

**留学生対象調査報告（概要）**

**Report on Survey for International Students (Summary)**

**—第 68・69・70 回調査／68th・69th・70th Survey—**

東京大学 グローバルキャンパス推進本部 国際化教育支援室

**International Education Support Office, Division for Global Campus Initiatives,  
The University of Tokyo**

**2022(令和 4)年 3 月 March, 2022**

本報告書は、全学の学生生活実態調査の一環として実施した、留学生対象調査の結果の概要を報告するものである。報告の目的は、留学生の生活実態の全体像を示し、今後の本学における留学生受け入れ環境の整備に活かす基礎資料とすることである。

なお当初、2018年度(68回学部生対象)調査と、2019年度(69回大学院生対象)調査をまとめた報告書作成予定であったが、新型コロナウイルス感染症の影響で2019年度調査の報告書作成が遅れたため、2020年度(70回学部生対象)調査までの3年分をまとめて報告する。

This report summarizes the results of the Surveys for International Students, which have been conducted as part of the university-wide Surveys on Student Life Conditions. The purpose of this report is to present an overall look at the life conditions of international students, so that this information can be utilized as a baseline for improving the environment for international students at the University in the future.

Originally, this report was supposed to cover combined data from the results of the AY 2018 survey (68th Survey for International Undergraduate Students) and AY 2019 survey (69th Survey for International Graduate Students). But due to the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic which caused delays in creating the AY 2019 report, it has been updated to cover three years' worth of results with the addition of data from the survey conducted in AY 2020 (70th Survey for International Undergraduate Students).

## 調査概要 Survey Outline

### 調査実施体制 Survey Implementation System

調査票は、学生生活実態調査 WG で作成された全学生対象の調査(以後、「基本調査」とする)と、1998 年度、2014 年度に実施された留学生生活実態調査から項目を抽出し、作成した。調査票の作成、実施ととりまとめは、グローバルキャンパス推進本部国際化教育支援室において行った。

The surveys were created using the university-wide Survey on Student Life Conditions (hereinafter the basic survey) as a base, with the addition of items taken from the surveys on International Student Life Conditions that were conducted in AY1998 and AY2014. The surveys were created and conducted by the International Education Support Office, Division for Global Campus Initiatives.

### ・調査方法 Method

日本語・英語版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。

The surveys were conducted online in both Japanese and English by complete enumeration survey method. Students received information regarding the survey through UTAS and from their Faculty/College and Graduate School office.

### ・実施時期 Administration Period

68 回学部留学生対象調査 68th Survey for International Undergraduate Students  
2018 年 12 月～2019 年 3 月 Dec. 2018-Mar. 2019

69 回大学院留学生対象調査 69th Survey for International Graduate Students  
2019 年 12 月～2020 年 3 月 Dec. 2019-Mar. 2020

70 回調査学部留学生対象調査 70th Survey for International Undergraduate Students  
2021 年 3 月 Mar. 2021

### ・調査対象者 Survey Participants

留学生版の調査対象は、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」等を除く留学生である。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。

Students who are eligible to take the International Student Survey 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 the survey for international graduate students.

## 留意事項 Notice

- ・比較が行いやすいように、報告書中では学部生調査(68回、70回)、大学院生調査(69回)の順に、結果を並べて示す。
- ・「基本調査」との共通項目については、日本人学生等の結果と合わせて別途報告済みである。  
<https://www.u-tokyo.ac.jp/ja/students/edu-data/h05.html>
- ・本概要報告中で、「国内生」に言及する場合は、「基本調査」の対象となっている、日本国籍学生と永住等の在留資格を有する外国籍学生を意味する。
- ・本概要報告中、経年の変化について述べる際には、1998年度と2014年度に実施した、過去の留学生生活実態調査の結果のうち、同一の質問項目の結果を参考にしている。

-For ease of comparison, results are listed in the order of undergraduate student survey results (68th Survey and 70th Survey) and graduate student results (69th Survey.)

-Common items that are covered in the “basic survey,” which is given to all students at the University, have been reported separately along with the results of domestic students.

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

-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.

-When changes over time are mentioned within this summary report, it refers to the results of the same items from the previous Surveys on International Student Life Conditions that were conducted in AY1998 and AY2014.

# 結果の概要 Summary of Results

## I 基本的事項 Basic Information

調査時の該当学生在籍数と、有効回答数は以下の通りである。回答者の所属、性別、出身国・地域、その他の諸属性は、概ね本学在籍留学生の内訳を反映していた。

The number of applicable students at the time each survey was conducted and the number of valid responses that were received are listed as follows. Affiliation, sex, country/region of origin, and other attributes of the respondents generally reflected the breakdown of international students enrolled at the University.

### 有効回答者数 Number of Responses

	有効回答数 Valid Responses	該当学生 在籍数 Applicable Students
68 回学部生調査 68th Survey (U)	100	286
69 回大学院生調査 69th Survey (G)	1,092	4,050
70 回学部生調査 70th Survey (U)	98	282

### 性別・出身地域 Sex, Country/Region

	東アジア East Asia		(中国China)		(韓国Korea)		東南アジア SoutheastAsia		南アジア SouthAsia		中近東アフリカ MiddleEast/Africa		欧米 Europe/Oceania/ America		無回答	合計Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		n	%
	68th 男 Male	37	46.3	18	37.5	18	60.0	4	50.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	2		25.0	
68th 女 Female	43	53.8	30	62.5	12	40.0	4	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	75.0		53	54.1
68th 計 Total	80	100.0	48	100.0	30	100.0	8	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	8	100.0		98	100.0
70th 男 Male	35	46.7	17	40.5	14	56.0	4	40.0	1	100.0	1	50.0	8	80.0		49	50.0
70th 女 Female	40	53.3	25	59.5	11	44.0	6	60.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	2	20.0		49	50.0
70th 計 Total	75	100.0	42	100.0	25	100.0	10	100.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	10	100.0		98	100.0
69thG 男 Male	376	51.3	310	50.6	40	56.3	67	51.9	41	61.2	14	50.0	74	60.7	0	572	53.0
69thG 女 Female	357	48.7	303	49.4	31	43.7	62	48.1	26	38.8	14	50.0	48	39.3	1	508	47.0
69thG 計 Total	733	100.0	613	100.0	71	100.0	129	100.0	67	100.0	28	100.0	122	100.0	1	1080	100.0

