The University of Tokyo is the leading institution of higher education in Japan, with its faculties and graduate schools covering the breadth of academic disciplines. Established in 1877, the University of Tokyo is the oldest national university in Japan, which has contributed to the development of the modern state of Japan. The University has taken the lead in social innovation as Japan’s top comprehensive research university, and aims to provide students with rich opportunities for intellectual development.
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.

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) 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.

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**Graduate Schools**

Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology .......................... http://www.u-tokyo.ac.jp/eng/index.html
Graduate School of Education .............................................. http://www.pu-tokyo.ac.jp/english/
Graduate Schools for Law and Politics ................................. http://www.i.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/
Graduate School of Economics ............................................. http://www.e.u-tokyo.ac.jp/index-e.html
Graduate School of Arts and Sciences ................................... https://www.c.u-tokyo.ac.jp/eng_site/
Graduate School of Science ................................................... https://www.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/
Graduate School of Engineering ............................................. http://www.t.u-tokyo.ac.jp/soee/index.html
Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences ..................... https://www.a.u-tokyo.ac.jp/english/
Graduate School of Medicine .................................................. http://www.m.u-tokyo.ac.jp/english/
Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences ............................. http://www.f.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/
Graduate School of Mathematical Sciences ....................... https://www.ms.u-tokyo.ac.jp/index.html
Graduate School of Frontier Sciences .................................... http://www.issp.u-tokyo.ac.jp/index_en.html
Graduate School of Interdisciplinary Information Studies ............ http://www.iii.u-tokyo.ac.jp
Graduate School of Information Science and Technology ............. https://www.i.u-tokyo.ac.jp/index_e.shtml
Graduate School of Public Policy .............................................. http://www.pp.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/

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**Affiliated Institutes**

Institute of Medical Science ............................................... https://www.ims.u-tokyo.ac.jp/imsut/en/index.html
Earthquake Research Institute ............................................. http://www.eri.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/
Institute for Advanced Studies on Asia .................................. https://www.ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/eng/index.html
Institute of Social Science ..................................................... https://www.isu.u-tokyo.ac.jp/
Institute of Industrial Science .............................................. http://www.iis.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/
Historiographical Institute .................................................... http://www.hi.u-tokyo.ac.jp/index.html
Institute for Quantitative Biosciences .................................. http://www.iqm.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/
Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute ................................ https://www.aori.u-tokyo.ac.jp/english/index.html
Research Center for Advanced Science and Technology ............. https://www.rcast.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/index.html

The University of Tokyo Institutes for Advanced Study (UTIAS) ........................................... http://www.utias.u-tokyo.ac.jp
Kavli Institute for the Physics and Mathematics of the Universe ............. https://www.ipmu.jp/en

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.
Other Facilities

University-wide Centers

Asian Natural Environmental Science Center  https://www.anesc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en

University Joint Education and Research Institutes

Center for Research and Development of Higher Education  https://www.he.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en
Center for Research on Counseling and Support Services  https://dcs.adm.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/
Isotope Science Center  https://www.ric.u-tokyo.ac.jp (Japanese)
Center for Research and Development on Transition  https://www.ct.u-tokyo.ac.jp/ (Japanese)

Interdisciplinary Research Institutes

Institute for Future Initiatives(IFI)  https://ifi.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/
Cryogenic Research Center  http://www.crc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/index_e.html
University Museum  http://www.um.u-tokyo.ac.jp/index_en.html
Environmental Science Center  https://www.esc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en

National Joint-Use Institutes

Information Technology Center  https://www.itc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/
Center for Spatial Information Science  http://www.csis.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/

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.

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.

(as of October 1, 2020)

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.

*Number of times that UTokyo papers published from 2015-2019 were cited by papers indexed in Web of Science during the same five-year period (Source: data from the Essential Science Indicators database, accessed on September 30, 2020)

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 400 UTokyo-related start-ups have been established, and that number continues to grow.

