

May, 2026

# Result of International Student Survey in Japan, 2025



Independent Administrative Institution  
**Japan Student Services  
Organization**

International Student Survey in Japan, 2025 investigates the enrollment situation of international students in Japan (in the fiscal year 2025, as of May 1) at graduate schools, universities (four-year institutions), junior colleges (two-year institutions), colleges of technology, professional training colleges, Japanese language institutes and university preparatory courses (hereafter collectively referred to as “Japanese School”). The objectives of this survey are to acquire a deeper understanding of international students’ facts and figures in Japan.

Note 1: This survey had been conducted annually by Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) until 2003, is now administered by Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO), which was founded in April 2004 as an Independent Administrative Institution.

Note 2: The term “international student” as used in this survey is defined pursuant to provisions of Appended Table 1 of the “Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act,” as a student from a foreign country who is granted the status of residence as “Student” and who is receiving education at a Japanese School.

Note 3: A new simplified student visa framework was launched on July 15, 2009, under the “Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act”; international students enrolled in Japanese language institutes were incorporated in 2011 from “Pre-College Student” to “Student”.

Note 4: “Japanese government scholarship (for overseas) students” refer to students who receive financial aid from MEXT in the form of the Japanese government (MEXT) scholarship program established in 1954 or the Japan-Korea Joint Exchange Program in Science and Engineering Students scholarship and the Japan-Korea Government Scholarship program sponsored by Japanese government.

Note 5: “Foreign government-sponsored students” receive financial assistance from their own countries/region’s government or related institutions.

Note 6: “Short-term international students” refer to students who enroll in Japanese Schools to take less than one year of courses and obtain credit but do not necessarily receive an academic degree. These courses offer a variety of programs related to Japanese language or culture.

Note 7: The university preparatory course designated by MEXT is for international students who are pursuing higher education, but who have not completed a total of twelve years’ worth of precollege education yet.

Note 8: Among the Japanese government scholarship students, those who enrolled in the university preparatory courses, are counted as Japanese language students since 2020, instead of counting them as students in their planned type of school after the completion of their preparatory courses.

Note 9: The total of each item may not exactly match the number shown in the table’s total values column/row because the numbers have been rounded off.

This survey aggregated the answers from Japanese Schools as of October 2025.

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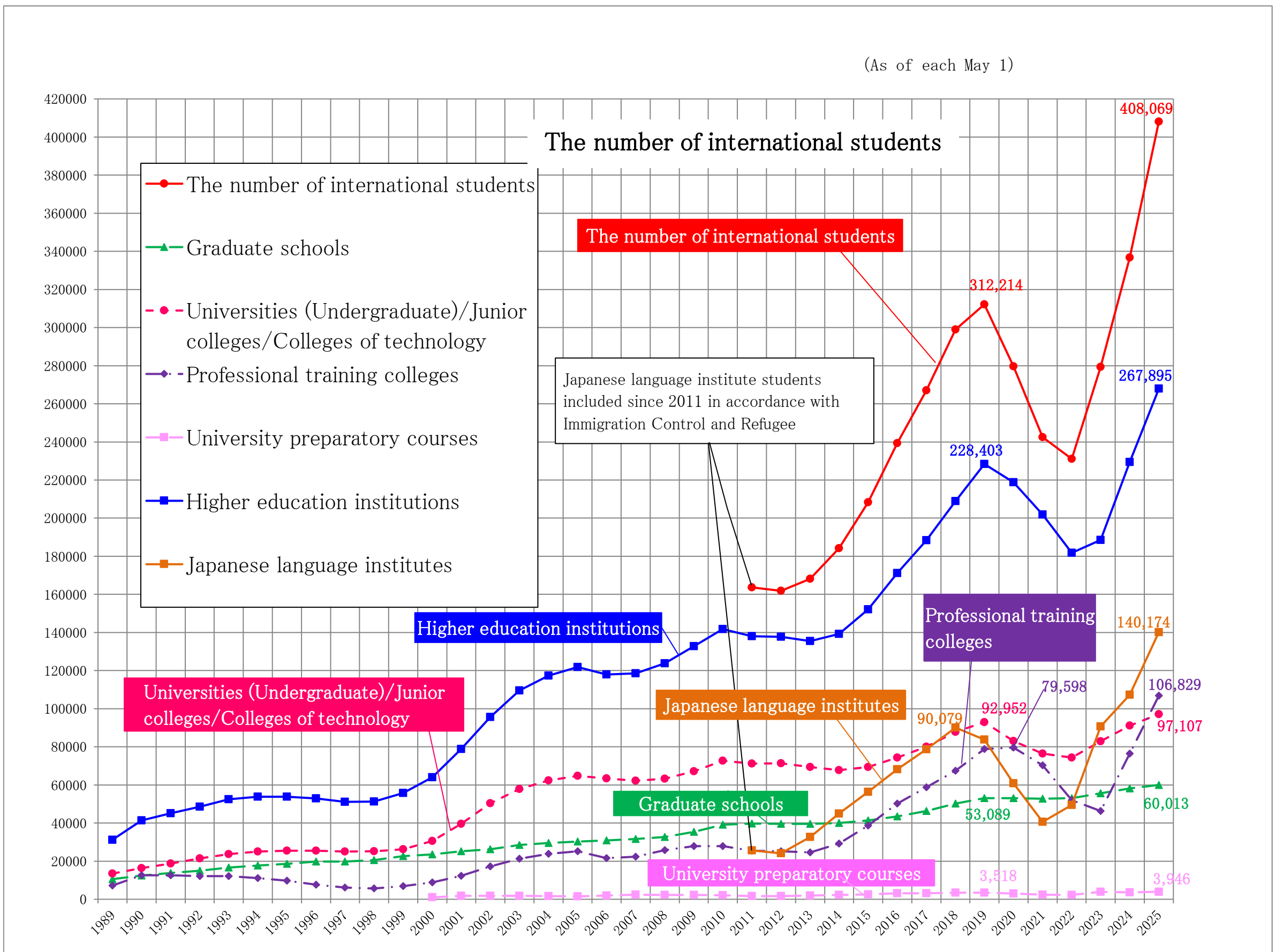
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# 1-1 Trends in number of international students by institutional type

The number of international students reached record highs at all institutional types in 2025.

Year	The number of international students	Higher Education Institutions				Japanese language institutes
		Graduate schools	Universities (undergraduate)/Junior colleges/Colleges of Technology	Professional training colleges	University preparatory courses	
1983	10,428	3,905	5,693	830		
1984	12,410	4,590	6,216	1,604		
1985	15,009	5,384	7,201	2,424		
1986	18,631	6,838	8,291	3,502		
1987	22,154	8,035	9,803	4,316		
1988	25,643	9,354	11,246	5,043		
1989	31,251	10,568	13,486	7,197		
1990	41,347	12,383	16,390	12,574		
1991	45,066	13,816	18,710	12,540		
1992	48,561	15,004	21,364	12,193		
1993	52,405	16,592	23,677	12,136		
1994	53,787	17,740	25,009	11,038		
1995	53,847	18,645	25,477	9,725		
1996	52,921	19,779	25,504	7,638		
1997	51,047	19,856	25,052	6,139		
1998	51,298	20,483	25,159	5,656		
1999	55,755	22,679	26,160	6,916		
2000	64,011	23,585	30,612	8,815	999	
2001	78,812	25,146	39,502	12,324	1,840	
2002	95,550	26,229	50,321	17,173	1,827	
2003	109,508	28,542	57,911	21,233	1,822	
2004	117,302	29,514	62,311	23,833	1,644	
2005	121,812	30,278	64,774	25,197	1,563	
2006	117,927	30,910	63,437	21,562	2,018	
2007	118,498	31,592	62,159	22,399	2,348	
2008	123,829	32,666	63,175	25,753	2,235	
2009	132,720	35,405	67,108	27,914	2,293	
2010	141,774	39,097	72,665	27,872	2,140	
2011	163,697	39,749	71,244	25,463	1,619	25,622
2012	161,848	39,641	71,361	25,167	1,587	24,092
2013	168,145	39,567	69,339	24,586	2,027	32,626
2014	184,155	39,979	67,782	29,227	2,197	44,970
2015	208,379	41,396	69,405	38,654	2,607	56,317
2016	239,287	43,478	74,323	50,235	3,086	68,165
2017	267,042	46,373	80,020	58,771	3,220	78,658
2018	298,980	50,184	87,806	67,475	3,436	90,079
2019	312,214	53,089	92,952	78,844	3,518	83,811
2020	279,597	53,056	83,077	79,598	3,052	60,814
2021	242,444	52,759	76,499	70,268	2,351	40,567
2022	231,146	53,122	74,390	51,955	2,274	49,405
2023	279,274	55,539	82,818	46,325	3,873	90,719
2024	336,708	58,215	91,192	76,402	3,658	107,241
2025	408,069	60,013	97,107	106,829	3,946	140,174

