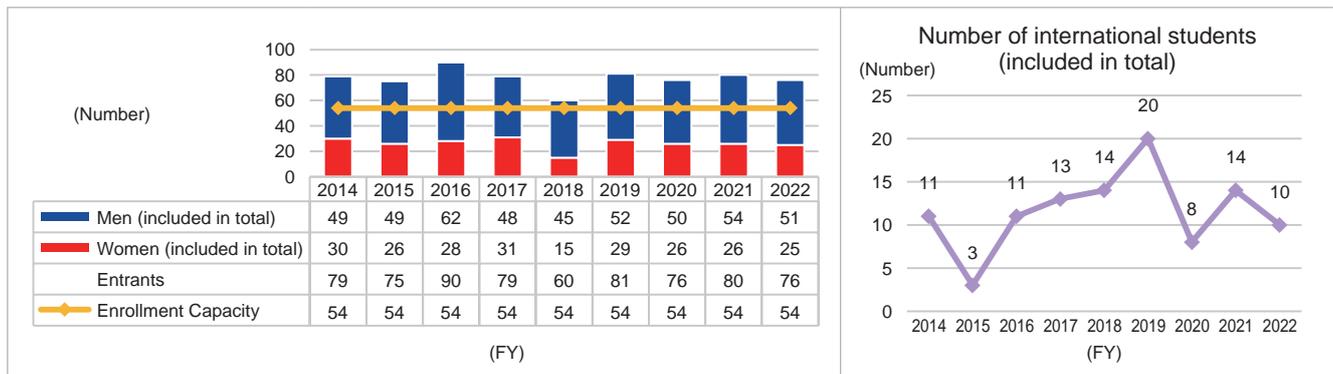
### Graduate School of Science



### Graduate School of Mathematics



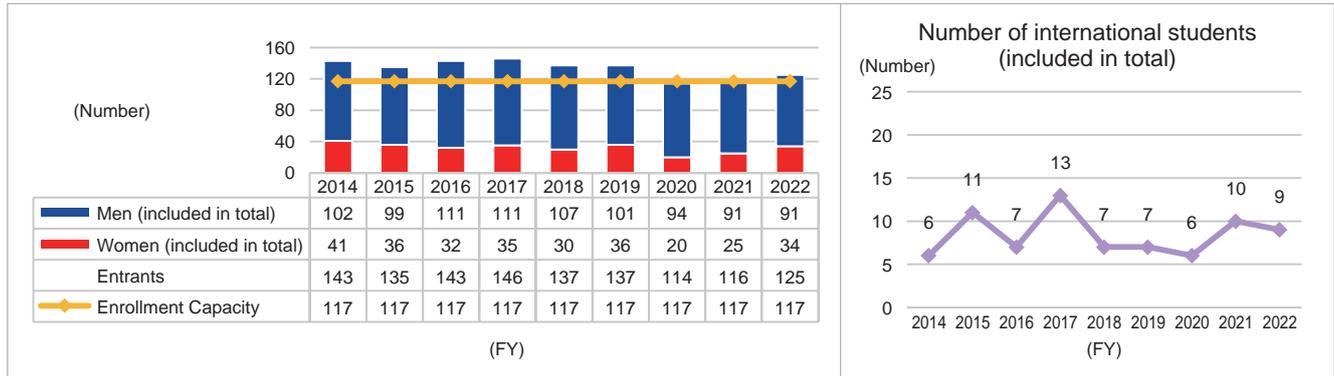
### Graduate School of Systems Life Sciences



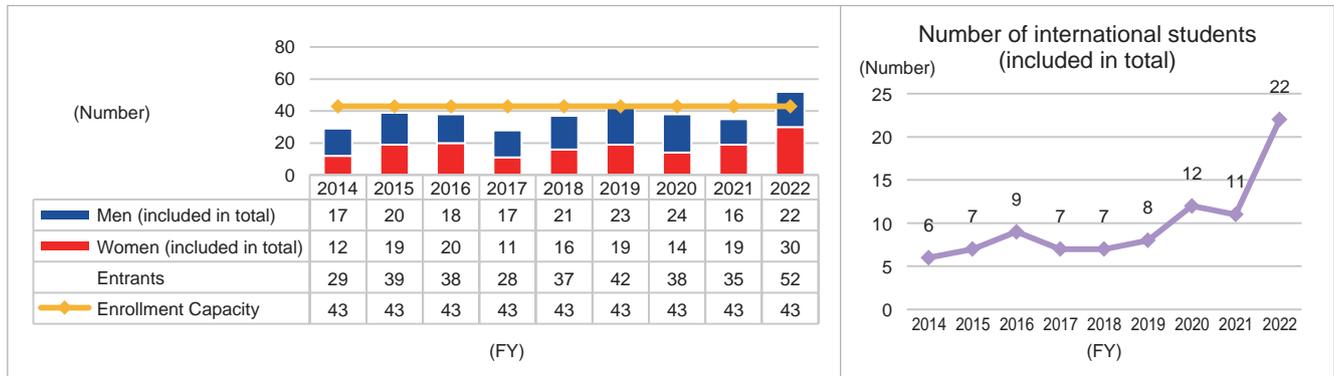
Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

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

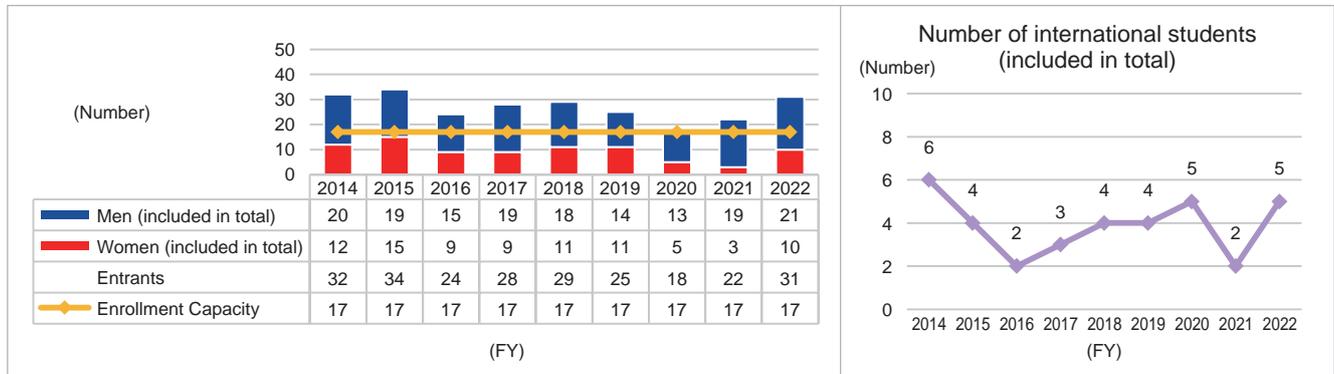
### Graduate School of Medical Sciences



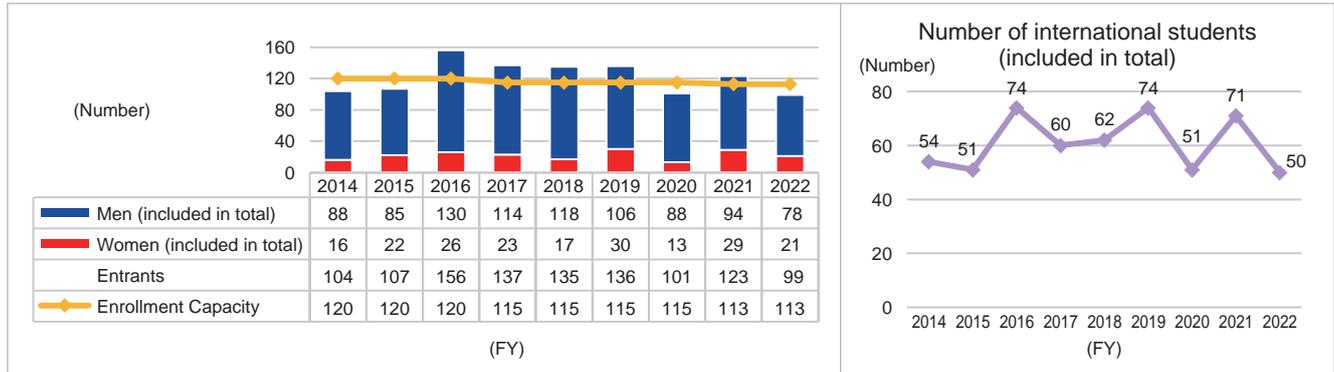
### Graduate School of Dental Science



### Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences



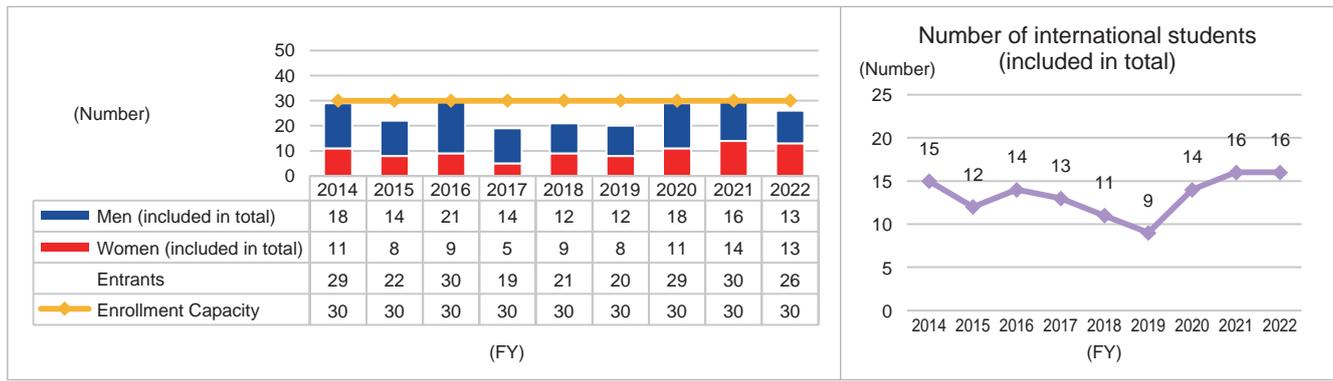
### Graduate School of Engineering



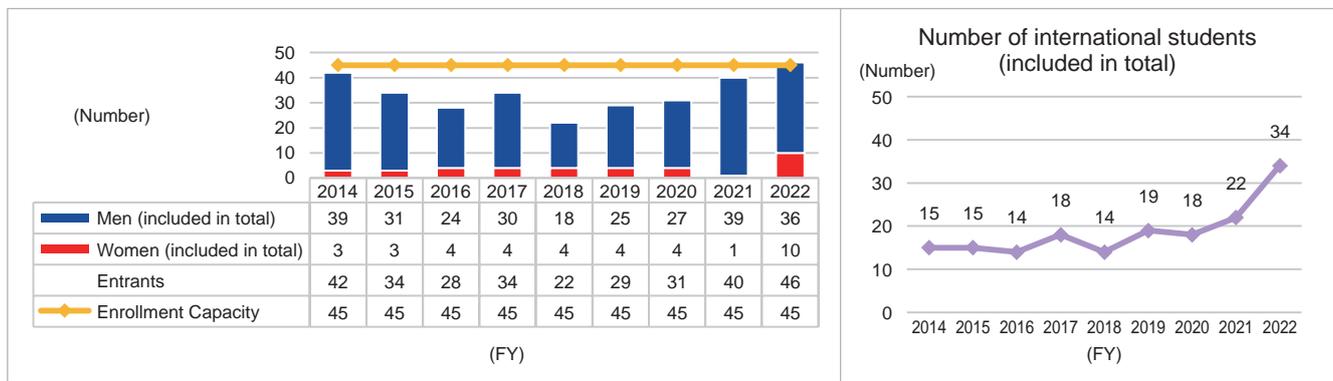
Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

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

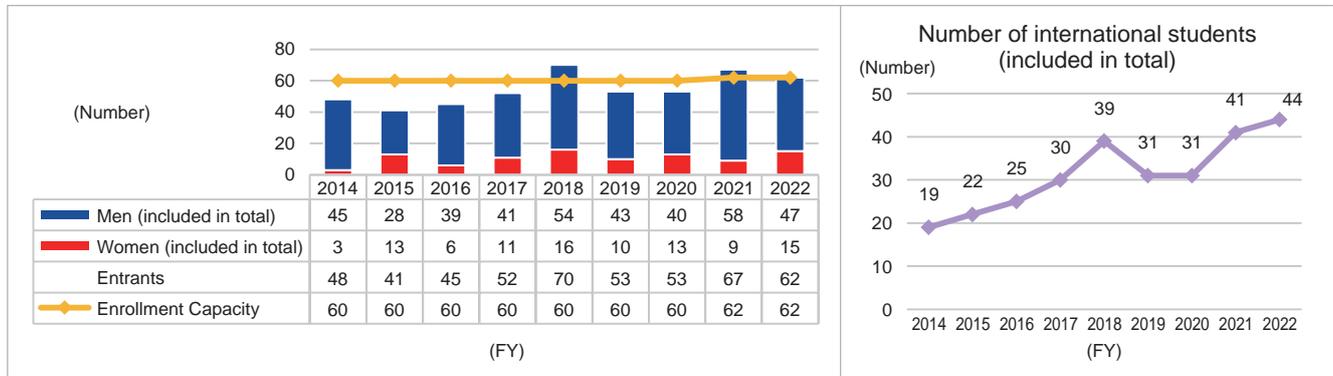
### Graduate School of Design



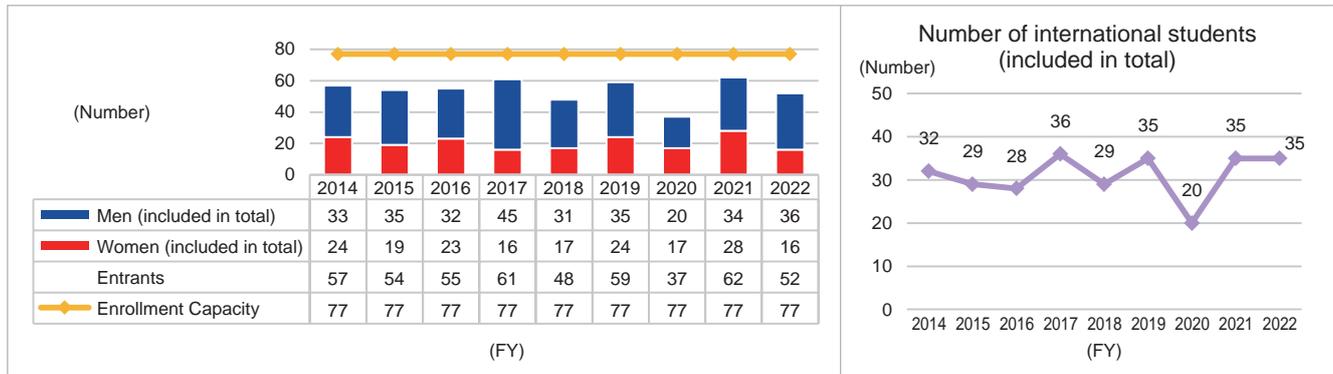
### Graduate School of Information Science and Electrical Engineering



### Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences



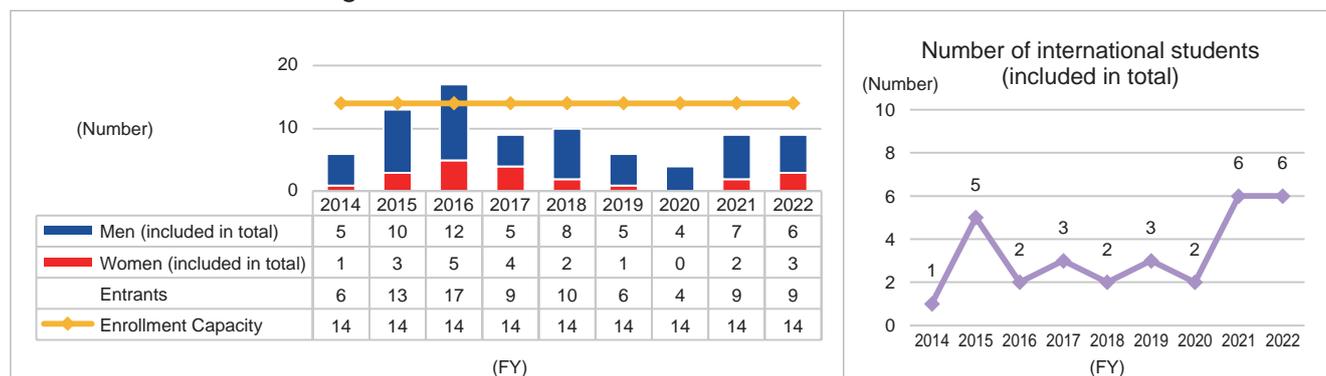
### Graduate School of Bioresource and Bioenvironmental Sciences



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 Integrated Frontier Sciences



### Joint Graduate School of Mathematics for Innovation



• The number of students in the Joint Graduate School of Mathematics for Innovation is included in the figures for each of the cooperating graduate schools (the Graduate Schools of Mathematics, Information Science and Electrical Engineering, and Economics).

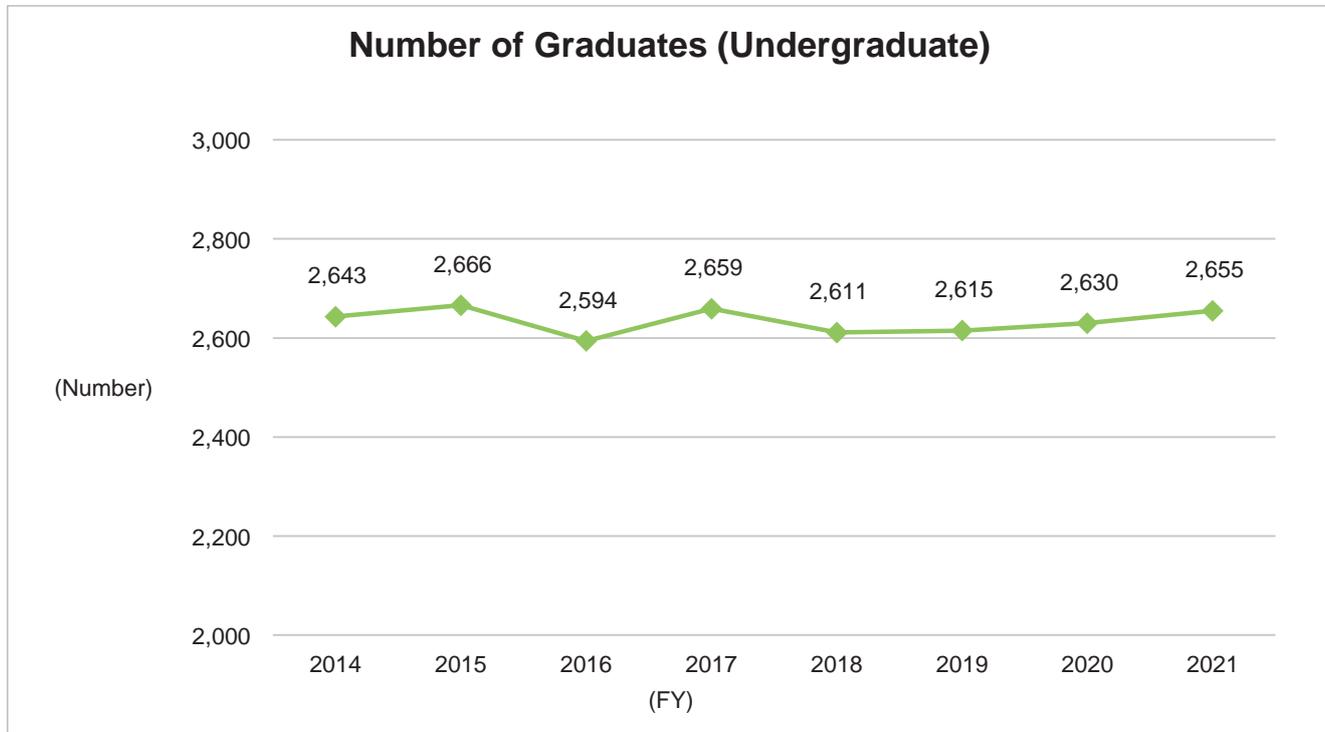
Source: Number of April Entrants, *Kyushu University Information* (as of April 1 each year)  
 Number of October Entrants, Student Affairs Department (as of October 1 each year)

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

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

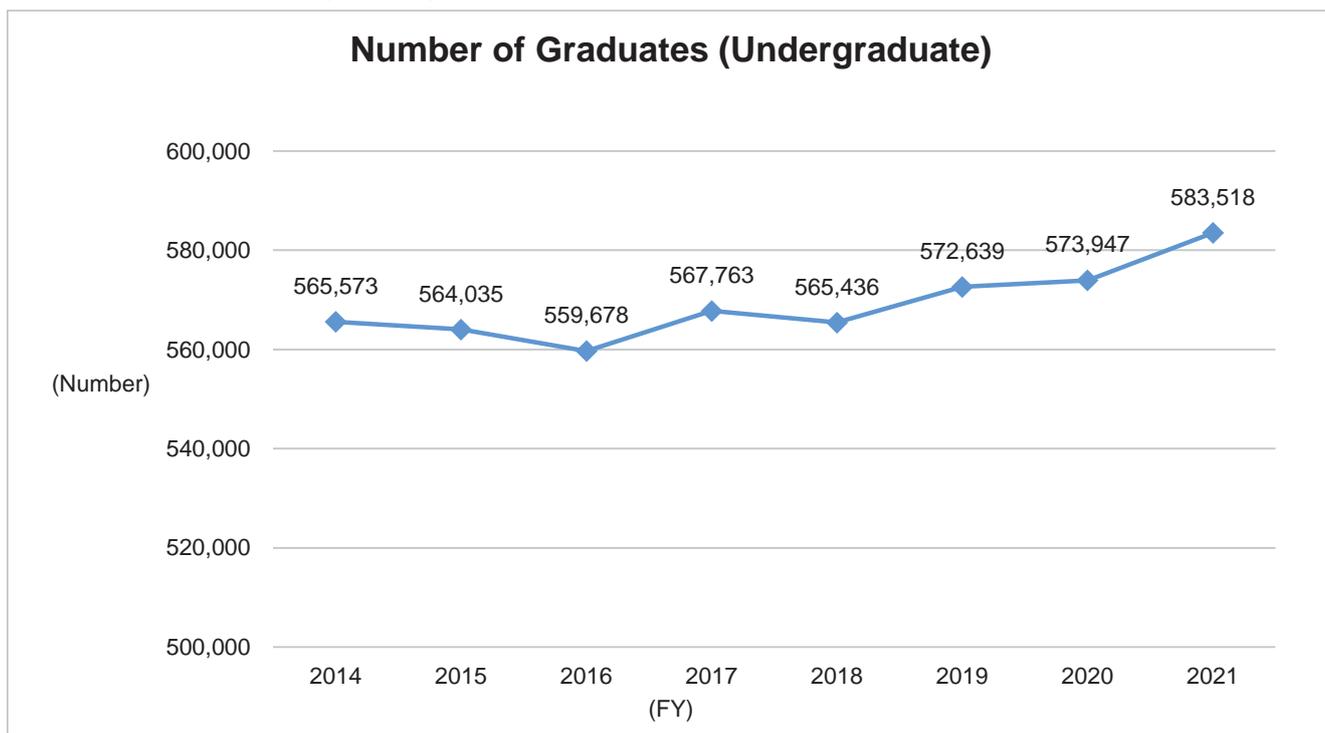
#### 6-1-1. Number of Graduates (Undergraduate: Overall)

##### ◆Kyushu University◆



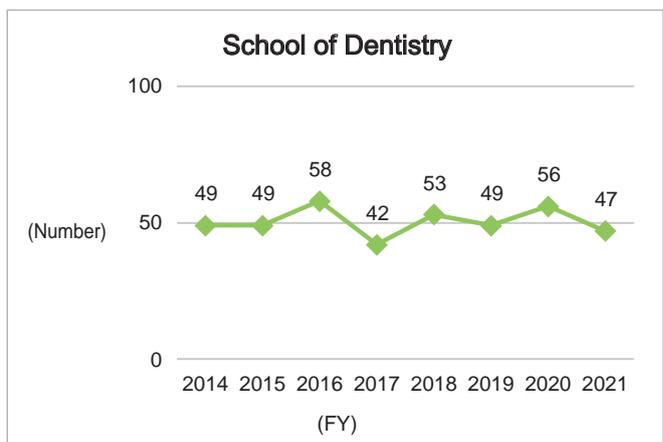
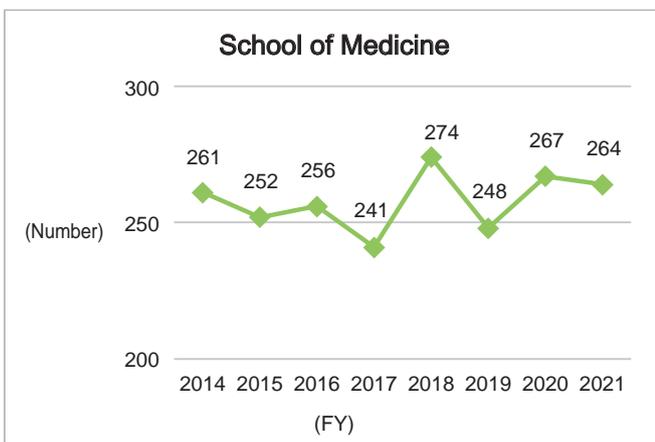
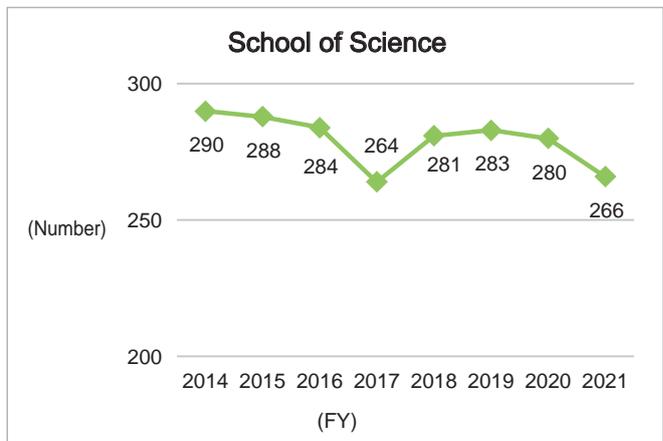
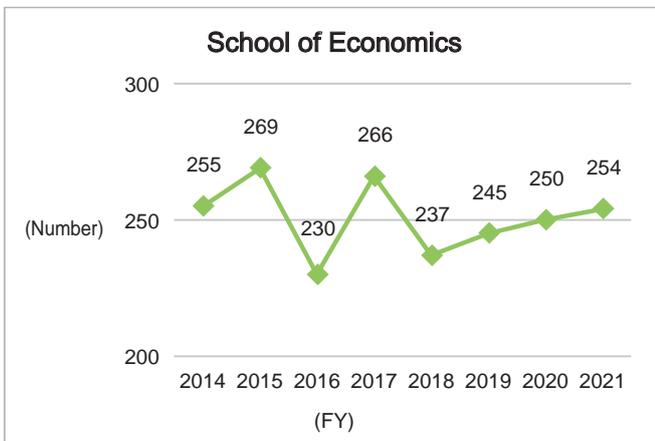
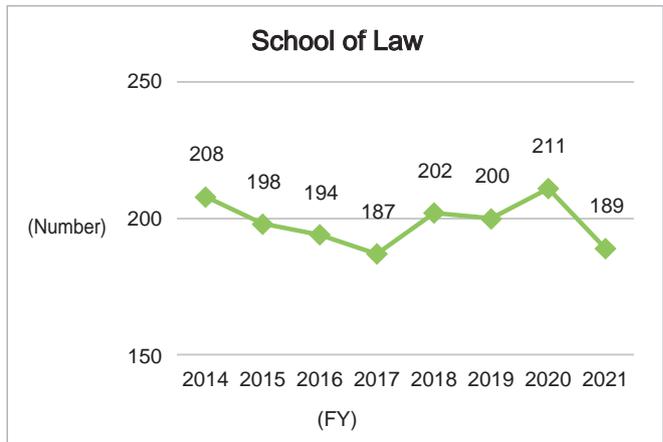
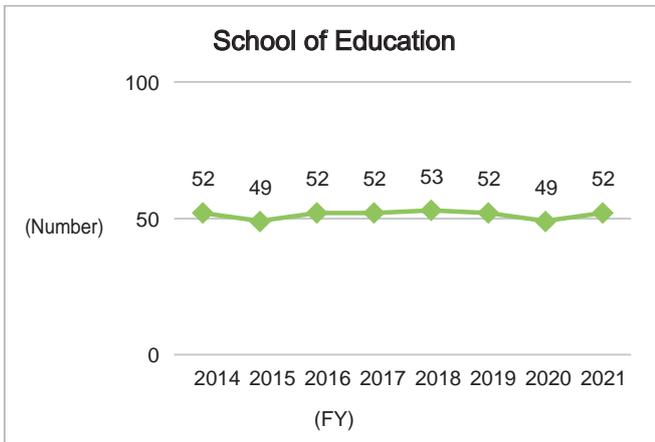
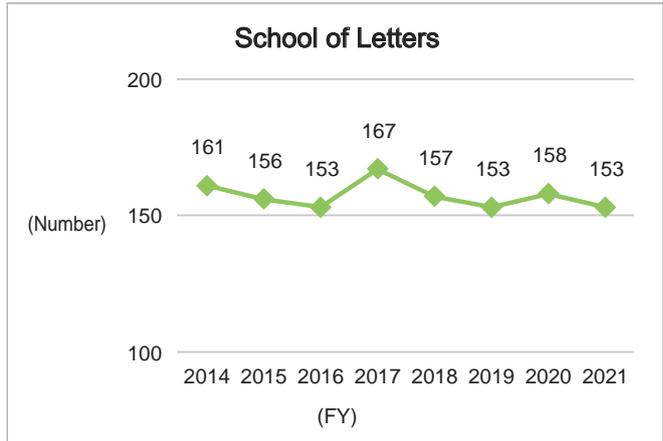
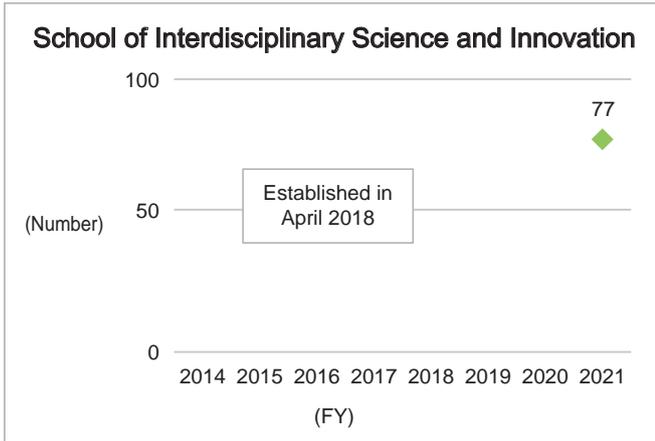
Source: Kyushu University Information

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



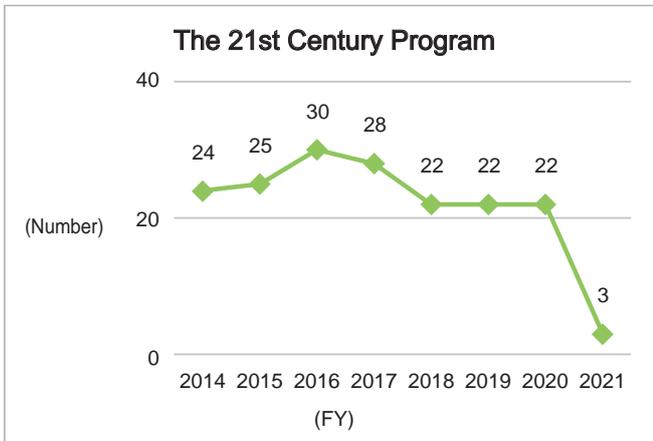
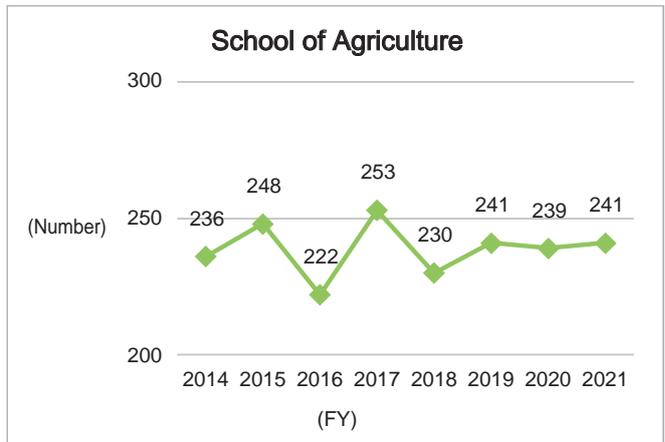
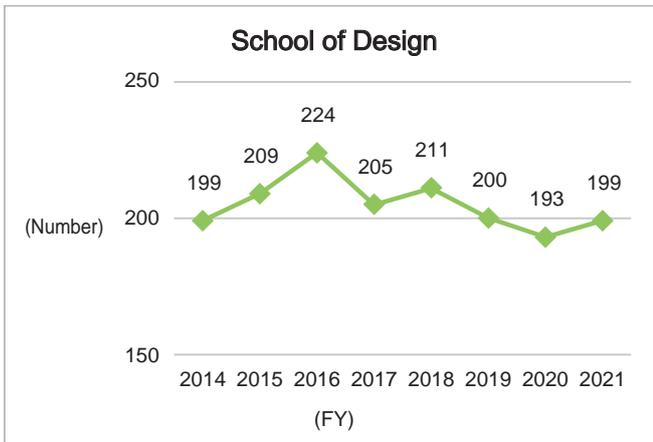
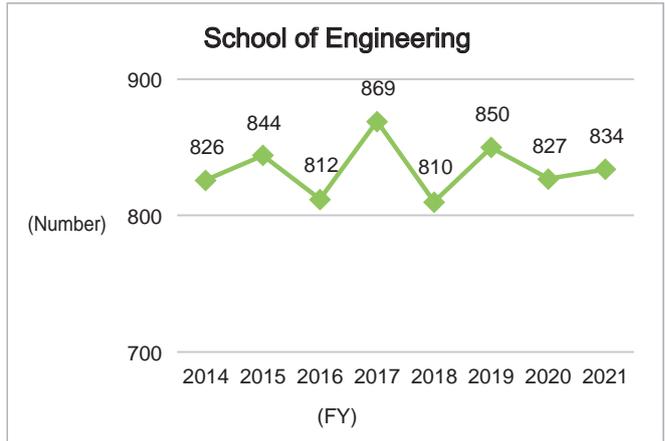
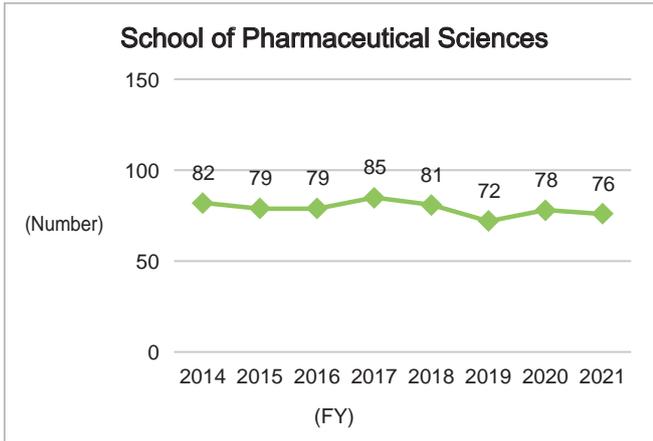
Source: MEXT, Basic School Survey Number of Graduates by School and Status

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



Source: Kyushu University Information

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

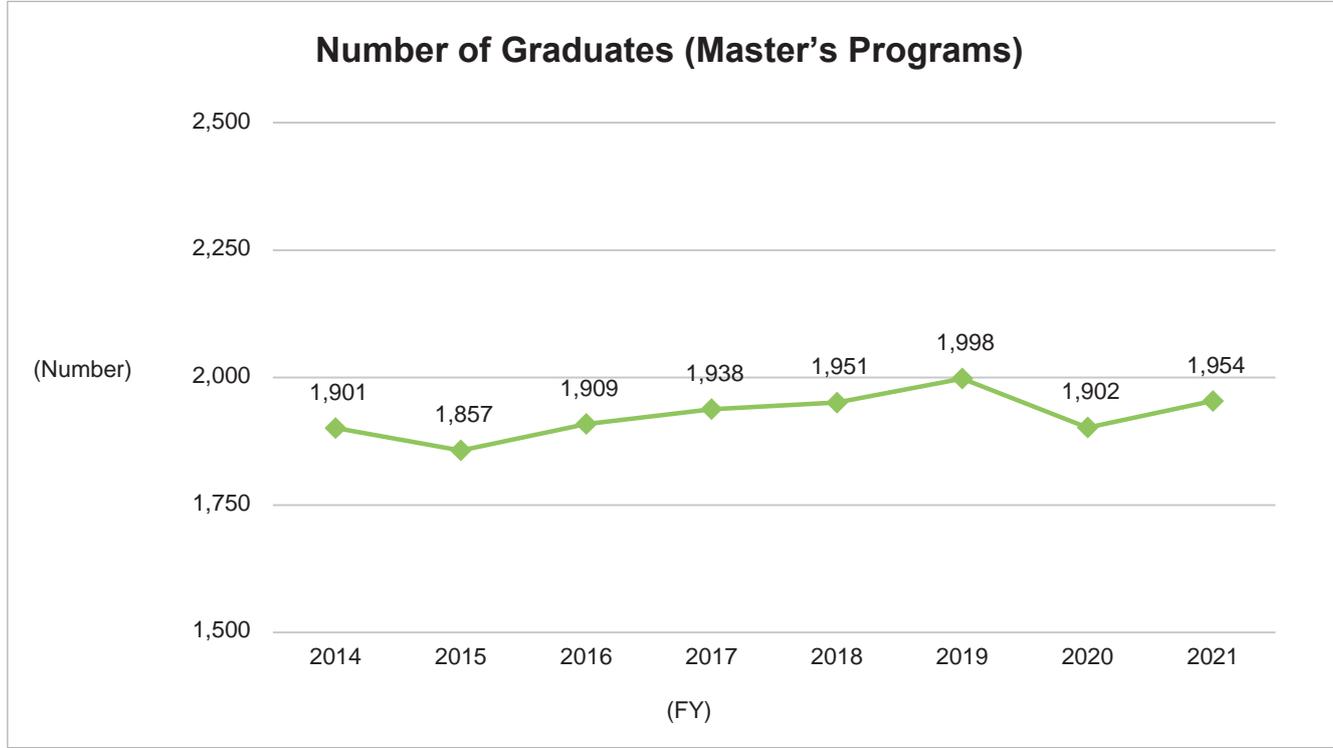


Source: Kyushu University Information

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

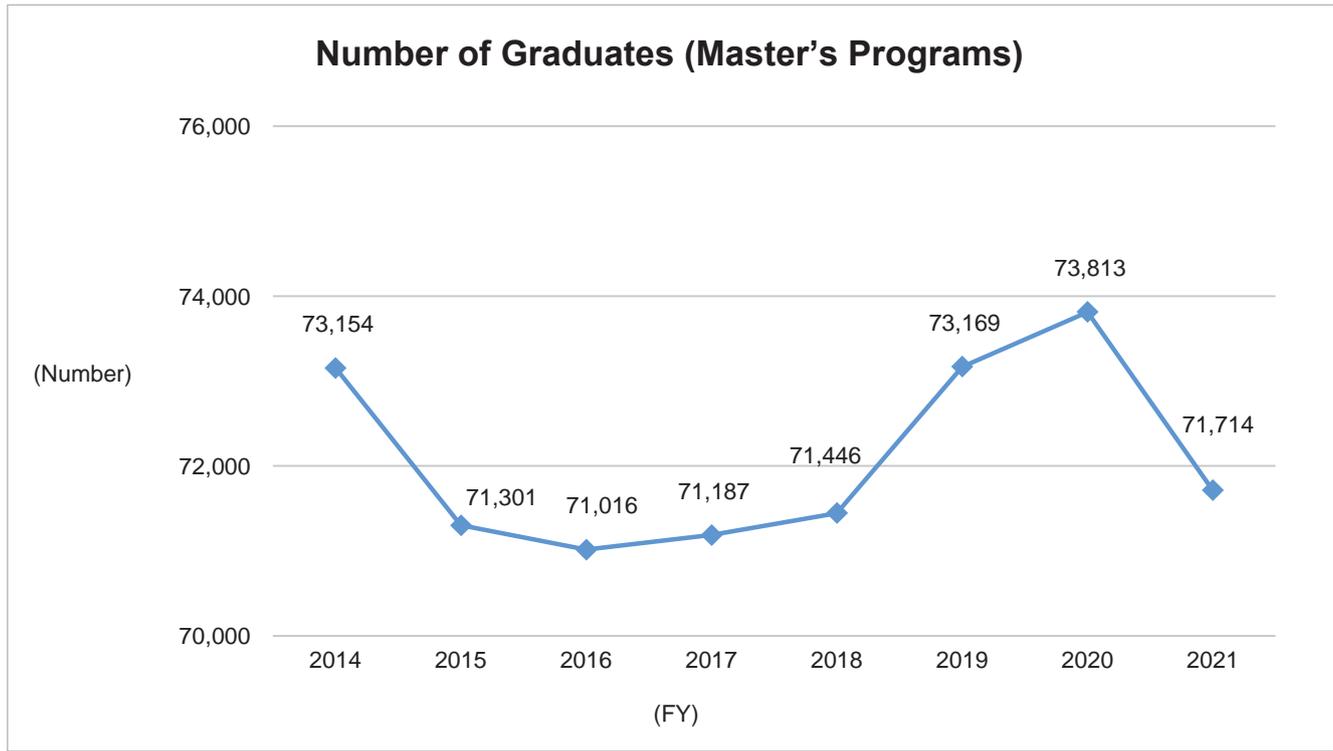
### 6-2-1. Number of Graduates and Degree Awards (Master's Programs: Overall)

#### ◆Kyushu University◆



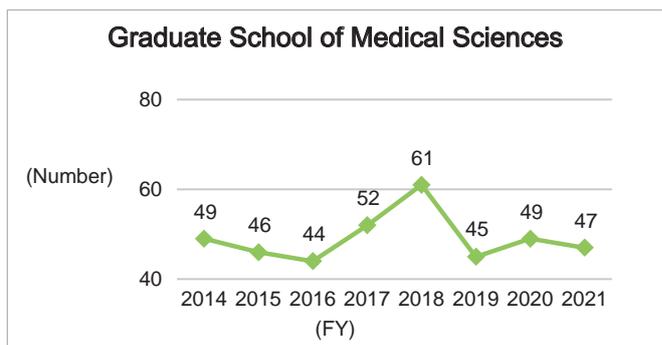
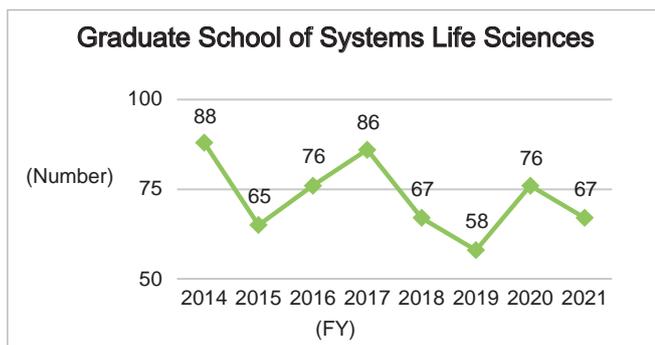
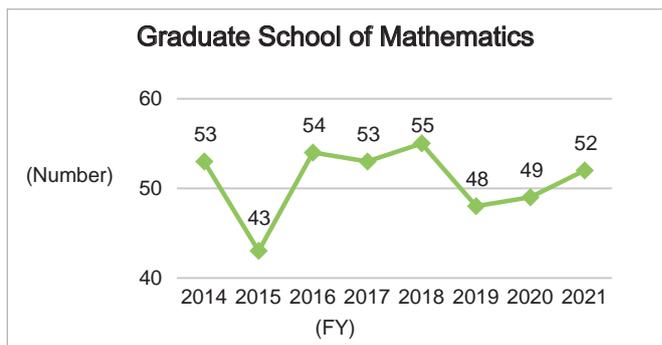
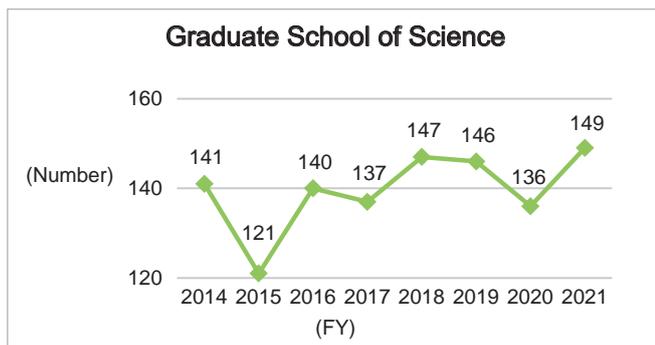
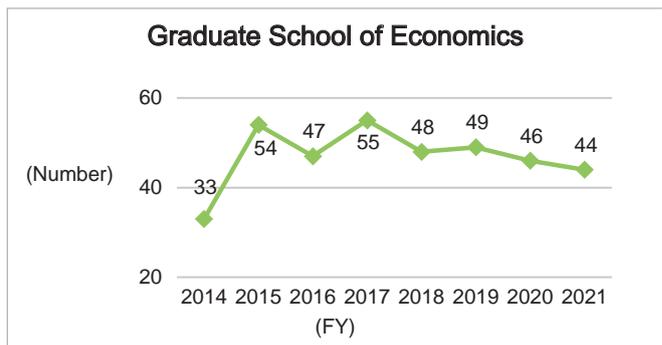
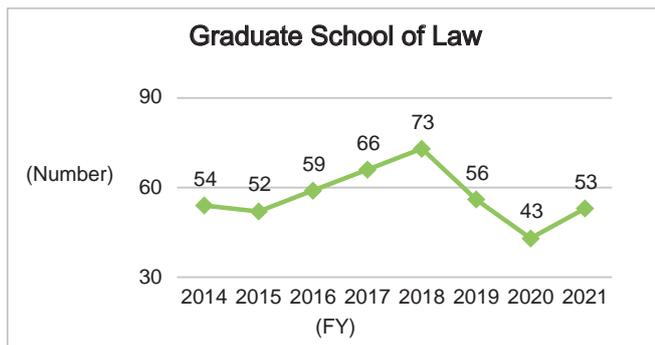
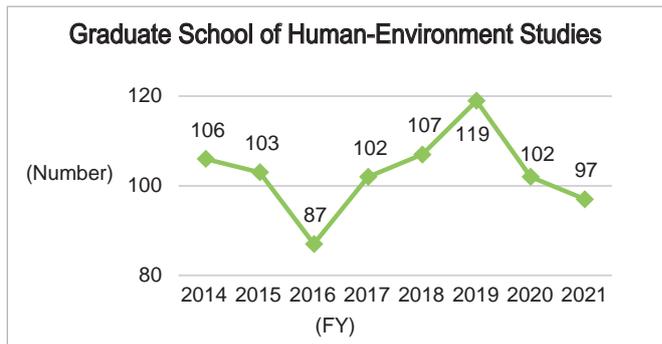
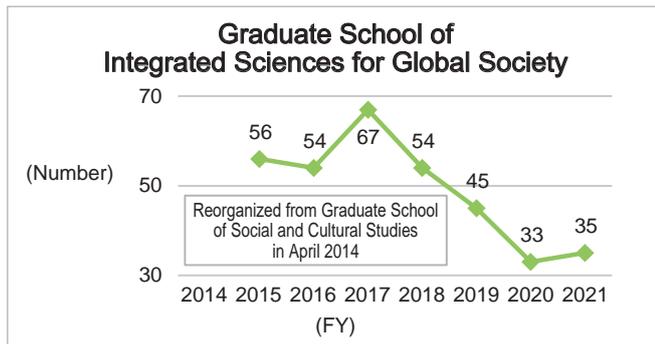
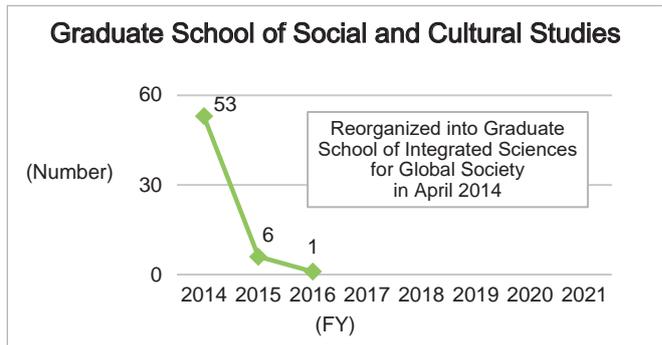
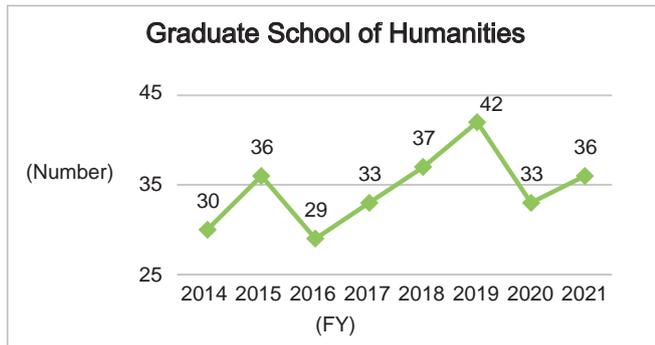
Source: *Kyushu University Information*

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



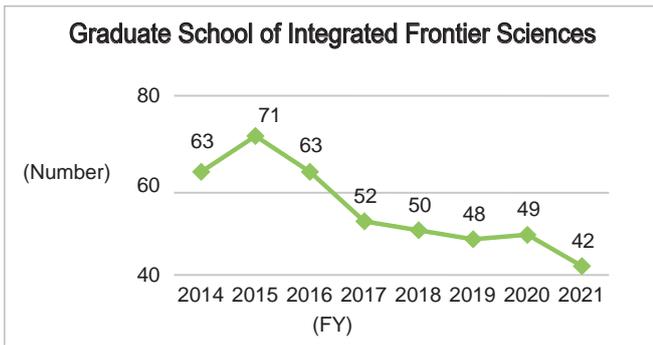
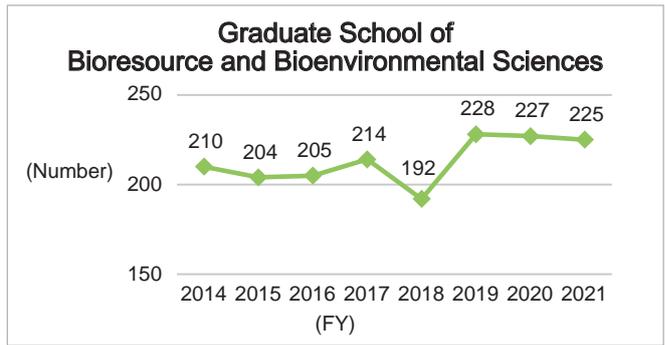
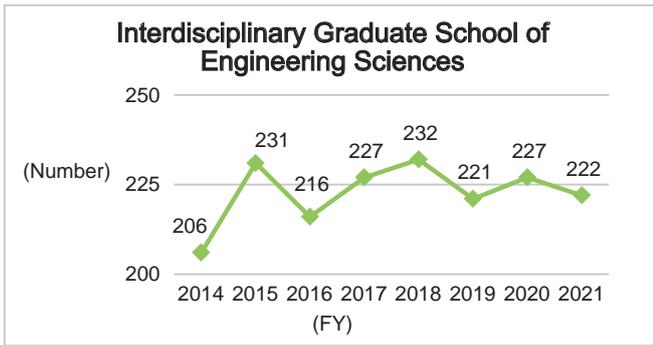
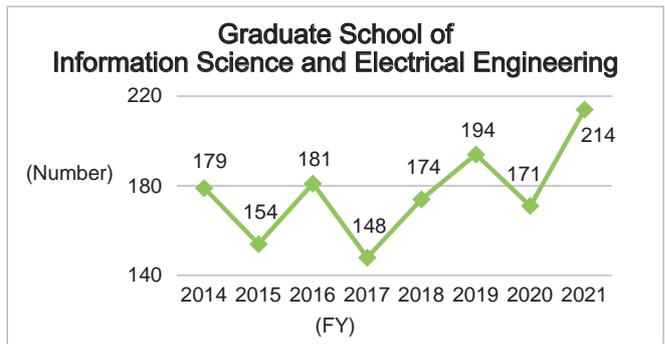
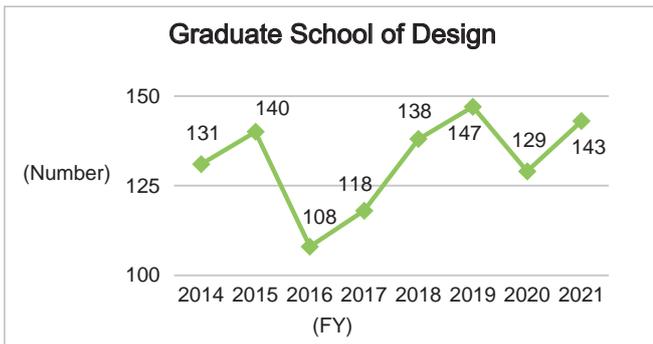
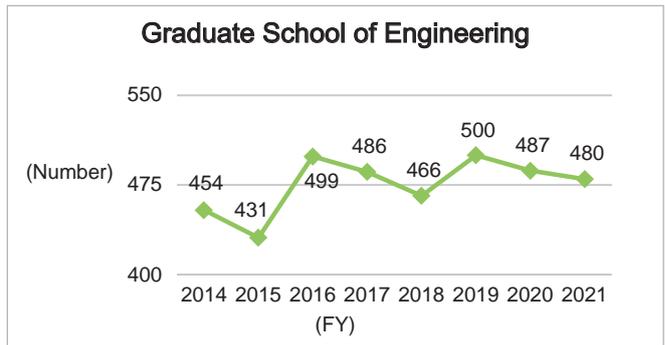
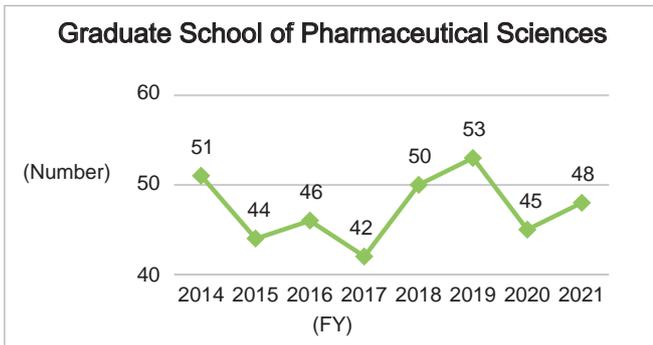
Source: MEXT, *Basic School Survey Number of Graduates Students in Master's Programs by Status*

