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:
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 2008)

Notes:
1. Data depends on the number of students in school. The total includes nine schools (all private) with no students.
2. Data depends on the number of students in regular programs at junior college. The total includes 18 junior colleges (three public and 15 private) with no students in regular programs.
3. Data depends on the number of students in undergraduate programs. The total includes 27 universities (four national, four public and 19 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 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 (2008)

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.