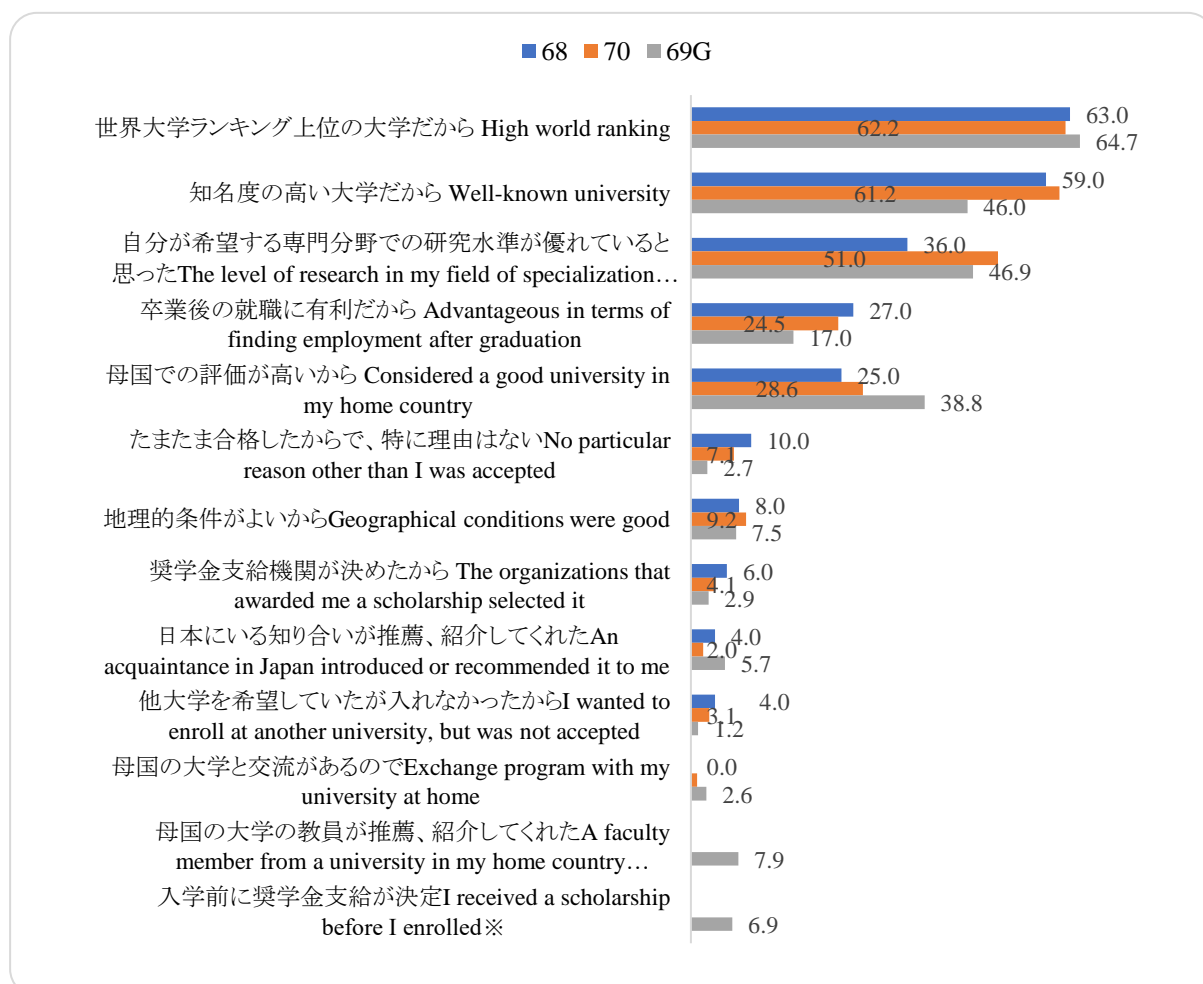
回答者の在籍段階・学年 Course/Year of Respondents

		68th		70th		69th(G)	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
学部 Undergraduate	1st Year	32	32.0	16	16.3		
	2nd Year	33	33.0	35	35.7		
	3rd Year	17	17.0	26	26.5		
	4th Year	18	18.0	20	20.4		
	5th Year or above	0	0.0	1	1.0		
修士Master (n=538)	1st Year					293	26.8
	2nd Year					227	20.8
	3rd Year					11	1.0
	Unknown N/A					7	0.6
専門職Professional degree (n=24)	1st Year					10	0.9
	2nd Year					14	1.3
獣医薬 博士課程 Doctoral Program in a veterinary, medical or pharmaceutical(n=58)	1st Year					19	1.7
	2nd Year					9	0.8
	3rd Year					22	2.0
	4th Year					6	0.5
	5th Year or above					1	0.1
	Unknown N/A					1	0.1
博士課程 Doctoral (n=368)	1st Year					127	11.6
	2nd Year					97	8.9
	3rd Year					105	9.6
	4th Year					23	2.1
	5th Year or above					13	1.2
	Unknown N/A					3	0.3
不明・無回答 Unknown, N/A(n=7)						7	0.6
研究生RS(n=97)						97	8.9
合計Total		100	100.0	98	100.0	1092	100.0

## II 来日・入学 Enrollment

6割超の留学生が、「世界大学ランキング上位」であることを、選択理由として挙げた。本学の知名度の高さを大学選択理由とする傾向はこれまでの調査結果と同様である。一方、留学先としての日本の選択理由として、「経済や技術が発展した国」を挙げた学生の割合は、過去の調査(1998年度調査)と比べると、若干減少している。他方、「安全な国だと思ったから」の選択割合の増加傾向がみられる。

Over 60% of international students selected “High World Ranking” as a reason for choosing to study at the University. The reputation of the university as a factor for their choice is a consistent trend from the previous surveys. When asked why they chose to study in Japan, the percentage of students who chose “Japan is a country with developed economy, technology, etc.” showed a slight decline compared to the survey conducted in AY1998. Meanwhile, there was an increased trend in the percentage of students who chose “I thought Japan was a safe country.”

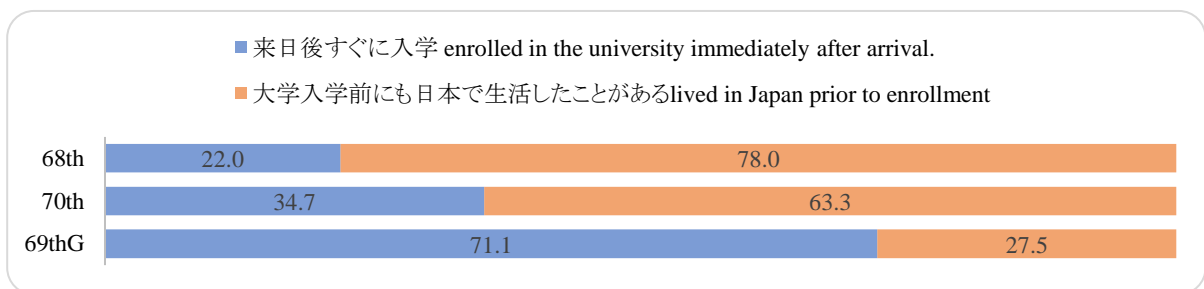


東京大学を選んだ理由(3つ以内) Reasons for choosing the University of Tokyo (Select up to three)

※69回調査大学院生のみ Asked only to graduate students in the 69th Survey

来日前の滞日経験として、学部留学生が、入学前に既に日本にいた経験を有する学生が多いのに対して、大学院留学生は、来日と入学が同時の学生の割合が高い。新入生が大学生活に向けて準備できるよう支援するためには、入学に至るこうした多様な経緯に応じ、渡日前の情報提供や入学直後のオリエンテーション等の支援を工夫することが必要であると考えられる。

When asked about where they lived before enrolling in the University, many international undergraduate students indicated they had been living in Japan prior to enrollment. In comparison, the percentage of graduate students who enrolled in the University immediately after arriving in Japan is high. In order to ensure that students can prepare for their university life, it is necessary to implement support measures that match the diverse circumstances of incoming students, such as providing ample information before coming to Japan and offering an orientation for incoming students soon after their arrival.



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



### III 学業・研究活動 Academic Life

#### 学部生

授業に対する満足度について、前期課程では 56.4% (68 回)、67.1% (70 回) が、後期課程では、69.0% (68 回)、73.2% (70 回) が、「満足」「まあ満足」と回答した。

学部留学生の入試の仕組みの特徴として、入学時に既に後期課程の進学先が決まっている学生が含まれる。後期課程に対する満足度に関しては、後期課程の進学先が入学時に決まっていた学生のほうが、低い傾向がみられた。

#### Undergraduate Students

56.4% (68th Survey) and 67.1% (70th Survey) of the Junior Division students chose that they were “Satisfied” or “Somewhat Satisfied” with the curriculum. 69.0% (68th Survey) and 73.2% (70th Survey) of the Senior Division students chose that they were “Satisfied” or “Somewhat Satisfied” with the curriculum.

Some undergraduate international students have their specialization in the Senior Division decided at the time of their entry to the university. The students who fall under this category tend to show a lower level of satisfaction.

#### 大学院生

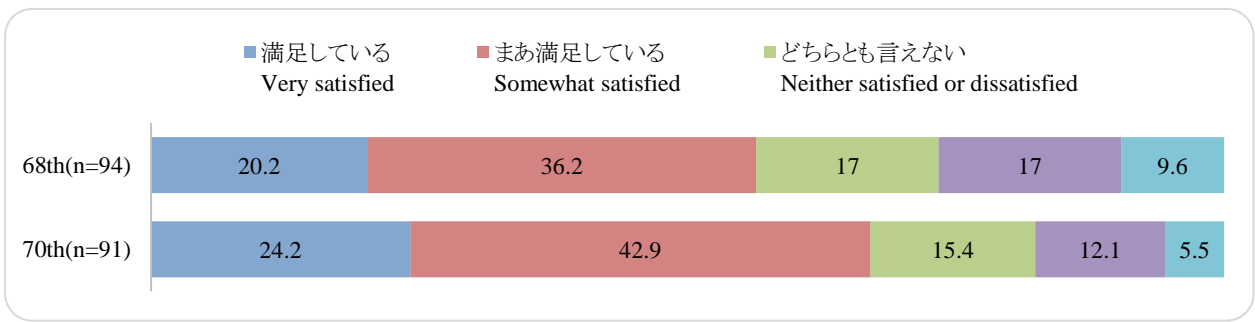
自分自身の研究の進捗に関しては、半数弱(46.5%)の大学院留学生が、概ね満足と回答した。一方、研究や研究指導等に関して、不満や不安を全く感じていない学生は 3 割に留まる。また、研究環境に関しては、「対人関係」に不満を感じる学生の割合が高い。

なお、不安や不満の内容は、基本調査における国内生の回答結果と概ね重なるものであり、本学全体の課題として、改善が望まれる。

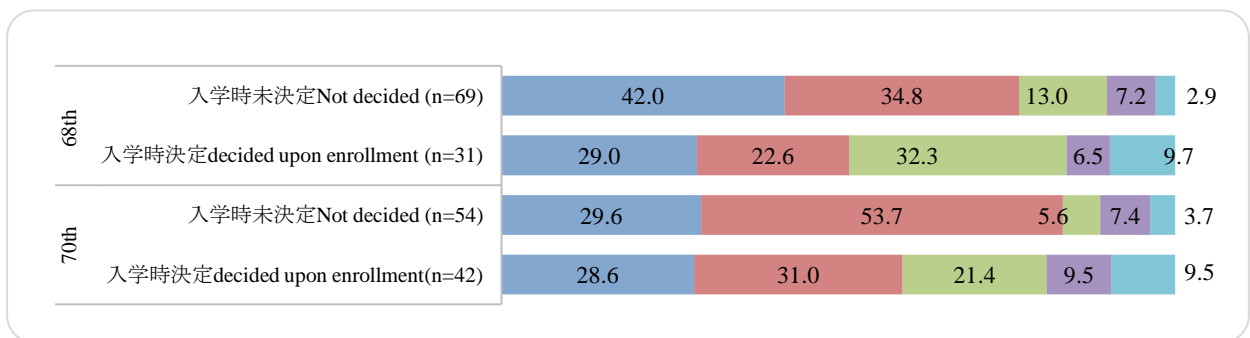
#### Graduate Students

Slightly less than half (46.5%) of international graduate students answered that they are generally satisfied with the progress of their research. On the other hand, the percentage of students who do not feel any dissatisfaction or anxiety about their research activities or research guidance is only about 30%. Also, a high percentage of students feel dissatisfied with personal relationships in their research environment.

