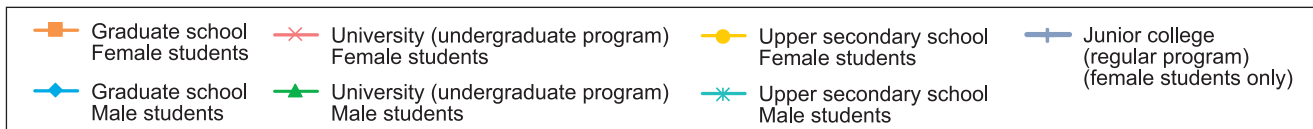
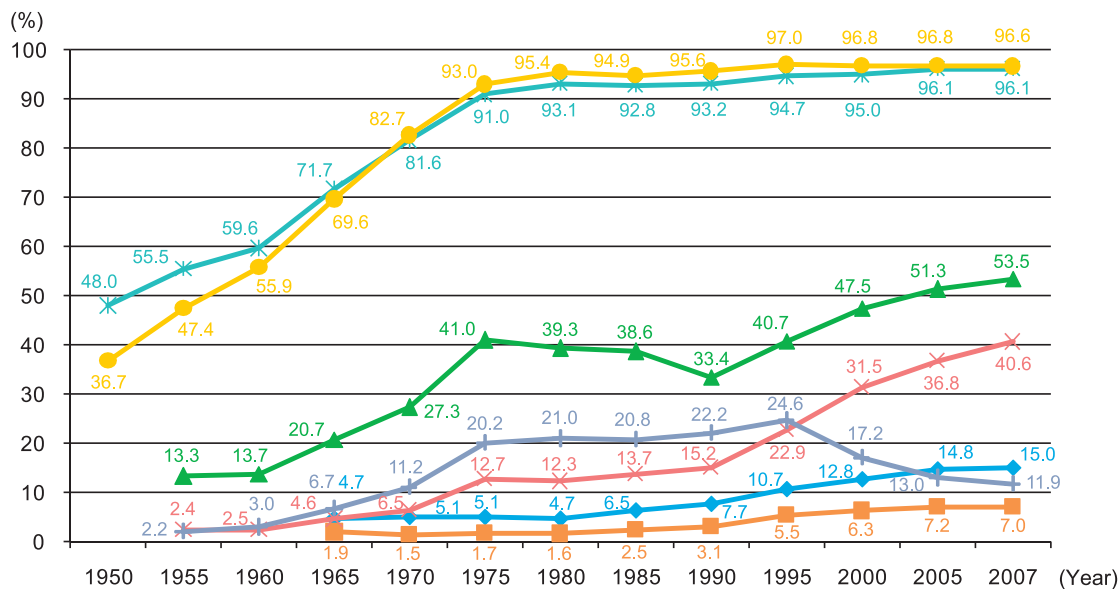


5. Education

Changes in Advancement Rate by Type of School



Source: Data from "School Basic Survey" by The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

Notes:

1. "Upper secondary education": Percentage of graduates of lower secondary school and secondary school (lower division) who enter upper secondary school and college of technology (except for upper secondary school-level correspondence courses).
2. "University" (undergraduate course) and "Junior college": Total university or junior college enrollments (including students who had failed the entrance exam but were accepted at a university of their choice in the following year) divided by lower secondary school graduates of three years before. The figure excludes students on university-level or junior college-level correspondence courses.
3. "Graduate school": Students who enter graduate school immediately after completing their undergraduate course as a percentage of all students completing undergraduate courses. (It also includes new Ph.D. course advancement in the case of medical and dental schools.) The figure excludes graduate-level correspondence courses.

Percentage of girls who advance to higher educational institutions is increasing as a whole.

Number of Schools by Gender (Fiscal 2007)

	Total	(Number of schools)											
		National			Public			Private			Total		
		Mixed-gender schools	schools only for women	schools only for men	Mixed-gender schools	schools only for women	schools only for men	Mixed-gender schools	schools only for women	schools only for men	Mixed-gender schools	schools only for women	schools only for men
Upper secondary school ^{note 1}	5,313	13	1	1	3,883	61	32	870	319	128	4,766	381	161
Junior college ^{note 2}	434	1	1	-	24	6	1	245	132	2	270	139	3
University ^{note 3}	756	81	2	-	81	6	-	489	74	-	651	82	-