※In accordance with the unification of student visas, the total number of international students including Japanese language institutes is also drawn since 2011.

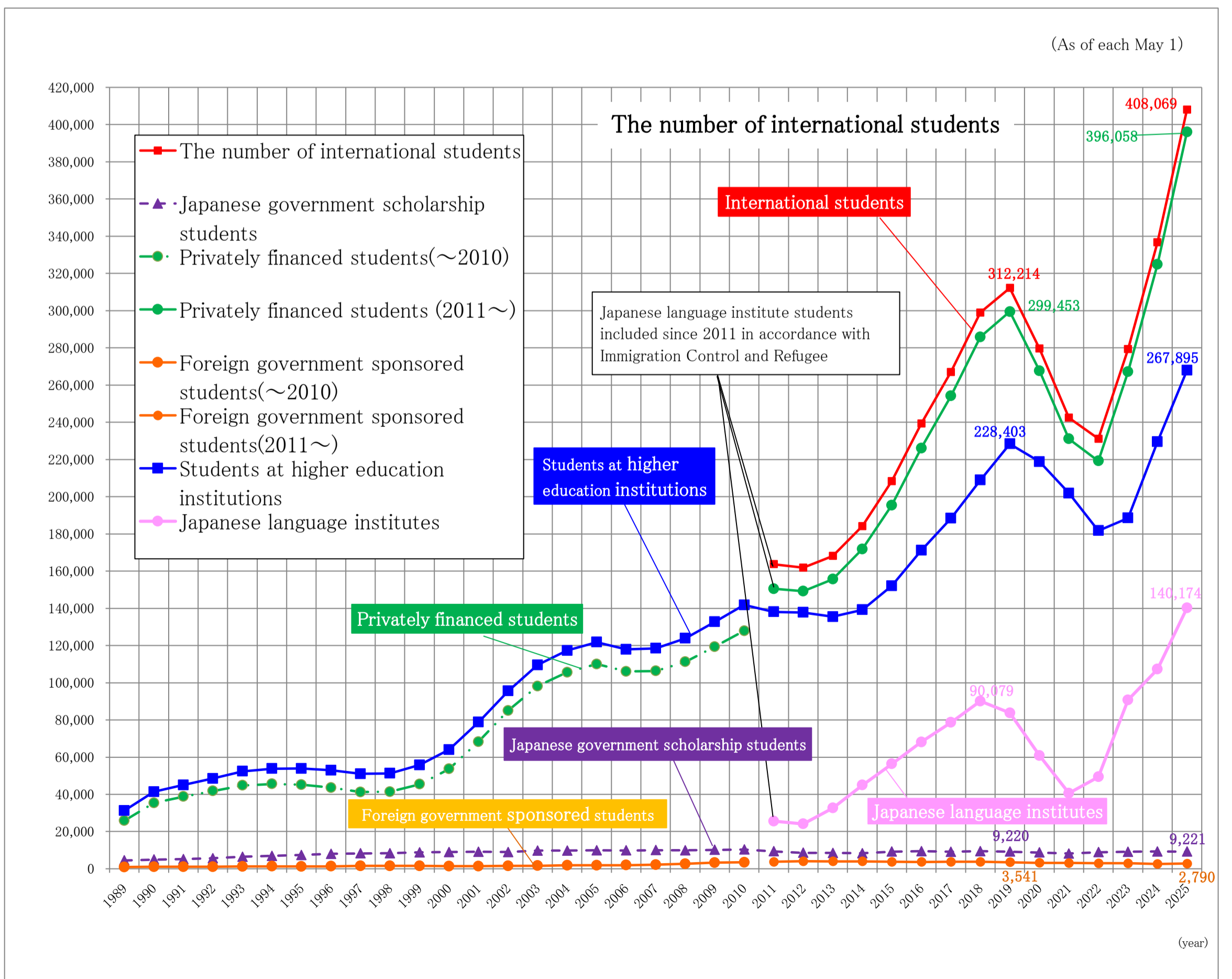


1-2 Trends in number of international students by source of funds

The number of privately financed students showed a sharp increase from the previous year.

Year	The number of international students	Source of funds			Educational institution type	
		Japanese government	Foreign government	Privately financed	Higher Education Institutions	Japanese language institutes
1978	5,849	1,075	0	4,774	5,849	
1979	5,933	1,183	105	4,645	5,933	
1980	6,572	1,369	419	4,784	6,572	
1981	7,179	1,578	475	5,126	7,179	
1982	8,116	1,777	662	5,677	8,116	
1983	10,428	2,082	863	7,483	10,428	
1984	12,410	2,345	798	9,267	12,410	
1985	15,009	2,502	774	11,733	15,009	
1986	18,631	3,077	895	14,659	18,631	
1987	22,154	3,458	995	17,701	22,154	
1988	25,643	4,118	976	20,549	25,643	
1989	31,251	4,465	934	25,852	31,251	
1990	41,347	4,961	1,026	35,360	41,347	
1991	45,066	5,219	1,072	38,775	45,066	
1992	48,561	5,699	1,058	41,804	48,561	
1993	52,405	6,408	1,214	44,783	52,405	
1994	53,787	6,880	1,330	45,577	53,787	
1995	53,847	7,371	1,231	45,245	53,847	
1996	52,921	8,051	1,297	43,573	52,921	
1997	51,047	8,250	1,524	41,273	51,047	
1998	51,298	8,323	1,585	41,390	51,298	
1999	55,755	8,774	1,542	45,439	55,755	
2000	64,011	8,930	1,441	53,640	64,011	
2001	78,812	9,173	1,369	68,270	78,812	
2002	95,550	9,009	1,517	85,024	95,550	
2003	109,508	9,746	1,627	98,135	109,508	
2004	117,302	9,804	1,906	105,592	117,302	
2005	121,812	9,891	1,903	110,018	121,812	
2006	117,927	9,869	1,956	106,102	117,927	
2007	118,498	10,020	2,181	106,297	118,498	
2008	123,829	9,923	2,681	111,225	123,829	
2009	132,720	10,168	3,235	119,317	132,720	
2010	141,774	10,349	3,505	127,920	141,774	
2011	163,697	9,396	3,763	150,538	138,075	25,622
2012	161,848	8,588	4,068	149,192	137,756	24,092
2013	168,145	8,529	3,999	155,617	135,519	32,626
2014	184,155	8,351	3,996	171,808	139,185	44,970
2015	208,379	9,223	3,737	195,419	152,062	56,317
2016	239,287	9,481	3,682	226,124	171,122	68,165
2017	267,042	9,166	3,760	254,116	188,384	78,658
2018	298,980	9,423	3,733	285,824	208,901	90,079
2019	312,214	9,220	3,541	299,453	228,403	83,811
2020	279,597	8,761	3,206	267,630	218,783	60,814
2021	242,444	8,197	3,170	231,077	201,877	40,567
2022	231,146	8,924	3,008	219,214	181,741	49,405
2023	279,274	9,182	2,981	267,111	188,555	90,719
2024	336,708	9,304	2,574	324,830	229,467	107,241
2025	408,069	9,221	2,790	396,058	267,895	140,174

※In accordance with the unification of student visas, the total number of international students including Japanese language institutes is also drawn since 2011.



