The evolution of the balance between private and public funding in Higher Education and trends for the future: the case of Japan

Sho Ito

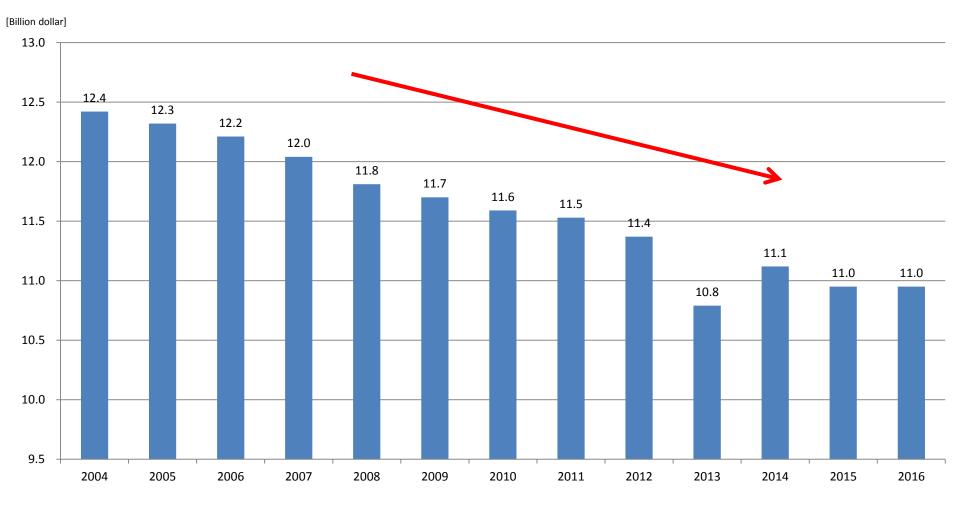
SIPA MPA

Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)

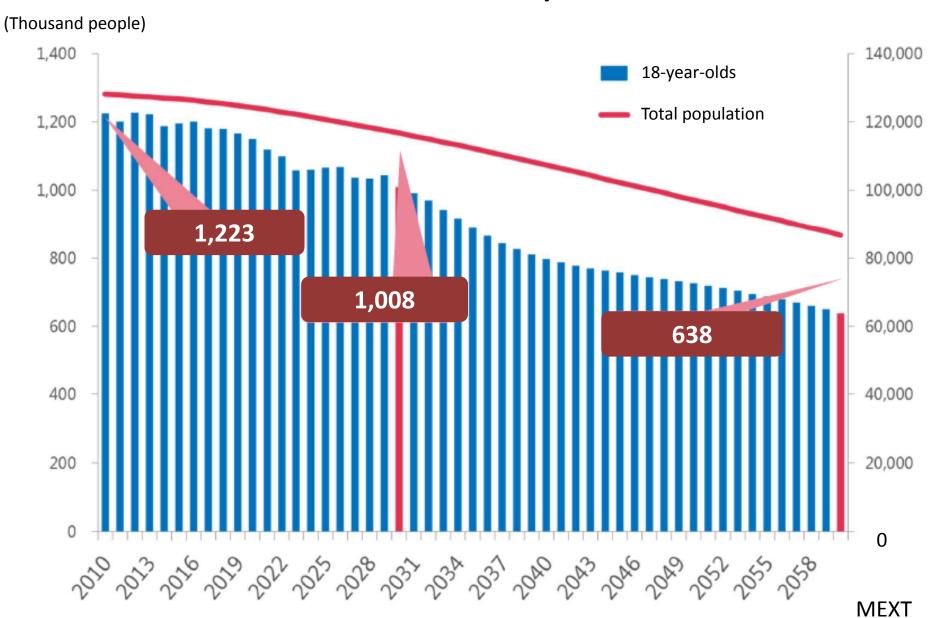
Main points

- (1) University subsidies from the Japanese government have decreased in the last 10 years
 - Decrease in 18-year-olds population
 - Increase in the other field of the budget
- (2) Private funding has increased
 - Strengthen universities' budget
 - Enhance innovation
- (3) National strategies about universities

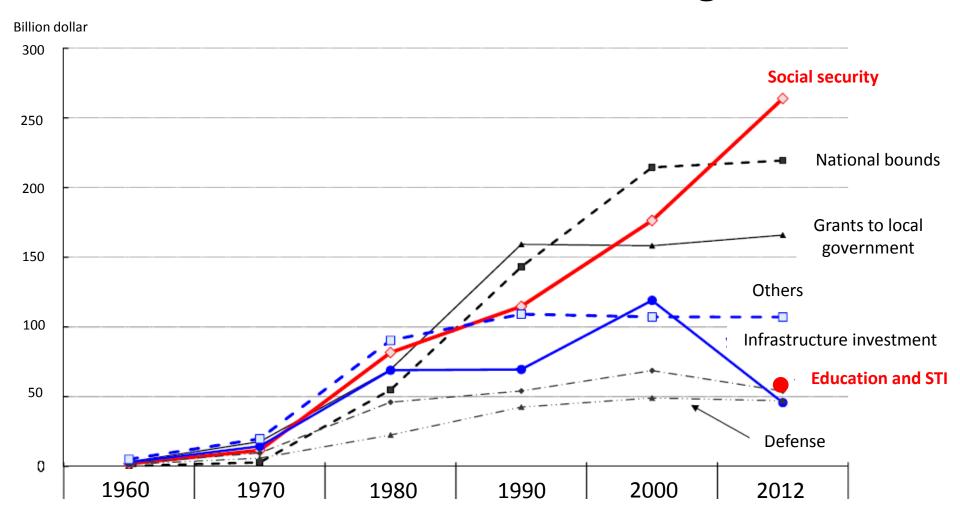
Administrative subsidies from the government to national universities



18-Year-Olds Population



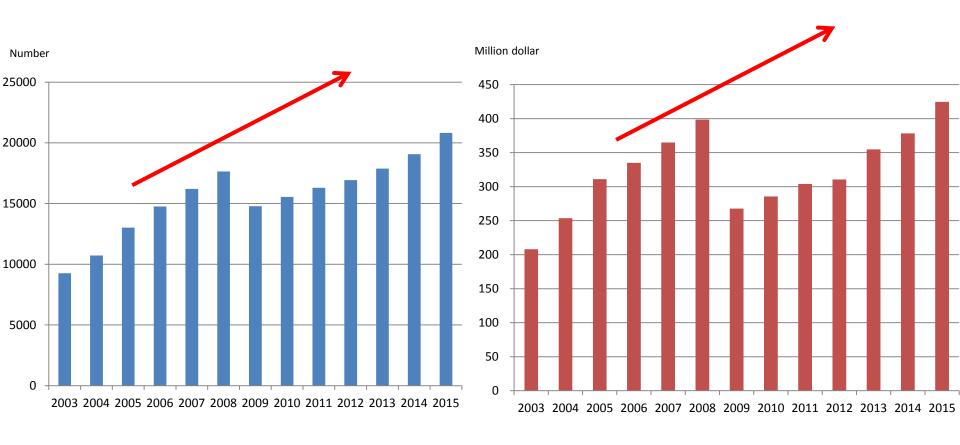
Trend of the national budget



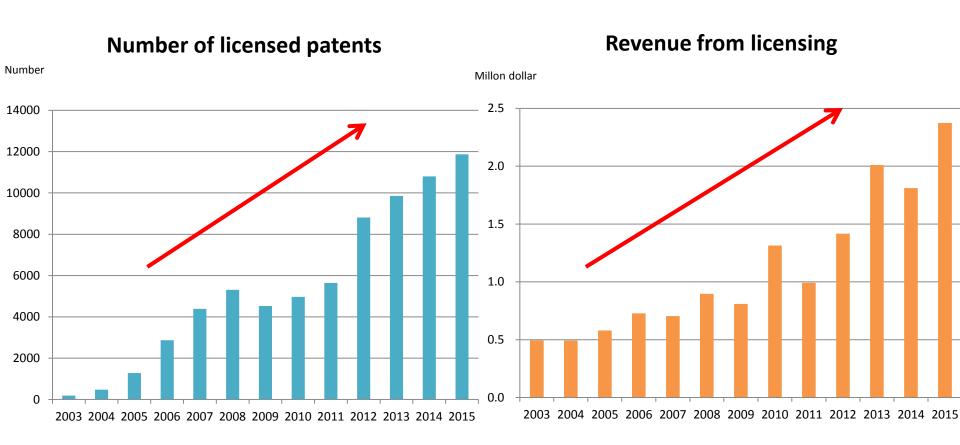
Joint research projects between universities and companies

Number of joint research projects

Revenue from joint research projects

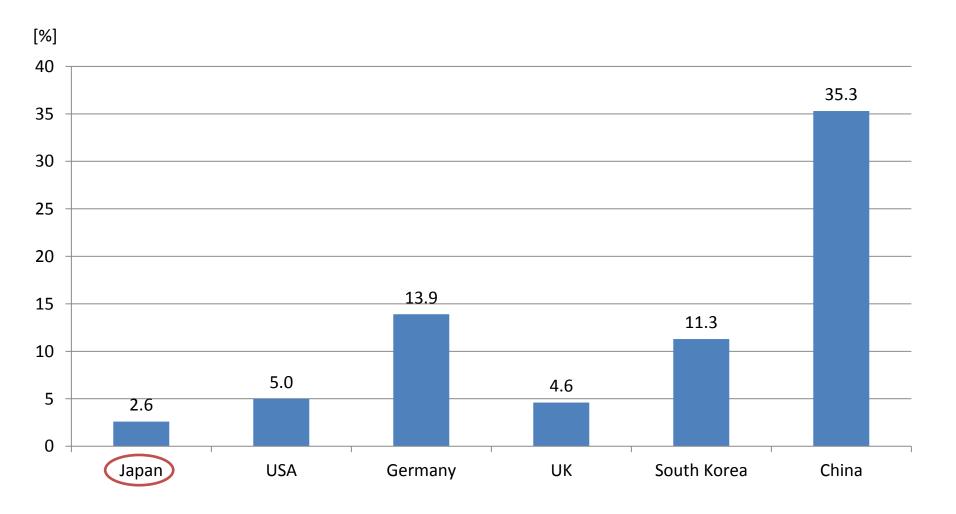


Licensing patents from universities to companies



MEXT Annual Survey on University-Industry Collaboration

Universities' income ratio from industries



National strategies about universities

National University Management Strategy (MEXT, 2015)

In order to strengthen universities' financial budget, universities need to increase profitable business, donation, and joint research with private companies.

Japan Growth Strategy (Cabinet Decision, 2016)

- Strengthen university-industry collaboration to promote innovation
- Triple investment from companies to universities by 2025

Discussion questions

- What is your countries' situation about the balance between private and public funding in Higher Education and its trend?
- What is the effective way to increase income from private companies?

University's income structure University of Tokyo and UC Berkeley (2013)