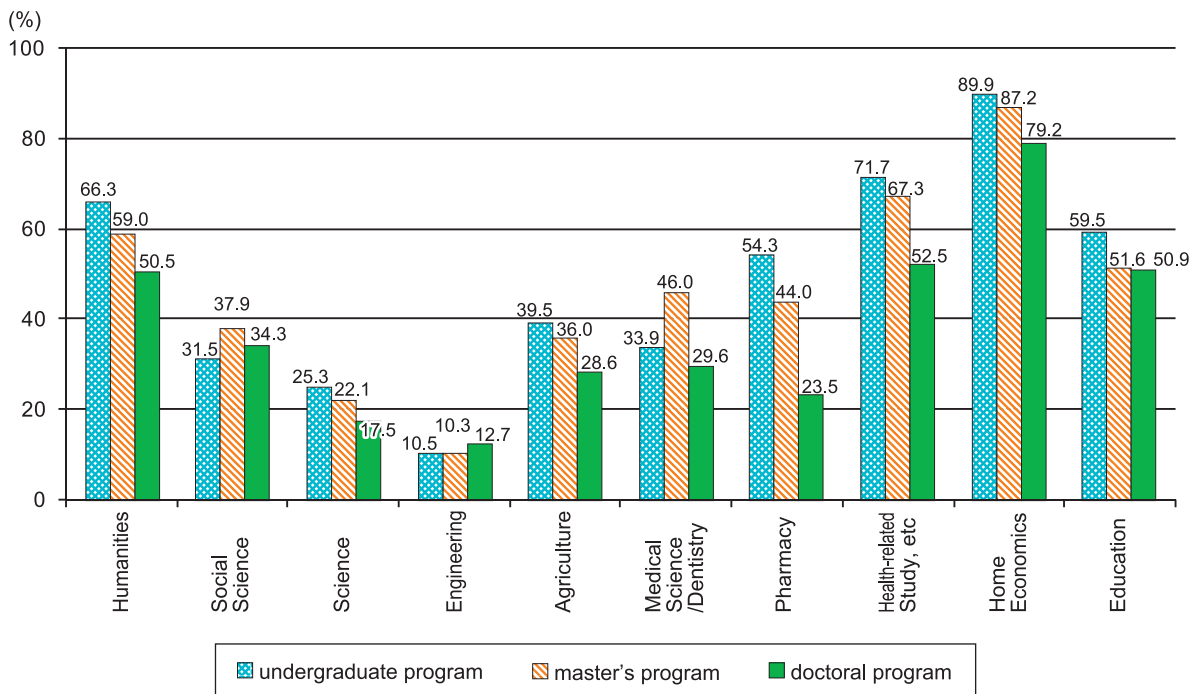
Source: "Fiscal 2007 School Basic Survey," Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

Notes:

1. Data depends on the number of students in school. The total includes five schools (all private) with no students.
2. Data depends on the number of students in regular programs at junior college. The total includes 22 junior colleges (three public and 19 private) with no students in regular programs.
3. Data depends on the number of students in undergraduate programs. The total includes 23 universities (four national, two public and 17 private) with no students in undergraduate programs.

According to the data of upper secondary school, junior college and university, there are more women's schools than men's schools. In particular, the proportion of women's schools in the private sector is large.

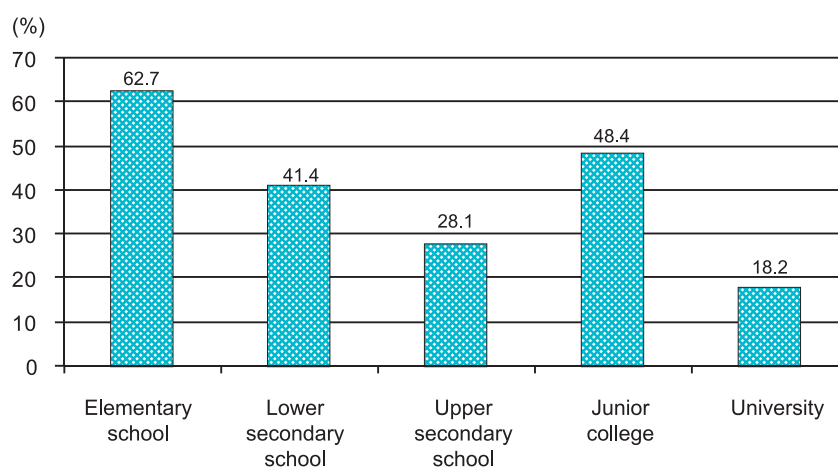
Share of Female Undergraduate/Graduate Students by Major Field of Study



Source: "Fiscal 2007 School Basic Survey," Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

Share of women among the enrollment numbers declines as the level of education advances from undergraduate programs at university to master and doctoral programs in graduate school. Such downward trend is especially evident in the faculty of pharmacy. In the faculty of engineering, although there seems no significant change per program, the women's share among the enrollment numbers is extremely low in comparison with that of other faculties.

Proportion of Female Full-time Teachers to the Total of Full-time Teachers (2007)



Source: "Fiscal 2007 School Basic Survey," Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

While more than 60% of full-time teachers at elementary school were female, the proportion of female teachers decreased as education proceeded to lower and upper secondary schools. With regard to junior college and university, while female teachers accounted for nearly 50% at junior colleges, their proportion was less than 20% at universities.