## 1. Higher education institutions and Japanese language institutes

### 1-3 Shift in number and percentage of international students

The number of international students in Japan as of May 1 reached 408,069, an increase of 71,361 from the previous year.

(As of each May 1)

Year	Number of students	Annual increase	Annual % change
1983	10,428	2,312	28.5%
1984	12,410	1,982	19.0%
1985	15,009	2,599	20.9%
1986	18,631	3,622	24.1%
1987	22,154	3,523	18.9%
1988	25,643	3,489	15.7%
1989	31,251	5,608	21.9%
1990	41,347	10,096	32.3%
1991	45,066	3,719	9.0%
1992	48,561	3,495	7.8%
1993	52,405	3,844	7.9%
1994	53,787	1,382	2.6%
1995	53,847	60	0.1%
1996	52,921	-926	-1.7%
1997	51,047	-1,874	-3.5%
1998	51,298	251	0.5%
1999	55,755	4,457	8.7%
2000	64,011	8,256	14.8%
2001	78,812	14,801	23.1%
2002	95,550	16,738	21.2%
2003	109,508	13,958	14.6%
2004	117,302	7,794	7.1%
2005	121,812	4,510	3.8%
2006	117,927	-3,885	-3.2%
2007	118,498	571	0.5%
2008	123,829	5,331	4.5%
2009	132,720	8,891	7.2%
2010	141,774	9,054	6.8%

Year	Number of students (Higher Education Institutions and Japanese language Institutes)	Annual increase	Annual % change	Number of students in Higher Education Institutions	Annual increase	Annual % change	Number of students in Japanese language Institutes	Annual increase	Annual % change
2011	163,697	—	—	138,075	-3,699	-2.6%	25,622	—	—
2012	161,848	-1,849	-1.1%	137,756	-319	-0.2%	24,092	-1,530	-6.0%
2013	168,145	6,297	3.9%	135,519	-2,237	-1.6%	32,626	8,534	35.4%
2014	184,155	16,010	9.5%	139,185	3,666	2.7%	44,970	12,344	37.8%
2015	208,379	24,224	13.2%	152,062	12,877	9.3%	56,317	11,347	25.2%
2016	239,287	30,908	14.8%	171,122	19,060	12.5%	68,165	11,848	21.0%
2017	267,042	27,755	11.6%	188,384	17,262	10.1%	78,658	10,493	15.4%
2018	298,980	31,938	12.0%	208,901	20,517	10.9%	90,079	11,421	14.5%
2019	312,214	13,234	4.4%	228,403	19,502	9.3%	83,811	-6,268	-7.0%
2020	279,597	-32,617	-10.4%	218,783	-9,620	-4.2%	60,814	-22,997	-27.4%
2021	242,444	-37,153	-13.3%	201,877	-16,906	-7.7%	40,567	-20,247	-33.3%
2022	231,146	-11,298	-4.7%	181,741	-20,136	-10.0%	49,405	8,838	21.8%
2023	279,274	48,128	20.8%	188,555	6,814	3.7%	90,719	41,314	83.6%
2024	336,708	57,434	20.6%	229,467	40,912	21.7%	107,241	16,522	18.2%
2025	408,069	71,361	21.2%	267,895	38,428	16.7%	140,174	32,933	30.7%

※ In accordance with the unification of student visas, the total number of international students including Japanese language institutes is also drawn since 2011.

## 1. Higher education institutions and Japanese language institutes

### 1-4 Number of international students by region of origin

In the number of international students according to home region, 93.4% (previous year: 92.5%) of the students came from Asia, and 4.7% (previous year: 5.3%) from Europe and North America.

Region	Number of students	% of total
Asia	381,148 (311,566)	93.4% (92.5)
Europe	13,895 (13,312)	3.4% (4.0)
North America	5,216 (4,516)	1.3% (1.3)
Africa	2,911 (2,741)	0.7% (0.8)
Latin America	2,675 (2,452)	0.7% (0.7)
Middle East	1,431 (1,333)	0.4% (0.4)
Oceania	783 (781)	0.2% (0.2)
Others	10 (7)	0.0% (0.0)
Total	408,069 (336,708)	100.0% (100.0)

( ) indicates figures as of May 1, 2024

## 1. Higher education institutions and Japanese language institutes

### 1-5 Number of international students by nationality

Students from China and Nepal accounted for over 56.7% (previous year: 55.9%) of the total number of international students.

Country/region	Number of students		% of total		Country/region	Number of students		% of total	
China	131,097	(123,485)	32.1%	(36.7)	India	2,095	(1,685)	0.5%	(0.5)
Nepal	100,239	(64,816)	24.6%	(19.2)	Pakistan	1,976	(1,340)	0.5%	(0.4)
Viet Nam	43,366	(40,323)	10.6%	(12.0)	Russian Federation	1,404	(1,502)	0.3%	(0.4)
Myanmar	29,413	(16,596)	7.2%	(4.9)	Germany	1,215	(1,215)	0.3%	(0.4)
Sri Lanka	17,626	(12,269)	4.3%	(3.6)	United Kingdom	1,007	(953)	0.2%	(0.3)
Republic of Korea	14,612	(14,579)	3.6%	(4.3)	Brazil	981	(855)	0.2%	(0.3)
Bangladesh	11,392	(7,597)	2.8%	(2.3)	Italy	975	(820)	0.2%	(0.2)
Taiwan	7,989	(7,655)	2.0%	(2.3)	Cambodia	646	(617)	0.2%	(0.2)
Indonesia	7,032	(6,778)	1.7%	(2.0)	Mexico	641	(566)	0.2%	(0.2)
United States of America	4,579	(3,918)	1.1%	(1.2)	Canada	637	(598)	0.2%	(0.2)
Mongolia	3,994	(4,085)	1.0%	(1.2)	Turkey	565	(433)	0.1%	(0.1)
Thailand	3,538	(3,588)	0.9%	(1.1)	Spain	537	(479)	0.1%	(0.1)
Malaysia	2,599	(2,681)	0.6%	(0.8)	Singapore	533	(462)	0.1%	(0.1)
Uzbekistan	2,519	(2,844)	0.6%	(0.8)	Australia	455	(472)	0.1%	(0.1)
Philippines	2,492	(2,535)	0.6%	(0.8)	Other countries	9,537	(8,950)	2.3%	(2.7)
France	2,378	(2,012)	0.6%	(0.6)	Total	408,069	(336,708)	100.0%	(100.0)

( ) indicates figures as of May 1, 2024

## 1. Higher education institutions and Japanese language institutes

### 1-6 Number of international students by gender

Among international students, the proportion of males (54.7%) was higher than that of females (45.2%).

Gender	Number of students		% of total	
	Male	223,185	(186,346)	54.7%
Female	184,618	(150,305)	45.2%	(44.6)
Not Known	266	(57)	0.1%	(0.0)
Total	408,069	(336,708)	100.0%	(100.0)

( ) indicates figures as of May 1, 2024

### 1-7 Number of international students by institutional type

By institutional type, Japanese language institutes, Professional training colleges, and Universities (undergraduate) had the three largest numbers of international students.

	National		Local public		Private		Total	
	Number of students	% of total	Number of students	% of total	Number of students	% of total	Number of students	% of total
Graduate schools	34,834 (34,411)	58.0% (59.1)	2,222 (2,176)	3.7% (3.7)	22,957 (21,628)	38.3% (37.2)	60,013 (58,215)	100.0% (100.0)
Universities (undergraduate)	11,093 (10,844)	12.0% (12.4)	1,732 (1,719)	1.9% (2.0)	79,617 (74,858)	86.1% (85.6)	92,442 (87,421)	100.0% (100.0)
Junior colleges	0 (0)	0.0% (0.0)	2 (2)	0.0% (0.1)	4,136 (3,263)	100.0% (99.9)	4,138 (3,265)	100.0% (100.0)
Colleges of technology	523 (504)	99.2% (99.6)	0 (0)	0.0% (0.0)	4 (2)	0.8% (0.4)	527 (506)	100.0% (100.0)
Professional training colleges	0 (0)	0.0% (0.0)	49 (52)	0.0% (0.1)	106,780 (76,350)	100.0% (99.9)	106,829 (76,402)	100.0% (100.0)
University preparatory courses	121 (131)	3.1% (3.6)	0 (0)	0.0% (0.0)	3,825 (3,527)	96.9% (96.4)	3,946 (3,658)	100.0% (100.0)
Japanese language institutes	0 (0)	0.0% (0.0)	126 (100)	0.1% (0.1)	140,048 (107,141)	99.9% (99.9)	140,174 (107,241)	100.0% (100.0)
Total	46,571 (45,890)	11.4% (13.6)	4,131 (4,049)	1.0% (1.2)	357,367 (286,769)	87.6% (85.2)	408,069 (336,708)	100.0% (100.0)

( ) indicates figures as of May 1, 2024

## 1. Higher education institutions and Japanese language institutes

### 1-8 Number of international students by major field

By Major field, Humanities, social science, and Engineering had the three largest numbers of international students.

Major field	Number of students		% of total	
		( )		( )
Humanities	195,953	(158,505)	48.0%	(47.1)
Social science	95,288	(77,045)	23.4%	(22.9)
Science	4,633	(4,600)	1.1%	(1.4)
Engineering	49,255	(41,658)	12.1%	(12.4)
Agriculture	4,407	(4,036)	1.1%	(1.2)
Health care	7,992	(6,910)	2.0%	(2.1)
Home economics	4,721	(4,119)	1.2%	(1.2)
Education	3,944	(3,632)	1.0%	(1.1)
Arts	17,332	(14,572)	4.2%	(4.3)
Others	24,544	(21,631)	6.0%	(6.4)
Total	408,069	(336,708)	100.0%	(100.0)

( ) indicates figures as of May 1, 2024

\*All international students in preparatory education courses and Japanese language institutes are included in the 'Humanities' category."

## 1. Higher education institutions and Japanese language institutes

1-9 Number of international students by region and prefecture of Japan

(1) Aggregated by prefecture where the main office of the school is located.

Among Japanese prefectures, Tokyo had the most international students, followed by Osaka and Fukuoka.

Region	Number of students	% of total	Prefecture	Number of students		Region	Number of students	% of total	Prefecture	Number of students	
Hokkaido	5,646 (5,119)	1.4% (1.5)	Hokkaido	5,646	(5,119)	Kinki	88,944 (73,554)	21.8% (21.8)	Mie	2,008	(1,699)
									Shiga	763	(673)
Tohoku	9,666 (8,574)	2.4% (2.5)	Aomori	619	(550)	Chugoku	13,961 (12,002)	3.4% (3.6)	Wakayama	880	(710)
			Iwate	587	(497)				Tottori	423	(391)
			Miyagi	6,293	(5,608)				Shimane	699	(465)
			Akita	566	(510)				Okayama	4,583	(3,922)
			Yamagata	336	(293)				Hiroshima	5,839	(4,930)
			Fukushima	1,265	(1,116)				Yamaguchi	2,417	(2,294)
Kanto	207,745 (172,201)	50.9% (51.1)	Ibaraki	7,439	(4,547)	Shikoku	2,719 (2,246)	0.7% (0.7)	Tokushima	774	(693)
			Tochigi	4,263	(3,426)				Kagawa	882	(699)
			Gunma	6,808	(5,820)				Ehime	728	(531)
			Saitama	16,451	(12,468)				Kochi	335	(323)
			Chiba	16,192	(13,839)				Fukuoka	25,683	(19,377)
			Tokyo	144,661	(122,208)				Saga	1,433	(1,019)
			Kanagawa	11,931	(9,893)				Nagasaki	2,773	(2,426)
Chubu	37,201 (29,841)	9.1% (8.9)	Niigata	2,633	(2,246)	Kyushu	42,187 (33,171)	10.3% (9.9)	Kumamoto	1,475	(1,305)
			Toyama	637	(513)				Oita	4,046	(3,765)
			Ishikawa	2,621	(2,350)				Miyazaki	722	(552)
			Fukui	882	(787)				Kagoshima	1,566	(1,384)
			Yamanashi	2,176	(1,817)				Okinawa	4,489	(3,343)
			Nagano	2,168	(1,528)						
			Gifu	3,347	(2,489)						
			Shizuoka	6,096	(4,732)						
Aichi	16,641	(13,379)									
						Total		408,069 (336,708)		100.0% (100.0)	

( ) indicates figures as of May 1, 2024

Note: International students attending universities whose campuses lie in two or more prefectures are included in the figure for the prefecture where the main office of the university is located.

1. Higher education institutions and Japanese language institutes

1-9 Number of international students by region and prefecture of Japan

(2) Aggregated by prefecture where international students are studying

Among Japanese prefectures, Tokyo had the most international students, followed by Osaka and Fukuoka

Region	Number of students	% of total	Prefecture	Number of students		Region	Number of students	% of total	Prefecture	Number of students	
Hokkaido	5,600 (5,052)	1.4% (1.5)	Hokkaido	5,600	(5,052)	Kinki	89,002 (73,377)	21.8% (21.8)	Mie	2,012	(1,699)
									Shiga	1,520	(1,538)
Tohoku	9,535 (8,485)	2.3% (2.5)	Aomori	439	(426)	Chugoku	13,279 (11,283)	3.3% (3.4)	Wakayama	909	(734)
			Iwate	551	(466)				Tottori	414	(376)
			Miyagi	6,292	(5,602)				Shimane	735	(488)
			Akita	566	(510)				Okayama	4,504	(3,899)
			Yamagata	366	(318)				Hiroshima	5,865	(4,954)
			Fukushima	1,321	(1,163)				Yamaguchi	1,761	(1,566)
Kanto	208,637 (172,944)	51.1% (51.4)	Ibaraki	7,605	(5,352)	Shikoku	2,743 (2,265)	0.7% (0.7)	Tokushima	752	(666)
			Tochigi	4,189	(3,330)				Kagawa	916	(724)
			Gunma	4,075	(3,365)				Ehime	730	(544)
			Saitama	17,200	(13,426)				Kochi	345	(331)
			Chiba	18,807	(15,574)				Fukuoka	25,011	(19,106)
			Tokyo	140,029	(117,375)				Saga	1,448	(1,033)
			Kanagawa	16,732	(14,522)				Nagasaki	2,774	(2,426)
Chubu	37,915 (30,643)	9.3% (9.1)	Niigata	2,639	(2,251)	Kyushu	41,358 (32,659)	10.1% (9.7)	Kumamoto	1,660	(1,456)
			Toyama	637	(513)				Oita	4,047	(3,765)
			Ishikawa	2,624	(2,350)				Miyazaki	722	(552)
			Fukui	882	(787)				Kagoshima	1,151	(974)
			Yamanashi	2,191	(1,826)				Okinawa	4,545	(3,347)
			Nagano	2,169	(1,528)						
			Gifu	3,314	(2,487)						
			Shizuoka	6,482	(5,005)						
			Aichi	16,977	(13,896)						
						Total		408,069 (336,708)		100.0% (100.0)	

