

### 講演「専門学校における職業教育のマネジメントー高等教育機関としての位置付け」

#### 文部科学省 総合教育政策局 生涯学習推進課 専修学校教育振興室

はじめに							
● 専修学校制度について、学校教育体系から俯瞰しつつ、どのような枠組みの中でどのような機能を有しているかに							
ついて概観する。							
● その中でも、社会において特に役割を担っている職業教育機能について、制度的あるいは実体的にどのような教育							
が行われているかについて言及する。							
● 高等教育においては、新たな修学支援制度や東京規約の発効による締結国の高等教育の資格の相互承認等							
の仕組みにおいて、専門学校も参画することとなっているほか、大学改革における方向性として、教学マネジメントや							
学修成果の可視化といった教育の質に着目されている。							
● こうした流れの中で、専門学校が、どのようなアプローチで高等教育機関としての教育の質を評価し、発信していく							
ことができるか等、今後の課題について意見を表明する。							

#### Speech "Management of Vocational Education at Professional Training Colleges – Position as Higher Education Institutions"

Office for the Promotion of Specialized Training College Education, Lifelong Learning Promotion Division, Education Policy Bureau, MEXT – Japan

#### Introduction

• Offer a general overview of the Specialized Training College program in the school education structure, and consider its framework and what functions it fulfills.

• Focus on specialized training colleges' vocational education, which plays a particularly important role in society, and explain the systematic and practical aspects of vocational education.

• Review the trend of higher education where professional training colleges are included in both the government's new education support program and the scope of mutual recognition of higher education qualifications in the Tokyo Convention, which recently entered into force. Also explain that, in setting the direction of college reform, attention is paid to improving the quality of education through education management and visualization of academic results.

• With this trend in mind, offer an opinion on the professional training college system's future tasks, such as what approaches should be taken to evaluate the quality of education at post-secondary education institutions and provide this information to the public.

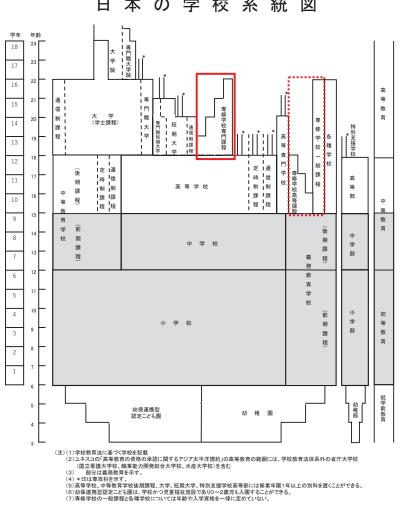


## 専門学校における職業教育のマネジメント

-高等教育機関としての位置付け-

- 1. 日本の教育制度における専修学校
- 2. 教育のマネジメントとその仕組み
- 3. 高等教育機関としての教育の質の向上

### 文部科学省 総合教育政策局 生涯学習推進課 専修学校教育振興室



日本の学校系統図



文部科学省

### **Management of Vocational Education** at Professional Training Colleges

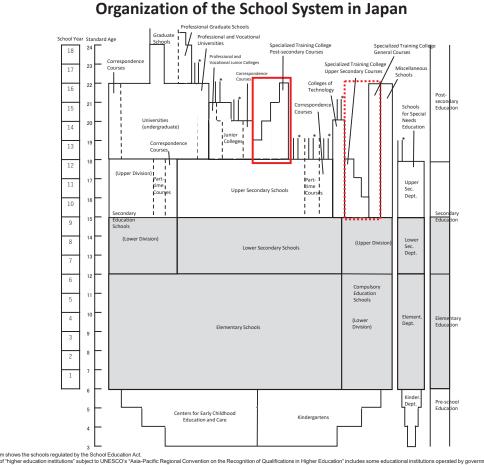
- Position as Higher Education Institutions

1. Specialized Training Colleges in Japan's Education System

2. Educational Management and Mechanism

3. Improving the Quality of Education at Higher Education Institutions

Office for the Promotion of Specialized Training College Education, Lifelong Learning Promotion Division, Education Policy Bureau, MEXT – Japan



iversities, junior colleges, and upper secondary departments of schools for special ne on and Care, which functions as both school and child welfare institution. es with a length of one year or m eous schools are not uniformly defined



## 1. 日本の教育制度における専修学校



### 専修学校の捉え方

(設置認可)

私立であれば、設置者の申請に基づき都道府県知事が認可

※医療系(看護)等で公立等がある以外、多くは私立 【目的から見ると】

「職業又は実際生活に必要な能力を育成」「教養の向上を図る|

【専攻分野で見ると】

8分野:工業関係、農業関係、医療関係、衛生関係、教育・社会福祉関係、 商業実務関係、服飾・家政関係、文化・教養関係

【課程の種別で見ると】



【修業年限で見ると】

1年制、2年制、3年制、4年制、・・・。

(称号) 専門士・・・2年以上、1700単位時間以上等 高度専門士・・・4年以上、3400単位時間以上等 ※専門学校の教育課程は、学位プログラムではないため学位授与権は有しない。

【その他の見方として】

国家資格等の指定養成施設とそれ以外

特定の業種・職種と結びついているもの、特定技能を高めようとするもの 資格取得を目標としているもの、特定業界での就業を目標としているもの

### 1. Specialized Training Colleges in Japan's Educational System

### **Features of Specialized Training Colleges**

#### [Accreditation]

Private specialized training colleges are accredited by prefectural governors based on establishment applications.

\* Most specialized training colleges are privately run (excluding some medical (nursing) schools).

#### [Purposes]

- Education for developing skills required in work and real life

- Education for cultural enrichment

#### [Specialized fields]

Eight fields: Technology, Agriculture, Medical Care, Personal Care and Nutrition, Education and Welfare, Business, Fashion and Home Economics, Culture and General Education

#### [Types of courses]

Specialized training— college	Upper secondary course	_ Daytime course	Hour system	
concyc	Post-secondary course     Professional training college	Evening or part-time course	Credit system	
	General course	Correspondence course		
Dragram langth		(Only approved for schools with daytin	ne or evening courses.)	

#### [Program length]

One year, two years, three years, four years...

(Degree) Diploma --- at least two years, 1,700 credit hours, etc.

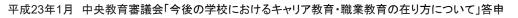
Advanced diploma --- at least four years, 3,400 credit hours, etc.

\*Professional training college courses do not provide degree-granting programs and have no authorization to award degrees.

#### [Other viewpoints]

Designated schools that provide training to acquire national qualifications vs other schools Schools associated with specific fields or professions, schools aimed at enhancing specific skills, acquiring qualifications, or gaining employment in specific fields. Л

### <sup>専門学校における職業教育の充実</sup> 「職業実践専門課程」の文部科学大臣認定制度





文部私学省

- 職業教育を通じて、自立した職業人を育成し、社会・職業へ円滑に移行させること、また、学生・生徒の多様な職業教育ニーズや様々な職業・ 業種の人材需要にこたうていくこいがせいこれです。 この上もか聴業教育の重要性な感染された真偽教育な展開していくこいが必要
- 業種の人材需要にこたえていくことが求められており、このような<u>職業教育の重要性を踏まえた高等教育を展開していくことが必要</u>。 ○ 高等教育における職業教育を充実させるための方策の一つとして、<u>職業実践的な教育のための新たな枠組みを整備</u>。
- ⇒ 新たな学校種の制度を創設するという方策とともに、既存の高等教育機関において新たな枠組みの趣旨をいかしていく方策も検討。

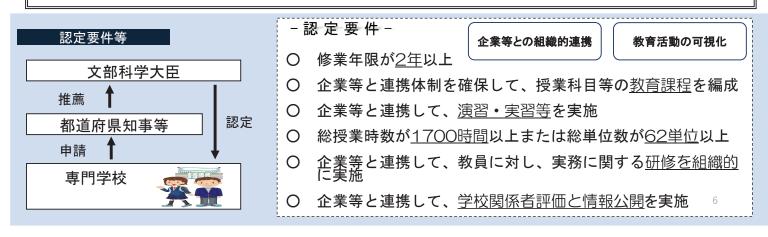
#### 平成25年7月「専修学校の質保証・向上に関する調査研究協力者会議」報告

「新たな枠組み」の趣旨を専修学校の専門課程においていかしていく先導的試行として、企業等との密接な連携により、最新の実務の知識等を身 につけられるよう教育課程を編成し、より実践的な職業教育の質の確保に組織的に取り組む専門課程を文部科学大臣が「職業実践専門課程」とし て認定する。 ⇒平成25年8月 「専修学校の専門課程における職業実践専門課程の認定に関する規程(文部科学省告示第133号)」を公布・施行

⇒平成26年3月31日 「職業実践専門課程」を文部科学大臣が認定し、官報で告示。4月から認定された学科がスタート

#### 平成29年3月 これからの専修学校教育の振興のあり方について(報告)

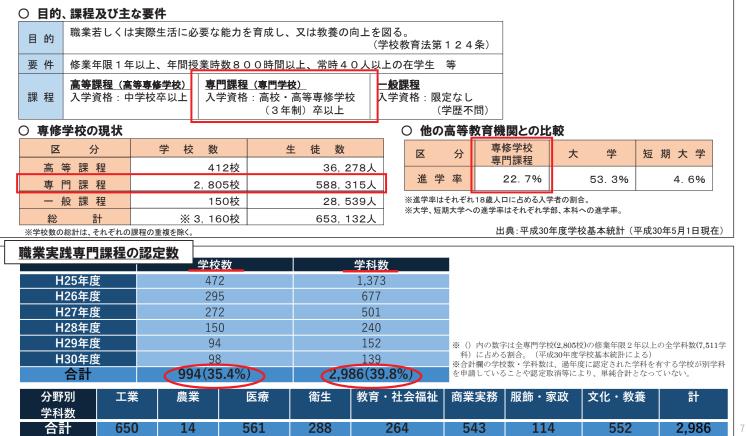
職業実践専門課程は、教育の高度化と改革を目指す専門学校の取組の枠組として位置づける。



### 専修学校の学校数・生徒数、職業実践専門課程認定数

#### <u>専修学校制度の概要</u>

専修学校は、社会の変化に即応した実践的な職業教育により、高い就職率を誇る教育機関として重要な役割を果たしている。



Enhancement of Voca	ational Education at Professional Training Colleges								
Authorization of "Profes	sional Post-secondary Courses" by MEXT's Minister								
January 2011 Report by the Central Council for Edu	cation, "Future Career and Vocational Education at Schools"								
O Vocational education is expected to foster independent workers and aid them in starting social and working life smoothly; it is also required to answer various needs of students and to satisfy manpower demands in various professions or fields. In providing higher education, it is essential to <u>understand the importance of these</u> requirements.									
O As a measure to improve vocational training at higher education institutions, <u>a new framework for practical vocational training</u> is required. ⇒ While creating a new school category, it is also vital to consider measures to <u>fulfill the new framework's objectives</u> at existing post-secondary education institutions.									
	search on Quality Assurance and Improvement of Specialized Training Colleges								
	ork's objectives in the specialized training college post-secondary courses, Specialized courses that help cooperation with businesses and secure the quality of practical vocational education through organizational								
efforts will be authorized by the minister of MEXT as "Pro	fessional Post-secondary Courses."								
⇒ August 2013 Promulgation and enactment of the colleges' post-secondary programs. (MEXT Notification	provision regarding the authorization of "Professional Post-secondary Courses" for specialized training No. 133)								
	rses were authorized by the minister of MEXT and notified in the ministry's official gazette. Certified courses								
began in April.									
March 2017 Report on "The Future Promotion of Ed	ducation at Specialized Training Colleges"								
Professional post-secondary courses are positioned as par <b>reform.</b>	t of the undertaking of the framework of professional training colleges for educational advancement and								
Authorization requirements	- Authorization requirements - Organizational cooperation with companies, etc. Visualization of education activities								
MEXT's minister	O Minimum program length is two years.								
Recommendation	O <u>Curriculums</u> (study subjects, etc.) are created through a cooperative structure with companies.								
Prefectural governor, etc.	O <u>Practices and training</u> are provided in cooperation with companies. O Courses consist of at least 1,700 classes or 62 credits.								
Application Application O Teachers are given practical training on actual work in cooperation with									
	companies organizationally.								
Professional	O School evaluations by relevant parties and information disclosure are managed								
training college	in cooperation with companies.								

#### Numbers of Specialized Training Colleges, Students, Authorized Professional Post-secondary Courses

Outline of the Specialized Training College System

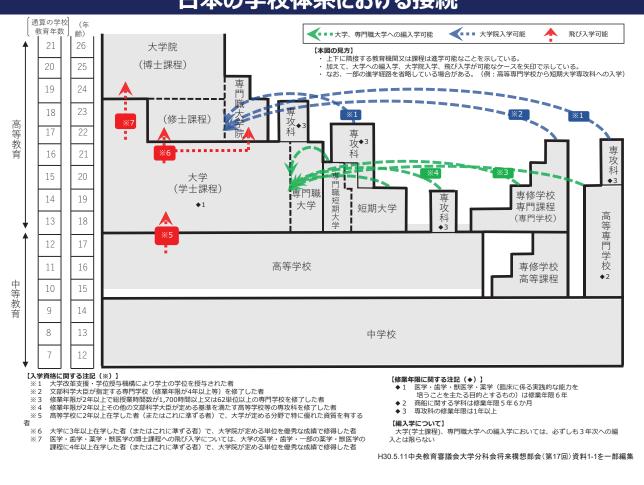
Specialized training colleges fulfill an important role as educational institutions boasting high employment rates of their graduates by flexibly providing practical vocational education that reflects social changes. O Purposes, main requirements, and courses

Purposes	Develop skills required in work and real life; cultural enrichment (Article 124 of the School Education Act)								
Main requirements	Minimum program length of one year, at least 800 classes annually, at least 40 students regularly, etc.								
Courses	Upper secondary course secondary specialized training so Qualification: lower second school or higher	Qualificat	ion: upper s	(Professional trainin ndary school, spe condary course	cialized		General course Qualification: none (no academic qualification required)		
O Status of special	ized training colleges				(	O Comparison	with other post-	secondary institution	ons
Category	Number of schools	Number of stud		dents		Category	Specialized training college post-sec.	University	Junior college
Upper secondary course	412			36,278		Advancement	course		
Post-secondary course	2,805			588,315		rate	22.7%	53.3%	4.6%
General course	150			28,539			is the ratio of enrolled students to the total 18-year-old popu		
Total	* 3,160			653,132			ent rates for university and junior college are for undergraduate course courses, respectively.		
※Overlapping courses are o	mitted in calculating the number of	schools.					Source: Basic So	hool Statistics for Fiscal	2018 (as of May 1, 20
Number of authorize	d professional post-sec	ondary c	ourses						
	Number of sch	ools	Nu	mber of o	cou	rses			
Fiscal 2013	472			1,373	8				
Fiscal 2014	295								

113041 2013	412	1,070	
Fiscal 2014	295	677	
Fiscal 2015	272	501	
Fiscal 2016	150	240	* The percentages in the brackets are the ratios to total courses of a program
Fiscal 2017	94	152	length of two years or more (7,511) at all professional training colleges (2,805). (Based on the Basic School Statistics for Fiscal 2018)
Fiscal 2018	98	139	* The total numbers of schools and courses do not add up, with some schools with courses approved in past years making new applications, approval being
Total	994 (35.4%)	2,986 (39.8%)	revoked, etc.