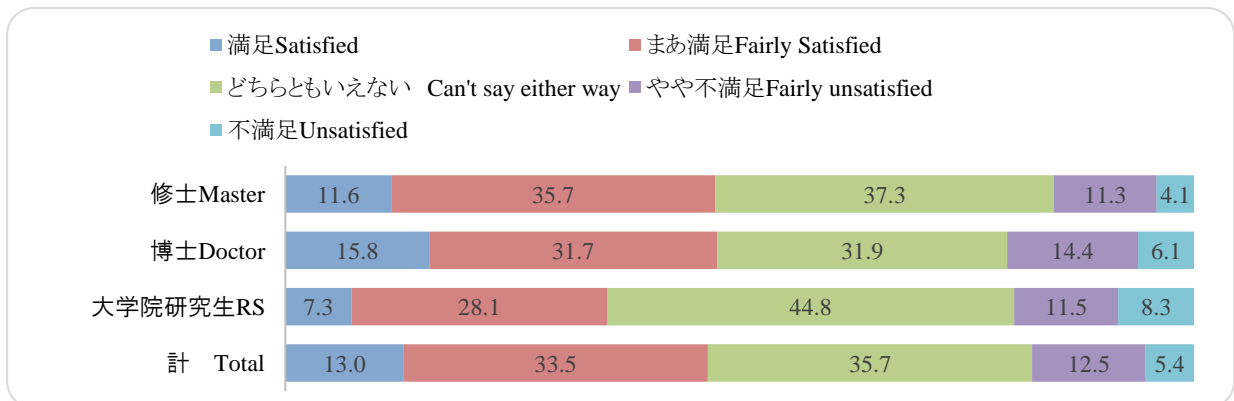
Most of the concerns and dissatisfactions that international graduate students have overlap with those of domestic students in the basic survey. Thus, these are conditions the University as a whole should strive to improve.



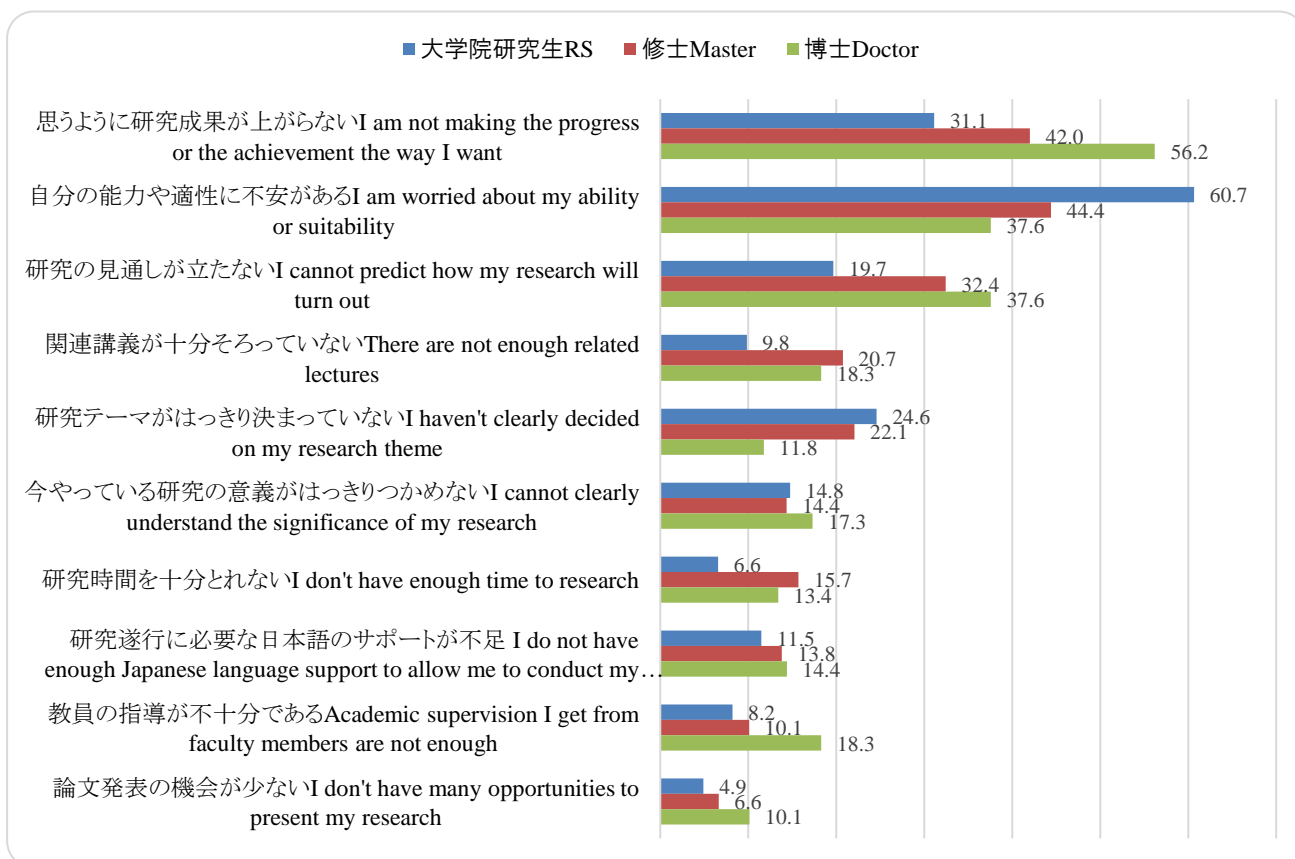
前期課程の授業への満足度 Satisfaction with the classes at the Junior Division



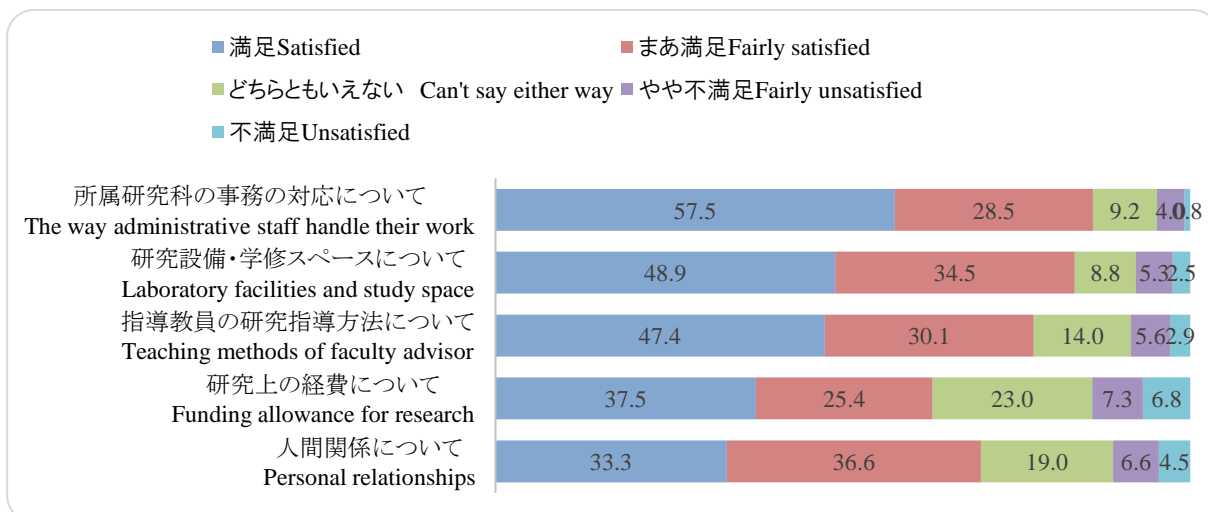
現在所属先(後期課程)への満足度 Satisfaction with your current affiliation (Senior Division)



自身のこれまでの研究成果について Evaluation of your research progress



研究への不満や不安(在学段階別)(69回) Concerns or dissatisfaction regarding research activities by program level, 69th G



研究環境への満足度 Satisfaction with research/study environment

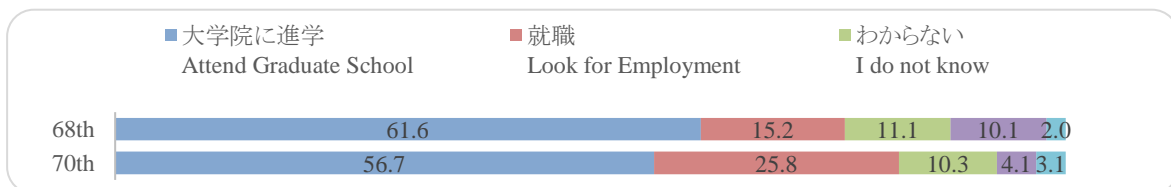
## IV 進路・就職 Career and Employment

学部卒業後の進路希望としては、大学院進学を選択する学生が多い。就職することを希望する学生の大半は、日本国内での就労を希望している。大学院生に関しては、取得を希望する学位別にみると、修士号まで取得することを希望する学生の半数は、日本国内での職を得ることを希望している。博士取得を希望する学生は、修了後の進路予定はより多様であり、日本で仕事（35.4%）、帰国して仕事（20.4%）、第三国で仕事（9.4%）、また24.1%は「まだ決めていない」を選択している。

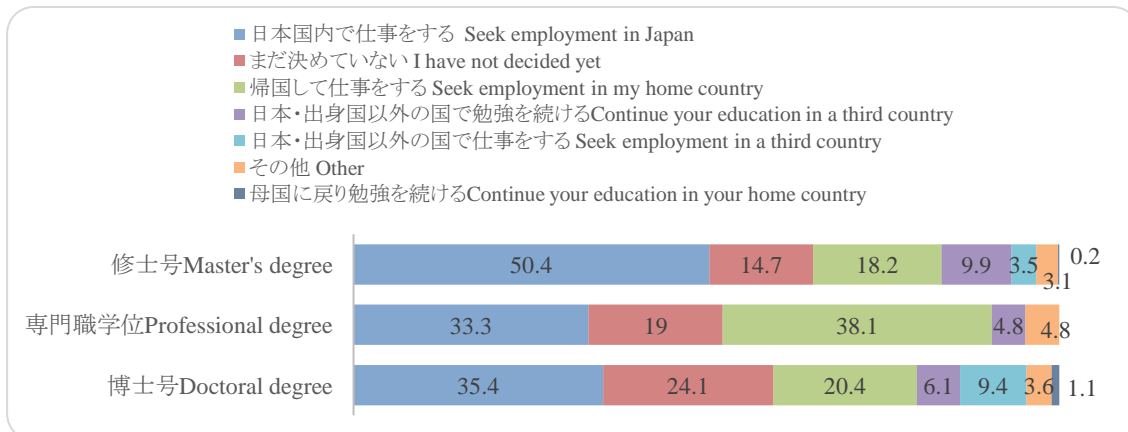
グローバルに活躍する留学生にとって、職種等の選択だけでなく、どこでキャリアを積むのかについても決めることが必要となり、キャリア選択のプロセスはより複雑となりえる。感染症拡大下の現状において、学生同士の情報交換の機会が不足しており、卒業・修了後の進路について、より具体的に思い描けるよう、就職支援や進路指導を行っていくことが必要である。

Many undergraduate students plan to attend graduate school after completing their undergraduate program. For those who plan to work, most are seeking employment in Japan. For graduate students, when looking at plans after graduation by degree type, half of the students graduating with a Master's degree plan to seek employment within Japan. For students who plan to graduate with a Doctoral degree, their career plans are more diverse, with 35.4% planning to seek employment in Japan, 20.4% planning to seek employment in their home country, and 9.4% planning to seek employment in a third country. Additionally, 24.1% answered that they have not yet decided what they will do after they graduate.

International students are globally oriented and their process of career choice can be complex. They need to decide not only what type of job they wish to do, but also where they will pursue their careers. Under the current conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic, there are even fewer opportunities for students to exchange information among themselves. It is necessary to provide students with job seeking support and career counseling that will help them obtain a clearer picture of what they wish to do after graduation.



### 学部卒業後の進路 Career after graduation



大学院修了後の進路(取得希望学位別 (69回) Career plan after graduation by degree type, 69thG

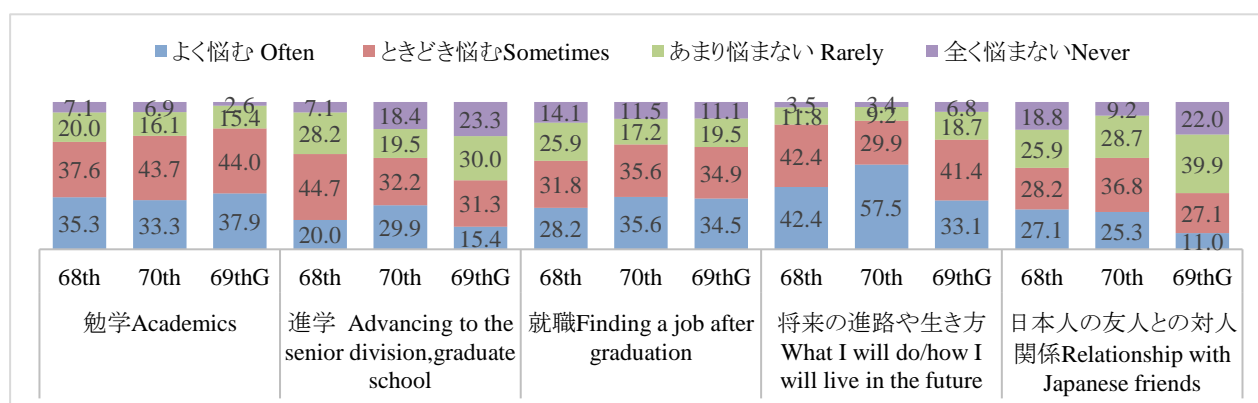
## V 不安・悩み Anxieties and Concerns

学部生、大学院生のいずれも、「将来の進路や生き方」「勉学」に関する悩みを抱える学生が、7割から8割を占めている。悩みの領域は、全体的には国内生の結果と共通するが、「勉学」に関する悩みがより強い点が留学生の特徴である。また「経済的なこと」に関する不安や悩みも抱える留学生も、6割から7割を占める。

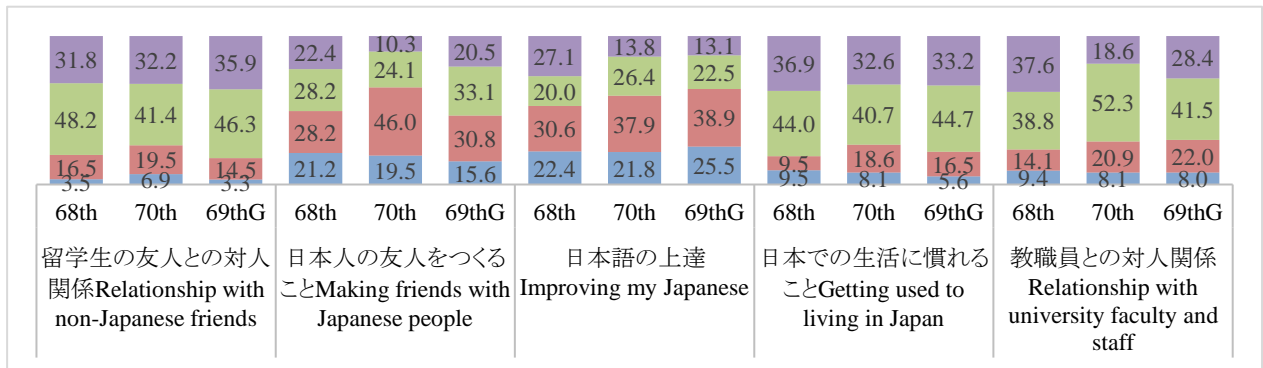
メンタルヘルスの状態として、「強い不安に襲われた」ことがあると回答した学生は、いずれの年度も半数を超え、特に感染症拡大下の70回調査においては6割を超える。「やる気がなくなり、無気力状態」「人と話していても緊張したり、不安を感じたりした」学生の割合も、70回調査では例年より高くなっており、全体的にメンタルヘルスの不調を訴える学生の割合が増えている。さらにいずれの年度も、留学生のほうが、国内学生よりも、悩みやメンタルヘルスの不調の程度が強い。

For both undergraduate and graduate students, about 70% to 80% are anxious or concerned about “What they will do or how they will live in the future” as well as their “Academics.” The general scope of their worries is similar to what domestic students report on the basic survey, but “Academics” appears to be a stronger point of concern for international students. Also, around 60% to 70% of international students reported being anxious or concerned about “Money.”