( ) indicates figures as of May 1, 2024

## 1. Higher education institutions and Japanese language institutes

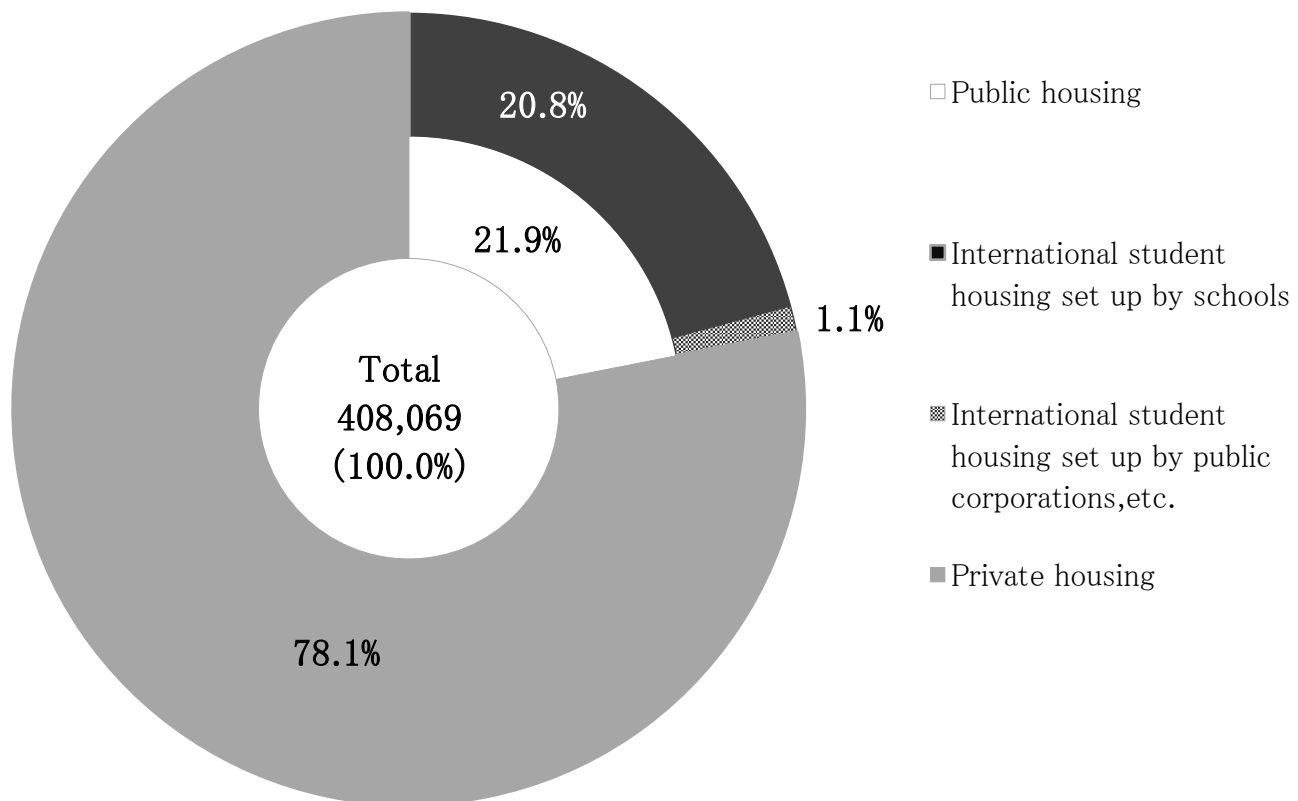
### 1-10 Number of International Students by Housing

The proportion of international students residing in public housing (21.9%) did not change significantly from that of the previous year (22.0%).

○Total number of international students 408,069 students (Increase of 71,361 students)

○Students in public housing 89,381 students (Increase of 15,359 students)

Type	Number of students
Public housing	89,381
International student housing set up by schools	84,940
National :138schools	14,131
Local public :44schools	1,183
Private :1051schools	69,626
International student housing set up by public corporations, etc.	4,441
Student housing set up by JASSO	1,033
Student housing set up by local government	1,176
Student housing set up by public corporations	960
Public housing	1,151
Private company housing	121
Private housing	318,688
Total	408,069



## 2. Higher education institutions

### 2-1 Number of international students by region of origin

In the number of international students according to home region, 92.2% (previous year: 91.5%) of the students came from Asia, and 5.5% (previous year: 5.8%) from Europe and North America.

Regarding the short-term international students, 61.8% (previous year: 63.7%) of the students came from Asia, and 33.6% (previous year: 32%) from Europe and North America.

Region	Number of students	% of total	Short-term students	
			Number of students	% of total
Asia	247,095 (210,041)	92.2% (91.5)	13,610 (12,767)	61.8% (63.7)
Europe	10,576 (9,802)	3.9% (4.3)	4,965 (4,412)	22.5% (22.0)
North America	4,036 (3,514)	1.5% (1.5)	2,438 (2,008)	11.1% (10.0)
Africa	2,652 (2,599)	1.0% (1.1)	226 (172)	1.0% (0.9)
Latin America	1,838 (1,816)	0.7% (0.8)	406 (332)	1.8% (1.7)
Middle East	1,013 (1,015)	0.4% (0.4)	130 (118)	0.6% (0.6)
Oceania	675 (673)	0.3% (0.3)	245 (243)	1.1% (1.2)
Others	10 (7)	0.0% (0.0)	2 (0)	0.0% (0.0)
Total	267,895 (229,467)	100.0% (100.0)	22,022 (20,052)	100.0% (100.0)

( ) indicates figures as of May 1, 2024

※ *Short-term international students* refer to students who enroll in Japanese schools for a period of less than one year.

## 2. Higher education institutions

### 2-2 Number of international students by nationality

#### (1) Number of international students by nationality

Students from China and Nepal accounted for over 57.6% (previous year: 57.5%) of the total number of international students.

Country/region	Number of students	% of total	Country/region	Number of students	% of total
China	98,733 (94,635)	36.9% (41.2)	India	1,661 (1,445)	0.6% (0.6)
Nepal	55,607 (37,203)	20.8% (16.2)	Pakistan	1,108 (796)	0.4% (0.3)
Viet Nam	23,680 (22,633)	8.8% (9.9)	Germany	1,031 (1,056)	0.4% (0.5)
Republic of Korea	13,526 (13,566)	5.0% (5.9)	Russian Federation	861 (874)	0.3% (0.4)
Myanmar	13,248 (6,996)	4.9% (3.0)	United Kingdom	813 (769)	0.3% (0.3)
Sri Lanka	9,536 (5,860)	3.6% (2.6)	Brazil	655 (610)	0.2% (0.3)
Bangladesh	7,249 (5,157)	2.7% (2.2)	Italy	643 (548)	0.2% (0.2)
Taiwan	5,933 (5,839)	2.2% (2.5)	Cambodia	603 (560)	0.2% (0.2)
Indonesia	5,688 (5,397)	2.1% (2.4)	Canada	521 (482)	0.2% (0.2)
United States of America	3,515 (3,032)	1.3% (1.3)	Singapore	455 (398)	0.2% (0.2)
Thailand	2,911 (2,779)	1.1% (1.2)	Mexico	384 (382)	0.1% (0.2)
Mongolia	2,585 (2,323)	1.0% (1.0)	Spain	380 (317)	0.1% (0.1)
Malaysia	2,381 (2,451)	0.9% (1.1)	Australia	359 (383)	0.1% (0.2)
France	1,864 (1,627)	0.7% (0.7)	Egypt	313 (307)	0.1% (0.1)
Uzbekistan	1,802 (1,652)	0.7% (0.7)	Other countries	8,093 (7,833)	3.0% (3.4)
Philippines	1,757 (1,557)	0.7% (0.7)	Total	267,895 (229,467)	100.0% (100.0)

( ) indicates figures as of May 1, 2024

## 2. Higher education institutions

### 2-2 Number of international students by nationality

#### (2) Number of short-term international students by nationality

Regarding short-term students, China accounted for the largest number, followed by those from the United States and Republic of Korea.

