第72回(2023年度) AY 2023

東京大学学生生活実態調査

72nd Surveys on Student Life Conditions

留学生版調查 報告書

Report on Surveys for International Students

東京大学学生委員会 学生生活調査WG

The Surveys on Student Life Conditions Working Group, Student Campus Life Committee,

The University of Tokyo

調査概要 Survey Outline

本報告書は、2023(令和 5)年度に実施した第 72 回学生生活実態調査(留学生版調査)の結果を報告するものである。 This report summarizes the results of the Surveys for International Students, which were conducted as part of the 72nd Surveys on Student Life Conditions conducted in AY2023.

1. 調査票の作成と結果のとりまとめ

調査票の作成・分析は、学生生活調査 WG で行った。調査項目は、学生生活実態調査(以下、基本調査)との共通項目と、留学生版 2018 年度(68回)、2019 年度(69回)、2020 年度(70回)、2021 年度(71回)調査より抽出した留学生のみを対象とした項目より構成される。

2. 調査時期 2023 年 11 月 24 日~2024 年 1 月 8 日

3. 調査対象者

- ・72回調査は、学部生・大学院生を対象に実施した。
- ・留学生版調査は、外国籍学生のうち、基本調査の対象となる、在留資格が「特別永住者」「永住者」「定住者」「日本人・永住者・特別永住者の配偶者」等を除く留学生を対象とした。
- ・学部学生については、基本調査の対象と同様に、正規課程在籍者のみを対象とするが、大学院生は、入学時に研究生身分の学生が多いことを踏まえ、「外国人研究生」を含む。

4. 調查方法

日本語・英語版の無記名の悉皆調査をオンラインで実施した。学生に対する周知は、UTASと学部・研究科事務室等を通じて行われた。

1. Creating the Questionnaire and conducting data analysis

The questionnaire was created and analyzed by the Surveys on Student Life Conditions WG. The Survey consists of items common to the Survey on Student Life Conditions ("the basic survey"), along with items specifically designed for international students sourced from the Surveys for International Students during AY 2018 (68th survey) through AY 2021 (71st survey).

2. Survey Period: November 24th, 2023 – January 8th, 2024

3. Survey Subjects

- The 72nd survey was conducted for both undergraduate and graduate students.
- Students who are eligible to take the Survey on International Students are non-Japanese nationals with a status of residence other than Special Permanent Resident, Permanent Resident, Long Term Resident, or Spouse or Child of a Japanese National/ Special Permanent Resident/ Permanent Resident.
- In the case of undergraduate students, eligible students are limited to those enrolled in degree programs, which is the same condition applied to domestic students taking the basic survey. But as there are many international students at the graduate level who begin their enrollment as research students, "International Research Students" are eligible to take this survey.

4. Survey Method

The surveys were conducted online (anonymously) (in Japanese and English). Students received information regarding the survey through UTAS and from their Faculty/College and Graduate School offices.

留意事項 Notice

- 基本調査との共通項目は、報告書中★で示す。 別途、日本人学生等と留学生との比較を行っている基本調査の報告書も参照のこと。 https://www.u-tokyo.ac.jp/ja/students/edu-data/h05.html
- 2. 本報告における「国内生」は、基本調査の対象となっている、日本国籍学生と永住者等の在留資格を有する外国籍学生を意味する。
- 3. 過去の調査結果との比較を行う際には、以下の順に数字を記載する。

学部学生: ○○%(○○% ○○% ○○%) 72 回調査データ(71 回 70 回 68 回)

大学院生: ○○%(○○% ○○%) 72 回調査データ(71 回 69 回)

過去調査の実施時期

68 回 留学生対象調査(学部生対象)2018 年 12 月~2019 年 3 月69 回 留学生対象調査(大学院生対象)2019 年 12 月~2020 年 3 月

70回 留学生対象調査(学部生対象) 2021年3月

71回 留学生対象調査(学部生、大学院生対象) 2022年1月~2022月2月

Common questionnaire items with the basic survey are marked with a ★ on this report.
 Please also refer to the basic survey report for comparison of the results between domestic students and international students.

https://www.u-tokyo.ac.jp/ja/students/edu-data/h05.html (in Japanese)

- 2. When the term "domestic students" is mentioned within this summary report, it refers to students with Japanese nationality or non-Japanese students with a status of residence such as Permanent Resident.
- 3. Comparison with past international student survey results

Results from previous surveys for international students are shown in the following order.

Undergraduate students: 00% (00% 00%) 72nd survey data (71st, 70th, 68th) Graduate students: 00% (00% 00%) 72nd survey data (71st, 69th)

Period when past surveys were conducted

68th Survey for International Undergraduate Students

Dec. 2018 – Mar. 2019

69th Survey for International Graduate Students

Dec. 2019 – Mar. 2020

70th Survey for International Undergraduate Students Mar. 2021

71st Survey for International Graduate and Undergraduate Students Jan. 2022 – Feb. 2022

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I 基本的事項

I. Basic Information

有効回答数は、学部生 79名 (回答率 26.8%)、大学院生 1,148名 (回答率 26.2%)であり、大学院生は概ね例年通りであったが、学部生の回答率は例年より低かった。回答者の性別、出身国・地域等の諸属性については、概ね在籍者の内訳に重なる。回答者の 6 割以上が中国出身者であり、前回調査同様、在籍者数に占める中国籍学籍の割合を反映していた。また国内生と比較すると、留学生は全体としては女性の比率が高いが、女性比率や年齢等は、出身地域によってもばらつきが大きい点も、前回調査と同様の傾向である。

A total of 79 undergraduate students, representing 26.8%, and 1,148 graduate students, accounting for 26.2%, participated in the survey. The response rate from graduates was almost consistent with previous surveys, while that from undergraduates was lower than in the past. Gender, country/region of origin, and other attributes of the respondents generally reflected the breakdown of international students enrolled at the University. Over 60% of the survey participants are from China, mirroring the proportion of Chinese students within the total enrollment, as in the previous survey. Compared to domestic students, the ratio of female students is higher for international students as a whole. At the same time, the demographic characteristics of international students, including the ratio of female students and age distribution, vary depending on their country/region of origin, a trend consistent with the previous survey.

1-1 所属先·学年等 Affiliation of survey participants

回答者の所属先等は、概ね在籍者の特徴を反映していた。学部生は、前回は 1 年生の回答割合が高かったが今回は 2 年生(31.6%)の回答割合が高く、経済学部の学生の回答者が在籍者に比して少なかった。大学院生は、修士(522 名)、専門職学位(12 名)、博士課程(獣医薬含む)(508 名)、大学院研究生(103 名)であった。回答者の所属研究科は、概ね在籍者の比率を反映していた。

The affiliation of the respondents generally reflected the proportion of enrolled international students. While the previous survey had a high response rate among first-year undergraduate students, this survey had a high response rate among second-year undergraduate students at 31.6%. The response rate of economics undergraduates was lower than their composition rate in the total enrollment. For the graduate survey, responses were received from master's students (n=522), professional degree students (n=12), doctoral students (including veterinary medicine) (n=508), and graduate research students (n=103). The affiliation of the respondents reflected the proportion of enrolled graduate students.

有効回答数 回答率 Valid response and Response rate

| _ | | | 有効回答数 Valid responses | 回答率 Response rate | 在籍者数 Applicable students number |
|------------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2023 年度(AY2023) | 72 回 (72 nd) | 学部生(U) | 79 | 26.8 | 295 |
| 2023 中茂 (A12023) | 72回(72) | 大学院生(G) | 1,148 | 26.2 | 4,381 |
| 2021 年度(AY2021) | 71 回 (71 st) | 学部生(U) | 117 | 36.4 | 321 |
| 2021 中茂 (A12021) | /1 凹(/1) | 大学院生(G) | 1,108 | 25.9 | 4,180 |
| 2020年度(AY2020) | 70回(70 th) | 学部生(U) | 98 | 34.8 | 282 |
| 2019年度(AY2019) | 69回(69 th) | 大学院生(G) | 1,092 | 27 | 4,050 |
| 2018年度(AY2018) | 68回(68 th) | 学部生(U) | 100 | 35 | 286 |

U-Undergraduate students/G-Graduate students

回答者の学年・在学段階 Students status

| | | | | 学部生 Undergraduate | | Graduate |
|---|-----|-----------|----|----------------------|-------|----------|
| | | | n | raduate % | n | % |
| | 1年 | 1st Year | 23 | 29.1 | | |
| | 2年 | 2nd Year | 25 | 31.6 | | |
| | 3年 | 3rd Year | 15 | 19.0 | | |
| 学部 Undergraduate (n=70) | 4年 | 4th Year | 14 | 17.7 | | |
| Undergraduate (n=79) | 5年 | 5th Year | 0 | 0.0 | | |
| | 6年 | 6th Year | 0 | 0.0 | | |
| | 無回答 | No answer | 2 | 2.5 | | |
| | 1年 | 1st Year | | | 281 | 53.8 |
| 修士 Master (n=522) | 2年 | 2nd Year | | | 235 | 45.0 |
| | 無回答 | No answer | | | 6 | 1.1 |
| 専門職 (n=12) | 1年 | 1st Year | | | 5 | 41.7 |
| Professional degree | 2年 | 2nd Year | | | 7 | 58.3 |
| | 1年 | 1st Year | | | 7 | 30.4 |
| 獣医薬 博士課程 | 2年 | 2nd Year | | | 6 | 26.1 |
| Doctoral Program in a veterinary, medical or | 3年 | 3rd Year | | | 6 | 26.1 |
| pharmaceutical (n=23) | 4年 | 4th Year | | | 3 | 13.0 |
| | 無回答 | No answer | | | 1 | 4.3 |
| | 1年 | 1st Year | | | 191 | 39.4 |
| 博士課程 | 2年 | 2nd Year | | | 136 | 28.0 |
| Doctoral (n=485) | 3年 | 3rd Year | | | 149 | 30.7 |
| | 無回答 | No answer | | | 9 | 1.9 |
| 無回答(大学院生) No answer (Graduate School) (n=3) | | | | | 3 | 0.3 |
| 研究生 RS (n=103) | | | | | 103 | 9.0 |
| 合計 Total | | | 79 | 100.0 | 1,148 | 100.0 |

回答者の学部・研究科等 Students affiliation

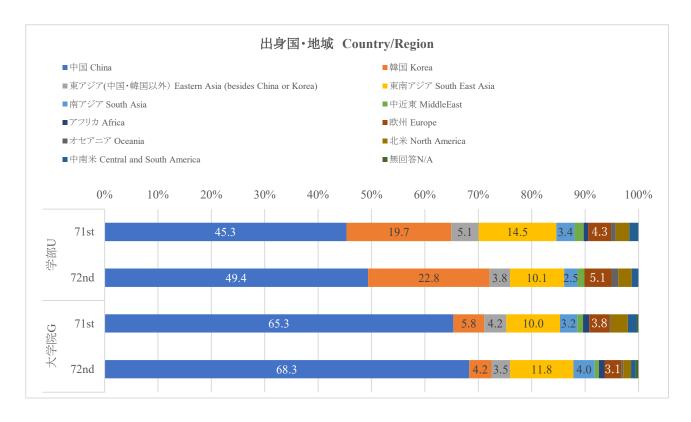
| | | 在籍者 | 構成比 | 回答者 | 構成比 | 回答率 | |
|----------------------|--|--------------------|-------|----------|-------|-------------------|--|
| 所属学部 Faculty/College | | Number of students | % | Response | % | Respons e rate | |
| 教養学部(前期) | Arts and Science (Junior Division) | 97 | 32.9 | 34 | 43.0 | 35.1 | |
| PEAK Program(前期) | PEAK (Junior Division) | 39 | 13.2 | 11 | 13.9 | 28.2 | |
| 法学部 | Law | 16 | 5.4 | 2 | 2.5 | 12.5 | |
| 医学部 | Medicine | 2 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| 工学部 | Engineering | 27 | 9.2 | 5 | 6.3 | 18.5 | |
| 文学部 | Letters | 16 | 5.4 | 5 | 6.3 | 31.3 | |
| 理学部 | Science | 16 | 5.4 | 6 | 7.6 | 37.5 | |
| 農学部・獣医学 | Agriculture Veterinary Sciences | 5 | 1.7 | 2 | 2.5 | 40.0 | |
| 経済学部 | Economics | 14 | 4.7 | 1 | 1.3 | 7.1 | |
| 教養学部(後期) | Arts and Science (Senior Division) | 9 | 3.1 | 3 | 3.8 | 33.3 | |
| PEAK Program(後期) | PEAK (Senior Division) | 48 | 16.3 | 6 | 7.6 | 12.5 | |
| 教育学部 | Education | 0 | - | - | - | - | |
| 薬学部 | Pharmaceutical Sciences | 6 | 2.0 | 3 | 3.8 | 50.0 | |
| 無回答 | No Answer | - | - | 1 | 1.3 | - | |
| 合計 | Total | 295 | 100.0 | 79 | 100.0 | 26.8 | |
| | | 在籍者 | 構成比 | 回答者 | 構成比 | 回答率 | |
| 所属研究科 Graduate Scho | ool | Number of students | % | Response | % | Respons e rate | |
| 人文社会系研究科 | Humanities and Sociology | 173 | 3.9 | 47 | 4.1 | 27.2 | |
| 教育学研究科 | Education | 66 | 1.5 | 11 | 1.0 | 16.7 | |
| 法学政治学研究科 | Law and Politics | 64 | 1.5 | 13 | 1.1 | 20.3 | |
| 経済学研究科 | Economics | 101 | 2.3 | 22 | 1.9 | 21.8 | |
| 総合文化研究科 | Arts and Sciences | 351 | 8.0 | 92 | 8.0 | 26.2 | |
| 理学系研究科 | Science | 287 | 6.6 | 64 | 5.6 | 22.3 | |
| 工学系研究科 | Engineering | 1,379 | 31.5 | 403 | 35.1 | 29.2 | |
| 農学生命科学研究科 | Agricultural and Life Sciences | 395 | 9.0 | 113 | 9.8 | 28.6 | |
| 医学系研究科 | Medicine | 204 | 4.7 | 51 | 4.4 | 25.0 | |
| 薬学系研究科 | Pharmaceutical Sciences | 53 | 1.2 | 13 | 1.1 | 24.5 | |
| 数理科学研究科 | Mathematical Sciences | 21 | 0.5 | 10 | 0.9 | 47.6 | |
| 新領域創成科学研究科 | Frontier Sciences | 692 | 15.8 | 154 | 13.4 | 22.3 | |
| 情報理工学系研究科 | Information Science and Technology | 278 | 6.3 | 74 | 6.4 | 26.6 | |
| 学際情報学府 | Interdisciplinary Information Sciences | 183 | 4.2 | 49 | 4.3 | 26.8 | |
| | | 134 | 3.1 | 28 | 2.4 | 20.9 | |
| 公共政策学教育部 | Public Policy | 131 | | | | | |
| 公共政策学教育部 無回答 | No answer | - | - | 4 | 0.3 | | |

1-2 諸属性 Demographics of survey participants

回答者の出身国・地域は、在籍者の内訳を概ね反映しており、中国出身者が学部では 49.4%、大学院では 68.3% であった。中国出身学生の占める割合は、2019 年度 11 月 1 日 58.3%、2020 年度 11 月 1 日 64.0%、2021 年度 11 月 1 日 65.9%、2022 年度 11 月 1 日 64.9%、2023 年度 11 月 1 日 66.3%であり、回答者に占める割合もそれを反映したものとなっている。

Of those who responded, 49.4% of undergraduate students and 68.3% of graduate students were originally from China. As of November 1st for the academic years 2019 through 2023, the percentage of students originating from China was recorded at 58.3%, 64.0%, 65.9%, 64.9%, and 66.3%, respectively, which is reflected in their share among the total respondents.

出身国·地域 Country/Region



回答者の男女比は、学部・大学院ともにおよそ3対2であった。ただし地域によるばらつきがあり、女性の割合は韓国や南アジア、中近東・アフリカ、欧米等出身者においては低い。前回調査と概ね同様の傾向である。

The ratio of male to female respondents was roughly 3 to 2 for both undergraduate and graduate students. Nonetheless, there are regional differences, as the number of female respondents is lower in South Korea, South Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and in Europe and the United States. This trend is largely consistent with the previous survey.

性別(出身地域別) Sex by Country/Region

| | | (中国・草 Easte | マジア 韓国以外) rn Asia nina or Korea) | | ··国 iina | | 章国 orea | | 阿アジア East Asia | | アジア uth Asia | | 中近東 ddleEast |
|------|----------|----------------|---|-----|-------------|----|------------|-----|-------------------|----|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| | | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| | 女 Female | 1 | 33.3 | 13 | 33.3 | 8 | 44.4 | 3 | 37.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 100.0 |
| 学部U | 男 Male | 2 | 66.7 | 24 | 61.5 | 9 | 50.0 | 5 | 62.5 | 1 | 50.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 于即U | その他 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 5.1 | 1 | 5.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 50.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | 合計 Total | 3 | 100.0 | 39 | 100.0 | 18 | 100.0 | 8 | 100.0 | 2 | 100.0 | 1 | 100.0 |
| 大学院G | 女 Female | 20 | 50.0 | 311 | 39.7 | 13 | 27.1 | 61 | 44.9 | 15 | 32.6 | 3 | 33.3 |
| | 男 Male | 20 | 50.0 | 467 | 59.6 | 35 | 72.9 | 75 | 55.1 | 31 | 67.4 | 5 | 55.6 |
| | その他 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 11.1 |
| | 合計 Total | 40 | 100.0 | 784 | 100.0 | 48 | 100.0 | 136 | 100.0 | 46 | 100.0 | 9 | 100.0 |

| | フリカ Africa | | 吹州 Irope | | アニア eania | | 北米 America | | 南米 South America | 合計 Total |
|----|---------------|----|-------------|---|--------------|----|---------------|---|---------------------|-------------|
| n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | |
| 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 50.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 2 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 31 |
| 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 50.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 44 |
| 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 |
| 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 100.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 2 | 100.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 79 |
| 3 | 25.0 | 9 | 25.7 | 2 | 50.0 | 6 | 35.3 | 5 | 55.6 | 448 |
| 9 | 75.0 | 25 | 71.4 | 2 | 50.0 | 11 | 64.7 | 4 | 44.4 | 684 |
| 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 2.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 |
| 12 | 100.0 | 35 | 100.0 | 4 | 100.0 | 17 | 100.0 | 9 | 100.0 | 1140 |

年齢 Age

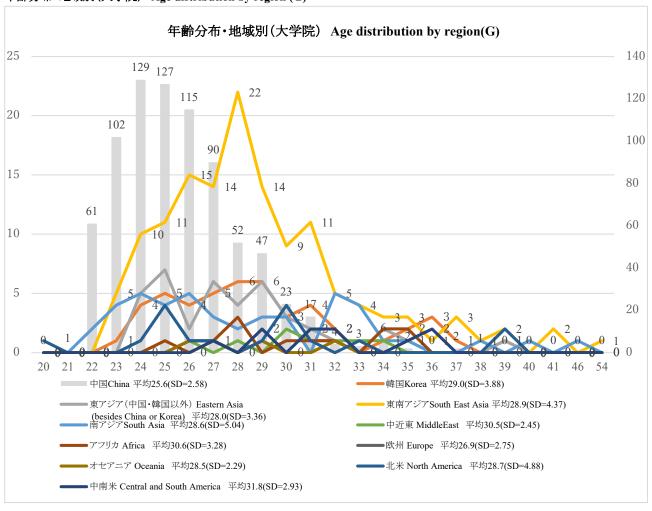
学部留学生の平均年齢は 21.0 歳(SD=1.60)、大学院生は、全体では 26.6 歳(SD=3.12)であった。大学院生は、中国出身学生は平均年齢が 25.6 歳(SD=2.58)であり国内生平均と大きく変わらないが、中国を除く地域の出身者は、20代後半から 30代前半にかけて年齢が分布しており、国内生よりも年齢が高い学生の割合が高い。この傾向は前回調査と同様である。

The average age is 21.0 years old (SD=1.60) for undergraduate students, and 26.6 years old (SD=3.12) for graduate students. The average age of graduate students from China is 25.6 years old (SD=2.58) which is similar to that of domestic students, but the majority of international students from other regions are in their late 20s and early 30s, and older than domestic students. This trend is similar to the previous survey.