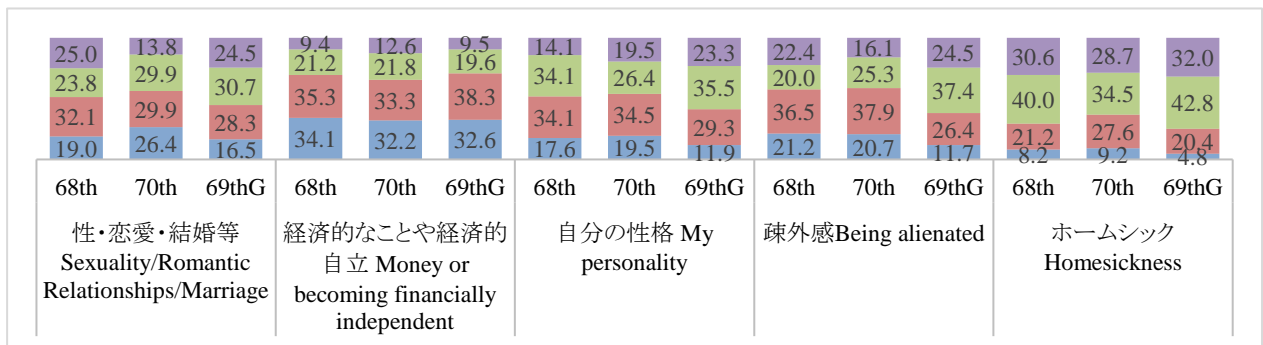
In terms of the students’ mental health condition, in every survey so far, more than 50% of the students reported experiencing “overwhelming anxiety.” In particular, in the 70th Survey, which was conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic, this percentage exceeded 60%. In the same survey (70th), the number of students who reported “feeling down or having no interest in anything” and “feeling very nervous or anxious when I talk to others” was higher than previous years, demonstrating that the overall number of students who are experiencing poor mental health is increasing. Furthermore, in each year the survey was conducted, international students reported having more concerns or issues with their mental health compared to domestic students.



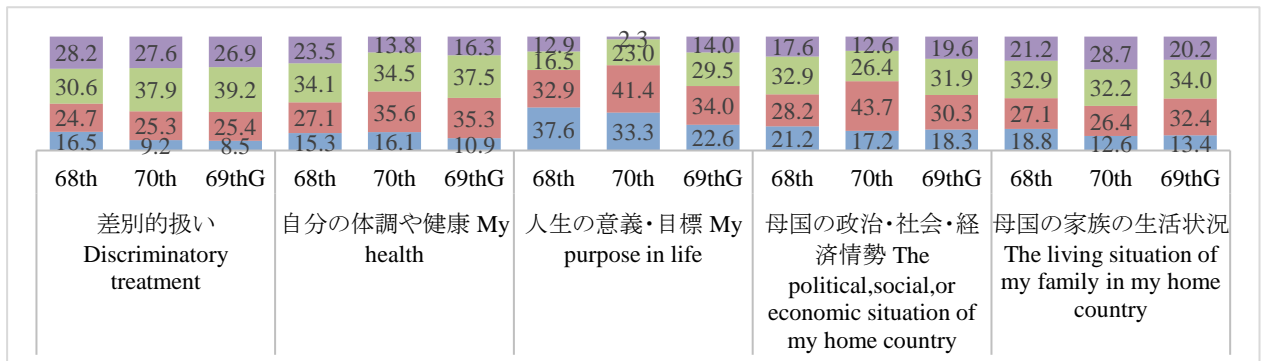
不安・悩みの内容 Anxieties and concerns (1)



不安・悩みの内容 Anxieties and concerns (2)



不安・悩みの内容 Anxieties and concerns (3)



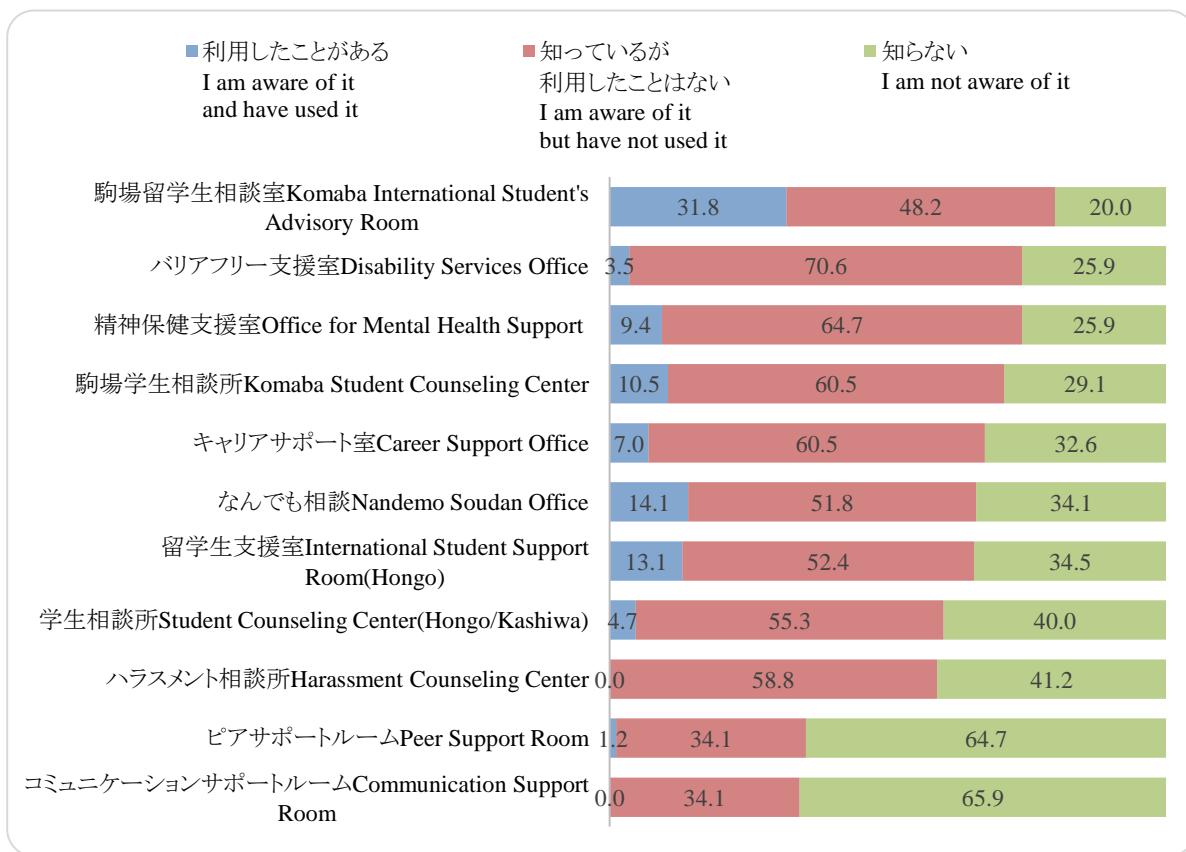
不安・悩みの内容 Anxieties and concerns (4)

相談相手としては、家族や同国人が選択され、大学内の友人や知り合いを相談相手として挙げる学生が少ないことは、一貫してみられる留学生の特徴であった。70回調査においては、この傾向はさらに強まっていた。

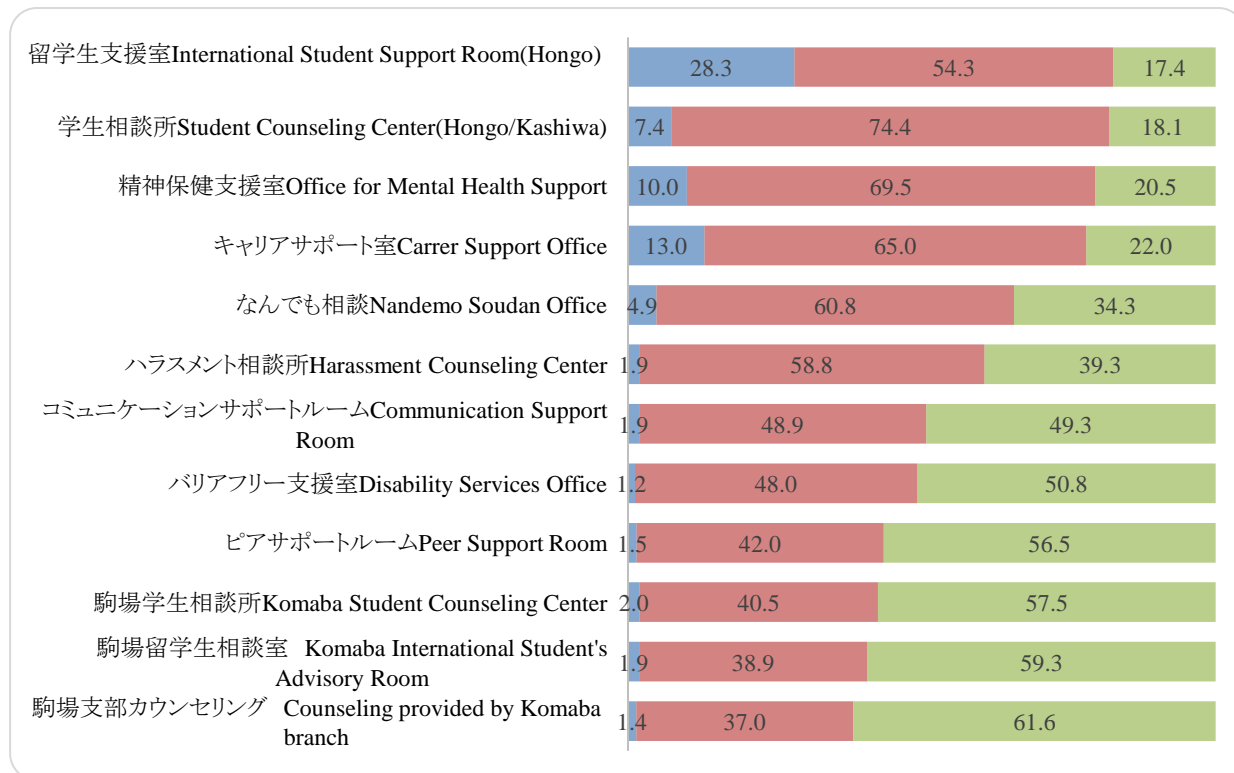
国内生と比較すると、留学生のほうが学内相談施設の認知度や利用率が高かった。特に大学院生には、教職員等に相談する学生も一定数見られた。

When asking for advice and support, there has been a consistent trend of international students turning to their families or those of the same nationality and few students seek support from on-campus friends or acquaintances. For the 70th Survey, this tendency is seen even stronger.

Compared to domestic students, international students have a higher awareness and usage rate of university support facilities. Particularly among graduate students, there are a certain number of students who seek support from academic advisors or other university staff.



相談施設の認知 (68 回) Awareness of university support facilities (68th)



相談施設の認知 (69 回) Awareness of university support facilities (69th G)

## VI 大学への要望 Expectations for the University

留学生のほうが、国内生よりも、全体的に大学に対する期待が強く、特に大学の国際化に関連した領域への期待は高い。留学生のみに提示した項目については、日本語学習の機会、日本人学生と一緒に受ける授業や、日本人学生との交流の機会等は、日本語力を問わず要望が強くみられた。特に、交流機会に関する要望は、70回調査で期待が上昇している。日本語の運用力別にみると、日本語力が高い学生からは、「図書館の充実」が強く期待され、低い学生からは、英語の授業の拡充や手続きの英語化、相談施設の多言語対応等が、より強く要望された。

学生生活や対人交流に関わる領域は、学生の言語力によってニーズが多様化しやすく、要望を平均化して順位づけするとニーズがみえにくくなる。学生への支援施策を講じる際には、留意が必要な点といえる。

Compared to domestic students, international students have generally stronger expectations for the University, particularly when it comes to areas that pertain to internationalization. For items that were listed only on the survey given to international students such as, “opportunities for Japanese language study,” “opportunities to attend classes with Japanese students,” and “opportunities to interact with Japanese students,” international students expressed a strong desire to have access to these opportunities regardless of their Japanese language ability. This desire for interaction opportunities increased more in the 70th Survey.

Students with stronger Japanese language abilities indicated a strong desire for “improvement of libraries.” Those with weaker Japanese language abilities indicated a strong desire for increased multilingual support measures such as “providing classes in English,” “English options for on-campus procedures or documentation,” and “university support facilities providing multilingual options.”

In terms of student life and interpersonal exchange, the needs of the students differ depending on their language skills, making it difficult to get a complete picture of the average as well as the priority of these needs. It is necessary to keep these points in mind when offering support measures for international students.



大学への要望(「強く期待する」「期待する」の選択割合と順位) Expectations for the University  
(Percentage and ranking by “Strongly Expect” and “Expect” answers)

	68th		70th		69thG	
	%	Ranking	%	Ranking	%	Ranking
カリキュラムの改革 Changes/updates to the curriculum	83.8	1	70.0	5	51.8	21
国際化の推進 Globalization	81.3	2	85.0	1	80.4	2
授業の方法の工夫・改善 Better or more creative teaching methods	72.5	3	75.9	2	67.0	7
社会への貢献 Opportunities to contribute to society	71.3	4	68.8	8	74.6	4
施設設備の充実 Campus facilities	71.3	5	57.5	15	66.6	9
奨学金の充実や、授業料免除など、経済的支援を強化 Economic assistance	68.8	6	73.8	3	84.2	1
海外留学の支援 Support for study abroad	63.8	7	72.5	4	68.7	5
図書館の充実 Improvement of libraries	63.8	8	58.8	13	58.0	18
就職対策や進路相談機能の充実 Career support services	62.5	9	70.0	6	66.9	8
*英語で受けられる授業の拡充 Classes in English	60.0	10	60.0	12	67.4	6
教育スタッフの充実 Improvement of faculty(Instructors)	56.3	11	60.0	11	52.8	20
*留学生と日本人学生の交流の機会の拡充 Opportunities to interact with Japanese students	56.3	12	70.0	7	75.6	3
学生同士が支え合うネットワークの充実 Opportunities for students to network and support each other	55.0	13	67.5	9	65.6	12
健康相談や保健センター機能の充実 Health advising/ Services from the Health Service Center	53.8	14	57.5	14	58.3	17
実験室や実習室の充実 Research labs or classrooms	52.5	15	30.0	24	61.4	15
少人数教育の実施 Smaller class sizes	52.5	16	55.0	17	36.8	23
*日本人学生と一緒に受ける授業の拡充 Opportunities to attend classes with Japanese students	52.5	17	56.3	16	66.2	11
カウンセリング・相談体制の充実 Counselling or advising resources	51.3	18	66.3	10	55.7	19
*カウンセリング・相談窓口多言語化(英,中国語等) Language options(English,Chinese,etc.) for on-campus counselling services	48.8	19	53.8	18	66.5	10
*学内手続・書類等の英語化の拡充 English options for on-campus procedures or documentation	43.8	20	48.8	19	62.6	14
*学内での日本語学習の機会の拡充 Opportunities for Japanese language study on campus	42.5	21	48.8	20	63.9	13
*事務窓口における英語対応の拡充 Administrative procedures in English	38.8	22	32.5	23	60.0	16
学生自治の尊重 Consideration of student organizations	37.5	23	35.0	22	48.3	22
単位認定や学年試験を厳しくStricter credit approval /end-of-semester test	12.7	24	8.8	25	19.5	25
単位認定や学年試験を緩やかに Less strict credit approval / end-of-semester test	12.7	25	40.0	21	21.3	24

## VII,VIII, IX, X, XI 日本における生活状況 Living conditions in Japan

収入総額(1カ月平均)は、学部留学生は 155,803 円(68 回)、182,113 円(70 回)であった。大学院留学生は、単身滞在の学生は 161,975 円、同居家族のある学生は 241,781 円であった。

対して、支出総額(1カ月平均/授業料を含まない)は、学部留学生は 129,448 円(68 回)、153,362 円(70 回)、大学院留学生は、単身滞在の学生は 137,061 円、同居家族のある学生は 190,457 円であった。

留学生の収入源を大きく分けると、学生自身の「奨学金・研究奨励費」と母国家族からの「仕送り」であり、さらに収入を補うためにアルバイトを行っている留学生もみられる。

奨学金等の受給者の割合は、該当項目への回答者中、学部留学生では 74.3%(68 回)、62.2%(70 回)であり、受給平均額は 110,714 円(68 回)、118,654 円(69 回)であった。また大学院留学生は、研究生(42.1%)、修士課程(55.5%)、博士課程(85.5%)が奨学金等を受給していた。修士・博士課程在籍者の受給平均額は 134,276 円であった。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。

仕送りを受けている留学生の、一カ月あたりの仕送り額平均は、学部生では、81,415 円(68 回)、88,333 円(70 回)、大学院生では、研究生は 121,695 円、修士・博士課程の学生は 90,380 円であった。なお、全く仕送りを受けていない学生もあり、平均額は受けている学生のみのものである。

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 57.5%(68 回)、49.4%(70 回)と約半数であり、アルバイトをしている学生のアルバイト収入平均月額額は、41,162 円(68 回)、44,737 円(70 回)であった。大学院留学生の中では、研究生(32.8%)、修士(36.6%)、博士(25.6%)がアルバイトを学外で継続的に実施したことがあり、収入平均月額額は、研究生 48,182 円、修士・博士 46,592 円であった。アルバイトを行う目的のうち、最も多かったのは、「生活費を稼ぐため」であり、それぞれ 42.9%(68 回)、53.2%(70 回)、61.3%(69 回)であった。

支出は、全体として過去(1998 年度)の調査と比較すると増加傾向がみられ、特に学部留学生の 70 回調査で増加がみられる。ただし増加分は、ほぼ住居費により占められており、民間アパートの家賃上昇、寮費の値上げや、70 回調査における 1 年生の回答者の少なさ(寮費が低い三鷹国際学生宿舍居住者の回答の少なさ)等が影響している可能性がある。奨学金の支給額は、国費奨学金を含め、増額されているわけではないことから、住居費の上昇が今後も続く場合、学生の経済的負担の増加要因となる可能性がある。

The average monthly income for undergraduate students was 155,803 yen (68th Survey) and 182,113 yen (70th Survey.) For graduate students living on their own, the average monthly income was 161,975 yen, and for graduate students living with family, it was 241,781 yen. Meanwhile, general expenditures (monthly average/without tuition fees) for undergraduate students were 129,448 yen (68th Survey) and 153,362 yen (70th Survey). For graduate students, general expenditures for students living on their own were 137,061 yen and for graduate students living with family, they were 190,457 yen. Sources of income for international students mostly come from their own “scholarships, stipends, or research funding” or “funds sent from family” in their home countries. There are also students who engage in part-time jobs to supplement their income.