## 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)

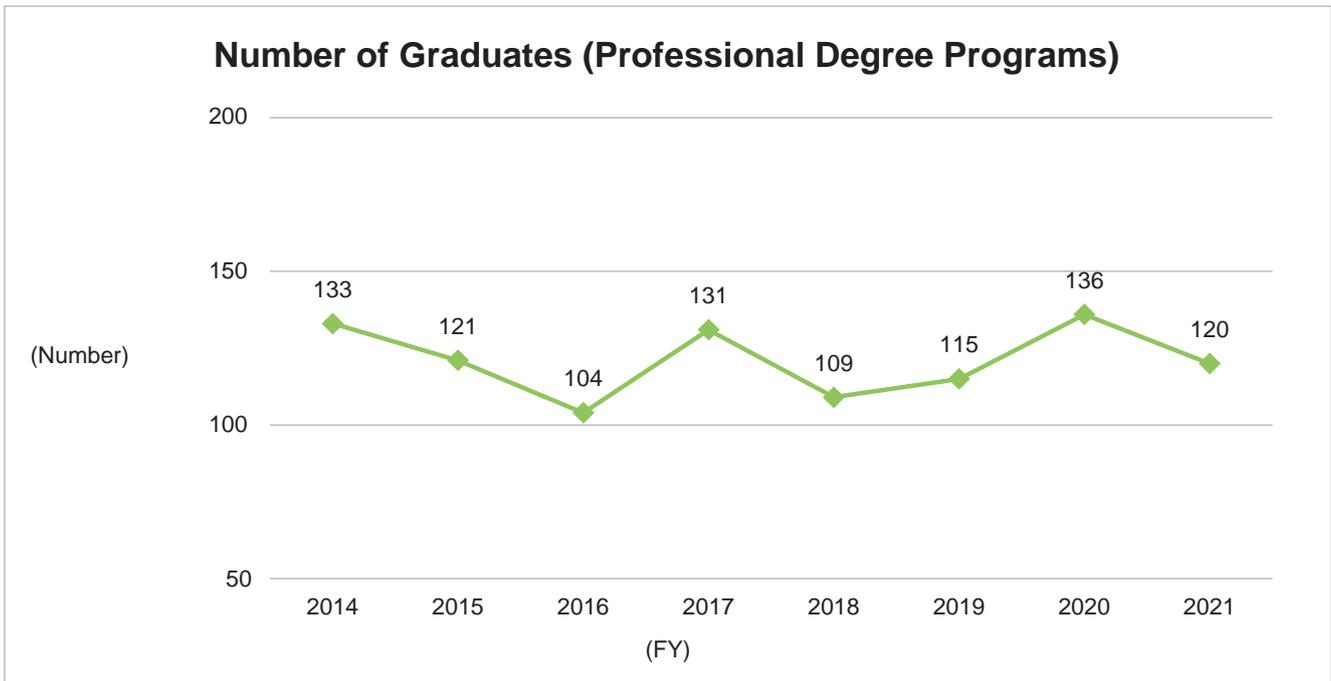


Source: Kyushu University Information

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

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

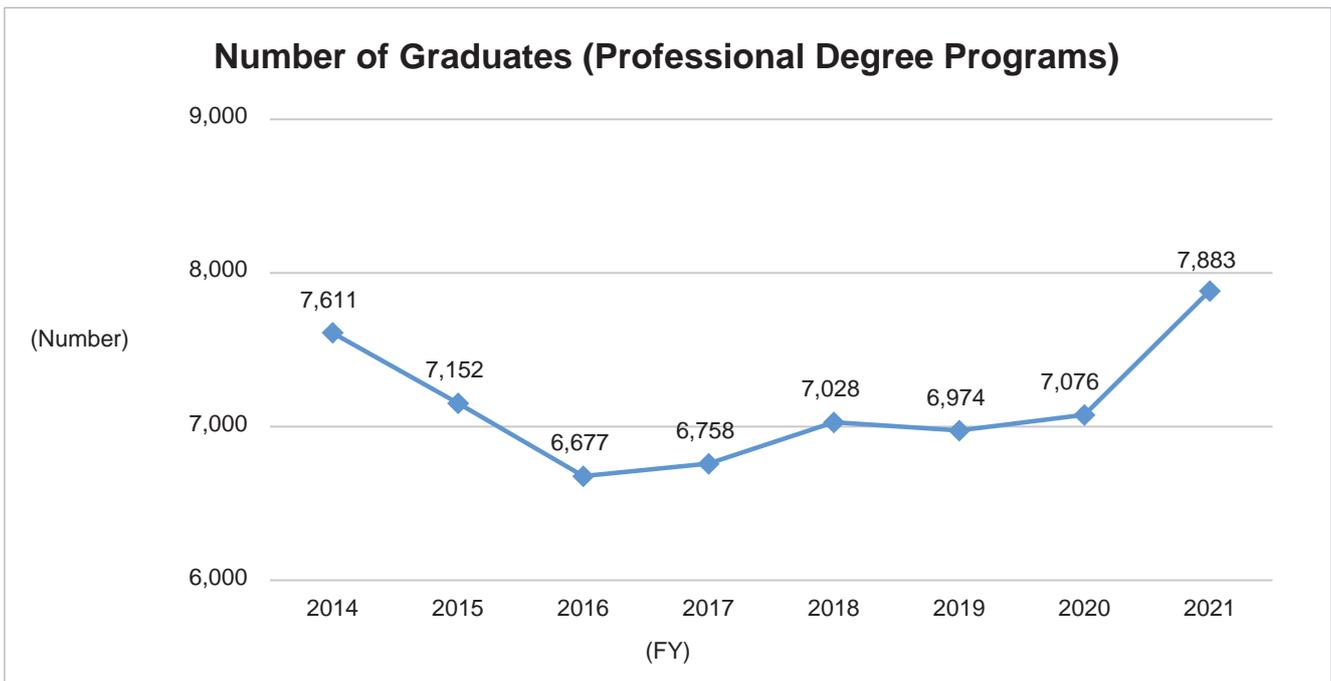
#### ◆Kyushu University◆



- 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

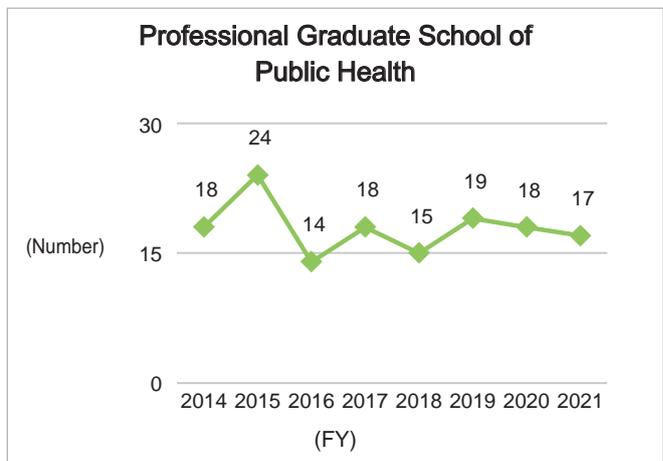
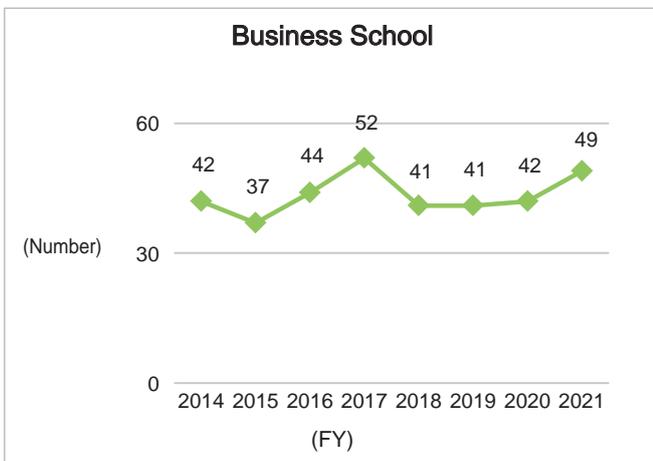
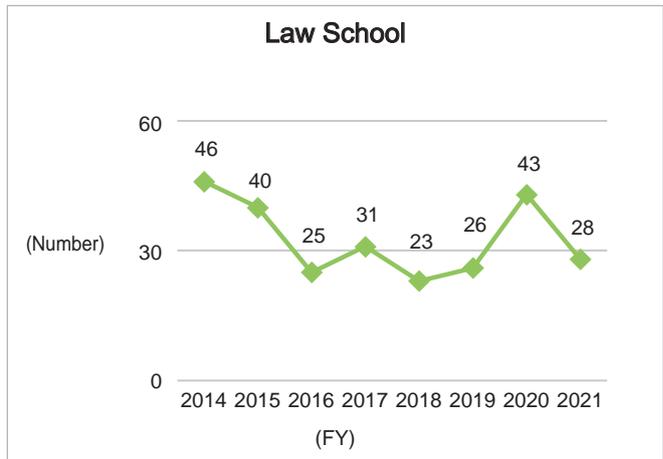
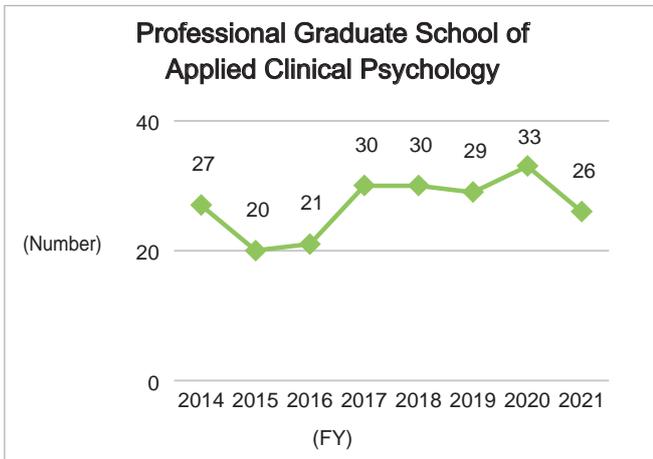
Source: *Kyushu University Information*

#### ◆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)

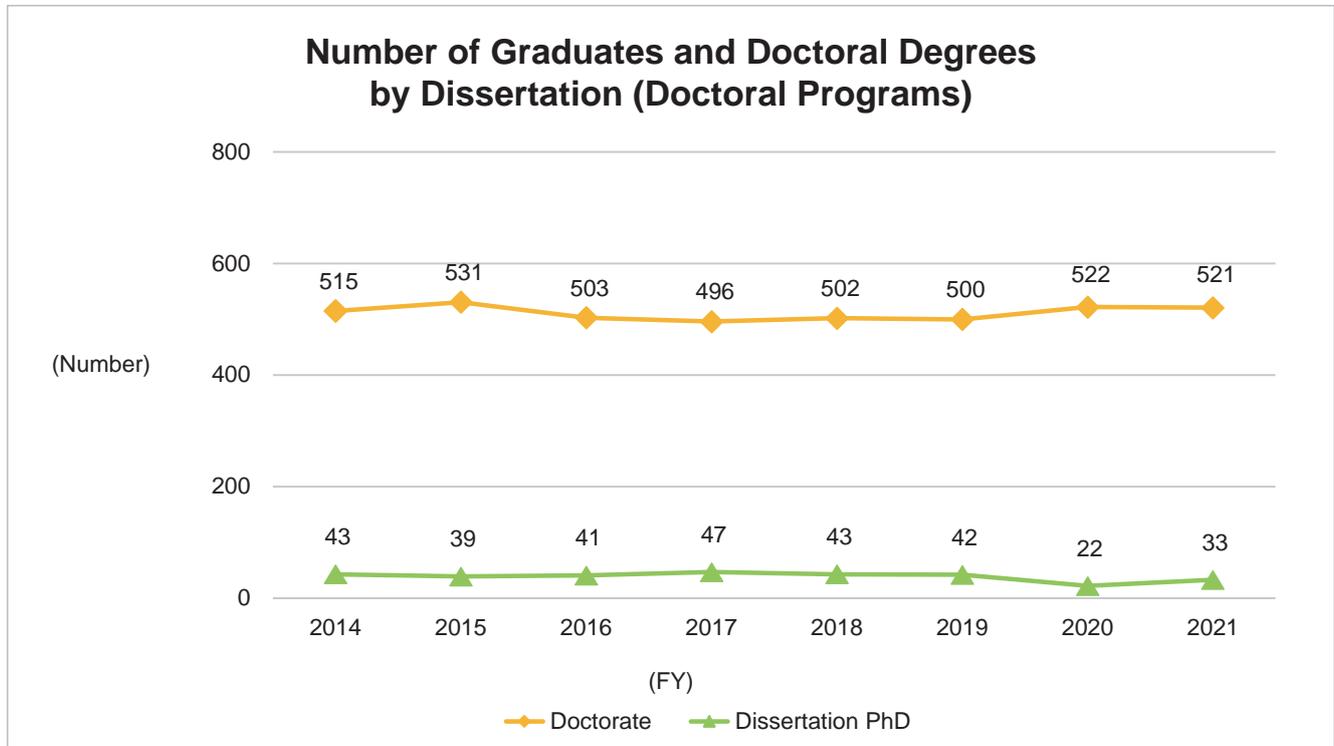


Source: *Kyushu University Information*

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

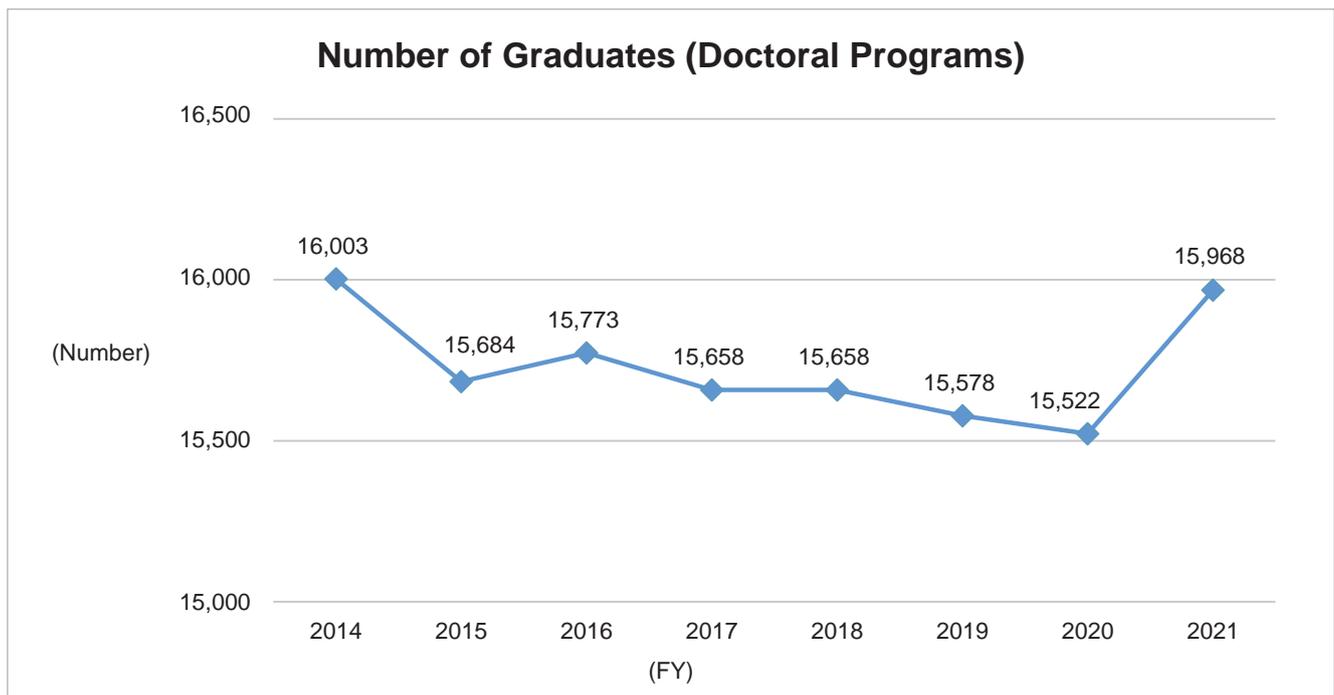
### 6-4-1. Number of Graduates and Doctoral Degrees by Dissertation (Doctoral Programs: Overall)

#### ◆Kyushu University◆



Source: Kyushu University Information

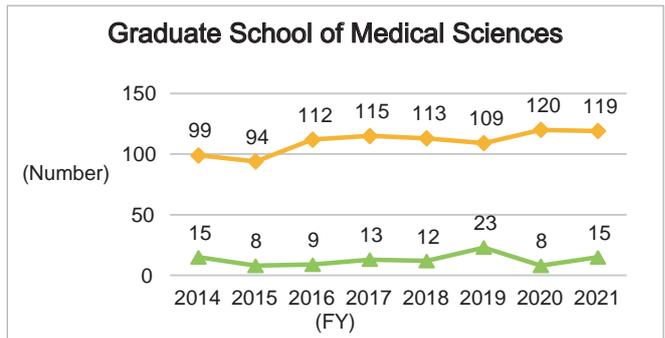
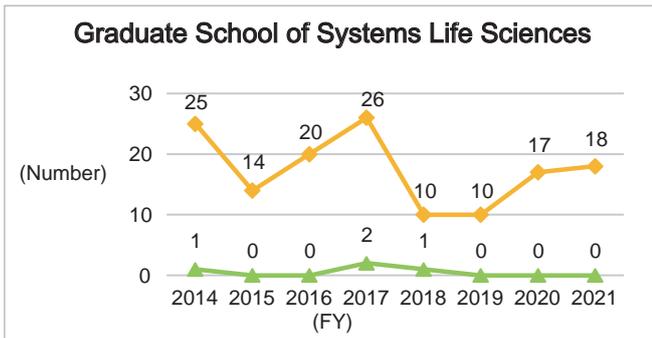
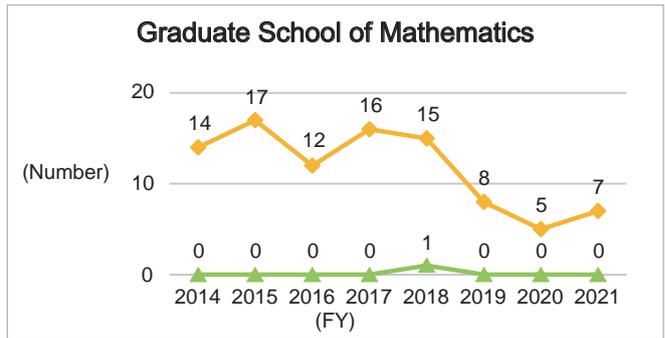
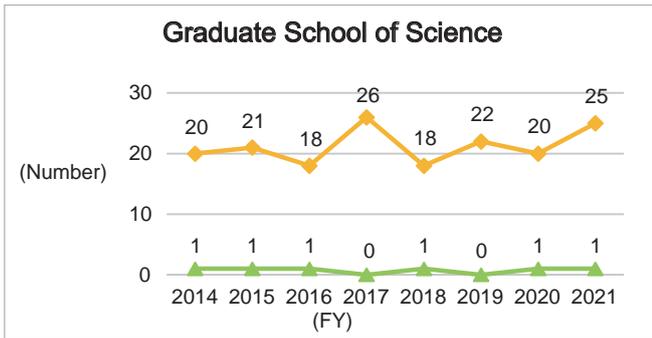
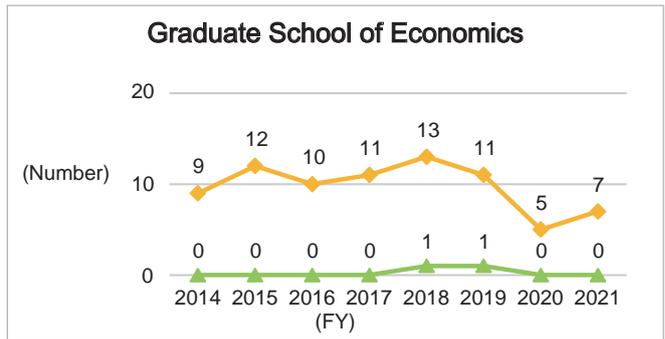
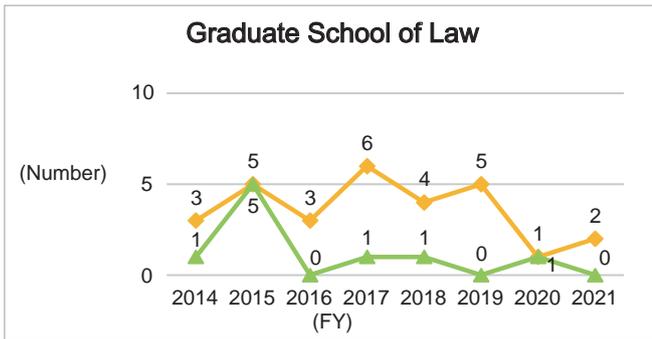
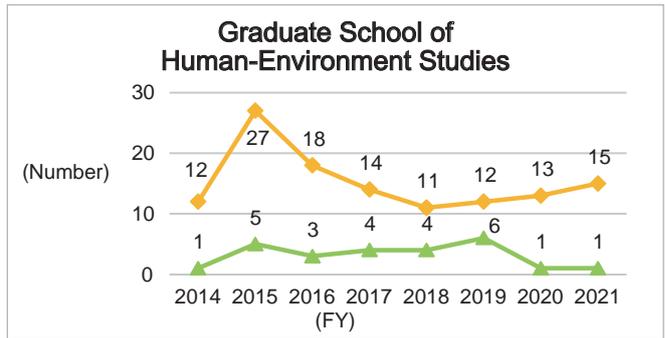
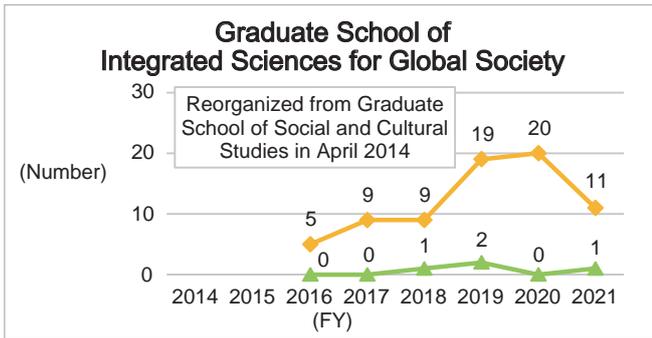
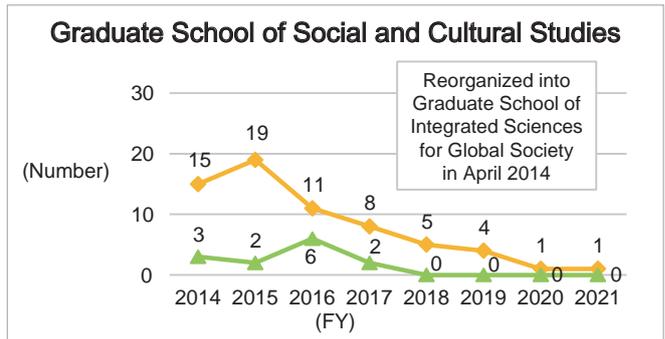
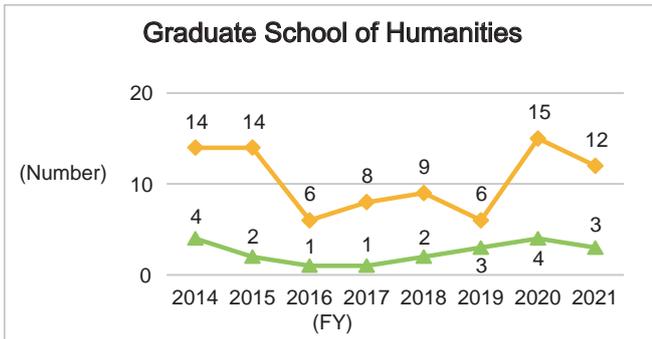
#### ◆Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities◆



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)

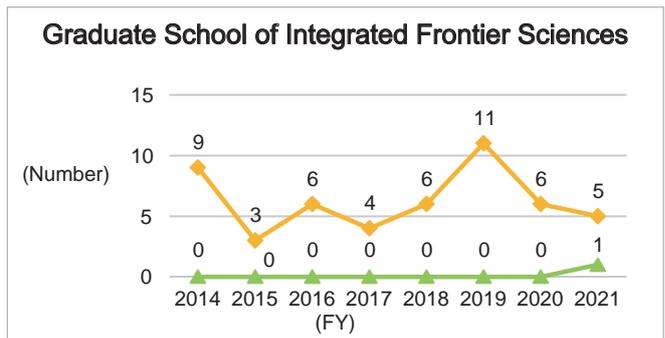
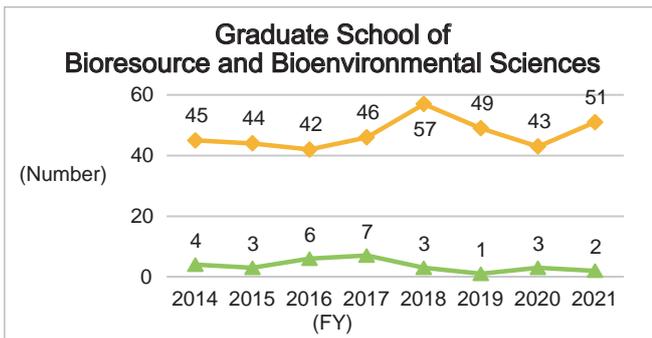
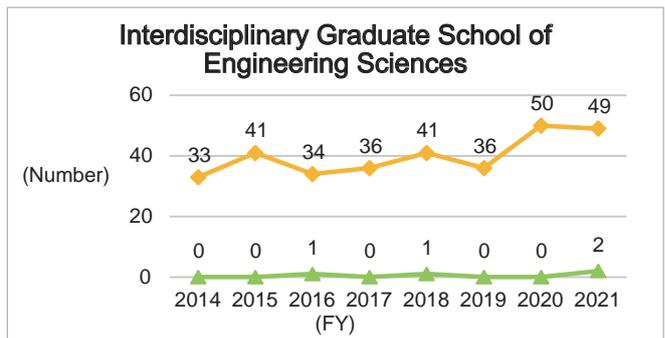
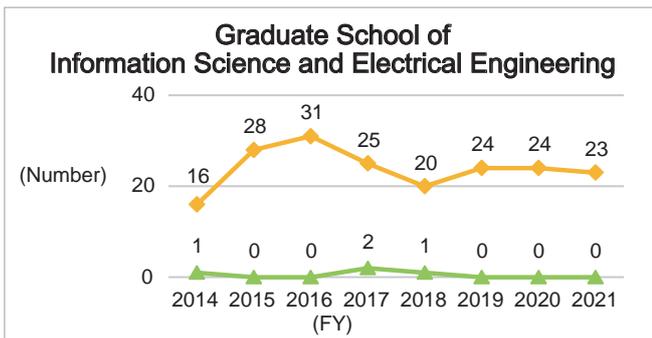
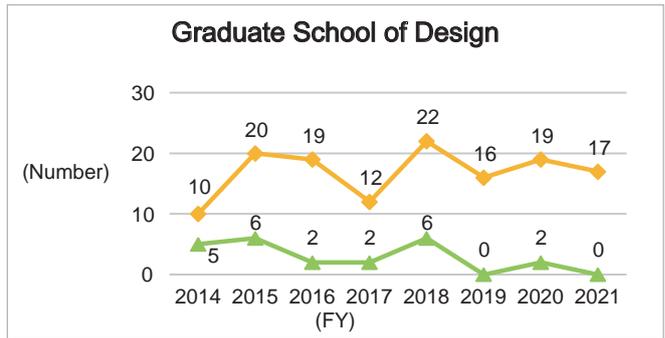
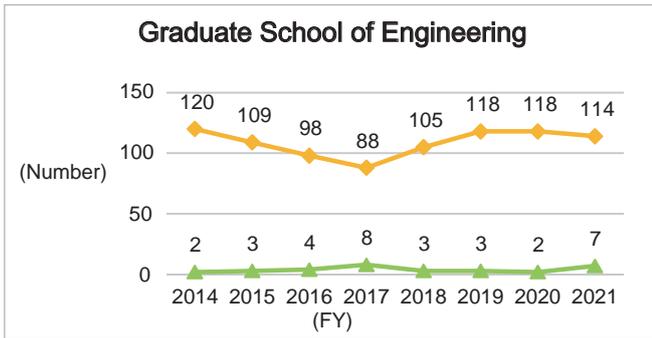
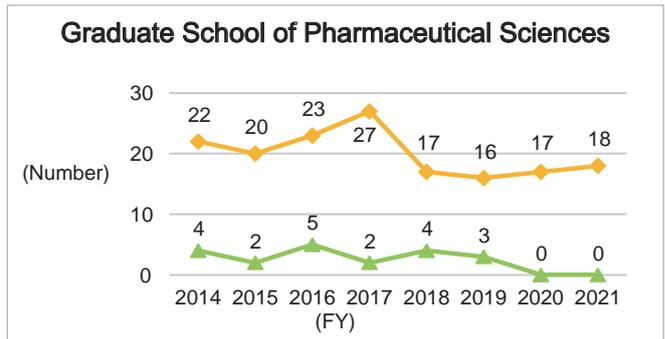
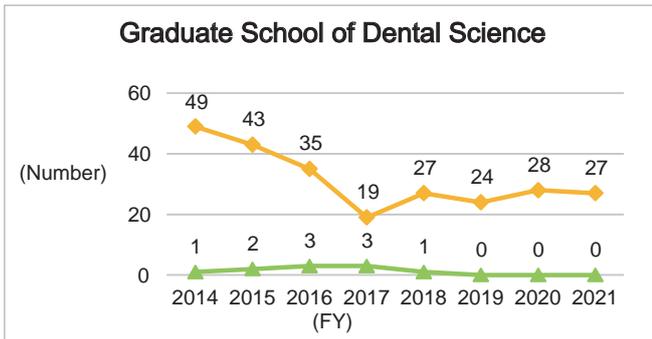
—○— Doctorate —▲— Dissertation PhD



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◆

### Career Paths and Employment Status of Graduates (Undergraduate)

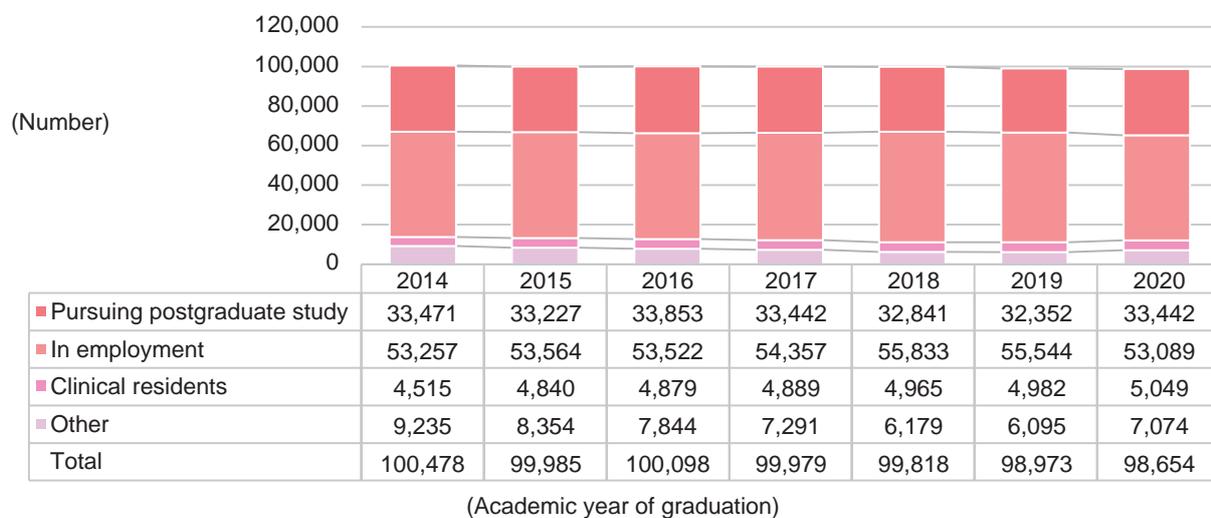


- "In employment" includes employment at a company or as a teacher, civil servant, medical resident, or other employment.
- "Other" includes those preparing for national exams and those not yet in employment, etc.

Source: *Kyushu University Information*

#### ◆Nationwide: National Universities◆

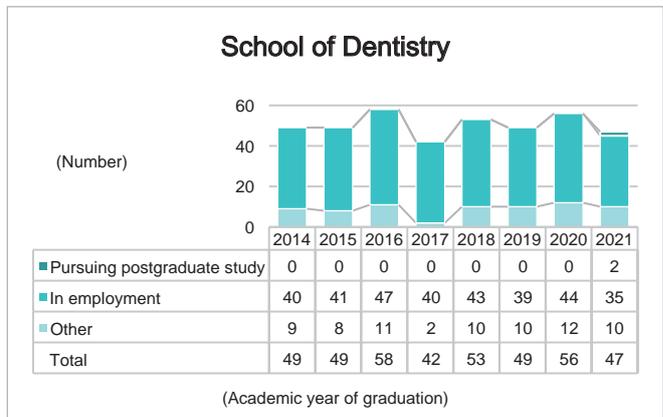
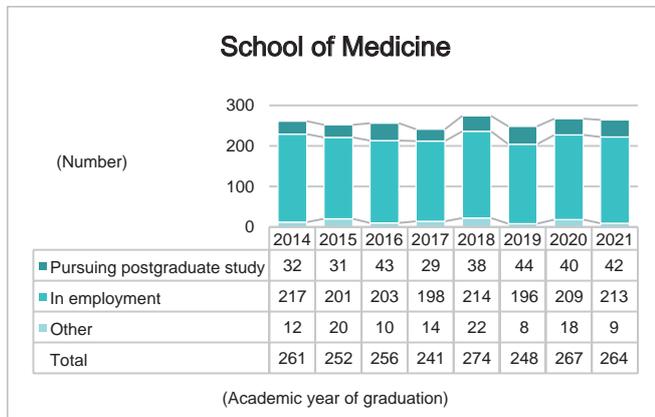
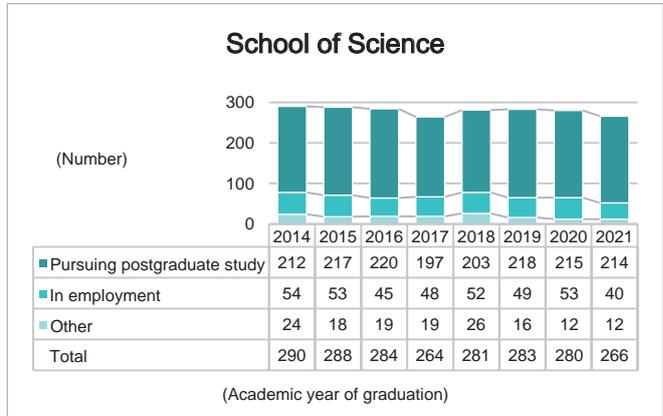
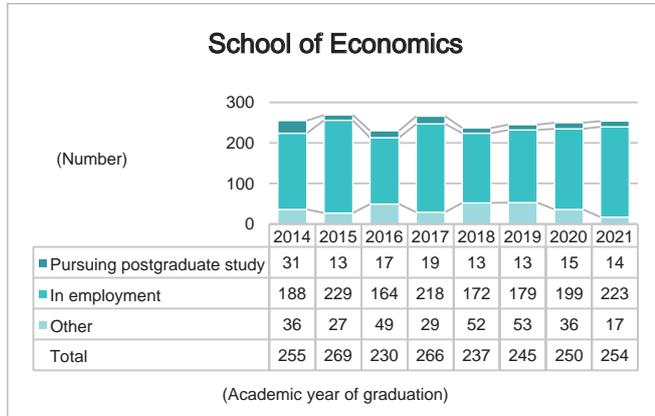
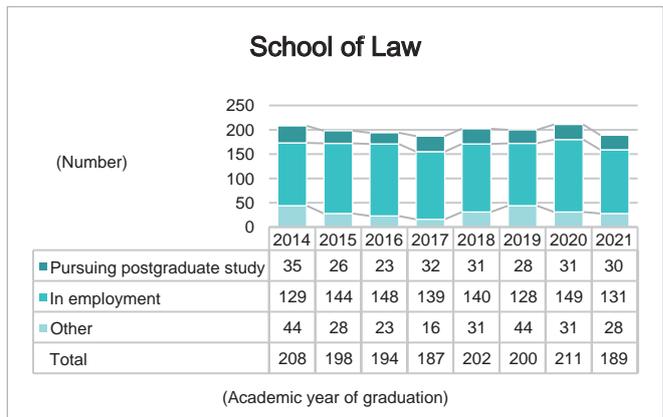
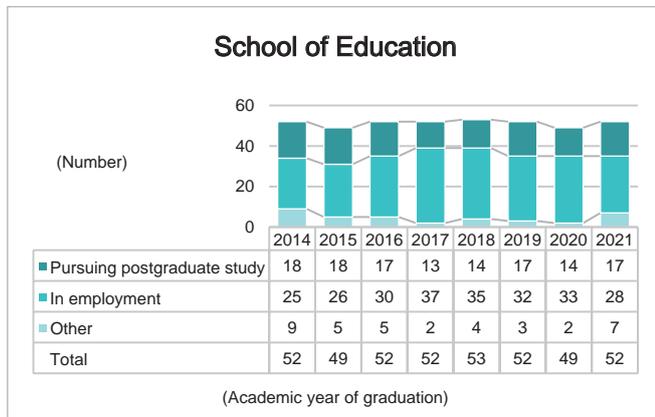
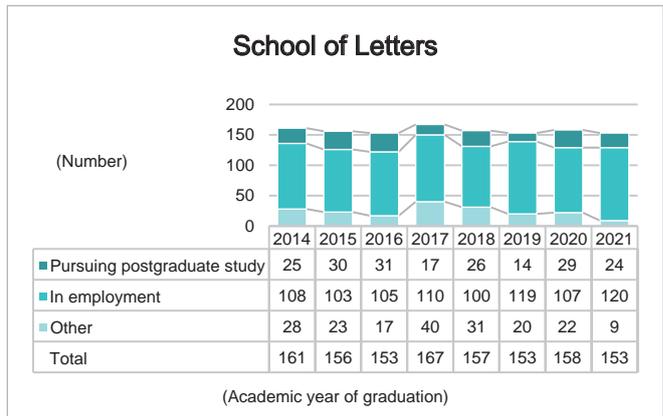
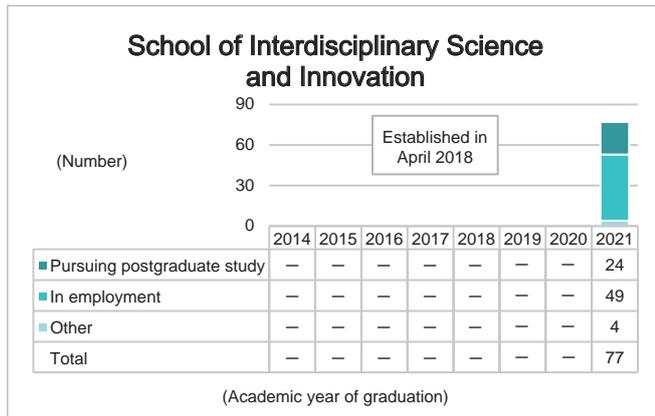
### Career Paths and Employment Status of Graduates (Undergraduate)



- "Clinical residents" include incoming students.
- "Other" includes those who had entered specialized 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)

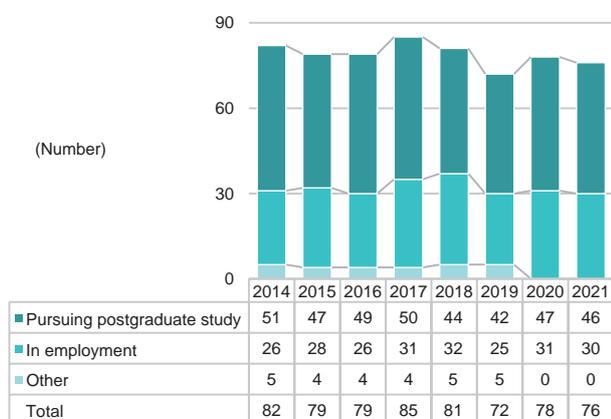


- "In employment" includes employment at a company or as a teacher, civil servant, medical resident, or other employment.
- "Other" includes those preparing for national exams and those not yet in employment, etc.

Source: *Kyushu University Information*

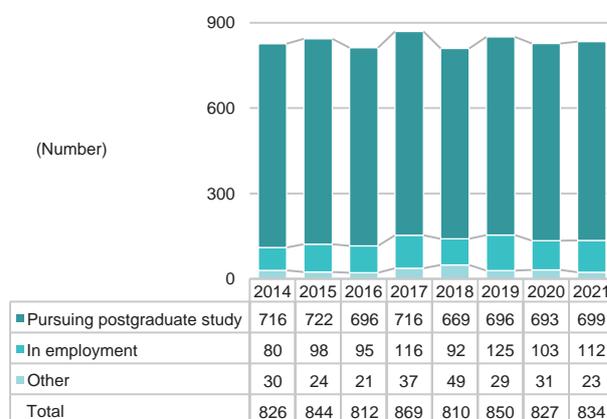
## 7-1-2. Career Paths and Employment Status of Graduates (Undergraduate: by School) (Continued)

### School of Pharmaceutical Sciences



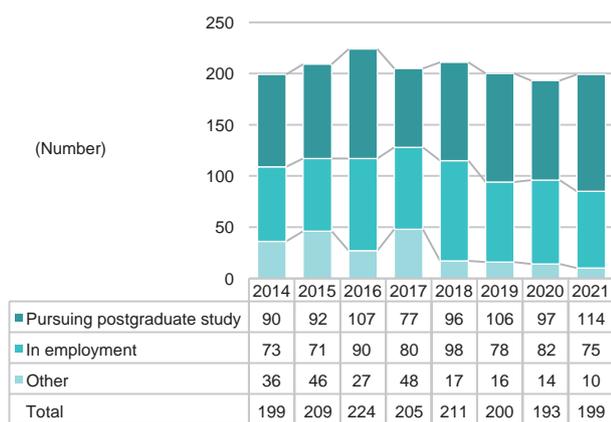
(Academic year of graduation)

### School of Engineering



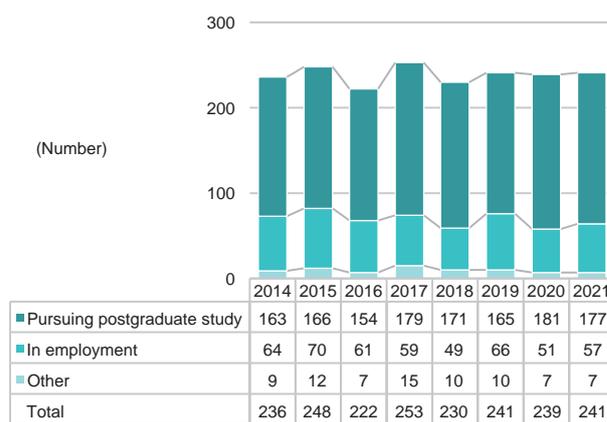
(Academic year of graduation)

### School of Design



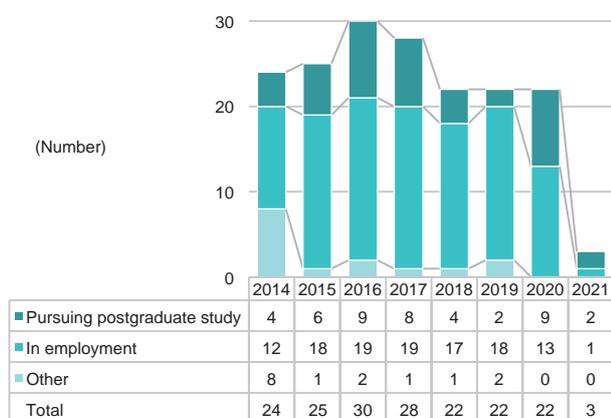
(Academic year of graduation)

### School of Agriculture



(Academic year of graduation)

### The 21st Century Program



(Academic year of graduation)

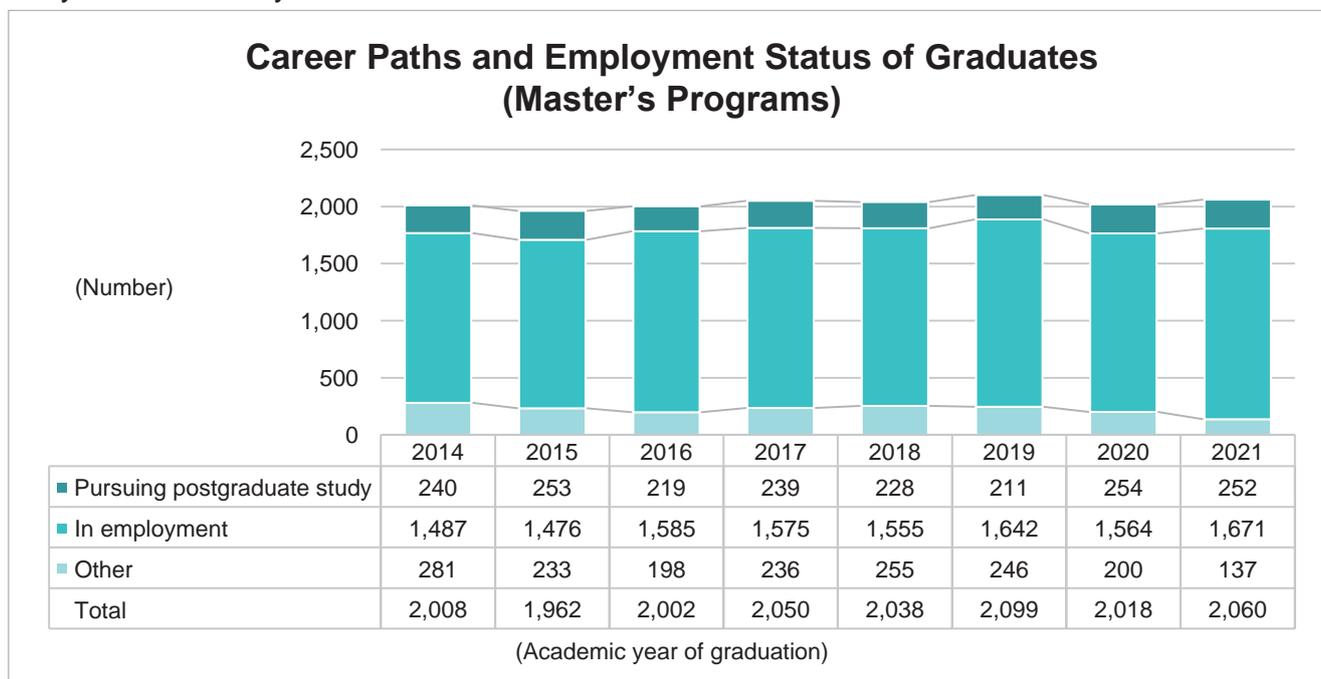
- "In employment" includes employment at a company or as a teacher, civil servant, medical resident, or other employment.
- "Other" includes those preparing for national exams and those not yet in employment, etc.

Source: *Kyushu University Information*

## 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)

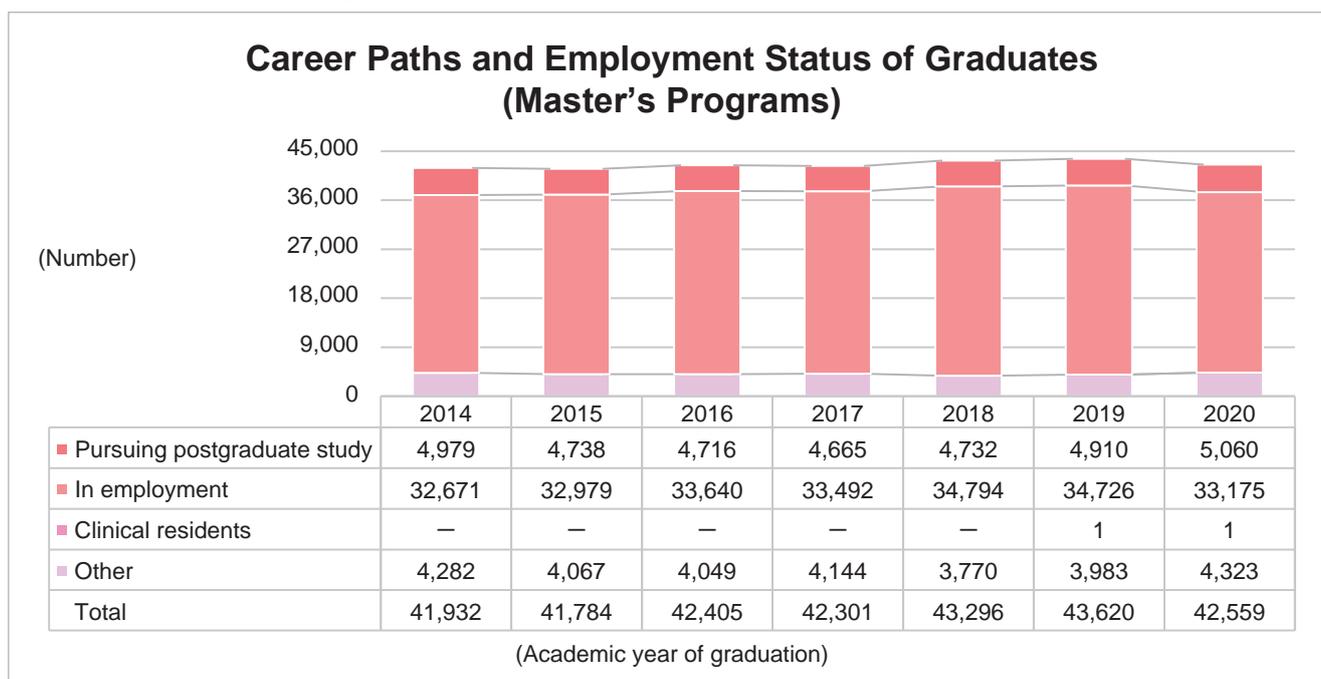
#### ◆Kyushu University◆



- This includes professional degree programs.
- "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◆

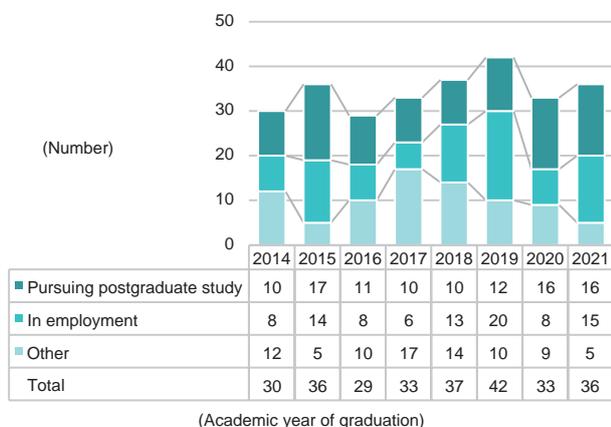


- "Clinical residents" include incoming students.
- "Other" includes those who had entered specialized training schools, overseas schools, and those missing and deceased.

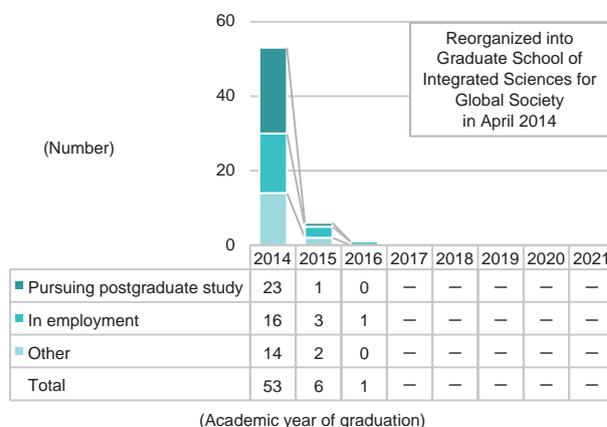
Source: MEXT *Basic School Survey Number of Graduates Students in Master's Programs by Status*

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

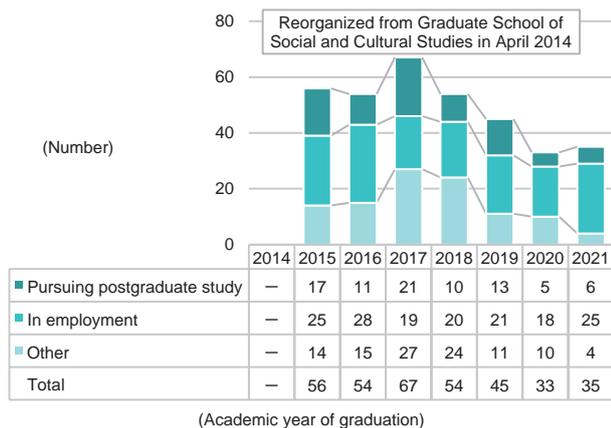
### Graduate School of Humanities



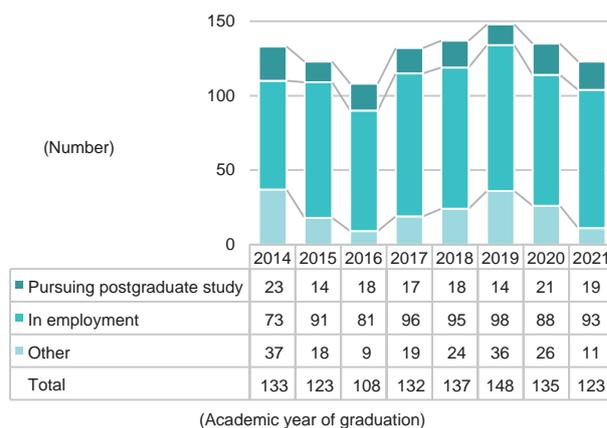
### Graduate School of Social and Cultural Studies



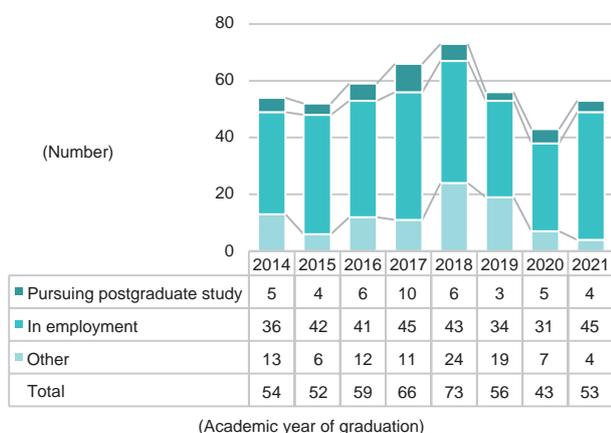
### Graduate School of Integrated Sciences for Global Society



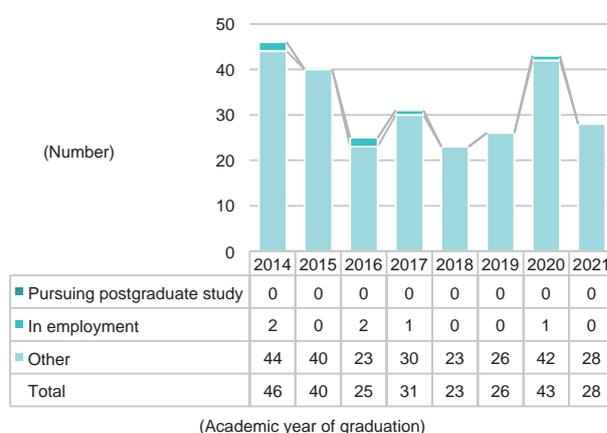
### Graduate School of Human-Environment Studies



### Graduate School of Law



### Law School

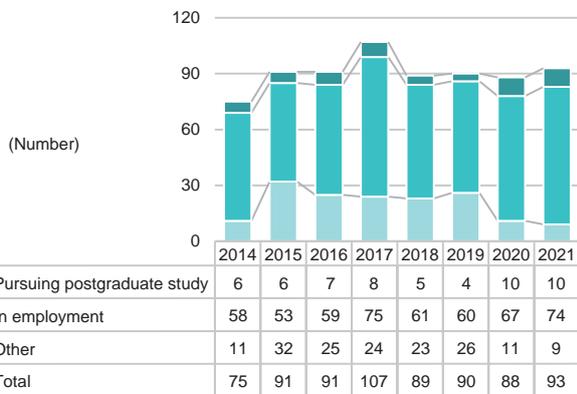


- This includes professional degree programs.
- "In employment" includes employment at a company or as a teacher or civil servant, or other employment.
- "Other" includes those preparing for national exams and those not yet in employment, etc.