平均年齡(課程別) Age (by Student status)

| | n | 平均値 Average | 標準偏差 SD |
|-------------------------|-------|----------------|------------|
| 学部 Undergraduate | 79 | 21.0 | 1.60 |
| 院研究生 RS | 103 | 25.3 | 3.16 |
| 修士 Master | 517 | 25.3 | 3.12 |
| 専門職 Professional Degree | 11 | 27.5 | 4.34 |
| 博士 Doctoral | 504 | 28.2 | 3.21 |
| 大学院合計 G Total | 1,135 | 26.6 | 3.18 |

年齡分布·地域別(大学院) Age distribution by region (G)

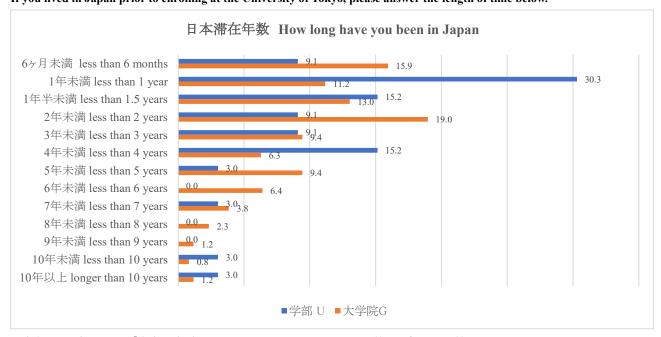


1-3 日本滯在歷 Information regarding stay in Japan

合計の日本滞在年数は、2 年未満の学生が、学部生では 63.7%、大学院生では 59.1%であった。また大学院生は、2021 年 4 月以降の入学者が 80.5%を占めた。前回調査と比べ、6 ヶ月未満の学生の割合が大幅に減少し、1~3 年未満の学生の割合が増えている。

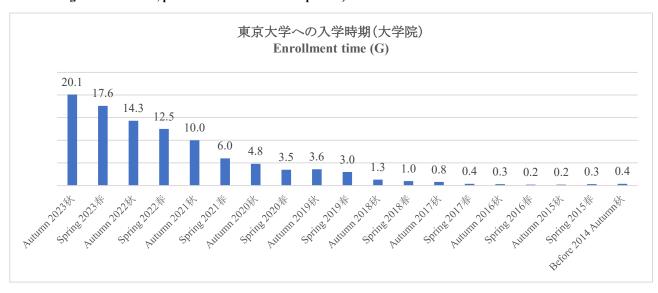
63.7% of undergraduate students and 59.1% of graduate students answered that the total length of their stay in Japan has been less than 2 years. Moreover, 80.5% of graduate students were enrolled in April 2021 or later. Compared to the previous survey, the percentage of students staying in Japan for less than 6 months has decreased significantly, and the percentage of students who have been here for 1 to 3 years has increased.

東京大学に入学前にも日本での生活経験を持つ方は、入学前の年数も合計してお答えください。
If you lived in Japan prior to enrolling at the University of Tokyo, please answer the length of time below.



※学部:1つ前の設問で「大学入学前にも日本で生活したことがある」と回答した者にのみ質問

東京大学に最初に入学したのはいつですか? When did you first enroll at the University of Tokyo? (If you entered UTokyo as an undergraduate student, please select the enrollment period.)



^{*}Undergraduates: Questioned only those who answered "have lived in Japan before enrolling at the University" in the previous question. 大学院:全員に質問 Graduates: Questioned all respondents.

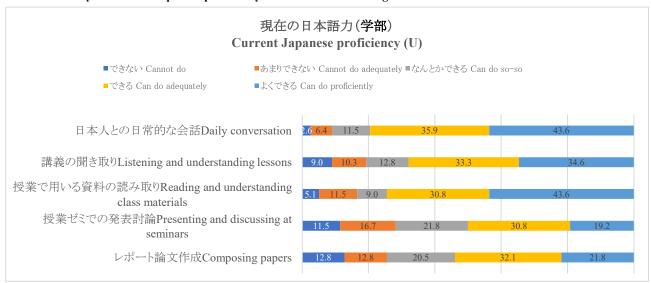
1-4 現在の日本語力 Current Japanese proficiency

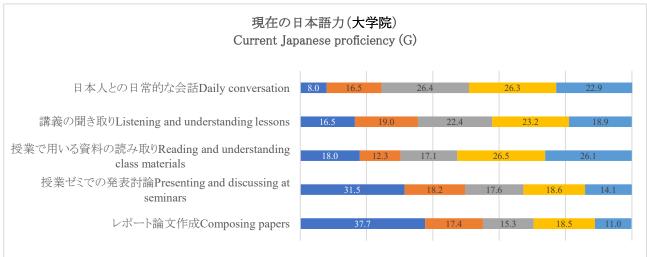
前回調査同様、留学生の日本語力が多様であることが分かる結果となった。これは、学術目的で日本語を使用しない学生も多いことが一因であると考えられる。「日本人との日常的な会話」について、学部生の9.0%、大学院生の24.5%は「できない」「あまりできない」と回答した。

Similar to the previous survey, the findings indicate that international students exhibit differing degrees of proficiency in the Japanese language. This may be partly attributable to the fact that many students do not use Japanese for academic purposes. When it comes to having daily conversations using Japanese, 9.0% of undergraduate students and 24.5% of graduate students selected "cannot do" or "cannot do adequately."

現在の日本語力について5段階で自己評価してください。

Please evaluate your current Japanese proficiency for each of the following.





1-5 日本語学習の状況 (大学院生) Japanese language study (G)

前回調査同様、大学院留学生のうち、入学後に日本語を学んでいる学生は6割程度であり、約半数が日本語の授業を受講していると回答した。現在日本語を学習しておらず、今後の予定もない学生は4.0%に留まっている。学習を続けている学生の動機は、日常生活を円滑に過ごすこと(32.2%)や、日本人との交流(25.2%)等、学業関連以外を挙げた学生が半数を占め、学術関連を理由として挙げた学生は1/5程度であった。これも前回調査同様の傾向である。入学前に日本語学習をしていない学生の割合が15.0%(10.6%)と、前回調査に比べて増加した。

As in the previous survey, nearly 60% of international graduate students began studying Japanese after enrolling at the University, with around 50% indicating that they attend Japanese language classes at the University. Only a small percentage (4.0%) of graduate students selected "I am neither studying Japanese now nor planning to do so in the future." About half of the graduates studying Japanese answered that they continued their studies for non-academic reasons, such as leading daily life smoothly (32.2%) and interacting with Japanese people (25.2%). Only one-fifth of them selected academic reasons for studying Japanese. This trend is also similar to the previous survey. The percentage of students who had not studied Japanese before enrolling in the University increased to 15.0% from 10.6% in the previous survey.

東京大学入学前の日本語学習歴 Before enrolling at the University of Tokyo, which method(s) have you used to study Japanese?

| | n | % |
|--|-----|------|
| 入学前に日本語学習をしていない I did not study Japanese | 171 | 15.0 |
| 日本国外の高校 High School outside of Japan | 52 | 4.6 |
| 日本国外の日本語学校 Japanese language school outside of Japan | 180 | 15.8 |
| 日本国外の大学 University outside of Japan | 200 | 17.5 |
| 奨学金財団等から日本語学習コースが来日前に提供された Scholarship foundation course that was provided before coming to Japan | 32 | 2.8 |
| 日本の高校 High School in Japan | 4 | 0.4 |
| 日本の日本語学校 Japanese language school in Japan | 120 | 10.5 |
| 東大以外の日本の大学 University (other than UTokyo) in Japan | 107 | 9.4 |
| 日本で奨学金財団等に提供されたプログラム Scholarship foundation course in Japan | 16 | 1.4 |
| 自分で勉強した Self-study | 627 | 54.9 |

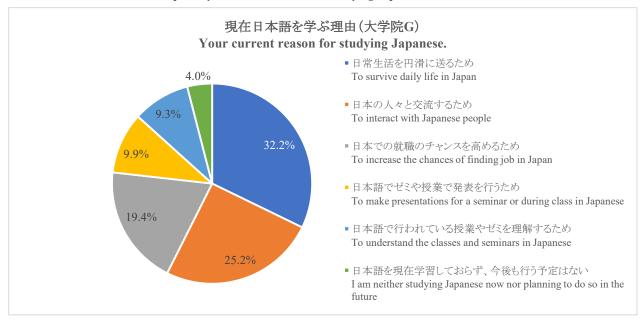
東京大学入学後の日本語学習歴

After enrolling at the University of Tokyo, which method(s) have you used to study Japanese?

| | n | % |
|---|-----|------|
| 東大入学後日本語の勉強はしていない I have not studied Japanese since enrolling at the University of Tokyo | 435 | 38.8 |
| 東京大学の日本語授業 Japanese class at the University of Tokyo | 588 | 52.4 |
| 地域のボランティア日本語教室 Local volunteer-taught Japanese class | 51 | 4.5 |
| 大学を通じて紹介された日本人のボランティア A Japanese volunteer who was introduced me by the University | 18 | 1.6 |
| 日本人学生との言語交換 Japanese student language exchange partner | 164 | 14.6 |

現在日本語を学ぶ理由

Please select the one that best explains your current reason for studying Japanese.



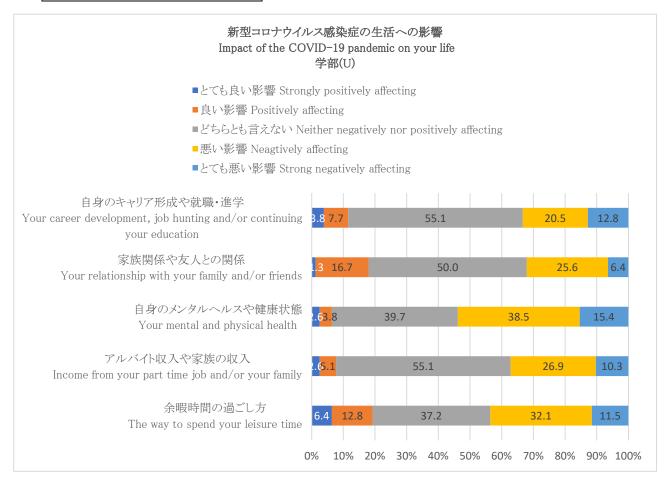
II 新型コロナウイルス感染症の影響

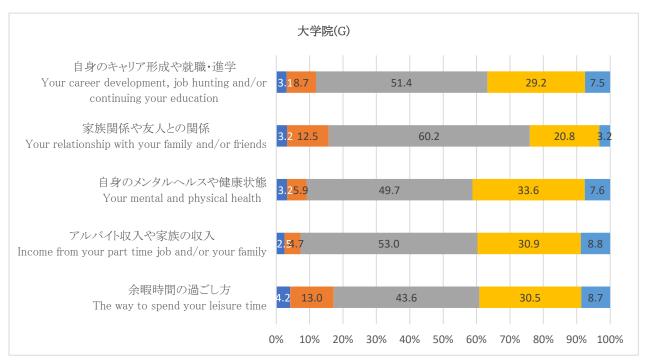
Influence of the Spread of COVID-19

前回調査同様、国内生と比較すると、留学生の方が、新型コロナウイルスのネガティブな影響を体験したと回答した 学生の割合が高い結果となった。ただし入国時期や学年、専門領域等によっても影響の程度は異なる。また 2023 年 になるとその影響はかなり小さいものになっている。

As in the previous survey, a higher percentage of international students responded that they had been negatively impacted by COVID-19 than domestic students. Various factors, including when they entered Japan, their academic year, and their area of specialization, affect the degree of impact. Negative impact has also significantly decreased by 2023.

2-1 ★生活への影響 Impact on your life





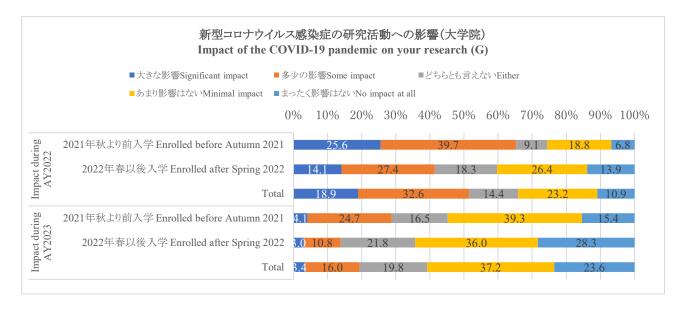
前回調査と比較すると、いずれの項目においても「悪い影響」「とても悪い影響」と回答した者の割合が減少し、「どちらとも言えない」と回答した者の割合が増加した。項目によって差はあるが、「どちらとも言えない」と回答した者の割合は、いずれの項目もおおむね50%前後であった。

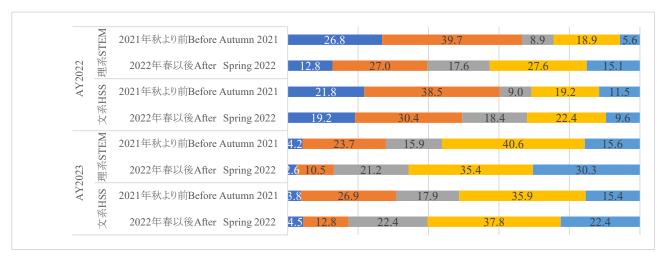
Compared to the previous survey, the percentages of respondents who answered "Negatively affecting" or "Very negatively affecting" decreased across all items, while those who chose "Neither negatively nor positively affecting" increased. The rate of respondents who marked "Neither negatively nor positively affecting" was generally around 50% for all items, with certain variations depending on the specific item.

2-2 ★研究への影響 Impact on your research

新型コロナウイルス感染症の影響により研究がストップしたり、研究計画を変更せざるを得なくなったりといった影響はありましたか?

What impact has the novel Coronavirus pandemic had on your research? Has it caused you to stop your research or change your research plans?





※該当しない(まだ入学していなかった/休学中であった)学生を除く

新型コロナウイルス感染症の影響により研究の進度が影響を受けたと感じている大学院生は、2021 年度で全体では 6割を超えている一方、2022 年度では 5割程度、2023 年度では 2割程度に減少した。2021 年秋より前の入学者と、2022 年春以後の入学者に分けると、文系・理系ともに 2021 年秋以前の入学者の方が、2022 年春以後の入学者よりも「大きな影響」「多少の影響」を受けたと回答している者の割合が高い傾向にある。

In AY 2021, over 60% of international graduate students indicated that their research was impacted by COVID-19, but this figure dropped to approximately 50% in AY 2022 and further declined to about 20% in AY 2023. When comparing students who enrolled before fall 2021 and those who enrolled after spring 2022, a larger percentage of the former group reported "Significant impact" or "Some impact," irrespective of their field of study.

^{*}Not including students who are unable to answer the question due to their non-enrollment status or being away on leave.

III 入学・進学について

University Enrollment and Plan of Study

留学生の本学選択の際に重視する点は、世界大学ランキング上位であることや、大学の知名度の高さなどであることは、前回調査と同様の傾向であった。一方、留学先として日本を選択する理由として、学部生は大きな変化はないが、大学院生においては上位項目に大きな変動はないものの、選択割合が 5 割を切っている項目が多く、選択理由の多様化がみられる。なお前回調査同様、「日本語や日本文化に関心があったから」は、学部においては1位に選択されたが、大学院においては若干減少した。一方「安全な国だと思ったから」を選択した学生の割合は、学部・大学院ともに増加した。

Similarly to the previous survey, international students reported that they selected UTokyo for reasons such as being ranked highly in the world university rankings and its high name recognition. The reasons for undergraduates choosing Japan as their study-abroad destination remained almost unchanged, but for graduate students, while top reasons did not show significant changes, most options were selected at a rate of less than 50%, highlighting a broader spectrum of reasons for choosing Japan. Similar to the earlier survey, the top choice among undergraduates was "I was interested in Japanese language and culture," although a slightly lower proportion of graduates chose this as their primary reason. On the other hand, the percentage of respondents who chose the "I thought Japan was a safe country" option increased among both undergraduate and graduate students.

3-1 留学先選択の理由 Reason for choosing Japan

「自分にとって将来性がある」「専攻分野に関する研究レベル」「日本語や日本文化への関心」「経済や技術が発展した国」が、いずれの在学段階においても上位を占めた。この回答傾向は、過去の調査と概ね共通している。前回調査と比較すると、「日本語や日本文化に関心があった」の選択割合は学部では高い割合を維持したが、大学院では若干減少した。また、大学院においては、選択割合が5割を切っている項目が多く、選択理由の多様化がみられる。一方「安全な国だと思ったから」を選択した学生の割合は、学部大学院ともに増加した。

Regardless of their academic stage, top reasons for choosing Japan included "I thought it would enhance my future prospects," "The level of research in my field of specialization is high in Japan," "I was interested in the Japanese language and culture," and "Japan is a country with developed economy, technology, etc." This response pattern is generally consistent with past surveys. Compared to the previous survey, the percentage of respondents who selected "I was interested in Japanese language and culture" remained high among undergraduates but decreased slightly among graduate students. Moreover, most options were selected by graduates at a rate of less than 50%, indicating a diversification of reasons for choosing Japan. On the other hand, there was a rise in the percentage of respondents who chose the "I thought Japan was a safe country" option among both undergraduate and graduate students.