Among the students who responded to this question, the percentage of undergraduate international students who said they were receiving scholarships was 74.3% (68th Survey) and 62.2% (70th Survey).

The average amount received per month was 110,714yen (68th Survey) and 118,654 yen (70th Survey.) For graduate international students, 42.1% of research students, 55.5% of Master's degree students, and 85.5% of Doctoral degree students said that they were receiving scholarships. The average amount reported by Master's degree and Doctoral degree students was 134,276 yen. However, since there were many students who did not answer this question, these responses may not indicate the actual number of students who are receiving scholarships.

For students who were receiving funds sent from family in their home countries, the average monthly amount for undergraduate students was 81,415 yen (68th Survey) and 88,333 yen (70th Survey.) In the case of graduate students, research students received 121,695 yen and Master's degree students and Doctoral degree students received 90,380 yen. Not all students receive funds from family in their home countries, so these averages were calculated only using amounts reported by students who did so.

57.5% (68th Survey) and 49.4% (70th Survey) of international undergraduate students reported holding a long-term part-time job (that lasted over a month) outside of the University. They reported earning a monthly average of 41,162 yen (68th Survey) and 44,737 yen (70th Survey) from these jobs. For international graduate students, 32.8% of research students, 36.6% of Master's degree students, and 25.6% of Doctoral degree students reported holding a long-term part-time job outside of the University. They reported earning a monthly average of 48,182 yen for research students and 46,592 yen for Master's degree and Doctoral degree students. The most common reason for holding a part-time job was "to earn money to support my life," which was chosen by 42.9% (68th Survey), 53.2% (70th Survey), and 61.3% (69th Survey) of students respectively.

Overall, there is an upward trend in expenditures compared to the survey that was conducted in AY1998. This is particularly noticeable in the 70th Survey for international undergraduate students. This increase is mostly due to increased housing expenses, which have likely been affected by the rise in private apartment rents and increased dormitory fees. Another factor may be the low number of responses from first-year international undergraduate students in the 70th Survey (who usually reside in the Mitaka International Hall of Residence, which has lower dormitory fees). As the amount of money received from scholarships, including MEXT scholarships, has not seen an increase, international students may experience an even greater financial burden if costs associated with housing continue to rise.

収入総額 (1 カ月平均) Average income per month

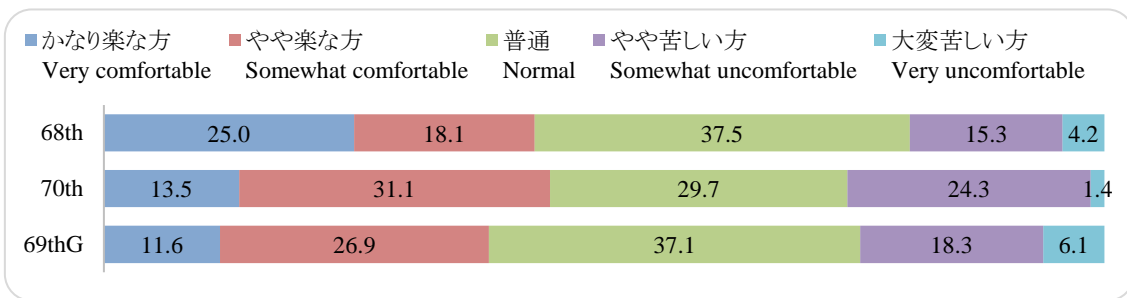
			※仕送り Funds from family or relatives in my home country	奨学金等 Scholarship	アルバイト・ 雑収入 Part-time job	借入金・ローン Debt・Loans	その他収入 Other income	配偶者奨学金 Spouse's Scholarship	配偶者の収入 Spouse's income	収入合算 (ローンは含まず) Total income (excludes loans)	
学部 Undergraduate	68th n=100	n	41	49	37		1			66	
		Avg.	¥81,415	¥110,714	¥41,162		¥10,000			¥155,803	
		SD	63594.8	36437.2	35940.9					61094.7	
	70th n=98	n	51	52	38	2	3			71	
		Avg.	¥88,333	¥118,654	¥44,737	¥25,000	¥10,000			¥182,113	
		SD	74173.2	34840.2	55810.3	21213.2	5000.0			62017.6	
大学院 69thG	合計 Total n=1092	n	493	525	289	28	52	21	38	848	
		Avg.	¥94,128	¥133,876	¥46,713	¥56,071	¥56,154	¥125,714	¥95,789	¥168,402	
		SD	57594.5	51305.2	36689.3	51574.4	55779.8	62735.3	71570.5	61147.6	
	生活 形態	単身 Single n=822	n	466	452	266	19	45	7	8	762
			Avg.	¥95,740	¥133,319	¥46,598	¥56,316	¥55,778	¥101,429	¥71,250	¥161,975
			SD	57583.4	51997.2	36721.6	58114.9	57078.1	70575.9	59865.9	53207.9
		同居家族 with spouse/child n=84	n	18	64	19	9	7	14	30	73
			Avg.	¥74,444	¥144,297	¥50,789	¥55,556	¥58,571	¥137,857	¥102,333	¥241,781
			SD	60412.5	40736.0	39131.7	37118.4	50473.9	57268.4	73891.0	82753.7
	在日の家族 with family in Japan n=16	n	9	9	3					13	
		Avg.	¥58,889	¥87,778	¥23,333					¥114,615	
		SD	31798.0	43525.2	11547.0					40950.3	
	在籍 段階	正規生(修・博) Regular student n=988	n	434	504	267	28	48	20	38	775
			Avg.	¥90,380	¥134,276	¥46,592	¥56,071	¥54,479	¥129,000	¥95,789	¥169,116
			SD	57077.8	51939.7	37481.8	51574.4	56523.8	62483.7	71570.5	62010.0
研究生のみ Research Student n=97		n	59	21	22		4	1		73	
		Avg.	¥121,695	¥124,286	¥48,182		¥76,250	¥60,000		¥160,822	
		SD	54207.5	31870.3	25752.7		47500.0			50847.1	

※家族等からの仕送り(定期的な送金ではない場合、来日時に持参した場合、クレジットカードなどで適宜引き落としている場合などは、1カ月当たりの平均額を回答 Funds sent by family members in home country. If the remittance is not made regularly, if the money was brought with them when coming to Japan, or if the funds were withdrawn by credit card, etc., the average amount per month.

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

			衣料費 Clothing	食費 Food	住居費 Rent	研究勉学 Academic Expenses	教養娯楽 Leisure	通学費 Transportation	水道光熱費 Utilities	雑費 Miscellaneous Expenses	子ども養育費 Child rearing expenses	支出合計 Total※	
学部 Undergraduate	68th n=100	n	43	58	56	52	54	45	42	50		58	
		Avg.	¥7,977	¥39,552	¥47,268	¥7,250	¥13,148	¥6,689	¥7,381	¥10,520		¥129,448	
		SD	8,539.8	12,715.7	28,771.5	5,393.8	9,515.4	3,654.5	4,090.2	5,835.3		43663.1	
	70th n=98	n	48	66	70	55	63	40	59	65		69	
		Avg.	¥9,646	¥44,379	¥70,914	¥8,255	¥14,333	¥6,875	¥7,915	¥9,800		¥153,362	
		SD	13,027.8	22,259.1	29,265.8	8,553.1	19,887.6	6,043.4	3,379.9	6,821.8		51721.8	
大学院 69thG	合計 Total n=1092	n	653	844	822	669	720	650	753	777	46	840	
		Avg.	¥7,456	¥40,149	¥59,185	¥8,311	¥10,340	¥8,437	¥8,590	¥9,183	¥25,087	¥141,546	
		SD	7286.6	17874.3	24145.6	10563.8	8645.4	7700.9	5912.3	8910.6	29719.3	46580.1	
	生活 形態	単身 Single n=822	n	580	758	746	599	643	577	678	695	16	756
			Avg.	¥7,202	¥38,893	¥58,227	¥7,750	¥10,009	¥7,787	¥7,850	¥8,655	¥29,438	¥137,061
			SD	7,408.6	16,577.4	23,537.3	9,527.2	8,356.0	6,742.9	4,880.3	7,876.5	42,971.3	41331.8
		同居家族 with spouse/child n=84	n	65	72	67	60	65	62	69	70	28	70
			Avg.	¥9,277	¥53,361	¥69,179	¥13,333	¥12,369	¥14,548	¥15,594	¥13,471	¥22,250	¥190,457
			SD	5,898.9	24,714.3	26,131.3	16,848.9	8,800.9	12,490.9	9,334.2	14,588.8	20,431.7	59566.7
	在籍 段階	在日の家族 with family in Japan n=16	n	9	13	8	10	12	10	6	11	2	13
			Avg.	¥7,333	¥36,923	¥53,750	¥10,500	¥9,917	¥8,300	¥10,500	¥7,636	¥30,000	¥114,615
			SD	5,567.8	11,821.3	31,139.1	14,370.1	8,039.2	4,877.4	9,792.9	4,884.1	14,142.1	63197.5
	正規生(修・博) Regular student n=988	n	601	773	753	611	659	601	691	711	45	770	
		Avg.	¥7,346	¥40,596	¥58,699	¥8,571	¥10,419	¥8,466	¥8,786	¥9,395	¥25,422	¥142,073	
		SD	7,135.4	17,892.6	23,591.4	10,961.2	8,655.4	7,868.0	6,037.4	9,148.5	29,967.0	46570.5	
研究生のみ Research Student n=97	n	52	71	69	58	61	49	62	66	1	70		
	Avg.	¥8,731	¥35,282	¥64,493	¥5,569	¥9,492	¥8,082	¥6,403	¥6,894	¥10,000	¥135,757		
		SD	8832.0	17046.3	29205.5	3695.0	8560.8	5279.0	3650.6	5280.2	—	46626.0	

※外れ値の処理は、基本調査においては平均値+(標準偏差×2)。留学生調査においては、学生の生活状況が多様であることから、収入額に対して現実的ではない金額を外れ値として処理 Outliers are processed as the mean + (standard deviation x 2) in the basic survey. In the survey of international students, the amount of money that seems unrealistic to the amount of the actual income is handled as an outlier because the living conditions of students are diversified.



