

# Results of Accreditations Performed by the Japan University Accreditation Association

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## *Introduction*

In 2002, the Certified Evaluation and Accreditation System was introduced in Japan (enforced in 2004), obligating all higher education institutions (universities, junior colleges and technical colleges) to undergo an evaluation once every 7 years, and all graduate schools conferring professional degrees to undergo an evaluation once every 5 years as well. In each case, the evaluating agency certified by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) conducts the evaluation process, comprehensively assessing the level of education, research, and other areas.

Since its establishment in 1947, the Japan University Accreditation Association (JUAA) has played a significant role in assuring the quality of higher education. On August 31, 2004, the JUAA was authorized by the Minister of MEXT as the first Certified Evaluation and Accreditation Agency for universities. Authorization for its Certified Evaluation and Accreditation later expanded to several other fields. The JUAA currently performs Certified Evaluation and Accreditation in 6 fields (universities, junior colleges, law schools, professional graduate business schools, professional graduate schools of public policy, and professional graduate school of public health).

JUAA has just finalized the results of accreditations for FY 2011 as follows.

## *FY 2011 University Accreditation (Certified Evaluation and Accreditation for University) Results*

On accepting applications for University Accreditation from 30 universities, the JUAA has undertaken the evaluative process. The evaluation including document-analysis and site-visit has been conducted by the University Accreditation Committee with 40 subcommittees/panels and approximately 200 evaluators.

As a result of the evaluation, the JUAA has finally decided to grant accreditation to 27 universities satisfying the JUAA *University Standards*. The names of those accredited universities are listed below.

(University names listed in alphabetical order)

(Public)	Aomori Public College
(Private)	Gakushuin Women's College
(Private)	Hiroshima Jogakuin University
(Private)	Hiroshima Shudo University
(Private)	Iwaki Meisei University
(Private)	Kanagawa Institute of Technology
(Private)	Kobe Gakuin University
(Private)	Kyoto Women's University
(Private)	Kyushu University of Health and Welfare
(Private)	Miyagi Gakuin Women's University
(Public)	Nagano College of Nursing
(Private)	Nagoya Gakuin University
(Public)	Nayoro City University
(Private)	Osaka University of Pharmaceutical Sciences
(Private)	Rikkyo University
(Private)	Ritsumeikan University
(Public)	Saitama Prefectural University
(Public)	Sapporo City University
(Private)	Seisen University
(Private)	Shibaura Institute of Technology
(Private)	Shukutoku University
(Private)	Tamagawa University
(Private)	Tenshi College
(Private)	Toin University of Yokohama
(Private)	Tokoha Gakuen University
(Private)	Tokyo Healthcare University
(Public)	Yamaguchi Prefectural University

Due to problems requiring continuous observation for improvement, accreditations for some universities have been granted with limitation (Business Breakthrough University, Koyasan University and Utsunomiya Kyowa University). The specific problems in each

uni- versity are as follows.

(University names listed in alphabetical order)

(Private)	Business Breakthrough University Mission and Goals, Faculty Members and Faculty Structure, Administration and Internal Quality Assurance
(Private)	Koyasan University Student Admissions, Administration and Financial Affairs, and Internal Quality Assurance
(Private)	Utsunomiya Kyowa University Student Admissions, Administration, and Internal Quality Assurance

The accreditation period for these universities lasts only 3 years. They must be re-reviewed by FY 2014 for the JUAA to determine whether accreditation can be granted for a full period of 7 years.

In FY 2011, the JUAA has also conducted the Re-review for 5 universities on which the decision of accreditation status had been suspended. As a result of the Re-review, the JUAA has decided to grant accreditation to all those universities. The names of those accredited universities are listed below.

(University names listed in alphabetical order)

(Private)	Kyoto Gakuen University
(Private)	Rissho University
(Private)	Seitoku University
(Private)	Soai University
(Private)	Tokyo Christian University

#### *FY 2011 Certified Evaluation and Accreditation for Junior College Results*

On accepting the applications for the Certified Evaluation and Accreditation for Junior College from one junior college, the JUAA has undertaken the evaluative process. The evaluation including document-analysis and site-visit has been conducted by Junior College Accreditation Committee with 2 subcommittees and more than 20 evaluators.

As a result of the evaluation, the JUAA has finally decided to grant accreditation to the junior college satisfying the JUAA *Junior College Standards* set by JUAA. The name of the accredited junior college is listed below.

(Public)      The University of Shimane Junior College

*FY 2011 Certified Evaluation and Accreditation for Law School Results*

The JUAA's mission is to support higher education institutions' self-improvement. Even institutions which have failed accreditation have an opportunity to be reviewed again in one or two years after the initial review to obtain accreditation (*Supplementary Review*). In FY 2011, the JUAA accepted applications for Supplementary Review from 2 law schools, and conducted reviews with 2 subcommittees under the Law School Certified Evaluation and Accreditation Committee and approximately 25 evaluators.

As a result, the JUAA has finally concluded that one of those school has made sufficient improvements in its problems, and decided to grant accreditation. The name of the accredited school is listed below.

(Private)      Aichi Gakuin University Law School

The JUAA has also decided to deny accreditation to another law school (Nihon University Law School) due to serious problems that need to be dealt with immediately. The specific problem field is as follows.

(Private)      Nihon University Law School  
                         Educational program and instruction

*FY 2011 Certified Evaluation and Accreditation for Professional Graduate Public Policy School Results*

On accepting an application for the Certified Evaluation and Accreditation for Professional Graduate Public Policy School from one school, the JUAA has undertaken

the evaluative process. The evaluation including document-analysis and site-visit has been conducted by the Professional Graduate Public Policy School Certified Evaluation and Accreditation Committee with one subcommittee and approximately 20 evaluators.

As a result of the evaluation, the JUAA has finally decided to grant accreditation to the school satisfying the *JUAA Standards for Professional Graduate Public Policy School*. The name of the accredited school is listed below.

(Private) Graduate School of Governance Studies, Meiji University

*FY 2011 Certified Evaluation and Accreditation for Professional Graduate School of Public Health Results*

On accepting an application for the Certified Evaluation and Accreditation for Professional Graduate School of Public Health from one school, the JUAA has undertaken the evaluative process. The evaluation including document-analysis and site-visit has been conducted by the Professional Graduate School of Public Health Certified Evaluation and Accreditation Committee with one subcommittee and approximately 15 evaluators.

As a result of the evaluation, the JUAA has finally decided to grant accreditation to the school satisfying the *JUAA Standards for Professional Graduate Schools of Public Health*. The name of the accredited school is listed below.

(National) School of Public Health, Graduate School of Medicine,  
The University of Tokyo

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