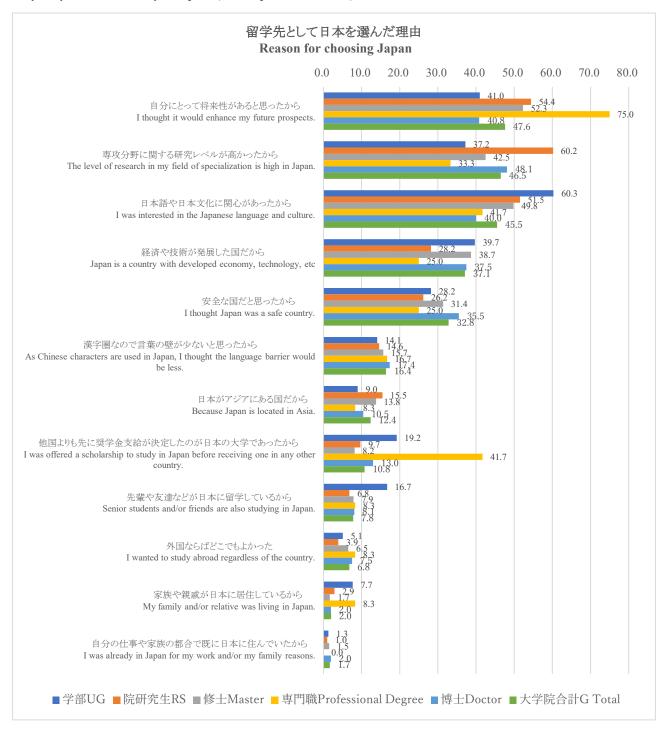
3-2 東京大学の選択理由 Reason for choosing UTokyo

約半数以上の学生が、「世界大学ランキング上位」「知名度の高さ」を選択し、これまでの調査結果と同様、大学選択理由として知名度が重視される傾向がみられた。学部学生の13.0%は、「入学前に奨学金受給が決定した」ことも、選択理由として挙げていた。

Similar to past survey findings, it was observed that more than half of the students selected "It has a high world ranking" and "It is a well-known university," suggesting their tendency to prioritize name recognition when selecting a university. 13.0% of undergraduate students also selected "I have received a scholarship before I enrolled" as a reason.

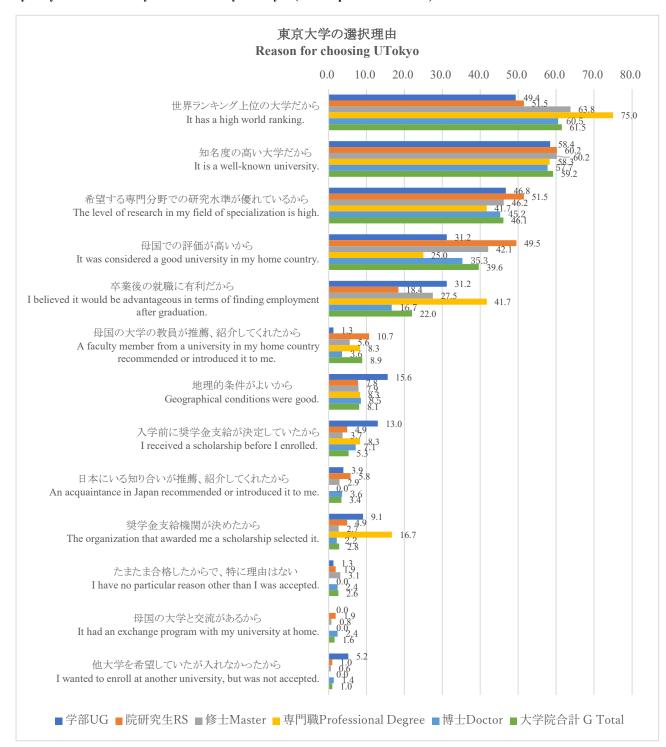
留学先として日本を選んだ理由はどれにあたりますか(3つ以内選択)

Why did you choose to study in Japan? (Select up to three reasons)



入学先として東京大学を選んだ理由はどれにあたりますか (3つ以内選択)

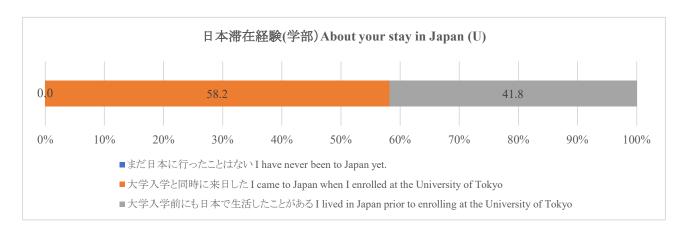
Why did you choose to study at the University of Tokyo? (Select up to three reasons)



3-3 入学前の滞日経験 Living in Japan before enrollment

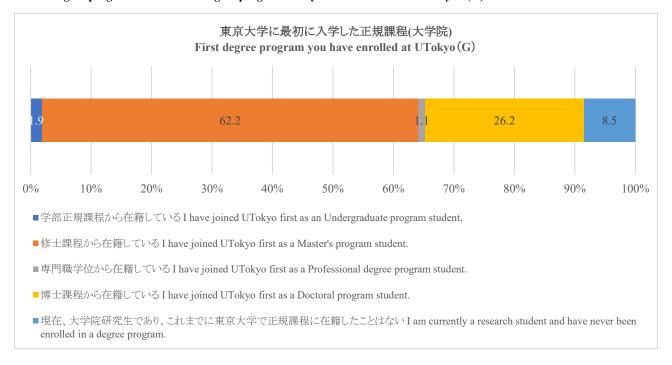
学部留学生の 41.8%は、本学入学前に既に日本滞在経験を有しており、出身高校は日本国内が 3.8%、国外高校が 96.2%であった。また、同じ学校の出身者がいたと答えた学生は約 35%、それ以外の約 65%は「自分ひとりだった」と回答した。これまでの調査同様、大学院留学生は、入学と同時に日本での生活を始める学生の割合が高い傾向がみられた。また大学院生の中で、学部から東大に在籍している学生は少なく(1.9%)、修士課程(62.2%)からの入学者が多い。

When asked about where they lived before enrolling at the University, 41.8% of undergraduate students indicated they had been living in Japan prior to enrollment. 3.8% of undergraduate students graduated from a high school in Japan, while 96.2% finished high school outside of Japan. Around 35% of the undergraduates responded that they found fellow students who attended the same high school, and the remaining about 65% reported being the only student from their high school. As in past surveys, there is a trend that a high percentage of international graduate students began their lives in Japan upon entering the University. Only 1.9% of graduate students completed their bachelor's degree at UTokyo. 62.2% of graduate students first enrolled at UTokyo in a master's program, and 26.2% of graduate students first enrolled in a doctoral degree program.



東京大学に最初に入学した正規課程はどれですか(大学院)

Which degree program was the first degree program that you have enrolled at UTokyo? (G)



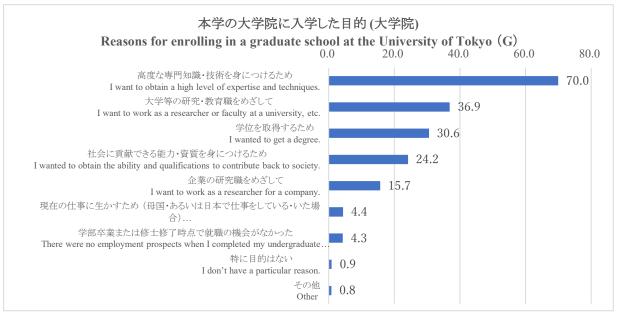
3-4 ★大学院入学目的 Reasons for enrolling in a graduate school

大学院留学生の大学院入学目的は、「高度な専門知識・技術を身につけるため」70.0% (70.6%)であり、前回調査と同様の選択順位であった。前回調査同様、日本人大学院生の回答傾向ともほぼ重なっている。

The top reason for enrolling in a graduate school was "to obtain a high level of expertise and techniques" at 70.0% (70.6%), the same ranking order and tendency among Japanese graduate students as in the previous survey.

本学の大学院に入学した目的 (2つ以内選択) (大学院)

Reasons for enrolling in a graduate school at the University of Tokyo. (Select up to two reasons) (G)



IV 学修・研究活動について

Study and Research

2018 年度(68回)、2020 年度(70回調査)、2021 年度(71回調査)調査と同様、学部生の学修環境等に関する満足度は概ね高く、大学院生も5割程度が自身の研究進度に満足と回答した. 大学院留学生の研究環境に関する満足度は、2021 年度に実施した前回調査と比較すると上昇した。

As in the AY 2018 (68th), AY 2020 (70th), and AY 2021 (71st) surveys, undergraduate students were generally satisfied with their study conditions, and approximately half of the graduate students reported that they were feeling content with their research progress. The level of satisfaction with the research environment improved among international graduate students compared to the previous survey conducted in AY 2021.

4-1 学部生の学修状況 Regarding the study conditions of undergraduate students

入学時に後期課程の進学先が決まっていた学生や、編入学学生等を除くと、「希望通り決定(内定)した」84.4%(82.3% 78.8%)、「ほぼ希望通り決定(内定)した」8.9%(15.2% 19.7%)、「希望通りでなかった」6.7%(2.5% 1.5%)であり、例年と比較すると「希望通りでなかった」と答えた学生の割合が増加した。現在在籍している学部・学科等(科類)に対する満足度は、満足(44.2%)、まあ満足(28.6%)で、72.8%(71.7% 73.2%)が、概ね満足しており、2020年度、2021年度調査と同様の結果であった。

Excluding students whose specialization in the senior division were predetermined at the time of admission and transfer students, the percentage of undergraduate students who chose "it went according to my plan" or "it went mostly according to my plan" was 84.4% (82.3%, 78.8%) and 8.9% (15.2%, 19.7%), respectively, while the percentage of respondents who selected "it did not go according to my plan" increased to 6.7% (2.5%, 1.5%) from that of previous years. Similar to the past surveys in AY 2020 and AY 2021, 72.8% (71.7%, 73.2%) of undergraduate students said that they were satisfied with their current faculty or department (course), with 44.2% of them selected "Satisfied" and 28.6% of them chose "Somewhat satisfied."

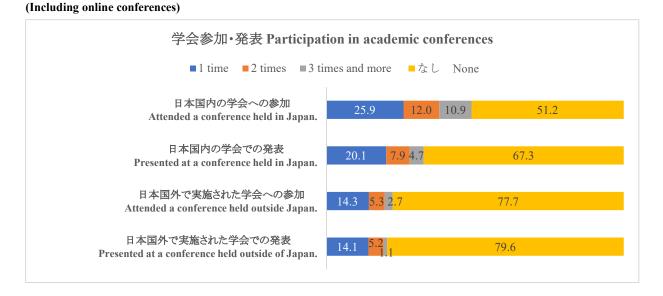
4-2 大学院生の研究活動の様子 Regarding the research activities of graduate students

4-2-1 ★学会参加·発表 Participation in academic conferences

前回調査同様、留学生の学会参加状況は、国外で実施された学会に関しては国内生と大きな相違はない。 一方、国内実施の学会に関しては経験がない学生が、参加経験(51.2%)、発表経験(67.3%)に上り、留学生のほうが国内生よりも経験が少ない点も、前回調査と同様の傾向である。理由として、留学生の回答者には、来日1年未満、研究生段階の学生が含まれていることや、日本語力の問題が影響していることなどが考えられる。本項目は、2021年度から留学生版にも設定した項目であるため、今後継続的に参加状況を確認していく必要がある。

As in the previous survey, the percentage of international students who had participated in academic conferences held outside Japan was not significantly different from that of domestic students. On the other hand, regarding conferences held in Japan, international students exhibited significantly less experience than their domestic counterparts, with 51.2% of them not having participated in any conferences in Japan and 67.3% lacking experience in delivering presentations at academic events in the country. Possible reasons for this may include the fact that certain international students participating in the survey have been in Japan for less than one year or are in the research student stage, as well as the challenges related to their Japanese language abilities. Since this item was included in the international student version of the survey for the first time in AY 2021, it will be necessary to continue to monitor their participation in the future.

過去 1 年間の学会参加回数及び発表の件数を回答してください(オンラインを含む) How many academic conferences have you participated in and/or made presentations at during the past one year?



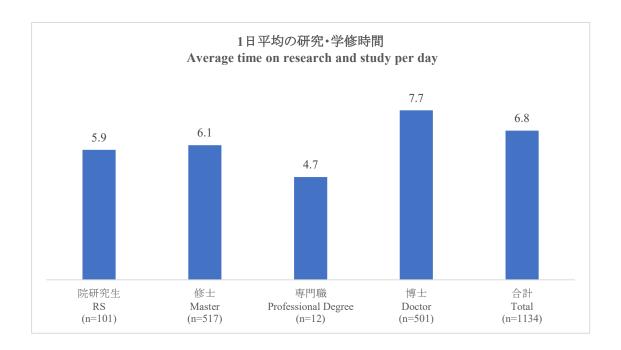
4-2-2 ★研究平均時間 Average time spent on research

一日の平均研究・学習時間は、博士課程の学生が最も長く、7.7 時間(SD=2.5)、修士課程学生が6.1 時間(SD=2.6)であった。特に理系学生は、5 日以上登校している学生がおよそ半数を占める。コロナの影響が残る前回調査に比して、登校しない学生数が減り、3~4 日登校する学生が34.9%(18.8%)と大幅に増加した。

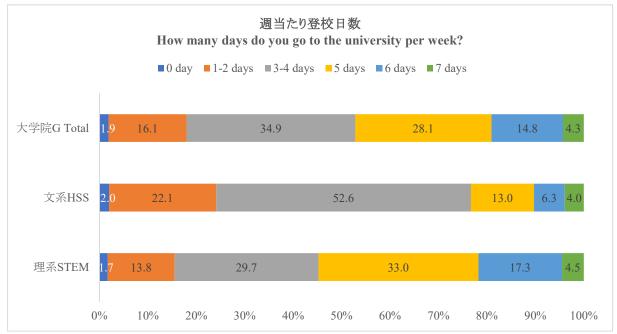
The average daily research and study time was the longest among doctoral students (7.7 hours, SD=2.5), followed by master's students (6.1 hours, SD=2.6). In particular, about half of the science students go to the University for five or more days a week. Compared to the previous survey, in which the effects of COVID-19 still remained, there was a reduction in the percentage of students not attending the University, whereas the figure for those attending 3 to 4 days weekly increased dramatically to 34.9% from 18.8%.

1日平均の研究・学修時間はどれくらいですか。(自宅等での作業時間も含む)

How long do you spend your time on your research per day? (Please include time spent working at home and/or other places)



1 週間に何日ぐらい大学に来ますか。 How many days do you go to the university per week?



4-3 研究に関する満足 Satisfaction with research activities

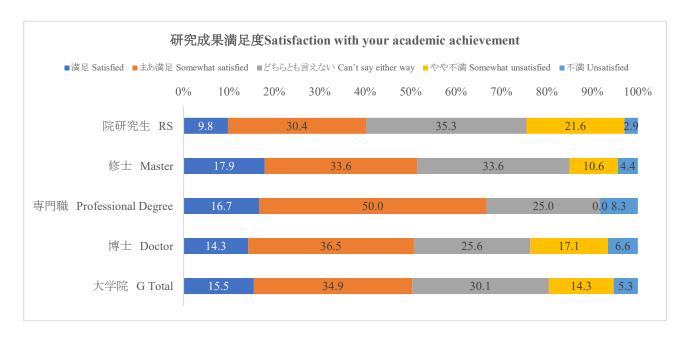
4-3-1 ★研究成果満足度 Satisfaction with your academic achievement

50.4%の大学院留学生が、自分自身の研究の進度に関して概ね満足と回答した。2021 年度調査の 42.3%から、満足度は改善している。

Among international graduate students, 50.4% expressed overall satisfaction with the progress they made in their research endeavors. The satisfaction level has improved from 42.3% in the AY 2021 survey.

あなたご自身のこれまでの研究成果についてどうお考えですか。

How do you evaluate your research progress and/or academic achievement thus far?



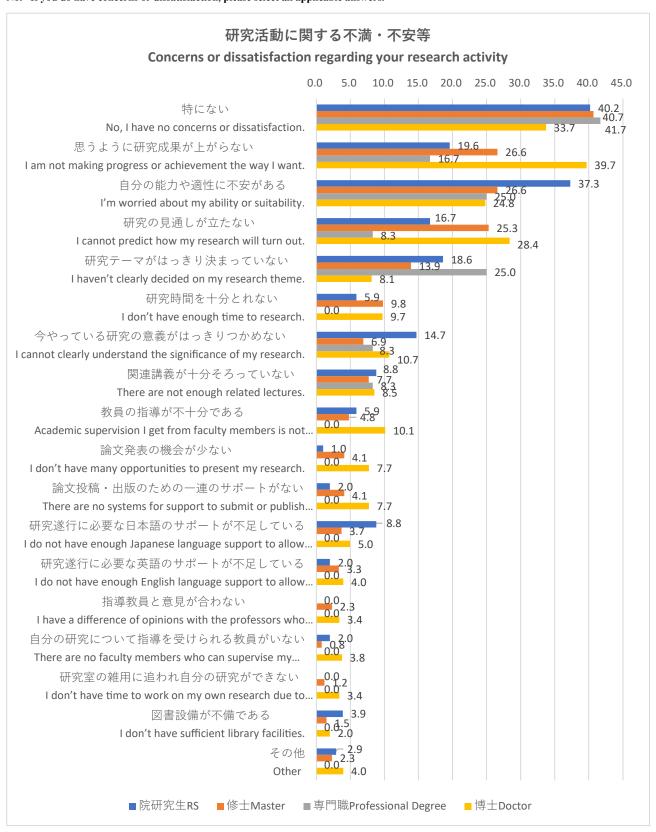
4-3-2 ★研究活動に関する不満等 Dissatisfaction with research activities

研究や研究指導に関して、不満や不安を全く感じていないと回答した大学院生は概ね 4 割程度と、前回調査の 2 割程度から増加したが、博士学生は3割程度と、やや低めの割合だった。不満や不安の内容として最も選択されたのは「思うように研究成果が上がらない」であり、博士 39.7%(49.8%)、修士 26.6%(33.2%)、研究生 19.6%(35.8%)が選択した。「能力や適性」に対する不安は、博士 24.8%(26.1%)、修士 26.6%(32.6%)、研究生 37.3%(34.9%)であり、研究生は依然として高かった。

Approximately 40% of graduate students indicated that they felt no dissatisfaction or anxiety at all regarding their research or the guidance they received, an increase from around 20% in the last survey. In contrast, about 30% of doctoral students reported similar sentiments, which is slightly lower. The most frequently selected reason for dissatisfaction was "I am not making progress or achievement the way I want," which was selected by 39.7% (49.8%) of doctoral students, 26.6% (33.2%) of master's students, and 19.6% (35.8%) of research students. Among students enrolled in doctoral course, master's course, and research studies, the proportions expressing concerns about their abilities or suitability were 24.8% (26.1%), 26.6% (32.6%), and 37.3% (34.9%), respectively, suggesting that research students still experienced a high level of concern.