Source: *Kyushu University Information*

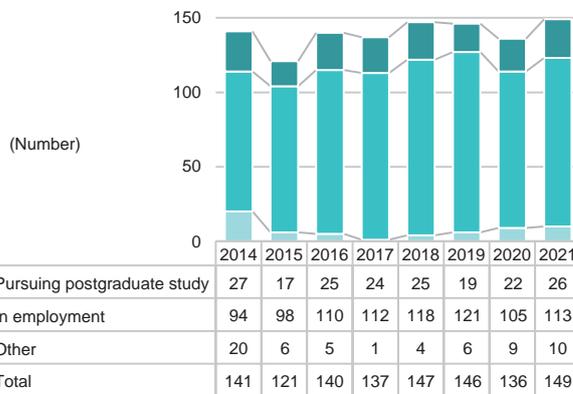
## 7-2-2. Career Paths and Employment Status of Graduates (Master's Programs: by Department) (Continued)

### Graduate School of Economics



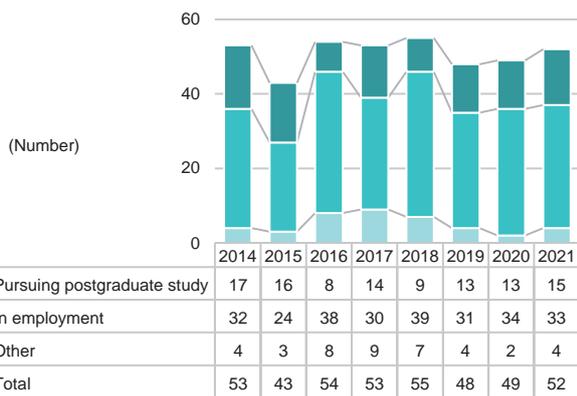
(Academic year of graduation)

### Graduate School of Science



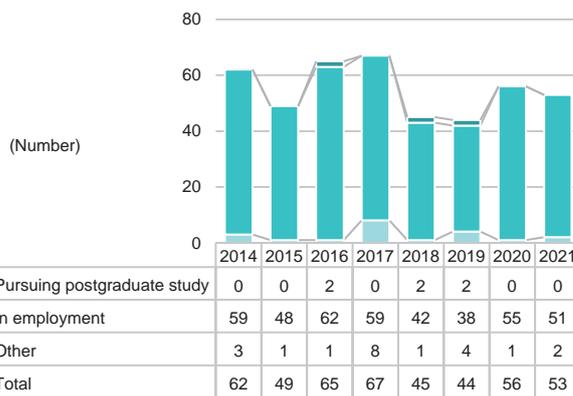
(Academic year of graduation)

### Graduate School of Mathematics



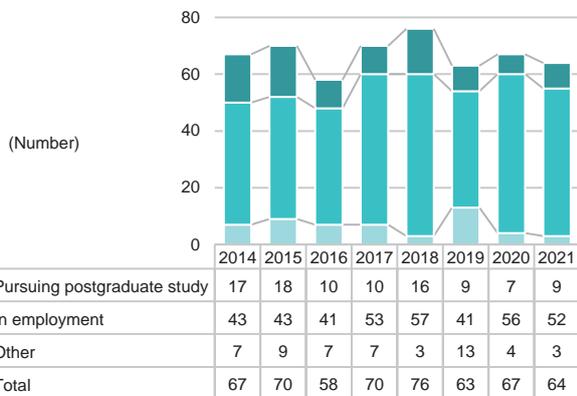
(Academic year of graduation)

### Graduate School of Systems Life Sciences



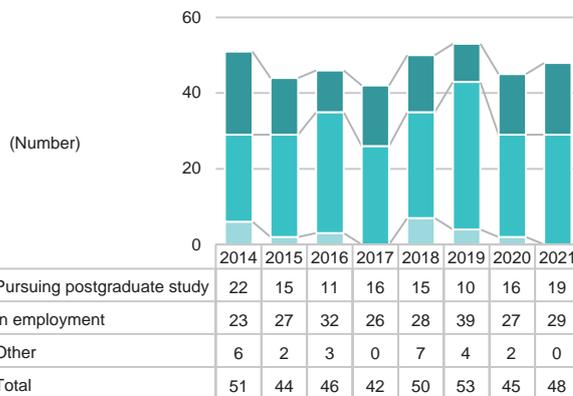
(Academic year of graduation)

### Graduate School of Medical Sciences



(Academic year of graduation)

### Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences



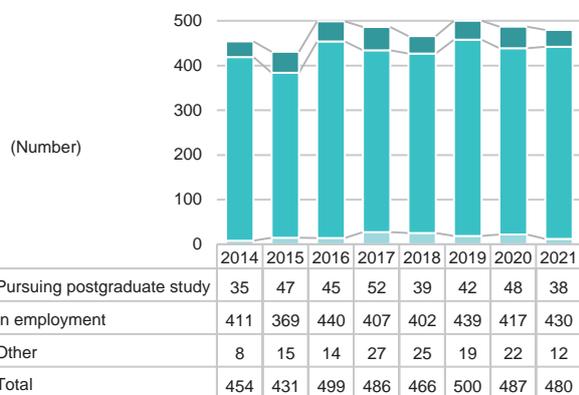
(Academic year of graduation)

- This includes professional degree programs.
- "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*

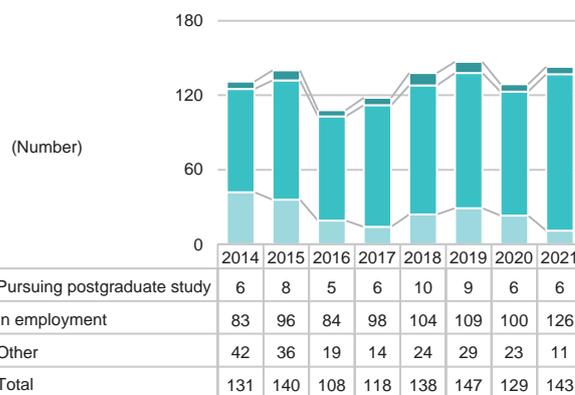
## 7-2-2. Career Paths and Employment Status of Graduates (Master's Programs: by Department) (Continued)

### Graduate School of Engineering



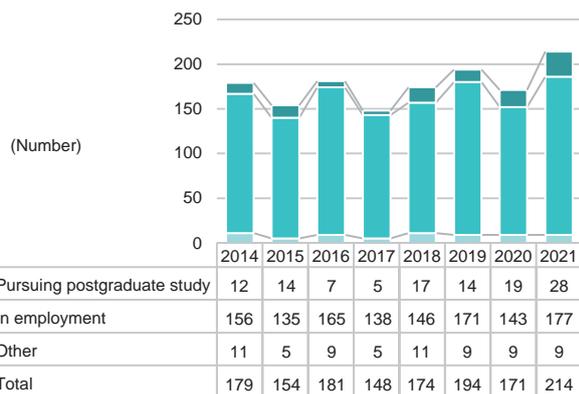
(Academic year of graduation)

### Graduate School of Design



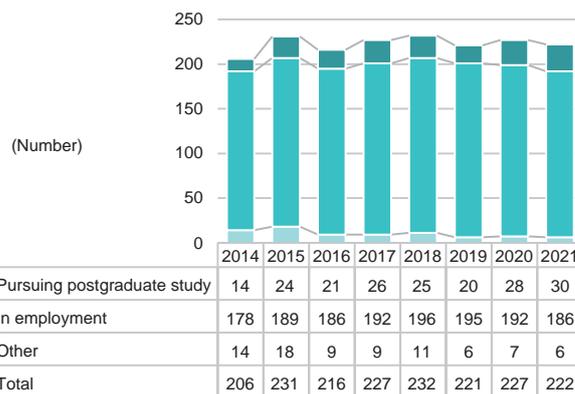
(Academic year of graduation)

### Graduate School of Information Science and Electrical Engineering



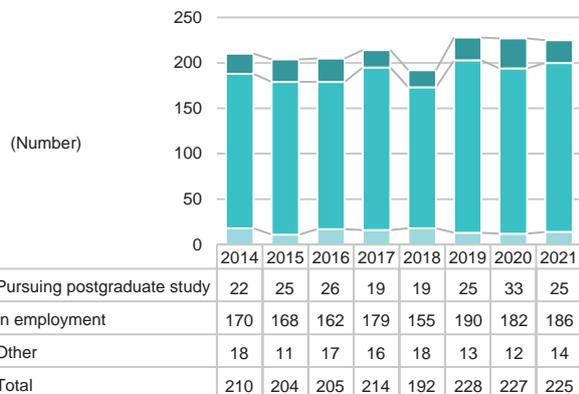
(Academic year of graduation)

### Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences



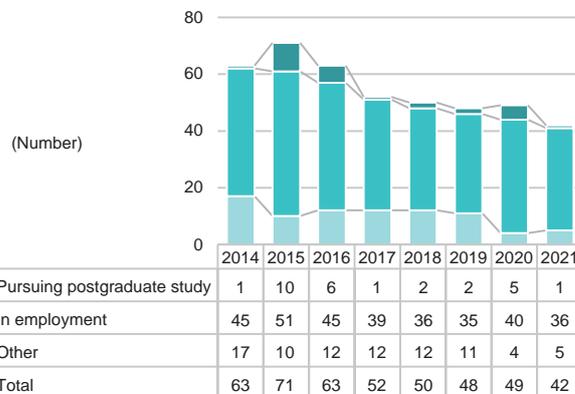
(Academic year of graduation)

### Graduate School of Bioresource and Bioenvironmental Sciences



(Academic year of graduation)

### Graduate School of Integrated Frontier Sciences



(Academic year of graduation)

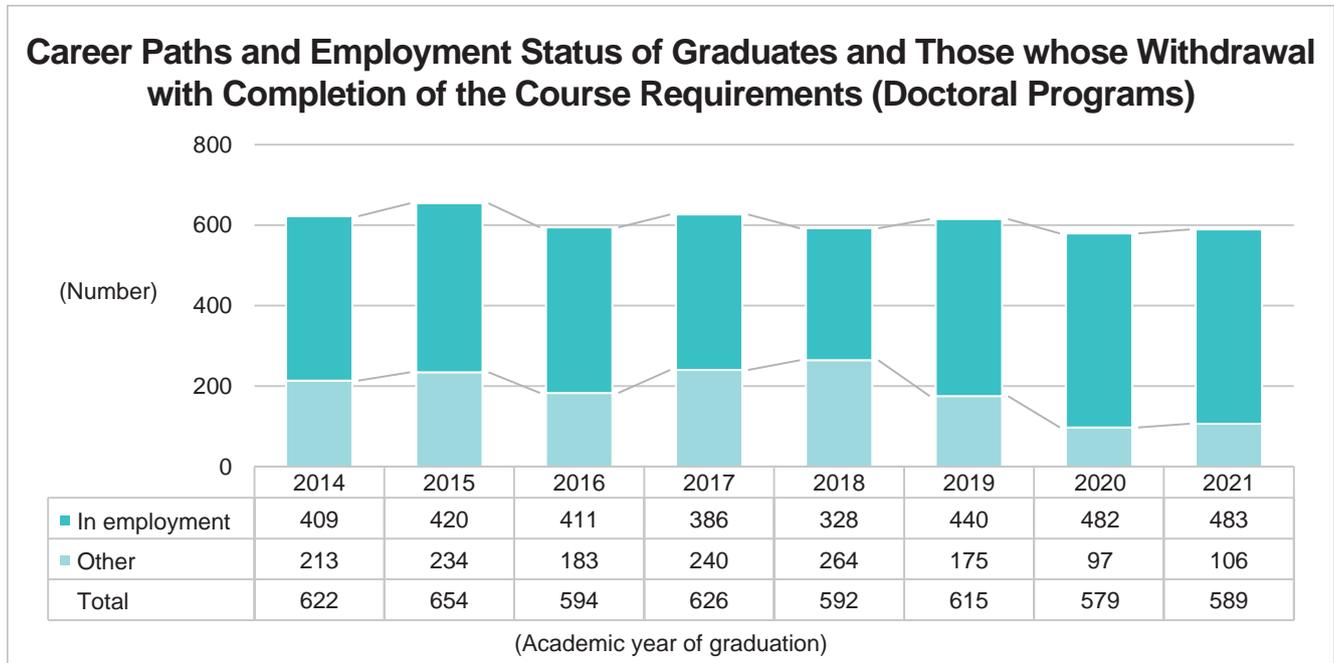
- This includes professional degree programs.
- "In employment" includes employment at a company or as a teacher or civil servant, or other employment.
- "Other" includes those preparing for national exams and those not yet in employment, etc.

Source: *Kyushu University Information*

## 7-3. Career Paths and Employment Status of Graduates and Those whose Withdrawal with Completion of the Course Requirements (Doctoral Programs)

### 7-3-1. Career Paths and Employment Status of Graduates and Those whose Withdrawal with Completion of the Course Requirements (Doctoral Programs: Overall)

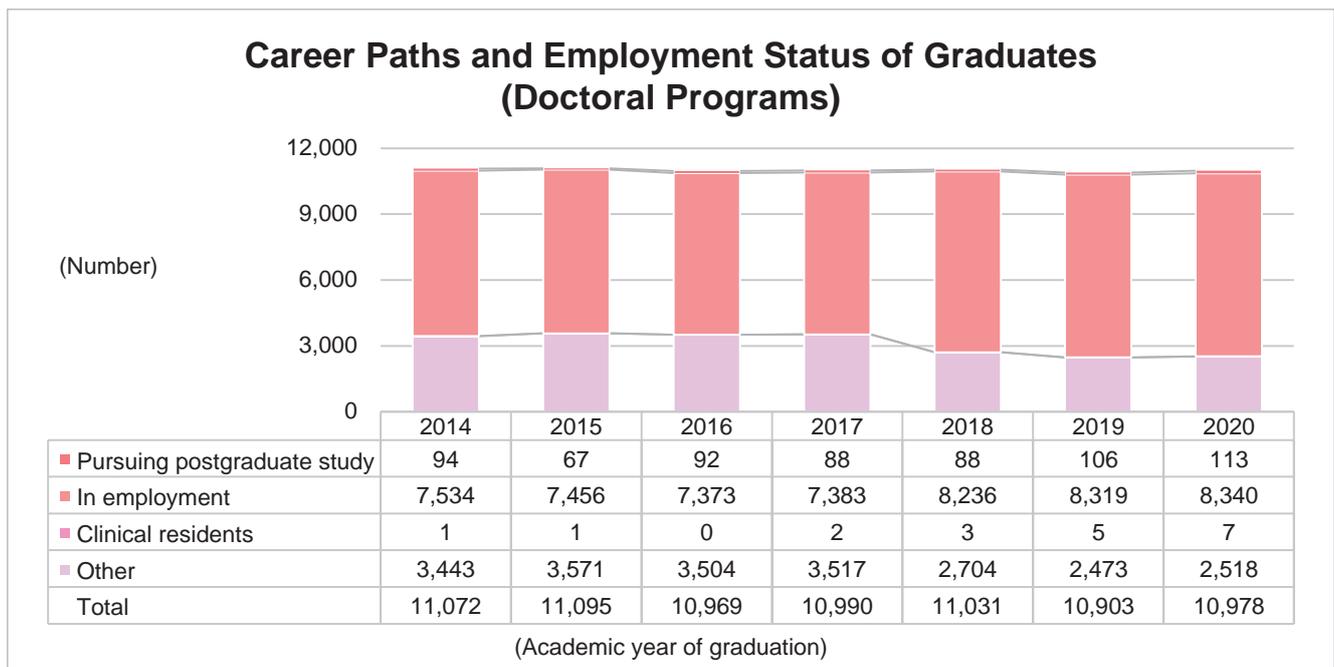
#### ◆Kyushu University◆



- “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*

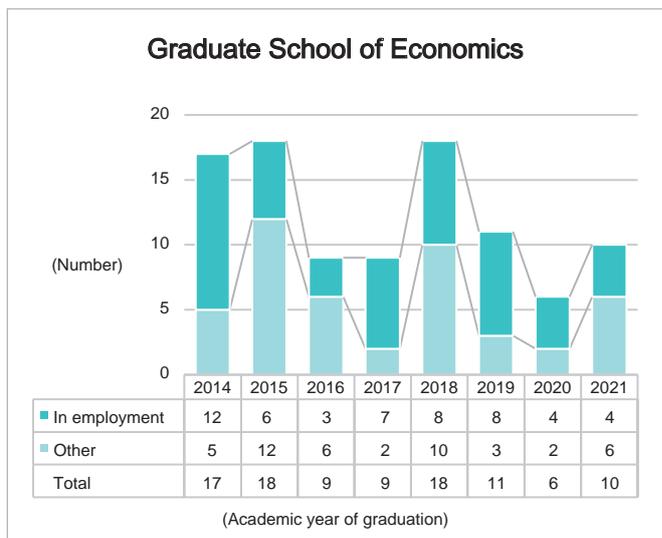
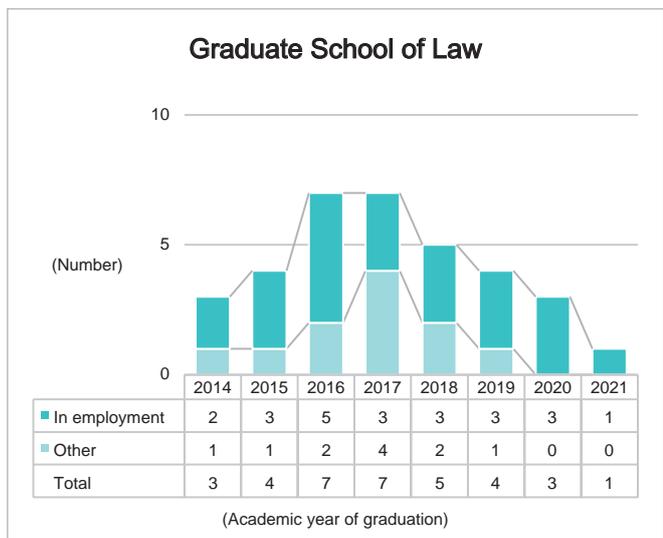
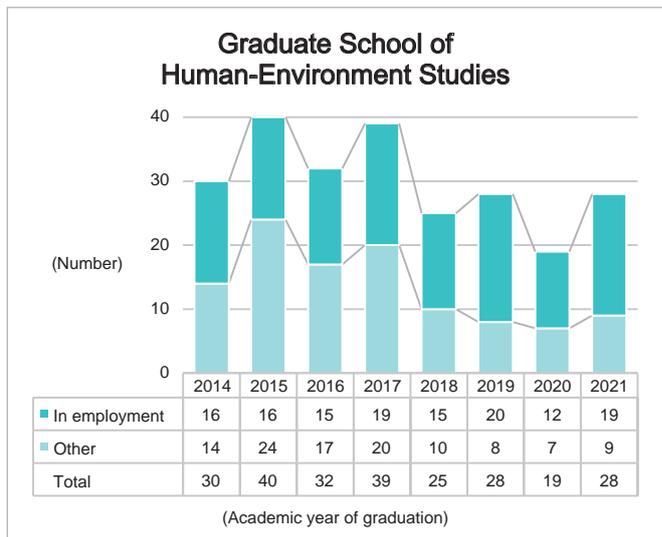
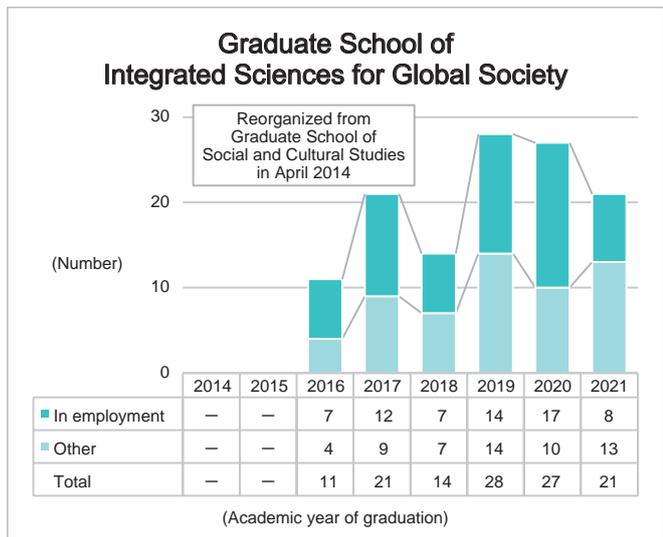
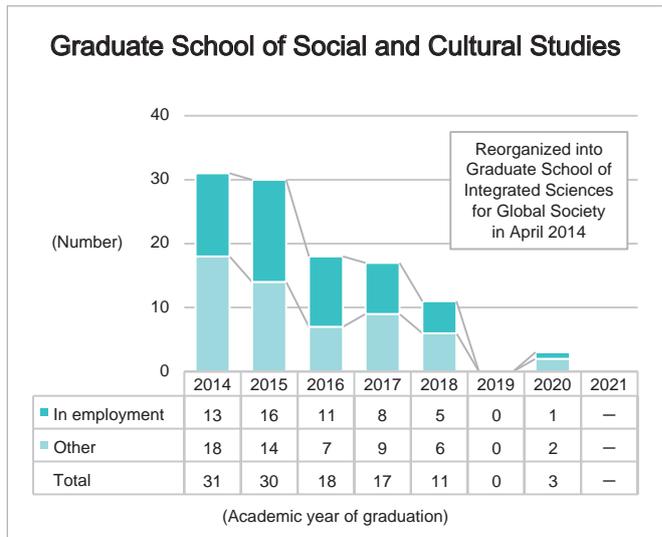
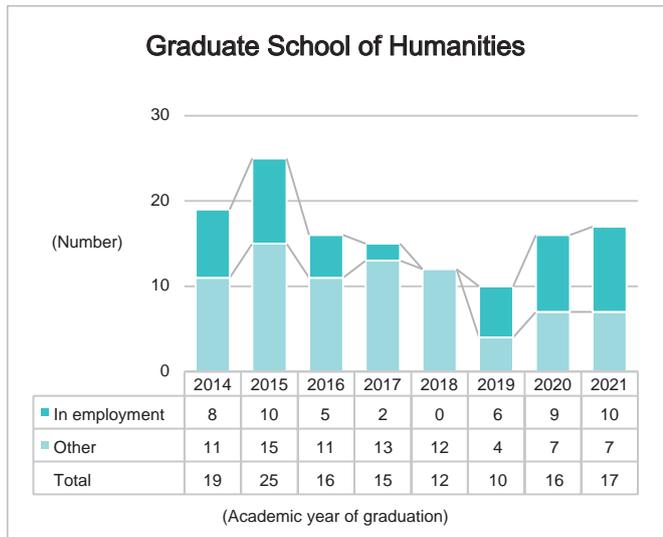
#### ◆Nationwide: National Universities◆



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

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

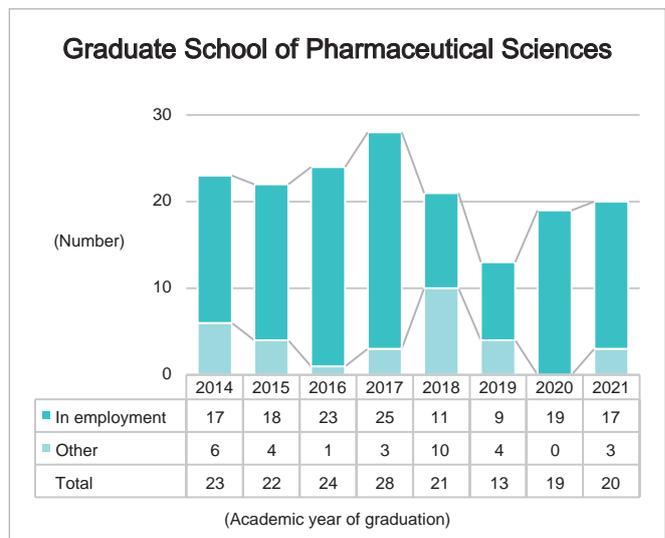
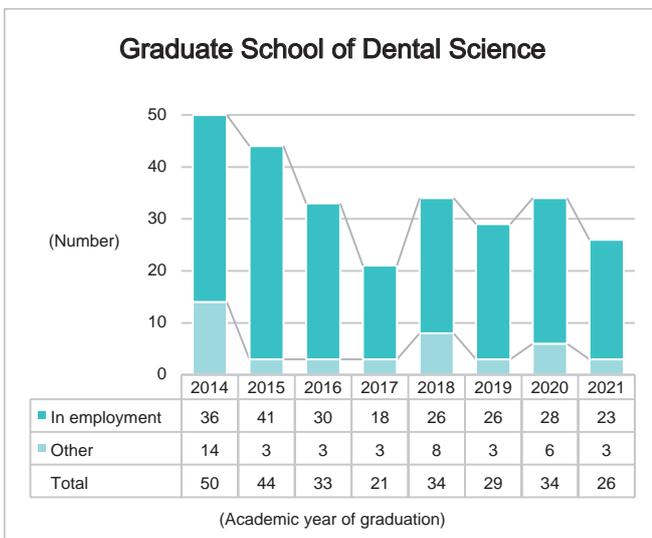
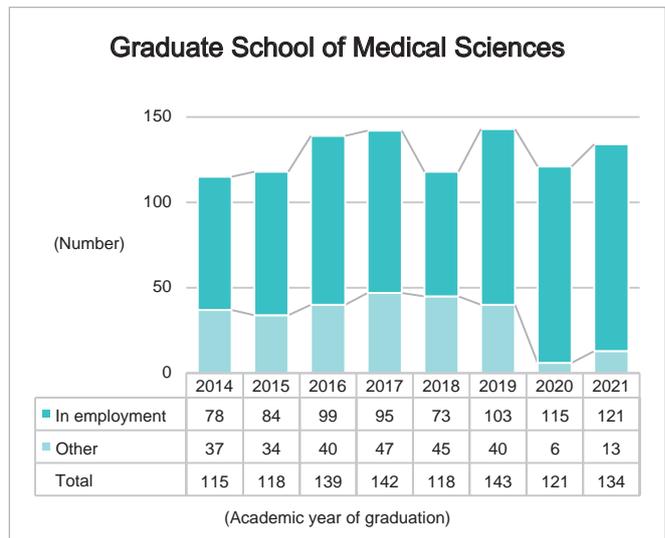
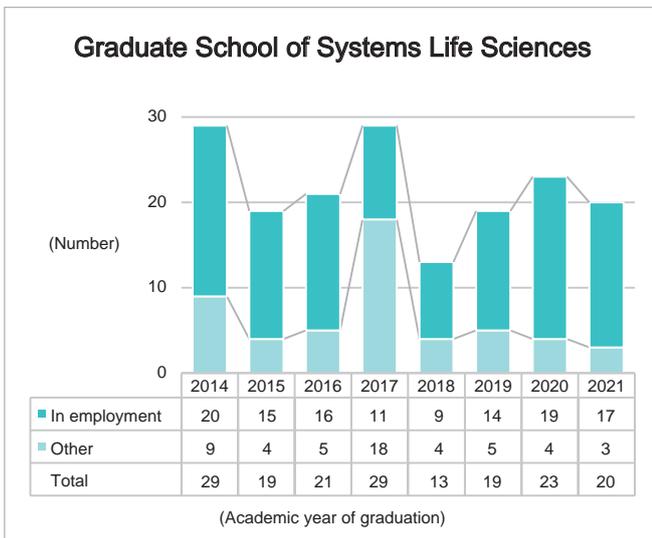
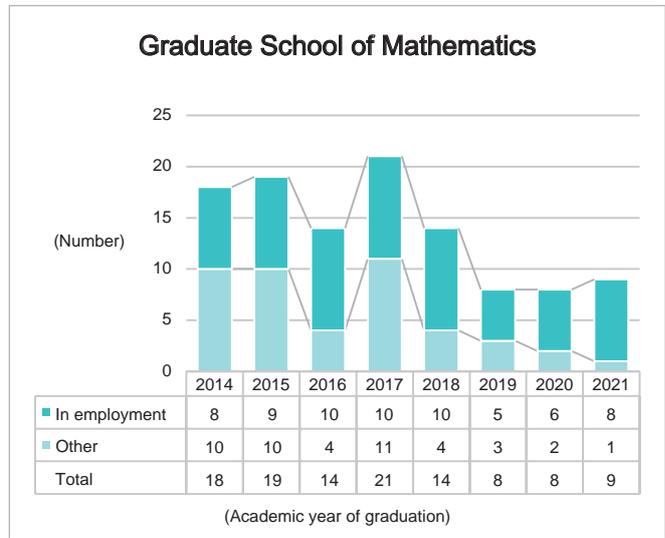
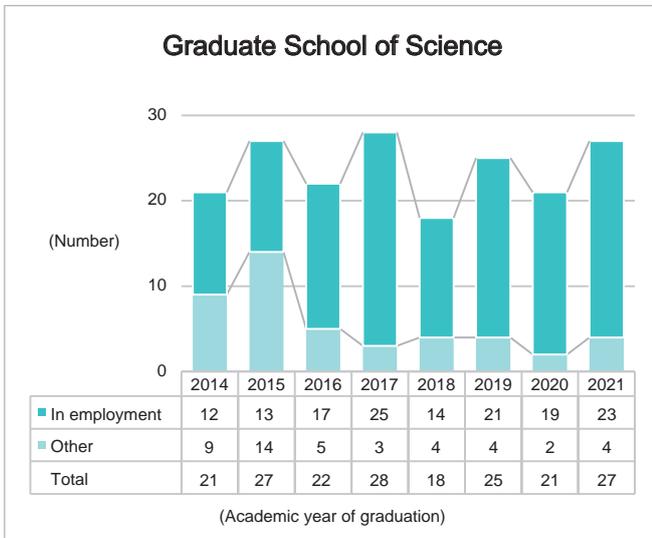
## 7-3-2. Career Paths and Employment Status of Graduates and Those whose Withdrawal with Completion of the Course Requirements (Doctoral Programs: by Department)



- “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 Withdrawal with Completion of the Course Requirements (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*

### 7-3-2. Career Paths and Employment Status of Graduates and Those whose Withdrawal with Completion of the Course Requirements (Doctoral Programs: by Department) (Continued)

#### Graduate School of Engineering



(Academic year of graduation)

#### Graduate School of Design



(Academic year of graduation)

#### Graduate School of Information Science and Electrical Engineering



(Academic year of graduation)

#### Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences



(Academic year of graduation)

#### Graduate School of Bioresource and Bioenvironmental Sciences



(Academic year of graduation)

#### Graduate School of Integrated Frontier 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*

## 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 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018		FY 2019		FY 2020		FY 2021		FY 2022	
University	Number of Successful Candidates (Rank)														
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)	Kyoto University	119(1)
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	117(2)
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	104(3)
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)	Waseda University	104(3)
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	66(5)
Hitotsubashi University	79(6)	Hitotsubashi University	63(6)	Osaka University	66(6)	Hitotsubashi University	72(6)	Hitotsubashi University	67(6)	Waseda University	75(6)	Hitotsubashi University	64(6)	Kobe University	54(6)
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	51(7)
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)	Chuo University	50(8)
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	27(9)
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)	Doshisha University	25(10)
<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)	Nihon University	24(11)
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)	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>22(12)</b>
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)	Ritsumeikan University	19(13)
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)	University of Tsukuba	19(14)	University of Tsukuba	18(14)
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>	Tokyo Metropolitan University	17(15)
Hosei University	29(15)	Sophia University	19(16)	Kwansei Gakuin University	18(15)	Hosei University	17(16)	University of Tsukuba	18(16)	Hokkaido University	19(16)	Hokkaido University	17(15)	Meiji University	16(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)	Osaka City University	15(17)
Tokyo Metropolitan University	26(18)	Doshisha University	17(17)	Sophia University	16(18)	Tohoku University	15(18)	Hiroshima University	14(18)	University of Tsukuba	15(18)	Okayama University	16(18)	Kansai University	15(17)
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)	Hokkaido University	15(17)
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)	Nagoya University	14(20)
		Hiroshima University	15(19)					Kwansei Gakuin University	12(20)	Kansai University	10(20)				
		Hosei University	15(19)					Kansai University	12(20)						

### ◆ Top 20 Universities by Pass Rate ◆

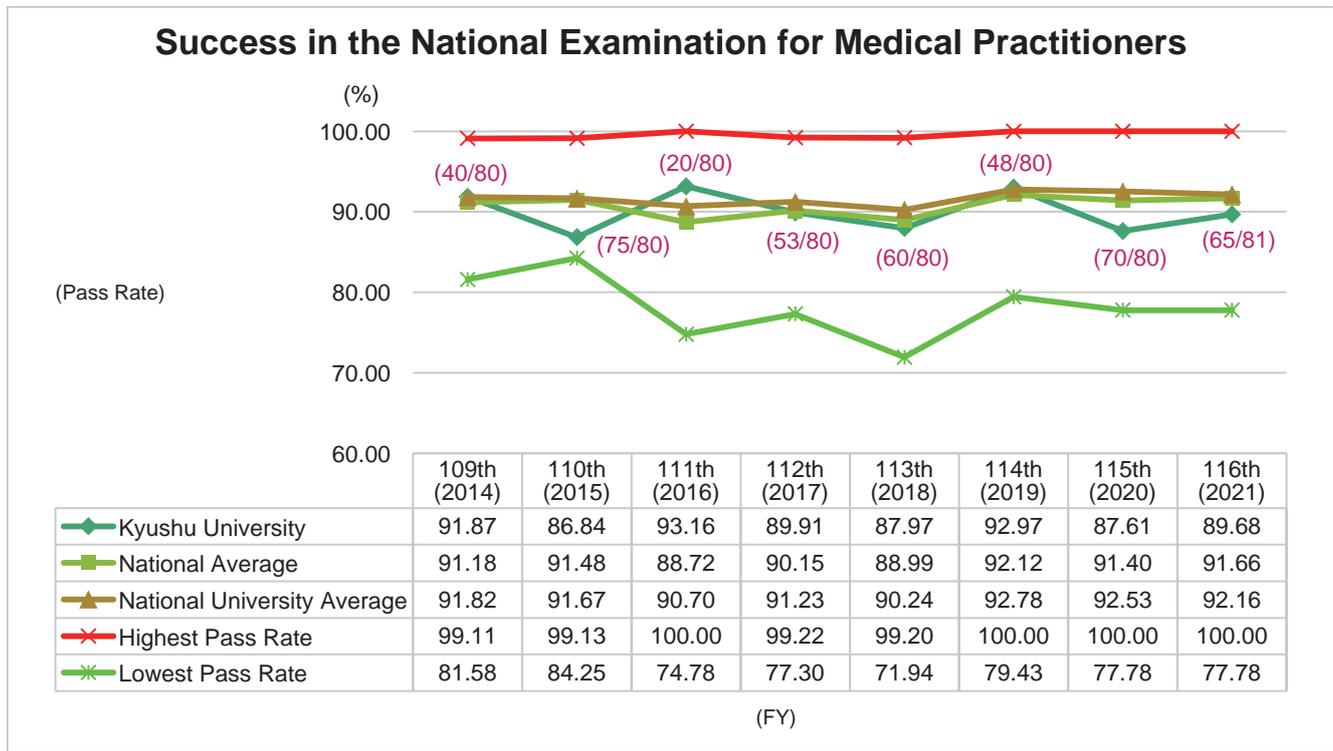
FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018		FY 2019		FY 2020		FY 2021		FY 2022	
University	Pass Rates (Rank)	University	Pass Rates (Rank)	University	Pass Rates (Rank)	University	Pass Rates (Rank)								
Hitotsubashi University	55.63%(1)	Hitotsubashi University	49.61%(1)	Kyoto University	50.00%(1)	Tohoku Gakuin University	60.00%(1)	Kyoto University	62.69%(1)	Aichi University	77.78%(1)	Aichi University	66.67%(1)	Kyoto University	68.00%(1)
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)	The University of Tokyo	60.94%(2)
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)	Hitotsubashi University	60.00%(3)
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)	Keio University	57.46%(4)
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)	Tohoku University	56.25%(5)
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)	Aichi University	50.00%(6)
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)	Yamanashi Gakuin University	50.00%(6)	Kobe University	48.65%(7)
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)	Osaka University	45.95%(8)
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)	Waseda University	44.83%(9)
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)	Soka University	37.50%(10)
<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)	Osaka City University	36.59%(11)
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)	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>33.33%(12)</b>
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)	Nanzan University	33.33%(12)
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)	Dokyo University	40.00%(14)	University of Tsukuba	32.73%(14)
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)	Nihon University	32.00%(15)
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)	University of Tsukuba	26.79%(16)	Chuo University	31.80%(16)	Doshisha University	30.86%(16)
Okayama University	18.46%(17)	Soka University	19.40%(17)	Soka University	19.40%(17)	Shinshu University	22.73%(17)	University of Tsukuba	23.38%(17)	Okayama University	26.67%(17)	University of Tsukuba	31.67%(17)	Okayama University	30.77%(17)
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)	Kansai University	28.30%(18)
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)	Hokkaido University	27.78%(19)
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)	Kindai University	27.27%(20)
												<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>29.31%(21)</b>		
Average	21.57%	Average	20.68%	Average	22.51%	Average	24.75%	Average	29.09%	Average	32.68%	Average	34.62%	Average	37.65%

\* 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

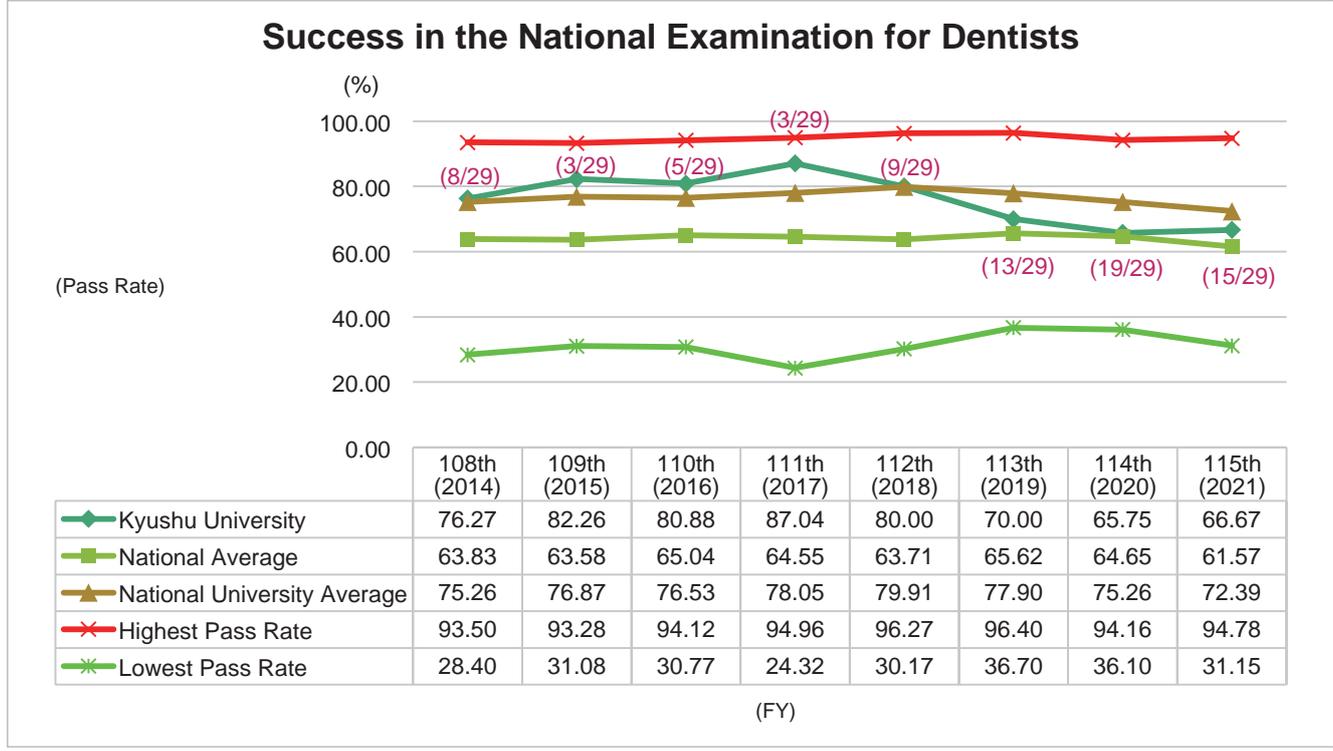
### The National Examination for Medical Practitioners (Pass Rates)



- 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: MHLW, Status of Success on National Examination for Medical Practitioners by School

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

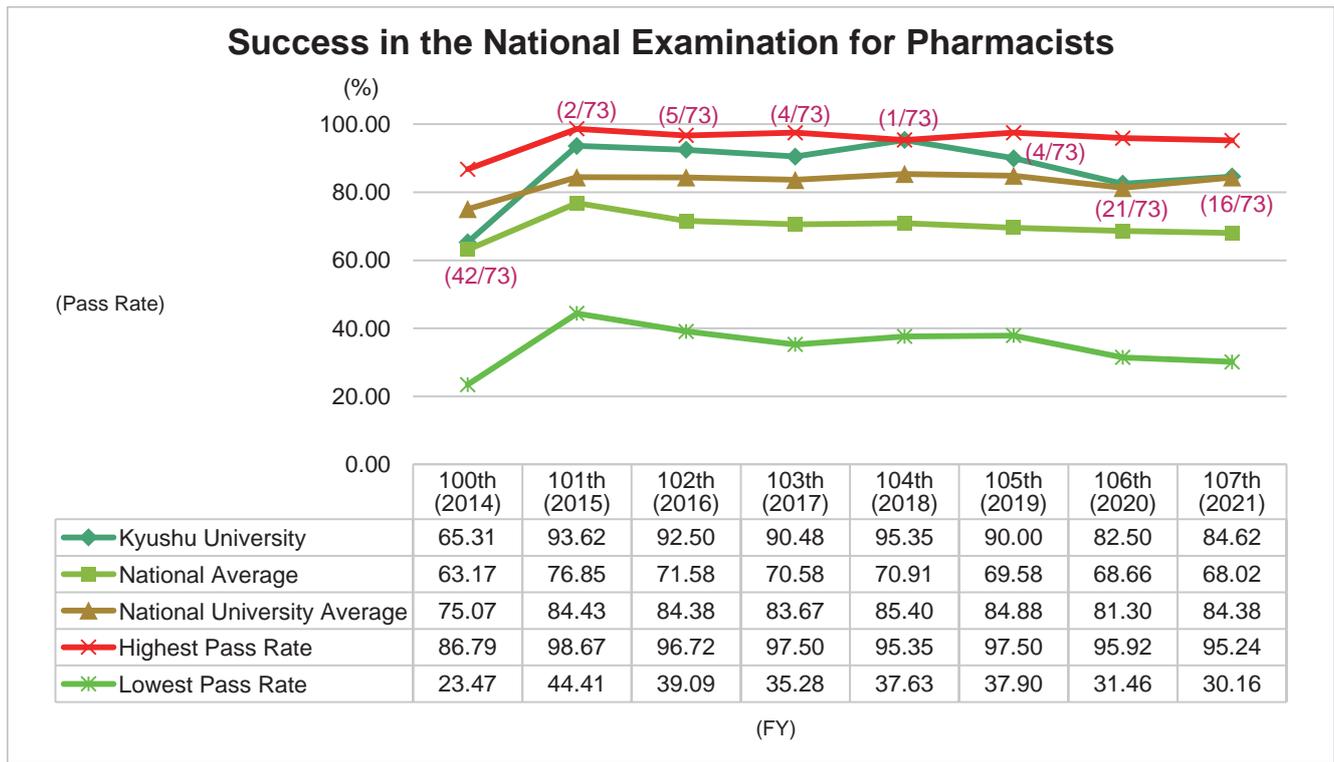


- Figures show the number of new and previous graduates who passed the examination, divided by the total number who took the examination.
- Figures in parentheses indicate the following: (Kyushu University's Ranking/Total number)

Source: MHLW, Status of Success on National Examination for Dentists by School

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

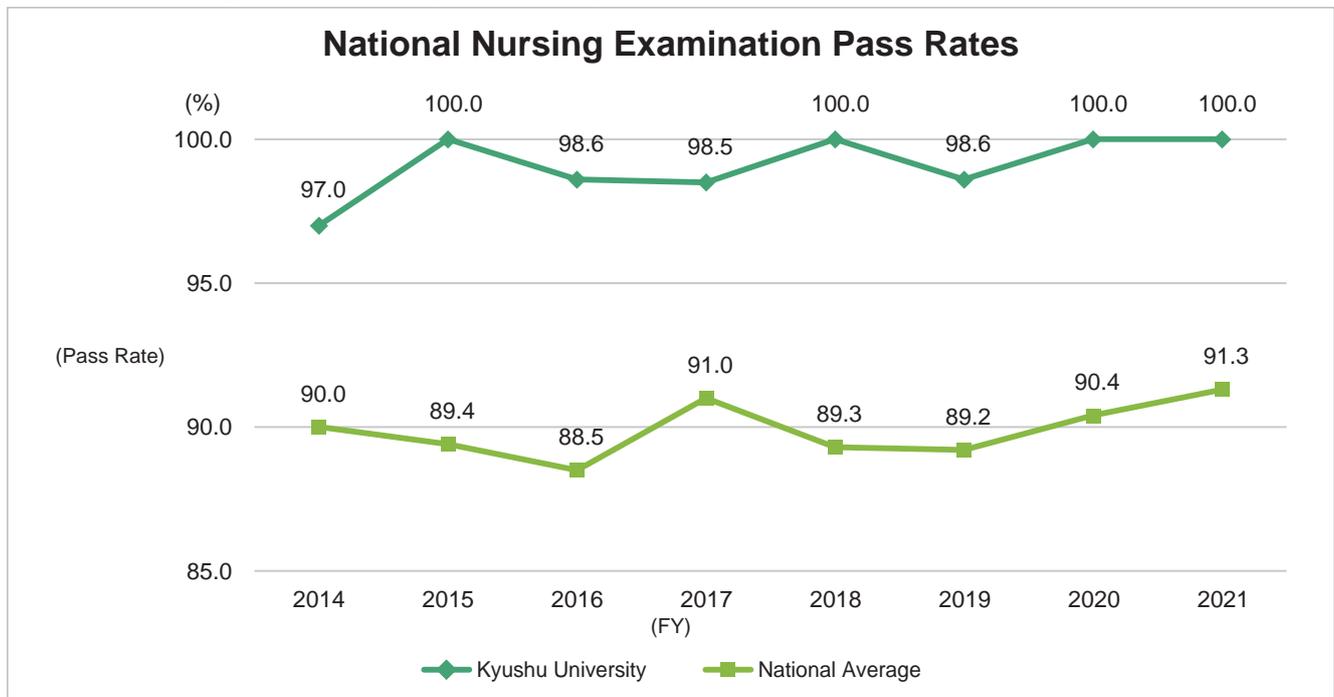
### The National Examination for Pharmacists (Pass Rates)



- 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, Status of Success on National Examination for Pharmacists by University

### National Nursing Examination (Pass Rates)

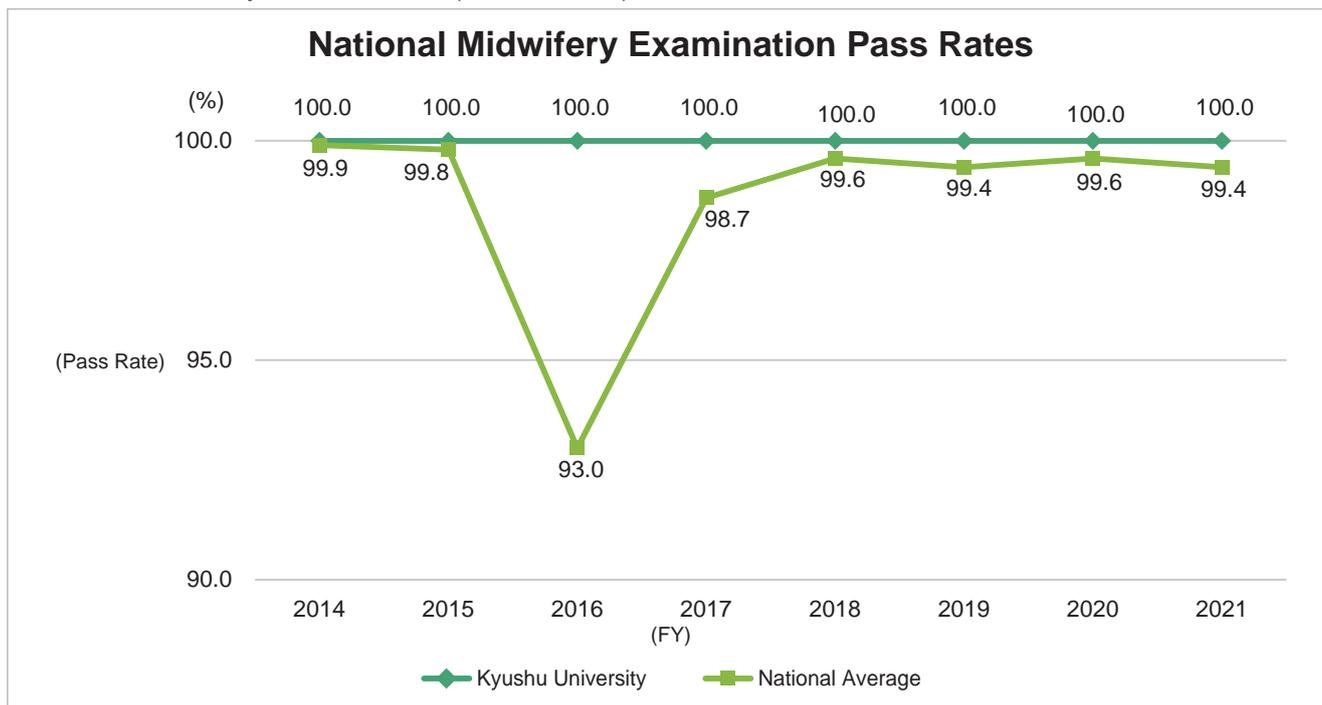


- Figures for Kyushu University's pass rate show the number of only new graduates who passed the examination, divided by the total number who took the examination.
- Figures for the national average show the number of new and previous graduates who passed the examination, divided by the total number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

Source: MHLW, Status of Success on National Nursing Examination by School

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

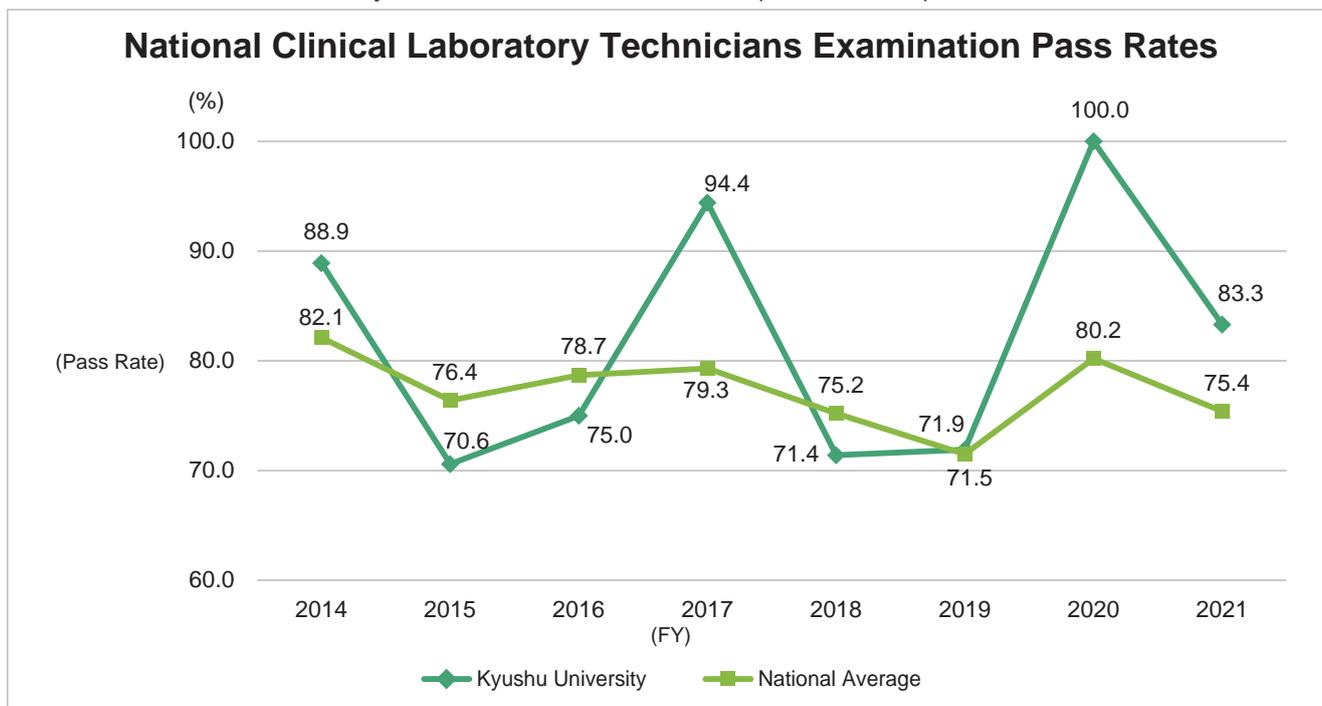
### National Midwifery Examination (Pass Rates)



- 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: MHLW, Status of Success on National Midwifery Examination by School

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

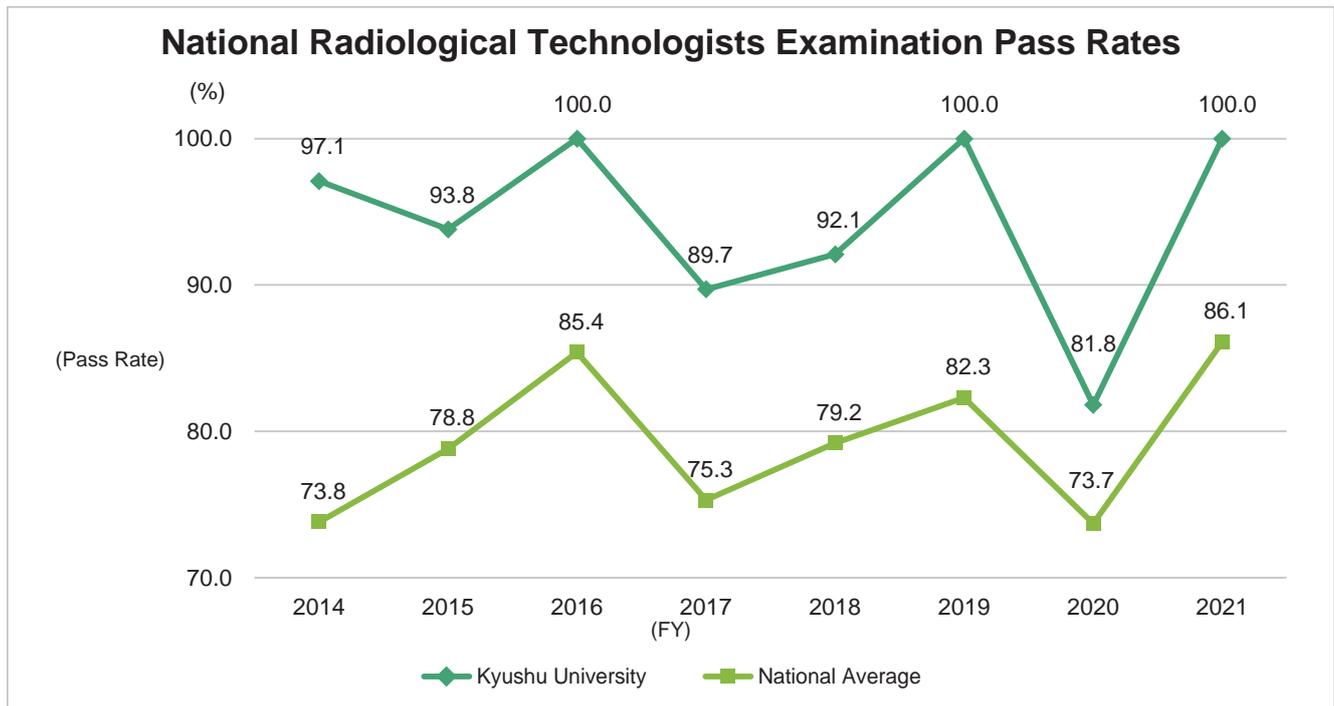


- Figures for Kyushu University's pass rate show the number of only new graduates who passed the examination, divided by the total number who took the examination.
- Figures for the national average show the number of new and previous graduates who passed the examination, divided by the total number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

Source: MHLW, Status of Success on National Clinical Laboratory Technicians Examination by School

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

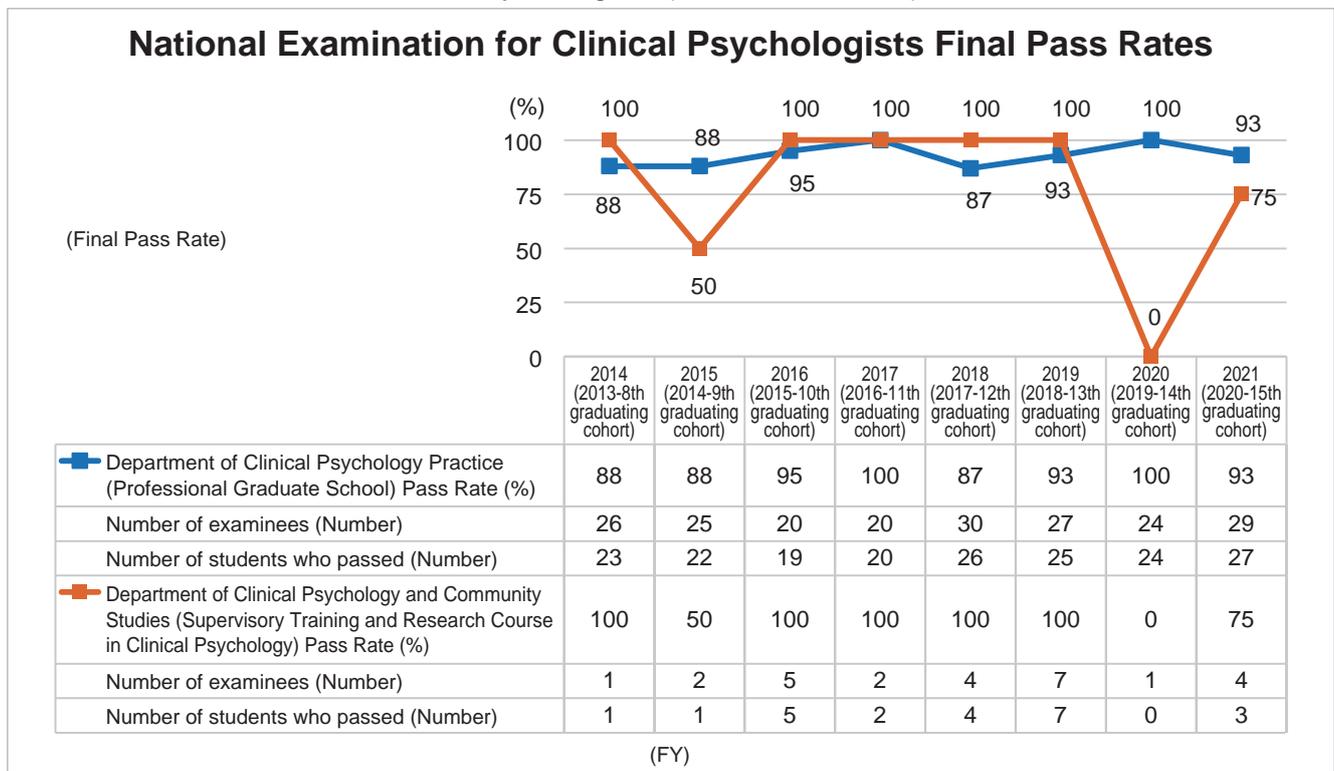
### National Radiological Technologists Examination (Pass Rates)



- 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: MHLW, Status of Success on National Radiological Technologists Examination by School

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



Source: 2014-2020, 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 website  
 2021, Administrative Office (Humanities and Social Sciences)

## 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	362
2	Kyoto University	142
3	Waseda University	98
4	Hokkaido University	82
5	Okayama University	78
6	Keio University	75
7	Tohoku University	71
8	Tokyo Institute of Technology	70
<b>9</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>59</b>
9	Chiba University	59
9	Chuo University	59

(2021)

• Figures for those expected to enroll in ministries as National Public Servants (Regular Positions) are based on surveys conducted by the relevant ministries and universities.

### ◆ National Examination Passes ◆

#### Professional Engineer

Rank	University	Number
1	Kyoto University	99
2	The University of Tokyo	88
3	Nihon University	74
4	Hokkaido University	65
5	Tohoku University	64
6	Tokyo Institute of Technology	59
<b>7</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>55</b>
8	Waseda University	52
9	Tokyo University of Science	50
10	Osaka University	49

(2020)

#### First-class Qualified Architect

Rank	University	Number
1	Nihon University	153
2	Tokyo University of Science	128
3	Shibaura Institute of Technology	96
4	Kindai University	87
5	Waseda University	79
6	Meiji University	70
7	Chiba University	68
8	Kogakuin University	63
9	Kyoto Institute of Technology	57
10	Kyoto University	56
	⋮	
<b>16</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>44</b>

(2021)

#### Patent Attorney

Rank	University	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	21
2	Kyoto University	18
3	Osaka University	11
<b>4</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>9</b>
4	Tokyo Institute of Technology	9
6	Keio University	8
6	Waseda University	8
8	Tokyo University of Science	7
8	Nihon University	7
10	Tohoku University	6
10	Nagoya University	6

(2021)

• 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.  
 • Patent attorney figures fall under the jurisdiction of the relevant ministries.

Source: Asahi Shimbun Publications, 2023 University Rankings

## 9. Research

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

# Kyushu University | 2017 to 2021 Articles & Reviews

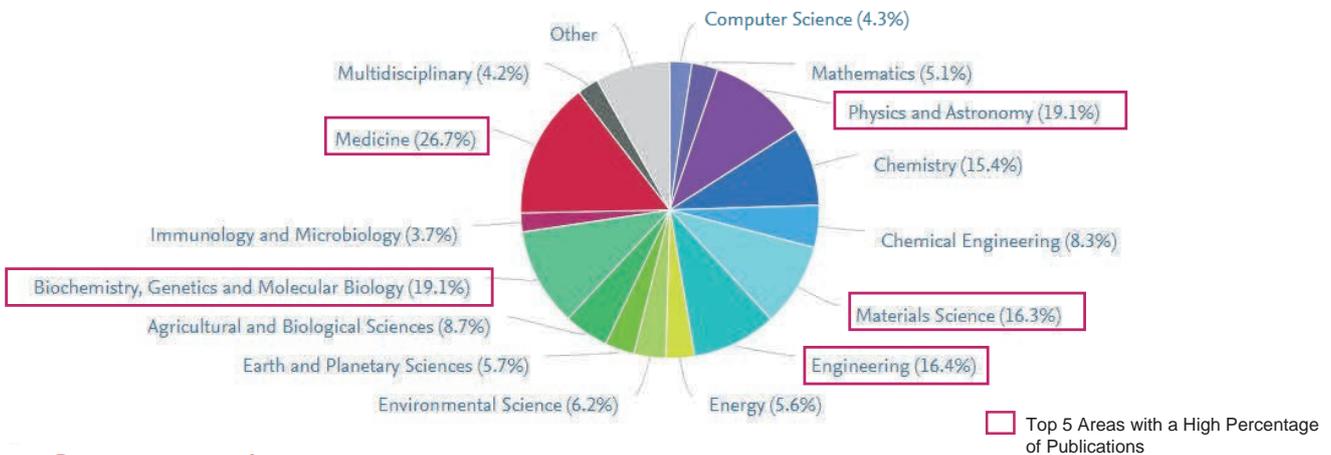
View Publication Set definition

\* The pie graph reflects the percentage of papers published by researchers affiliated with Kyushu University from 2017 to 2021, by subject area in Scopus.