Country/region	Number of students	% of total	Country/region	Number of students	% of total
China	6,178 (6,221)	28.1% (31.0)	Australia	214 (213)	1.0% (1.1)
United States of America	2,161 (1,782)	9.8% (8.9)	Singapore	163 (152)	0.7% (0.8)
Republic of Korea	1,928 (1,680)	8.8% (8.4)	Netherlands	159 (163)	0.7% (0.8)
Taiwan	1,459 (1,420)	6.6% (7.1)	Malaysia	154 (179)	0.7% (0.9)
Nepal	1,402 (991)	6.4% (4.9)	Brazil	152 (113)	0.7% (0.6)
France	1,297 (1,085)	5.9% (5.4)	Finland	148 (129)	0.7% (0.6)
Germany	713 (741)	3.2% (3.7)	Poland	137 (111)	0.6% (0.6)
United Kingdom	546 (463)	2.5% (2.3)	India	135 (112)	0.6% (0.6)
Viet Nam	437 (493)	2.0% (2.5)	Sweden	134 (105)	0.6% (0.5)
Thailand	435 (365)	2.0% (1.8)	Mexico	133 (131)	0.6% (0.7)
Italy	382 (301)	1.7% (1.5)	Russian Federation	130 (150)	0.6% (0.7)
Indonesia	345 (290)	1.6% (1.4)	Bangladesh	118 (119)	0.5% (0.6)
Myanmar	320 (187)	1.5% (0.9)	Belgium	111 (94)	0.5% (0.5)
Canada	277 (226)	1.3% (1.1)	Norway	103 (78)	0.5% (0.4)
Spain	222 (174)	1.0% (0.9)	Other countries	1,714 (1,594)	7.8% (7.9)
Sri Lanka	215 (190)	1.0% (0.9)	Total	22,022 (20,052)	100.0% (100.0)

( ) indicates figures as of May 1, 2024

*Short-term international students* refer to students who enroll in Japanese schools for a period of less than one year.

## 2. Higher education institutions

### 2-3 Number of international students by gender

Among international students, the proportion of males (55.4%) was higher than that of females (44.5%).

Gender	Number of students		% of total	
Male	148,295	(128,215)	55.4%	(55.9)
Female	119,339	(101,247)	44.5%	(44.1)
Not Known	261	(5)	0.1%	(0.0)
Total	267,895	(229,467)	100.0%	(100.0)

( ) indicates figures as of May 1, 2024

### 2-4 Number of international students by institutional type

By institutional type, Professional training colleges, Universities (undergraduate), and Graduate schools had the three largest numbers of international students.

	National		Local public		Private		Total	
	Number of students	% of total	Number of students	% of total	Number of students	% of total	Number of students	% of total
Graduate schools	34,834 (34,411)	58.0% (59.1)	2,222 (2,176)	3.7% (3.7)	22,957 (21,628)	38.3% (37.2)	60,013 (58,215)	100.0% (100.0)
Universities (undergraduate)	11,093 (10,844)	12.0% (12.4)	1,732 (1,719)	1.9% (2.0)	79,617 (74,858)	86.1% (85.6)	92,442 (87,421)	100.0% (100.0)
included intensive courses	0 (0)	0.0% (0.0)	0 (0)	0.0% (0.0)	5,696 (5,841)	100.0% (100.0)	5,696 (5,841)	100.0% (100.0)
included advanced courses	1 (0)	16.7% (0.0)	0 (1)	0.0% (33.3)	5 (2)	83.3% (66.7)	6 (3)	100.0% (100.0)
Junior colleges	0 (0)	0.0% (0.0)	2 (2)	0.0% (0.1)	4,136 (3,263)	100.0% (99.9)	4,138 (3,265)	100.0% (100.0)
included intensive courses	0 (0)	0.0% (0.0)	0 (0)	0.0% (0.0)	943 (1,041)	100.0% (100.0)	943 (1,041)	100.0% (100.0)
included advanced courses	0 (0)	0.0% (0.0)	0 (0)	0.0% (0.0)	8 (6)	100.0% (100.0)	8 (6)	100.0% (100.0)
Colleges of technology	523 (504)	99.2% (99.6)	0 (0)	0.0% (0.0)	4 (2)	0.8% (0.4)	527 (506)	100.0% (100.0)
included advanced courses	32 (30)	100.0% (100.0)	0 (0)	0.0% (0.0)	0 (0)	0.0% (0.0)	32 (30)	100.0% (100.0)
Professional training colleges	0 (0)	0.0% (0.0)	49 (52)	0.0% (0.1)	106,780 (76,350)	100.0% (99.9)	106,829 (76,402)	100.0% (100.0)
University preparatory courses	121 (131)	3.1% (3.6)	0 (0)	0.0% (0.0)	3,825 (3,527)	96.9% (96.4)	3,946 (3,658)	100.0% (100.0)
Total	46,571 (45,890)	17.4% (20.0)	4,005 (3,949)	1.5% (1.7)	217,319 (179,628)	81.1% (78.3)	267,895 (229,467)	100.0% (100.0)

( ) indicates figures as of May 1, 2024

## 2. Higher education institutions

### 2-5 Number of international students by major field

By Major field, Humanities, social science, and Engineering had the three largest numbers of international students.

Major field	Number of students		% of total	
		( )		( )
Humanities	55,779	(51,264)	20.8%	(22.3)
Social science	95,288	(77,045)	35.6%	(33.6)
Science	4,633	(4,600)	1.7%	(2.0)
Engineering	49,255	(41,658)	18.4%	(18.2)
Agriculture	4,407	(4,036)	1.6%	(1.8)
Health care	7,992	(6,910)	3.0%	(3.0)
Home economics	4,721	(4,119)	1.8%	(1.8)
Education	3,944	(3,632)	1.5%	(1.6)
Arts	17,332	(14,572)	6.5%	(6.4)
Others	24,544	(21,631)	9.2%	(9.4)
Total	267,895	(229,467)	100.0%	(100.0)

( ) indicates figures as of May 1, 2024

\*All international students in preparatory education courses are included in the 'Humanities' category.

## 2. Higher education institutions

2-6 Number of international students by region and prefecture of Japan

(1) Aggregated by prefecture where the main office of the school is located.

Among Japanese prefectures, Tokyo had the most international students, followed by Osaka and Kyoto.