研究活動に関して、不満や不安はありますか。不満や不安がなければ 1.特にない"を選び、不満や不安があればあてはまるものをいくつでも選んでください。

Do you have any concerns or dissatisfaction regarding your research activity? If you have no concerns or dissatisfaction, please select "1. No." If you do have concerns or dissatisfaction, please select all applicable answers.



4-3-3 ★研究室満足度 Satisfaction with research /study environment

研究環境に関する満足度は、「研究科の事務対応」58.0%(50.4% 57.5%)、「指導教員の研究指導方法」51.9%(49.6% 47.4%)、「人間関係」38.0%(29.1% 33.3%)、「研究上の経費」38.8%(34.2% 37.5%)、「研究施設・学修スペース」47.0%(39.3% 48.9%)が、「満足」を選択した。コロナウイルスの影響を受けた前回調査と比較すると、すべての項目において満足度が回復しており、コロナ禍以前の 69 回調査と概ね同じ数値となっている。ただし、国内生と比較すると、「研究設備・学修スペース」、「研究上の経費」、「人間関係」は、留学生の方が、「満足」と回答した学生が少なく、これらの領域においては、留学生の期待するレベルの研究環境が提供されていないといえる。

Regarding the level of satisfaction with their research environment, the proportion of respondents who reported that they were "Satisfied" with "The way administrative staff handle their work" was 58.0% (50.4%, 57.5%). Similarly, the satisfaction level with "Teaching methods of faculty advisor," "Personal relationships," "Funding allowance for research," and "Laboratory facilities and study space" were 51.9% (49.6%, 47.4%), 38.0% (29.1%, 33.3%), 38.8% (34.2%, 37.5%), and 47.0% (39.3%, 48.9%), respectively. In contrast to the previous survey impacted by COVID-19, satisfaction ratings for all items have recovered, nearly matching the figures from the 69th survey held prior to the pandemic. However, compared to domestic students, fewer international students answered "Satisfied" with "Laboratory facilities and study space," "Funding allowance for research," and "Personal relationships," suggesting that the research environment in these areas falls short of the expectations held by international students.

研究・学修環境について、次の各項目を総合的に見て、満足感をどの程度持っていますか。
Choose your overall level of satisfaction regarding the following aspects of your research /study environment.



V 進路·就職

Career

学部留学生は、国内生に比べて大学院進学志向の強さがみられる。修士課程の学生は、卒業後の進路が多様であり、博士進学希望者と就職希望者とで、異なる進路支援のニーズを有しているといえる。

就職を希望する学生は、日本国内での就職を希望する学生の割合が高いが、帰国や第三国での就職希望者もみられる。学部生の回答は、1年次の学生を多く含むため、進路未決定の学生が多いが、2年次、3年次の学生の中でも、進路に関する情報が不足している様子が見られる。また、大学院生においては、修士1年生や博士1年生は、専攻や研究室から就職の支援を得ることを計画している傾向がある。なお、進路・キャリア関係の回答傾向は、前回調査の結果と基本的には同じである。

International undergraduate students demonstrated a stronger interest in attending graduate school than their domestic counterparts. The career plan of master's students is more diverse than that of doctoral students, and the support needs of students who plan to continue on to a doctoral program and those who plan to find a job after completing their master's program differ greatly.

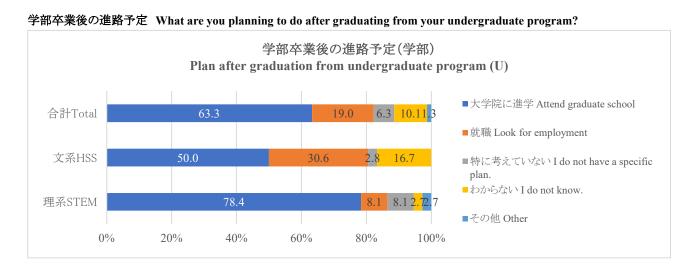
Among students who wish to find employment after graduation, a high percentage of them wish to work in Japan, while some prefer to return to their home country or find employment in a third country. Given that many of the respondents were first-year students, a large number reported that they had not yet decided on their career paths. Additionally, several second- and third-year students also seem to feel they do not possess enough information to effectively plan their careers. Moreover, graduate students in their initial year of master's or doctoral programs typically look for job finding support from their academic departments or research groups. The responses related to careers and career paths show a largely similar trend to those found in the earlier survey.

5-1 学部生の進路 Undergraduate students career plan

5-1-1 ★卒業後の進路 Plans after graduation

大学院進学希望者が 63.3%(65.0% 56.7%)であった。留学生は、国内学生(54.4%)に比べ大学院進学志向が強い傾向がみられる。

63.3% (65.0% 56.7%) of undergraduate students answered that they were planning to attend graduate school after completing their undergraduate program. International undergraduate students show a stronger preference for pursuing graduate studies compared to domestic students (54.4%).

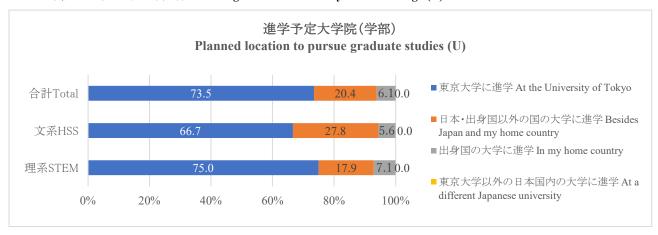


5-1-2 大学院への進学希望 Desire to pursue graduate studies

大学院進学希望者の 7 割程度は、東大での進学を希望し、2 割強が日本・出身国以外の国での大学院進学を希望に挙げた。前回調査では「東京大学に進学」と回答した学生は 6 割程度であり、増加傾向である。また大学院進学の理由としては、「より高度の知識・技術を身につけるため」が 9 割以上の学生に選択された。

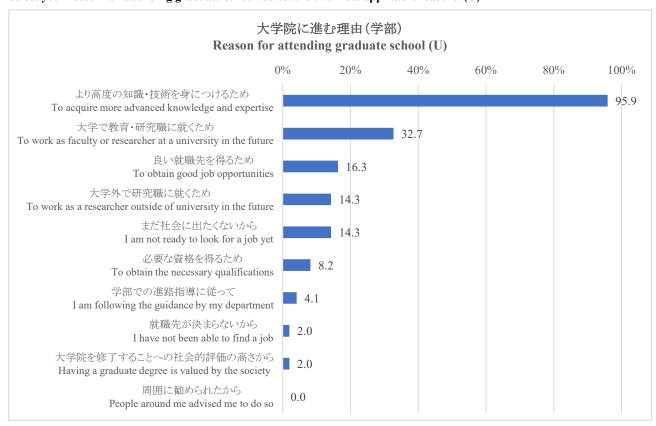
About 70% of the students planning to pursue graduate studies are considering UTokyo as a candidate, and slightly over 20% are considering a graduate school that is not located in Japan or their home country. Considering the fact that, in the previous survey, about 60% of undergraduates answered that they would pursue their graduate studies "at the University of Tokyo," the percentage is in an increasing trend. Over 90% of students selected "to acquire more advanced knowledge and experience" as their reason for attending graduate school.

どちらの大学院に進学しますか(学部) Which graduate school are you considering? (U)



大学院に進む理由(2つまで選択) (学部)

Select your reason for attending graduate school. Select the two most applicable reasons. (U)

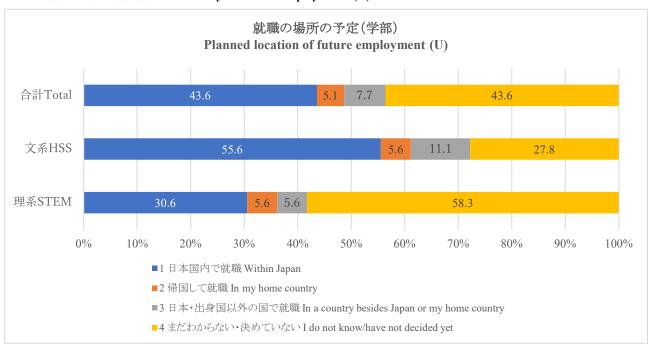


5-1-3 就職の場所の予定 Planned location of future employment

前回調査同様、半数近くの学部留学生は、将来の就職の場については未決定であると回答した。働く場所の希望を選択した学生の中では、日本を選択した学生は 77.3%であった。なお、68 回調査では 93.3%、70 回調査では 84.0%、71 回調査では 67.9%であった。

Similar to the previous survey, nearly half of the international undergraduate students answered that they have not yet decided on the location of their future employment. Among the students who selected their preferred location of employment, 77.3% chose "within Japan." The rate of undergraduates who selected the same option was 93.3%, 84.0%, and 67.9% in the 68th, 70th, and 71st surveys, respectively.

どちらで就職しますか(学部) Where will you look for employment? (U)



5-2 大学院生の進路 Graduate Students Career Plan

5-2-1 日本で取得を目指す学位 Desired type of degree

大学院留学生のうち、65.3%(62.1%)が、日本で博士号まで取得することを希望すると回答し、前回 2021 年度調査より若干増加した。韓国、アフリカ、欧州、北米、中南米出身者は、それぞれ 70%以上の者が博士号取得を希望しており、他地域出身者と比較すると、博士号希望者の割合が高い。また、中近東出身者は回答者全員が博士号取得を希望していると回答した。

Among international graduate students, 65.3% (62.1%) selected that they would like to obtain up to a doctoral degree in Japan. This shows a slight increase from the previous survey conducted in AY2021. Compared to other regions, a greater proportion of graduates from South Korea, Africa, Europe, North America, and South America expressed a desire to pursue a doctoral degree, with at least 70% of respondents from these backgrounds wishing to achieve this level of education. All respondents from the Middle East indicated that they were interested in pursuing a doctoral degree.

日本で取得を目指す学位(地域別)(大学院) Desired type of degree in Japan by region (G) 0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100% 合計 ■修士号Master's degree 中国China 韓国Korea ■専門職学位Professional 東アジア(中国・韓国以外) Eastern. degree 東南アジア South East Asia ■博士号Doctoral degree 南アジアSouth Asia 中近東 MiddleEast 0.0 ■日本で学位取得の予定 アフリカ Africa はないNo plan to have degree 欧州 Europe ■その他Other オセアニア Oceania 北米 North America

日本で取得を目指す学位(大学院) Which degree would you like to obtain in Japan? (G)

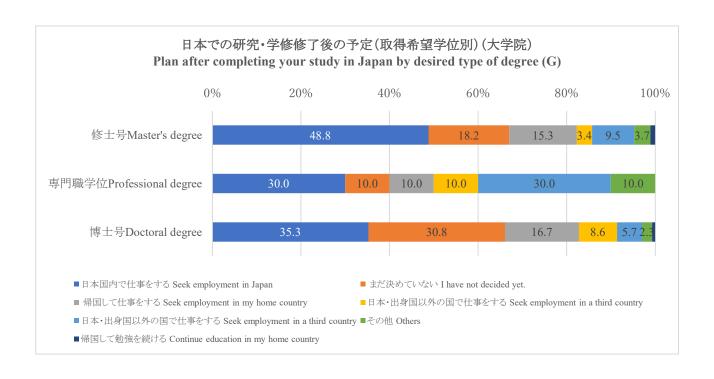
5-2-2 大学院修了後の進路予定(取得希望学位別)

中南米 Central and South America

Career plans after graduation by desired type of degree

日本で取得を希望する学位別に、卒業後の進路予定をみると、概ね 2021 年度調査と重なる傾向がみられる。修士号のみを取得することを希望している学生は、48.8%(43.2%)が日本国内での就職を希望しているが、15.3%(23.3%)の学生は、帰国後の就職を予定している。

Analyzing the post-graduation intentions of respondents based on their degree types reveals a pattern similar to that observed in the AY 2021 survey. The percentage of students planning to graduate with a master's degree who answered they would like to seek employment within Japan was 48.8% (43.2%), and 15.3% (23.3%) of them answered they wish to seek employment in their home country after completing their master's degree program.

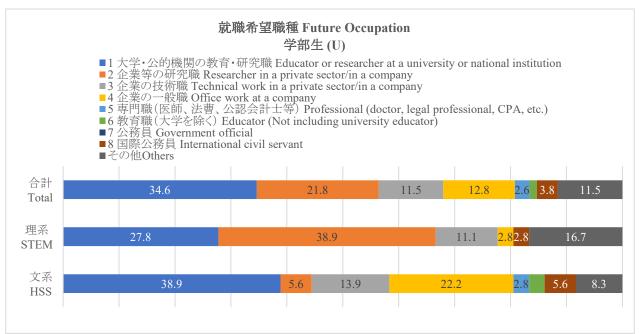


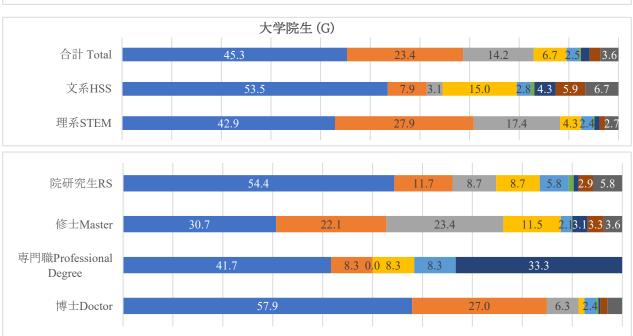
5-3 ★就職希望職種 Future occupation

文系学部留学生では、大学・公的機関の教育・研究職希望者が38.9%(35.6%)と最も多く、理系学部留学生では、企業の研究職希望者が38.9%(35.1%)と最も多い結果となり、いずれも前回調査と同様の傾向であった。学部留学生と大学院留学生を比較すると、「大学・公的機関の教育・研究職」「企業等の研究職」「企業の技術職」「専門職(医師、法曹、公認会計士等)」といった専門性を持った仕事を希望する学生の割合が文系学生と理系学生で異なっている。理系学部生における上記の職業希望者は、77.8%であるのに対し、理系大学院生は90.6%となっており、大学院に進学した学生はより専門性が必要とされる職業を希望する傾向がみられる。一方で、文系学部生と文系大学院生における同割合は、それぞれ61.2%、67.3%と、理系学生に比べて学部生と大学院生の差が大きくなく、文理間において大学院の役割に差があることが考えられる。

Among international undergraduates in the HSS(humanities and social science) fields, those who wish to work as an educator or researcher at a university or national institution accounted for the largest portion of 38.9% (35.6%), while the top option selected by 38.9% (35.1%) of their counterparts in the STEM(science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) fields was a researcher in a private sector/in a company, both showing a similar trend to the previous survey. The comparison between international undergraduates and international graduates indicates that the percentages of students wishing to work in specialized fields such as "educator or researcher at a university or national institution," "researcher in private sector/in a company," "technical work in private sector/in a company," and "professional (doctor, legal professional, CPA, etc.)" differ between those studying in the HSS fields and those in the STEM fields. While 77.8% of STEM undergraduates were interested in the above-listed professions, this figure rose to 90.6% among STEM graduates, indicating that individuals who advance to graduate school often seek careers that demand greater expertise. On the other hand, the same percentages for HSS undergraduates and graduates were 61.2% and 67.3%, respectively, indicating that the difference between undergraduate and graduate students was not as great as that among STEM students, while also suggesting that there is a difference in the role of graduate school between the HSS and STEM fields.

どのような「職種」に就きたいと思っていますか。 What type of occupation do you hope to have in the future?





5-4 ★就職活動の進め方 Obtaining information for job hunting

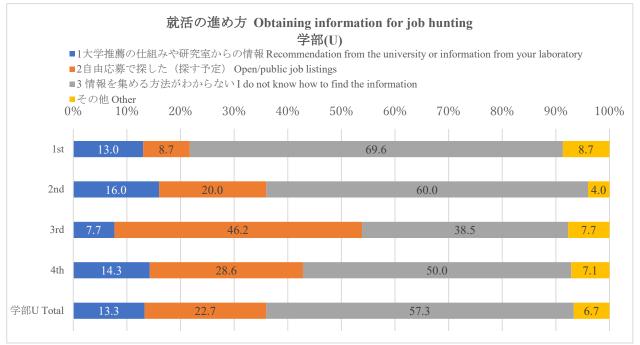
学部生では、3年生以外は「情報を集める方法がわからない」を選択した学生の割合が高く、3年生は「自由応募で探した(探す予定)」を選択した学生が最も多かった。3年生で「情報を集める方法がわからない」を選択した学生は38.5%(48.1%)と前回調査に比べ減少した。一方、1、2、4年生の中で「情報を集める方法がわからない」を選択した学生の割合は、前回調査よりも増加している。大学院進学希望者が多いこと、コロナ禍の入学で先輩留学生から情報を得ることができなかったことなどに加えて、学部前期段階において、就職活動の進め方に関する情報が不足している可能性がある。

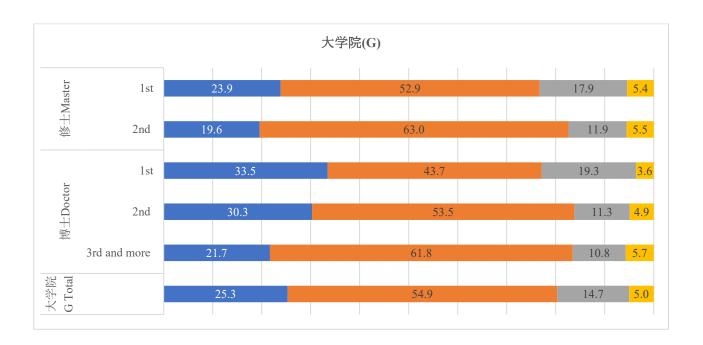
大学院生では、「自由応募で探した(探す予定)」を選択した学生が最も多く、次いで「大学推薦の仕組みや研究室からの情報」の割合が大きく、前回調査と大きく変化していない。また「情報を集める方法がわからない」を選択した学生が学部生と比べて少なかった。

Among undergraduates, a high percentage of students, excepting those in their third year, selected "I don't know how to find the information," while the top option selected by third-year students was "Open/public job listings." The percentage of third-year students who selected "I don't know how to find the information" decreased to 38.5% from the previous survey's 48.1%. On the other hand, among first, second, and fourth-year students, the percentage of individuals who selected "I don't know how to find the information" increased from the previous survey. Factors attributing to this increase may include not only the large number of students wishing to enter graduate school and a lack of opportunities to gather information from senior international students due to their enrollment affected by the COVID-19, but the provision of insufficient information about how to proceed with job searching during in the first two years of undergraduate study.

The largest number of graduate students chose "Open/public job listings," with the second highest preference being "Recommendation from the University or information from laboratory," indicating that the results are mostly unchanged from the earlier survey findings. Additionally, compared to undergraduates, a smaller proportion of graduates selected "I don't know how to find the information."

就職活動の進め方 When searching for a job, how do you obtain information? Please select the one that best describes how you are planning to look for a job.





VI 不安・悩み

Anxieties and Concerns

学部生、大学院生ともに、「勉学」「研究」「将来の進路や生き方」などに関する高い不安が、コロナ前・コロナ禍同様に示された。また学部生のほうが大学院生よりも全体的に不安が高かった。72回調査においては、項目によって差はあるものの、71回調査に比べて、日本語や対人関係等に関して悩みを抱える学生の割合が低下した。

メンタル不調を強く感じている学生の割合も、特に大学院においては前回調査と比べ減少がみられた。さらに、学部留学生・大学院留学生共に相談相手として、父・母に次いで同国人友人を主として選択している傾向が引き続き見られた。

Similarly to the periods before and during the pandemic, both undergraduate and graduate students showed a significant level of concern regarding "Academics," "Research," and "What I will do/how I will live in the future." In general, undergraduates exhibited higher levels of anxiety compared to graduates. In the 72nd survey, there was a decline in the proportion of students worried about their Japanese language skills and interpersonal relationships compared to the 71st survey, although there were some differences among the items.

Compared to the earlier survey, there was a decline in the proportion of students experiencing serious mental health issues, particularly among those pursuing graduate studies. Furthermore, there is a continued inclination among both graduate and undergraduate students to select their parents as their primary advisors, followed by their friends from their home country.

6-1 不安や悩みの領域 Areas of anxiety and concerns

過去の調査結果との比較のため、グラフは、68 回(学部生)、70 回(学部生)、71 回(学部生)、72 回(学部生)、69 回(大学院生)、71 回(大学院生)、72 回(大学院生)の順に示す。

学部留学生は、全体的に大学院生よりも、悩みを抱えている学生の割合が高かった。「よく悩む」「ときどき悩む」と回答した割合の順位は、「勉学」87.1%(86.5%)、「将来の進路や生き方」80.8%(81.1%)「経済的なことや経済的自立」75.7%(69.8%)であった。前回調査で3番目に回答の多かった「日本語の上達」は61.6%(70.8%)は、9番目となった。なお、「勉学」を選択する学生が、国内生に比べて多い傾向は、72回調査でも同様にみられた。

大学院留学生は、「研究」、「将来の進路や生き方」「経済的なことや経済的自立」が上位であった。前回調査で最も上位であった「勉学」は 36.4%(88.9%)と低下したが、今回調査から新たに「研究」という項目を新設したことが一因と考えられる。「研究」は 85.0%の学生が「よく悩む」または「ときどき悩む」と回答した。また 71回調査と比べると「日本語の上達」「日本人の友人をつくること」「日本人の友人との対人関係」「留学生の友人との対人関係」「教職員との対人関係」「日本での生活に慣れること」等の、日本での学生生活、対人関係等において悩みを抱える学生の割合は低下した。

For comparison with previous survey results, the graphs are shown in the order of 68th (undergraduates), 70th (undergraduates), 71st (undergraduates), 72nd (undergraduates), 69th (graduates), 71st (graduates), and 72nd (graduates).

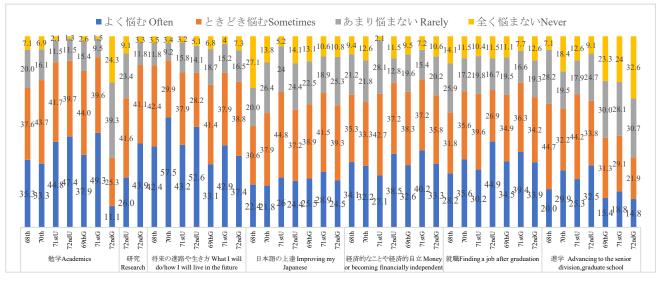
In general, a larger percentage of international undergraduate students had worries compared to those in graduate programs. The concerns that respondents indicated they "Often" or "Sometimes" worry about were ranked in the following order from highest to lowest: "Academics" at 87.1% (86.5%), "What I will do/how I will live in the future" at 80.8% (81.1%), and "Money or becoming financially independent" at 75.7% (69.8%). The "Improving my Japanese" option, which ranked third in the previous survey, has now dropped to ninth with a percentage of 61.6% (70.8%). Historical survey results indicate that international students are more likely than domestic students to choose the "Academics" option, a pattern that persists in the findings of this 72nd survey.

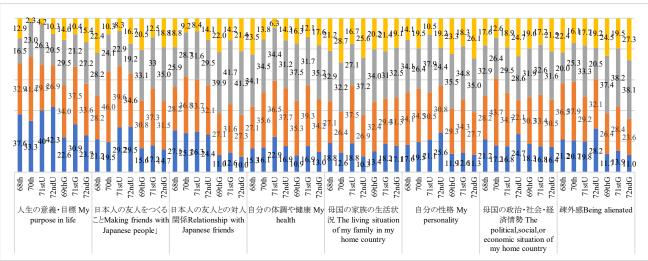
The top ranking options among international graduate students were "Research," "What I will do/How I will live in the future," and "Money or financial independence." The "Academics" option, which ranked first at 88.9% in the last survey, has dropped to a lower rank with a percentage of 36.4%, possibly due in part to the addition of the "Research" option in the survey this time. A total of 85.0% of respondents reported that they "Often" or "Sometimes" worry about

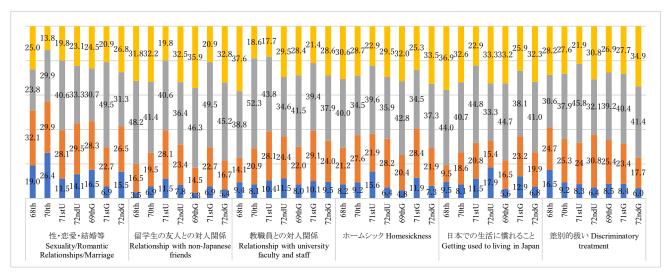
their "Research." Compared to the 71st survey, there was a drop in the percentages of students who expressed concern about the following options: "Improving my Japanese," "Making friends with Japanese people," "Relationship with Japanese friends," "Relationship with university faculty and staff," and "Getting used to living in Japan."

現在の学生生活の中で、次の各項目について、どの程度悩んだり不安を感じたりしていますか。

Please select how much you worry or are concerned about the following.







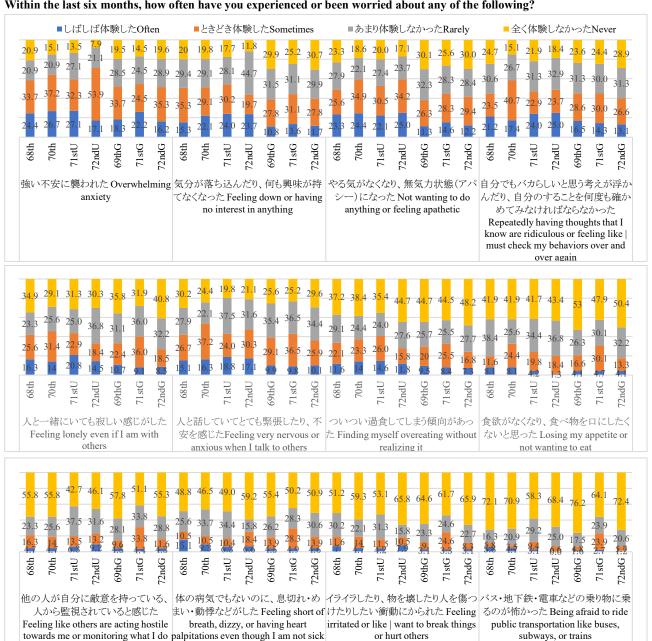
6-2 ★メンタルヘルスの状態 Mental health condition

「強い不安に襲われた」という体験を「しばしば体験」した学生は、学部留学生では 17.1%(27.1%)、大学院留学 生では 16.2%(22.2%)であった。前回調査の結果と比較すると、特に大学院において、多くの項目でメンタルヘルス の悪化があったと回答した学生の割合は減少した。一方、学部生は、「ときどき体験した」までを含む数値でみると、メ ンタルヘルスの不調状態が前回調査から大きく改善しているとはいえず、大学院生と比較しても、ほとんどすべての項 目で、より不調を体験している。

The percentage of students who "often" experienced "strong anxiety" was 17.1% (27.1%) for international undergraduate students and 16.2% (22.2%) for international graduate students. In contrast to the findings from the previous survey, there was a decline in the proportion of students reporting a deterioration in their mental health across various categories, particularly among those in graduate programs. On the other hand, when examining the figures that include the number of undergraduates who "Often" or "Sometimes" had mental health concerns, there is no clear improvement in the mental health status of undergraduate students from the previous survey. Undergraduate students were more likely than graduates to have mental health concerns in almost all categories.

最近6ヶ月の間に次の項目について、体験したり悩んだりしましたか。

Within the last six months, how often have you experienced or been worried about any of the following?



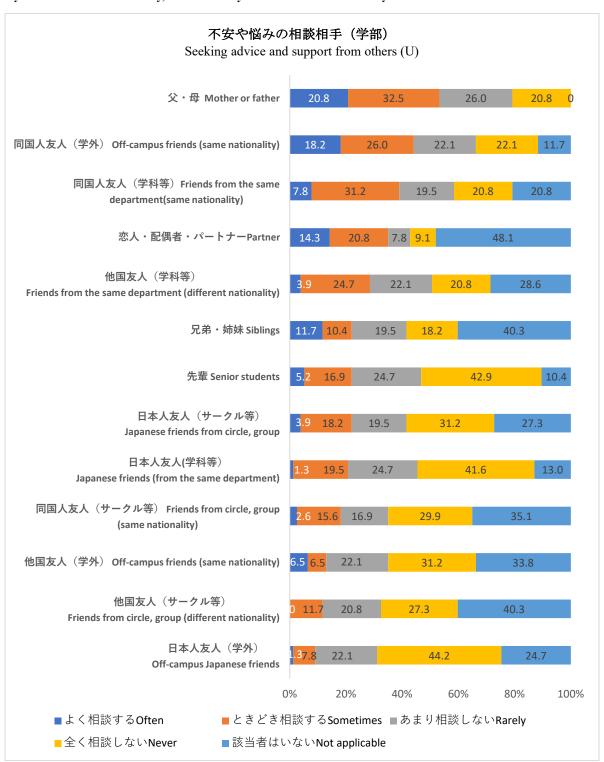
6-3 悩みの相談相手 Seeking advice and support from others

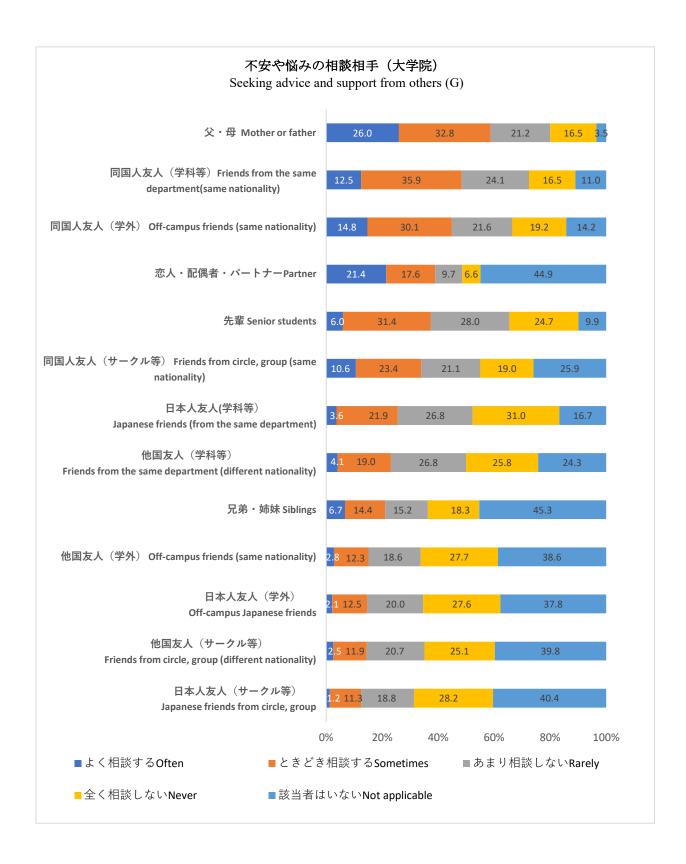
相談相手としては、父・母、同国人友人への相談が、学部・大学院生ともに多かった。この傾向は過去の調査結果と同様である。

Regarding the person with whom students consult, the highest-rated options were "Mother or father" and "Friends (same nationality)" among both undergraduate and graduate students. This tendency was also seen in past surveys.

あなたは、不安や悩みを感じた時、だれと相談したり話し合ったりしますか。

When you have concerns or anxiety, how often do you seek advice and who do you ask for advice?

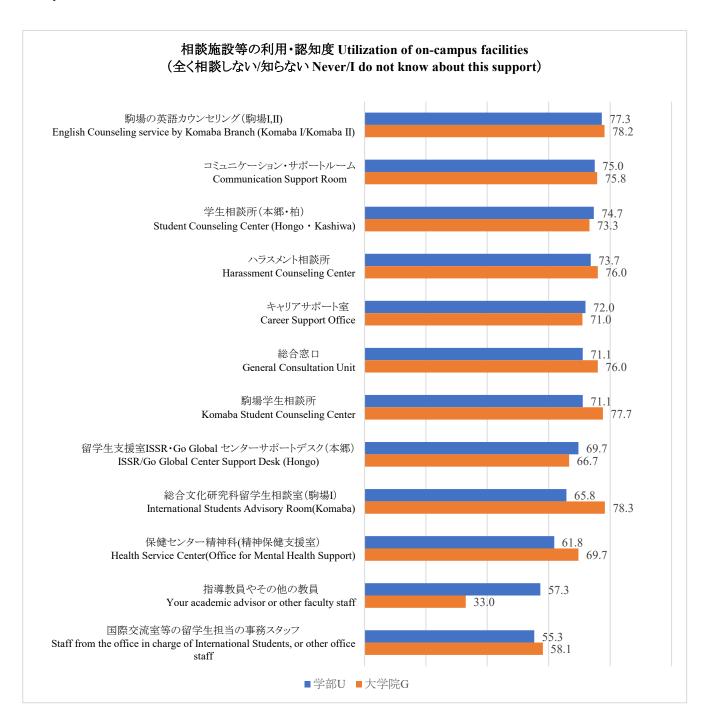




6-4 相談施設等の利用・認知度 Utilization of on-campus facilities

7割以上の学生が「利用したことがない」「知らない」と回答している相談施設も多いが、前回調査と比較すると、多くの施設において「利用したことがない」「知らない」と回答した学生の割合は減少した。前回調査同様、大学院生は教職員に相談すると回答した学生が最も多いが、学部生は教職員への相談も限られる傾向がみられた。

While more than 70% of the students reported that they have never used or do not know most of these consultation facilities, the percentage of those who provided similar responses decreased for many of the facilities compared to the previous survey. As in the previous survey, the largest proportion of graduate students reported that they consult with the faculty and staff. On the other hand, only a limited number of undergraduates selected that they have consulted with the faculty and staff.



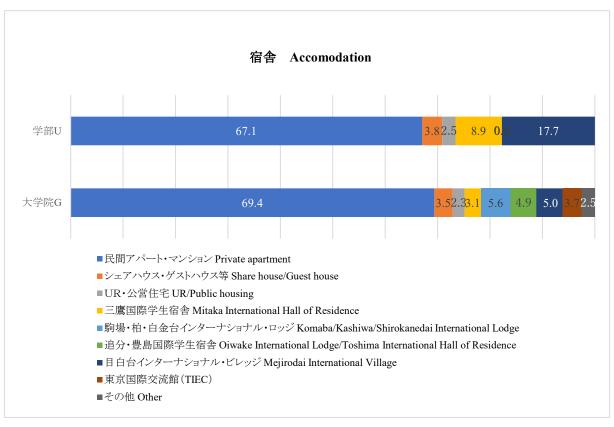
VII 住居について

Accommodation

7-1 宿舎タイプ・住居費 Accommodation type and rent

学生の6割以上は、民間アパート居住であり、単身学生のアパート家賃は学部生80,800円、大学院生76,146円であった。全体的に学部生と比べ大学院生は、平均家賃が低い結果となったが、これは前回調査と同様の傾向である。

More than 60% of the students live in a "Private apartment." The average rent was 80,800 yen for a single undergraduate student and 76,146 yen for a single graduate. In general, the average rent was lower for graduate students than for undergraduates, a trend similar to the previous survey.