2017 to 2021  All subject areas  ASJC

#### Overall research performance

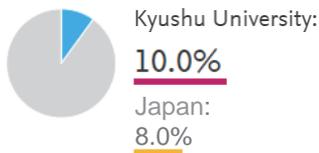
<b>21,437</b> Scholarly Output ⓘ	<b>92,398</b> Authors	<b>1.14</b> FWCI (*1) Field-Weighted Citation Impact ⓘ
<b>269,613</b> Citation Count ⓘ	<b>12.6</b> Citations per Publication ⓘ	



#### Performance indicators

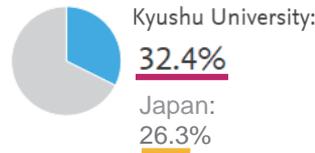
Outputs in Top Citation Percentiles ⓘ  
 Publications in top 10% most cited worldwide

Show as field-weighted

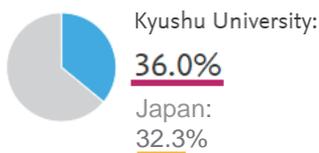


Publications in Top Journal Percentiles ⓘ  
 Publications in top 10% journals

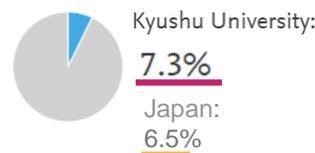
by CiteScore Percentile



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 2022)

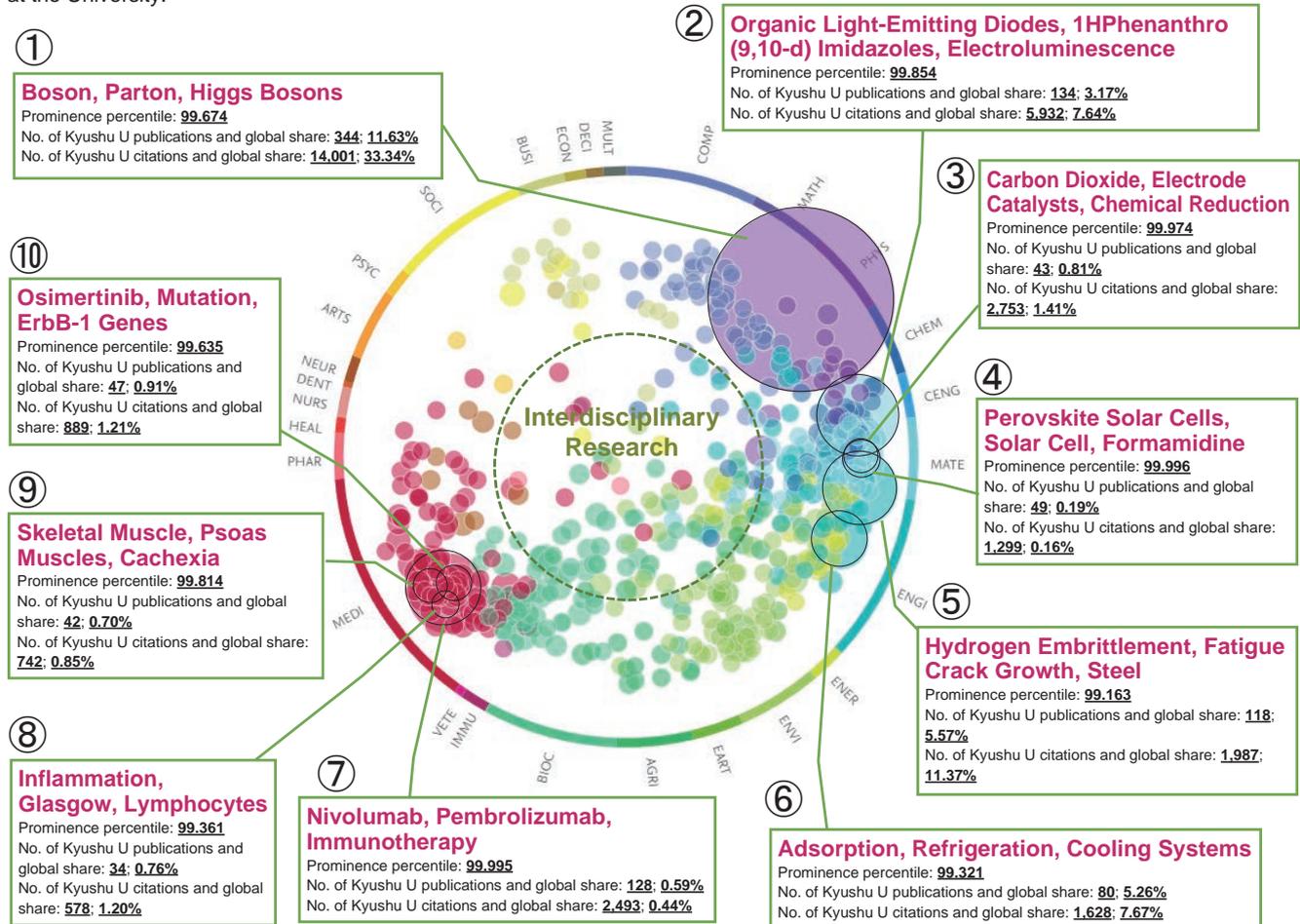
## 9-1. Trends across Kyushu University as a Whole Based on Field Classification of Journals (Continued)

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

#### The Most Prominent 1% of Topics (2017-2021)

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 2017 and 2021, of all Kyushu University publications, 7,945 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

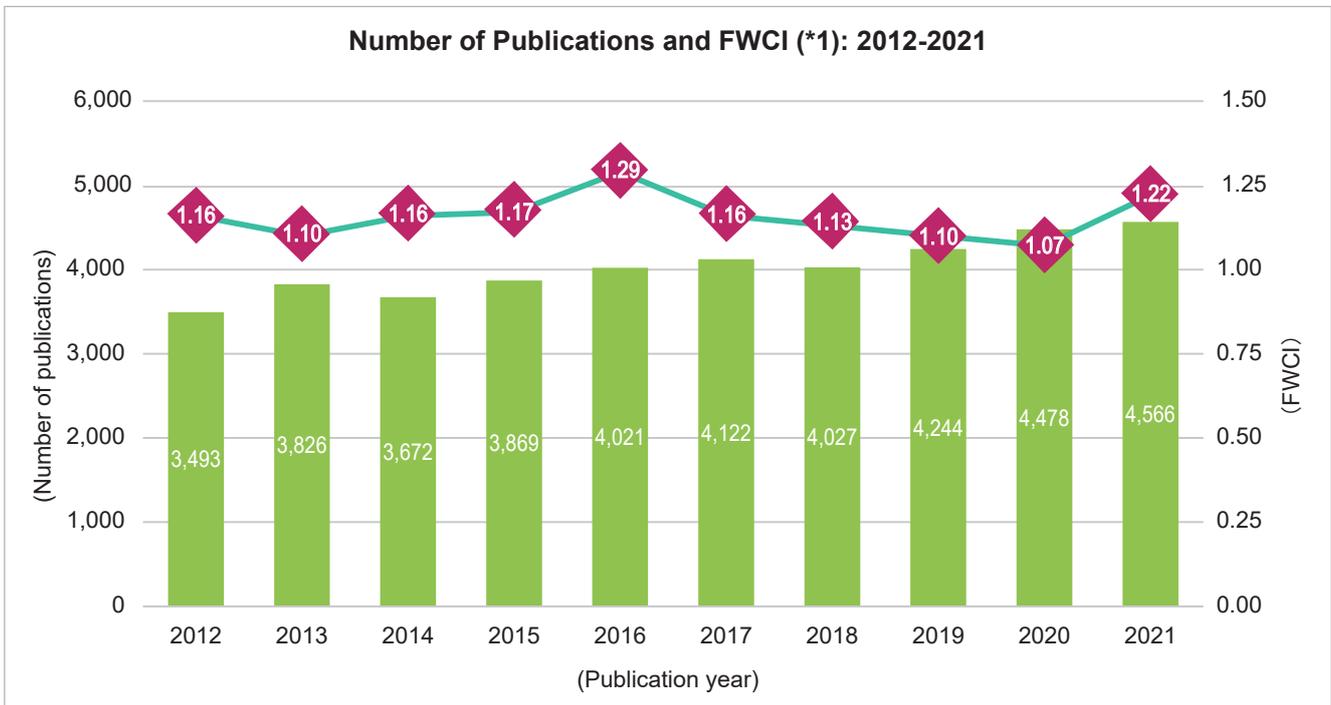
Publication Type: Articles and Reviews; Self-Citations: included

Source: Elsevier's "SciVal" (as of September 2022)

## 9-2. Comparisons of Publication Quantity and Quality

### ■ Number of Publications and FWCI

#### ◆ Kyushu University ◆



#### ◆ Comparison of RU11 (\*2) ◆

##### Scholarly Output

Rank	University	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	51,683
2	Kyoto University	36,404
3	Osaka University	28,140
4	Tohoku University	27,253
5	Nagoya University	21,492
<b>6</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>21,437</b>
7	Hokkaido University	20,131
8	University of Tsukuba	15,224
9	Tokyo Institute of Technology	14,448
10	Keio University	13,807

(2017-2021)

##### Citation Count

Rank	University	Citation Count	Average Citations per Publication
1	The University of Tokyo	807,340	15.6
2	Kyoto University	557,477	15.3
3	Osaka University	354,865	12.6
4	Tohoku University	342,360	12.6
5	Nagoya University	284,374	13.2
<b>6</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>269,613</b>	<b>12.6</b>
7	Hokkaido University	237,871	11.8
8	University of Tsukuba	206,821	13.6
9	Tokyo Institute of Technology	185,604	12.8
10	Keio University	180,812	13.1

(2017-2021)

##### FWCI

Rank	University	FWCI
1	The University of Tokyo	1.36
2	Kyoto University	1.31
3	University of Tsukuba	1.29
4	Keio University	1.23
5	Nagoya University	1.18
<b>6</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>1.14</b>
6	Waseda University	1.14
8	Osaka University	1.11
9	Tohoku University	1.09
9	Tokyo Institute of Technology	1.09

(2017-2021)

(\*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) 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.

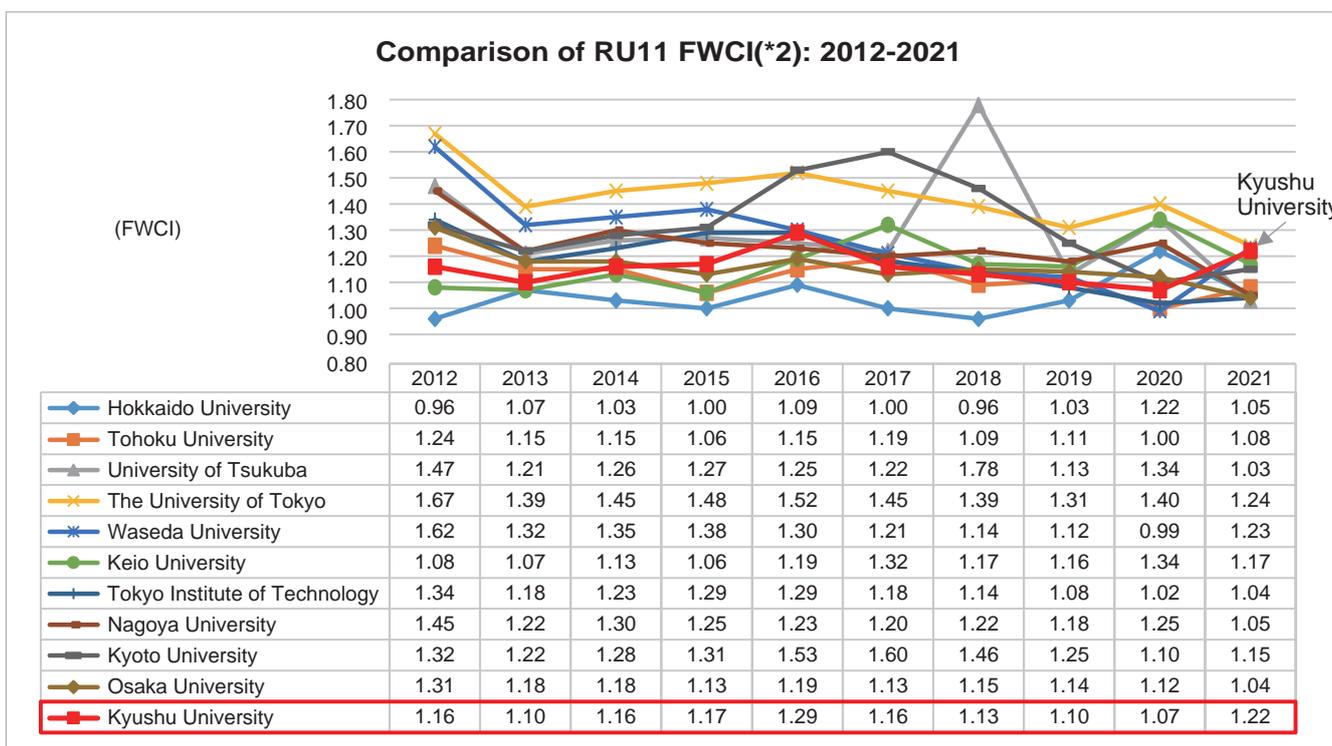
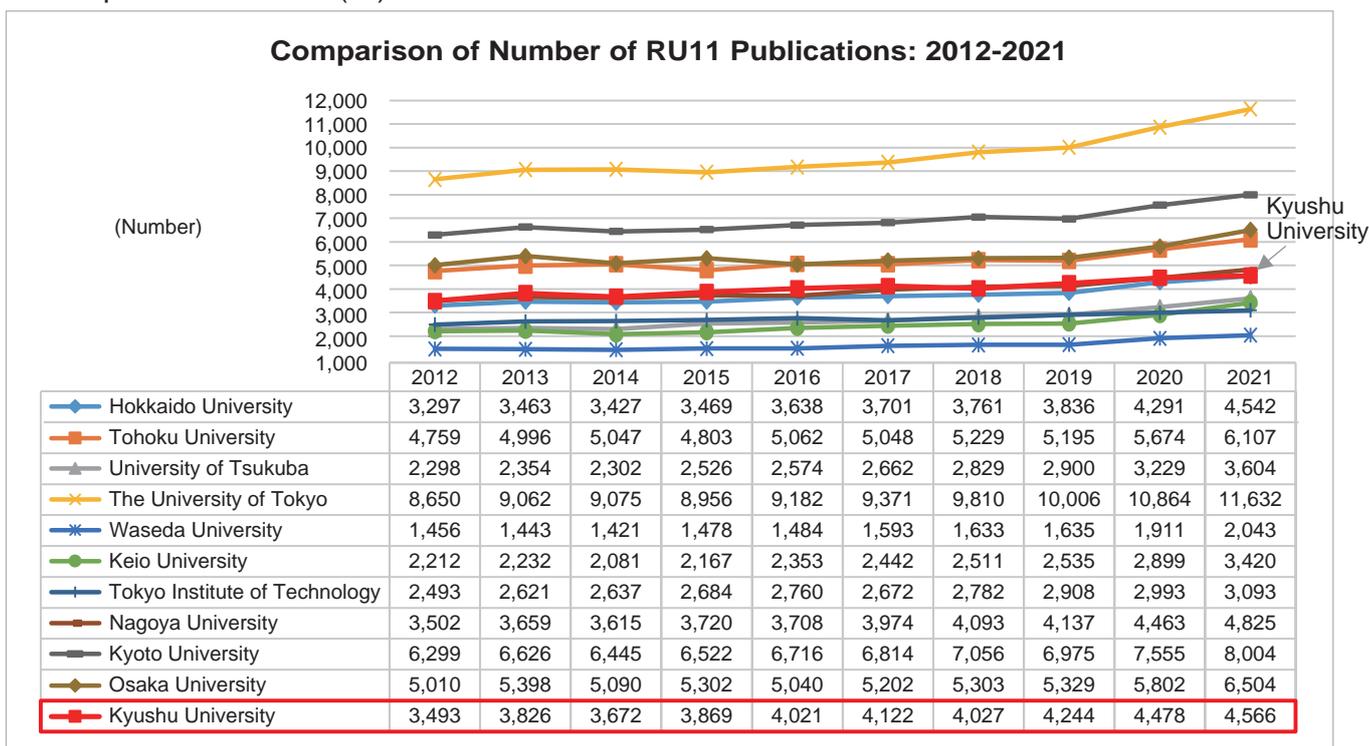
#### Metrics Details

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

Source: Elsevier's "SciVal" (as of September 2022)

## 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

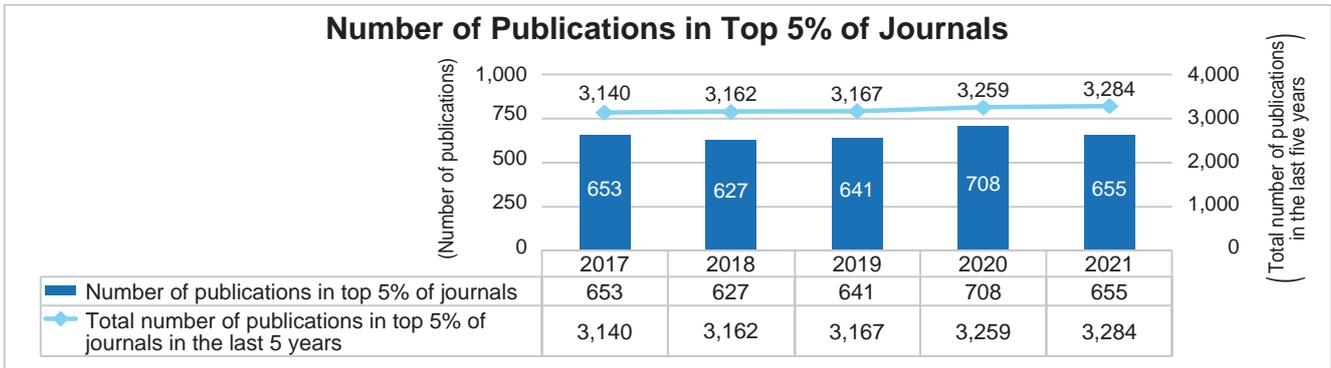
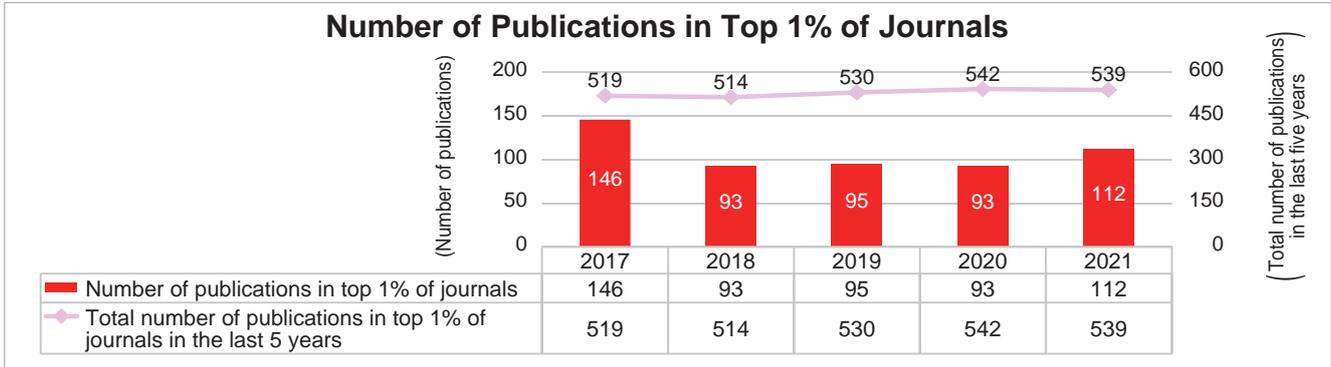
Publication Type: Articles and Reviews; Self-Citations: included

Source: Elsevier's "SciVal" (as of September 2022)

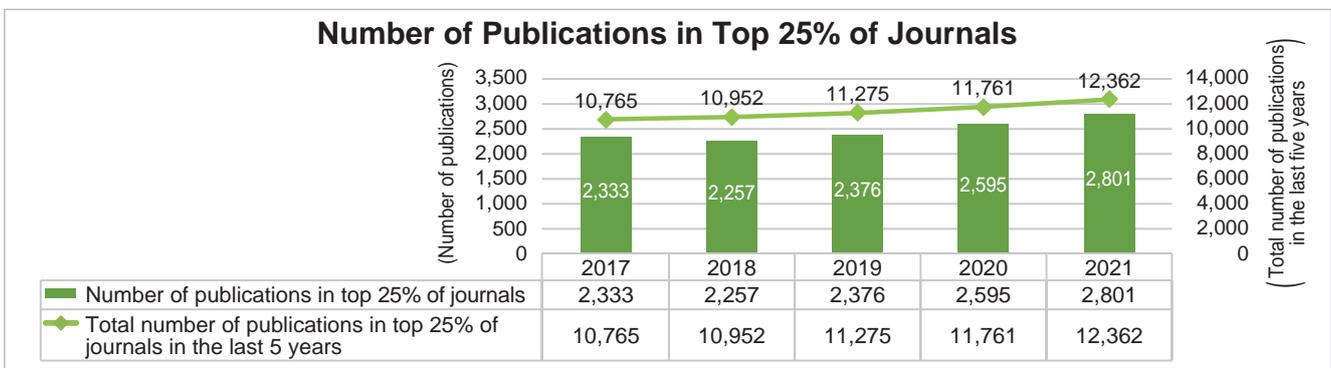
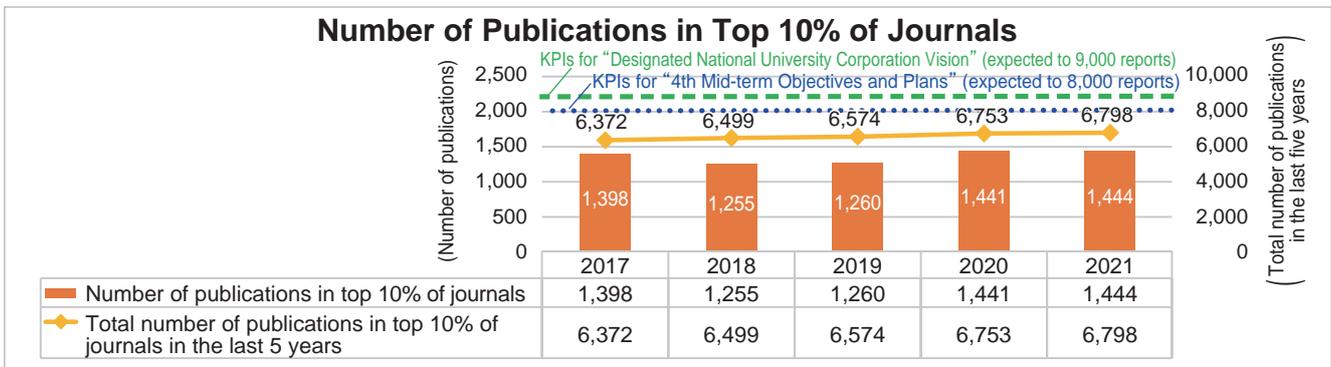
## 9-2. Comparisons of Publication Quantity and Quality (Continued)

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

#### ◆ Kyushu University ◆



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



• Number of Publications in Top X % of Journals refer to the number of publications in the world's top percentile of journals, based on the number of citations. It indicates the number of publications in top 1%, 5%, 10%, and 25% of journals based on the number of citations in Scopus each year.

• The polygonal line indicates the number of publications in top 10% of journals in the last five years, including the relevant year.

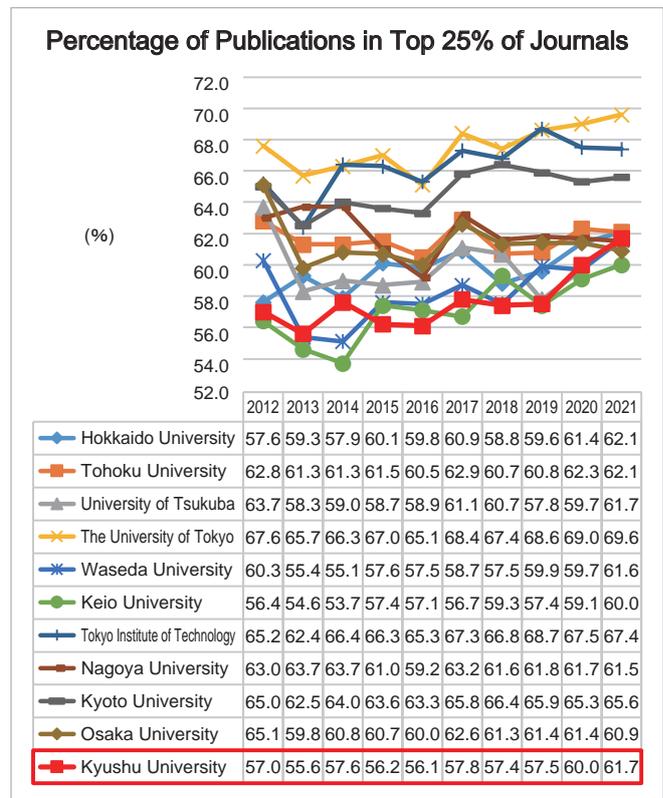
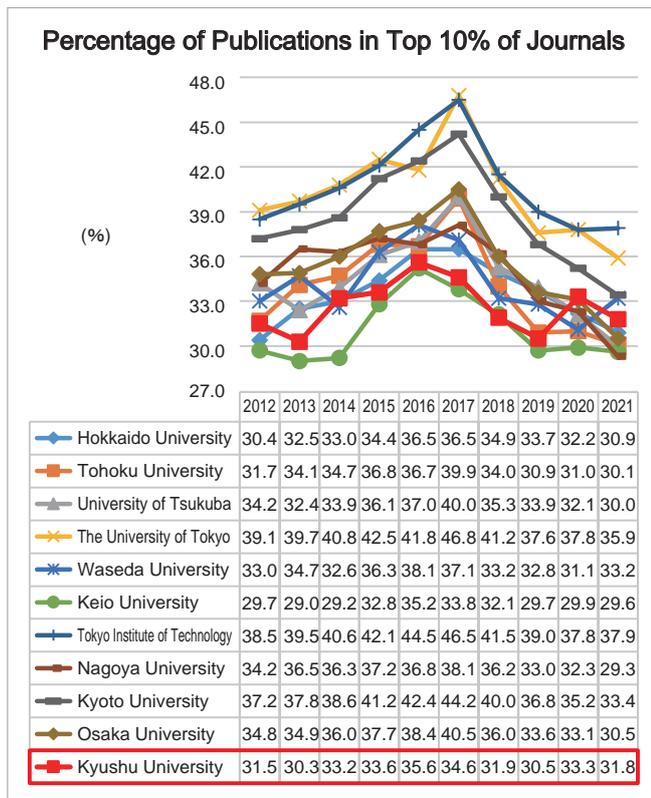
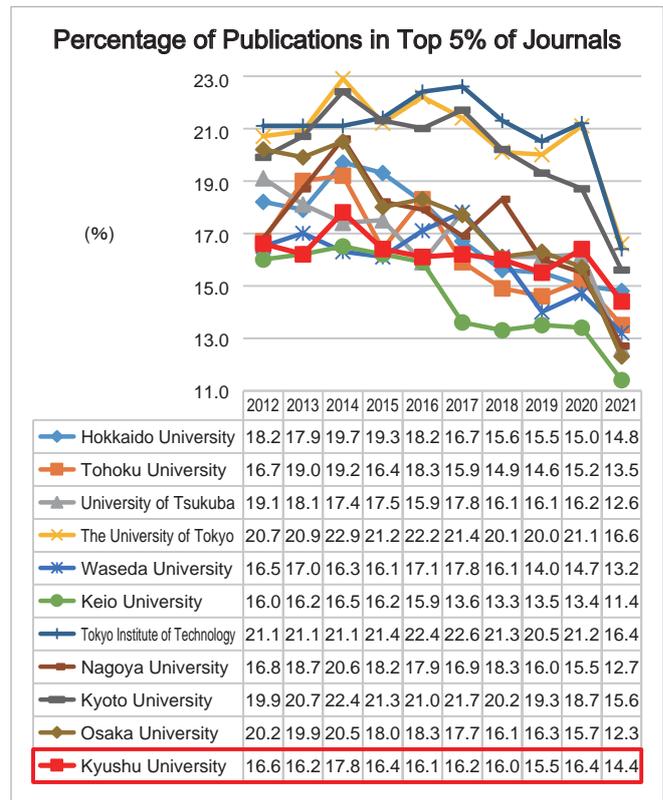
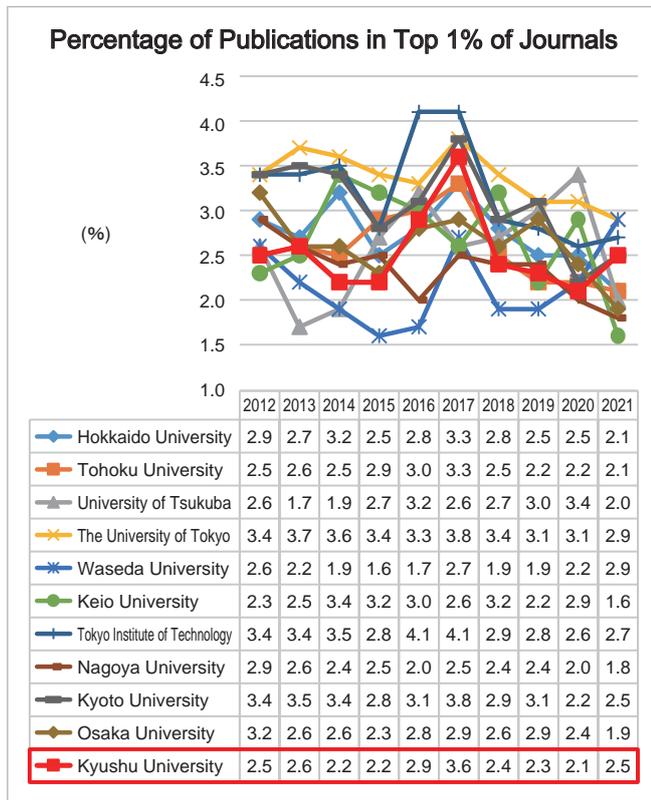
#### Metrics Details

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

Source: Elsevier's "SciVal" (as of September 2022)

## 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 2022)

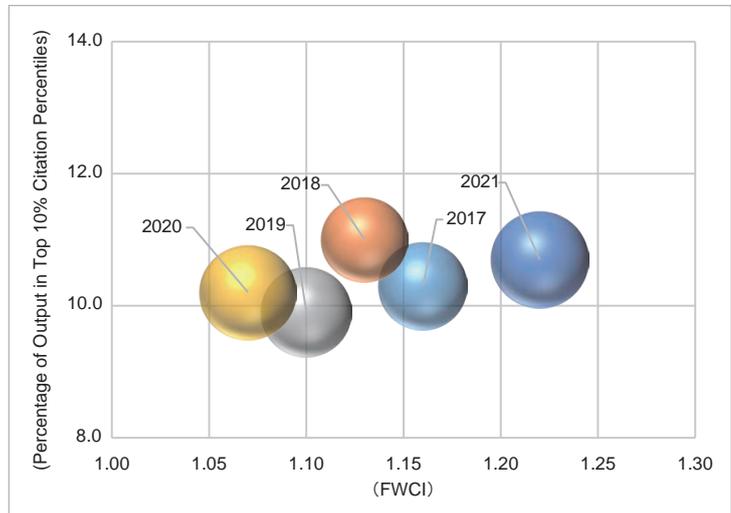
## 9-2. Comparisons of Publication Quantity and Quality (Continued)

### Overall Comparisons of Publication Quantity and Quality

#### ◆Kyushu University◆ (2017-2021)

**Percentage of Output in Top 10% Citation Percentiles(\*1) (Vertical Axis) × FWCI(\*2) (Horizontal Axis) × Total Number of Publications (Bubble Size)**

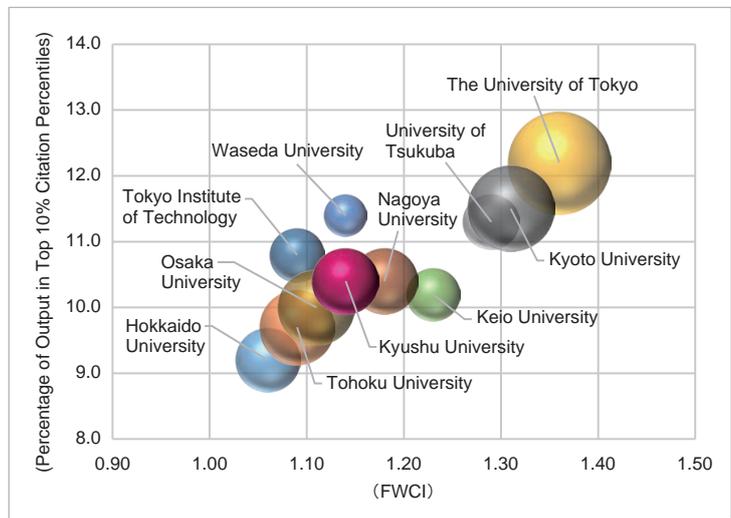
Year	Percentage of Output in Top 10% Citation Percentiles	FWCI	Number of publications
2017	10.3	1.16	4,122
2018	11.0	1.13	4,027
2019	9.9	1.10	4,244
2020	10.2	1.07	4,478
2021	10.7	1.22	4,566
Average	10.4	1.14	4,287



#### ◆Comparison of RU11(\*3)◆ (2017-2021 Average)

**Percentage of Output in Top 10% Citation Percentiles (Vertical Axis) × FWCI (Horizontal Axis) × Total Number of Publications (Bubble Size)**

University	Percentage of Output in Top 10% Citation Percentiles	FWCI	Number of publications
Hokkaido University	9.2	1.06	4,026
Tohoku University	9.7	1.09	5,451
University of Tsukuba	11.3	1.29	3,045
The University of Tokyo	12.2	1.36	10,337
Waseda University	11.4	1.14	1,763
Keio University	10.2	1.23	2,761
Tokyo Institute of Technology	10.8	1.09	2,890
Nagoya University	10.4	1.18	4,298
Kyoto University	11.5	1.31	7,281
Osaka University	10.0	1.11	5,628
<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>4,287</b>



(\*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

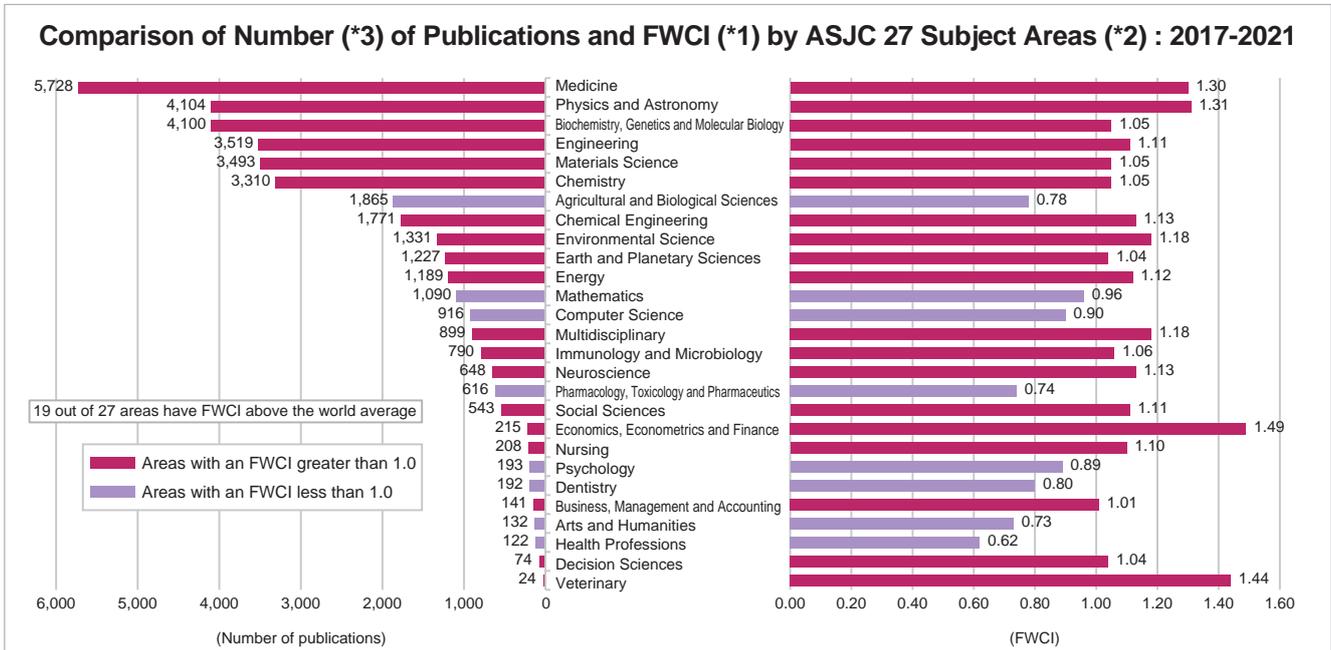
Publication Type: Articles and Reviews; Self-Citations: included; Field-Weighted: yes

Source: Elsevier's "SciVal" (as of September 2022)

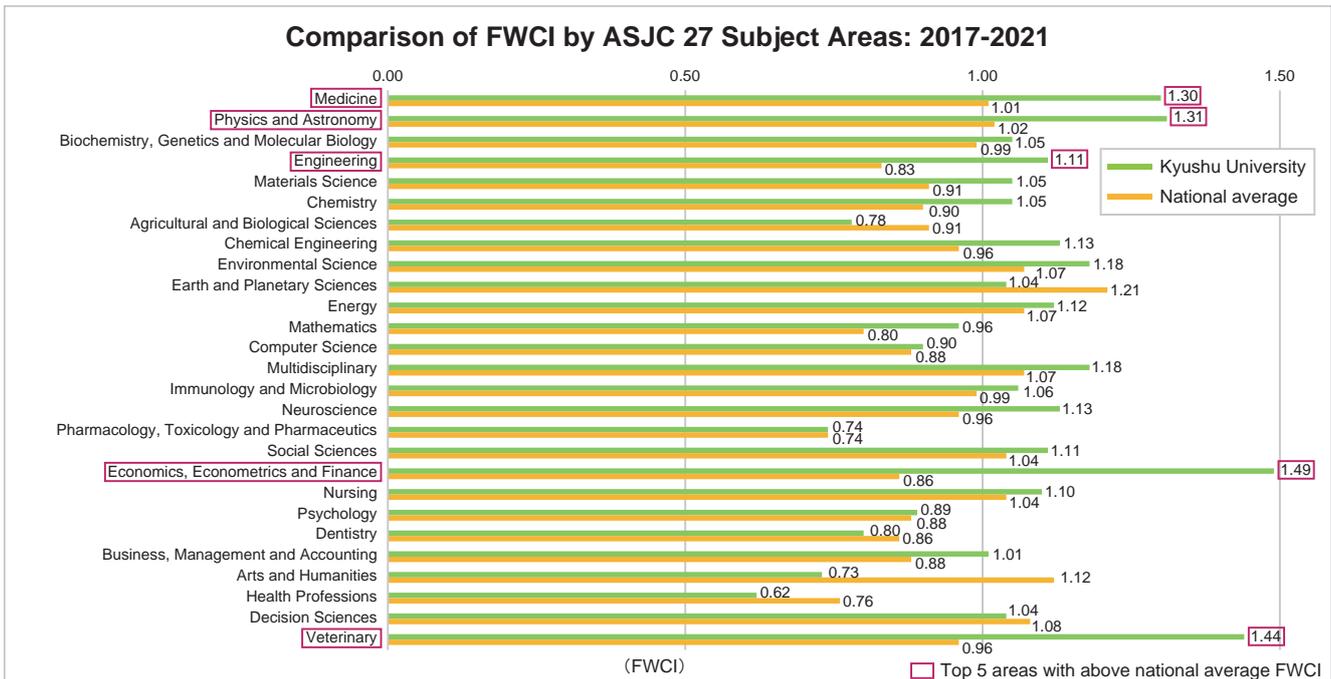
## 9-2. Comparisons of Publication Quantity and Quality (Continued)

### ■ 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

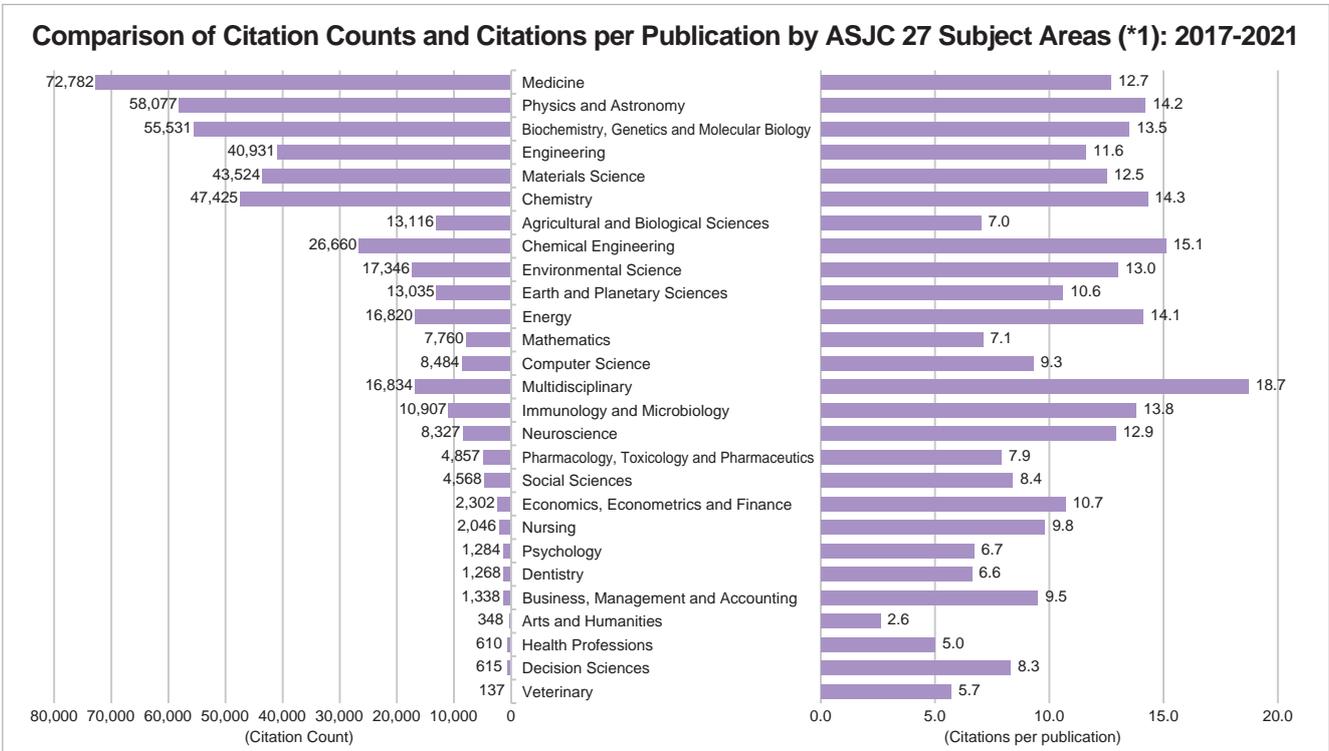
Publication Type: Articles and Reviews; Self-Citations: included

Source: Elsevier's "SciVal" (as of September 2022)

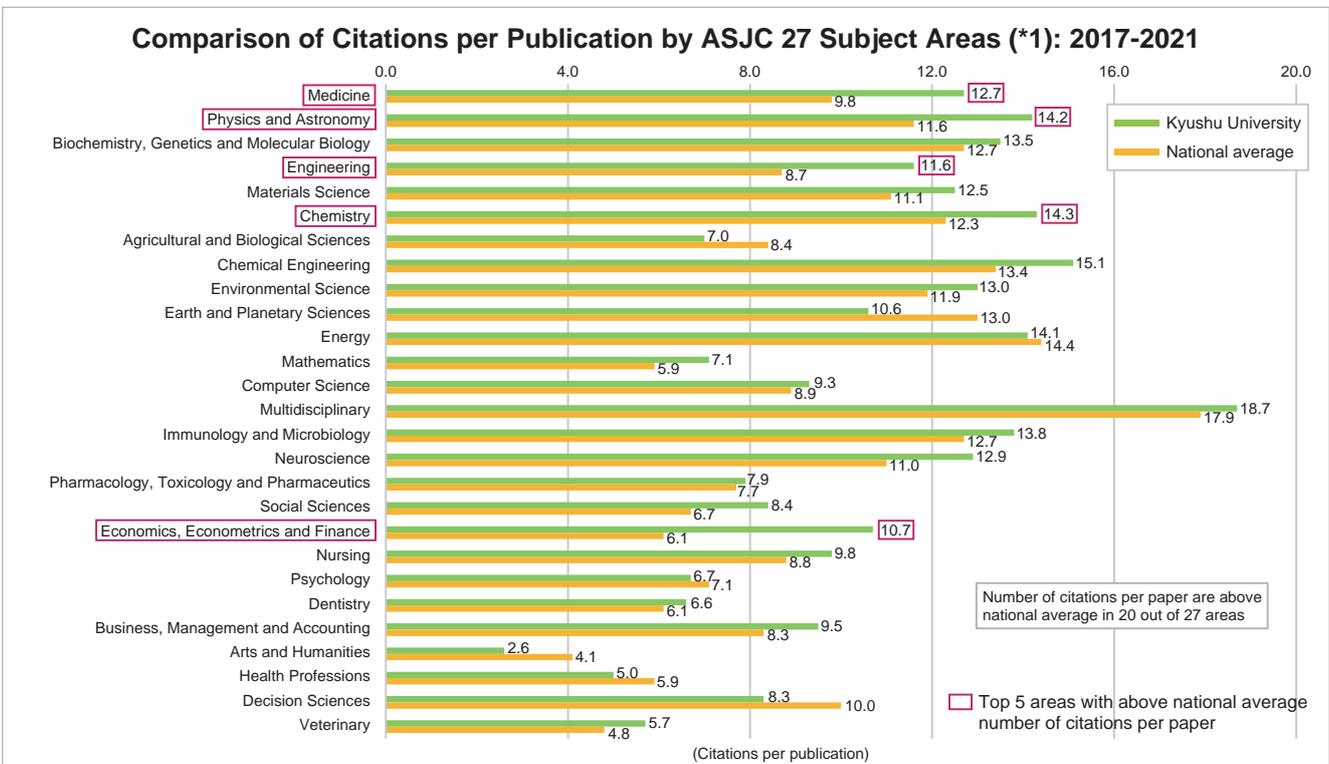
## 9-2. Comparisons of Publication Quantity and Quality (Continued)

### ■ 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 Scopus Science Journal Classification) in Scopus.

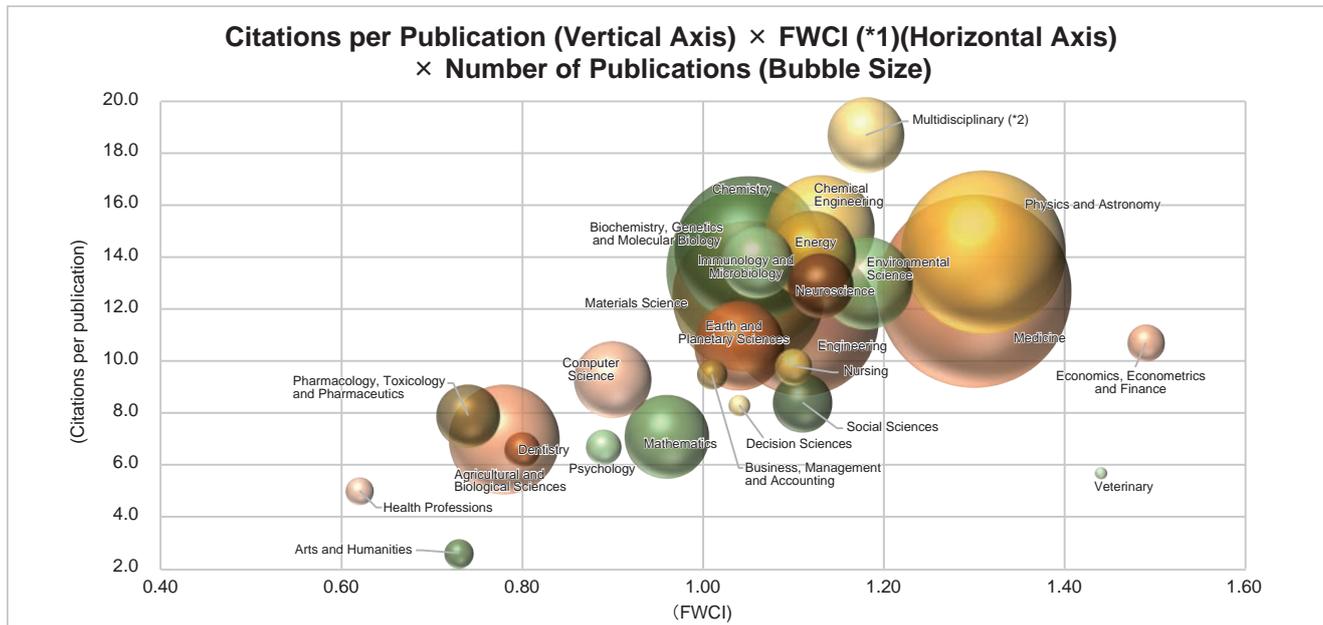
#### Metrics Details

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

Source: Elsevier's "SciVal" (as of September 2022)

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

### ■ Comparison of Research Fields of Kyushu University Publications by ASJC 27 Subject Areas: 2017-2021



### ■ Comparison of Research Fields of Kyushu University Publications by ASJC 334 Fields: 2017-2021

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	5.74	266
3	Veterinary	Small Animals	4.74	2
3	Veterinary	Equine	4.74	2
5	Immunology and Microbiology	Parasitology	3.24	22
6	Engineering	Engineering (miscellaneous) (*5)	3.19	183
7	Health Professions	Optometry	2.69	1
8	Physics and Astronomy	Physics and Astronomy (miscellaneous) (*6)	2.56	295
9	Business, Management and Accounting	Business and International Management	2.43	26
10	Psychology	Applied Psychology	2.27	11

(\*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) 138 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.

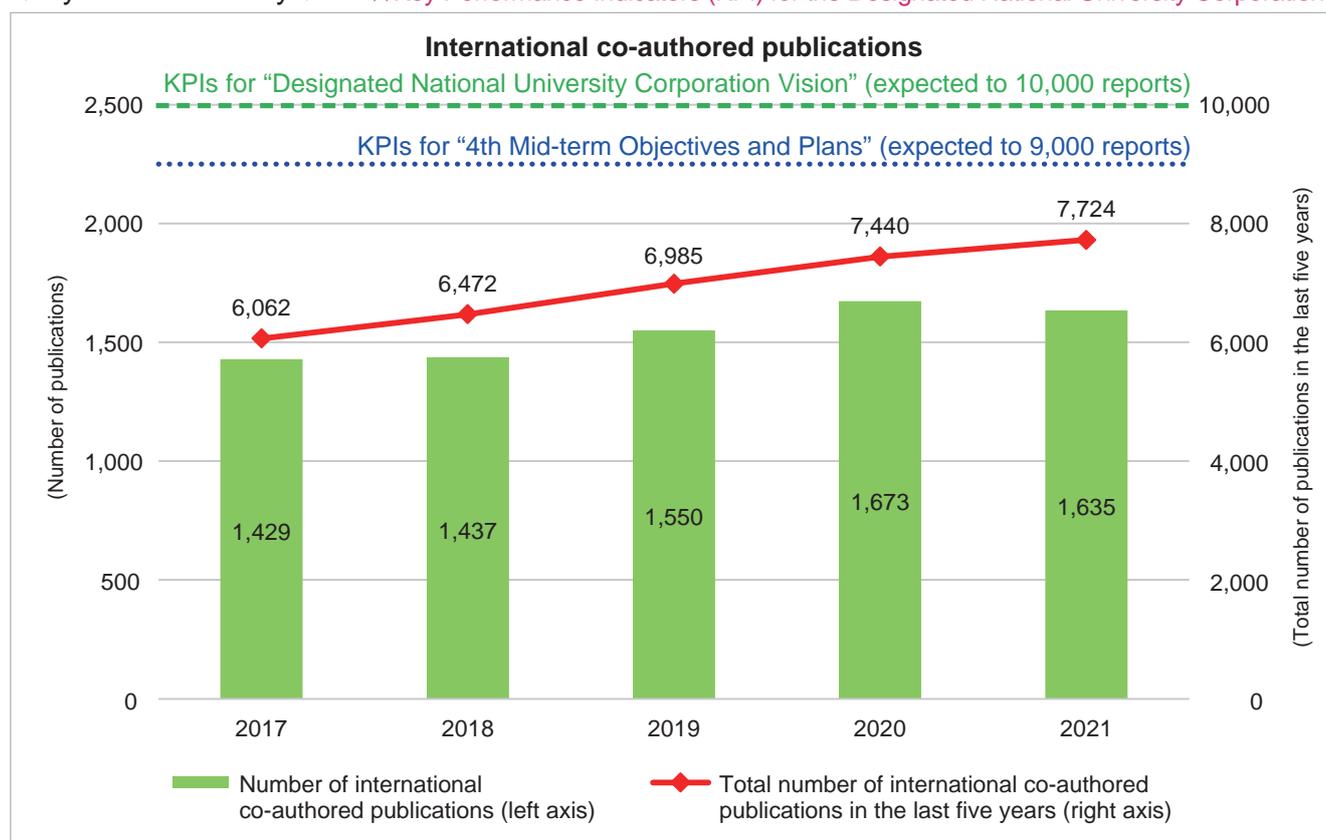
#### Metrics Details

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

Source: Elsevier's "SciVal" (as of September 2022)

## 9-3. International Co-authored Publications

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



### ◆By Faculty◆ (2017-2021)

Rank	Faculty	Number of International Co-authored Publications (Total)	International Co-authorship Average Rate (%)
1	Faculty of Engineering	1,160	33.8
2	Faculty of Science	1,004	52.9
3	Faculty of Medical Sciences	735	16.7
4	Faculty of Agriculture	731	42.7
5	Faculty of Engineering Sciences	447	43.3
6	Faculty of Information Science and Electrical Engineering	358	38.5
7	Faculty of Dental Science	161	24.5
8	Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences	140	24.1
9	Faculty of Design	73	26.7
10	Faculty of Social and Cultural Studies	68	51.9
11	Faculty of Human-Environment Studies	50	33.8
12	Faculty of Economics	42	32.6
13	Faculty of Mathematics	38	22.0
14	Faculty of Languages and Cultures	7	20.6
15	Faculty of Law	6	66.7
16	Faculty of Humanities	2	7.1

#### Metrics Details

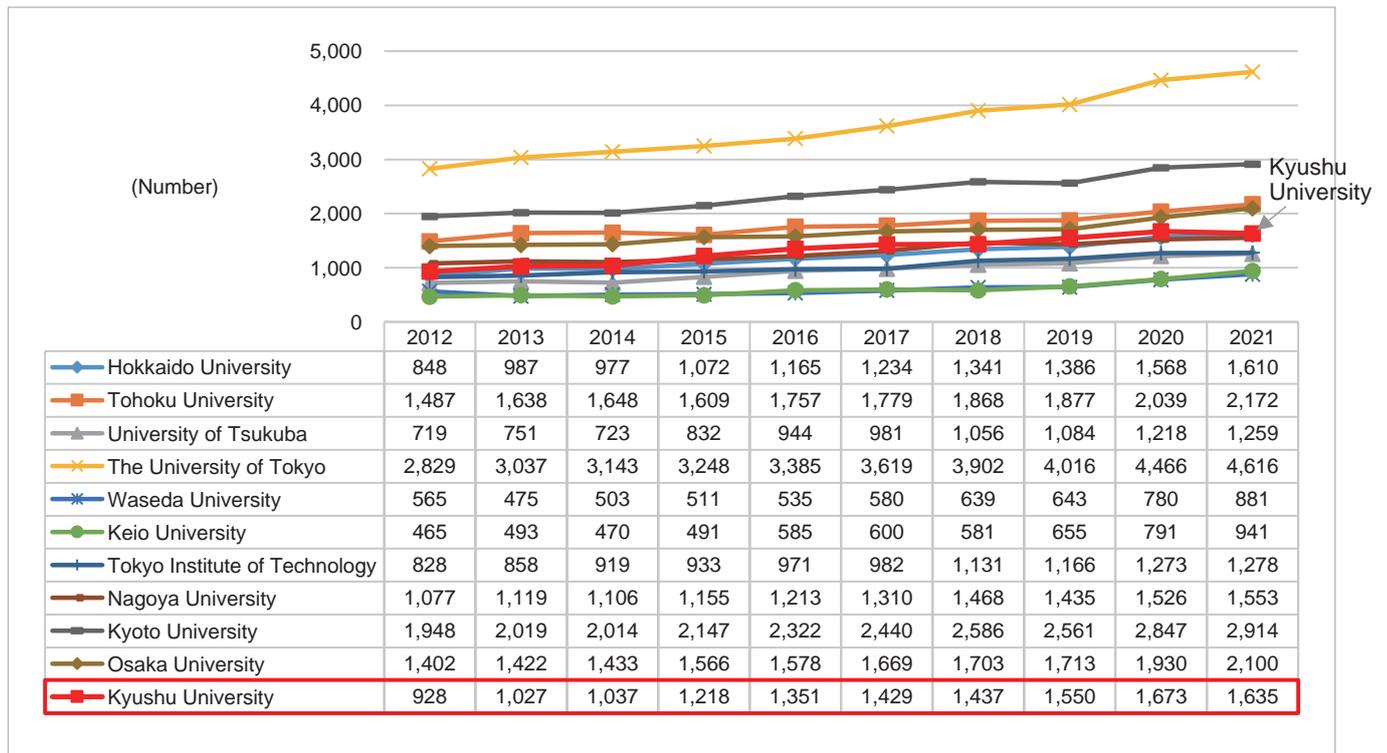
- Publication Type: Articles and Reviews; Field-Weighted: no
- Number of internationally co-authored publications by faculty: A tally of international co-authored publications by authors enrolled at Kyushu University as of 1st April 2022, including those previously published while working at other institutions.
- The polygonal line indicates the number of international co-authored publications in the last five years, including the relevant year.

