promise while simultaneously promoting the need for talented researchers in the country. Students selected through these conventions are potentially eligible for research fellowships at universities in countries such as Canada, Germany, and the Netherlands.

Japan

In 2009, Japan hosted 132,720 international students. Figure 5.7 shows where those international students came from—more than half are from just one country, China (Japan Student Services Organization [JASSO], 2011).

According to OECD (2010), the country’s 2008 figure of 126,568 incoming foreign tertiary students gave it a 3.8 percent share of the world market, up 0.4 percent since 2000 and eighth in the world. About 9 in 10 of these foreign students were international students (OECD, 2010).

In 2008, 52,849 Japanese students were enrolled in other countries in tertiary education courses lasting at least a year (OECD 2010). Only 1,201 went to non-OECD countries. The most popular destination by far for Japanese students abroad was the U.S. (34,010), followed by the UK (4,465), Australia (2,974), Germany (2,234), Canada (2,169), France (1,908), South Korea (1,062), and New Zealand (1,051). Also in 2008, Japanese tertiary institutions enrolled 126,568 international students and had 3.8 percent of the world market.

Figure 5.7: Places of Origin of International Students in Japan, 2009

Source: Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO)