The University of Tokyo was established in 1877 as the first national university in Japan. As a leading research university, UTokyo offers courses in all academic disciplines at both undergraduate and graduate levels and conducts research across the full spectrum of academic activity. The University aims to provide its students with a rich and varied academic environment that ensures opportunities for both intellectual development and the acquisition of professional knowledge and skills.
The University of Tokyo has a total of 9 Faculties and 1 College for undergraduate education. A key feature of the undergraduate education at the University of Tokyo is that the first two years (referred to as the Junior Division) are devoted to the acquisition of fundamental skills necessary for further study. In the final two years of undergraduate education (referred to as the Senior Division), students pursue their fields of specialization.
The University of Tokyo has 15 Graduate Schools that offer distinctive education and research opportunities. The University takes advantage of its feature as a multi-faceted university possessing graduate schools specialized in diverse fields, to provide a broad-ranging, highly specialized education system for fostering scholars and professionals with high-level of expertise.

Graduate Schools

Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology
Graduate School of Education
Graduate Schools for Law and Politics
Graduate School of Economics
Graduate School of Arts and Sciences
Graduate School of Science
Graduate School of Engineering
Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences
Graduate School of Medicine
Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Graduate School of Mathematical Sciences
Graduate School of Frontier Sciences
Graduate School of Interdisciplinary Information Studies
Graduate School of Information Science and Technology
Graduate School of Public Policy

The University of Tokyo features a number of affiliated institutes that facilitate and engage in a wide range of research. These institutes act as the principal bases for research in their respective fields and aim to utilize the results they produce to give back to society in a variety of ways. At the same time, the institutes also fulfill their roles as graduate-level educational institutions within the University of Tokyo and are committed to educating and training people of exceptional talent.

The University of Tokyo Institutes for Advanced Study (UTIAS)
Kavli Institute for the Physics and Mathematics of the Universe
Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S)
International Research Center for Neurointelligence

The University of Tokyo Institutes for Advanced Study (UTIAS) was established on January 1, 2011, as a university-wide organization to enhance the University’s academic excellence and further internationalize its general research environment. UTIAS actively promotes UTokyo’s world-class research and strives for its application to the benefit of society.

Affiliated Institutes

Institute of Medical Science
Earthquake Research Institute
Institute for Advanced Studies on Asia
Institute of Social Science
Institute of Industrial Science
Institute for Quantitative Biosciences
Institute for Cosmic Ray Research
Institute for Solid State Physics
Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute
Research Center for Advanced Science and Technology
The University of Tokyo Institutes for Advanced Study (UTIAS)
Kavli Institute for the Physics and Mathematics of the Universe
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University-wide Centers

University-wide Centers are organizations established to contribute to the development of research and education at the University of Tokyo, supporting its role as a comprehensive research university. Serving as places where academic staff and others can conduct collaborative education and research, these Centers provide shared facilities for education and research and maintain facilities that carry out other University-wide operations.

Education & Research

The University of Tokyo’s greatest strength lies in its educational and research excellence. The new discoveries made on its campuses today become excellent research that benefits society tomorrow. The University is a place where outstanding students and researchers cultivate each other’s skills while working together.

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Nobel Prize Winners

The number of UTokyo professors and alumni receiving Nobel Prizes also underscores the University’s commitment to excellence. Professor Takaaki Kajita, who was awarded the 2015 Nobel Prize in Physics, researched under Special University Professor Emeritus Masatoshi Koshiba, one of the Nobel Prize in Physics recipients in 2002. In 2016, Honorary Professor Yoshinori Ohsumi won the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. The significant research breakthroughs that contributed to Professor Ohsumi receiving this recognition were made during his time as an associate professor at the University of Tokyo.

Cited Papers

One indicator of a researcher’s achievements is how frequently their academic papers are cited by others. Papers by researchers at the University of Tokyo are highly cited.

Books and Other Materials

In addition to the General Library on the Hongo Campus, many University organizations maintain collections of books in their own libraries. Materials kept include not only Japanese books, but also journals and numerous books written in languages other than Japanese.

Start-up Companies

The University of Tokyo offers an extensive range of support for entrepreneurial members of the University community who want to start companies that utilize research and educational outcomes produced at the University. Approximately 330 UTokyo-related start-ups have been established, and that number continues to grow.
Ordinary Revenue ¥2,347

- Government grants ¥757 (32.3%)
- Student tuition fees ¥164 (7.0%)
- Research grants ¥474 (20.2%)
- Donations ¥112 (4.8%)
- Subsidies ¥80 (3.4%)
- Research-related revenue ¥51 (2.2%)
- Revenue of university hospital ¥475 (20.3%)

Ordinary Expenses ¥2,320

- Personnel ¥977 (42.1%)
- Research ¥413 (17.8%)
- Education ¥127 (5.5%)
- Medical service ¥315 (13.6%)
- Support for education and research ¥44 (1.9%)
- Commissioned research ¥377 (16.3%)
- Reversal of deferred inflow of assets ¥149 (6.4%)

Revenue

- Government grants
- Student tuition fees
- Research grants
- Donations
- Subsidies
- Research-related revenue
- Revenue of university hospital
- Reversal of deferred inflow of assets

Financial resources for research activities
**Number of Staff**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Academic staff</th>
<th>Administrative staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10,759</td>
<td>4,899</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of Students**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Undergraduate</th>
<th>Graduate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>28,310</td>
<td>14,071</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Undergraduate Enrollment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>Regular Students</th>
<th>Research Students</th>
<th>Auditors</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Junior</td>
<td>College of Arts and Sciences</td>
<td>6,665</td>
<td>138</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior</td>
<td>Law</td>
<td>951</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>2,162</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Letters</td>
<td>829</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Science</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Arts and Sciences</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Sciences</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,024</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Graduate Enrollment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graduate School</th>
<th>Master’s</th>
<th>Regular Students</th>
<th>Research Students</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Humanities and Sociology</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law and Politics</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts and Sciences</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>1,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>786</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>2,229</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural and Life Sciences</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmaceutical Sciences</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematical Sciences</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frontier Sciences</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>1,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Science and Technology</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interdisciplinary Information Studies</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Policy</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,059</td>
<td>1,477</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>5,737</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of International Students**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top 10 Countries and Regions</th>
<th>Number of Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 China</td>
<td>2,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 South Korea</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Taiwan</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Thailand</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 India</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Indonesia</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 USA</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 France</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Philippines</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Vietnam</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Visits by Researchers**

- **Inbound**: 4,259
- **Outbound**: 11,310

**Top 10 Countries and Regions**

1. China 2,704
2. USA 1,155
3. Republic of Korea 829
4. Germany 648
5. Others 4,389
6. UK 489
7. Taiwan 511
8. France 521
9. Others 1,584
10. Taiwan 180
11. Germany 222
12. India 193

**Inbound**

- USA 782
- China 720
- Taiwan 452
- Germany 193
- France 345
- UK 226

**Outbound**

- USA 2,841
- China 1,310
- Taiwan 119
- Germany 408
- France 547

Note: Figures in red indicate the number of international students. Special Auditing Students and credited auditors are included.
The University of Tokyo is built around the core campuses of Hongo, Komaba, and Kashiwa in the Greater Tokyo Area.

**Kashiwa Campus**

The newest campus, Kashiwa Campus, comprises the Graduate School of Frontier Sciences, the Institute for Cosmic Ray Research, the Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute, the Institute for Solid State Physics, and other institutions that contribute to the campus’ role as a center for the exploration of emerging realms of science.

**Komaba Campus**

Komaba I Campus is centered on liberal arts education and interdisciplinary research, primarily at the lower undergraduate level. It is also the home of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and the Graduate School of Mathematical Sciences. Komaba II Campus, a research-focused extension, includes such facilities as the Institute of Industrial Science and the Research Center for Advanced Science and Technology.

**Hongo Campus**

The cornerstone of three core campuses of the University of Tokyo, Hongo Campus, was founded for the pursuit of traditional forms of education and research, spanning the upper undergraduate and graduate levels.

The University of Tokyo has a number of research facilities spread throughout Japan and in various countries worldwide to enhance educational and research activities of the University. The University also has two international offices whose purpose is to enhance the presence of the University overseas.

**University Facilities Outside the Tokyo Area**

- The University of Tokyo India Office
  - Location: Ground Floor, No. 8-6/22, Sadarajung Enclave, New Delhi - 110029, INDIA
  - Tel: +91-11-4203-2064
  - Email: indiaoffice.adm@gs.mail.u-tokyo.ac.jp

- The University of Tokyo SNU Office
  - Location: Room 503, Bldg.153, Seoul National University, 1 Gwanak-ro, Gwanak-gu, Seoul, 08826, REPUBLIC OF KOREA
  - Tel: +82-2-880-4448
  - Fax: +82-2-883-4448
  - Email: utatsnu.adm@gs.mail.u-tokyo.ac.jp

- The Super-Kamiokande Detector located 1000 meter underground in Hida, Gifu. (map)
- The mini-FAO 1m telescope located 5600m high on summit of Co. Chajnantor in Atacama, Chile. (map)
- The University of Tokyo Hokkaido Forest near Furano, Hokkaido. (map)
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**Worldwide Research Facilities and International Offices**

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