未入国の学生を除く Excluding students who have not entered Japan

住居費平均(宿舎タイプ別) Average Rent by accommodation type

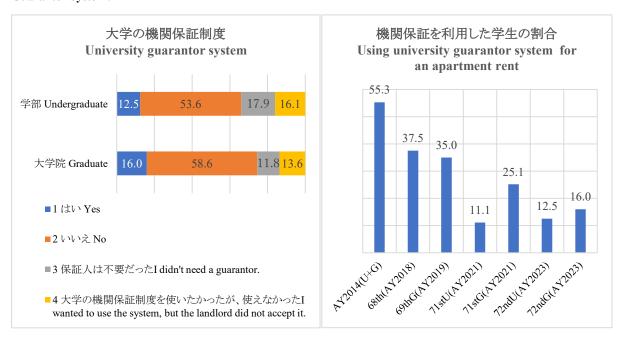
| | | | n | Avg. | SD |
|--|---|--|-----|-----------|-----------|
| | 学部(U) | 一人 Single | 50 | 80,800.0 | 32,095.5 |
| | 大学院(G) | 一人 Single | 652 | 76,145.7 | 31,134.7 |
| | | 家族帯同 with family | 58 | 78,862.1 | 48,302.0 |
| 民間アパート・マンション Private apartment | | 在日の家族(親や兄弟)と同居 I live with family (parents or siblings) who are in Japan | 5 | 77,600.0 | 103,754.7 |
| | | その他 Other | 23 | 84,043.5 | 50,511.7 |
| | 学部(U) | 一人 Single | 3 | 60,000.0 | 16,329.9 |
| シェアハウス・ゲストハウス等 Share house/Guest house | 大学院(G) | 一人 Single | 36 | 58,416.7 | 17,391.5 |
| Share nease, suest nease | | その他 Other | 1 | 5,000.0 | - |
| | 学部(U) | 一人 Single | 2 | 87,500.0 | 2,500.0 |
| UR·公営住宅 UR/Public housing | 大学院(G) | 一人 Single | 15 | 66,533.3 | 68,124.3 |
| | | 家族帯同 with family | 10 | 36,800.0 | 21,027.6 |
| 三鷹国際学生宿舎 | 学部(U) | 一人 Single | 5 | 12,000.0 | 2,449.5 |
| Mitaka International Hall of Residence | 大学院(G) | 一人 Single | 34 | 19,441.2 | 17,235.7 |
| 駒場・柏ロッジ Komaba/Kashiwa International Lodge | 大学院(G) | 一人 Single | 59 | 54,457.6 | 18,970.4 |
| 追分•豊島国際学生宿舎 | 大学院(G) | 一人 Single | 52 | 25,153.8 | 18,309.7 |
| Oikawa/Toshima | | 家族帯同 with family | 1 | 15,000.0 | - |
| | 学部(U) | 一人 Single | 14 | 53,428.6 | 36,005.4 |
| 目白台インターナショナル・ビレッジ Mejirodai International Village | 大学院(G) | 一人 Single | 52 | 92,461.5 | 28,876.0 |
| Trognodur International Village | | 家族帯同 with family | 3 | 150,000.0 | 0.0 |
| 支票 R W 大体的 BURG | 大学院(G) | 一人 Single | 31 | 44,258.1 | 14,377.3 |
| 東京国際交流館 TIEC | | 家族帯同 with family | 8 | 75,125.0 | 27,197.7 |
| | 大学院(G) | 一人 Single | 17 | 42,411.8 | 22,533.8 |
| | | 家族帯同 with family | 4 | 61,000.0 | 72,684.2 |
| その他 Other | での他 Other 在日の家族(親や兄弟) I live with family (pare siblings) who are in Japan | | 1 | 0.0 | - |
| | | その他 Other | 2 | 39,000.0 | 31,000.0 |
| | | | | | |

7-2 大学の機関保証制度の利用 University guarantor system

民間アパート賃貸時に大学の機関保証制度を利用した学生は、学部生(12.5%)、大学院生(16.0%)であった。大学の機関保証制度導入前の1998年度の留学生調査では、民間アパートを賃貸した留学生の45%が、連帯保証人を指導教員個人に依頼している状況が示されていた。機関保証制度導入後に実施された2014年度調査では、保証人を必要とした学生のうち55.3%が大学の制度を利用しており、指導教員に依頼した学生は11.2%に減少した。2018年度68回調査、2019年度69回調査、2021年度71回調査では、「不要」「使えなかった」を選択した学生がおり、連帯保証人不要の物件や保証会社の利用を義務付けられる傾向が示されていた。今回調査では、前回調査に比べ「不要」「使えなかった」を選択した学生の割合が増加した。

12.5% of undergraduate students and 16.0% of graduate students reported using the university guarantor system when renting an apartment. In the AY1998 survey, which was before the university guarantor system was introduced, 45% of international students reported asking their academic supervisor to be their guarantor. In the AY2014 survey, which was after the system was introduced, 55.3% of students used the system, and the percentage of students who asked their supervisors to become a guarantor decreased to 11.2%. In the recent AY 2018 (68th), AY 2019 (69th), and AY 2021 (71st) surveys, some students reported that they "didn't need a guarantor" or "wanted to use the system, but the landlord did not accept it," indicating an increasing number of rental properties that do not require any guarantor or accept a rent guarantor company only. In this survey, there was an increase in the percentage of students who reported they "didn't need a guarantor" or "wanted to use the system, but the landlord did not accept it."

「民間アパート」「シェアハウス・ゲストハウス等」選択者に伺います。大学の機関保証制度を利用していますか。 Answer only if you selected, "Private apartment" or "Share house/Guest house" Did you use the University Guarantor System?



VIII家庭の状況について

Family Information

学部生、大学院研究生、修士、専門職の留学生は、生計維持者として、5 割から 6 割程度が父親か母親を選択した。博士学生については 7 割以上が、「本人」であると回答した。前回調査同様、博士課程の留学生の多くが、奨学金で家計を維持している状況がみられた。ただし、家庭の状況に関する設問は無回答の割合も高く、実際の経済状況の把握には限界がある。

The survey revealed that 50% to 60% of undergraduate, research, master's degree, and professional degree students financially rely on their father or mother. On the other hand, more than 70% of doctoral students reported that they were financially supported by themselves. As seen in the previous survey, many international students in doctoral programs support their financial needs with their scholarships.

Given that a number of students did not respond to the finance-related questions, it seems challenging to understand their actual financial standing.

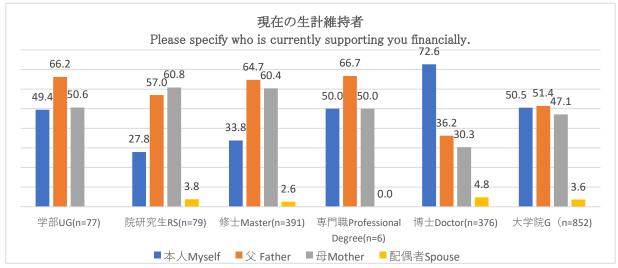
8-1 ★生計維持者 Current financial support

日本での生活を経済的に支えている人について回答を求めたところ、学部生、大学院研究生、修士、専門職は、父親、母親がそれぞれ 5 割から 6 割前後、家計支持者として選択された。博士学生は、7 割を超える学生が、家計支持者を「本人」であると選択した。

When asked about their financial supporter, about 50% to 60% of undergraduate, research, master's degree, and professional degree students selected their father or mother as the person who funds their lives in Japan. More than 70% of doctoral students reported that they supported their own living expenses.

現在の生活の生計維持者(複数回答)

Please specify who is currently supporting you financially (Multiple answers possible)



未入国者を除く Not including students who have not been in Japan since enrolling at UTokyo

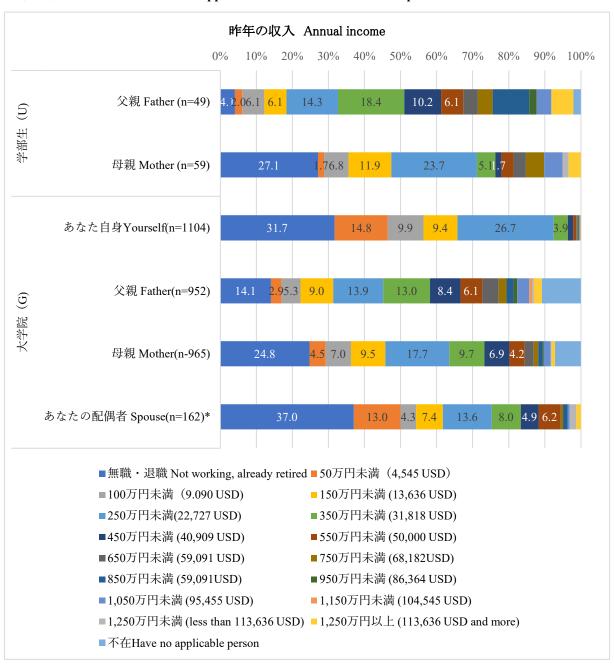
「配偶者」は、大学院のみ選択肢あり "Spouse" is applicable for only for the graduate student survey

8-2 ★生計維持者の年間収入 Annual income

学生本人、親、配偶者等の一年の収入の分布を以下グラフに示す。ただし、生計維持者の年間収入に関して、「わからない」「無回答」を選択した学生が多いことから、以下は「わからない」「無回答」を除いた回答者数を示す。

The graph shows the distribution of the annual income of students, their parents, and their spouses. Since many students did not respond to this question, the graph excluded those students who skipped this question or chose "I don't know."

昨年1年の収入 Please select the approximate annual income of each person.



^() 内は、「わからない」「無回答」以外を選択した回答者数。「配偶者」*に関しては、配偶者のいる大学院留学生のうち、収入状況の記載があった学生数 The number in () indicates the number of students who responded to this question, not including the students who skipped the question or who chose "I don't know." The number shown for spouse is the number of international graduate students who were applicable to this question and selected the income of the spouse.

年収 450 万円未満の層は、学部留学生の父親では約 60%、母親では約 75%、大学院留学生の父親では 約 65%、母親では約 80%を占めている。

大学院留学生の配偶者と学生自身の収入については、450 万円未満の層が約 90%を占めるなど、両者ともに収入が低い傾向があり、夫婦ともに学生の場合が少なくないと考えられる。また収入がある大学院生の中では、奨学金等の受給額と思われる 150 万円以上 250 万円未満の層が多い。

Approximately 60% of fathers and about 75% of mothers of international undergraduate students have yearly earnings below 4.5 million yen, while nearly 65% of fathers and around 80% of mothers of international graduate students also fall within that income bracket.

Furthermore, roughly 90% of international graduate students and their spouses fall into the income category of under 4.5 million yen, indicating that they usually have modest incomes, and it is often the case that both partners are students. Many graduate students with income reported that they earn between 1.5 million and 2.5 million yen, an amount apparently associated with scholarship funding.

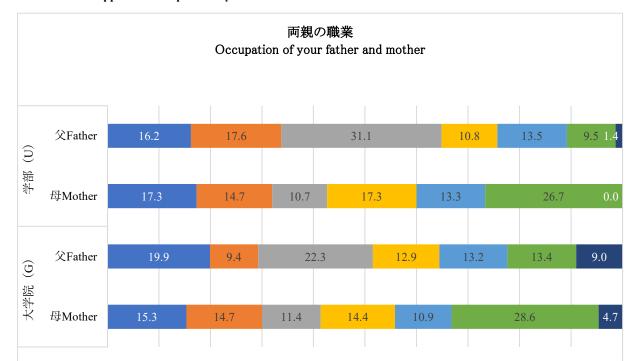
8-3 ★両親の職業 Occupation of your father and mother

父親の職業は、「管理的職業」と「専門的職業」の合計が、学部留学生、大学院留学生のそれぞれ、47.3%、42.2%となっておりともに半数弱を占めている。一方、母親の職業は、「管理的職業」と「専門的職業」の合計が、学部留学生、大学院留学生において、28.0%、26.7%となっている。学部留学生と大学院留学生を比べると、学部留学生の方が両親の職業において「管理的職業」「専門的職業」の合計が高くなっている。

Nearly 50% of international undergraduate and graduate students selected "Management" or "Professional service" as their fathers' occupation, with 47.3% of undergraduates and 42.2% of graduates choosing these options. On the other hand, the percentage of international students who selected "Management" or "Professional services" as their mothers' occupation were 28.0% among undergraduates and 26.7% among graduates. Comparing international undergraduates and graduates, the total percentage of students who selected "Management" or "Professional services" as their parents' occupation was higher among the former.

あなたの両親の職業について、あてはまる職種を選択してください。

Select the most applicable occupation of your father and mother.

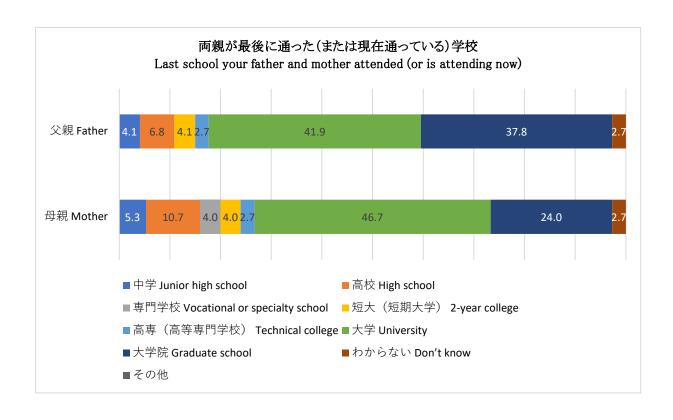


- ■1 専門的、技術的職業(科学研究者、技術者、医師、薬剤師、裁判官、検察官、弁護士、公認会計士、税理 士、芸術家、宗教家、著述家、記者、俳優、プログラマー等) Professional or Technical Services
- ■2 教育的職業(大学(研究所)、短大、高専の教授・准教授等、小・中・高校の教員(校長・副校長・教頭を含む)、その他の教員(私塾等)) Education
- ■3 管理的職業(会社役員、課長級以上の会社員、課長以上の公務員等) Management
- ■4 事務・販売・サービス業(一般事務(管理的職業を除く)) Office work/Sales/Service Industry
- ■5 その他、上記以外の職業及び分類不能なもの Other
- ■6無職(不動産収入・金利・年金生活者などを含む) Not working
- ■7 不在 N/A (no father/mother)

8-4 ★両親が最後に通った(または現在通っている) 学校 Last school your father and mother attended (or is attending now)

今回調査では、新たに「両親が最後に通った(または現在通っている)学校」を、学部生を対象に調査した。 最後に通った(または現在通っている)学校が「大学」である割合は、父親、母親ともに約 40%、「大学院」である割合は父親が 37.8%、母親が 24.0%であった。この質問項目は、今回の調査で新設したものであるため、引き続き動向を見ていく必要があるだろう。

In this survey, undergraduates were asked a new question about the most recent school their parents attended (or are currently attending). About 40% of the respondents reported that a "university" was the last school their father or mother attended (or is currently attending), while 37.8% and 24.0% answered that a "graduate school" was the most recent educational institution their father or mother attended (or is currently attending), respectively. Given that this is a question newly introduced into the survey, it will be necessary to continue to monitor future changes.



IX 生活費の状況について

Current Living Expenses

経済的な「暮らし向き」を良いと感じている学生の割合は、学部留学生では 63.7%、大学院留学生では 39.4%であった。これは、前回調査と比較するとやや暮らし向きが良いと感じている学生の割合が増加している という結果になった。収入は、奨学金等と母国家族からの仕送りが中心であるが、複数の収入源がある学生と、特定の収入源のみの学生がいるため、留学生の実際の経済状況は個々人によって大きく異なっている。

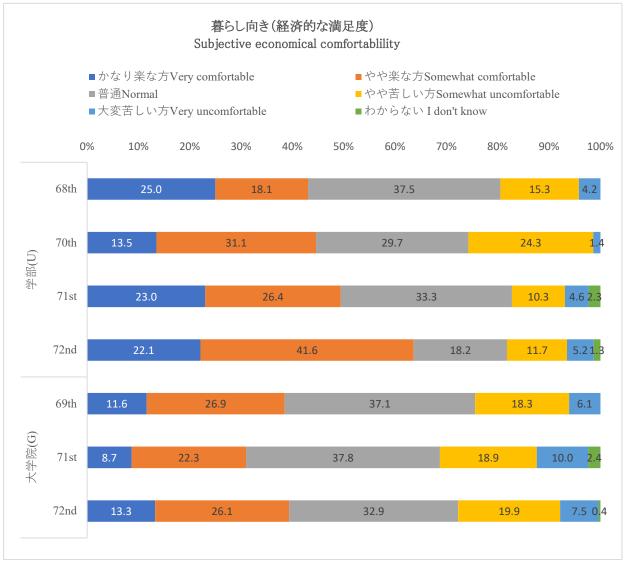
As for the subjective evaluation of economic "living conditions," 63.7% of international undergraduate students and 39.4% of graduate students selected they are comfortable with their current conditions. These findings show an increase in the percentage of students who feel that their living conditions are "somewhat comfortable" compared to the results of the previous survey. Although scholarship and the money sent from home are main sources of income, the actual financial situation of international students differs greatly from person to person, as some students have multiple sources of income, while others have only a specific source of income.

9-1 ★現在の暮らし向き Comfortability of lifestyle

経済的な「暮らし向き」の主観的な評価としては、「かなり楽」「やや楽」を選択した学生が、学部留学生では63.7%(49.4%44.6%43.1%)、大学院留学生では39.4%(31.0%38.5%)であった。学部留学生、大学院留学生ともに、前回調査時よりも暮らし向きを良いと捉えていた。特に学部留学生においては、大学院生よりも暮らし向きをよいと評価する学生の割合が高い。

In response to the subjective assessment of their financial situation, 63.7% (49.4% 44.6% 43.1%) of international undergraduate students and 39.4% (31.0% 38.5%) of international graduate students selected "very comfortable" or "somewhat comfortable" respectively. This means that the percentage of those who perceived their living conditions as comfortable has increased from the previous survey, both among undergraduate and graduate students. In particular, a higher percentage of undergraduate students than graduate students rated their living conditions as comfortable.

暮らし向き(経済的な満足度) Are you comfortable with your current lifestyle (economically)?



9-2 収入·支出状況 Income/Expenses

収入や支出に関する項目は、基本調査と留学生版調査では一部異なることや、平均値の算出に含めているデータが異なる場合があることから、直接数値を比較する際には注意が必要である。たとえば留学生調査においては、該当する項目が「ゼロ」の学生については、平均値の算出からは除外している。そのため、たとえば「アルバイト」収入に関しては、数字はアルバイトを行っている場合の平均値を示しており、「ゼロ」の学生も含めると平均値はさらに小さくなる。表には、それぞれの該当項目に収入・支出を記載した学生の数を示しているため、合わせて参照されたい。

Direct comparison to the basic survey result for these items should be done carefully, as there are some differences in the questions and the data included in the calculation of averages between two surveys. For example, when calculating the average income and expenses, students who selected "0" for each item were excluded in international student survey. Thus, for example, the income from a "part-time job" represents the average for students who have a part-time job, and if students with "zero" part-time job income are included, the average will become even smaller. The table shows the number of students who have listed their income and expenses in each applicable item, which should be referenced together.

|★収入総額(1ヶ月平均) Income (one-month average)

収入総額(1ヶ月平均)は、学部留学生は 172,090 円(160,172 円、182,113 円、155,803 円)であった。大学院留学生は、157,879 円(162,285 円、168,402 円)であった。

収入源は、「奨学金・研究奨励費」と母国家族からの「仕送り」が中心であり、仕送り平均月額は、学部生では、97,917円(77,326円、88,333円、81,415円)、大学院生では101,547円(91,261円、94,128円)であった。アルバイト収入平均月額は、学部生は、35,455円(42,031円、44,737円、41,162円)、大学院生は、45,224円(47,538円、46,713円)であった。

なお、それぞれの項目が「0」であった学生は平均値に加えていないため、中には仕送りも奨学金も全く受けておらずアルバイト収入のみの学生も存在する。

The average monthly income for undergraduate students was 172,090 yen (160,172 yen, 182,113 yen, 155,803 yen). The corresponding figure for undergraduate students was 157,879 yen (162,285 yen, 168,402 yen).

The main sources of income were scholarships/research funding and funds from family in their home country. The average monthly remittances from families were 97,917 yen (77,326 yen, 88,333 yen, 81,415 yen) for undergraduate students and 101,547 yen (91,261 yen, 94,128 yen) for graduate students. The average monthly income from part-time jobs was 35,455 yen (42,031 yen, 44,737 yen, 41,162 yen) for undergraduate students and 45,224 yen (47,538 yen, 46,713 yen) for graduate students.

As students who selected "0" for each item were not included in the averages, some of the students received neither remittances nor scholarships, and obtained income only through their part-time jobs.

★支出総額(1ヶ月平均) Expenses (one-month average)

支出総額は、学部生 134,319 円(131,094 円、153,362 円、129,448 円)、大学院生は、139,030 円(133,620 円、141,546 円)であった。支出の半分以上は住居費で占められており、住居費平均は学部生 72,264 円 (72,258 円、70,914 円、47,268 円)、大学院生 69,538 円(67,017 円、59,185 円)であった。住居費平均は引き続き上昇傾向がみられ、民間アパートの賃料の全体的な値上がりに加えて、学寮の値上げ、賃料の相対的に高い目白台インターナショナル・ビレッジの開寮の影響が考えられる。住居については、VIIも参照のこと。

The total amount of expenses was 134,319 yen (131,094 yen, 153,362 yen, 129,448 yen) for undergraduates and 139,030 yen (133,620 yen, 141,546 yen) for graduates. More than half of their expenses are accounted for by rent, and the average rent was 72,264 yen (72,258 yen, 70,914 yen, 47,268 yen) for undergraduates and 69,538 yen (67,017 yen, 59,185 yen) for graduates. There is an increasing trend in the average cost of rent, which is probably attributable to the overall increase of private apartment rent, as well as the recent increase in accommodation fees for university dormitories, including the newly opened and relatively costly Mejirodai International Village. For more information on housing, please refer to Section VII.

収入の状況 (1ヶ月平均) Average monthly income (one-month average)

| | | 仕送り Funds from family or relatives in my homecountry. | 奨学金·学内助成 金·学内研究費等 Schokarship, Stipend, Research funding or income from univ. | アルバイト Part-time job | 配偶者の 奨学金等 Spouse's schokaship | 配偶者の収入 Spouses income | その他収入 Otherincome | 슴計 Total% |
|-------------------|---------|--|--|------------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| | 回答数 n | 60 | 51 | 33 | | | 6 | 67 |
| 学部生 Undergraduate | 平均 Avg | 97,917 | 116,569 | 35,455 | | | 19,167 | 172,090 |
| | 標準偏差 SD | 73,786 | 53,243 | 22,842 | | | 11,335 | 68,720 |
| | 回答数 n | 753 | 638 | 313 | 38 | 50 | 87 | 936 |
| 大学院生 Graduate | 平均 Avg. | 101,547 | 126,763 | 45,224 | 81,447 | 137,000 | 69,425 | 157,879 |
| | 標準偏差 SD | 78,254 | 64,046 | 43,333 | 66,013 | 107,555 | 85,703 | 76,674 |

^{※「30}万円以上」は、30万円として平均値の算出に算入

支出状况 Average monthly expenses (one-month average)

| | | 住居費 Rent | 食費 Food | 研究·勉学費(授業料除<) Academic Expense(do not include tuition) | 合計 Total |
|-------------------|---------|-------------|------------|--|----------|
| | 回答数 n | 72 | 73 | 49 | 72 |
| 学部生 Undergraduate | 平均 Avg | 72,264 | 53,178 | 10,571 | 134,319 |
| | 標準偏差 SD | 34,908 | 31,578 | 11,212 | 57,969 |
| | 回答数 n | 1,069 | 1,069 | 694 | 1,050 |
| 大学院生 Graduate | 平均 Avg | 69,538 | 48,815 | 16,499 | 139,030 |
| | 標準偏差 SD | 36,642 | 27,798 | 20,987 | 62,263 |

^{※「0」}は加えず、各項目に金額の記載があったものの平均値を算出。.

st "More than 300,000 yen" was summed up as 300,000 yen in order to calculate average total income.

^{※「0」}は加えず、各項目に金額の記載があったものの平均値を算出。

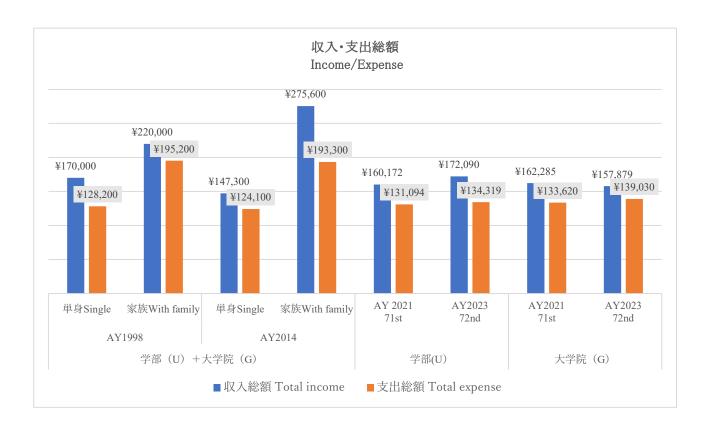
^{* &}quot;0" was not included in calculations for the average.

 $[\]boldsymbol{*}$ "0" was not included in calculations for the average. .

9-3 収入·支出推移 Changes in income and expenses

収入と支出総額について、1998年以降数回実施された留学生調査の回答と比較すると、単身学生は収入16万前後、支出13万円前後で推移しており大きく変化していない。奨学金等の支給額が増額されていないため、特に奨学金に家計が依存する学生が多い大学院生においては、支出を大きく増やすことは難しいためと考えられる。家族帯同者の収入は、調査の実施年度によって幅があり、該当者が少ないことから、平均値が特定の学生の家計状況に影響を受けやすい可能性がある。

Regarding the average income and expenses per month, compared to results from previous surveys conducted since AY1998, the income and expenses of single students have not changed significantly, remaining at around 160,000 yen and 130,000 yen, respectively. This is probably because scholarship payments have not increased, making it difficult for scholarship recipients to increase their spending significantly, especially among graduate students whose household economy depends on scholarships. The average income of students who live with family members varies greatly depending on the year. This might be due to a relatively small number of applicable students, meaning that the average income is easily influenced by the household financial situation of certain students.



X 奨学金等について

Scholarship Information

授業料の半額免除を受けている学生は、学部留学生では14.1%、大学院留学生(研究生を除く)では43.2%であり、奨学金やその他の経済的支援を受けていないと回答した学生は、学部留学生では29.1%、大学院留学生では34.6%であった。前回調査と比べて、大学院留学生はおおむね同様の結果であったが、半額免除を受けている学部留学生は前回調査の26.7%から減少した。約4割の修士学生、5割以上の博士課程学生は、経済的支援を十分、あるいはある程度受けていると回答した。

The percentages of individuals who have obtained a 50% waiver of tuition fees are 14.1% among international undergraduates and 43.2% among graduates (excluding research students), respectively. The corresponding percentages for students who do not receive any scholarships or other forms of financial support are 29.1% among international undergraduates and 34.6% among graduates, respectively. Compared to the previous survey, the results were generally similar for international graduate students, while the percentage of international undergraduate students receiving a half fee waiver decreased from 26.7% in the previous survey. Around 40% of master's students and over 50% of doctoral students selected "I am receiving enough support" or "I am receiving some."

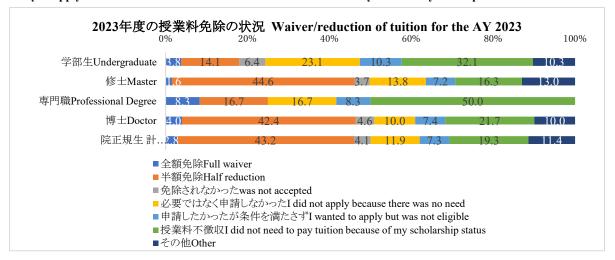
10-1 授業料免除の状況 Tuition Waiver

授業料の半額免除を受けた学生が、学部生 14.1% (26.7% 24.0% 29.0%)、大学院生 (研究生を除く) 43.2% (46.1% 40.9%) であり、学部生においては例年の数値を大幅に下回る結果となった。ただし、申請したが免除されなかった学生の割合に変化はなく、「必要ではなく申請しなかった」学生の割合 23.1% (19.8%) と、その他 10.3% (1.2%) と回答した学生が増加しており、申請したが免除されなかった学生の割合に変化はない。

The percentages of undergraduates who have obtained a 50% tuition fee waiver was 14.1% (26.7%, 24.0%, 29.0%), compared to 43.2% (46.1%, 40.9%) for graduate students (excluding research students), indicating a considerable drop from historical rates for undergraduates. However, there was no change in the percentage of students who applied but were not awarded the waiver, while the percentage of students who "did not apply because there was no need" increased to 23.1% (19.8%) and that of students who selected the "Other" option rose to 10.3% (1.2%).

2023年度の東京大学の授業料免除の状況を選択してください。

Did you apply for a waiver/reduction of tuition for the 2023 academic year? Were you accepted?



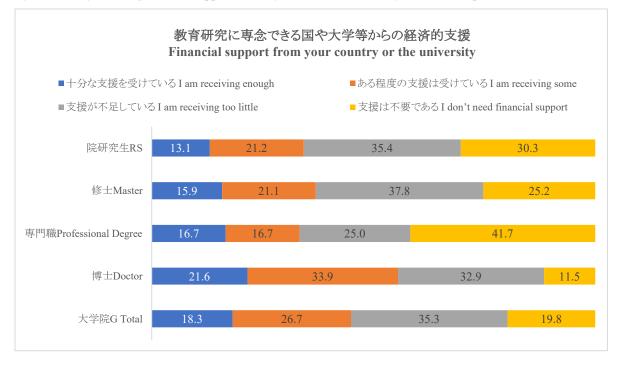
10-2 ★経済的支援の状況 Current financial support

大学院留学生のうち、「奨学金・大学からの給与・奨励金等」を受けていないと回答した学生は 34.6%であった。ただし、奨学金等に関する項目は、無回答学生も多いため、回答結果は実際の受給状況を示すものではない。経済的支援に関して「十分な支援を受けている」「ある程度の支援は受けている」と感じている学生は、修士課程では 37%、博士課程の学生では 55.5%であった。

34.6% of international graduate students reported that they were not receiving any scholarships or funding. However, just as many students did not respond to this question, so it is not possible to say if the results reflect the actual rate of students receiving financial support. The percentage of students who think "I am receiving enough" or "I am receiving some" financial support was 37% among master's students and 55.5% among doctoral students.

教育研究に専念できる国や大学等からの経済的支援を受けていますか

Are you currently receiving financial support so that you can concentrate on your academic pursuits?



10-3 ★奨学金等の効果 Benefits of receiving financial support

76.4%(75.0%)の学部生、63.7%(54.2%)の大学院生が奨学金を受給することの利点として、「家庭の経済的負担の軽減」を選択した。また、「奨学金があるので生活が成り立っている」を選択した学生が、前回調査よりも増加している。

The percentage of students who selected the "It reduces the financial burden of my family" option as the benefit of receiving a scholarship was 76.4% (75.0%) among undergraduate students and 63.7% (54.2%) among graduate students. Furthermore, there was an increase in the proportion of students who selected the "It lets me maintain my current lifestyle" option from the previous survey.

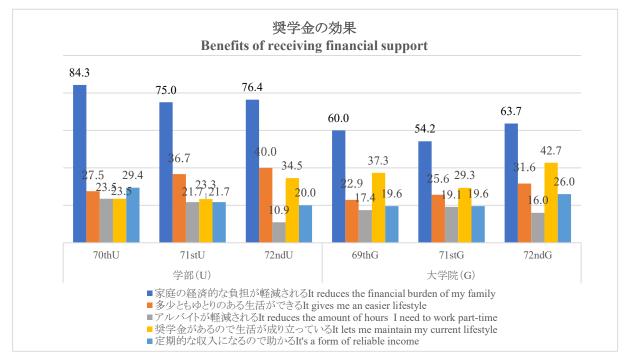
10-4 奨学金等の受給状況と暮らし向き Scholarship status and subjective comfortability

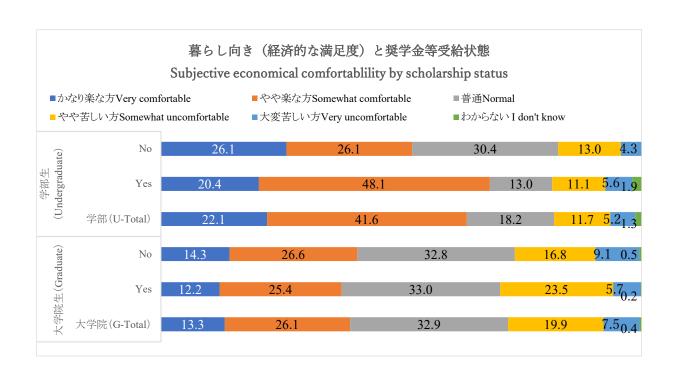
奨学金を受給している学生の中でも、暮らし向きを「やや苦しい」「大変苦しい」と感じている学生は、学部生で16.7%(12.0%)、大学院生では29.2%(27.0%)を占めており、前回調査よりも増加している。日本における物価の上昇や、貯蓄、仕送りやアルバイト収入がなく、特定の収入源のみとなっている学生等も、結果に影響しているだろう。

Among scholarship recipients, 16.7% (12.0%) of undergraduates and 29.2% (27.0%) of graduates reported feeling "somewhat difficult" or "very difficult" about their living situations, reflecting an increase compared to the last survey. These results are probably attributable to the rising cost of living in Japan, as well as to the fact that some students have only limited sources of income as they do not have money saved or sent from home, or earnings from part-time jobs.

奨学金はどんな面で役に立っていますか(主たるもの2つまで)

In what way does receiving a scholarship benefit you? (Select the two most applicable answers)





XIアルバイト

Part-time Job Information

アルバイト経験のある留学生は、国内生と比べると少なく、特に大学院留学生に関しては少ない。また留学生がアルバイトを行う目的は、国内生と比較すると、生活費を賄うため、といった側面が大きい。ただす一方学部生においては、社会経験を積むことも目的の一つとして挙げられており、経済的なニーズの側面に留まらないアルバイト従事目的の把握が必要である。

The percentage of international students engaged in a part-time job is lower than that of domestic students, particularly among graduate students. Compared to domestic students, the reason given for holding a part-time job was more likely to be in order to cover living expenses. However, some undergraduate students selected the "to gain work experience" option, suggesting a need to understand the motivations behind taking on a part-time job beyond the purpose of merely meeting financial needs.

11-1 ★アルバイトの状況 Engaging in a part-time job

過去 1 年間に学外で継続的なアルバイト(1ヶ月以上)を行ったことがある学生は、学部留学生では 36.7%(46.5% 49.4% 57.5%)、大学院生では 19.9%(21.4%)であり、前回調査と比較して減少傾向にある。また国内生と比べると、アルバイト従事経験がない学生が多く、大学院では 63.0%(65.0%)、学部生では 45.6%(46.6%)であった。

The proportion of students who worked in long-term part-time positions (for a month or more) over the last year was 36.7% (46.5%, 49.4%, 57.5%) for undergraduates and 19.9% (21.4%) for graduates, suggesting a decline compared to the previous survey. Furthermore, compared to domestic students, international students tend to have a higher likelihood of not having taken on a part-time job, with 63.0% (65.0%) of graduates and 45.6% (46.6%) of undergraduates falling under this category.

過去1年間にアルバイトを行いましたか。

About your engagement in a part-time job outside the university in the past one year.

| | 学部 Undergraduate | | 大学院 | de Graduate |
|---|------------------|------|-------|-------------|
| | n | % | n | % |
| 継続的(1ヶ月以上)アルバイトをした Long-term (continued over a month) | 29 | 36.7 | 226 | 19.9 |
| 臨時的(1ヶ月未満)アルバイトをした Short-term (less than a month) | 10 | 12.7 | 144 | 12.7 |
| 継続的なアルバイトと臨時的アルバイトを両方した Both long-term and short-term | 4 | 5.1 | 50 | 4.4 |
| しなかった Did not hold a part-time job | 36 | 45.6 | 715 | 63.0 |
| 小計 Subtotal | 79 | 100 | 1,135 | 100.0 |
| 無回答 No answer | - | - | 13 | - |
| 合計 Total | 79 | - | 1,148 | - |

11-2 ★アルバイトの目的 Purpose of engaging in a part-time job

学部留学生のアルバイト従事目的は、「生活費を稼ぐため」54.8% (48.9% 53.2% 42.9%)、「社会経験のため」 26.2% (27.7% 25.5% 26.5%)、「学生生活を楽しむため」9.5% (17.0% 12.8% 22.4%)であった。学部留学生は、「社会経験」を積む目的でアルバイトを行う学生も 26.2%みられ、大学院留学生(14.1%)と比較すると高い割合である。 大学院生のアルバイト従事目的は、「生活費を稼ぐため」68.6% (64.3% 61.3%)、「社会経験のため」14.1% (16.9% 17.2%)、「学生生活を楽しむため」8.6% (5.9% 8.7%)、「授業料・その他勉学費を稼ぐため」5.0% (9.8% 5.5%)であった。

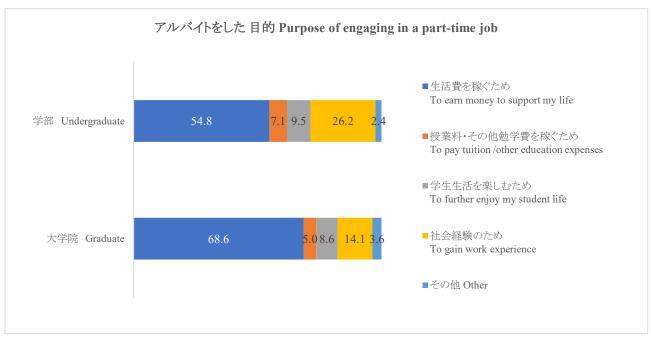
「社会経験のため」「学生生活を楽しむため」を選択した割合が、大学院留学生に比べて学部留学生の方が多いことや、「生活費を稼ぐため」を選択した割合が学部留学生の方が低いことから、大学院留学生の方がアルバイトに対して金銭的なインセンティブを持っていることがわかる。

The most frequently selected reason undergraduate students gave for why they were engaging in a part-time job was, "to earn money to support my life" 54.8% (48.9%, 53.2%, 42.9%), followed by "to gain work experience" 26.2% (27.7%, 25.5%, 26.5%), and "to further enjoy my student life" 9.5% (17.0%, 12.8% 22.4%). There were considerably more undergraduate students (26.2%) than graduate students (14.1%) who selected "to gain work experience" as a reason for engaging in a part-time job.