Source: Elsevier's "SciVal" (as of September 2022)

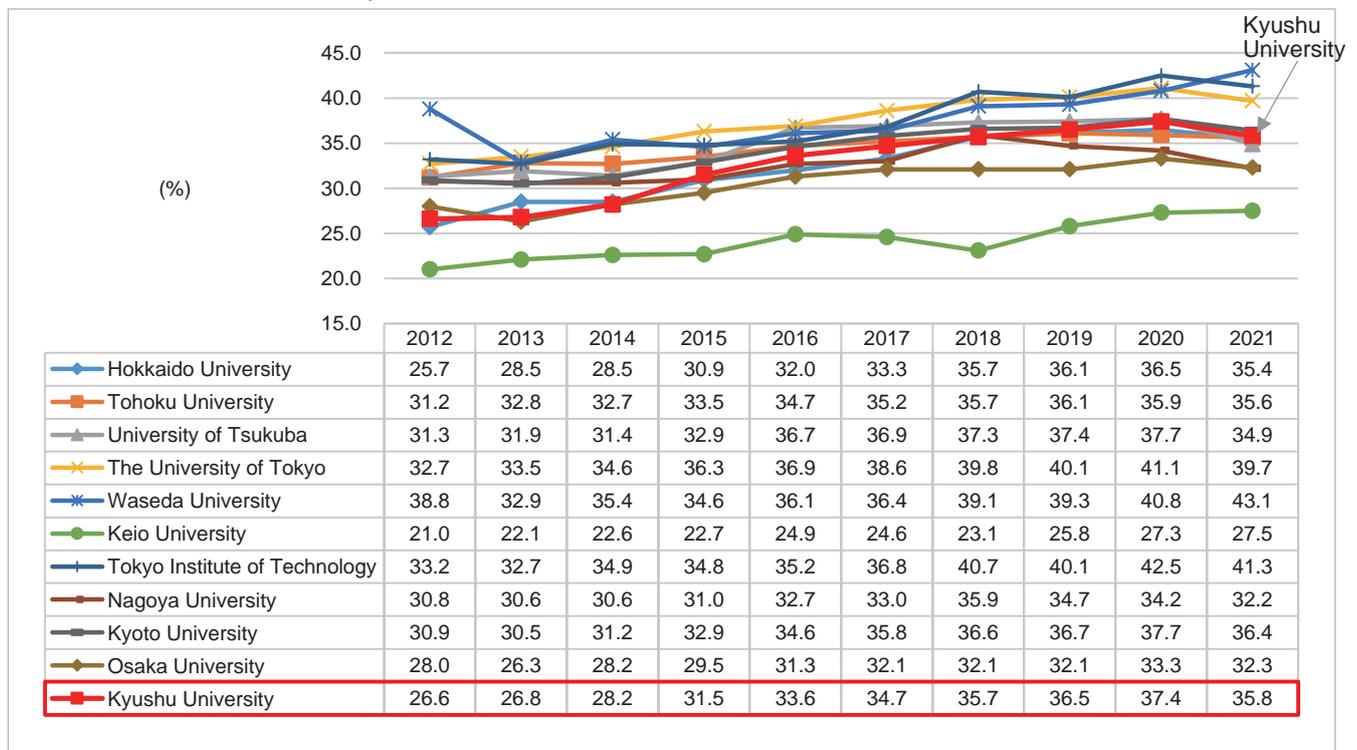
### 9-3. International Co-authored Publications (Continued)

#### ◆Comparison of RU11 (\*1)◆ (2012-2021)

#### 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 2022)

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

#### International Co-authorship with Institutions Worldwide: 2017-2021

##### North America

2,905 international co-authored publications with 785 institutions



##### Europe

3,019 international co-authored publications with 1,715 institutions



##### Asia-Pacific

6,961 international co-authored publications with 1,237 institutions



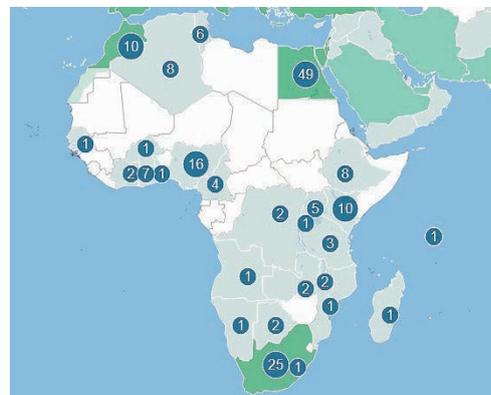
##### South America

651 international co-authored publications with 164 institutions



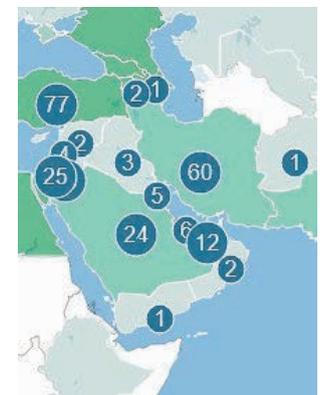
##### Africa

1,072 international co-authored publications with 171 institutions



##### Middle East

878 international co-authored publications with 240 institutions



• Figures on the maps represent the number of institutions.

##### Metrics Details

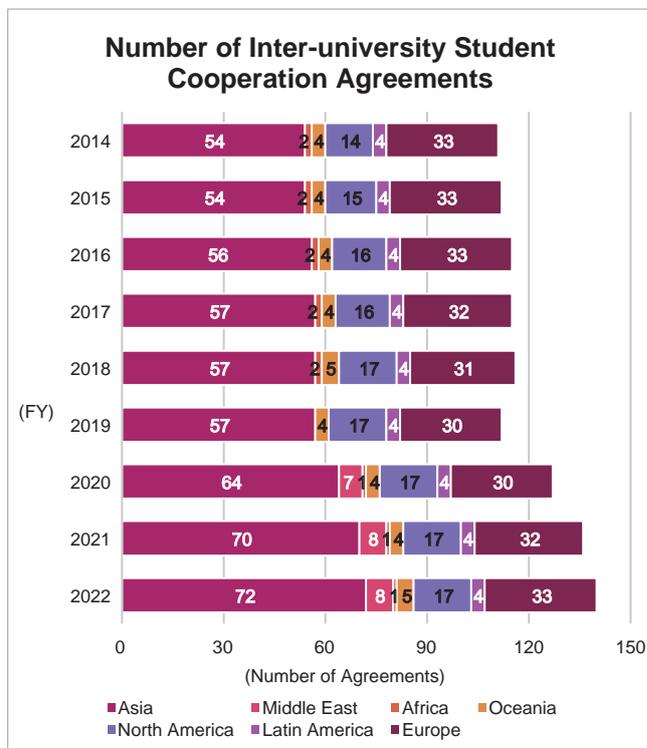
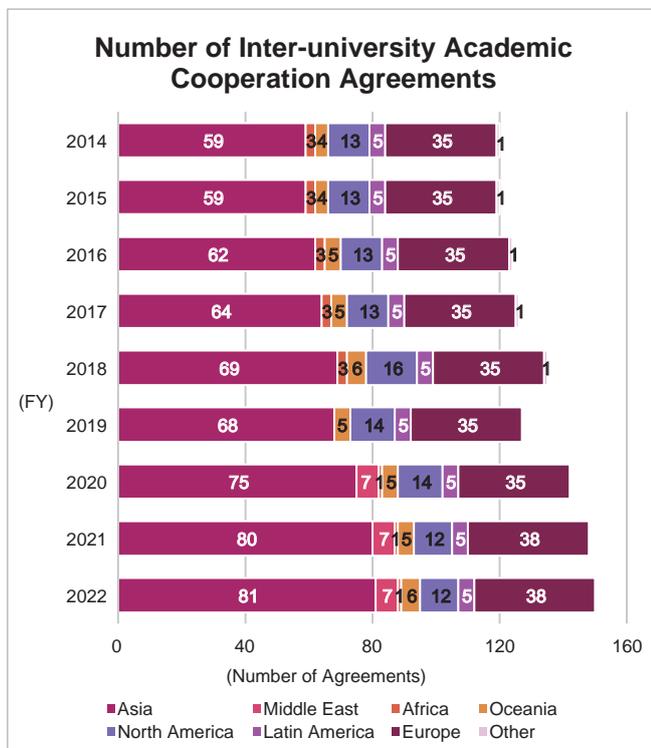
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Source: Elsevier's "SciVal" (as of September 2022)

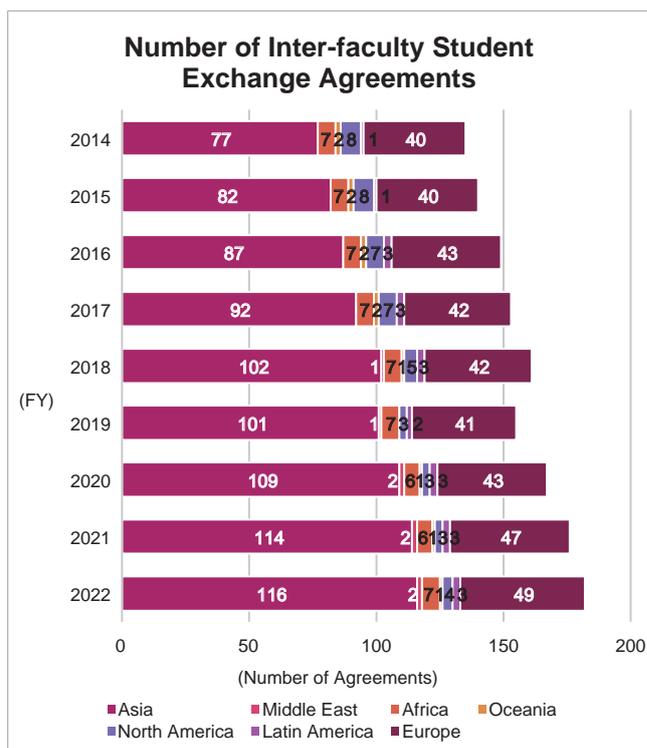
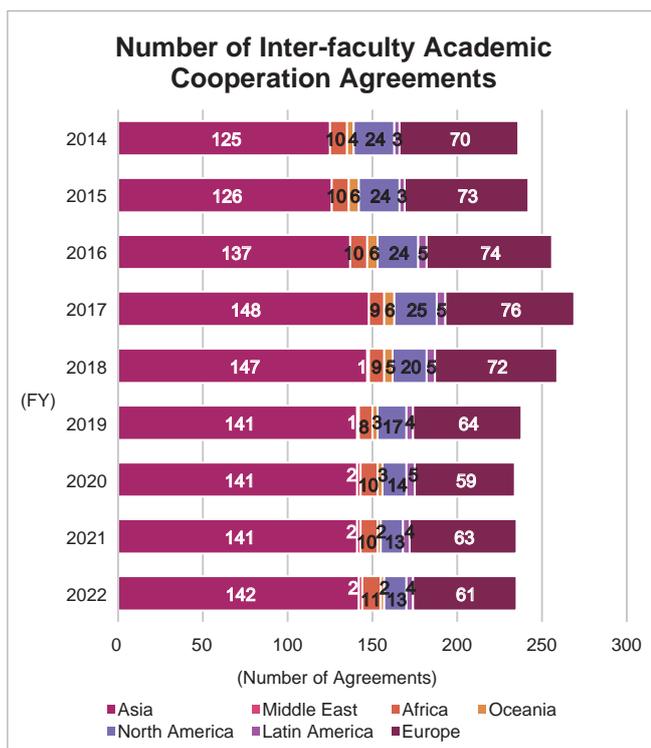
## 10. International (as of May 1 each fiscal year)

### 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)



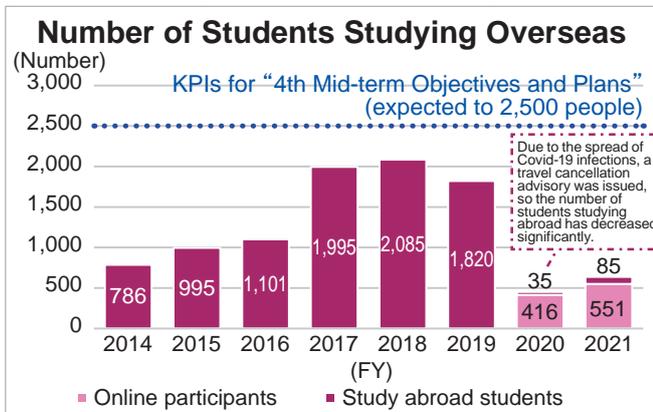
Source: Kyushu University Information

## 10-2. Study Overseas by Students

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

#### ◆Kyushu University◆

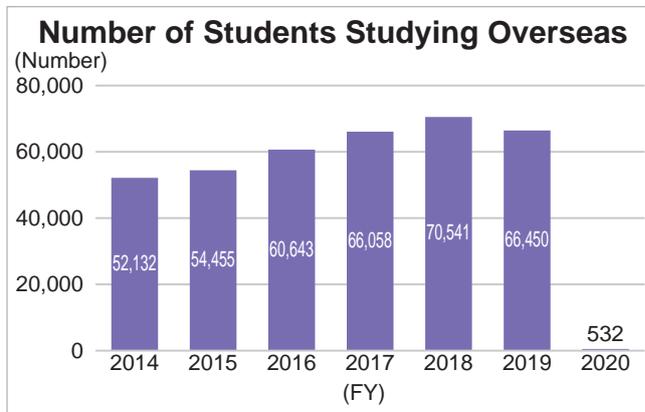
★Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for the Designated National University Corporations



- Data includes those who began their overseas study periods in the previous Fiscal Year (FY2014-2018)
- The total figures include the number of international students (FY2019-2021).
- Data includes online participants in overseas university programs from 2020.

Source: Kyushu University Information

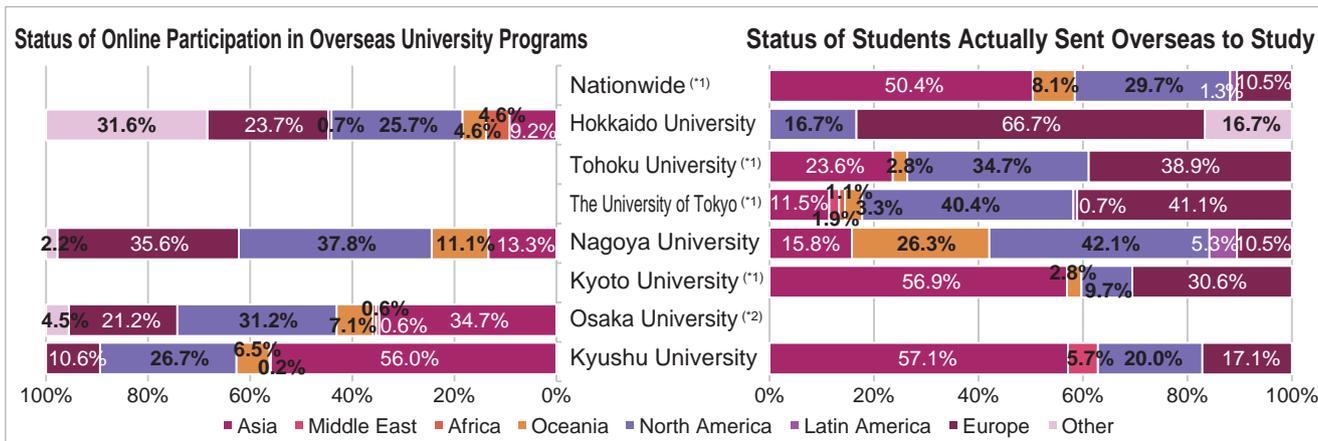
#### ◆Nationwide◆



- 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: JASSO, Japanese Students International Study Survey Results

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



(\*1) There is no published data on the number of online participants in overseas university programs.

(\*2) In principle, figures refer to online study abroad programs (including the number of students who actually traveled overseas).

- Please note that, as definitions vary depending on the university, simple comparisons cannot be drawn.
- Nationwide The total number of Japanese students studying abroad, both those whose programs are based on agreements and those whose programs are not based on agreements. Japanese students are defined as those who have entered another country. Students who do not enter the country and take online classes only are not included in the survey.
- Hokkaido University "Other" means those studying abroad destination 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. Due to the global spread of Covid-19 in 2020, Nagoya University cancelled or postponed study abroad programs for its students, in principle.
- Kyoto University The number of trips throughout 2020 discloses those for travel for personal reasons that do not include study, such as for sightseeing, returning home, etc. In FY2020, the number of students studying abroad decreased significantly, due to overseas travel restrictions caused by the spread of Covid-19.
- Kyushu University Total includes foreign students.

Source: Nationwide JASSO (Fiscal Year 2020), Japanese Students Overseas Study Survey Results, Japanese Student Numbers by Region and Period of Study

Hokkaido University Hokkaido University Factbook 2021 (as of May 1st 2020) 12-2. Japanese Students Overseas Study Dispatch (By Country)  
 Tohoku University Public University Corporate Evaluation Data "Input Data Collection" (2020) Dispatchment of Students to Overseas  
 The University of Tokyo The University of Tokyo Data Book 2020 (May 1st 2020) Number of Students Studying Overseas, etc.  
 Nagoya University Nagoya University Profile 2021 (Fiscal Year 2020) Number of Students Studying Overseas  
 Department of Educational Promotion, National University Corporation Nagoya University.  
 Kyoto University Kyoto University Overview 2021 (Fiscal Year 2020) Number of Students Studying Overseas  
 Osaka University Osaka University Profile 2021 (Fiscal Year 2020) Number of Students Currently Enrolled in Overseas Study  
 Kyushu University Kyushu University Information 2021 (Fiscal Year 2020) Study Overseas by Kyushu University Students

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

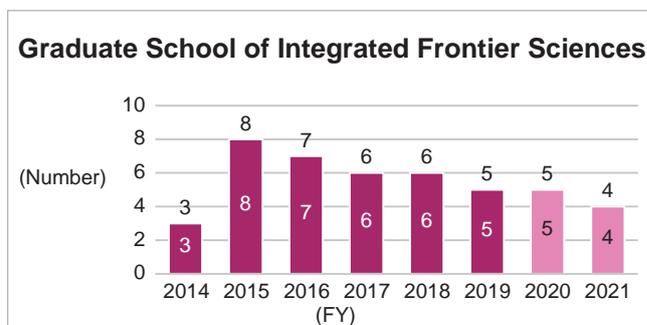
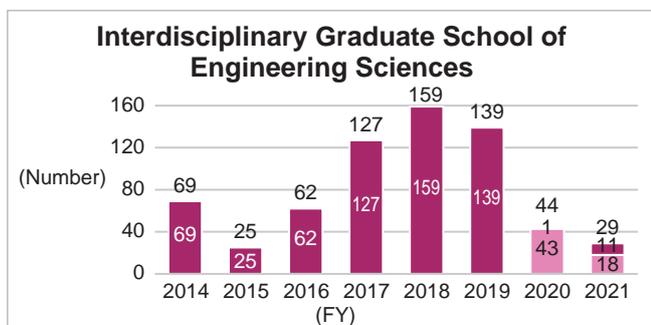
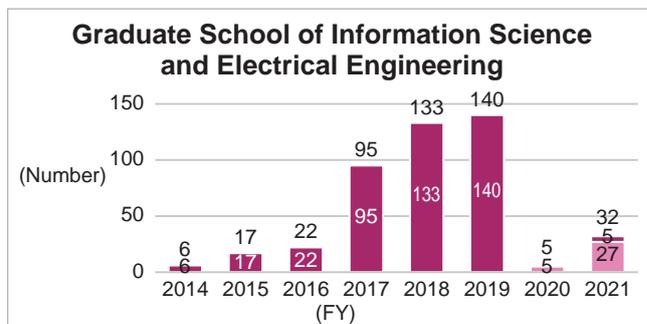
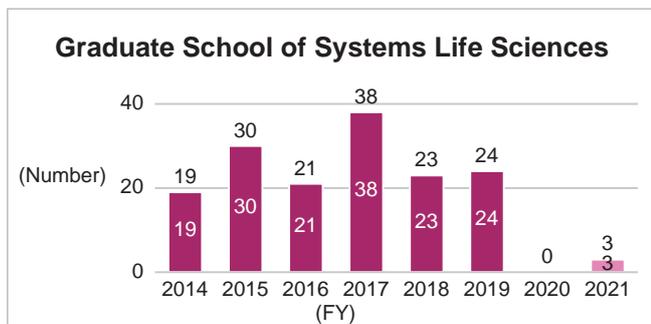
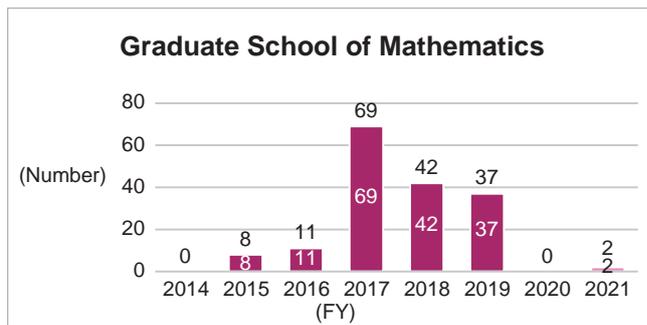
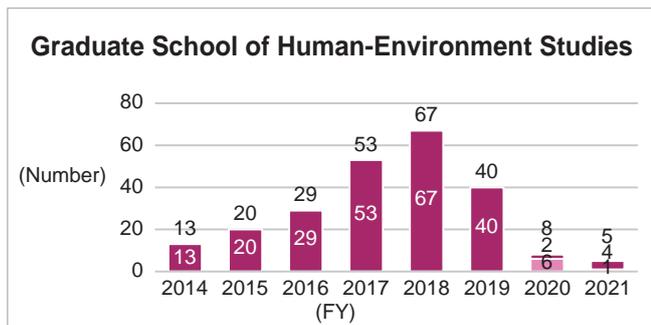
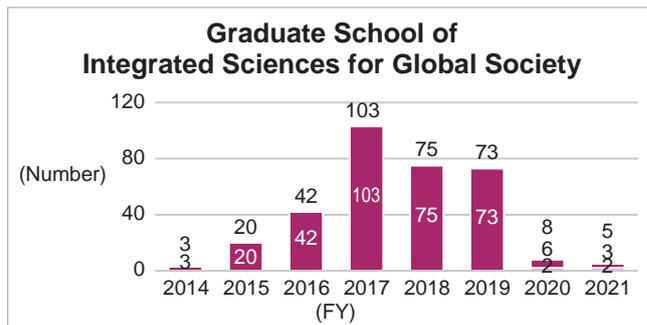
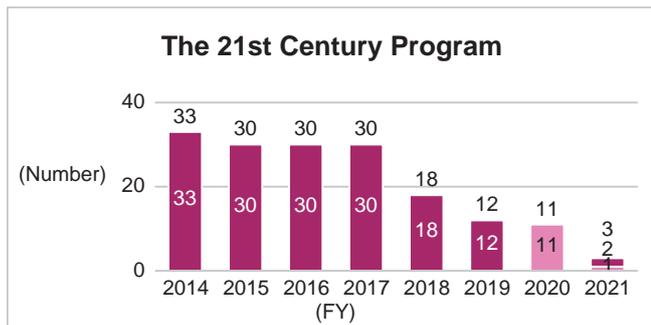
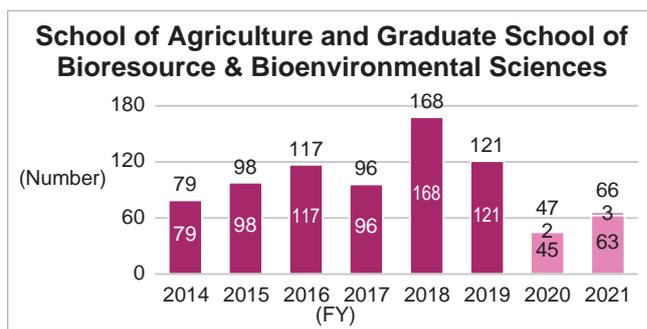
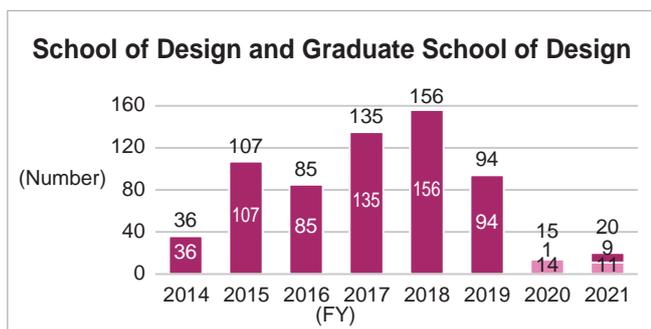


- Data includes those who began their overseas study periods in the previous Fiscal Year (FY2014-2018).
- The total figures include the number of international students (FY2019-2021).
- The number of students actually sent abroad to study dropped significantly, due to travel suspension advisories issued to control the spread of Covid-19 (2020-21).
- Data includes online participants in overseas university programs from 2020.

Source: Kyushu University Information

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

■ Online participants ■ Study abroad students

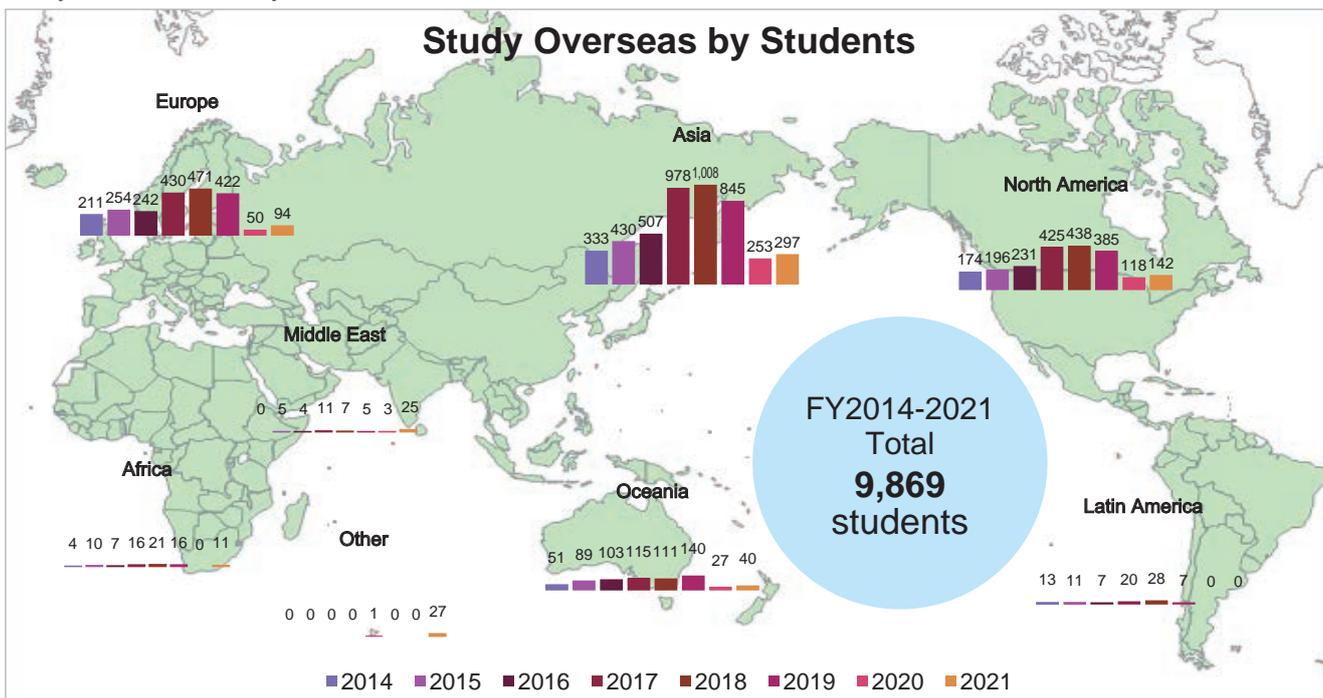


- Data includes those who began their overseas study periods in the previous Fiscal Year (FY2014-2018).
- The total figures include the number of international students (FY2019-2021).
- The number of students actually sent abroad to study dropped significantly, due to travel suspension advisories issued to control the spread of Covid-19 (2020-21).
- Data includes online participants in overseas university programs from 2020.

Source: *Kyushu University Information*

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

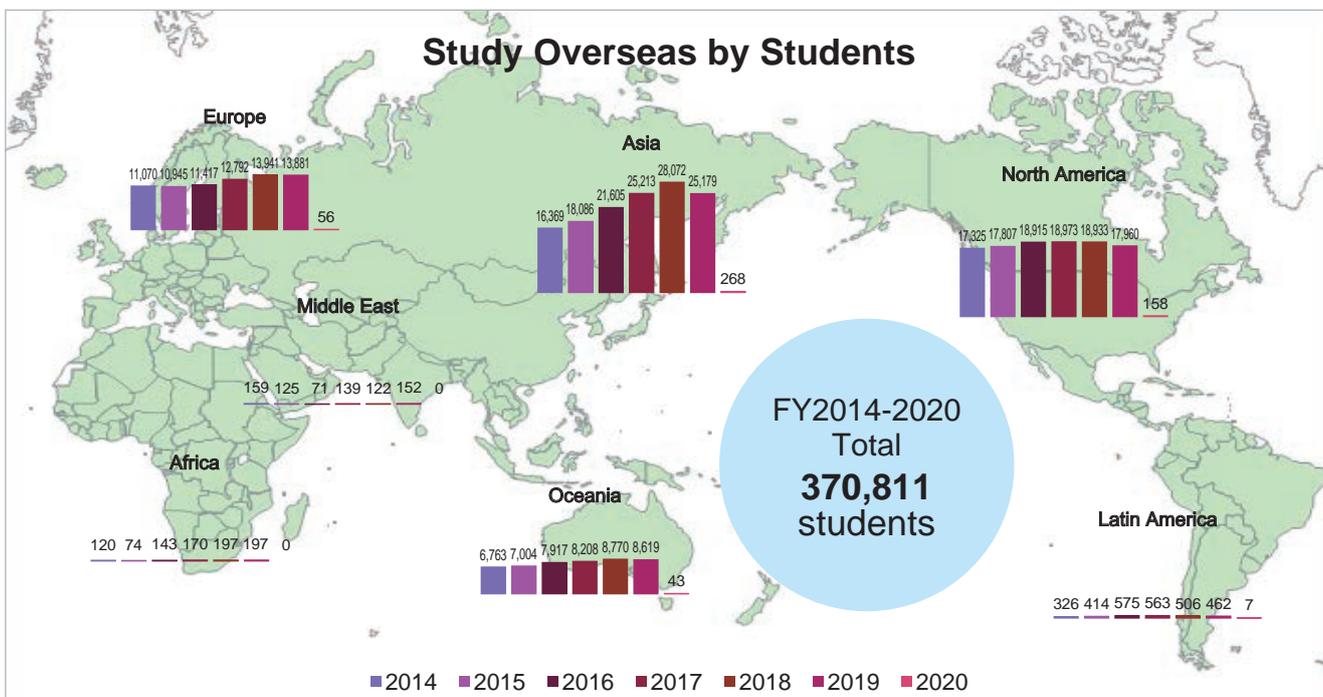
### ◆Kyushu University◆



- Data includes those who began their overseas study periods in the previous Fiscal Year (FY2014-2018).
- The total figures include the number of international students (FY2019-2021).
- Due to the spread of Covid-19, travel suspension advisories were issued, resulting in a significant drop in the number of students studying abroad (2020-21).
- Data includes online participants in overseas university programs from 2020.
- Those who participated in university study abroad programs co-sponsored by multiple countries are included in the “Others” category.

Source: *Kyushu University Information*

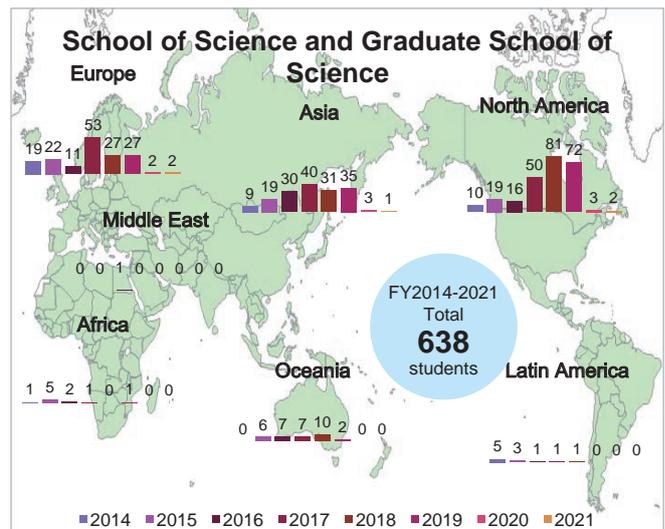
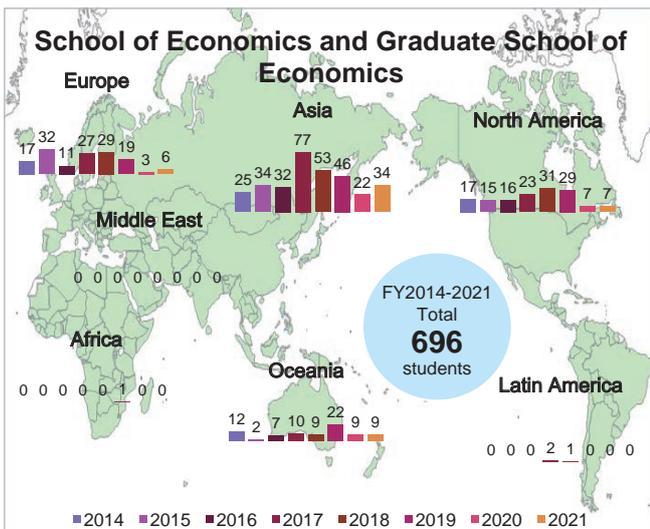
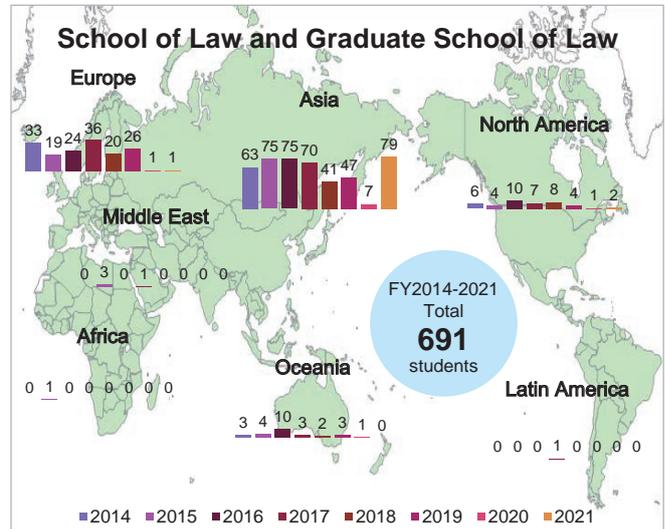
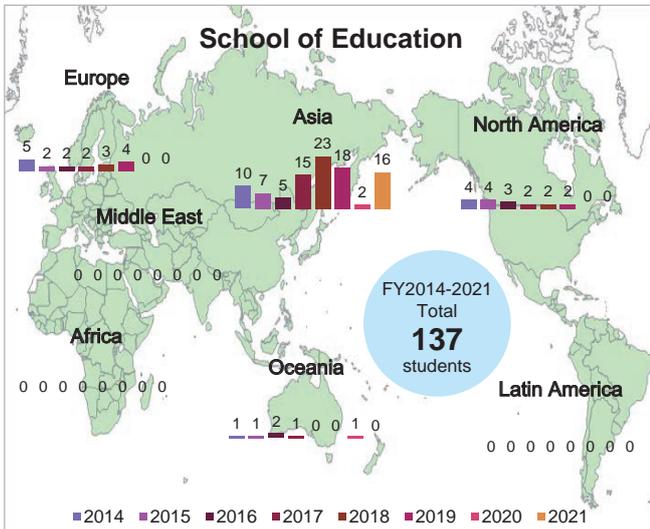
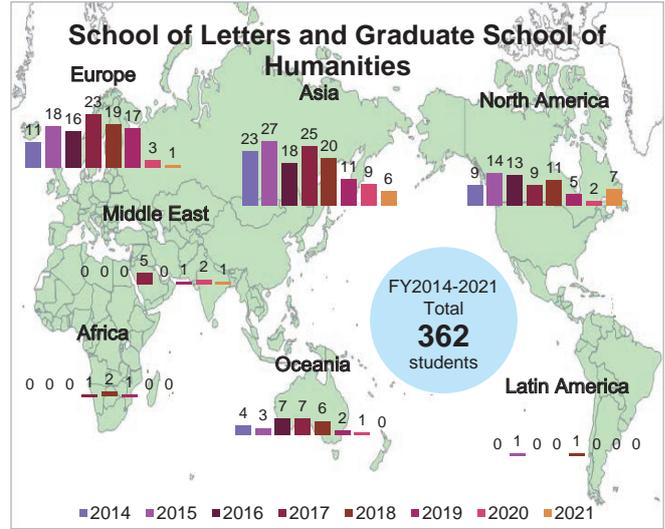
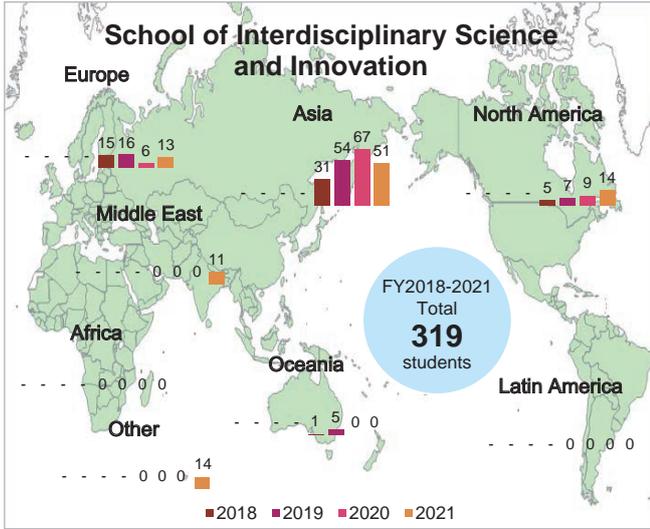
### ◆Nationwide◆



- 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: *JASSO, Japanese Students International Study Survey Results*

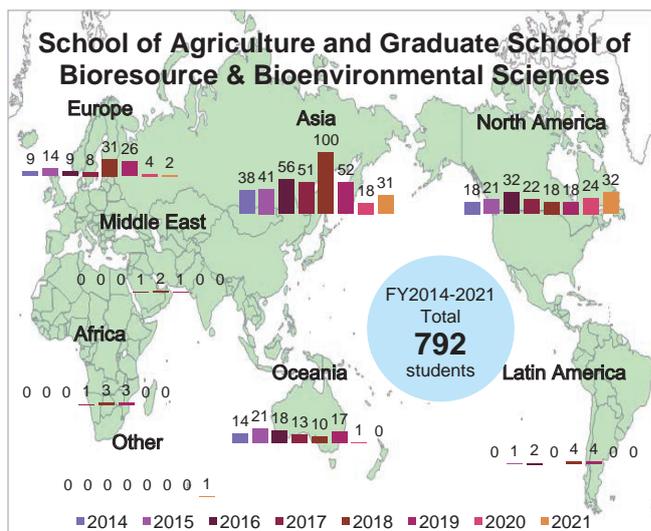
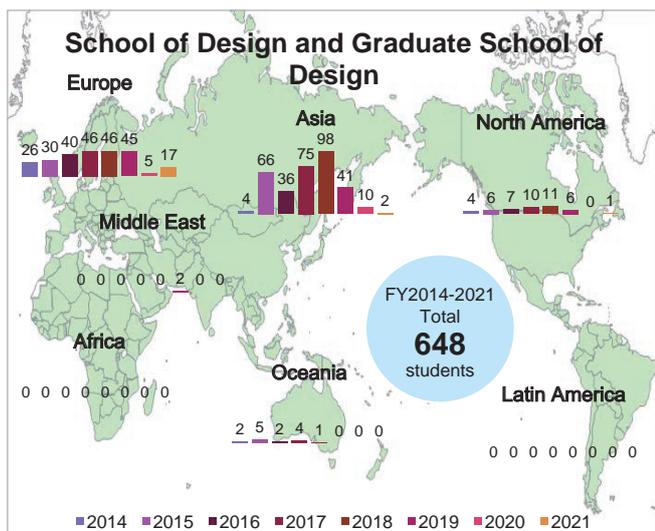
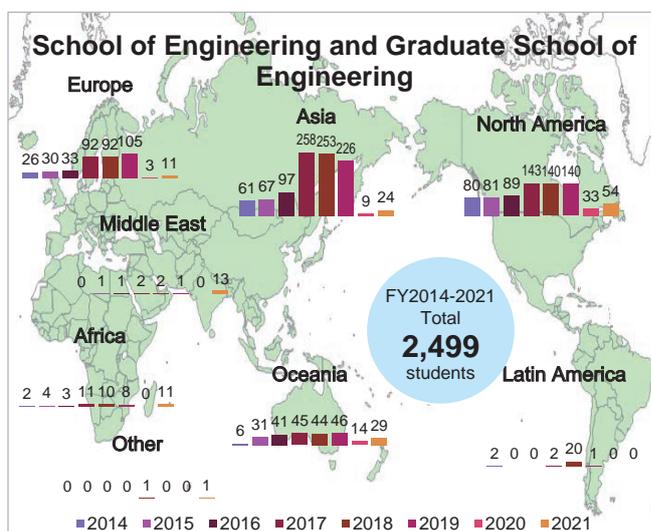
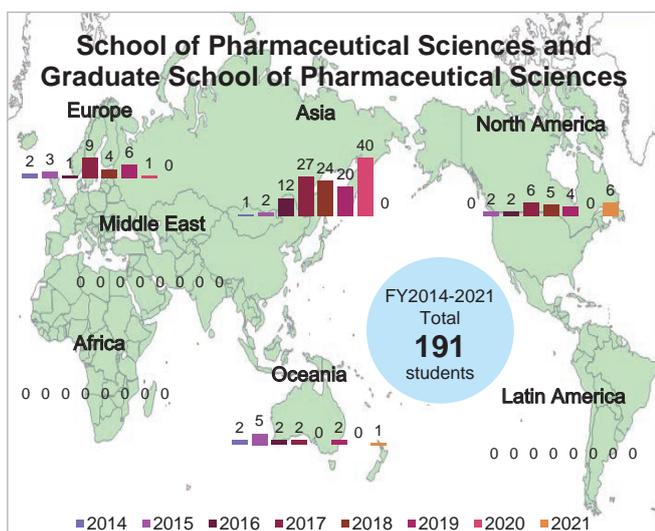
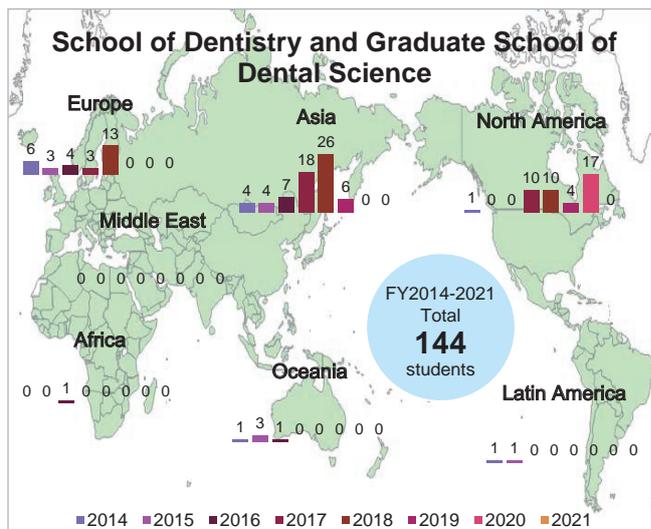
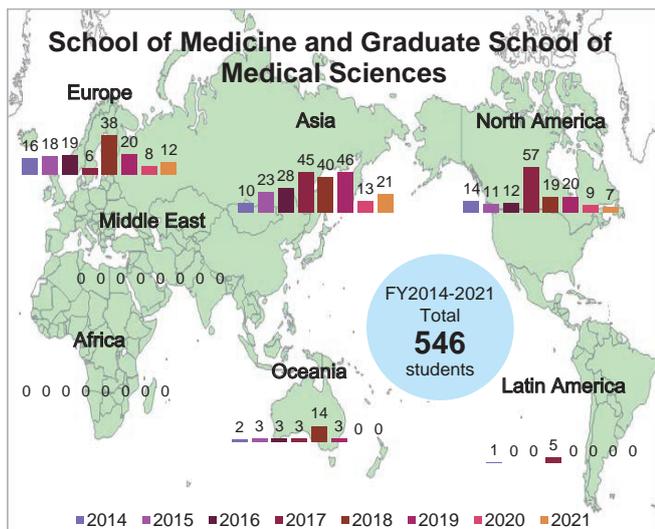
## 10-2-4. Study Overseas by Students (by School/Institute/Faculty, etc. and Region)



- The School of Interdisciplinary Science and Innovation was established in FY2018.
- Data includes those who began their overseas study periods in the previous Fiscal Year (FY2014-2018).
- The total figures include the number of international students (FY2019-2021).
- Data includes online participants in overseas university programs from 2020.
- Those who participated in university study abroad programs co-sponsored by multiple countries are included in the "Others" category.

Source: *Kyushu University Information*

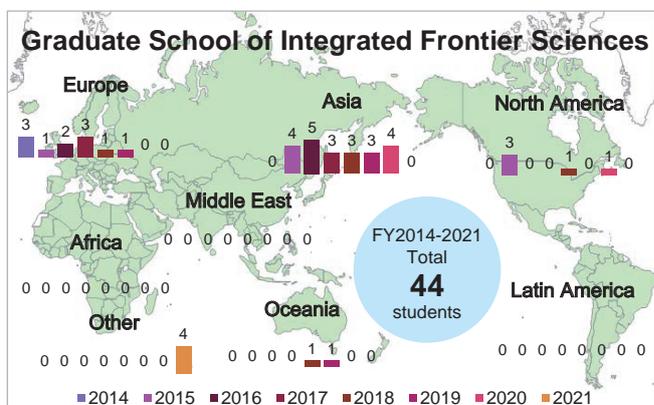
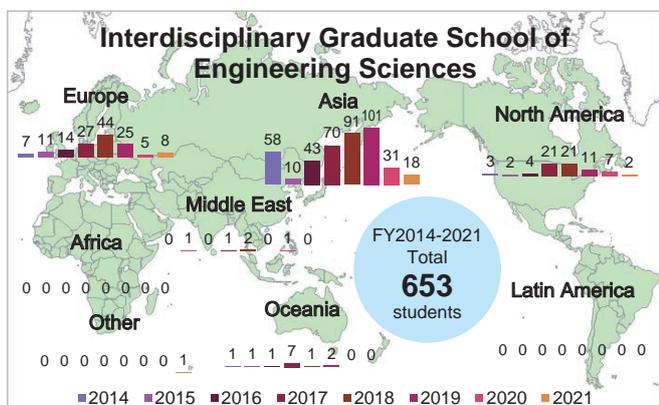
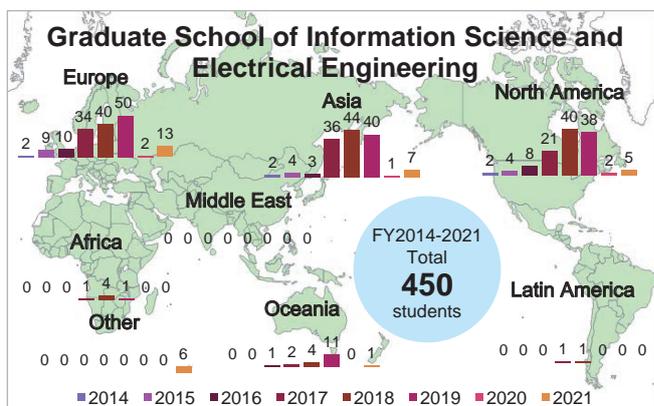
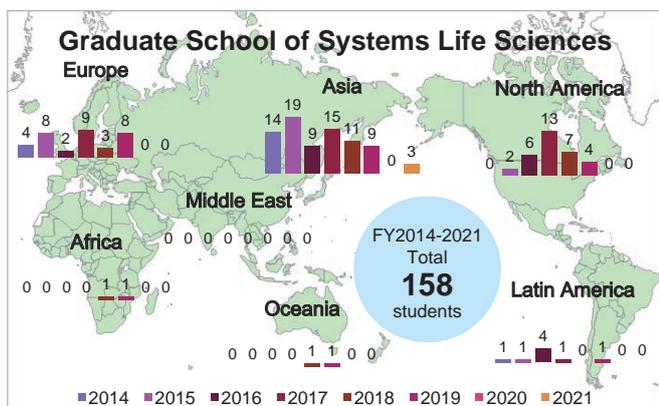
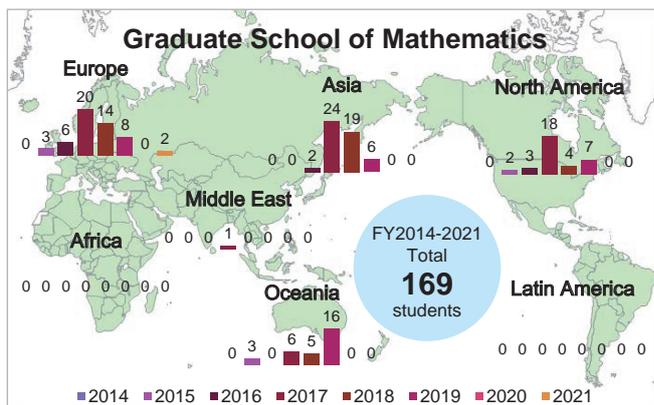
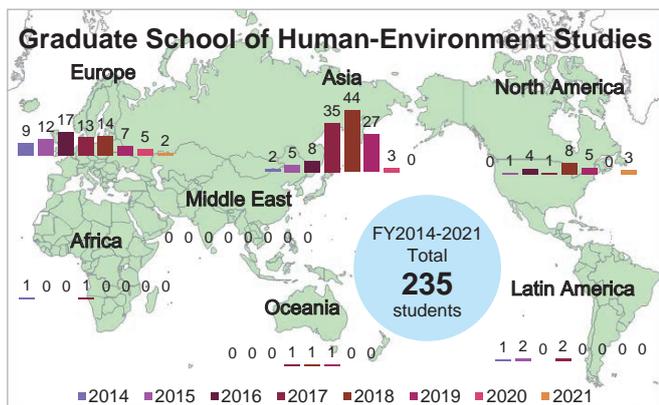
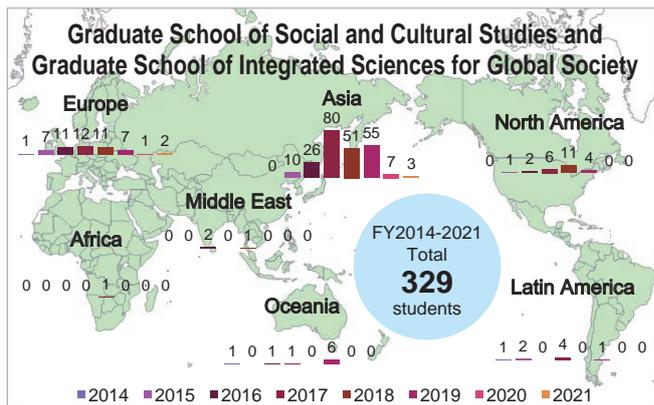
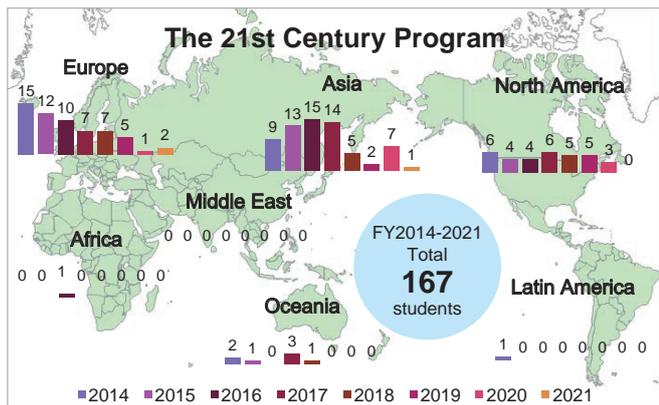
10-2-4. Study Overseas by Students (by School/Institute/Faculty, etc. and Region) (Continued)



- Data includes those who began their overseas study periods in the previous Fiscal Year (FY2014-2018).
- The total figures include the number of international students (FY2019-2021).
- Data includes online participants in overseas university programs from 2020.
- Those who participated in university study abroad programs co-sponsored by multiple countries are included in the "Others" category.

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 (FY2014-2018).
- The total figures include the number of international students (FY2019-2021).
- Data includes online participants in overseas university programs from 2020.
- Those who participated in university study abroad programs co-sponsored by multiple countries are included in the "Others" category.

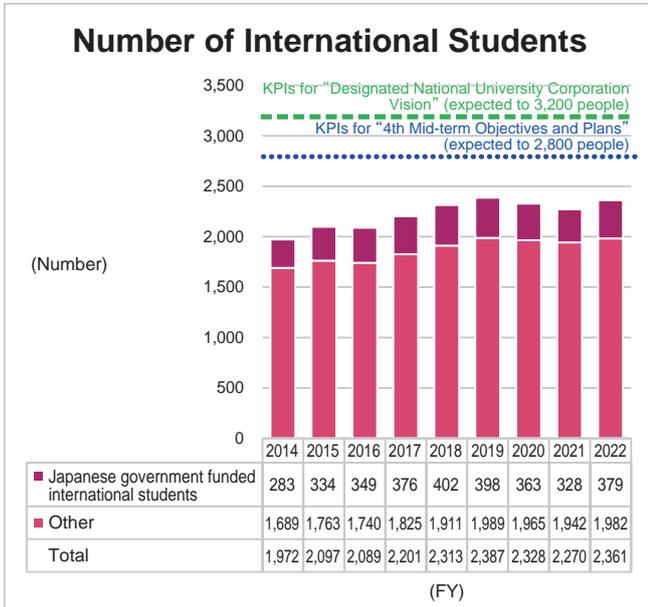
Source: *Kyushu University Information*

## 10-3. International Student Admissions

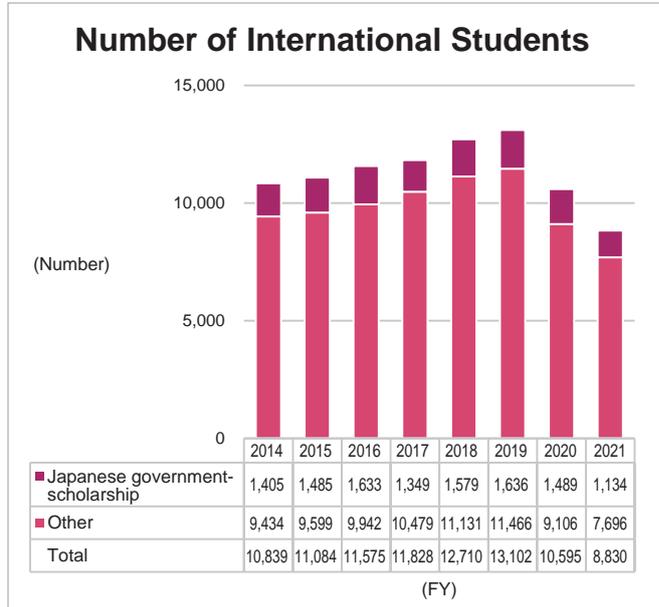
### 10-3-1. International Student Admissions (Overall)

#### ◆Kyushu University◆

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



#### ◆Nationwide: National Universities◆



- Japanese government funded international students: International students receiving scholarships from the Japanese government.
- Other: Foreign government-sponsored international students (\*1), Self-financed international students (\*2).

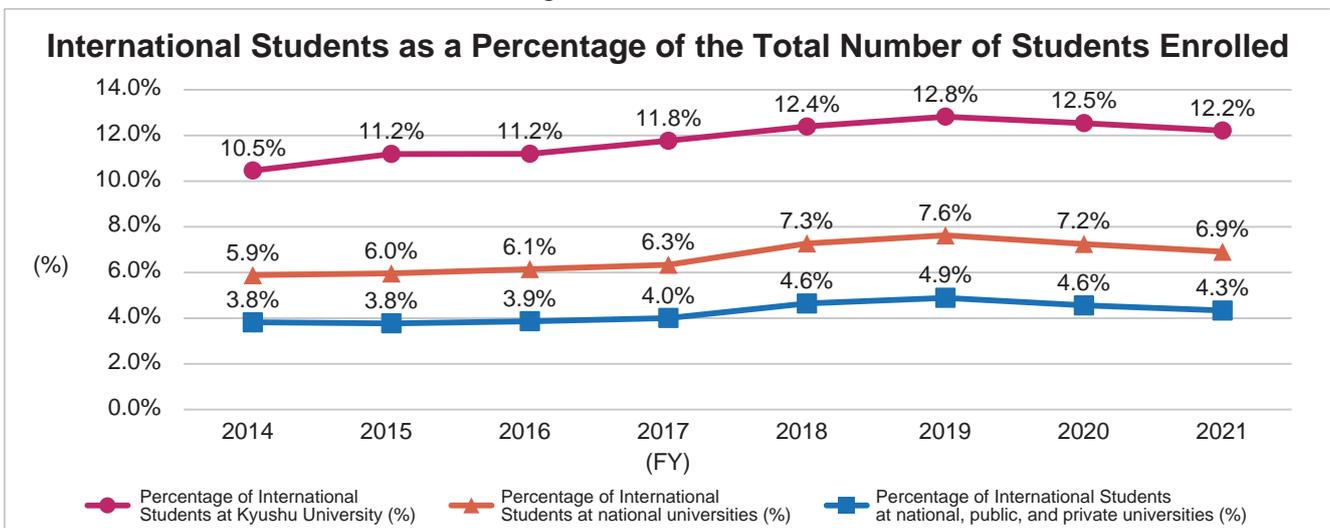
(\*1) Foreign government-sponsored international students: International students sent at the expense of foreign governments (including the Chinese Government Graduate Student Overseas Study Program).

(\*2) Self-financed international students: Students besides Japanese Government-funded international students and foreign government-sponsored international students; students who are privately financed (including those from JICA-related programs).

- 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.