No. of courses by field	Technology	Agriculture	Medical Care	Personal Care and Nutrition	Education and Welfare	Business	Fashion and Home Economics	Culture and General Education	Total
Total	650	14	561	288	264	543	114	552	2,986

## 日本の学校体系における接続





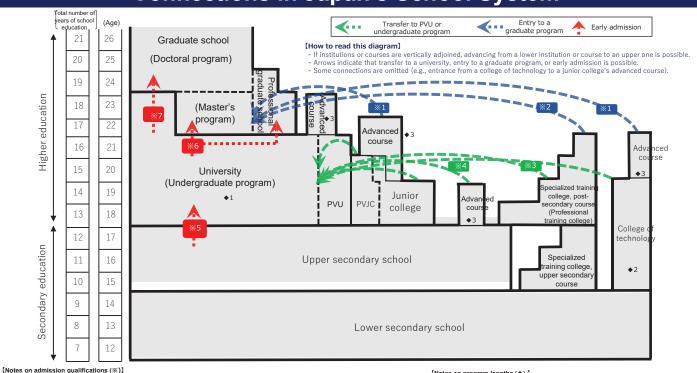
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文部科学省

#### 文部科学省

## 2. 教育のマネジメントとその仕組み

### **Connections in Japan's School System**



- %1 Persons who have been awarded a bachelor's degree by NIAD-QE.
   %2 Persons who have completed studies at a professional training college (program length of 4 years or more) designated by MEXT's minister.
   %3 Persons who have completed studies at a professional training college with a program length of two years or more and at least 1,700 class hours or 63 persons. or 62 credits % 4 Persons who have completed advanced course studies at an upper secondary school with a program length of two years or more and fulfills other

- ※ 4 Persons who have completed advanced course studies at an upper secondary school with a program length of two years or more and fulfills other criteria designated by MEXT's minister.
   ※ 5 Persons who have enrolled in an upper secondary school for at least two years (or equivalent) and have outstanding ability in a particular field of study designated by the university.
   ※ 6 Persons who have enrolled in an undergraduate program for at least three years (or equivalent) and have acquired credits designated by the graduate school with excellent grades.
   ※ 7 Early admission to doctoral courses in medicine, dentistry, certain courses in pharmaceutical sciences, and veterinary medicine is allowed for persons who have enrolled in the relevant majors of undergraduate programs for at least four years (or equivalent) and have acquired credits designated by the graduate school with excellent grades.
- [Notes on program lengths (+)]
- 1 The program length of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and pharmaceutical sciences (clinical) is six years.
- 2 The program length of the mercantile shipping major is 5 years and 6 months.
   3 The minimum program length of advanced courses is one year.

[Transfer]

Transfer to universities (undergraduate program) or PVU is not necessarily to the third-year level

Partial revision of the handout distributed at the 17th meeting of Shorai-koso-bukai on the subdivision of universities, the Central Council for Education, on May 11, 2018.

# 2. Educational Management and Mechanism

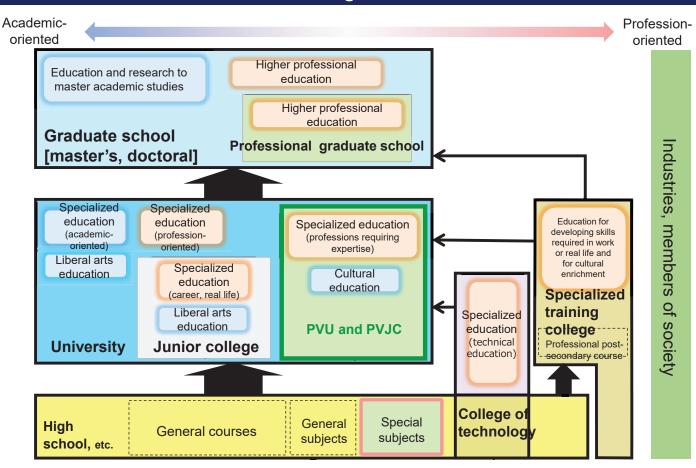
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### 高等教育機関の役割分担のイメージ

文部科学省 学術重視 職業重視 学術の深奥を極める 高度専門職業教育 ための教育研究 高度専門職業教育 専門職大学院 大学院[修士・博士] 産業界、 専門教育 専門教育 職業や実際生 専門教育 (学術重視) 活に必要な能 (職業重視) (専門性が求められる職業) 力の育成、教 社会人 養の向上を目 教養教育 専門教育 的とした教育 教養教育 (職業/実際生活) 専門 専修学校 専門職大学・ 教養教育 教育 職短期大学 大学 職業実践専門課程 短期大学 (技術者 教育) 同会 専門 総合 専門学科 普通科 学科 学校 高等学校等

専門学校で提供される教育 文部科学省 特徴①:産業界との組織的な連携 特徴②:地域人材の育成 <u>地域における人材養成のプラットフォームとして、地域産</u> 柔軟な制度的特性を生かして、産業構造の変化に即 応できる実践的な職業教育を実施 **能を支える専門人材を輩出** く専門学校・大学卒業者における地元就職の状況> 職業実践専門課程制度 専門学校の卒業者は、大学と比べて地元に就職する割合が高い。 企業等との密接な連携により、最新の実務の知識等を身に付 100% 93.8% けられるよう教育課程を編成し、より実践的な職業教育の質の 86.2% 84.4% 86.7% 79.09 77.2%77.7% 確保に組織的に取り組む専門課程を文部科学大臣が認定。 74.7% 74.2% 69.0% 80% 71.7% 68.0% 63.9% 63.3% 61.8% 57.4% 60% 52.5% 車 47.4% 0.6 45.1 業地 40% 約 育課程編成委員会 門 習・演習、教員研修 界元 20% 產学連携 学 団企 0% 校評価•情報公 #1<sup>7</sup>/# 11/1 \***\*** 14 \*\* 相節 19 19 1 16<sup>111</sup> 杨川 樹村 ₩<sup>®</sup> \*\* the the (1<sup>4</sup>)<sup>†</sup> What HIR PA 棭 体業 ※平成29年3月現在 文部科学省専修学校教育振興室調べ(各県の労働局提供資料より作成) ●県内の大学を卒業し、就職した者のうち県内企業へ就職した者の割合 ●県内の専門学校を卒業し、就職した者のうち県内企業へ就職した者の割合 ≪参考≫ 認定状況(平成31年3月5日現在): 学校数994校(35.4%)、学科数2,986学科(39.8%) ≪参考≫ 卒業生に占める就職者の割合(H29年度) ※()内の数字は同日現在の全専門学校(2,805校)、修業年限2年以上の全学科数(7,511学科)に占める割合。 なお、全学科数(8,995学科)に占める割合は、33.2%。 ·大学(学部):76.1% ·<u>専門学校:81.1%</u> 特徴③:職業人材のボリュームゾーンを形成 専門的な知識・技術を身に付け、多様な現場において求められるプロフェッショナル人材を養成 <社会人受講者数の推移> <専修学校の分野別生徒数> 工業関係 15% 240,000 201,041 [合計] 190,181 176,955 文化・教養関係 219 農業関係 1% 46.708 160.000 100.000 96.77 服飾・家政関係 3% 48 9課程】 80,000 商業実務関係 11 50,000 医療関係 40 000 7.527 9 2 2 6 32% 高等課程] 1.00 教育・社会福祉関係 一般課程】
 (人)
 ※数値は、当該年度の受け入れ
 総数(のべ人数)を表す。 (人) (科目等履修 21 本本学 H26 衛生関係 12% 出典:文部科学省「学校基本統計」(平成30年度)、文部科学省「私立高等学校等実態調査」(平成30年度)より作成

### **Division of Roles among Education Institutions**



### **Education Provided by Professional Training Colleges**

Feature 1: Organizational cooperation with industries <u>Provide practical vocational training to cope with a changing</u> <u>industrial structure by taking advantage of the system's flexibility</u>



The minister of MEXT authorizes specialized courses, providing curriculums for developing-up-to-date business knowledge in close cooperation with businesses and making organizational efforts to secure the quality of practical vocational training.

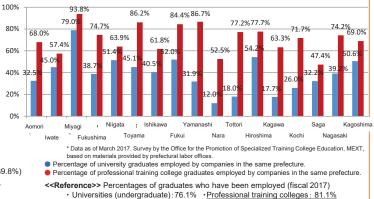


<<Reference>> Authorization status (as of March 5, 2019) : 994 schools (35.4%), 2,986 courses (39.8%)

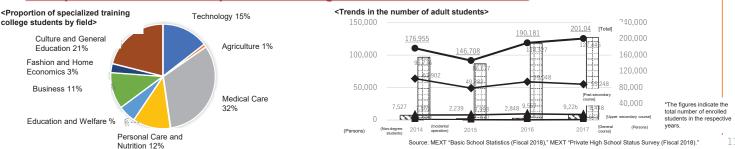
The figures in the brackets are the ratios to total courses (7,511) at all professional training colleges with study terms of two or more years (2,805) as of the same day. The ratio to all courses (8995) is 33.2%.
 Feature 3: Development of a high-in-demand workforce

 Feature 2: Development of local human resources
 Serve as a local platform of human resource development to produce a specialized workforce that supports local industries
 <Status of local employment of professional training college and university graduates>

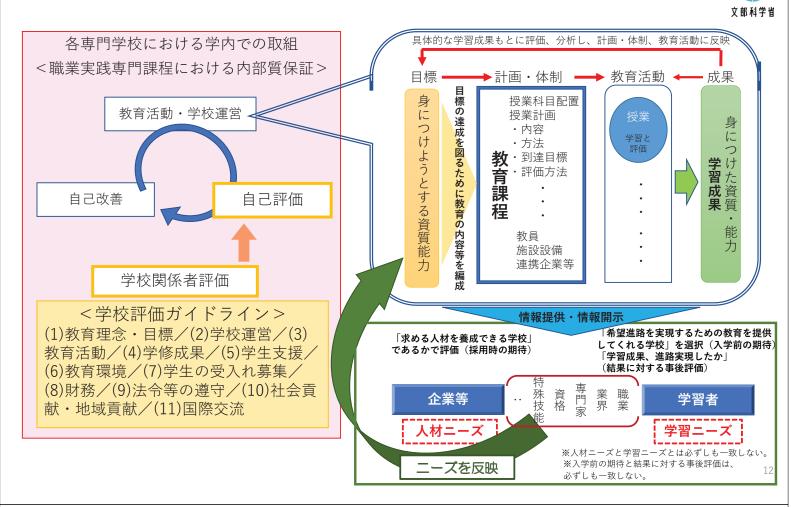
Status of local employment of professional training college and university graduates? The percentage of professional training college graduates employed locally is higher than university graduates.