Among graduates, 68.6% (64.3%, 61.3%) reported taking on a part-time job "to earn money for their living expenses," while 14.1% (16.9%, 17.2%) did so "to gain work experience." Additionally, 8.6% (5.9%, 8.7%) engaged in part-time jobs "to further enjoy their student lives," and 5.0% (9.8%, 5.5%) worked "to pay tuition/other education expenses."

Compared to international graduates, a higher proportion of international undergraduates selected the "to further enjoy their student lives" option. Furthermore, a lower percentage of them chose "to earn money to support their lives" than their graduate counterparts. Accordingly, it can be inferred that international graduates are more inclined to pursue part-time work for financial gain than international undergraduates.

アルバイトをした 目的はどれにあたりますか Why are you doing your part-time job?



XII 大学への要望

Expectations from the University

「国際化の推進」を要望する学生が多いのは例年通りの傾向であるが、学部留学生については「カリキュラムの改革」が前回調査よりも増加し 28.4%を占めた。「経済的支援の強化」は、学部・大学院生ともに留学生が強く要望する項目であった.「日本人学生との交流機会」については、コロナ禍に強く期待されていたが、今回の調査においては前回よりも低い順位となった。

Similar to the past surveys, a large proportion of international students requested "increased internationalization," while the percentage of international undergraduates who hoped for "changes/updates to the curriculum" increased from that of the previous survey to 28.4%. Both undergraduate and graduate students showed strong expectations for "increased or better opportunities to receive economic assistance." On the other hand, the "opportunities to interact with Japanese students" option, which has shown a rise in expectation during pandemic was ranked lower in this survey than in the previous survey.

大学へ特に要望したいことや期待することは何ですか。当てはまるものを3つまで全て選んでください。

What are your requests and expectations of the University of Tokyo? (Select up to 3.)

| | ī | 学部。 Jndergradua | | ıt. | 大学院 Graduate Student | | | | |
|---|------|--------------------|--------------|------|-------------------------|--------|--------------|------|--|
| (*)留学生版のみの選択肢 | % | Rankin | 71st | 70th | % | Rankin | 71st | 69th | |
| Options for international student versions only | 70 | g | /1 st | /Utn | % | g | /1 st | 69tn | |
| カリキュラムの改革 Changes/updates to the | 28.4 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 6.2 | 15 | 18 | 21 | |
| curriculum | 20.4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0.2 | 13 | 10 | 21 | |
| 国際化の推進 Increased internationalization | 27.0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 23.0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | |
| 奨学金の充実や、授業料免除など、経済的支 | | | | | | | | | |
| 援の強化 Increased or better opportunities to | 27.0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 43.5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| receive scholarships, tuition reduction, or | 27.0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 75.5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| economic assistance | | | | | | | | | |
| 授業の方法の工夫・改善 Developing and | 24.3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 9.7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | |
| improving teaching methods | | | | _ | | | | · | |
| *英語で受けられる授業の拡充 Increasing the | 18.9 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 19.0 | 4 | 6 | 6 | |
| classes that can be taken in English | 4.60 | | | | | | | | |
| 少人数教育の実施 Smaller class sizes | 16.2 | 6 | 12 | 17 | 1.2 | 23 | 22 | 23 | |
| 海外留学の支援 Better support for studying | 16.2 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 16.9 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| abroad *日本人学生との交流機会の拡充 Increased | | | | | | | | | |
| | 14.9 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 20.8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | |
| opportunities to interact with Japanese students 施設設備の充実 Improvement of campus | | | | | | | | | |
| facilities | 13.5 | 9 | 19 | 15 | 7.4 | 13 | 15 | 9 | |
| 就職対策や進路相談機能の充実 Better career | | | | | | | | | |
| support services | 12.2 | 10 | 13 | 6 | 16.7 | 6 | 4 | 8 | |
| 図書館の充実 Improvement of libraries | 12.2 | 11 | 20 | 13 | 5.5 | 18 | 17 | 18 | |
| 教育スタッフの充実 Improvement of faculty | | | | _ | | | | | |
| (instructors) | 9.5 | 12 | 16 | 11 | 3.9 | 19 | 20 | 20 | |
| 社会への貢献 Increased opportunities to | 0.5 | 1.2 | 10 | 0 | | 1.6 | | | |
| contribute to society | 9.5 | 13 | 18 | 8 | 6.0 | 16 | 11 | 4 | |
| 学生同士が支え合うネットワークの充実 | | | | | | | | | |
| Increased opportunities for students to network | 8.1 | 14 | 9 | 9 | 8.7 | 11 | 9 | 12 | |
| and support each other | | | | | | | | | |
| *学内手続・書類等の英語化の拡充 Increased | | | | | | | | | |
| English options for on-campus procedures or | 8.1 | 15 | 15 | 19 | 9.4 | 10 | 12 | 14 | |
| documentation | | | | | | | | | |
| 実験室や実習室の充実 Better research labs or | 5.4 | 16 | 8 | 24 | 13.9 | 7 | 7 | 15 | |
| classrooms | | | | | | , | , | | |
| *日本人学生と一緒に受ける授業の拡充 | 5.4 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 16 | 2.6 | 20 | 21 | 1.1 | |
| Increased opportunities to attend classes with | 5.4 | 17 | 14 | 16 | 3.6 | 20 | 21 | 11 | |
| Japanese students | | | | | 1 | | | | |

| *事務窓口における英語対応の拡充 Increasing the administrative procedures that can be completed in English | 4.1 | 18 | 23 | 23 | 5.7 | 17 | 14 | 16 |
|--|-----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|
| *学内での日本語学習の機会の拡充 Increased opportunities for Japanese language study on campus | 4.1 | 19 | 11 | 20 | 9.6 | 9 | 10 | 13 |
| カウンセリング・相談体制の充実 Better counseling or advising resources | 2.7 | 20 | 10 | 18 | 3.2 | 21 | 16 | 10 |
| 健康相談や保健センター機能の充実 Better health advising or services from the Health Service Center | 2.7 | 21 | 21 | 14 | 7.0 | 14 | 19 | 17 |
| 学生自治の尊重 Greater consideration of student-led autonomy | 2.7 | 22 | 17 | 22 | 1.6 | 22 | 23 | 22 |
| *カウンセリング・相談窓口の多言語化(英語、中国語など)の拡充 Increased language options (English, Chinese, etc.) for on-campus counseling and advising services | 2.7 | 23 | 22 | 18 | 7.6 | 12 | 13 | 10 |

2023年度72回 留学生版調査結果をうけて

72 回調査は、基本調査と、実施時期・実施方式等を統一してから 2 回目となる留学生版の調査となった。新型コロナウイルス感染症による入国制限が撤廃された 2023 年度の実施であり、調査結果は混乱から回復するキャンパスの状態を反映したものとなった。

72回調査は、大学院生に関しては、回答者の内訳は前回調査から大きな変化はなかったものの、学部後期課程の留学生の回答数・回答率が特に低く、学部留学生の生活実態は限定的にしかとらえきれていない可能性がある。また例年同様に、在籍者の7割程を占める中国出身学生の傾向と、回答率の高い、入学してから日の浅い段階の学生の傾向を大きく反映した結果となっており、出身国や在籍段階等による相違は十分にとらえきれていない。全体を通じて本調査の結果から読み取れるのは、学業や研究活動、将来への不安など多くの部分において、留学生は国内生と共通する課題を持つこと、一方で日本の大学の研究環境・対人関係に慣れ、進路を選択していく留学生ならではの課題があること、さらには留学生集団内でニーズが多様化している可能性、である。そのため、今後の留学生受け入れにおいては、本調査結果を踏まえながらも、留学生集団内の多様な状況について丁寧に確認していくことも必要である。

以上を念頭におきながら、以下では72回調査結果にみられる、本学の留学生の生活実態について概観する。

まず新型コロナウイルス感染症による影響に関しては、前回調査よりもネガティブな影響を報告する学生が減少している。特に日本語力や対人関係の構築に関連した困難は減じており、コロナ禍の社会活動の制限により留学生が最も影響を受けた領域については、状況が改善しているといえよう。

一方、これまでの調査と同様に、学修や将来の進路等に関しては、多くの留学生が不安や悩みがあると回答しており、とりわけ、学部留学生の学修に関する悩みが目立つ。またメンタルヘルスの状態に関しては、71回調査結果と比較すると、大学院生は不調を体験した学生の割合に減少がみられたものの、学部留学生は大きな改善は示されていない。研究室に所属し、教員との距離が近い大学院生と比べて、学部生は、学修等に関する相談相手が得にくい状況にあり、また後期課程への進学により学修環境が大きく変化する本学の学部教育の特徴も踏まえると、学部生は学年が進んでも支援ニーズ高いままになると考えられる。

大学院留学生の、研究環境や研究の進捗状況等に関する満足度は、71 回調査から回復がみられ、かつ全体的には国内生よりも高い水準にある。ただし「研究設備・学修スペース」、「研究上の経費」、「人間関係」は、留学生の方が、「満足」と回答した学生が少ない。こうした領域においては、留学生の期待するレベルの研究環境が提供されていないと考えられる。また研究科別の分析は留学生調査では行っていないが、基本調査では研究施設や研究経費に関する満足度が、文系領域で特に低い結果が示されている。留学生に関しても、文系領域の学生の不満が特に大きいことも予想され、留学生受け入れ環境の整備においても、学部・研究科別の検討が必要であろう。

留学生の進路関連の動向は、基本的にはこれまでの調査結果と大きく変化はみられない。学部留学生に関しては、回答者に占める前期課程の学生の割合が高いことから、今後希望進路が変わる可能性もあるものの、国内生と比較すると大学院進学志向が強い。また、「情報を集める方法がわからない」を選択した学生の割合は、学部生においては前回調査と比較しても依然高く、早期化・多様化する日本国内での就職活動に関して自力で情報を収集することが困難な学部留学生は少なくないと考えられる。国外就職を含め選択肢が多く、さらに国内就職のための準備にも時間を要する留学生については、キャリアを検討するのに必要な情報が早めに手に入るしかけづくりが必要であろう。

大学院留学生に関しても、修士課程の学生の卒業後の進路希望が多様であることや、大学院留学生の多くが国内で学部課程を修了していないことから、修士入学段階で各自のキャリア計画に沿った進路支援のニーズが高いといえる。

これらに加えて、72 回調査においては、学部生に対して、「両親が最後に通った学校」について質問を行っている。 いわゆる、ファーストジェネレーションといわれる層の学生生活体験への注目であるが、結果からは、本学の学部留学 生は、大学卒の両親の割合が国内生よりも低い一方で、母親、父親ともに、大学院修了者の割合が国内生よりも高い ことが示された。回答者数の少なさから、この傾向やその影響については、今後の調査の中で検討していく必要があ るが、学部留学生にみられる、大学院進学志向の高さを説明する一要因である可能性はあろう。

収入と支出総額は、最初の留学生対象の調査が実施された 1998 年以降、収入 16 万円前後、支出 14 万円前後で推移しており大きく変化していない。国費奨学金等の支給額についても、この間増額はされておらず、奨学金に家

計が依存する度合いの高い留学生は、支出を大きく増やすことが難しく、家計管理をしながら学生生活を送っていると考えられる。一方、この間はいわゆる日本において大きく物価が変動しなかった時期とも重なっており、昨今の急激な物価上昇の中で、今後は学生の自助努力のみでは回らなくなる可能性が高い。現在の暮らし向きについて、奨学金等を受給していない場合はもちろん、受給している学生の中にも、苦しさを感じている学生が多くみられ、特に奨学金受給者の中で、「やや苦しい」「大変苦しい」と感じている学生が増加傾向を示していることは、食費や賃料等節約が難しいものの値上がりが続いている昨今の状況を反映しているといえるだろう。こうした状況の一方で、経済面では特に課題を抱えていない留学生も一定数みられ、昨今の円安により、家族の仕送り等の負担は緩和している場合もあるだろう。

留学生の経済的な状況は、以前より多様であったが、その状況はさらに多様化・個別化しており、「留学生」に対する一律の支援策では学生間の格差が拡大する結果をまねきかねない。それぞれの学生の個別の状況にあった細やかな経済的支援は、国内生の支援において課題とされているが、同様の認識が留学生に関しても必要といえるだろう。

Results from the AY2023 (72nd) Survey for International Students

This 72nd survey is the second international student survey after its timing and method of implementation were aligned with the basic survey. The survey took place in the academic year 2023, following the lifting of COVID-19 entry limitations, and the results reflect the state of the campus as it recovers from the disruption of the pandemic.

While the demographic makeup of graduate student respondents remained largely unchanged from the previous survey, the participation rate and number of responses from students in the senior division of undergraduate program were particularly low, indicating that the survey might have gathered only a limited perspective on the actual living situations of these students. Furthermore, as in previous years, the results predominantly reflect the tendency shown by students from China, who account for about 70% of the total enrollment, as well as the students who have only recently enrolled but show a high response rate. As a result, differences by country of origin and stage of enrollment have not been fully grasped.

The findings of this survey as a whole indicate that while international students share many of the same issues with domestic students in terms of academics, research activities, and concerns about their future, they are also facing challenges unique to international students who need to adapt to the research environment and interpersonal relationships in a Japanese university and choose their career paths, along with the fact that their needs may have been diversified within the group of international students. In view of this, when accepting international students in the future, it would also be necessary to carefully analyze the different circumstances within the international student population, taking into account this survey's findings.

With the above in mind, the following paragraphs will provide an overview of the actual living situations of international students at UTokyo revealed by the results of the 72nd survey.

First, there is a decreasing trend in the number of students who report the impact of COVID-19 when compared to the previous survey. In particular, as difficulties related to Japanese language proficiency and the development of interpersonal relationships have decreased, the circumstances have improved in the areas where international students were most affected by the restrictions on social activities during the pandemic.

On the other hand, as in previous surveys, a number of international students expressed concerns and worries about their educational pursuit and future career paths. In particular, international undergraduate students have notable worries related to their academic performance. Looking at their mental health conditions, compared to the results of the 71st survey, while a decrease was seen in the rate of graduate students who had mental health concerns, no significant improvement was found among international undergraduate students. Compared to graduate students, who belong to laboratories and have easy access to faculty members, undergraduates often find it difficult to find a person to consult with about their academic studies and other issues. Moreover, given the characteristics of UTokyo's undergraduate education, in which the study environment changes significantly as students advance to the senior division, undergraduate students will continue to have a strong need for support even when they are in their third or fourth year in the program.

The level of satisfaction with their research environment and progress among international graduate students has recovered since the 71st survey and is generally higher than that of domestic students. However, compared to domestic students, fewer international students answered "satisfied" with their "laboratory facilities and study space," "funding allowance for research," and "personal relationships." This suggests that, in these areas, the research environment has not met the expectations of international students. Although no analyses dedicated to respective departments and schools have been conducted in the international student survey, the basic survey showed that the level of satisfaction with research facilities and research expenses was particularly low in the humanities area. With regard to international students as well, those enrolled in humanities area are anticipated to experience a higher degree of dissatisfaction, indicating the need to assess the readiness to accept international students by each department and school.

In terms of the career paths of international students, the findings show that there has been little to no change from earlier results. Considering the fact that a high percentage of undergraduate respondents are students in the junior division, their desired career paths may change in the future. Still, they are more inclined to enter graduate school compared to domestic students. Moreover, the percentage of students who selected the "I don't know how to find the information" option remained high among undergraduates even compared to the previous survey, suggesting that many international

undergraduate students are facing difficulties in gathering information on their own about the increasingly expedited and diversified job-hunting process in Japan. To support international students, who have various career options, including jobs outside Japan, and require time to prepare for the Japanese job market, it would be essential to establish a framework that allows them to obtain the necessary information to consider their careers at an early stage.

International graduate students have a great need for career support at the time of enrollment in a master's degree program in accordance with their career plan, given the diversity of post-graduation career aspirations of master's degree students and the fact that many graduate students have not completed their undergraduate studies in Japan.

In addition to these questions, the 72nd survey asked undergraduates about the "last school their parents attended." Answers to this question, which was asked focusing on the student life experienced by the so-called "first generation," revealed that while the percentage of international undergraduates who have parents with a college degree was lower compared to domestic students, the percentage of those who have parents graduated from a graduate school was higher than that of domestic students. Given the limited number of participants, further analyses will be necessary in upcoming surveys to understand this trend and its effects. Nevertheless, it may be a factor explaining the enthusiasm seen in international undergraduates to pursue graduate studies.

Total income and expenses have not changed significantly since 1998, when the first international student survey was conducted, with income hovering around 160,000 yen and expenses around 140,000 yen. During this time frame, there has been no rise in the amount of government-funded scholarships or other financial aid, making it challenging for international students, who rely heavily on these funds, to significantly increase their expenditures. Consequently, they are thought to be leading a student life while managing their family budgets. Since this time frame coincided with a phase when consumer prices in Japan remained relatively stable, it is highly likely that students will find it difficult to sustain themselves through their own efforts only due to the recent price hike. Many students who do not receive scholarships and some scholarship recipients feel that their current living conditions are difficult. The increase in the percentage of students, particularly scholarship recipients, who feel "somewhat difficult" or "very difficult" about their living situations reflects the recent circumstances in which food, rent, and other nondiscretionary expenses continue to rise. On the other hand, there are a certain number of international students who do not face any particular financial challenges, and the recent depreciation of the yen may have alleviated their families' burden when sending money to them.

Although the financial circumstances of international students have always been diverse, they are now becoming even more varied and personalized. Implementing one-size-fits-all support for "international students" may widen the gap among students. Providing detailed financial support tailored to the individual students' circumstances has been considered an issue for domestic students. The same recognition would be necessary for international students as well.

| 東京大学学生委員会 学生生活調査WG The Surveys on Student Life Conditions Working Group, Student Campus Life Committee, The University of Tokyo |
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