

University Accreditation Results
(Results for Certified Evaluation and Accreditation for University)

Tokyo Healthcare University



Basic Information of the Institution	
Ownership: Private	Location: Tokyo, Japan
Accreditation Status	
Year of the Review: 2025	
Accreditation Status: accredited (Accreditation Period: April 1, 2026 – March 31, 2033)	

Certified Evaluation and Accreditation Results for Tokyo Healthcare University

Overview

Tokyo Healthcare University has established three diploma, curriculum, and admission policies for its undergraduate and graduate school programs, in conjunction with diploma and curriculum policies for each degree, to achieve its mission and purpose, and designs curricula to provide education appropriate for the degrees. The University also systematically designs curricula for each faculty and division with the Course Chart created to illustrate them, and uses a subject numbering system for students to understand the learning process up to awarding degrees.

To monitor and evaluate student learning outcomes, the University has formulated the Teaching and Learning Management Checklist and the Tokyo Healthcare University Assessment Plan (hereinafter, the “Assessment Plan”) and established key performance indicators (KPI) for the “entire university,” “degree programs,” and “class subjects” to clarify the measurement indicators and methods. Accordingly, the Institutional Research Unit plays a central role in collecting and analyzing data, the Institutional Research Unit Management Meeting verifies the appropriateness of KPI, and the (University-Wide) Self-Study and Evaluation Committee conducts annual inspections and assessments based on each section’s inspection and assessment results. When the Internal Quality Assurance Promotion Council determines that improvement is necessary, the president issues instructions for improvement and other guidance to section chiefs and other officials. The PDCA (Plan-Do-Check-Act) cycle is operated through a series of these efforts.

The Tokyo Healthcare University Vision revised in 2023 sets forth the seventh vision of “adopting digital transformation (DX) to build a smart campus that leads a digital society” to actively promote DX in its education. The Diploma Supplement and the Learning Portfolio through the digital platform, Learning Management System (LMS), are used not only for faculty members to offer students explanations and study guidance at counseling and other sessions, but also for students to monitor their achievements in line with the diploma policy and confirm their learning outcomes. The University adopts various educational approaches to use information and communication technology (ICT) for submitting assignments, digitizing clinical practice records, and simulating actual clinical scenarios using VR devices and other tools. Faculty members have established a system for quickly checking students’ levels of understanding and achievement and

providing them with feedback. It is highly commendable that the University is promoting educational DX based on its founding spirit to undertake practical education in a systematic way.

There are several areas of improvement the University should address, however. First, regarding student enrollment, quota fulfillment in the Division of Medical Nutrition and Division of Healthcare Informatics in the Faculty of Healthcare continues to be insufficient, while the ratio of student enrollment to the student enrollment cap over the past several years tends to be high in the Postgraduate School of Healthcare (Doctoral Program). Efforts to target enrolled students who exceed their course terms have yielded some positive results, but further improvements are necessary. The Chiba Postgraduate School of Nursing and the Wakayama Postgraduate School of Nursing have yet to establish measurement indicators for the learning outcomes stated in their diploma policies, and this issue should be addressed. In addition, university-wide faculty development (FD) sessions are held annually, but university-wide staff development (SD) activities should also be conducted to improve the abilities and skills of faculty and staff members. In terms of finance, the University's operating balance sheet ratio remains in the red, with the exception of certain fiscal years. The University is strongly urged to steadily implement initiatives aimed at establishing a sound financial base to advance its educational DX.

Notable Strengths

Teaching and Learning

- The University incorporates an educational DX platform into education to realize its mission and purpose; it provides immersive educational content through various approaches that include introducing educational electronic medical records with 100 simulated case studies compiled in all fields to enhance clinical judgment abilities, offering simulated care experiences using patient simulators, and using three-dimensional anatomical visualization and virtual dissection systems and VR devices for anatomy and physiology education. A system for digitizing record-keeping, instructions, and assessments for clinical practices and other types of training is also used for formative assessments. In these ways, the University's approaches to promoting educational DX to realize its founding spirit go beyond merely introducing technology to providing practical education in a systematic way in connection with its educational philosophy. These are commendable initiatives that

visualize student learning outcomes and enhance the quality of education.

Suggestions for Improvement

Teaching and Learning

- The Chiba Postgraduate School of Nursing and the Wakayama Postgraduate School of Nursing have yet to establish measurement indicators for the learning outcomes stated in their diploma policies, and this issue should be addressed.

Student Enrollment

- The ratio of student enrollment to the student enrollment cap has been high for several years in the Postgraduate School of Healthcare (Doctoral Program). The postgraduate school is taking such steps as providing additional subjects for enrolled students who exceed the course terms to learn how to write research papers. These initiatives have produced some positive results, but progress remains far from satisfactory. Greater efforts are required.

Management and Finance

- The University annually holds the Roundtable on Tokyo Healthcare University organized by the University-Wide FD/SD Committee with all faculty and staff members required to participate, but discussions focus only on FD, and no SD training is conducted. This issue should be addressed.

Recommendation

Student Enrollment

- The average ratios of freshman enrollment to the freshman enrollment cap over the past five years are low at 0.80 in the Division of Medical Nutrition, Faculty of Healthcare, and 0.78 in the faculty's Division of Healthcare Informatics. The ratios of student enrollment to the student enrollment cap are also low at 0.67 in the Division of Medical Nutrition, Faculty of Healthcare, and the faculty's Division of Healthcare Informatics, and 0.85 in the entire Faculty of Healthcare. In response, the

University has decided to revise or reorganize the student enrollment quotas in AY2026 after considering an integration and restructuring plan for the entire faculty. It is recommended that the University diligently implement these improvement initiatives to produce positive results.

Management and Finance

- The University formulated the Financial Plan and the Basic Policy in AY2021 in line with the Third Medium-Term Goals and Plan over a five-year period from AY2022, but these approaches have yet to prove fully effective. Moreover, the University tends to depend on borrowing with its financial status remaining unfavorable. The ratio of financial assets to the required reserve fund is low and trending downward, while the ratio of next fiscal year's excess of carry-over expenditures to operating income is rising. This situation highlights that the University is far from establishing a solid financial base to carry out its educational and research activities. The University has renewed its medium-term financial plan outlining specific fiscal measures, including individual research grants and personnel expenses, from AY2025 to AY2027, positioned as the Intensive Financial Reform Period in the AY2025 Tokyo Healthcare University Budget Policy (Draft). It is recommended that the University ensure the implementation of these initiatives aimed at establishing a sound financial base.