Region	Number of students	% of total	Prefecture	Number of students	Region	Number of students	% of total	Prefecture	Number of students			
Hokkaido	4,482 (4,176)	1.7% (1.8)	Hokkaido	4,482 (4,176)	Kinki	59,664 (51,529)	22.3% (22.5)	Mie	1,374 (1,177)			
								Shiga	640 (563)			
Kyoto	17,913 (15,957)											
Osaka	24,040 (20,204)											
Hyogo	13,586 (11,705)											
Nara	1,251 (1,213)											
Wakayama	860 (710)											
Tohoku	7,344 (6,374)	2.7% (2.8)	Aomori	583 (498)				Chugoku	11,627 (10,222)	4.3% (4.5)	Tottori	219 (206)
			Iwate	587 (497)							Shimane	487 (344)
			Miyagi	4,312 (3,716)							Okayama	3,663 (3,243)
			Akita	479 (457)	Hiroshima	4,950 (4,220)						
			Yamagata	336 (293)	Yamaguchi	2,308 (2,209)						
			Fukushima	1,047 (913)	Shikoku	2,599 (2,222)	1.0% (1.0)				Tokushima	774 (693)
Kanto	127,074 (108,524)	47.4% (47.3)	Ibaraki	5,877 (3,588)				Kagawa	805 (699)			
			Tochigi	3,235 (2,564)				Ehime	685 (507)			
			Gunma	5,617 (4,450)				Kochi	335 (323)			
			Saitama	9,774 (7,117)				Kyushu	30,588 (25,721)	11.4% (11.2)	Fukuoka	17,248 (14,418)
			Chiba	10,822 (9,053)							Saga	839 (675)
			Tokyo	83,779 (75,175)	Nagasaki	2,255 (1,951)						
Kanagawa	7,970 (6,577)	Kumamoto	1,419 (1,248)									
Chubu	24,517 (20,699)	9.2% (9.0)	Niigata	2,463 (2,093)	Oita	3,870 (3,611)						
			Toyama	589 (483)	Miyazaki	722 (540)						
			Ishikawa	2,459 (2,270)	Kagoshima	1,372 (1,258)						
			Fukui	584 (574)	Okinawa	2,863 (2,020)						
			Yamanashi	1,440 (1,403)	Total	267,895 (229,467)	100.0% (100.0)					
			Nagano	1,696 (1,184)								
			Gifu	2,164 (1,808)								
			Shizuoka	3,405 (2,545)								
Aichi	9,717 (8,339)											

( ) indicates figures as of May 1, 2024

Note: International students attending universities whose campuses lie in two or more prefectures are included in the figure for the prefecture where the main office of the university is located.

## 2. Higher education institutions

2-6 Number of international students by region and prefecture of Japan

(2) Aggregated by prefecture where international students are studying

Among Japanese prefectures, Tokyo had the most international students, followed by Osaka and Fukuoka.

Region	Number of students	% of total	Prefecture	Number of students	Region	Number of students	% of total	Prefecture	Number of students			
Hokkaido	4,436 (4,109)	1.7% (1.8)	Hokkaido	4,436 (4,109)	Kinki	59,722 (51,352)	22.3% (22.4)	Mie	1,378 (1,177)			
								Shiga	1,397 (1,428)			
Kyoto	15,772 (13,791)											
Osaka	26,794 (22,534)											
Hyogo	12,223 (10,452)											
Nara	1,269 (1,236)											
Wakayama	889 (734)											
Tohoku	7,213 (6,285)	2.7% (2.7)	Aomori	403 (374)				Chugoku	10,945 (9,503)	4.1% (4.1)	Tottori	210 (191)
			Iwate	551 (466)							Shimane	523 (367)
			Miyagi	4,311 (3,710)							Okayama	3,584 (3,220)
			Akita	479 (457)	Hiroshima	4,976 (4,244)						
			Yamagata	366 (318)	Yamaguchi	1,652 (1,481)						
			Fukushima	1,103 (960)	Shikoku	2,623 (2,241)	1.0% (1.0)				Tokushima	752 (666)
Kanto	127,966 (109,267)	47.8% (47.6)	Ibaraki	6,043 (4,393)				Kagawa	839 (724)			
			Tochigi	3,161 (2,468)				Ehime	687 (520)			
			Gunma	2,884 (1,995)				Kochi	345 (331)			
			Saitama	10,520 (8,075)				Kyushu	29,759 (25,209)	11.1% (11.0)	Fukuoka	16,576 (14,147)
			Chiba	13,431 (10,788)							Saga	854 (689)
			Tokyo	79,155 (70,342)	Nagasaki	2,256 (1,951)						
Kanagawa	12,772 (11,206)	Kumamoto	1,604 (1,399)									
Chubu	25,231 (21,501)	9.4% (9.4)	Niigata	2,469 (2,098)	Oita	3,871 (3,611)						
			Toyama	589 (483)	Miyazaki	722 (540)						
			Ishikawa	2,462 (2,270)	Kagoshima	957 (848)						
			Fukui	584 (574)	Okinawa	2,919 (2,024)						
			Yamanashi	1,455 (1,412)	Total	267,895 (229,467)	100.0% (100.0)					
			Nagano	1,697 (1,184)								
			Gifu	2,131 (1,806)								
			Shizuoka	3,791 (2,818)								
Aichi	10,053 (8,856)											

( ) indicates figures as of May 1, 2024

## 2. Higher education institutions

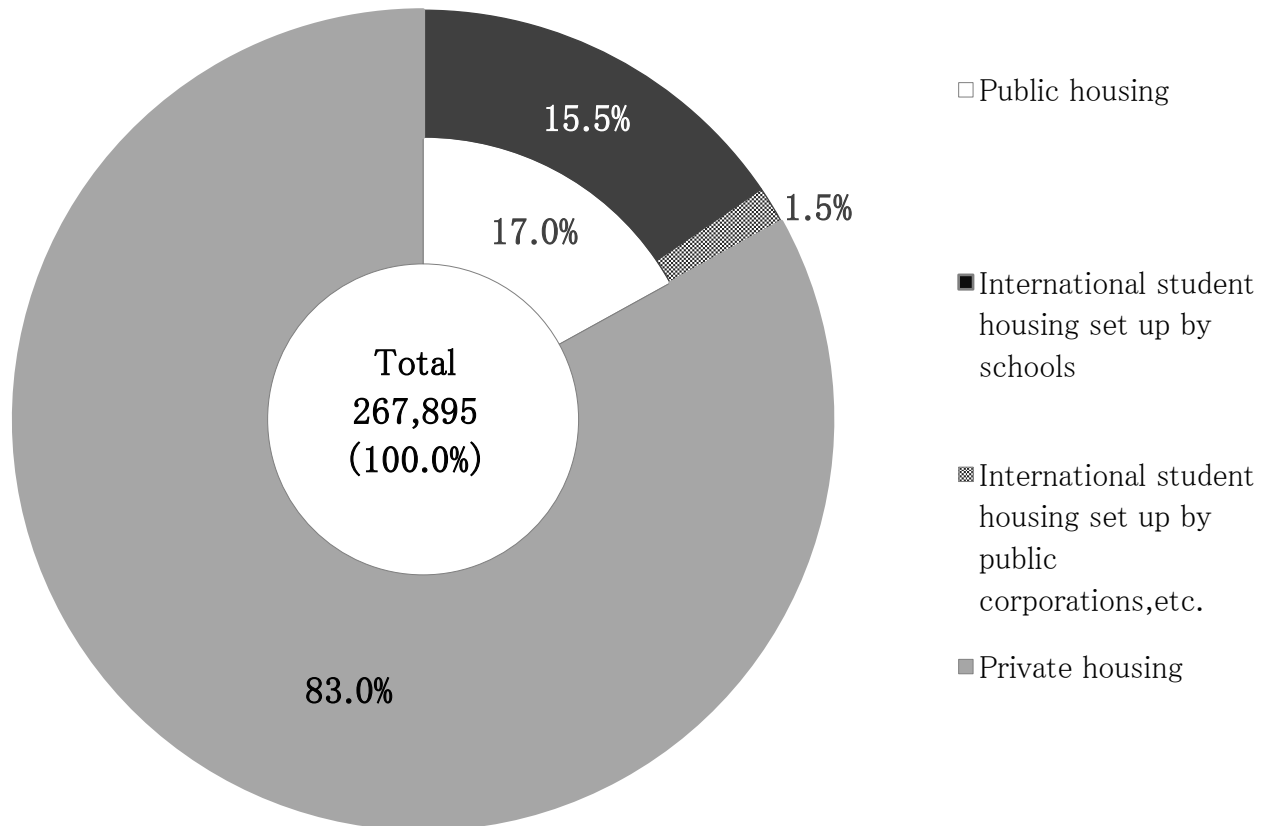
### 2-7 Number of International Students by Housing

The proportion of international students residing in public housing (17.0%) did not change significantly from that of the previous year (17.7%).