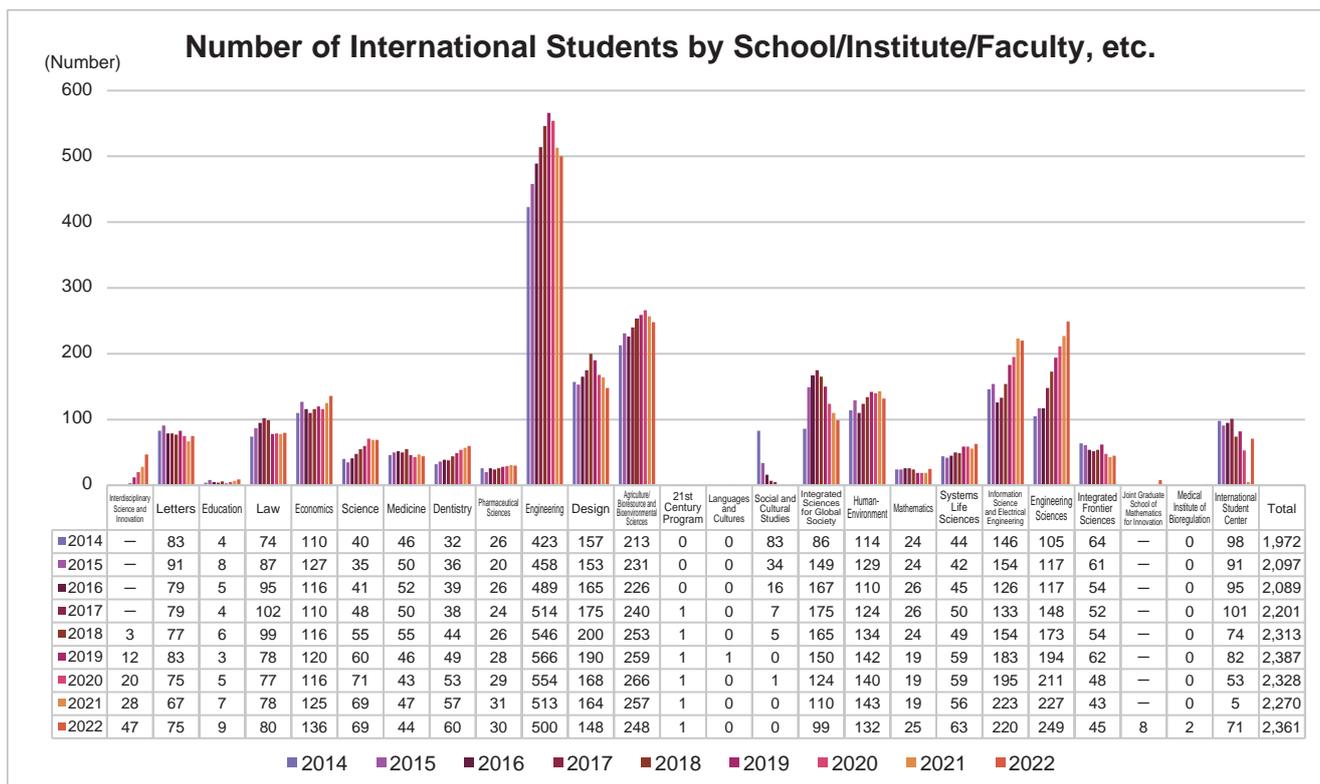
Source: Kyushu University *Kyushu University Information*  
 Nationwide MEXT *Basic School Survey International Student Numbers by Related Subjects (University)*

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



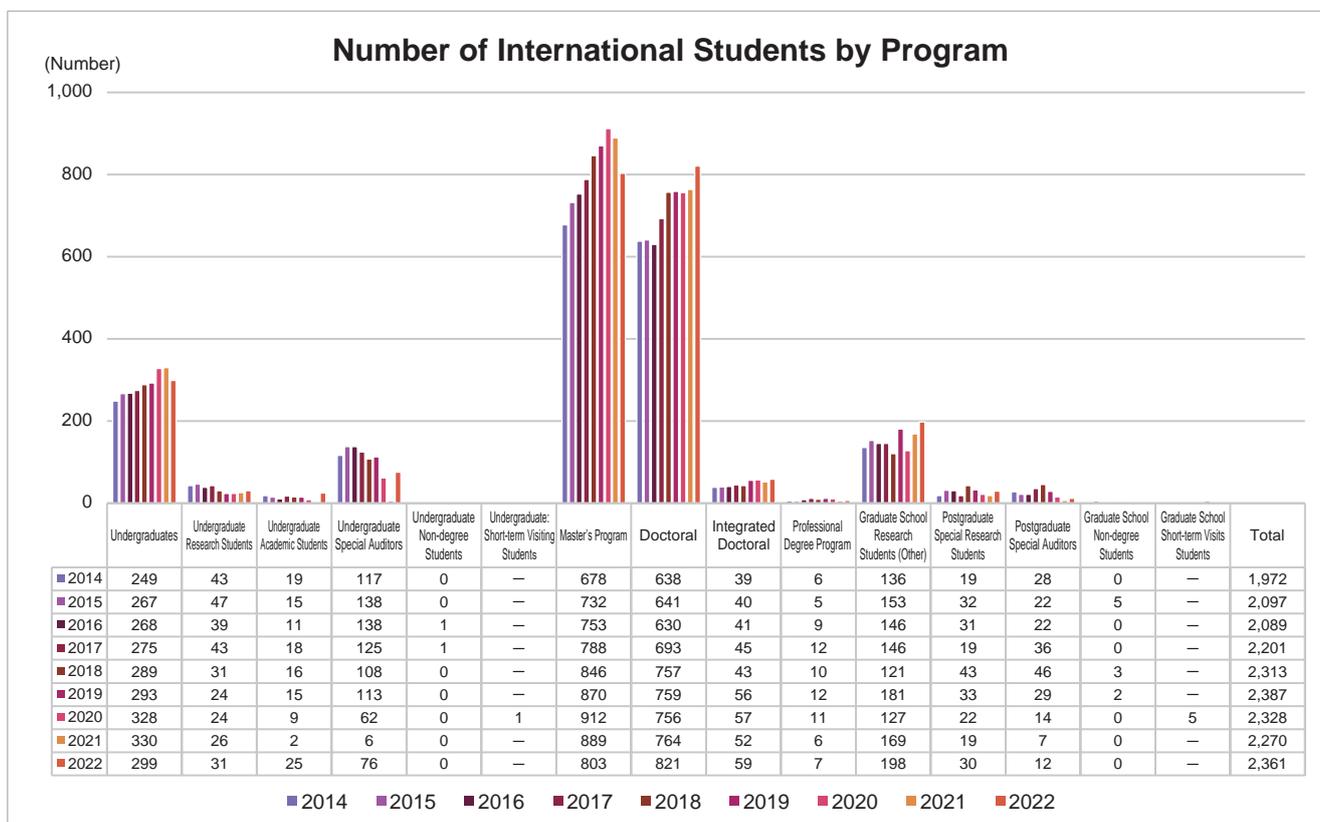
Source: Kyushu University *Kyushu University Information*  
 Nationwide JASSO, *Foreign Student Enrollment Survey Results* and MEXT *Basic Schools Survey*

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



Source: Kyushu University Information

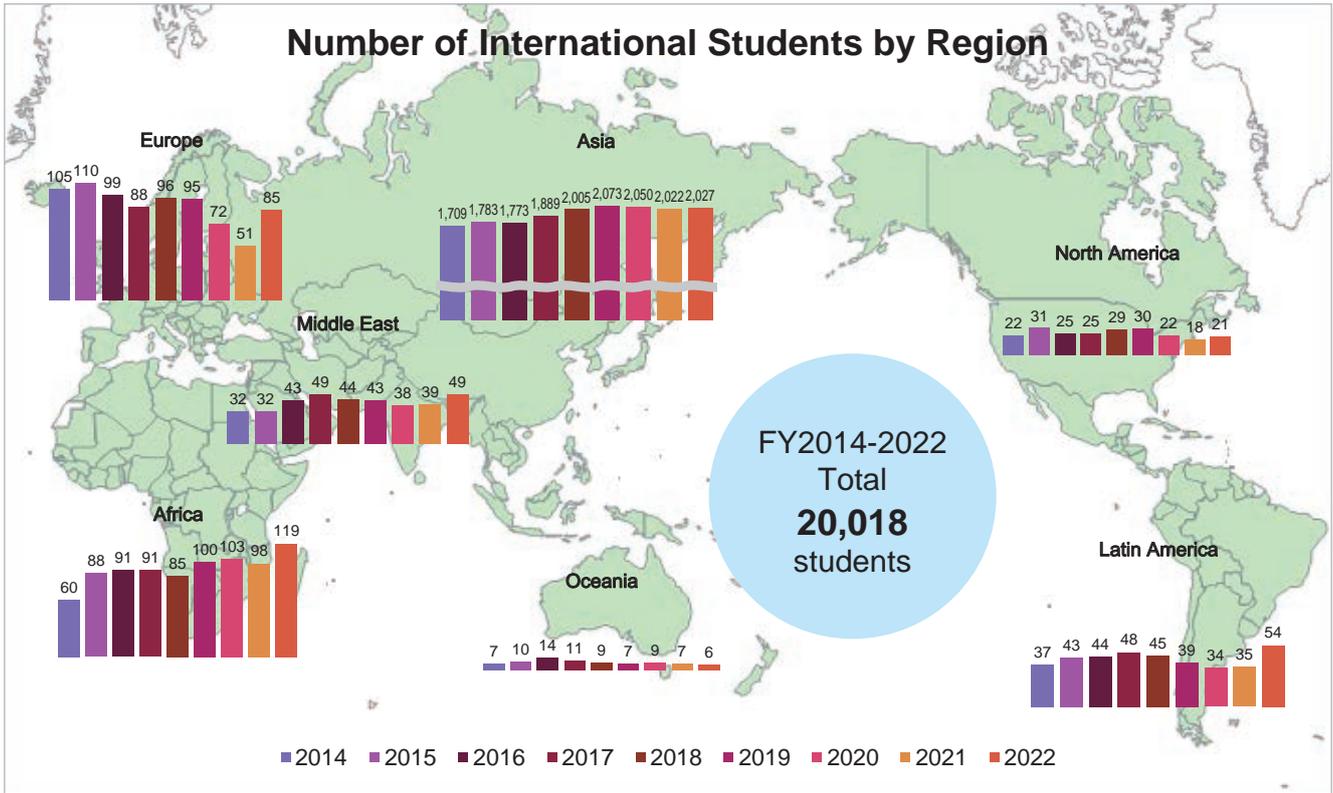
## 10-3-3. International Student Admissions (by Program)



Source: International Affairs Department (2014-2018)  
Kyushu University Information (2019-2022)

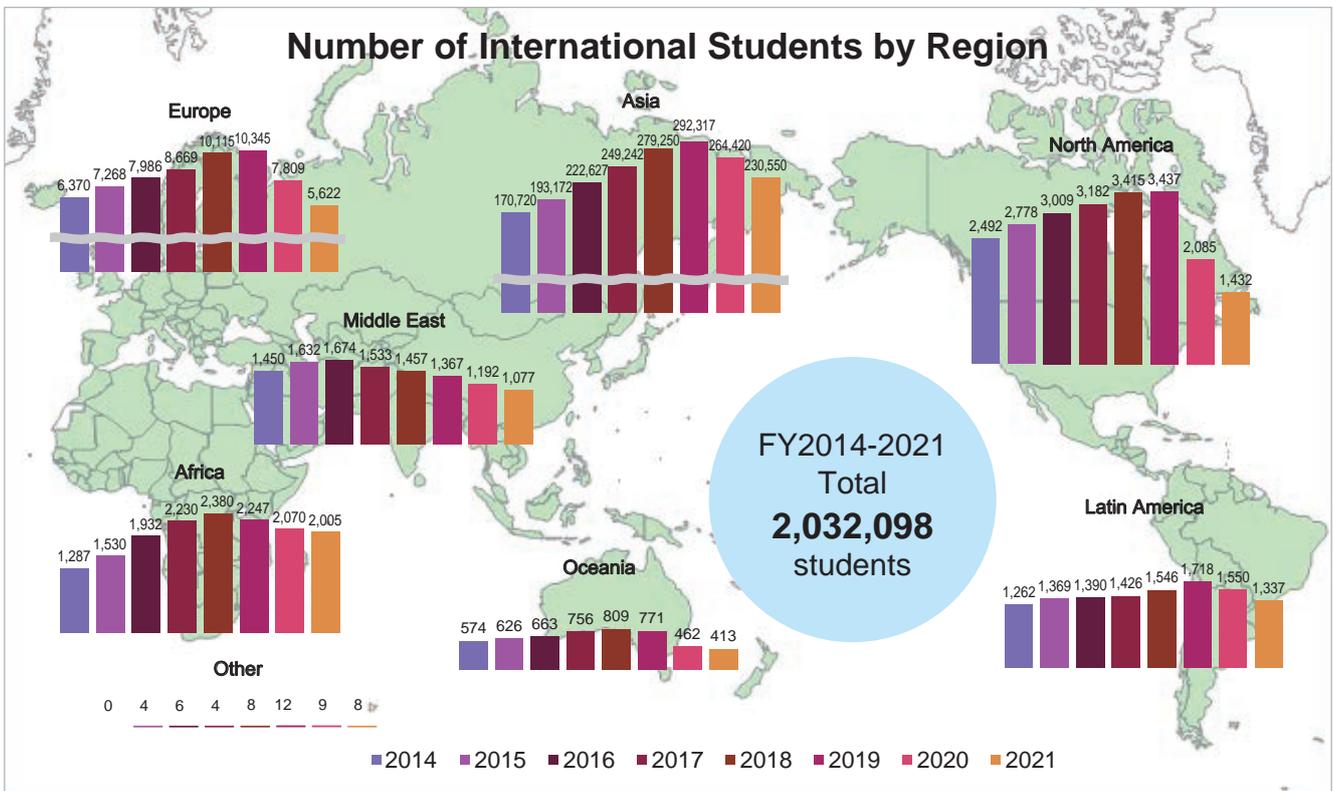
## 10-3-4. International Student Admissions (by Region)

### ◆Kyushu University◆



Source: Kyushu University Information

### ◆Nationwide◆



• From FY2015, data includes "Other" (stateless individuals).

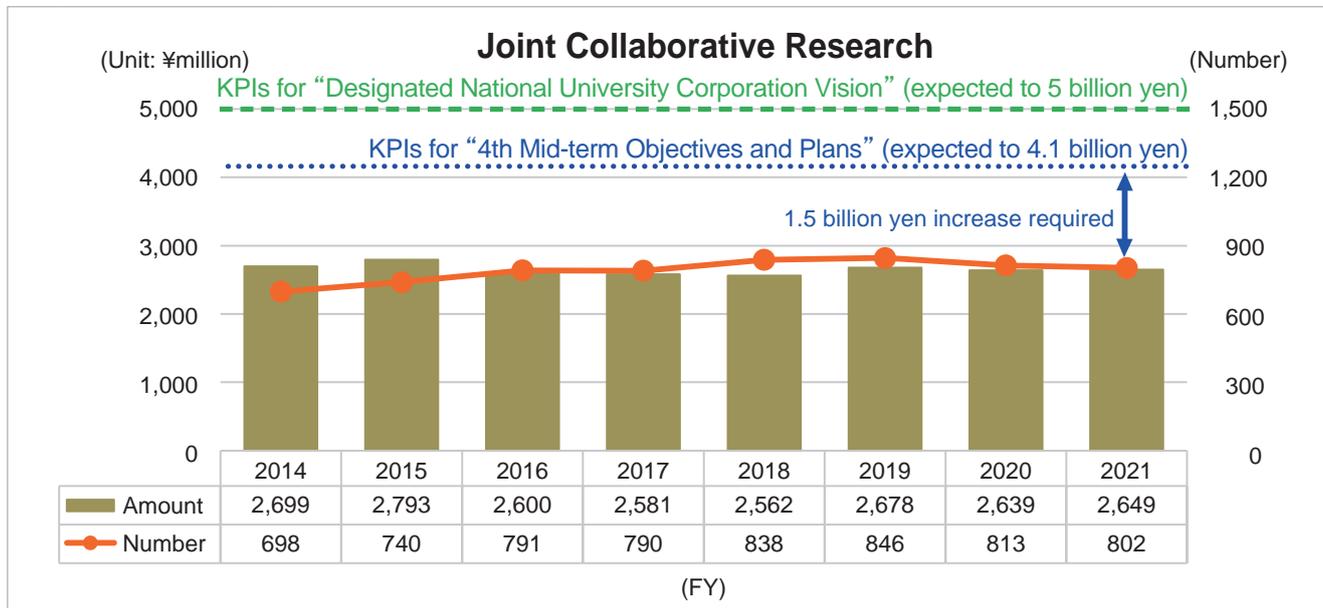
Source: JASSO, Result of an Annual survey of International Students in Japan

# 11. Industry-University-Government Collaboration

## 11-1. Joint Collaborative Research

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

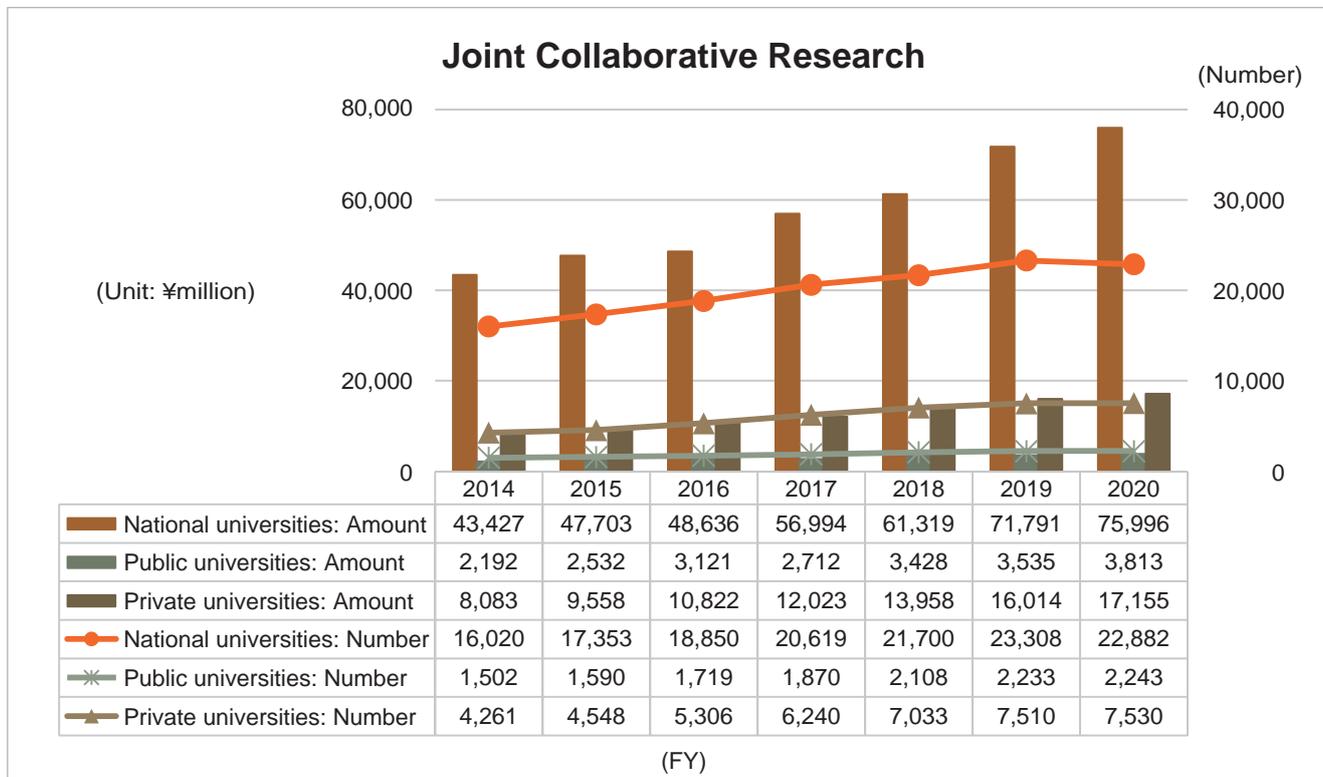
◆Kyushu University◆ ★Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for the Designated National University Corporations



• Under ¥1 million, sums are rounded down.

Source: *Kyushu University Information*

◆Nationwide◆



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

• Under ¥1 million, sums are rounded down.

Source: MEXT, *Implementation of Industry-University Cooperative Research, etc. at Universities, Individual Results (Data by Institution), Form 2 "Joint Research"*

## 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

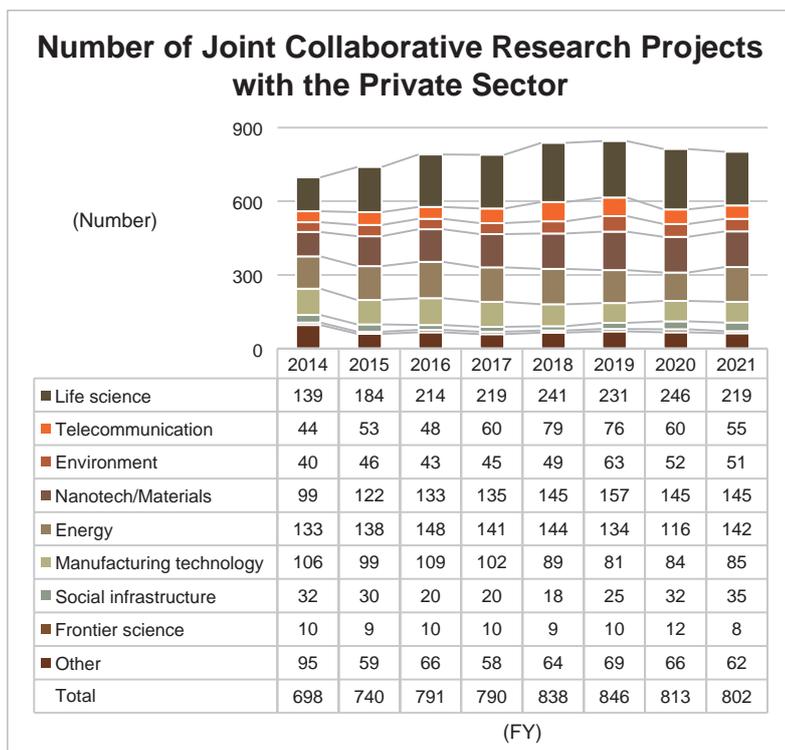
Income per Project from Joint Collaborative Research with the Private Sector Nationwide: National, Public, and Private Universities

(Unit: million)			(Unit: ¥1,000)						
Rank	University	Number	Rank	University	Income	Rank	University	Income per project	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	1,977	1	The University of Tokyo	13,249	1	Kitasato University	9,042	59
2	Osaka University	1,382	2	Osaka University	9,014	2	Kyoto University of Advanced Science	8,971	11
3	Tohoku University	1,306	3	Kyoto University	5,935	3	Fujita Health University	8,586	30
4	Kyoto University	1,300	4	Tohoku University	5,171	4	Juntendo University	7,396	199
5	Keio University	734	5	Nagoya University	3,983	5	Saitama Institute of Technology	7,046	12
6	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>716</b>	6	Keio University	3,241	6	The University of Tokyo	6,702	1,977
7	Tokyo Institute of Technology	695	7	Tokyo Institute of Technology	2,702	7	Osaka University	6,523	1,382
8	Hokkaido University	636	8	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>2,118</b>	8	Nagoya University	6,436	619
9	Nagoya University	619	9	Hokkaido University	2,005	9	St. Luke's International University	5,758	15
10	Kobe University	586	10	University of Tsukuba	1,497	10	Tokyo Medical University	5,688	45
						⋮			
						<b>34</b>	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>2,959</b>	<b>716</b>
(2020)			(2020)			(2020)			

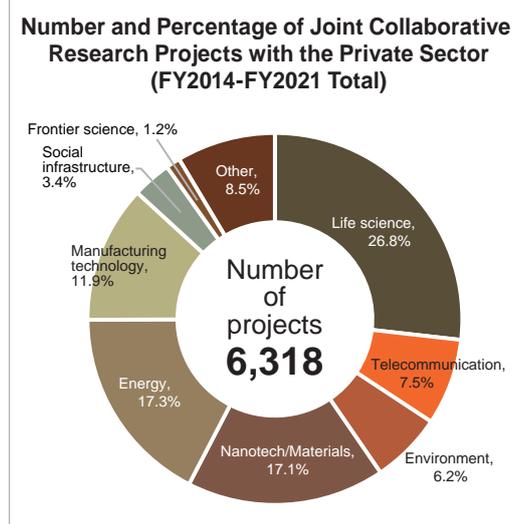
- “The amount of joint research expenses shared with private companies” is rounded down to under ¥1 million.
- “Income per Project from Joint Collaborative Research with the Private Sector” does not include institutions with less than 10 projects.

Source: MEXT, *Implementation of Industry-University Cooperative Research, etc. at Universities, Individual Results (Data by Institution), Form 2 “Joint Research”*

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



### ◆ Kyushu University ◆



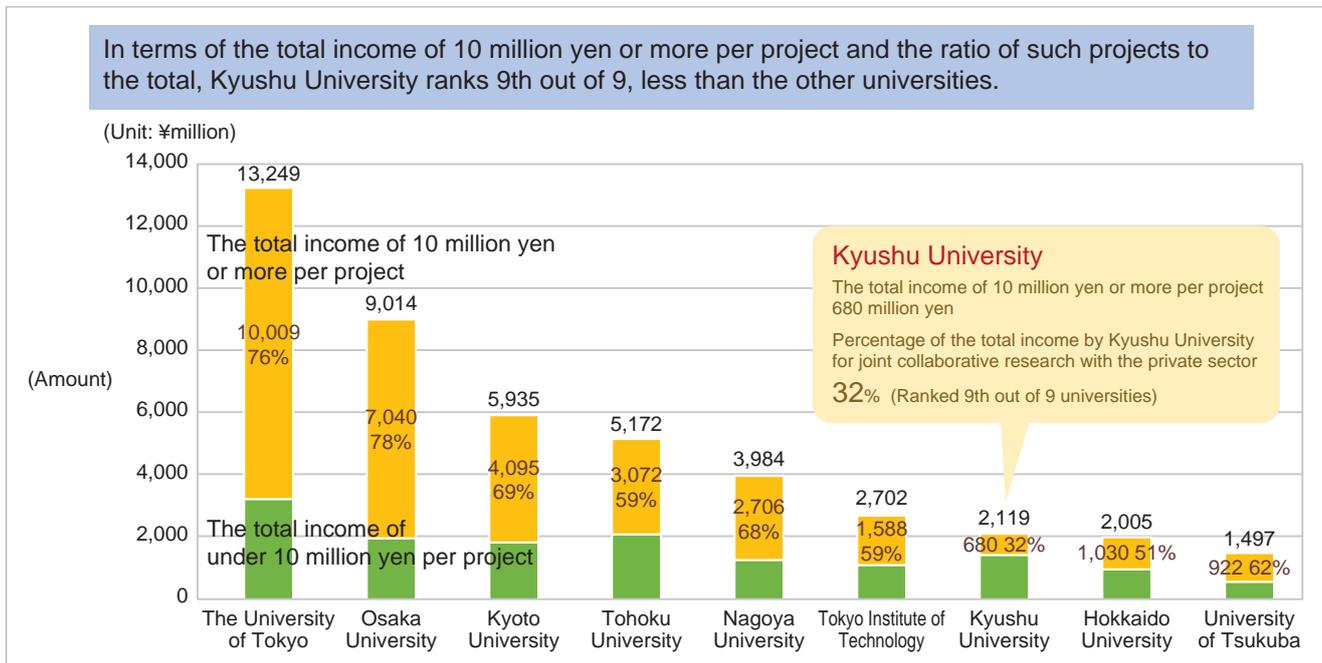
- In this study, “joint collaborative research” refers to research jointly by a university or similar institution and industry and private organizations, etc., in which necessary project expenses incurred by the university, etc. are covered by the private organization, etc.

Source: *Kyushu University Information*

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

### Reference: Joint Collaborative Research with the Private Sector, Income, Breakdown of Amounts by Size (FY2020)

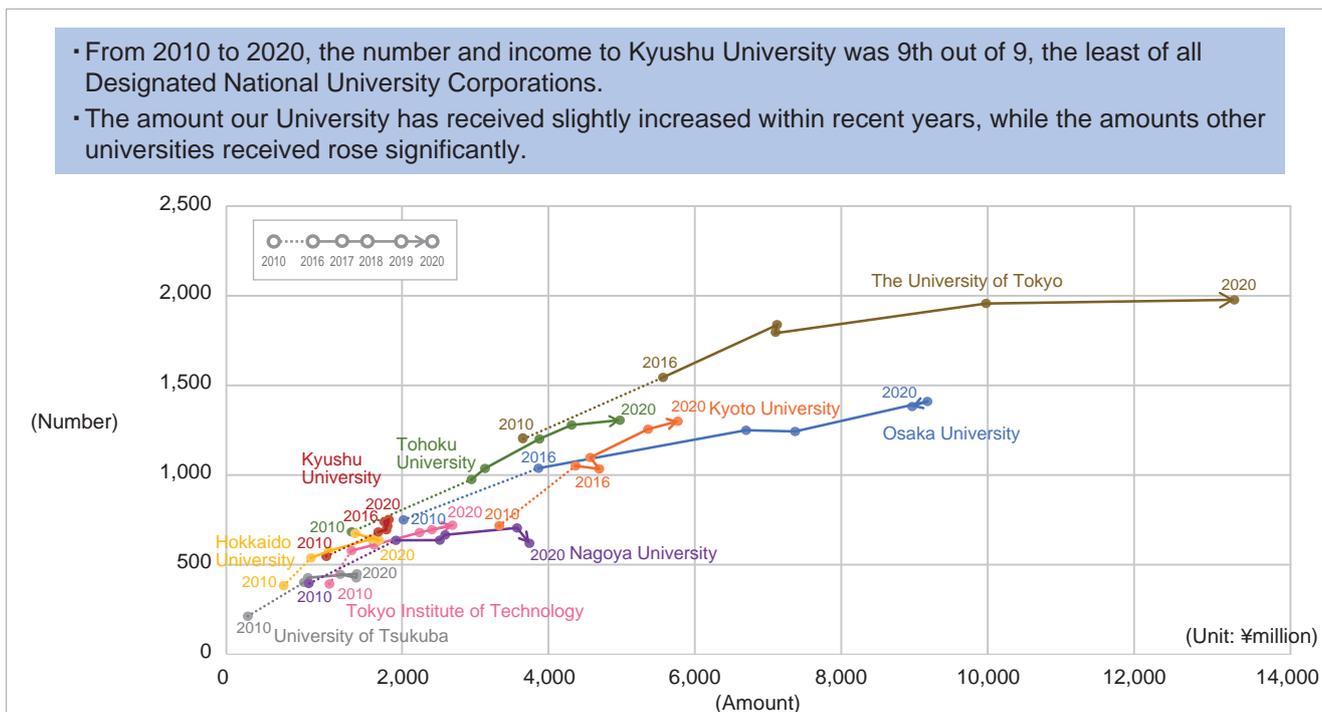
#### ◆ Comparisons with Other Universities ◆



• This data is compared with nine Designated National University Corporations (excluding Hitotsubashi University and Tokyo Medical and Dental University) as well as Hokkaido University.

Source: MEXT, *Implementation of Industry-University Cooperative Research, etc. at Universities* (FY2020)

### Reference: Number of Joint Collaborative Research Projects with the Private Sector/Acceptance Trends Over Time (FY2010-FY2020)



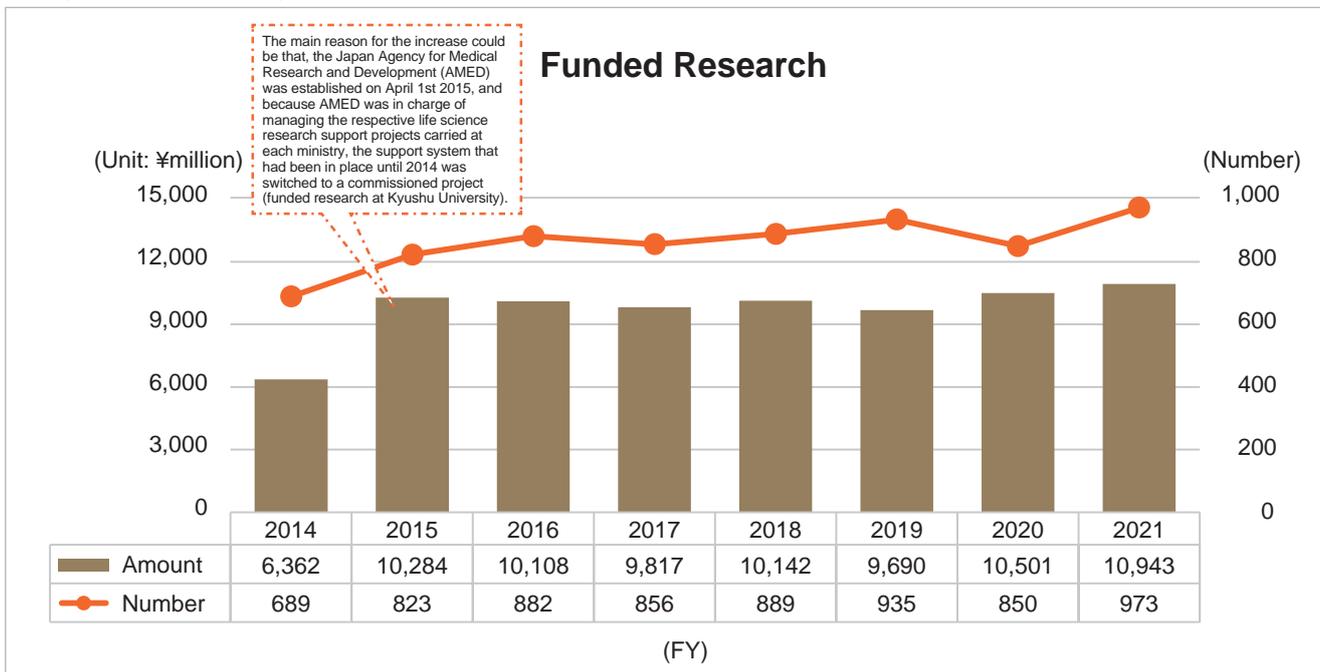
• This data is compared with nine Designated National University Corporations (excluding Hitotsubashi University and Tokyo Medical and Dental University) as well as Hokkaido University.

Source: MEXT, *Implementation of Industry-University Cooperative Research, etc. at Universities* (FY2010-FY2020)

## 11-2. Funded Research

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

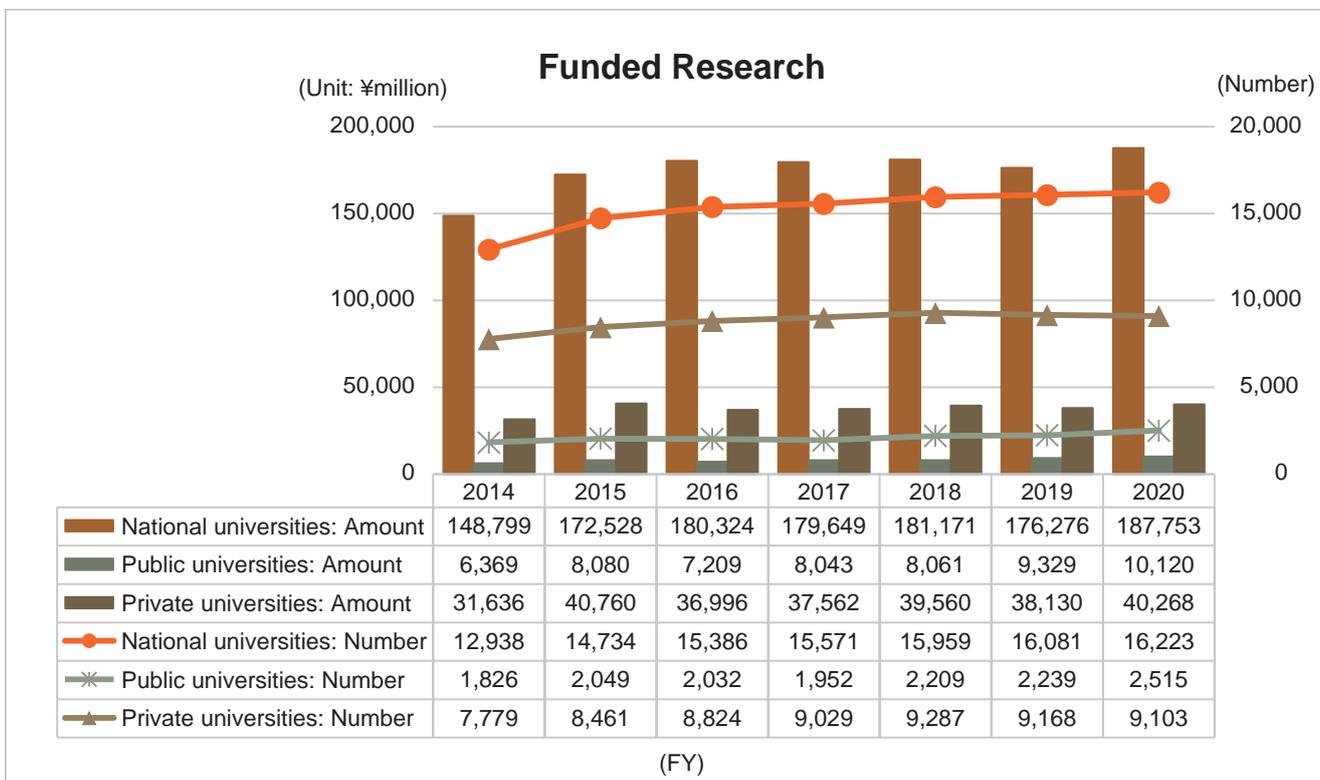
#### ◆Kyushu University◆



• Under ¥1 million, sums are rounded down.

Source: *Kyushu University Information*

#### ◆Nationwide◆



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

• Under ¥1 million, sums are rounded down.

Source: MEXT, *Implementation of Industry-University Cooperative Research, etc. at Universities, Individual Results (Data by Institution), Form 3-1 "Funded Research"*

## 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

(Unit: ¥1,000)

(Unit: ¥1,000)

Rank	University	Number
1	Kindai University	312
2	Ritsumeikan University	203
3	Waseda University	178
4	Keio University	174
5	Nihon University	171
6	Osaka University	169
7	Takushoku University	161
8	Juntendo University	160
9	The University of Tokyo	159
10	Nagasaki University	137
11	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>122</b>
11	Osaka City University	122

(2020)

Rank	University	Income
1	Waseda University	725,924
2	Keio University	605,832
3	Nagoya University	572,956
4	Osaka University	541,229
5	Kyoto University	488,502
6	The University of Tokyo	460,358
7	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>395,528</b>
8	Nihon University	389,328
9	Yokohama City University	381,783
10	Nara Medical University	321,931

(2020)

Rank	University	Income per project	Number
1	Kansai University	7,862	38
2	Nagoya University	6,741	85
3	Yokohama National University	5,542	14
4	Yokohama City University	5,303	72
5	Kyoto University	5,036	97
6	Nagoya Institute of Technology	4,850	18
7	University of Tsukuba	4,839	42
8	Kanagawa Institute of Technology	4,331	10
9	University of the Ryukyus	4,114	30
10	Wakayama Medical University	4,100	51
⋮			
14	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>3,242</b>	<b>122</b>

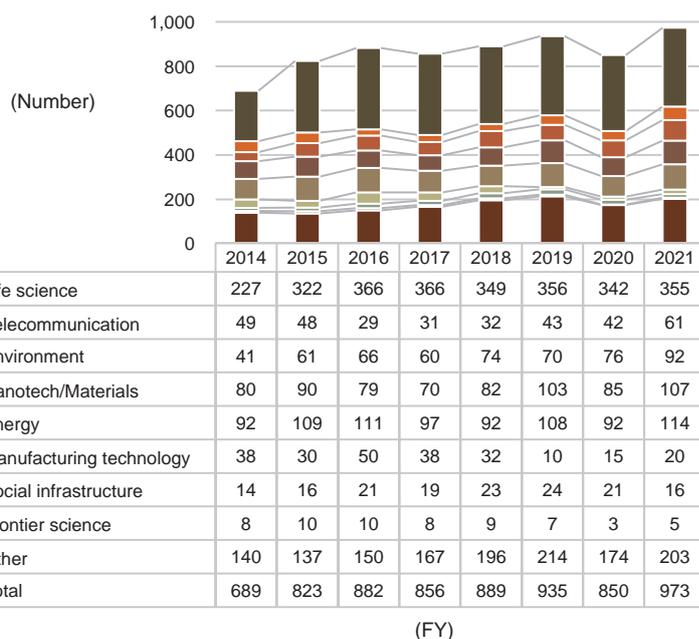
(2020)

• “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 (Data by Institution), Form 3-1 “Funded Research”*

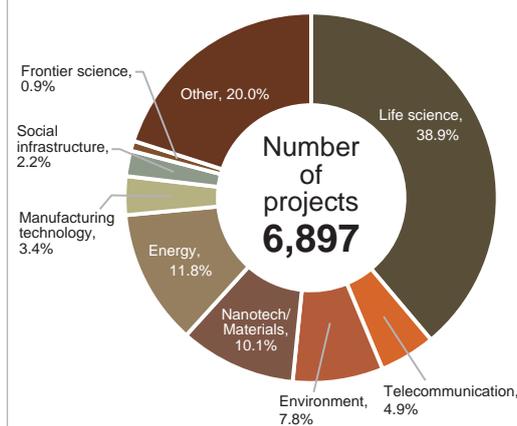
## 11-2-2. Funded Research (by Field)

### Number of Funded Research Projects



### ◆Kyushu University◆

#### Number and Percentage Breakdown of Funded Research Projects (FY2014-FY2021 Total)

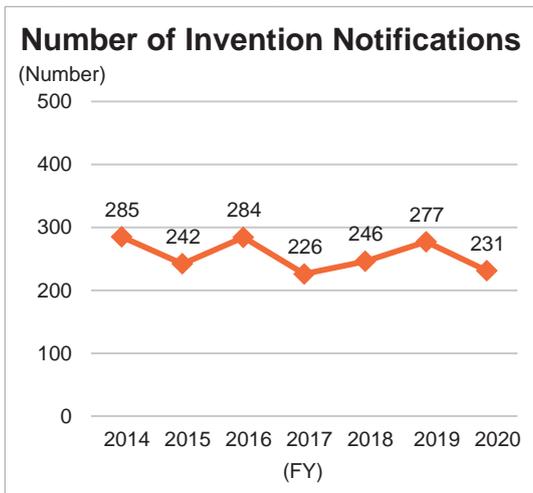


• In this study, “funded research” refers to research to a university by a private sector company, etc., in which, in most cases, the university, etc. alone conducts the research and development, with the expenses incurred being covered by the private organization, etc.

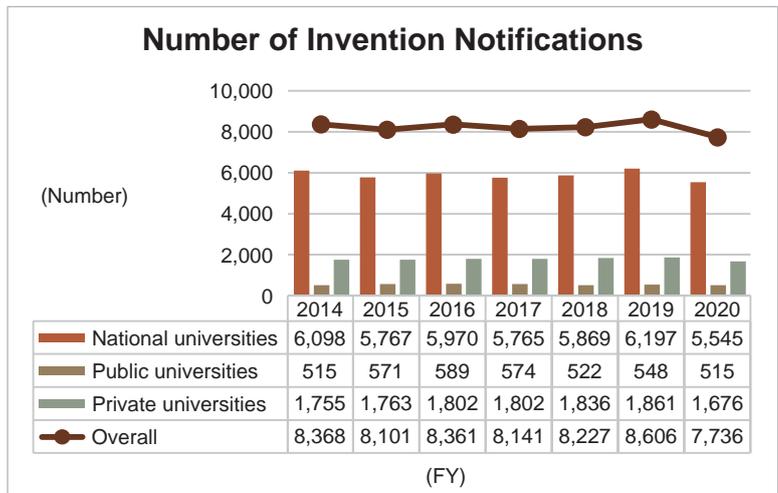
Source: *Kyushu University Information*

# 11-3. Intellectual Property

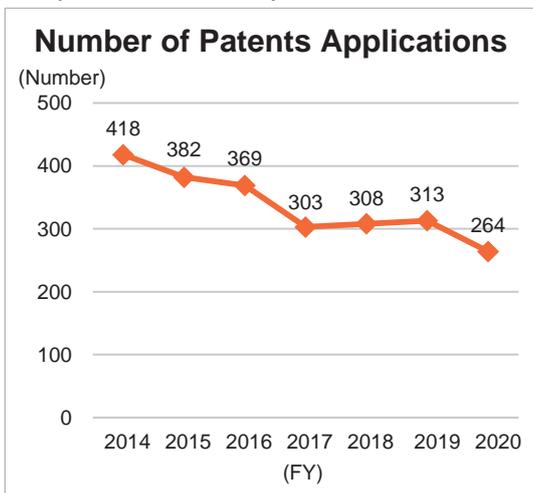
## ◆ Kyushu University ◆



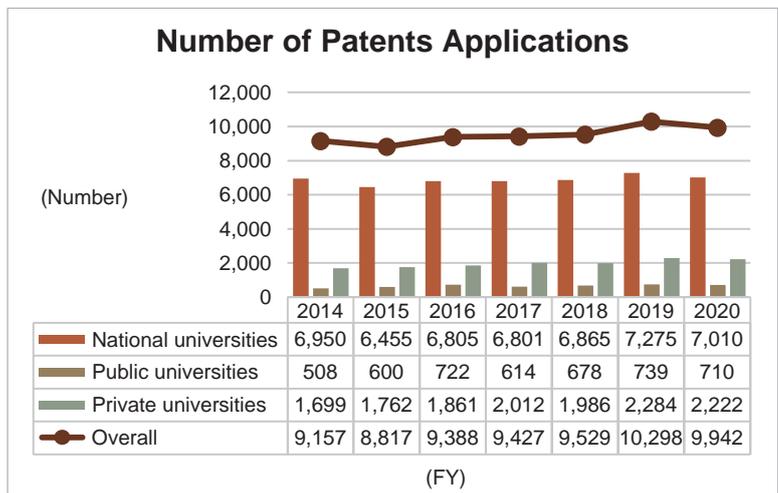
## ◆ Nationwide ◆



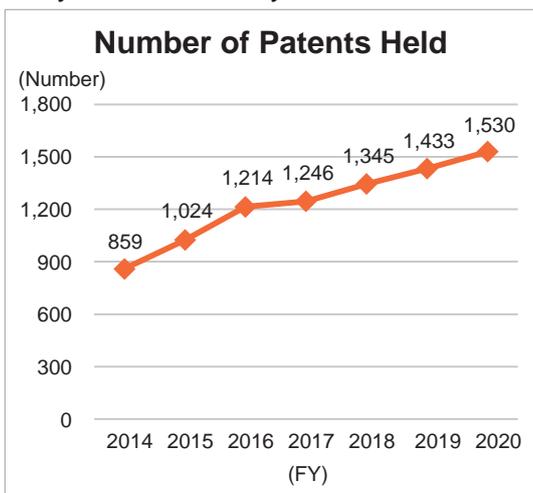
## ◆ Kyushu University ◆



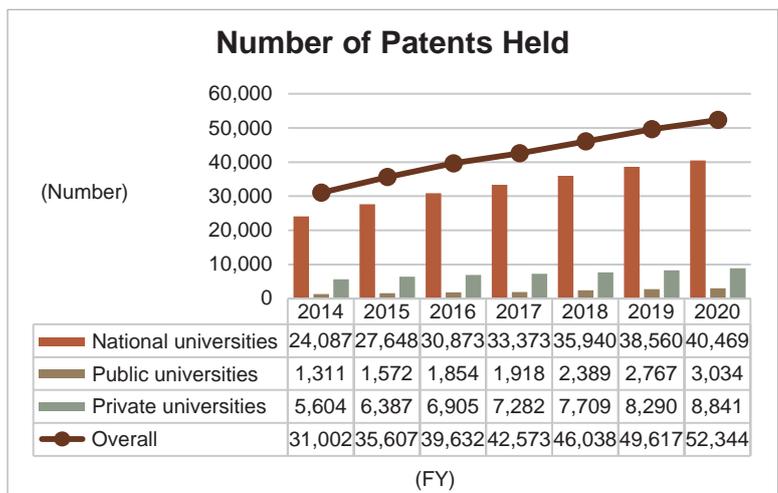
## ◆ Nationwide ◆



## ◆ Kyushu University ◆



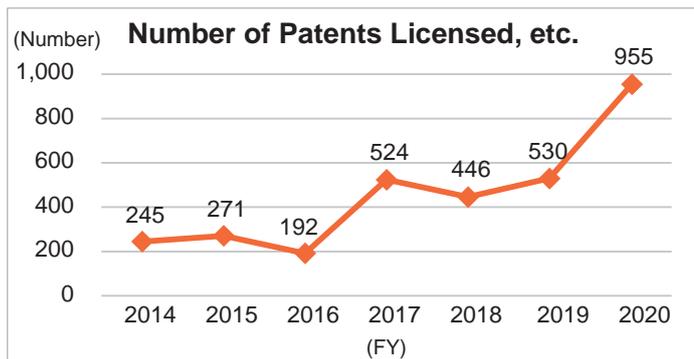
## ◆ Nationwide ◆



Source: Kyushu University Number of Invention Notifications: MEXT, *Implementation of Industry-University Cooperative Research, etc. at Universities*, Individual Results (Data by Institution), Form 4 "Status of Inventions"  
 Number of Patents Applications, Number of Patents Held: MEXT, *Implementation of Industry-University Cooperative Research, etc. at Universities*, Individual Results (Data by Institution), Form 5 "Patent Acquisition and Management Status, Patent Application Expenditure"  
 Nationwide MEXT, *Implementation of Industry-University Cooperative Research etc. at Universities*

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

#### ◆Kyushu University◆

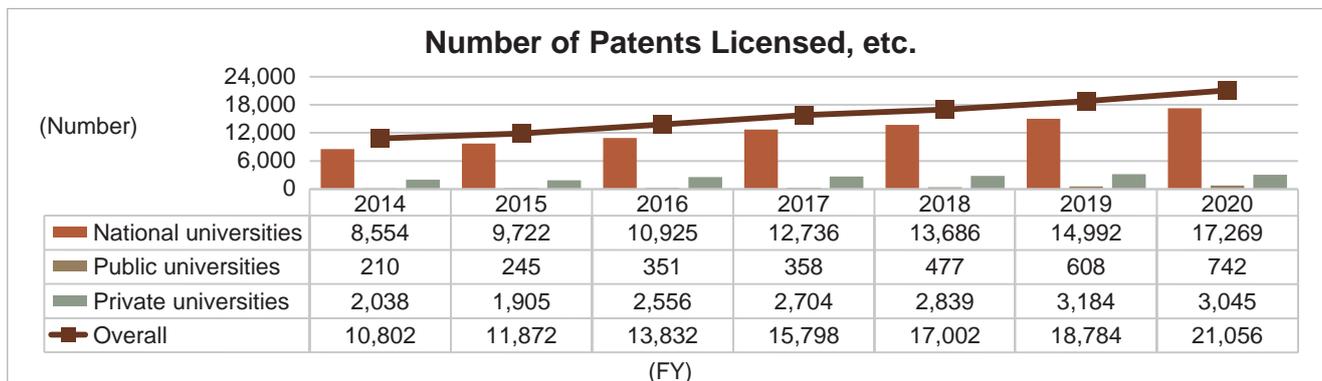


Number of Patents Licensed, etc. (including overseas)

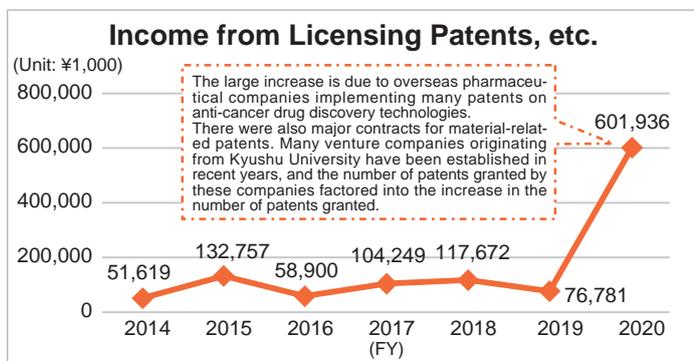
Rank	University	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	4,033
2	Kyoto University	1,992
3	Osaka University	1,278
4	Hokkaido University	1,179
5	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>955</b>
6	Kanto Gakuin University	893
7	Tokyo Institute of Technology	874
8	Nagoya University	685
9	Keio University	464
10	Hiroshima University	425

(2020)

#### ◆Nationwide◆



#### ◆Kyushu University◆

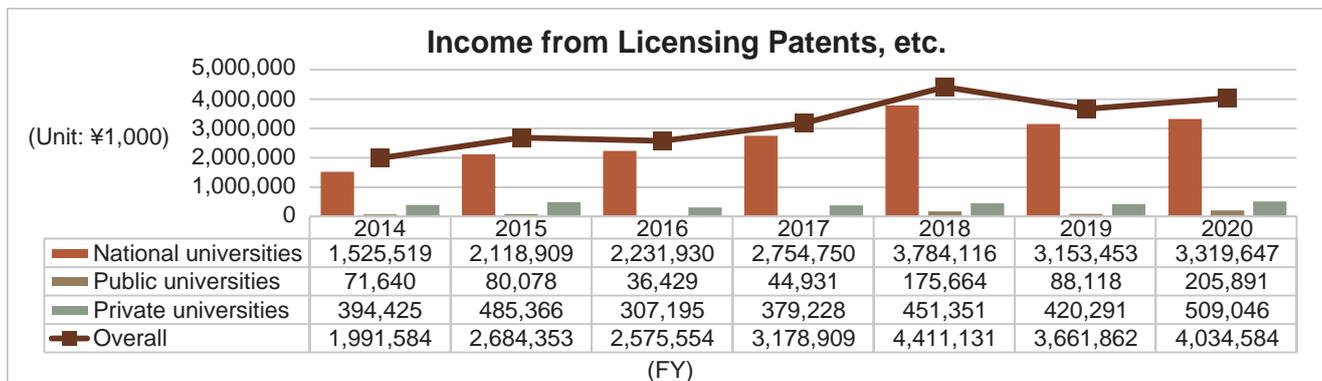


Income from Licensing Patents, etc. (including overseas) (Unit: ¥1,000)

Rank	University	Income
1	Kyoto University	698,373
2	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>601,936</b>
3	Osaka University	509,758
4	The University of Tokyo	261,744
5	Tohoku University	157,139
6	Tokushima University	131,417
7	Sapporo Medical University	105,462
8	Hokkaido University	86,700
9	Kindai University	82,359
10	Kobe University	78,768

(2020)

#### ◆Nationwide◆

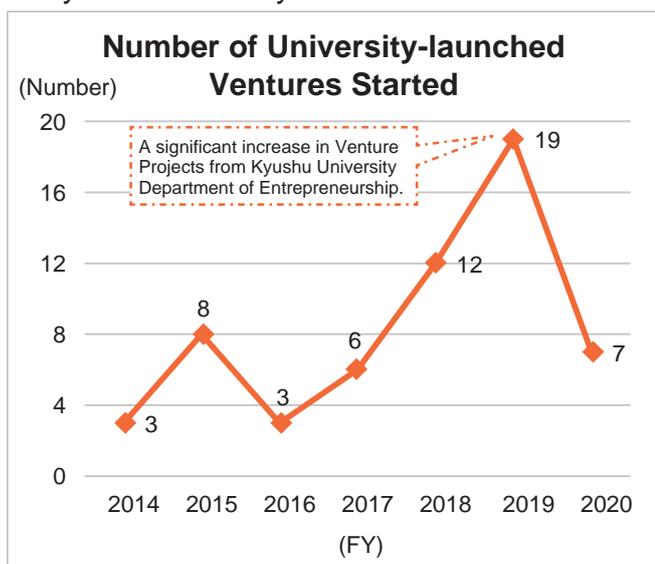


• In this survey, “number of patents licensed, etc.” and “amount of income from licensing patents, etc.” refers to the number of patent rights licensed or assigned (including at the “right to obtain a patent” stage) and the amount of income received as a result.

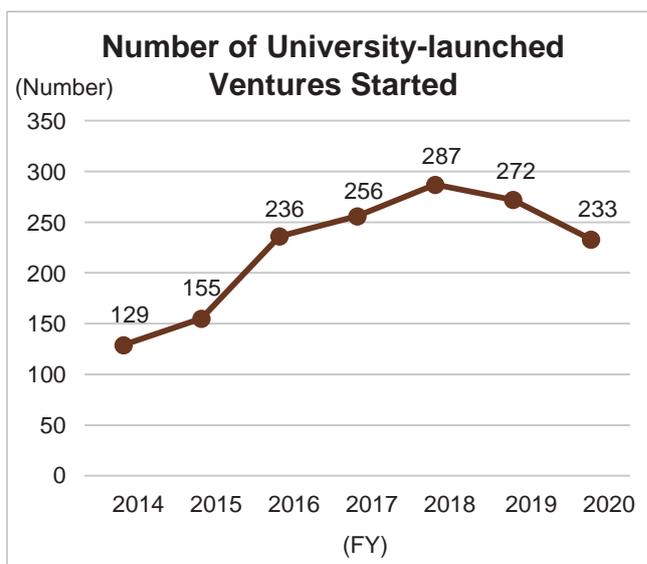
Source: MEXT, *Implementation of Industry-University Cooperative Research, etc. at Universities*

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

#### ◆Kyushu University◆



#### ◆Nationwide◆



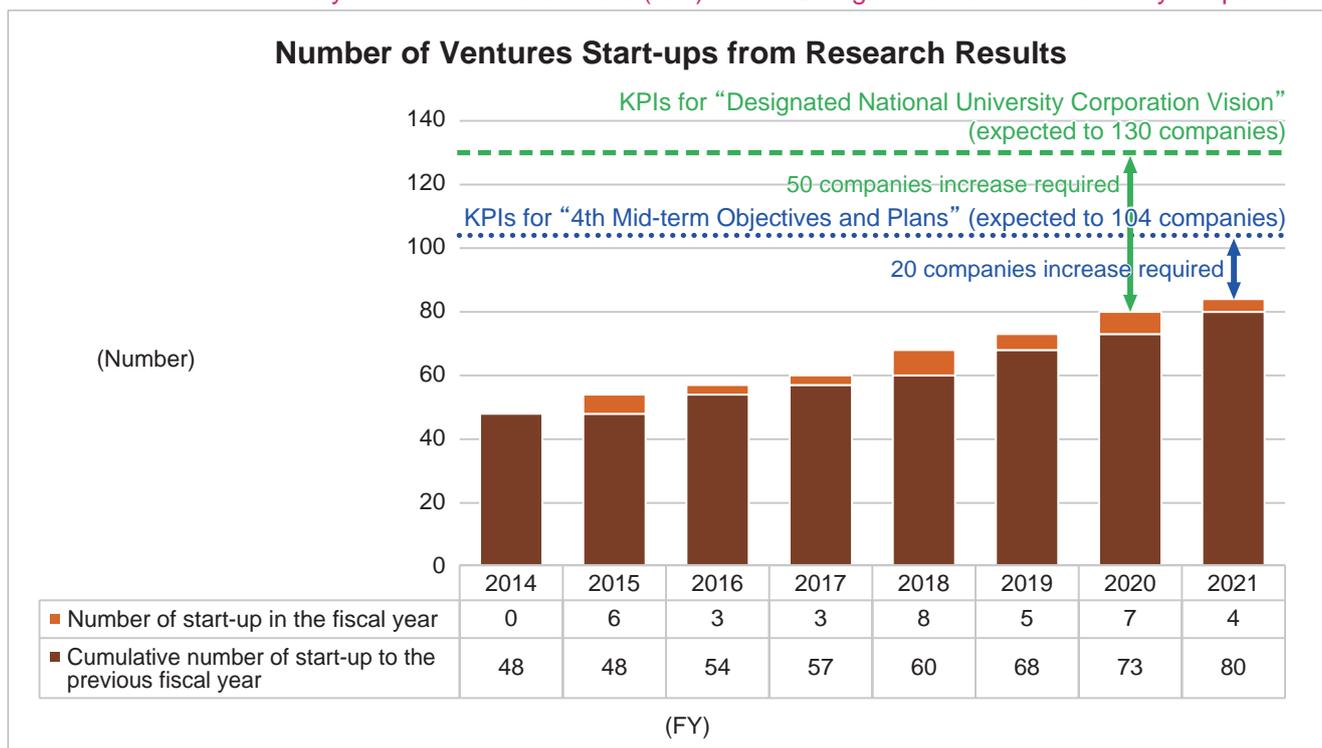
- University-launched Venture Projects means startups in which patents are obtained by university staff and students, or persons related to the university become founders.
- Kyushu University Because the number of established companies between 2014 and 2019 include those for companies newly established since the previous annual survey, the figure is different from that of the previous years.
- Nationwide Because the number of established companies between 2016 and 2019 include those for companies newly established since the previous annual survey, the figure is different from that of the previous years.

Source: Kyushu University MEXT, *Implementation of Industry-University Cooperative Research, etc. at Universities*, Individual Results (Data by Institution), Form 7 "Rules for Industry-University Collaboration, University Ventures"  
 Nationwide MEXT, *Implementation of Industry-University Cooperative Research, etc. at Universities*

### Reference: Number of University Start-ups

#### ◆Kyushu University◆

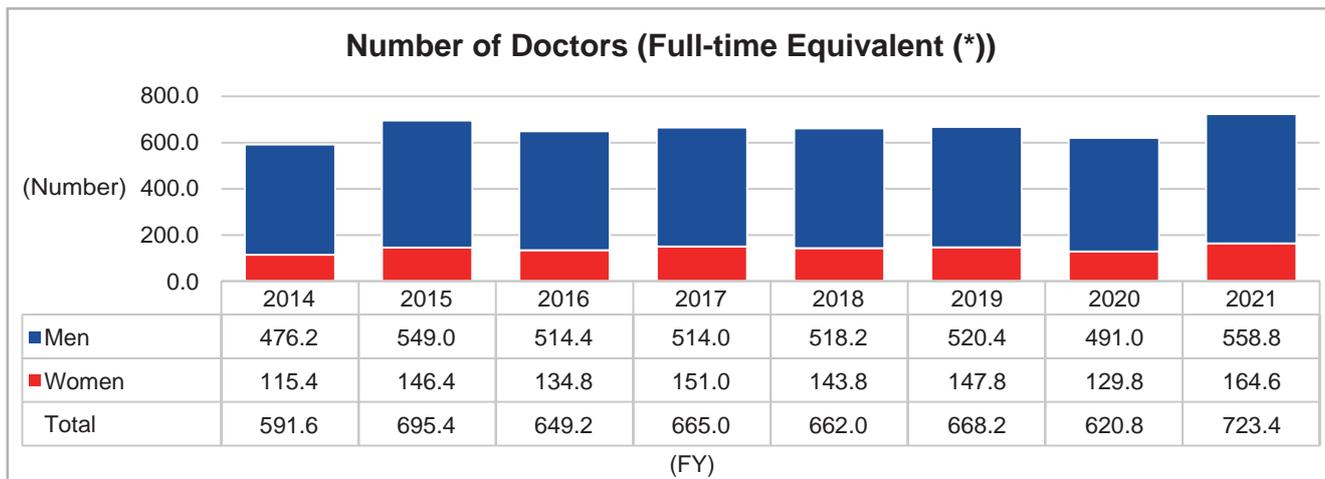
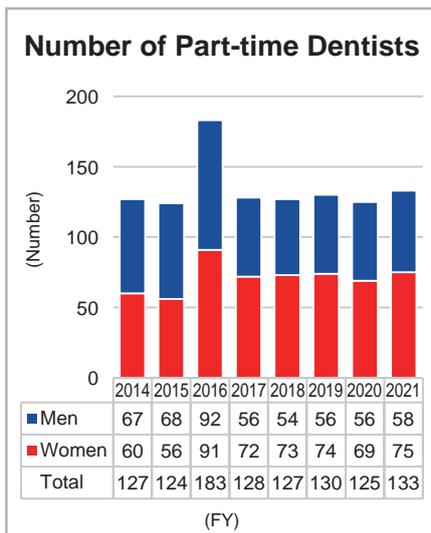
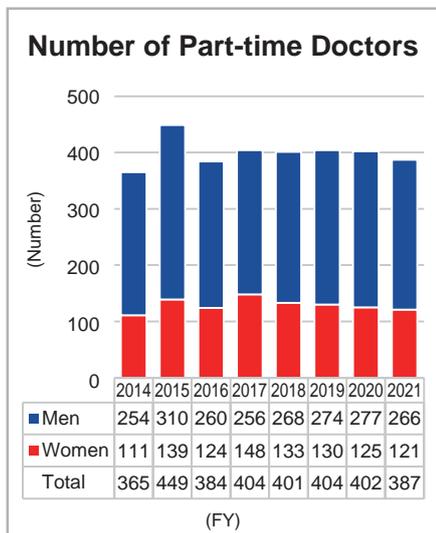
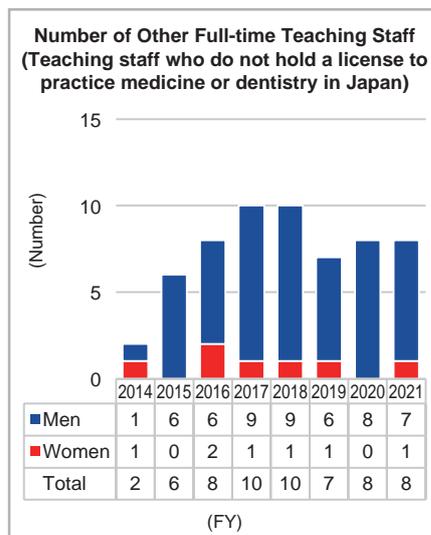
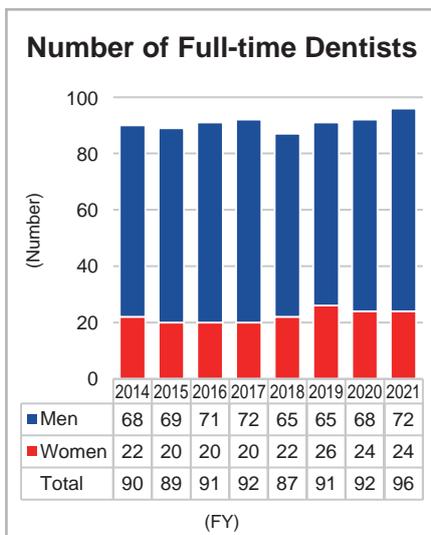
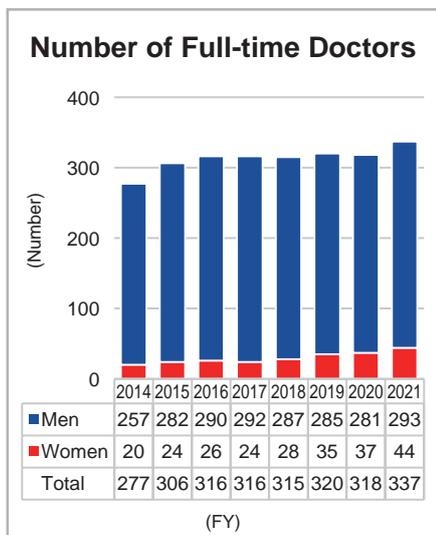
★Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for the Designated National University Corporations



Source: Kyushu University Open Innovation Platform (as of March 31 each year)

## 12. University Hospital

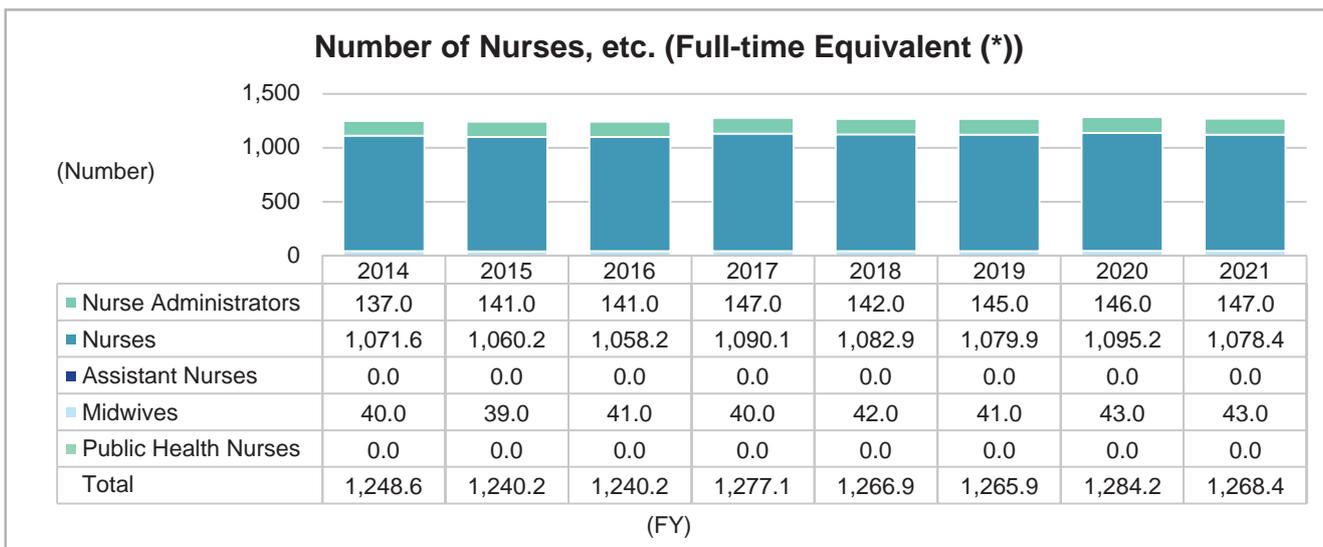
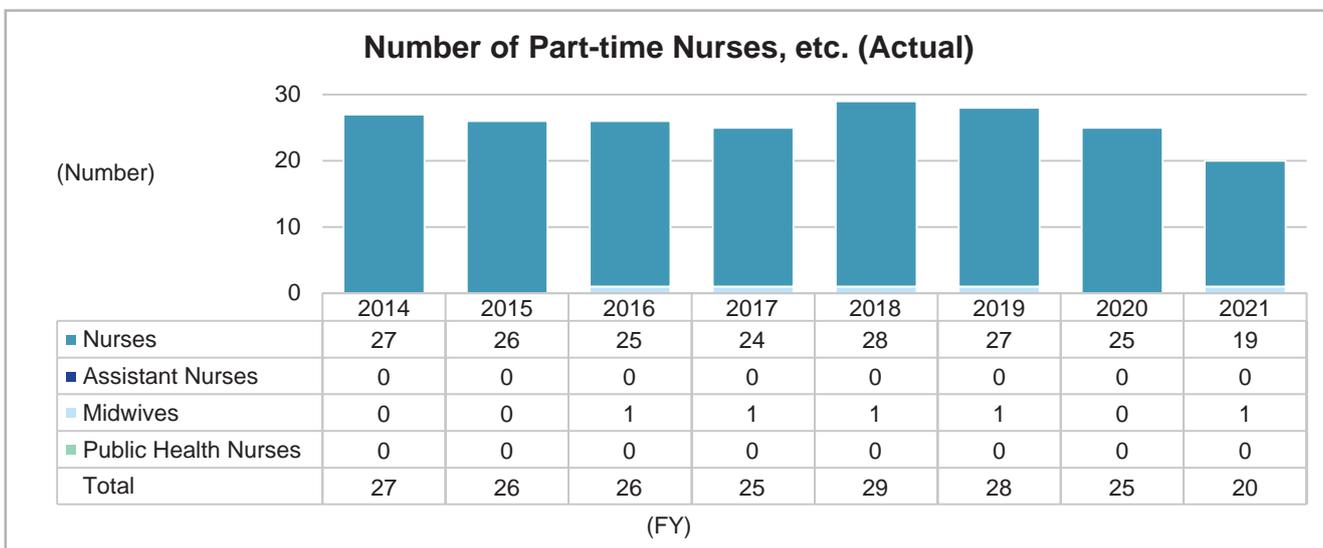
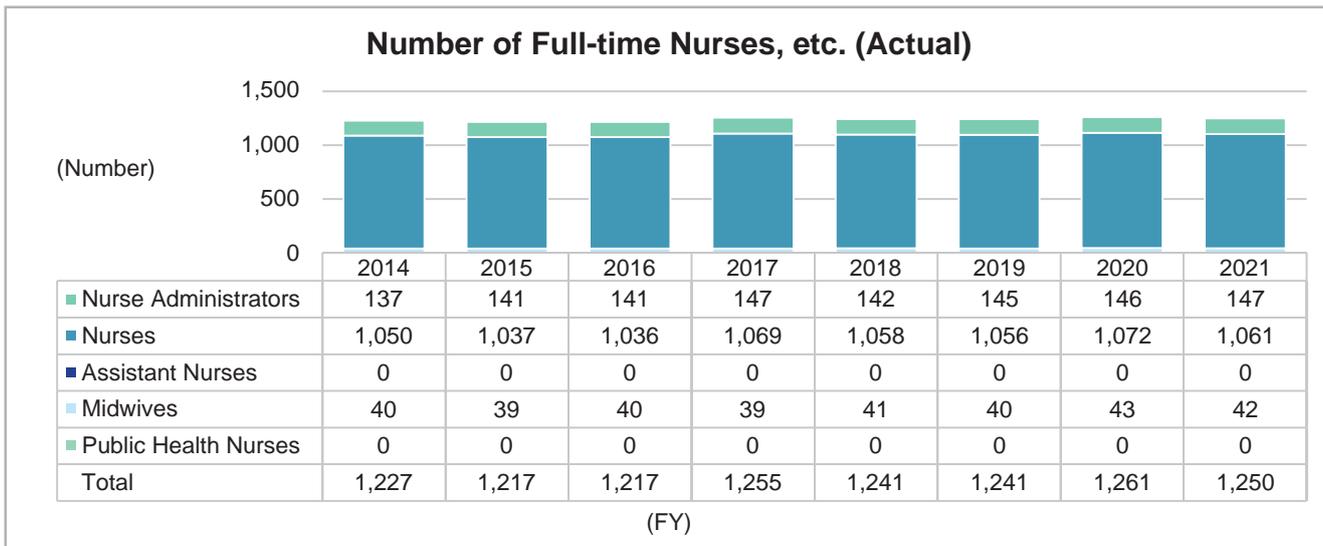
### 12-1. Number of Doctors, etc.



- 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.
- Excludes Kyushu University Beppu Hospital.
- The figure obtained by converting part-time employee numbers into the equivalent number of full-time employees.  
 Full-time Equivalent Formula (\*) = 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: National University Hospital Data (Medical Care and Organization) Questionnaire

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



• Excludes Kyushu University Beppu Hospital.

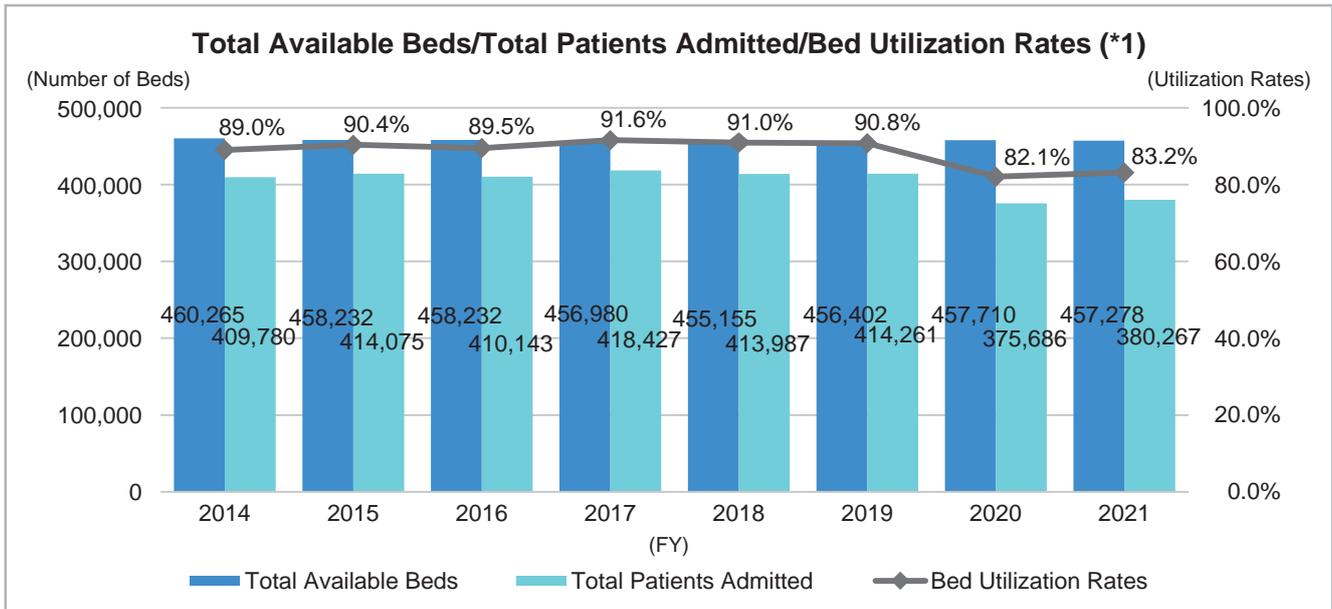
• The figure obtained by converting part-time employee numbers into the equivalent number of full-time employees.

Formula converting to full-time (\*) = 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: National University Hospital Data (Medical Care and Organization) Questionnaire

## 12-3. Bed Utilization Rates

### ◆Kyushu University◆



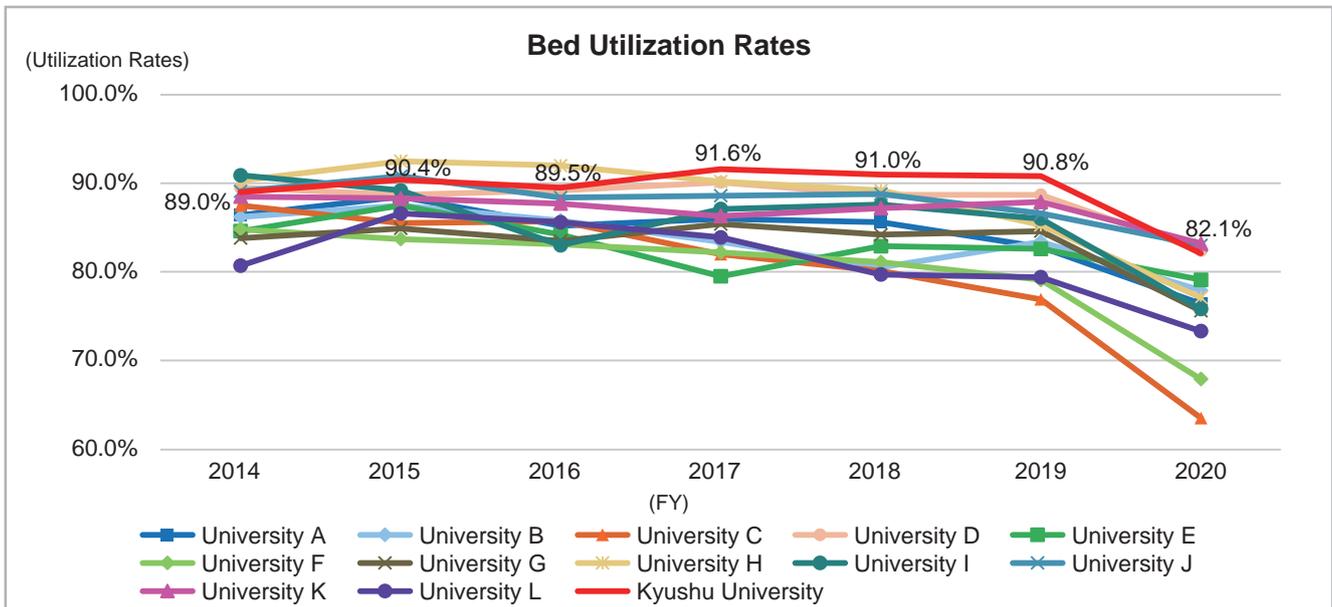
• Excludes Kyushu University Beppu Hospital.

(\*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: National University Hospital Data (Medical Care and Organization) Questionnaire

### ◆Comparisons with Other University Hospitals◆



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

• According to the “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 are: 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). Out of these 14 universities, 13 of them with affiliated hospitals (including Kyushu University) were compared.

\* 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.)

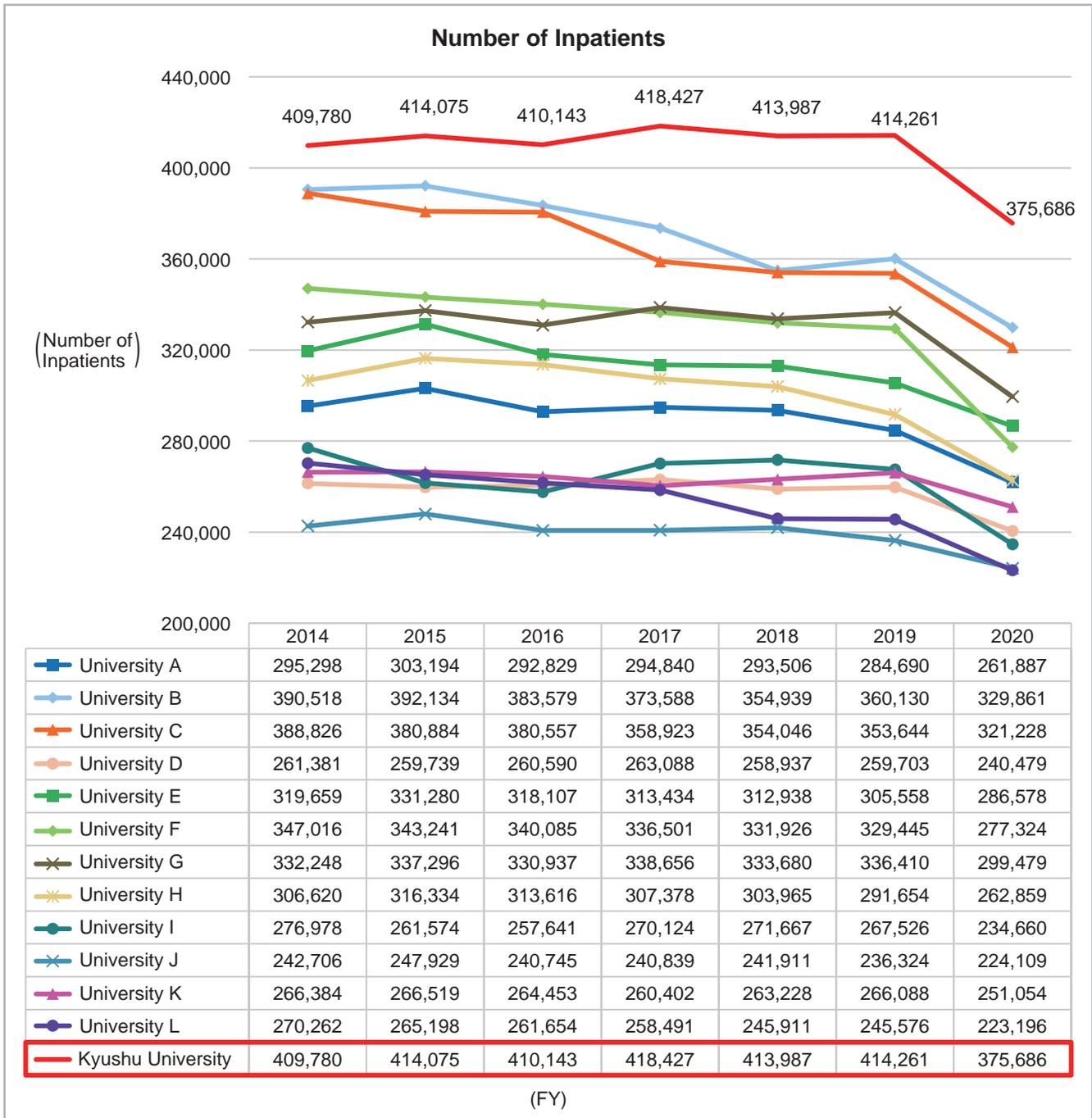
\*\* RU11 (Research University 11) is a consortium that aims to develop academia via eleven universities: Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, University of Tsukuba, The University of Tokyo, Waseda University, Keio University, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka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

Source: Medical Care Data from National University Hospitals

## 12-4. Number of Patients and Operations

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

#### ◆ Comparisons with Other University Hospitals ◆



- Compared only to the University Hospital (not including centers and research institutes attached to the Hospital).
- According to the “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 are: 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). Out of these 14 universities, 13 of them with affiliated hospitals (including Kyushu University) were compared.

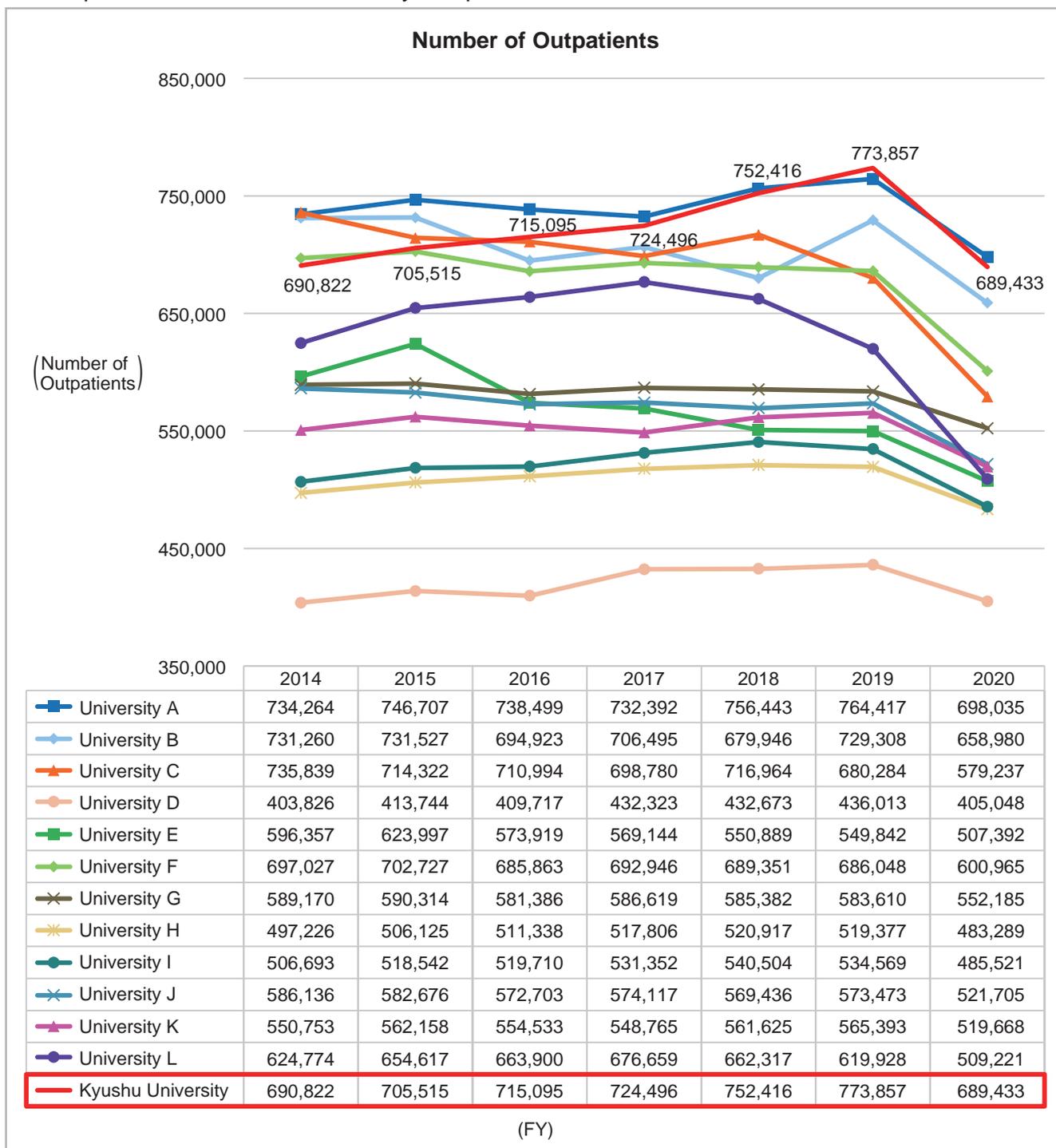
\* Group A (13 universities): National university corporations with a student admission capacity of 10,000 students or more and possessing ten or more schools, etc. (For universities that employ academic schools, academic colleges and similar systems, only student admission capacity is considered.)

\*\* 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

### ◆ Comparisons with Other University Hospitals ◆

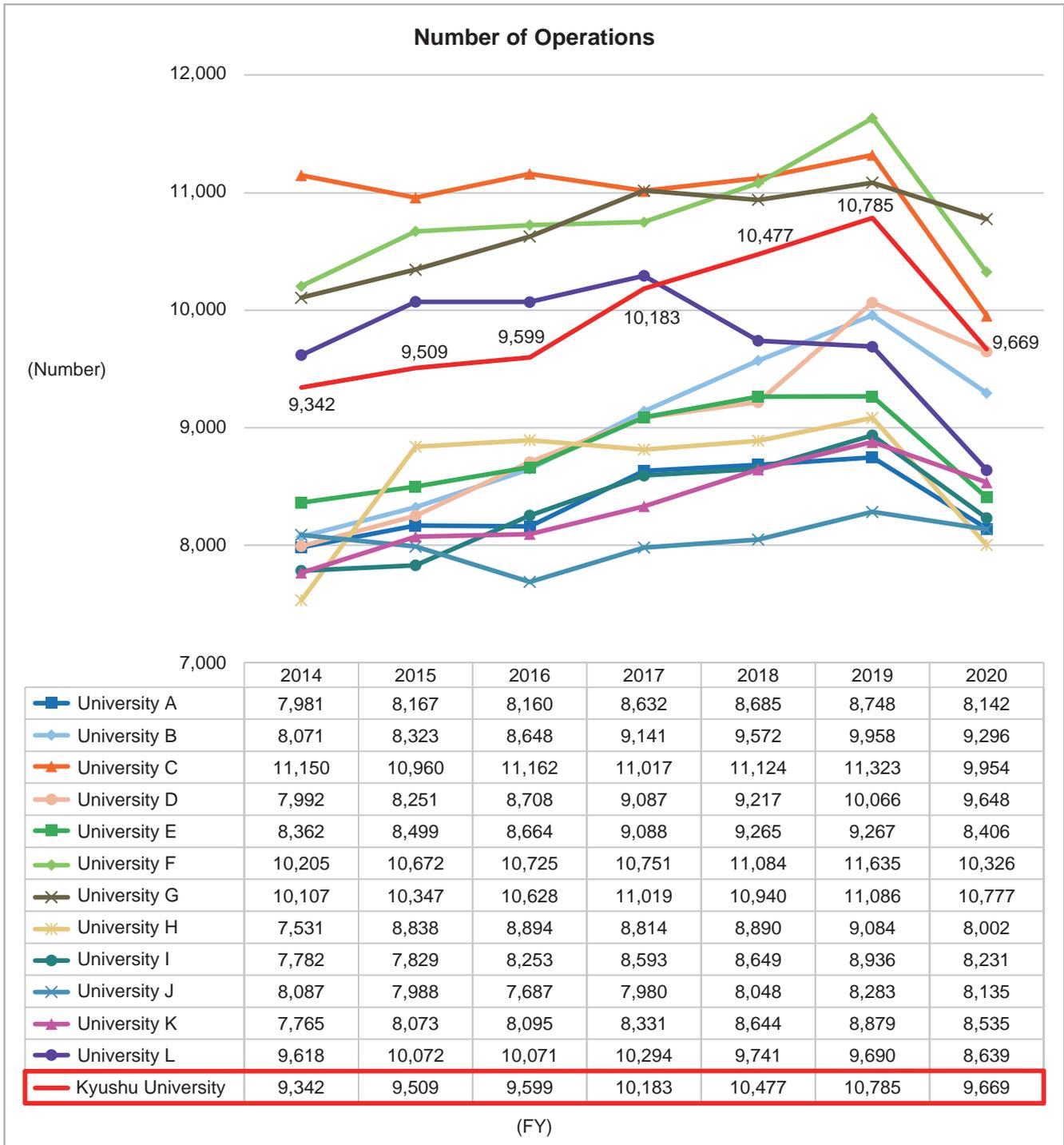


- Compared only to the University Hospital (not including centers and research institutes attached to the Hospital).
- According to the “classification based on financial analysis of national university corporations” conducted by the National University Corporation Evaluation Committee, national universities composing Group A \* and RU11 \*\* have been defined as the top 14 universities and ranked in order. Top 14 universities are: 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). Out of these 14 universities, 13 of them with affiliated hospitals (including Kyushu University) were compared.
- \* 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

### ◆Comparisons with Other University Hospitals◆

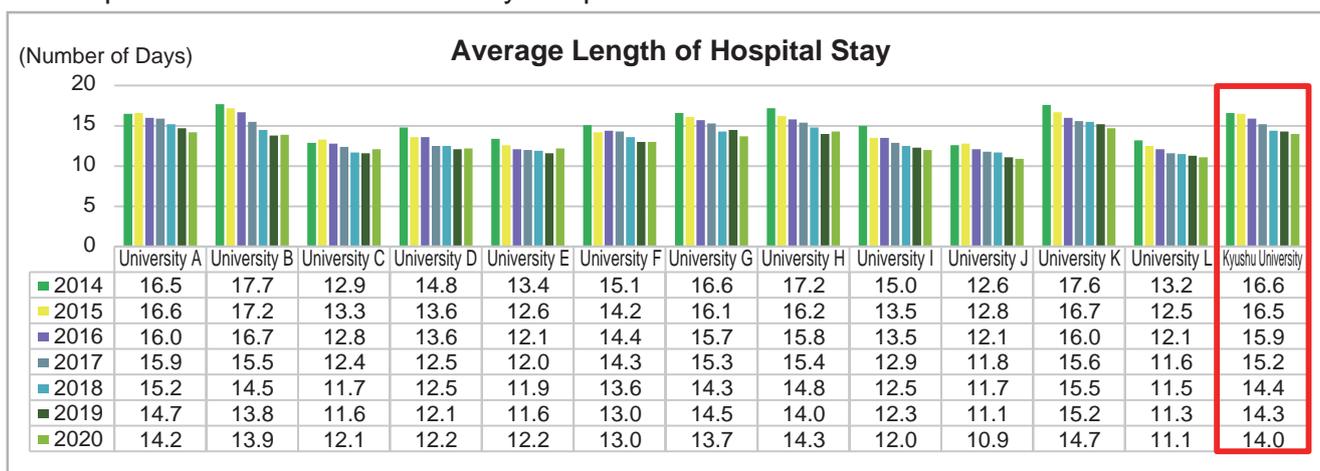


- Compared only to the University Hospital (not including centers and research institutes attached to the Hospital).
- According to the “classification based on financial analysis of national university corporations” conducted by the National University Corporation Evaluation Committee, national universities composing Group A \* and RU11 \*\* have been defined as the top 14 universities and ranked in order. Top 14 universities are: 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). Out of these 14 universities, 13 of them with affiliated hospitals (including Kyushu University) were compared.
- \* 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.)
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Source: Medical Care Data from National University Hospitals

## 12-5. Average Length of Hospital Stay

### ◆Comparisons with Other University Hospitals◆

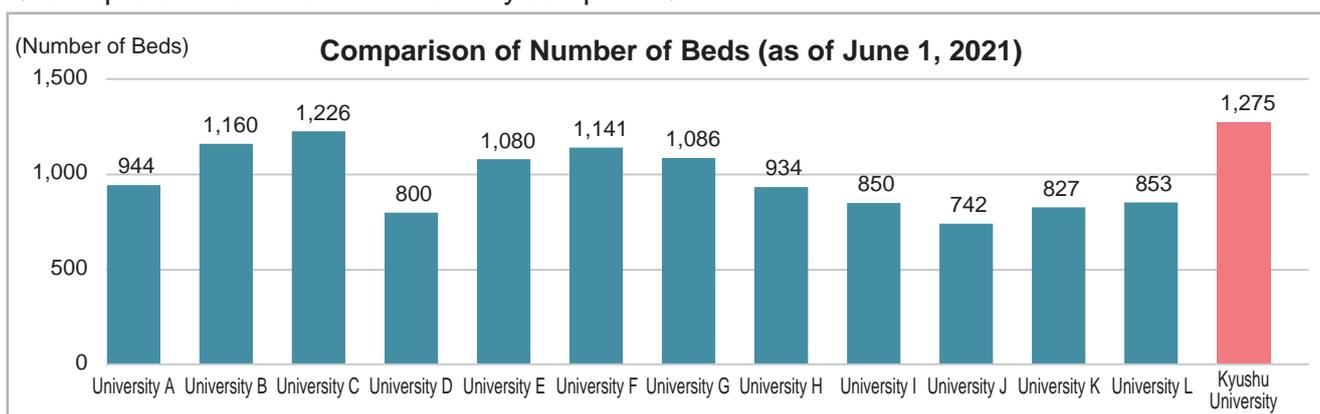


- Compared only to the University Hospital (not including centers and research institutes attached to the Hospital).
- According to the “classification based on financial analysis of national university corporations” conducted by the National University Corporation Evaluation Committee, national universities composing Group A \* and RU11 \*\* have been defined as the top 14 universities and ranked in order. Top 14 universities are: 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). Out of these 14 universities, 13 of them with affiliated hospitals (including Kyushu University) were compared.
- \* 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

### ◆Comparisons with Other University Hospitals◆



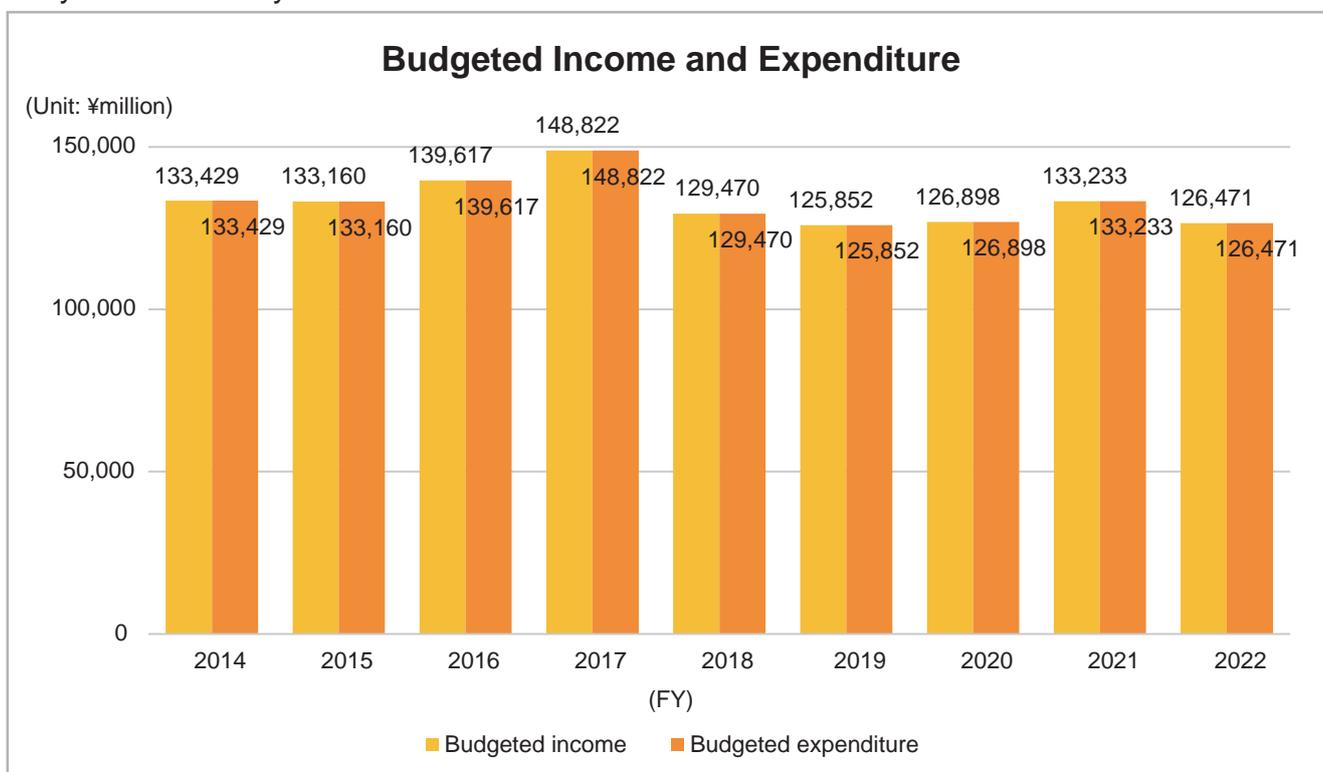
- Compared only to the University Hospital (not including centers and research institutes attached to the Hospital).
- According to the “classification based on financial analysis of national university corporations” conducted by the National University Corporation Evaluation Committee, national universities composing Group A \* and RU11 \*\* have been defined as the top 14 universities and ranked in order. Top 14 universities are: 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). Out of these 14 universities, 13 of them with affiliated hospitals (including Kyushu University) were compared.
- \* 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

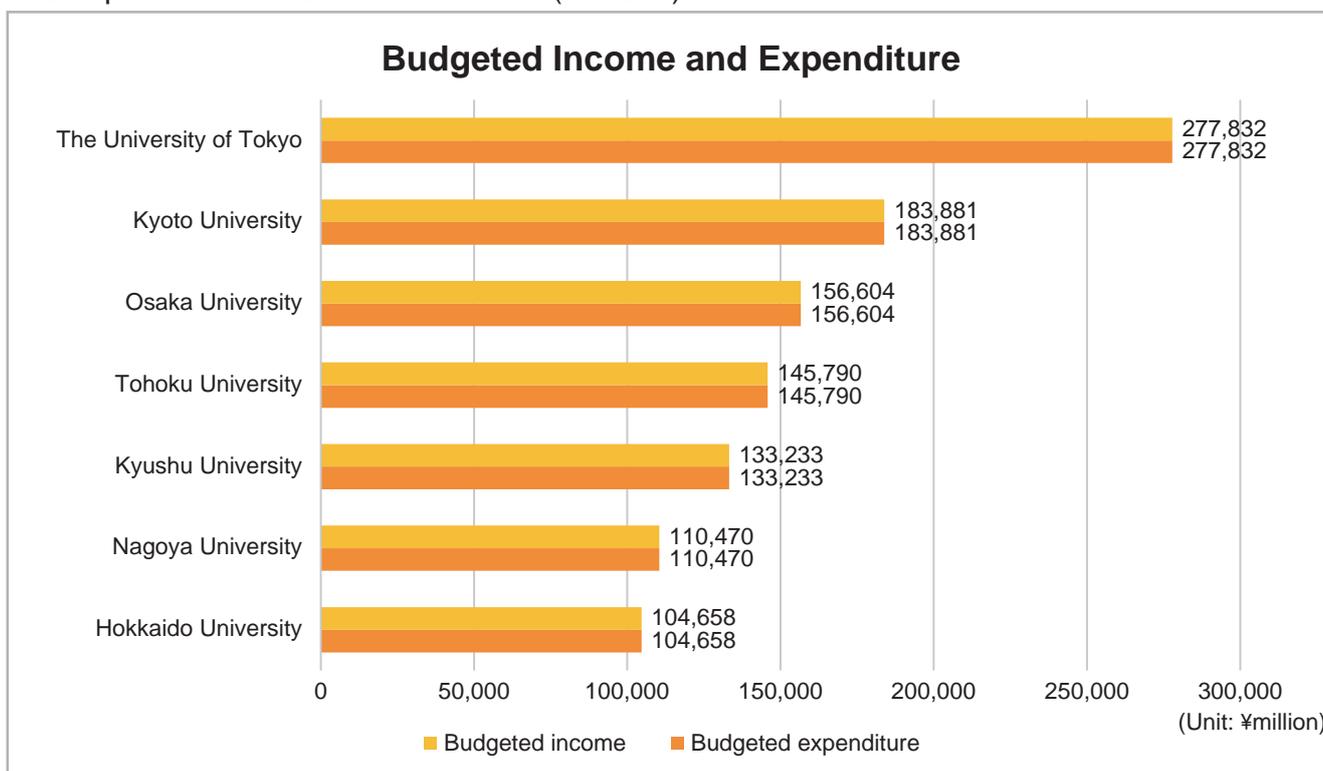
## 13-1. Budgeted Income and Expenditure

### ◆Kyushu University◆



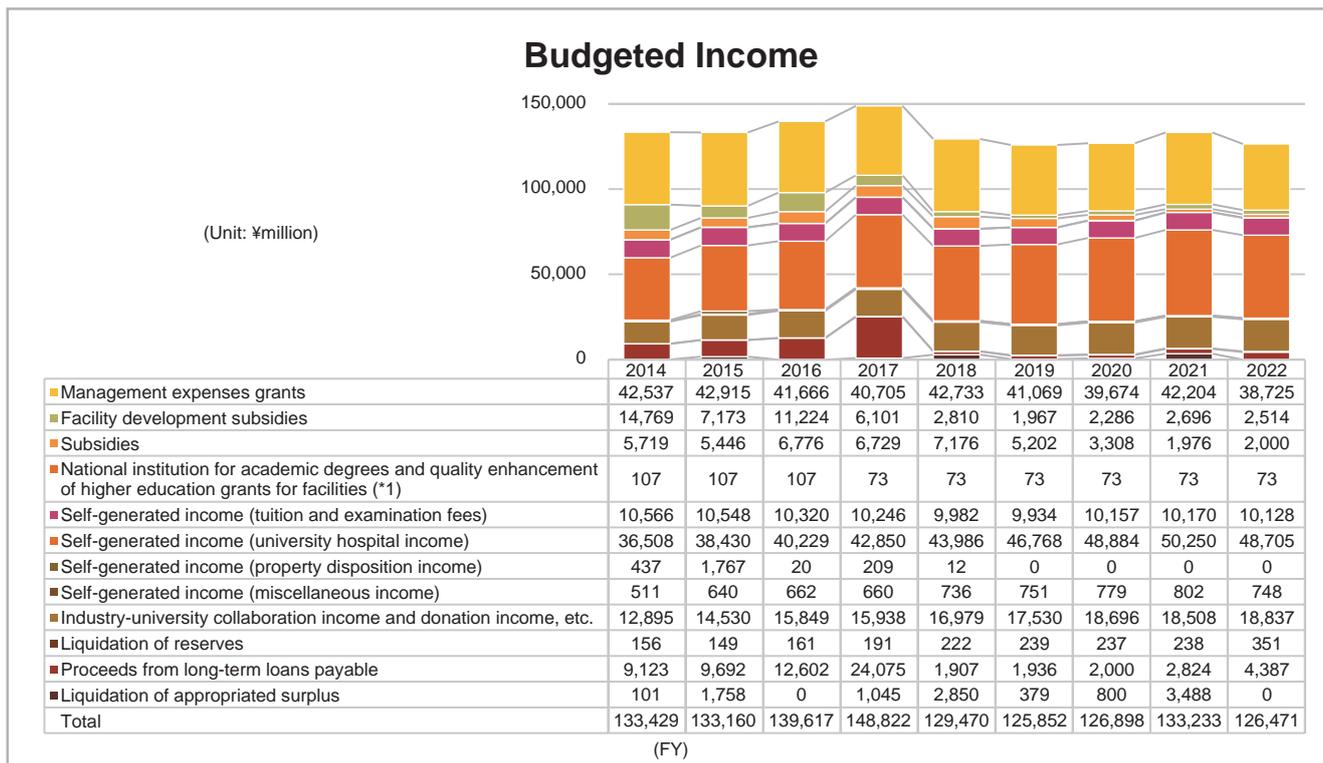
Source: Kyushu University Information

### ◆Comparisons with Other Universities (FY2021)◆



Source: Summaries of Each University and their Financial Reports

## 13-2. Budgeted Income

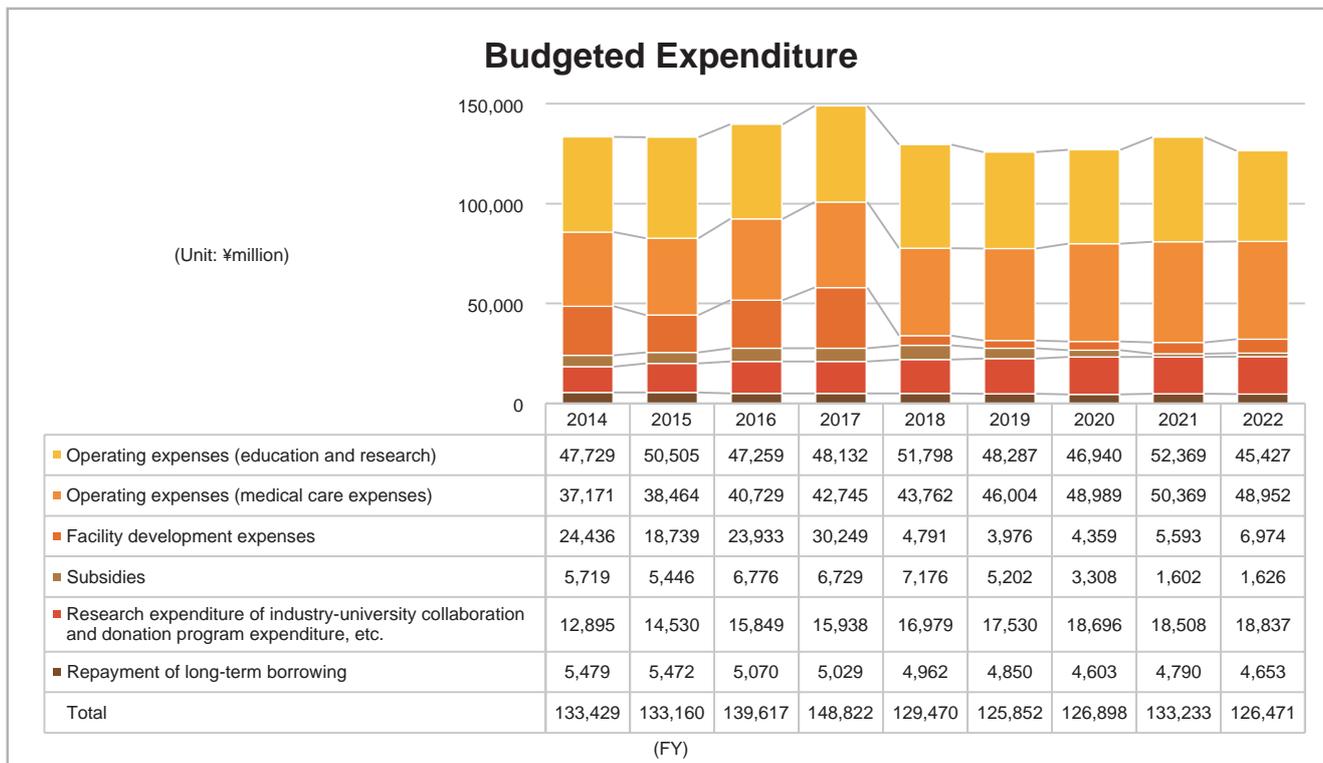


• Under ¥1 million, sums are rounded down, so the totals may not add up.

(\*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*

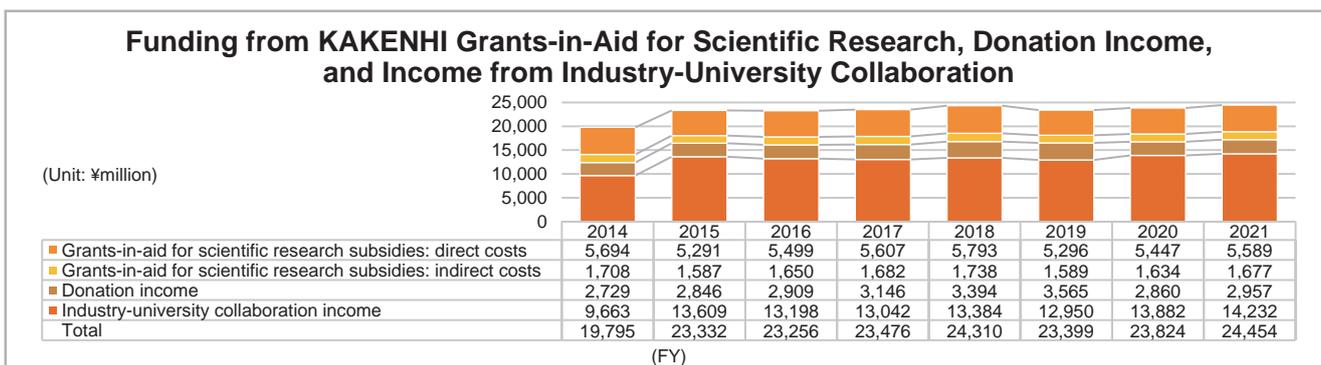
## 13-3. Budgeted Expenditure



• 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



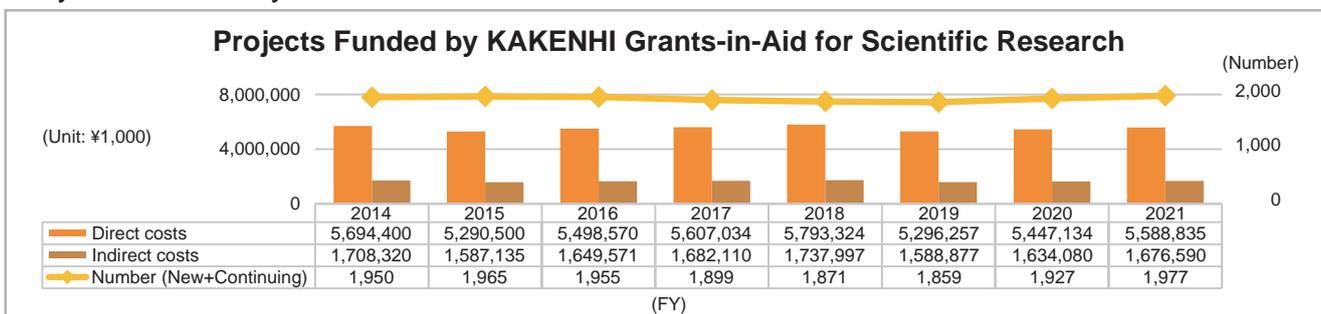
- Allocating agencies use informal grants as their criteria for Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research.
- The following are excluded: Incentive Research, Special Fellowship, International Collaborative Research Acceleration Fund (to enhance international collaborative research), International Collaborative Research Acceleration Fund (to support international activities), International Collaborative Research Acceleration Fund (to develop research after returning to Japan), and the Research Results Publication Promotion Fund.
- Due to the rounding of under ¥1 million, totals may be inconsistent.
- Donation income includes endowed courses.

Source: Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research Data held by the Research and Industry-University-Government Collaboration Promotion Division (FY2014-2020), *Kyushu University Information* (FY2021)  
 Donation Income, Research Income from Industry-University Collaboration *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)

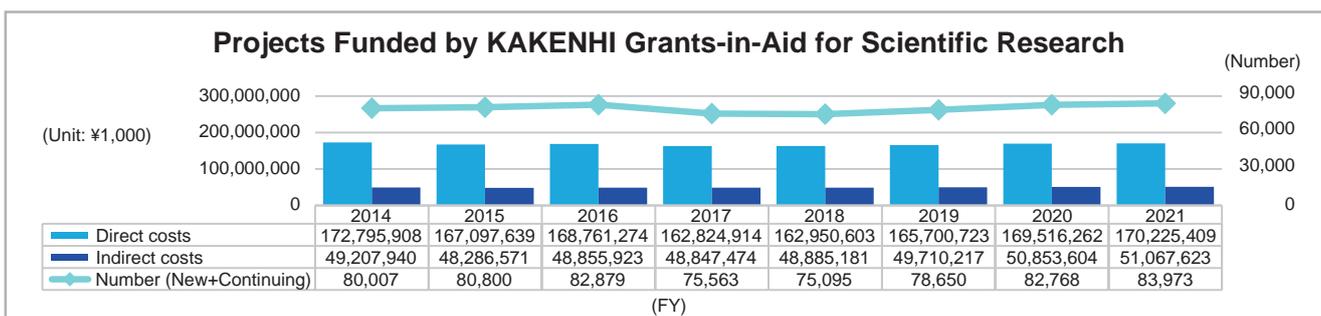
#### ◆Kyushu University◆



- The criteria for grant offers come from the allocating agency.
- The following are excluded: Incentive Research, Special Fellowship, International Collaborative Research Acceleration Fund (to enhance international collaborative research), International Collaborative Research Acceleration Fund (to support international activities), International Collaborative Research Acceleration Fund (to develop research after returning to Japan), and the Research Results Publication Promotion Fund.
- Due to the rounding of under ¥1,000, totals may be inconsistent.