### 現在の暮らし向き Comfortability of lifestyle (Subjective economical difficulty)

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43.1%(68回)、44.6%(70回)、大学院留学生では、38.5%(69回)であり、4割程度の学生は経済的には安定した状態にあると感じている。

私費留学生の割合が近年増加している状況とあわせて考えると、経済的に不安を抱かずに留学が可能な学生も増えていると思われる。ただし一方で、仕送りを受けていない学生の割合が高い国・地域出身者や、家族帯同者、博士課程の学生の中には、「大変苦しい」と感じている学生も一定程度含まれる。また同地域出身の学生の中にも、母国の家族の経済状況に格差があることも留意が必要である。

留学生数の増加や多様化により、個々の学生の家計状況や経済的支援ニーズを見極めることがより一層困難になっており、ニーズを的確に把握し、安心して学業に専念できる環境整備を進める必要がある。加えて、留学中に必要な費用や、奨学金等の受給状況について、事前に留学希望者に対して正確に情報提供を行い、現実的な経済面の計画を行った上で来日できるようにすることも重要である。

In response to the subjective assessment of their financial condition, 43.1% (68th Survey) and 44.6% (70th Survey) of undergraduate international students and 38.5% (69th Survey) of graduate international students selected “very comfortable” or “somewhat comfortable” respectively, indicating that about 40% of the students thought themselves to be in a stable financial situation.

This result, along with the fact that the percentage of privately funded international students is increasing, shows that the number of students who can study abroad without financial concerns is on the rise. At the same time, a certain number of students reported feeling “very uncomfortable.” This response was particularly seen among students from countries/regions where a large percentage do not receive funds from home, students with families, and Doctoral degree students. It is also important to note that, even among students who come from the same region, there are disparities in the economic situations of their families.

Due to the rising number and increasing diversity of international students, it is becoming even more difficult to identify the household situation and financial support needs of individual students. Now more than ever, accurately grasping the needs of international students and promoting an environment where they can concentrate on their studies without having to worry about their financial situation is essential. Additionally, it is important to provide prospective students with accurate understanding of required expenses while studying in Japan as well as such information as the availability of scholarships ahead of time so that they can come to Japan with a realistic financial plan.

## XII 新型コロナウイルス感染症の影響 Impacts of COVID-19

70 回調査は、新型コロナウイルス感染症の拡大後の生活を、約 1 年経験した、2021 年 3 月に実施された。オンライン授業に対する満足度は、国内生と同等程度に高く、56.4%の学生が、「満足」「まあ満足」と回答した。ただし、感染症の収束後に希望する授業形態としては、国内生は「オンライン授業と対面授業の併用」を希望する割合が 66.4%であったが、留学生(56.0%)は併用希望者が少なく、中でも、入国制限を受けた経験を持つ留学生は、「対面授業のみ」を望む傾向が見られた。

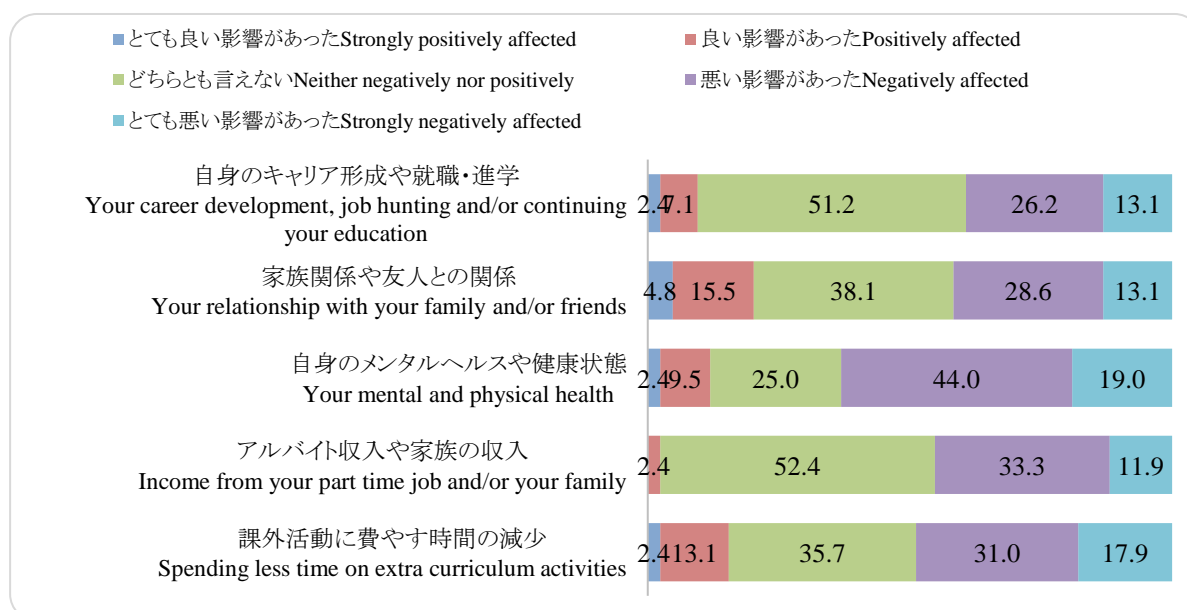
新型コロナウイルス感染症の学業以外の側面への影響については、メンタルヘルス(63.0%)、課外活動に費やす時間の減少(48.9%)、収入減少(45.2%)が、「悪い影響」「とても悪い影響」と回答された。

学部留学生は、回答者数が限られ、細かな属性ごとにパンデミックの影響を見るのが難しいが、全体的にみて、国内生にみられるネガティブな影響が、留学生にはより強く生じている状態にあるといえよう。

The 70th Survey was conducted in March 2021, about one year since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. When asked about their satisfaction with classes held online, 56.4% of international students answered they were “satisfied” or “somewhat satisfied” which was about as high as the responses of domestic students. However, when it came to the format of classes after the pandemic is under control, in comparison to the 66.4% of domestic students who wanted “both in-person and online classes” to continue, fewer international students (56.0%) wanted this option. In particular, international students who experienced entry restrictions tended to prefer only “in person” classes.

As for the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic beyond academics, students reported that their “mental health” (63.0%), “ways to spend their leisure time” (48.9%), and “income from part-time job/family” had been “negatively affected” or “strongly negatively affected”.

Since the number of international undergraduate students who responded to the survey was limited, it is difficult to see the impact of the pandemic for students of different attributes, but overall, it can be said that the negative influences being reported by domestic students are being felt even more strongly among international students.



新型コロナウイルス感染症の学生生活への影響 COVID-19 Impacts on student life

感染症下の学生生活の長期化によって、対人関係を構築しにくい状況は続いており、学生のメンタルヘルスや、学修・研究、さらに卒業後の進路選択に中長期的に悪影響が生じていくことが懸念される。また入国できない学生にとって、対面授業の再開は学びの機会の喪失を意味する。

今後感染症の状況が落ち着き、対面授業が再開される場合においても、来日できない学生がいることを念頭においた教育活動・学生支援の実施が必須である。加えて70回調査から既に1年近くが経過していることを考えると、現段階での留学生の状況はさらに変化・多様化していることが予想される。入国できていない学生、来日済みの学生のいずれに対しても、状況の把握と必要な支援の継続を欠かさないことが重要である。

Due to the prolonged continuation of student life under the COVID-19 pandemic, it remains difficult for students to build interpersonal relationships. This may lead to medium to long-term adverse impacts on their mental health, academics and research, and career choices after graduation. For students who remain unable to enter Japan, resumption of in-person classes means a loss of learning opportunities.

Even if the pandemic situation is settled and in-person classes are resumed, it is essential to implement educational programs and student support while keeping in mind that there are still students who are unable to come to Japan. In addition, given that nearly a year has passed since the 70th Survey was conducted, the current situations of international students are expected to have changed and diversified even further. It is important to remain aware of these developments and ensure there is ample support for both students who are unable to enter the country, as well as those who are already in Japan.

東京大学 グローバルキャンパス推進本部 国際化教育支援室  
International Education Support Office, Division for Global Campus Initiatives, The University of Tokyo

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