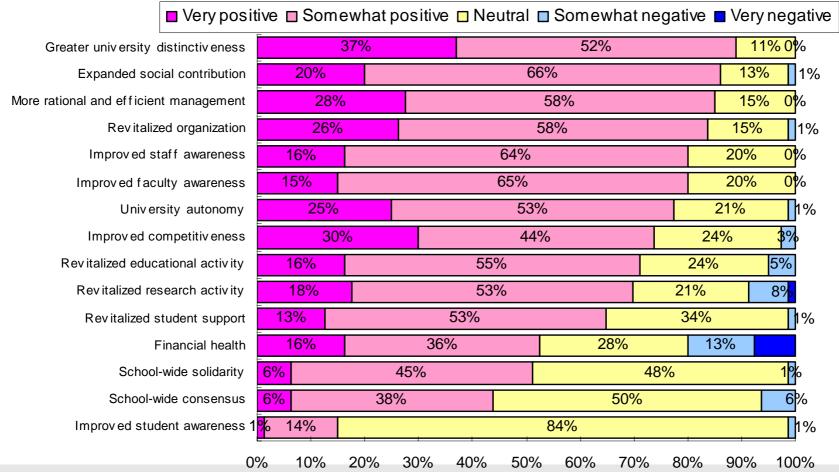
# The Status of Japanese National Universities Since Their Restructuring as Corporations

Nagayama Yoshihisa, Director, National University Corporation Support Division, Higher Education Bureau, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)



#### Generalized Effects of Incorporation on National Universities

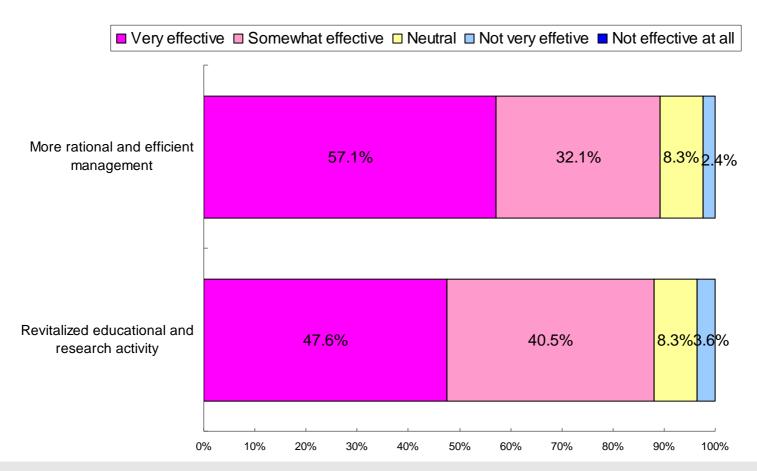
- Incorporation has brought many benefits, such as highlighting each institution's individual distinctiveness
- Negative effects include less financial stability (identified by 20% of respondents) and dampened research activity (9%)





### Effects of Formulating Medium-Range Targets and Plans

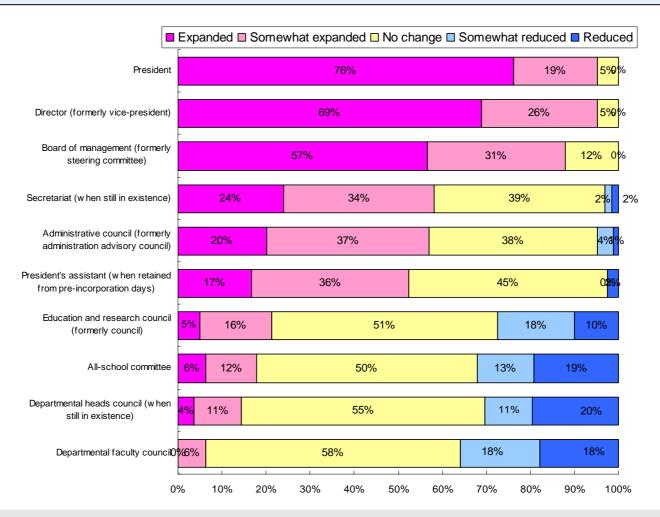
About 90% feel that formulating mid-range targets and plans is effective in promoting more rational and efficient management and revitalizing educational and research activity.





## Changes after Incorporation (Roles of officers or bodies when requesting budget estimate)

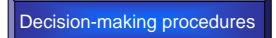
About 90% feel that incorporation has expanded the role played by the university president and other officers, and about 40% feel that it has reduced the role of divisional faculty councils and similar bodies.

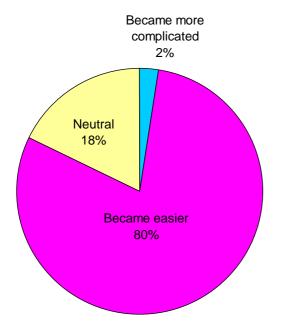




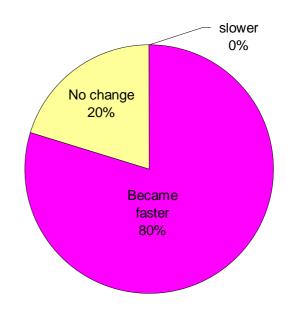
#### Changes after Incorporation (Decision-making Procedures and Speed)

About 80% feel that decision-making procedures at universities became easier and decision-making speed became faster.



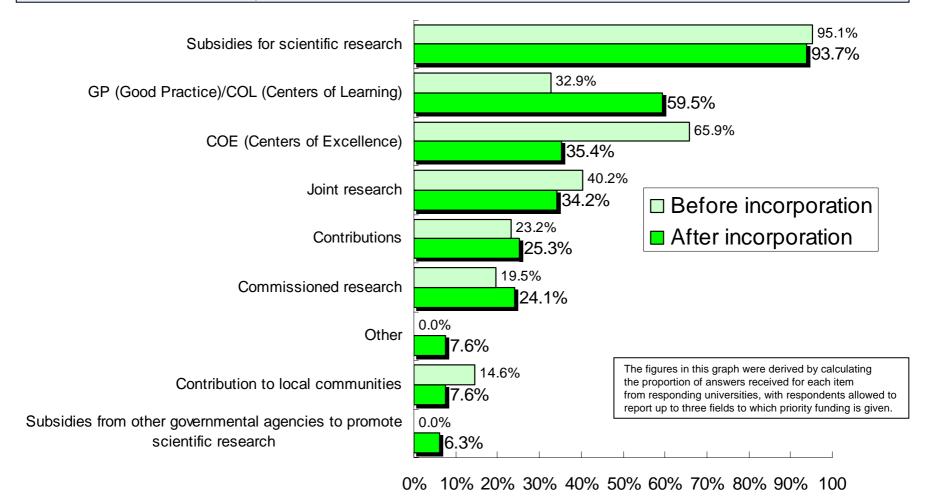


#### **Decision-making speed**



#### Changes after Incorporation (Procuring outside Funding)

- Emphasis on funding for scientific research remains unchanged
- 37% increase in GP, 30% decrease in COE





#### Changes after Incorporation (In-school Budget Allocations)

- Most universities appear to have increased allocations for priority/competitive fields as well as school-wide operational expenses
- Most universities appear to have reduced allocations for basic operational expenses and expenses associated with departments and individual instructors