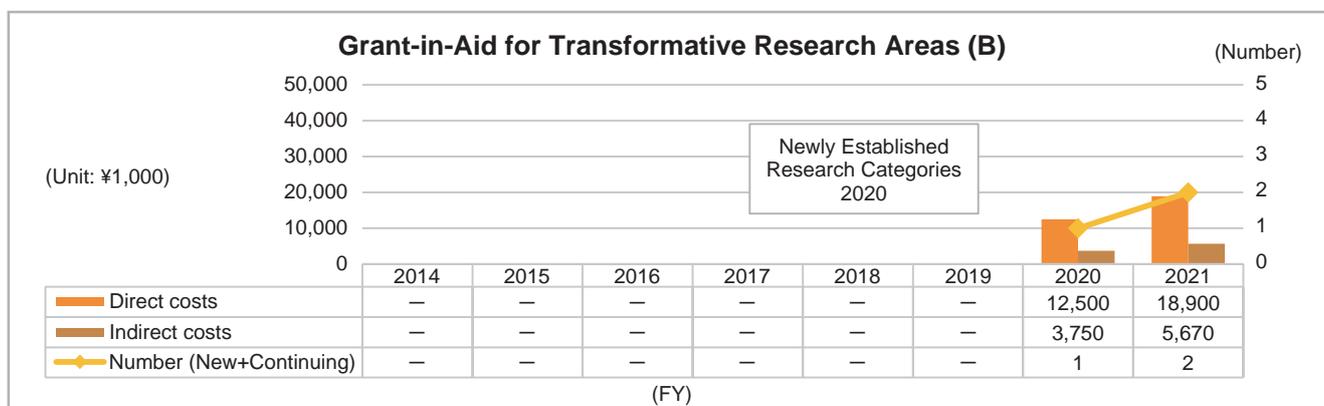
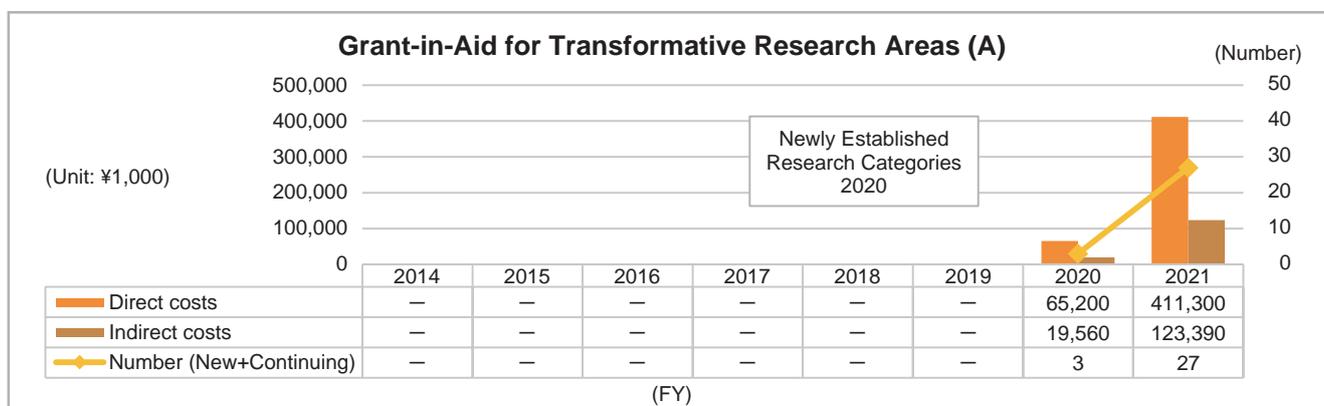
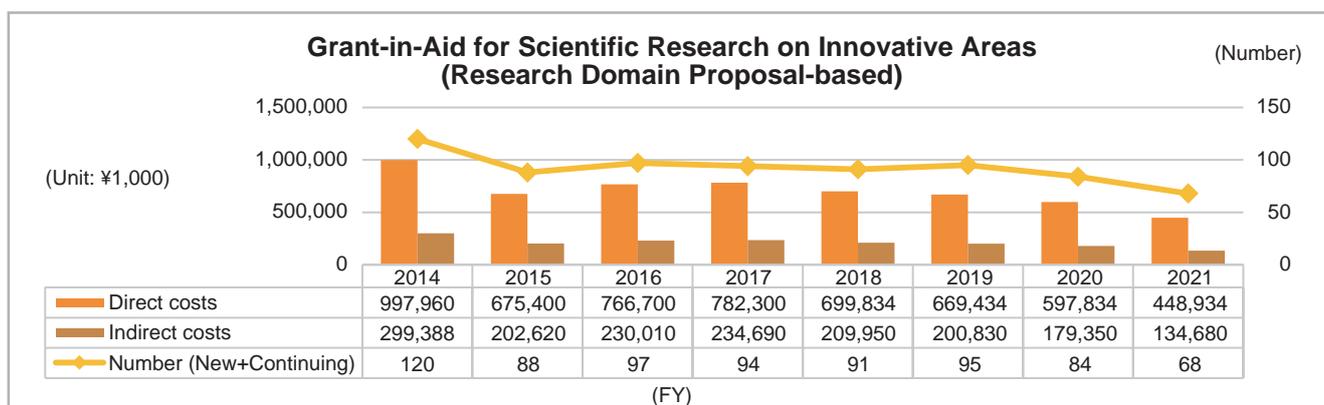
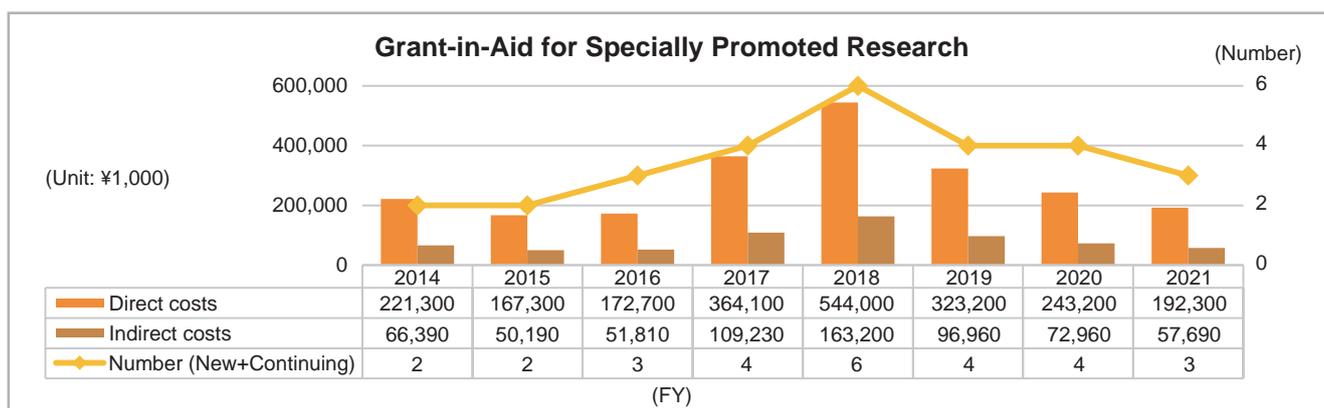
Source: Data held by the Research and Industry-University-Government Collaboration Promotion Division (FY2014-2020)  
*Kyushu University Information* (FY2021)

#### ◆Nationwide◆



Source: Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) website, "Allocation of Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research in FY2021", lists the number of grants adopted and the amount allocated by the research organization to which the researcher belongs.

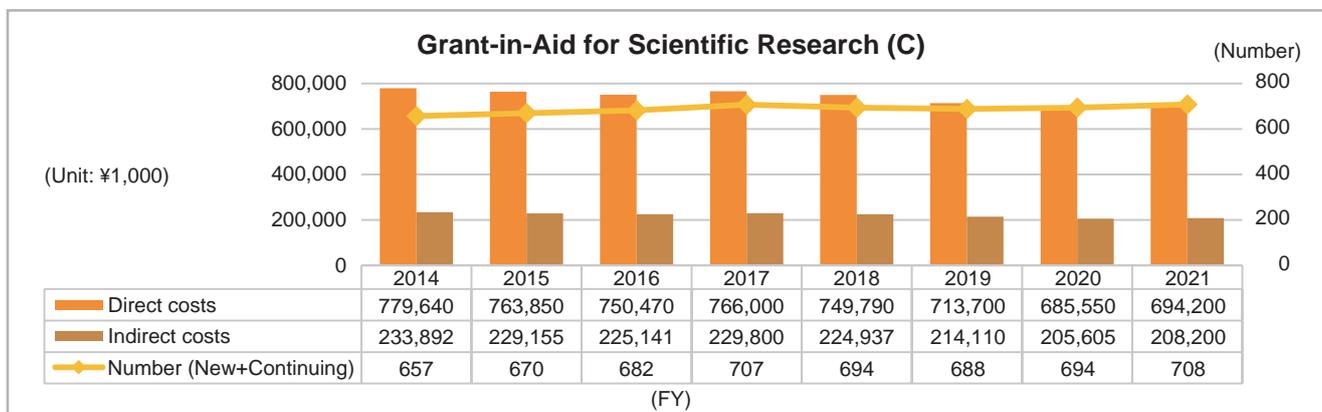
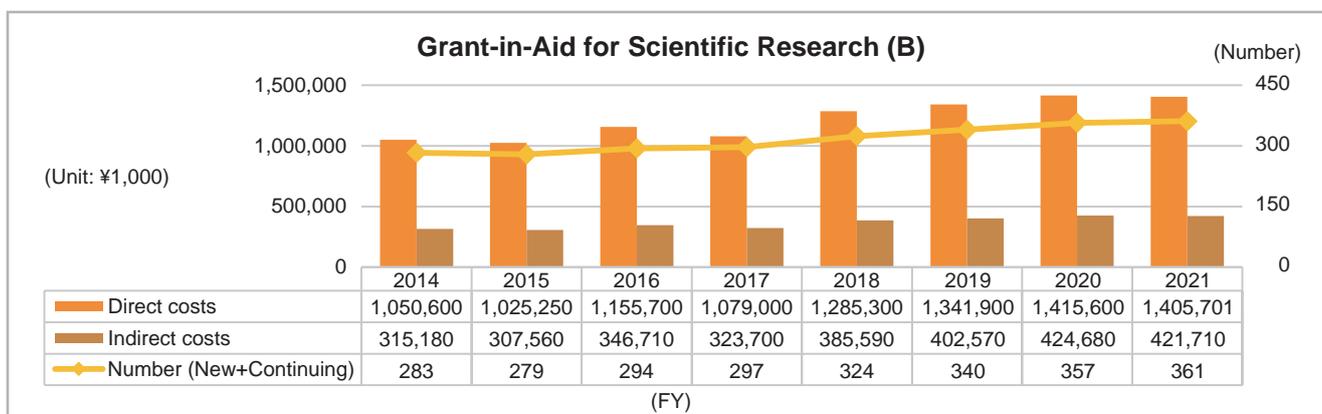
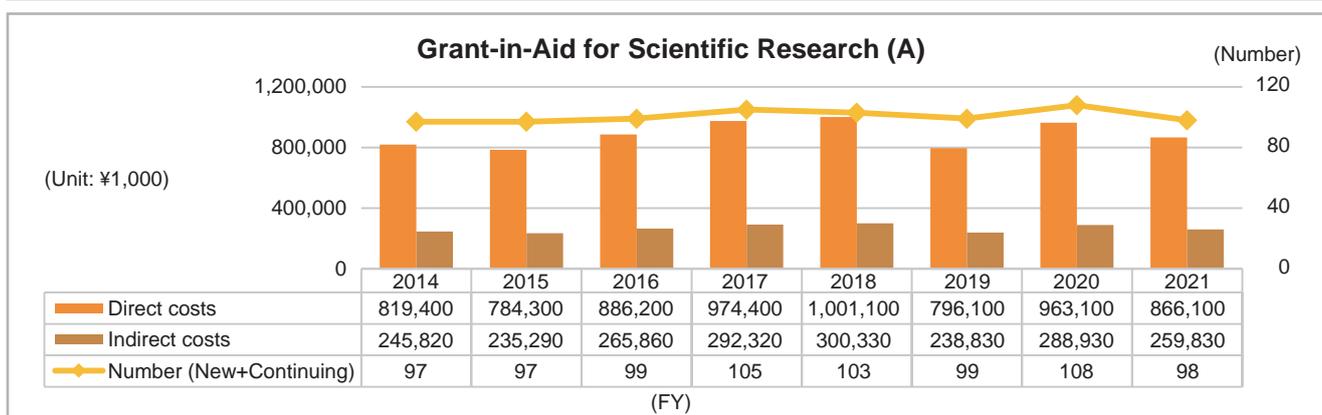
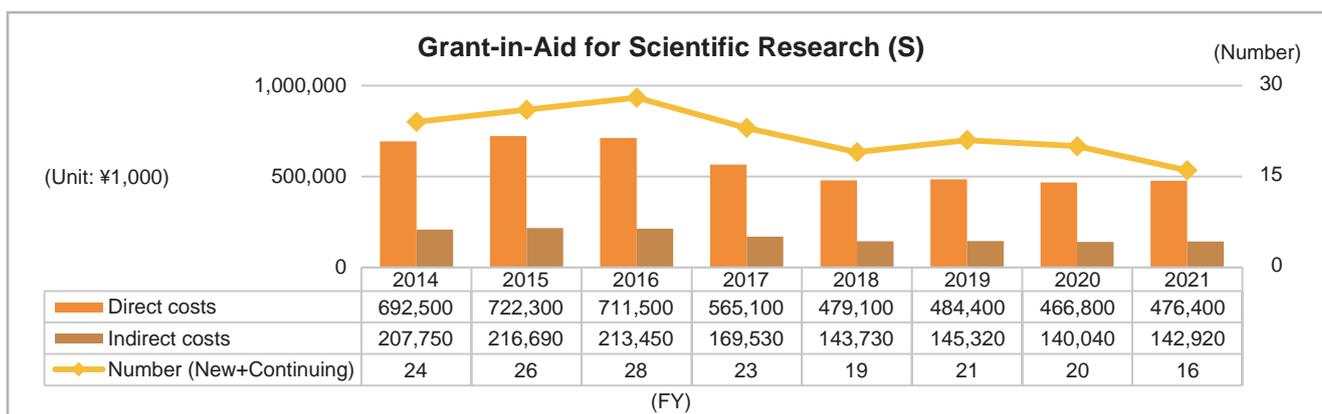
## 13-5-2. Projects Funded by KAKENHI Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (by Research Category)



- The criteria for grant offers come from the allocating agency.
- Due to the rounding of under ¥1,000, totals may be inconsistent.

Source: Data held by the Research and Industry-University-Government Collaboration Promotion Division (FY2014-2020)  
 Kyushu University Information (FY2021)

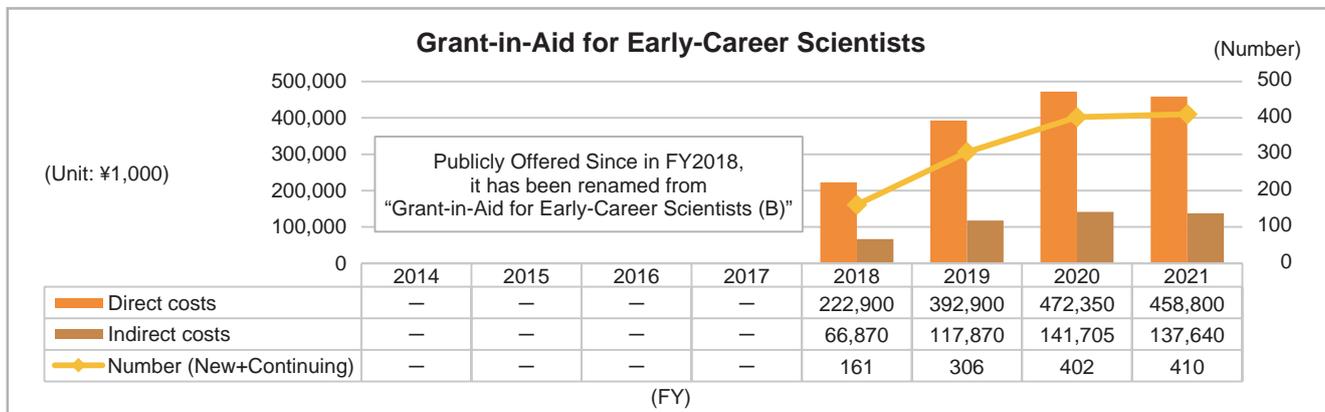
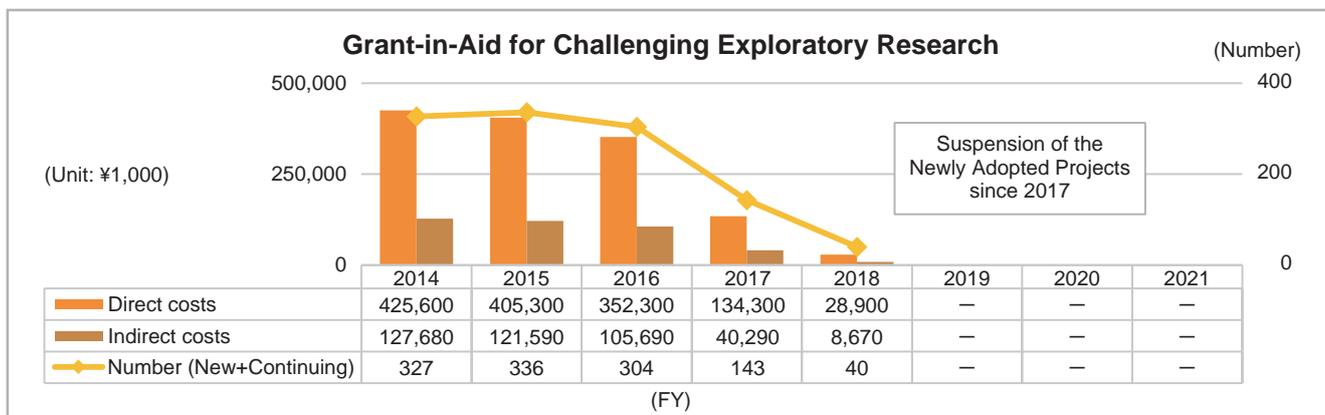
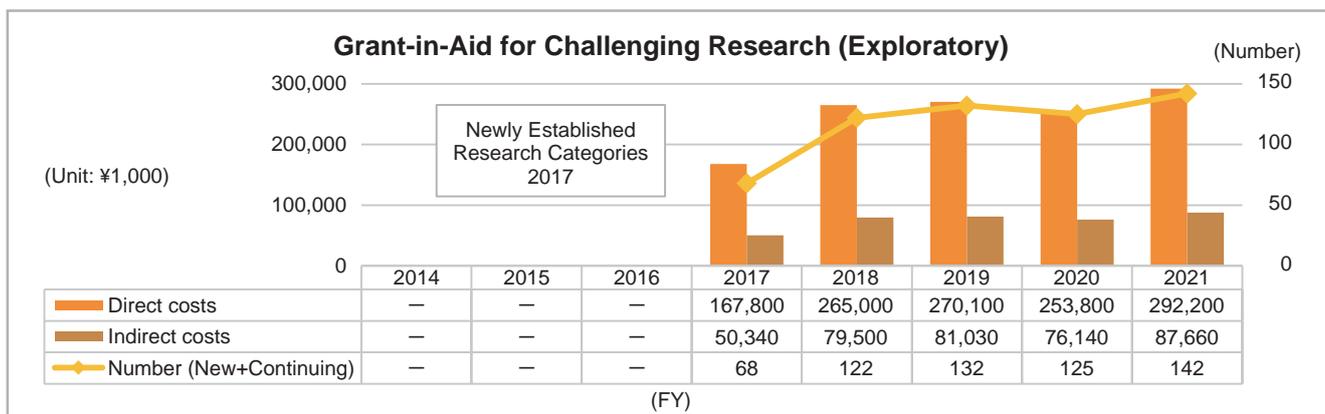
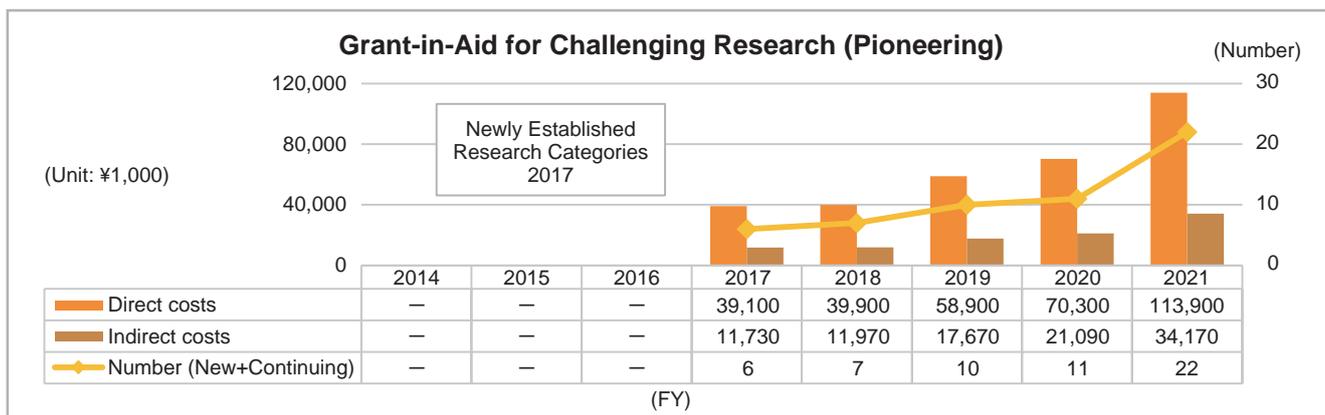
### 13-5-2. Projects Funded by KAKENHI Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (by Research Category) (Continued)



- The criteria for grant offers come from the allocating agency.
- Due to the rounding of under ¥1,000, totals may be inconsistent.

Source: Data held by the Research and Industry-University-Government Collaboration Promotion Division (FY2014-2020)  
*Kyushu University Information (FY2021)*

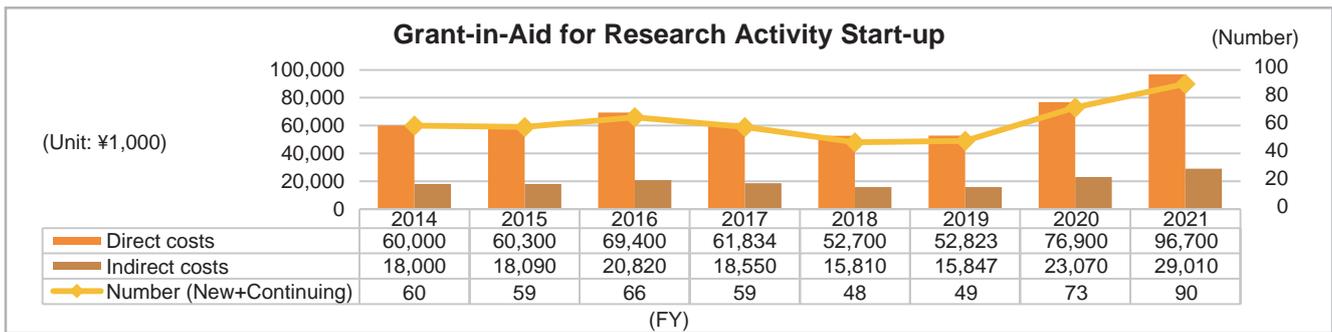
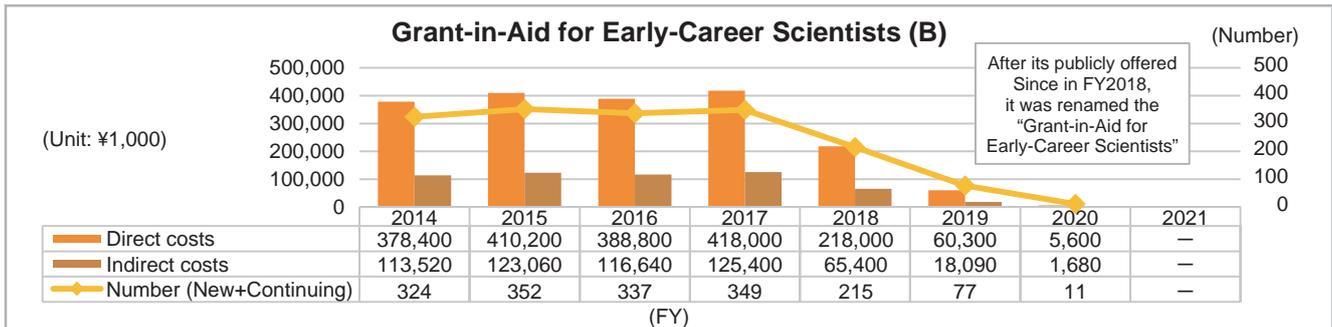
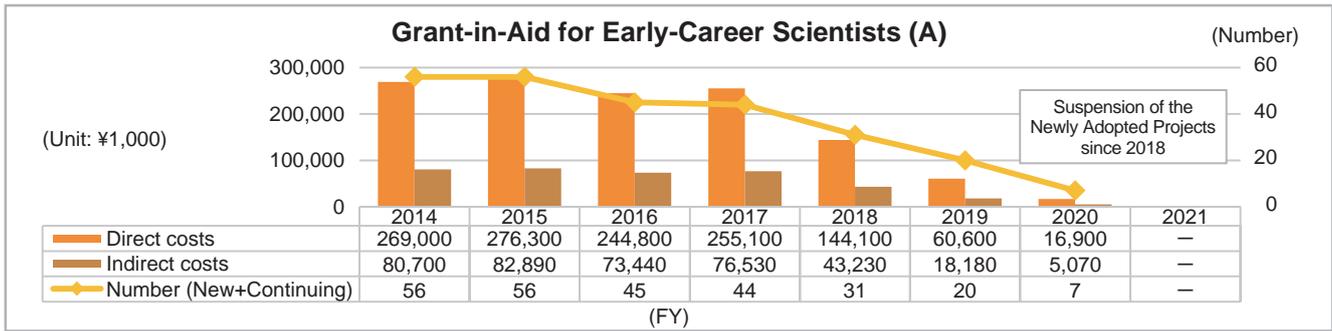
## 13-5-2. Projects Funded by KAKENHI Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (by Research Category) (Continued)



- The criteria for grant offers come from the allocating agency.
- Due to the rounding of under ¥1,000, totals may be inconsistent.

Source: Data held by the Research and Industry-University-Government Collaboration Promotion Division (FY2014-2020)  
*Kyushu University Information (FY2021)*

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



- The criteria for grant offers come from the allocating agency.
- Due to the rounding of under ¥1,000, totals may be inconsistent.

Source: Data held by the Research and Industry-University-Government Collaboration Promotion Division (FY2014-2020)  
Kyushu University Information (FY2021)

## 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	4,161
2	Kyoto University	3,031
3	Osaka University	2,682
4	Tohoku University	2,568
5	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>1,996</b>
6	Nagoya University	1,840
7	Hokkaido University	1,714
8	University of Tsukuba	1,379
9	Hiroshima University	1,249
10	Kobe University	1,163

#### Percentage of Women

Rank	Institution	Percentage (%)
1	University of Tsukuba	20.8%
2	Hiroshima University	20.7%
3	Osaka University	17.2%
4	Nagoya University	17.1%
5	Kobe University	16.8%
6	The University of Tokyo	16.2%
7	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>15.1%</b>
8	Tohoku University	14.6%
9	Hokkaido University	13.9%
10	Kyoto University	13.3%

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

Rank	Institution	Percentage (%)
1	The University of Tokyo	38.2%
2	Osaka University	33.4%
3	Tohoku University	33.2%
4	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>32.4%</b>
5	Hiroshima University	31.0%
6	Kyoto University	30.2%
7	Nagoya University	28.8%
8	University of Tsukuba	27.6%
9	Kobe University	27.3%
10	Hokkaido University	26.3%

#### Sum Allocated

Rank	Institution	Direct costs (Unit: ¥1,000)	Indirect costs (Unit: ¥1,000)	Total (Unit: ¥1,000)
1	The University of Tokyo	16,489,823	4,946,947	21,436,770
2	Kyoto University	11,121,550	3,336,465	14,458,015
3	Osaka University	7,948,399	2,384,520	10,332,919
4	Tohoku University	7,919,300	2,375,790	10,295,090
5	Nagoya University	6,195,580	1,858,674	8,054,254
6	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>5,590,635</b>	<b>1,677,191</b>	<b>7,267,826</b>
7	Hokkaido University	4,765,695	1,429,708	6,195,403
8	University of Tsukuba	3,180,335	954,101	4,134,436
9	Kobe University	2,519,400	755,820	3,275,220
10	Hiroshima University	2,231,600	669,480	2,901,080

### ◆New◆

#### Number of Projects Selected

Rank	Institution	Number
1	The University of Tokyo	1,363
2	Kyoto University	1,000
3	Tohoku University	911
4	Osaka University	903
5	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>723</b>
6	Nagoya University	638
7	Hokkaido University	563
8	University of Tsukuba	444
9	Hiroshima University	421
10	Kobe University	367

#### Percentage of the Newly Adopted Projects

Rank	Institution	Percentage (%)
1	The University of Tokyo	40.1%
2	Kyoto University	39.6%
3	Tohoku University	36.2%
4	Osaka University	34.7%
5	Nagoya University	34.5%
6	Hokkaido University	33.0%
7	<b>Kyushu University</b>	<b>32.7%</b>
7	Kobe University	32.7%
9	Hiroshima University	30.9%
10	University of Tsukuba	30.0%

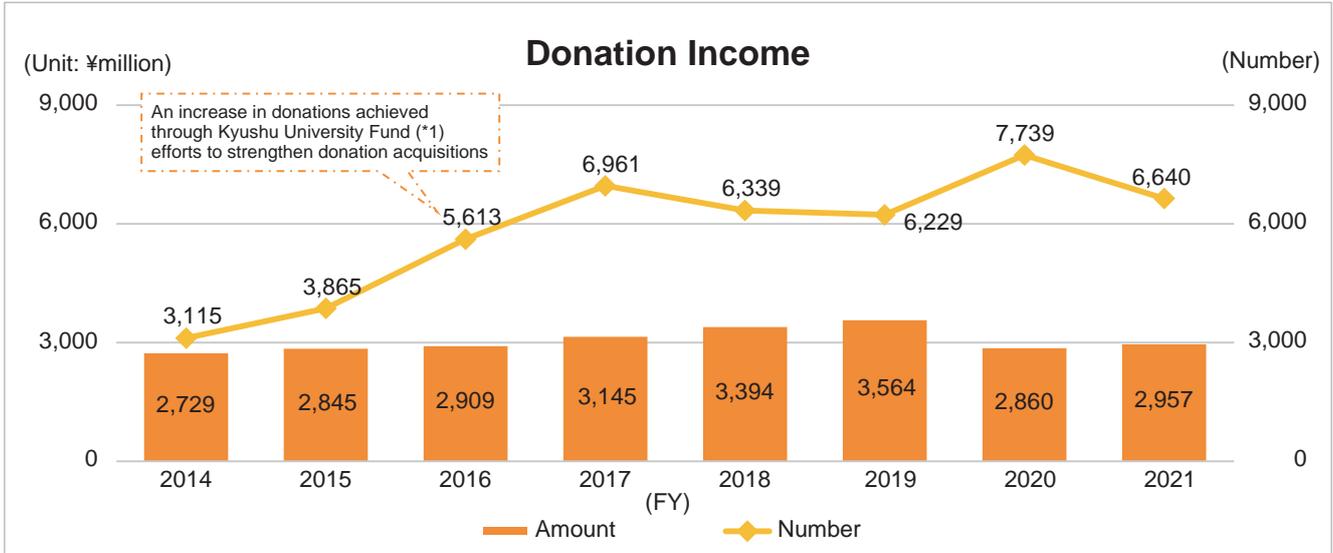
(\*1) Early-Career Scientists means those who have held doctorate degrees for less than 8 years.

• Among the 1,365 participating institutions, the top 10 are ranked for various categories.

Source: Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) website, "Allocation of Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research in FY2021", lists the number of grants adopted and the amount allocated by the research organization to which the researcher belongs.

## 13-6. Donation Income

### ◆Kyushu University◆



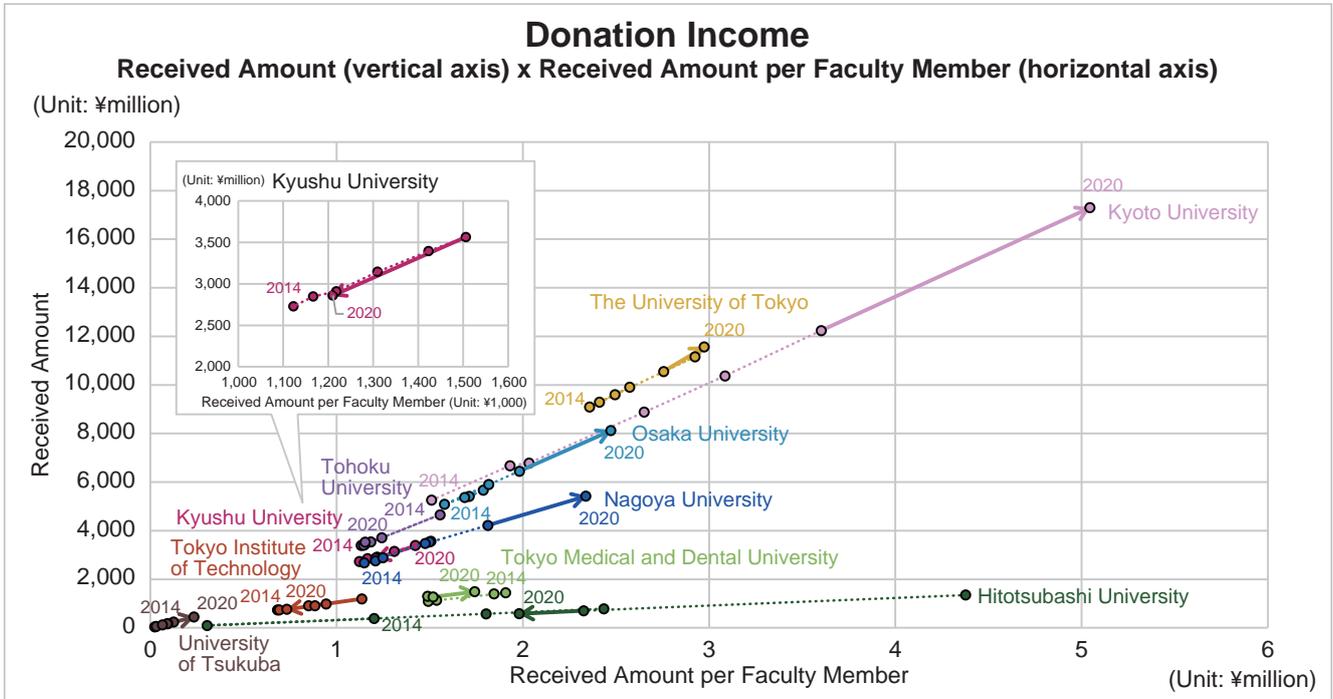
- Under ¥1 million, sums are rounded down.
- Figures include income for classes maintained through donations.

#### (\*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>

Source: *Kyushu University Information*

### ◆Comparisons with Other Universities◆



- This is a comparison of 10 Designated National University Corporations.

Source: Received Amount of Donation Income Summary of Each University and Report on Endowment Activities

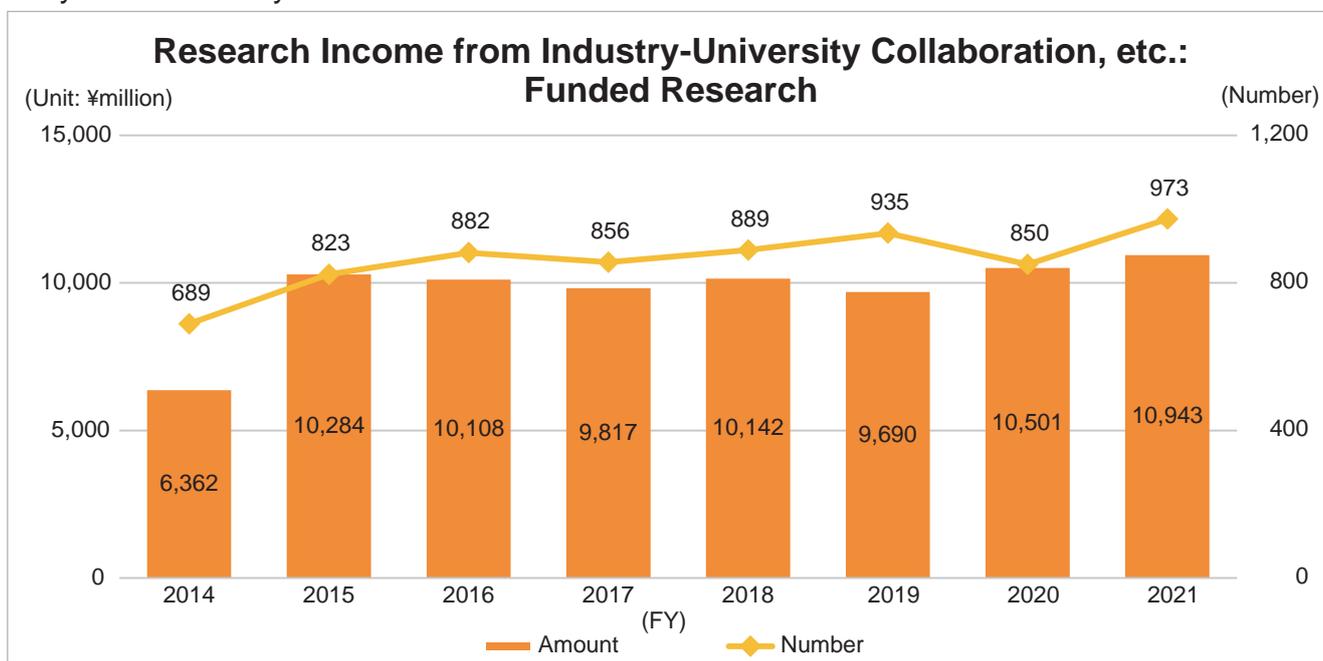
Number of faculty members National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education, Basic University Information, Student Teaching Staff, (7-B) Number of faculty members (regular employees) (<https://portal.niad.ac.jp/prtr/table.html>)

Received amount per faculty member Calculated from the amount received, divided by the number of faculty members

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

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

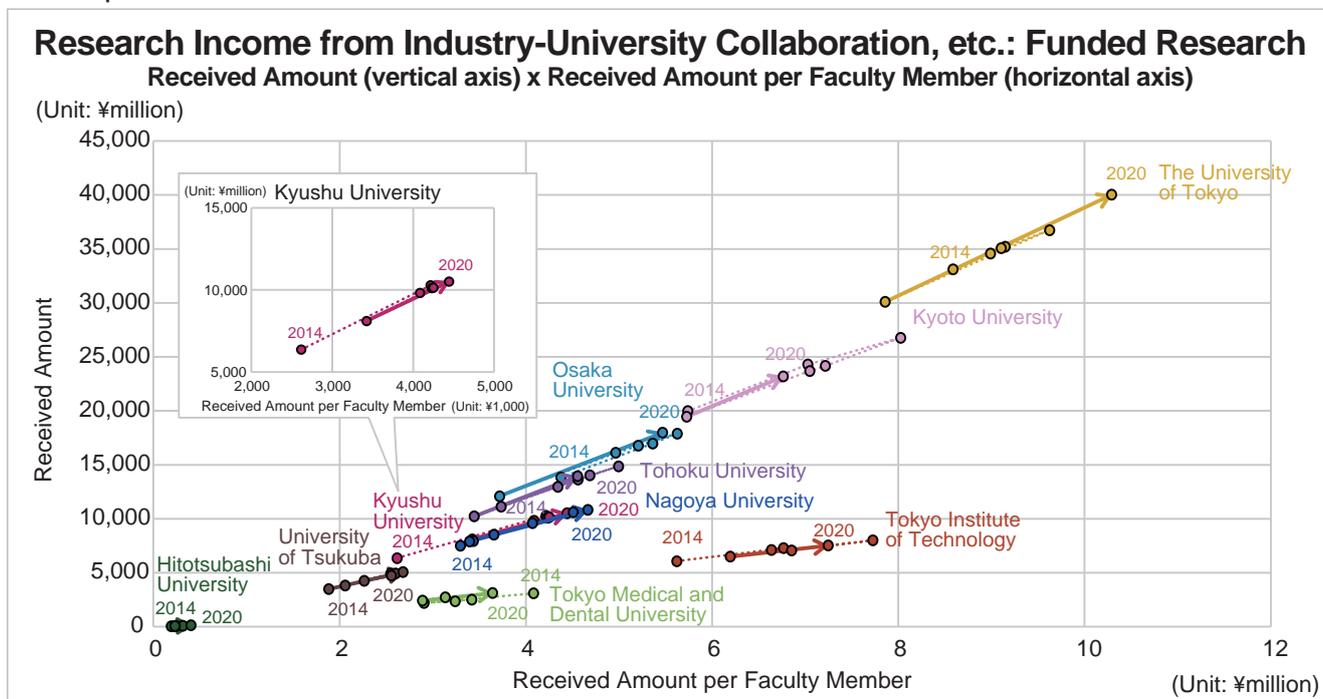
#### ◆Kyushu University◆



• Under ¥1 million, sums are rounded down.

Source: *Kyushu University Information*

#### ◆Comparisons with Other Universities◆

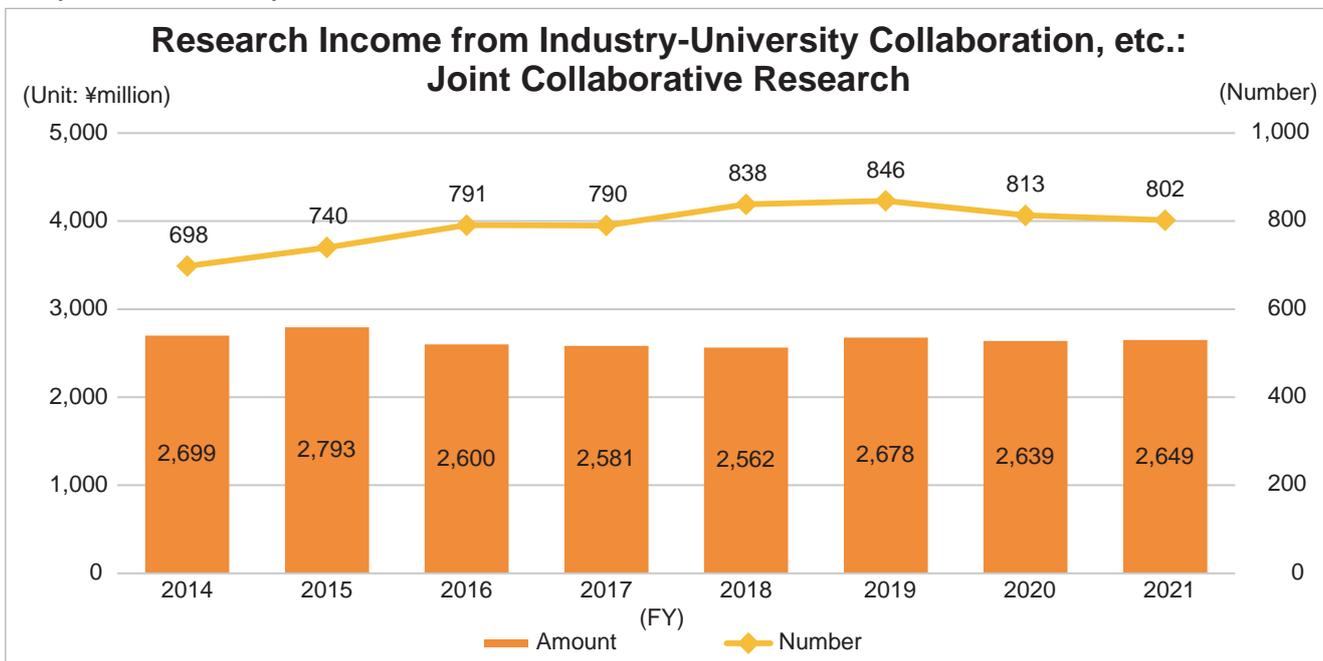


• This is a comparison of 10 Designated National University Corporations.

Source: Amount MEXT, *Industry-University Collaboration at Universities*, Individual Results (Data by Institution) “Funded Research”  
 Number of faculty members National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education, Basic University Information, Student Teaching Staff, (7-B) Number of faculty members (regular employees) (<https://portal.niad.ac.jp/ptr/table.html>)  
 Received amount per faculty member Calculated from the amount received, divided by the number of faculty members

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

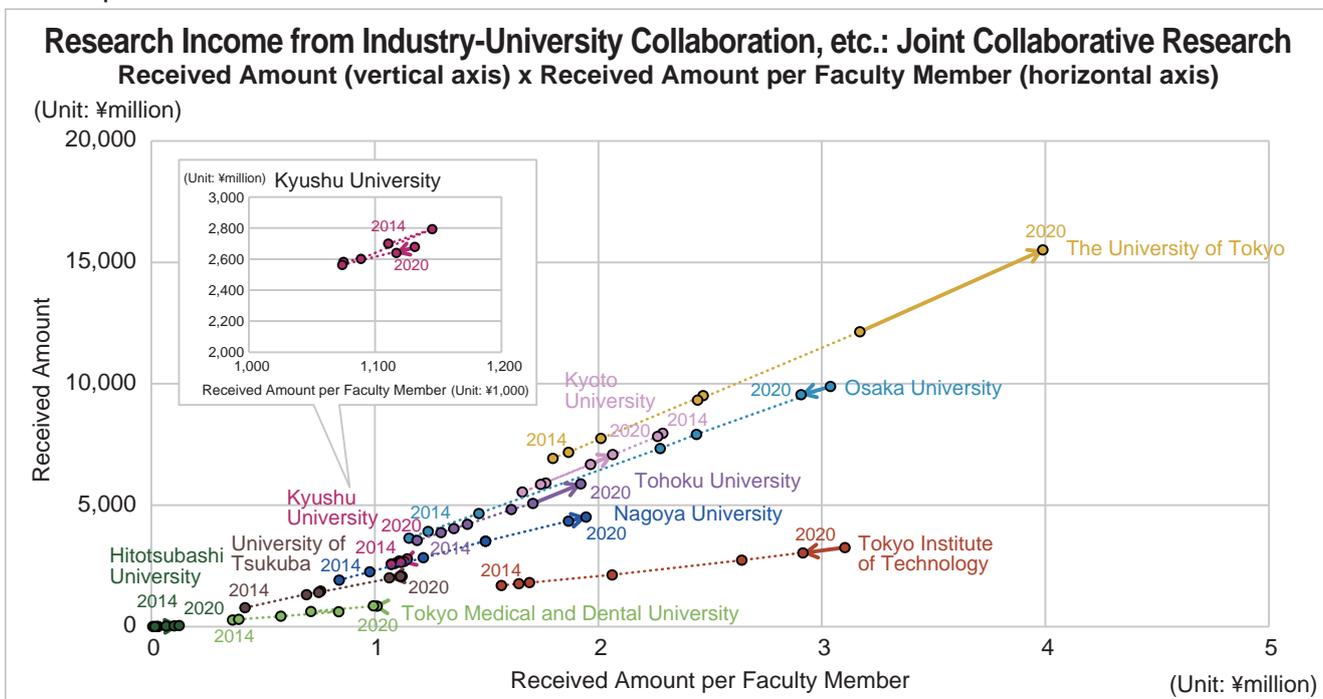
### ◆Kyushu University◆



• Under ¥1 million, sums are rounded down.

Source: *Kyushu University Information*

### ◆Comparisons with Other Universities◆

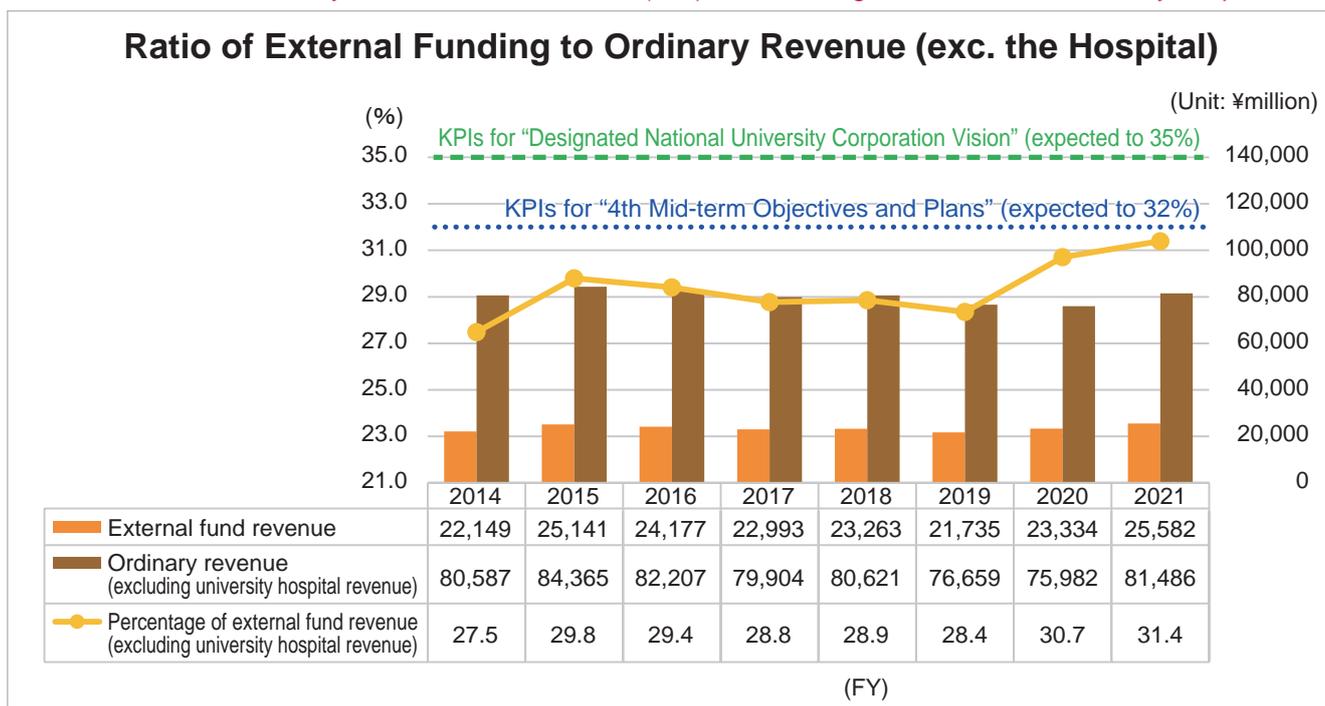


• This is a comparison of 10 Designated National University Corporations.

Source: Amount MEXT, *Industry-University Collaboration at Universities, Individual Results (Data by Institution) "Joint Research"*  
 Number of faculty members National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education, Basic University Information, Student Teaching Staff, (7-B) Number of faculty members (regular employees) (<https://portal.niad.ac.jp/prtr/table.html>)  
 Received amount per faculty member Calculated from the amount received, divided by the number of faculty members

## 13-8. Ratio of External Funding to Ordinary Revenue (exc. the Hospital)

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

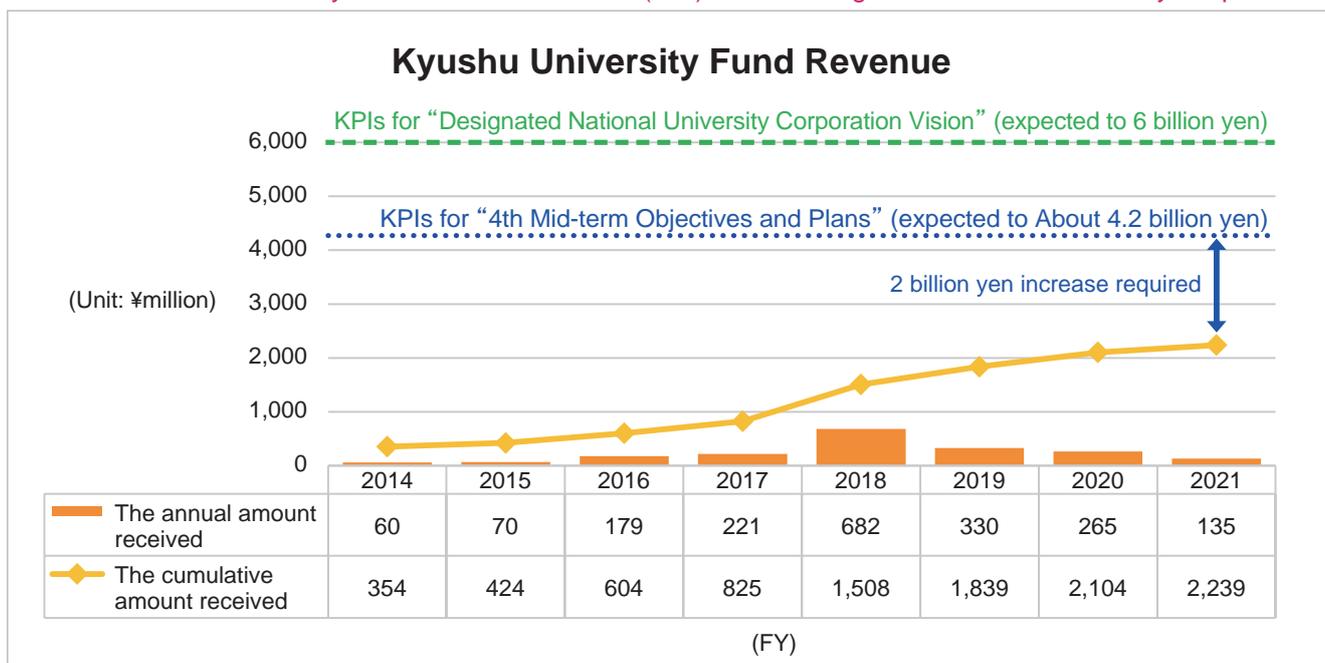


- External Fund Revenue includes: Commissioned Research Revenue, Joint Research Revenue, Commissioned Business Revenue, Revenue from Donations, Revenue from Grants, Financial Revenue and Miscellaneous Revenues.
- Under ¥1 million, sums are rounded down.

Source: Financial Department (FY2014, 2021)  
 Kyushu University Financial Report 2021 (FY2015-2020)

## 13-9. Kyushu University Fund Revenue

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



- Under ¥1 million, sums are rounded down.

Source: General Affairs Department (FY2014, 2021)  
 Kyushu University Fund Annual Report (FY2015-2020)

# 14. Selection of Research / Education Programs

## 14-1. Selection of Research Programs

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

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

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

### 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

### 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	Director General, Center for Clinical and Translational Research, Koichi Akashi	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

• Programs selected for the first time from 2014 onward are listed. Programs before that time are also listed, if still continuing.

Source: Data from each Department

## 14-1. Selection of Research Programs (Continued)

### 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

### The Center Project Selected for the First Time in FY2021

#### ■ Advanced Research Infrastructure for Materials and Nanotechnology

Institution Name	Person in Charge of Implementation	Period (Planned)
Center for Innovative Materials DX	The Ultramicroscopy Research Center, Professor, Yasukazu Murakami	FY2021-FY2030

#### ■ Human Resource Development Program for Science and Technology

Program Name	Project Director	Period
Initiative for the Implementation of the Diversity Research Environment (Survey and Analysis)	President of Kyushu University, Tatsuro Ishibashi	FY2021-FY2022

#### ■ Center for Advancing Translational Research (CATR)

Institution Name	Director	Period (Planned)
Realization Hub for Biomedical Innovation	Senior Vice President, Koichi Akashi	December 20, 2021 onward

### The Center Project Selected for the First Time in FY2022

#### ■ Translational Research Program

Project Topic Name	Project Manager	Period (Planned)
Multidisciplinary, Multidomain, Multiregional Research and Development Integration of New Medical Technologies from Japan	Senior Vice President, Koichi Akashi	FY2022

#### ■ Translational Research Program (Project for Promotion of Interdisciplinary Collaborative Research and Developmental Initiatives)

Project Topic Name	Project Manager	Period
Establishment of the Transdisciplinary Research Platform based on "Integrative Knowledge"	Senior Vice President, Koichi Akashi	June 1, 2022 - March 31, 2025

• Programs selected for the first time from 2014 onward are listed. Programs before that time are also listed, if still continuing.

Source: Data from each Department

## 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 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

### 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

• Programs selected for the first time from 2014 onward are listed. Programs before that time are also listed, if still continuing.

Source: Data from each Department

## 14-2. Selection of Education Programs (Continued)

### 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
JST, the Establishment of University Fellowships towards the Creation of Science Technology Innovation	Graduate Schools of Information Science and Electrical Engineering, Engineering, Sciences, and I2CNER	Kyushu University Innovator Fellowship	FY2020-FY2027

### The Center Project Selected for the First Time in FY2021

Program Name	Department Responsible	Initiative Name	Initiative Period
Inter-University Exchange 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 - Expansion to ASEAN -	FY2021-FY2025
	Graduate School of Human-Environment Studies	Cooperative Educational Program for Fostering Human Resources to Lead Sustainable Development of Recycle-Based Zero-Emission Urban and Architectural Environment in Asia	FY2021-FY2025
Support for Pioneering Research Initiated by the Next Generation	University-Wide	Open Platform Fostering System for Ph.D. Students Who will Open up the Future	FY2021-FY2027
Project to Foster Highly Specialized Human Resources Driving Industry DX by Integrating Digital and Specialized Fields	School of Agriculture, Graduate School of Bioresource and Bioenvironmental Sciences	DNA Human Resource Development Program to Drive DX in Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Food and Biotechnology Industries in the near Future (DNA: Digital Native in Agriculture)	FY2021-FY2022
Project for Training Medical Personnel to Handle New Healthcare in the COVID-19 Era	School of Dentistry, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences	Kyushu University Project for Training Medical Personnel to Handle New Healthcare in the COVID-19 Era	FY2021-FY2022
Approved Program for Mathematics, Data Science and AI Smart Higher Education	Education and Research Center for Mathematical and Data Science	Kyushu University Data Literacy Program	FY2021-FY2025

### The Center Project Selected for the First Time in FY2022

None

• Programs selected for the first time from 2014 onward are listed. Programs before that time are also listed, if still continuing.

Source: Data from each Department

## Acknowledgements

When creating the *KYUSHU UNIVERSITY FACT BOOK 2022 Detailed version* and *KYUSHU UNIVERSITY FACT BOOK 2022 KPI digest version*, we received provision of valuable data from the various departments, etc. at Kyushu University as well as from external institutions. When publishing this *FACT BOOK*, we also received advice and assistance from those involved. We are extremely grateful for their cooperation.

The completion of this *FACT BOOK* is a result of the extraordinary efforts put forth by these cooperators, and we would like to take this opportunity to express our deep gratitude.

March 2023

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Published  
March  
2023



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