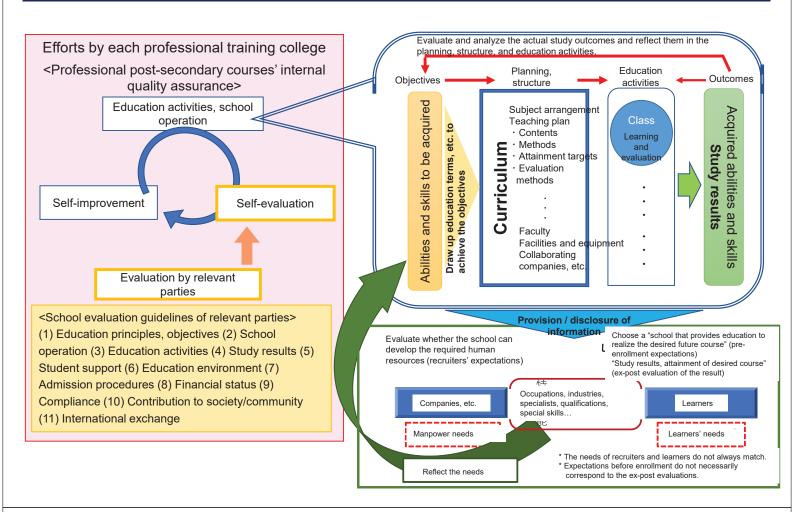
### 教育水準の確保(内部質保証)と教育マネジメント



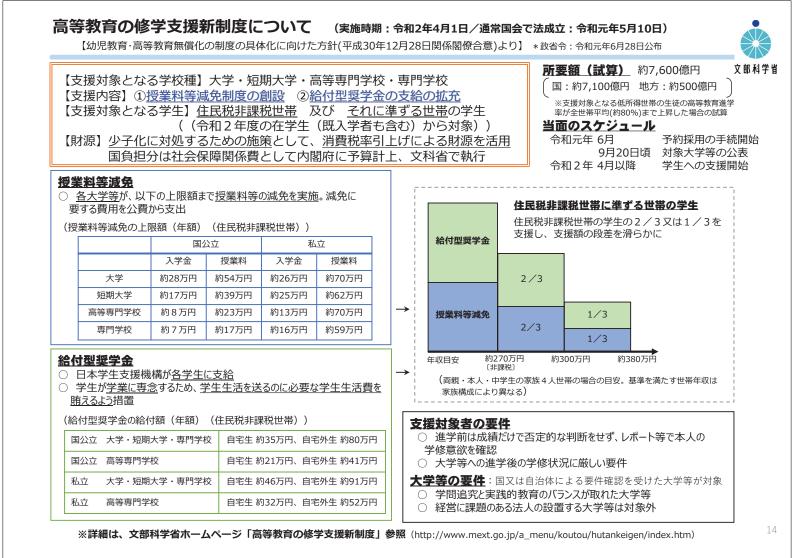


# 3. 高等教育機関としての教育の質の向上

### Attaining Education Standards (Internal Quality Assurance) and Education Management



## 3. Improving the Quality of Education at Higher Education Institutions

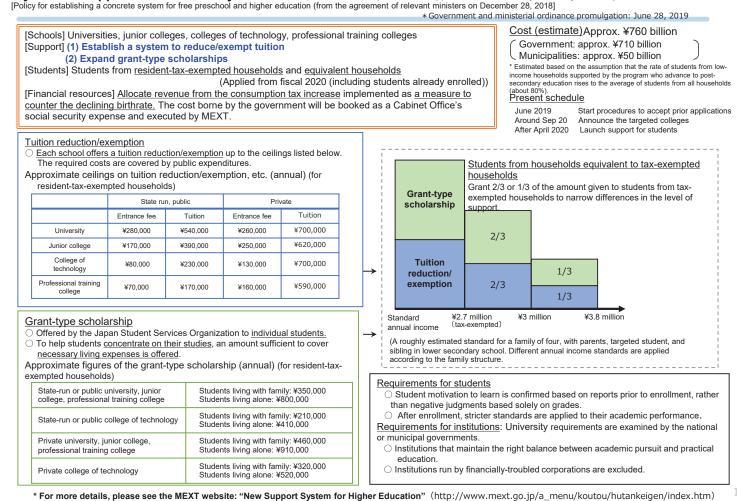


### 大学等の要件(機関要件)

- 支援を受けた学生が大学等でしっかりと学んだ上で、社会で自立し活躍できるように、<u>学問追求と実践</u> <u>的教育のバランスの取れた質の高い教育を実施する大学等を対象機関とする</u>ための要件を設定。
  - 1. 実務経験のある教員等による授業科目が一定数※以上配置されていること。
    - ※ 4年制大学の場合、13単位(標準単位数124単位の1割相当)
    - \* オムニバス形式で多様な企業等から講師を招いて指導を行う場合や、学外でのインターンシップや実習等を授業の中心に位置付けているなど、主として実践的教育から構成される授業科目を含む。
    - \* 学問分野の特性等により要件を満たすことができない学部等については、大学等が、やむを得ない理由を説明・公表することが必要。
  - 2. 法人(大学等の設置者)の「役員」に外部人材が2人以上含まれること。
  - 3. 授業計画書(シラバス)の作成、GPAなどの成績評価の客観的指標の設定、卒業の認定に関する 方針の策定などにより、厳格かつ適正な成績管理を実施・公表していること。
  - 4. 関係法令に基づき作成すべき財務諸表等(貸借対照表、収支計算書など)や、定員充足状況や 進学・就職の状況など教育活動に係る情報を公表していること。
- 教育の質が確保されておらず、大幅な定員割れとなり、経営に問題がある大学等について実質的に救済がなされることがないようにするための経営要件を設定。
  - ▶次の3点いずれにも該当する場合は、対象機関としない。
    - ① 直前3年度全ての収支計算書の「経常収支差額」がマイナス (法人の決算)
    - ② 直前年度の貸借対照表の「運用資産 外部負債」がマイナス (法人の決算)
    - ③ 直近3年度全ての在籍学生数が収容定員の8割未満※ (大学等の状況)
      - ※ 専門学校の経過措置 ~令和2年度:6割未満、令和3年度:7割未満、令和4年度~:8割未満