(as of March 31, 2020)

(as of May 1, 2020)
Expenses and Revenue (FY2019)

(Hundred million Yen)

Ordinary
Revenue 2,368

- General administration 67 (2.9%)
- Medical service 344 (14.5%)
- Support for education and research 416 (17.5%)
- Commissioned research 368 (15.5%)
- Research 418 (17.6%)
- Reversal of deferred inflow of assets 118 (5.0%)
- Revenue of university hospital 512 (21.7%)
- Research-related revenue 50 (2.1%)
- Subsidies 77 (3.3%)
- Donations 97 (4.1%)
- Other expenses 6 (0.3%)

Total Ordinary Expenses 2,376

Ordinary Revenue 2,368

- Personnel 1,008 (42.4%)
- Education 120 (5.1%)
- Government grants 771 (32.6%)
- Student tuition fees 165 (7.0%)
- Research grants 482 (20.4%)
- Other revenue 91 (3.8%)

Total Revenue 2,368

Financial resources for research activities

(Hundred million Yen)

- Government grants 771
- Student tuition fees 165
- Research grants 482
- Other revenue 91

Note: The above data is prepared on an accrual basis. Other expenses include financing expenses and miscellaneous loss. Other revenue includes facility costs revenue, financial return, and miscellaneous income. Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (KAKENHI) are granted to individual researchers and are not included in the ordinary revenue.

Revenue

(Hundred million Yen)

- Others
- Subsidies
- Donations
- Revenue from competitive funds
- Revenue from the university hospital
- Student tuition fees
- Government grants

Note: Government grant earnings do not include the integrated amount due to the end of the mid-term planning period.

Financial resources for research activities

(Hundred million Yen)

- Commissioned research grants
- Collaborative research grants
- Commissioned project grants
- Donations
- Subsidies
- Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (KAKENHI)

Note: The above data is prepared on an accrual basis. Other expenses include financing expenses and miscellaneous loss. Other revenue includes facility costs revenue, financial return, and miscellaneous income. Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (KAKENHI) are granted to individual researchers and are not included in the ordinary revenue.
Number of Staff
(as of May 1, 2020)

Total 10,980
Academic staff 5,880
Administrative staff 5,100

Number of Students
(as of May 1, 2020)

Total 28,577
Undergraduate 14,102
Graduate 14,475

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>4,031</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>6,612</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>Law</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>534</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>2,109</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Letters</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>825</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Science</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>669</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>612</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>793</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arts and Sciences</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>516</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>235</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Sciences</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,062</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14,102</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graduate Enrollment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graduate School</th>
<th>Regular Students</th>
<th>Research Students</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Master's</td>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>Doctoral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanities and Sociology</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law and Politics</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts and Sciences</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>3,215</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>4,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Life Sciences</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmaceutical Sciences</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematical Sciences</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>103</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frontier Sciences</td>
<td>928</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>1,184</td>
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<tr>
<td>Information Science and Technology</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interdisciplinary Information Studies</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Policy</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>386</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,246</td>
<td>1,875</td>
<td>9,121</td>
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</table>

Note: Figures in red indicate the number of international students. Special Auditing Students and credited auditors are not included.

Top 10 Countries and Regions

1. China 2,505
2. Korea 372
3. Taiwan 164
4. India 103
5. Thailand 87
6. USA 80
7. Indonesia 76
8. France 69
9. Philippines 52
10. Vietnam 48

Visits by Researchers
(as of May 1, 2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Inbound</th>
<th>Outbound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>803</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>678</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>2,129</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>310</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>267</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>495</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1,416</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others, 4,309</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others, 1,416</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others, 2,258</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others, 1,329</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others, 527</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others, 267</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others, 157</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others, 121</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others, 70</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others, 32</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others, 18</td>
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<td>Others, 10</td>
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<td>Others, 5</td>
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<td>Others, 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others, 1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others, 0</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,239</td>
<td>10,504</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 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.

Worldwide Research Facilities and International Offices

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 four international offices whose purpose is to enhance the presence of the University overseas.

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

The University of Tokyo New York Office
Location:
The 21st Floor, the Nippon Club Tower, 145 W 57th St, New York, NY 10019, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tel: +1-212-582-9800
Fax: +1-212-582-9789
Email: utny.adm@gs.mail.u-tokyo.ac.jp

The University of Tokyo India Office
Location:
Ground Floor, No. 6-9/2, Saklatjang Enclave, New Delhi - 110029, INDIA
Tel: +91-11-4203-2064
Email: indiaoffice.adm@gs.mail.u-tokyo.ac.jp

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

The Super-Kamiokande Detector located 1,000 meter underground in Hida, Gifu. (map)
The mini-TAO 1m telescope located 5,600m high on summit of Co. Chajnantor in Atacama, Chile. (map)