○Total number of international students 267,895 students (Increase of 38,428 students)

○Students in public housing 45,479 students (Increase of 4,867 students)

Type	Number of students
Public housing	45,479
International student housing set up by schools	41,496
National :138schools	14,131
Local public :44schools	1,183
Private :536schools	26,182
International student housing set up by public corporations, etc.	3,983
Student housing set up by JASSO	854
Student housing set up by local government	1,174
Student housing set up by public corporations	938
Public housing	969
Private company housing	48
Private housing	222,416
Total	267,895



## 2. Higher education institutions

(Reference) Universities with the highest number of international students (As of May 1, 2025)

University name		Number of students	
Waseda University	Private	5,541	(5,562)
The University of Tokyo	National	4,922	(4,793)
Ritsumeikan University	Private	3,386	(3,258)
Japan University of Economics	Private	2,948	(2,675)
Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University	Private	2,927	(2,776)
Kyoto University	National	2,836	(2,791)
Tokyo University of Social Welfare ※1	Private	2,744	(2,470)
Osaka University	National	2,644	(2,595)
Kyushu University	National	2,618	(2,568)
Tokai University	Private	2,453	(2,117)
The Kyoto College of Graduate Studies for Informatics	Private	2,389	(2,200)
Institute of Science Tokyo	National	2,334	※2(2,262)
University of Tsukuba	National	2,298	(2,337)
Nihon University	Private	2,287	(2,007)
Tohoku University	National	2,274	(2,142)
Keio University	Private	2,195	(2,169)
Hokkaido University	National	2,052	(2,031)
Nagoya University	National	2,034	(2,002)
Hiroshima University	National	1,919	(1,830)
Toyo University	Private	1,810	(1,816)
Tokyo International University	Private	1,601	(1,579)
Meiji University	Private	1,596	(1,592)
Takushoku University	Private	1,581	(1,502)
Sophia University	Private	1,503	(1,515)
Teikyo University	Private	1,405	(1,285)
Kansai University	Private	1,374	(1,278)
Kobe University	National	1,339	(1,306)
Doshisha University	Private	1,279	(1,240)
Kyoto Seika University	Private	1,207	(1,241)
Osaka University of Economics and Law	Private	1,194	(1,005)

( ) indicates figures as of May 1, 2024

※1 Designated as “ISGI: Higher Education Institution Subject to Guidance for Improvement”, based on the *Guideline for Administrative Guidance to HEIs with Improper International Student Enrollment Management* (Ministerial Decision on April 26, 2024), by MEXT <https://www.studyinjapan.go.jp/en/planning/learn-about-schools/improvement/>

※2 Total of Tokyo Institute of Technology (1,894) and Tokyo Medical and Dental University (368)

### 3. Japanese language institutes

#### 3-1 Number of international students by region of origin

In the number of international students according to home region, 95.6% of the students came from Asia, and 3.2% from Europe and North America.

Region	Number of students	% of total	Change
Asia	134,053	95.6%	32,528
Europe	3,319	2.4%	-191
North America	1,180	0.8%	178
Latin America	837	0.6%	201
Middle East	418	0.3%	100
Africa	259	0.2%	117
Oceania	108	0.1%	0
Others	0	0.0%	0
Total	140,174	100.0%	32,933

#### 3-2 Number of international students by nationality

Students from China and Nepal accounted for over 54.9% of the total number of international students.

Country/region	Number of students	% of total	Change
Nepal	44,632	31.8%	17,019
China	32,364	23.1%	3,514
Viet Nam	19,686	14.0%	1,996
Myanmar	16,165	11.5%	6,565
Sri Lanka	8,090	5.8%	1,681
Bangladesh	4,143	3.0%	1,703
Taiwan	2,056	1.5%	240
Mongolia	1,409	1.0%	-353
Indonesia	1,344	1.0%	-37
Republic of Korea	1,086	0.8%	73
Other countries	9,199	6.6%	532
Total	140,174	100.0%	32,933

### 3. Japanese language institutes

#### 3-3 Number of international students by region and prefecture of Japan

Among Japanese prefectures, Tokyo had the most international students, followed by Osaka and Fukuoka.

Region	Number of students	% of total	Prefecture	Number of students		Region	Number of students	% of total	Prefecture	Number of students	
Hokkaido	1,164 (943)	0.8% (0.9)	Hokkaido	1,164	(943)	Kinki	29,280 (22,025)	20.9% (20.5)	Mie	634	(522)
									Shiga	123	(110)
Tohoku	2,322 (2,200)	1.7% (2.1)	Aomori	36	(52)	Chugoku	2,334 (1,780)	1.7% (1.7)	Tottori	204	(185)
			Iwate	0	(0)				Shimane	212	(121)
			Miyagi	1,981	(1,892)				Okayama	920	(679)
			Akita	87	(53)				Hiroshima	889	(710)
			Yamagata	0	(0)				Yamaguchi	109	(85)
			Fukushima	218	(203)						
Kanto	80,671 (63,677)	57.6% (59.4)	Ibaraki	1,562	(959)	Shikoku	120 (24)	0.1% (0.0)	Tokushima	0	(0)
			Tochigi	1,028	(862)				Kagawa	77	(0)
			Gunma	1,191	(1,370)				Ehime	43	(24)
			Saitama	6,677	(5,351)				Kochi	0	(0)
			Chiba	5,370	(4,786)						
			Tokyo	60,882	(47,033)				Fukuoka	8,435	(4,959)
Chubu	12,684 (9,142)	9.0% (8.5)	Kanagawa	3,961	(3,316)	Kyushu	11,599 (7,450)	8.3% (6.9)	Saga	594	(344)
			Niigata	170	(153)				Kumamoto	56	(57)
			Toyama	48	(30)				Oita	176	(154)
			Ishikawa	162	(80)				Miyazaki	0	(12)
			Fukui	298	(213)				Kagoshima	194	(126)
			Yamanashi	736	(414)				Okinawa	1,626	(1,323)
			Nagano	472	(344)						
			Gifu	1,183	(681)						
			Shizuoka	2,691	(2,187)						
			Aichi	6,924	(5,040)						
						Total			140,174 (107,241)	100.0% (100.0)	

( ) indicates figures as of May 1, 2024

### 3. Japanese language institutes

#### 3-4 Number of international students by housing

The proportion of international students residing in public housing (31.3%) did not change significantly from that of the previous year (31.2%).

○Total number of international students 140,174 students (Increase of 32,933 students)

○Students in public housing 43,902 students (Increase of 10,492 students)

Type	Number of students	Change
Public housing	43,902	10,492
International student housing set up by schools	43,623	10,741
International student housing set up by public corporations, etc.	279	-249
Student housing set up by local government	2	-1
Student housing set up by public corporations	22	2
Public housing	182	-186
Private company housing	73	-64
Private housing	96,272	22,441
Total	140,174	32,933