文部科学省

#### New System to Support Post-secondary Education (Effective date: April 1, 2020 / Approved in the ordinary Diet: May 10, 2019)



### Requirements for Colleges, etc. (Institutional Requirements)

- O Aiming to help college students supported by the program acquire sufficient knowledge, become independent, and play an active role in society, requirements are set for <u>institutions that provide high-quality education by maintaining the right</u> <u>balance between academic pursuit and practical training.</u>
  - The education program offers a certain number\* of classes taught by teachers with work experience in the field.
     13 credits for a 4-year university (roughly 10% of the standard number of credits, 124).
    - \* This includes omnibus-style classes by lecturers invited from various companies and classes of disciplines comprised mainly of practical studies, such as off-campus internships and training.
    - \* If the requirement cannot be met due to the nature of the specialized field, the institution must provide an explanation to the public.
  - 2. The company operating the institution has at least two external directors.
  - 3. Student performance is managed strictly and appropriately by drawing up a syllabus, creating objective evaluation standards, such as GPA, and setting a policy on graduation certification, and these data are disclosed to the public.
  - 4. Data relating to education activities, such as legally required financial statements (balance sheet, profit and loss statement, etc.), enrollment rate per capacity, and the status of student advancement or employment, are disclosed to the public.
- O Management requirements must be established in a way that avoids the virtual rescue of institutions when they fail to secure the quality of education, when enrollment levels fall significantly below their capacity, when they experience management problems, etc.

► Institutions that correspond to all the following are excluded from the program.

- ① The current account balance on the profit and loss statement has been negative for the past three years. (Corporate account statement)
- ② [Assets under management] minus [external debt] was negative in the previous fiscal year's balance sheet. (Corporate account statement)
- ③ Enrollment has been below 80% of the capacity for the past three years. \* (Status of the institution)

% Transitional measure for professional training colleges – up to fiscal 2020: less than 60%, fiscal 2021: less than 70%, fiscal 2022 and after: less than 80%

### 「学修者本位の教育への転換」について

2040年に向けた高等教育のグランドデザイン(概要)[抜粋] (平成30年11月26日 中央教育審議会答申)

「何を学び、身に付けることができたのか」を明確にし、個々人の学習 成果を可視化

教育の質の保証と情報公表-「学び」の質保証の再構築-

<具体的な方策>

全学的な教学マネジメントの確立

学修成果の可視化と情報公表の促進

### 専門学校における特徴の例

○学習者の成果のみならず、職業に直結する教育として人材ニーズを満たす成果の重要性
 ⇒身に付けた資質・能力で、どのような職業に就き、何を活かしているか
 ○企業等と連携した教育課程・授業計画の重要性
 ⇒技術の進展や新たな商品開発等に対応する最新の企業等実習、
 それを提供できる外部講師配置などのマネジメント等々
 \*実習はー例であり、分野の幅広い専門学校の教育課程は多様
 ※教育の質を向上させていく手法として、教育の改善・改革や教育成果・教育の質に関する情報の公表は全ての高等教育機関で不可欠



文 部 科 学 省

Grand Design for Higher Education toward 2040 (report) [Excerpt] November 26, 2018 Central Council for Education

Visualize the learning outcomes of individual learners, i.e., "What they have learned and acquired."

Quality Assurance and Information Disclosure

- Restructuring of quality assurance for "learning outcomes"

<Specific measures>

- Developing an education management system
- Visualizing learning outcomes and promoting information disclosure

### Examples of the Features of Professional Training Colleges

 Importance of helping learner achieve study results and satisfying manpower needs through education directly linked to professions.

⇒ What occupations did the acquired qualifications and abilities lead the students to? What skills do they take advantage of?

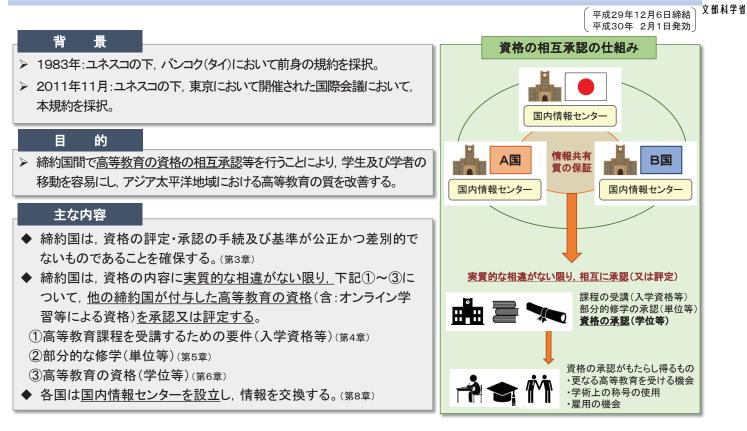
 Importance of creating curriculums and teaching plans in cooperation with companies, etc.

⇒ Up-to-date company training to cope with technological advances or undertake new product development, management of external instructors who can provide such training, etc.

\* In-company training is only one example. Professional training colleges cover various fields and offer a wide range of curriculums.

X As a measure to enhance the quality of education, it is vital that all higher education institutions disclose information regarding their educational improvement and reform, study outcomes, and education quality.

### 高等教育の資格の承認に関するアジア太平洋地域規約(通称:東京規約)



【参考】和文テキスト(訳文):<u>http://www.mext.go.jp/a\_menu/koutou/shitu/1399120.htm</u> ※文部科学省HP 原文:<u>http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL\_ID=48975&URL\_DO=DO\_TOPIC&URL\_SECTION=201.html</u> ※ユネスコHP 高等教育の資格の承認に関するガイドライン:<u>http://www.mext.go.jp/a\_menu/koutou/shitu/1404607.htm</u> ※文部科学省HP



18

#### Asia-Pacific Regional Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications in Higher Education 2011 (The Tokyo Convention)

#### Background

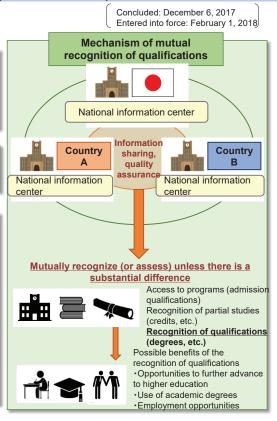
- In 1983, the precursor of the Tokyo Convention was adopted in Bangkok, Thailand, under the auspices of UNESCO.
- In November 2011, the Tokyo Convention was adopted at an international conference held in Tokyo under the auspices of UNESCO.

#### Objective

Facilitate the international mobility of students and academics and improve the quality of higher education in the Asia-Pacific region by enabling the <u>mutual recognition of qualifications in higher education</u> among the Parties.

#### Main contents

- Each Party shall ensure that the procedures and criteria used in the assessment and recognition of qualifications are ... fair and non-discriminatory. (Article III)
- Each Party shall recognize or assess the qualifications issued by other Parties on the following items 1-3 (including qualifications obtained online, etc.), <u>unless</u> <u>a substantial difference</u> can be shown among the general requirements.
  - 1. Requirements for admission to higher education programs (admission qualifications) (Article IV)
- 2. Partial studies (credits, etc.) (Article V)
- 3. Qualifications in higher education (degrees, etc.) (Article VI)
- Each Party shall provide information through <u>a national information center</u>. (Article VIII)



[Reference] Texts in Japanese (translation) : <u>http://www.mext.go.jp/a\_menu/koutou/shitu/1399120.htm</u> %MEXT website Original texts : <u>http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL\_ID=48975&URL\_DO=DO\_TOPIC&URL\_SECTION=201.html</u> %UNESCO website Guideline on the recognition of higher education qualifications : <u>http://www.mext.go.jp/a\_menu/koutou/shitu/1404607.htm</u> %MEXT website



**Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications in Higher Education** (the Tokyo Convention). The Center is established within the National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education (NIAD-QE). The Tokyo Convention aims to facilitate the international mobility of students and academics in higher education in the Asia-Pacific region by setting a framework of collaboration among the State Parties on mutual and fair recognition of qualifications in higher education. The Parties should establish and maintain a national information center (NICs) to provide information about each country's higher education. Japan acceded to the Convention in December 2017, and the Convention entered into force in February 2018. Eight State Parties have joined as of August 1, 2019: Australia, China, New Zealand, Japan, Republic of Korea, the Holy See, Mongolia, and Turkey (in chronological order).

### 専門学校の職業教育機能充実に向けた今後の課題



専修学校制度は、日本の固有制度。 自由度の高い枠組みの下で、多様な分野で、 学位プログラムとは異なる多様な教育を展開することが特色。 それゆえ、専門学校の評価の視点も様々にあり得る。

職業教育のマネジメント・モデルについても、その教育 目的や方法により多様であり、異なるもの同士を対比する ためには共通的な仕組みが必要ではないか。

例えば、共通的な指標を用いて学修成果を測定する場合 でも、どの範囲の類型化で実用可能かどうかの検証が必要。 (同分野の専門学校同士、企業等の関連業界との間など)

### 専門学校の職業教育機能充実に向けた今後の課題(続き)

文部科学省

このことは、それぞれの「教育の質」について、国内において「専門学校」同士、「専門学校」と「大学」の単純比較ができないということでもある。

まして、「日本の専門学校」と「諸外国の高等教育機関」 という単純な括りでは対比困難。

では、何を基軸として共通的な仕組みを作っていくのか。目的、分野、教育課程、学修成果、その他?

仮に共通的な仕組みが出来ても、個々の学校が責任を もって学修成果を保証する教育を提供することが、更なる 社会的な評価を得ていくための前提となる。 The Specialized Training College program is Japan's original system. It provides education with greater diversity than a degree program and covers multiple fields within a more flexible framework. For this reason, professional training colleges can be evaluated from various perspectives.

In considering a management model for vocational education, the variety of objectives and methods makes a common mechanism necessary for comparing different types of colleges or courses.

For example, when learning results are measured by common criteria, it is important to examine the level of categorization or whether the data is feasible (e.g., comparing professional training colleges specializing in the same field, collaborating with businesses in the same industry, etc.).

This issue highlights the difficulty of simply comparing the "quality of education" among Japanese professional training colleges, or between professional training colleges and universities in Japan.

It is even more difficult to compare "Japanese professional training colleges" and "overseas higher education institutions."

On what basis should a common mechanism be established? Is it objectives, fields, education programs, study outcomes, or something else?

Even if a common mechanism can be established, it is up to each institution to provide education that leads to study outcomes in a responsible manner, as a precondition for the system to earn social recognition.