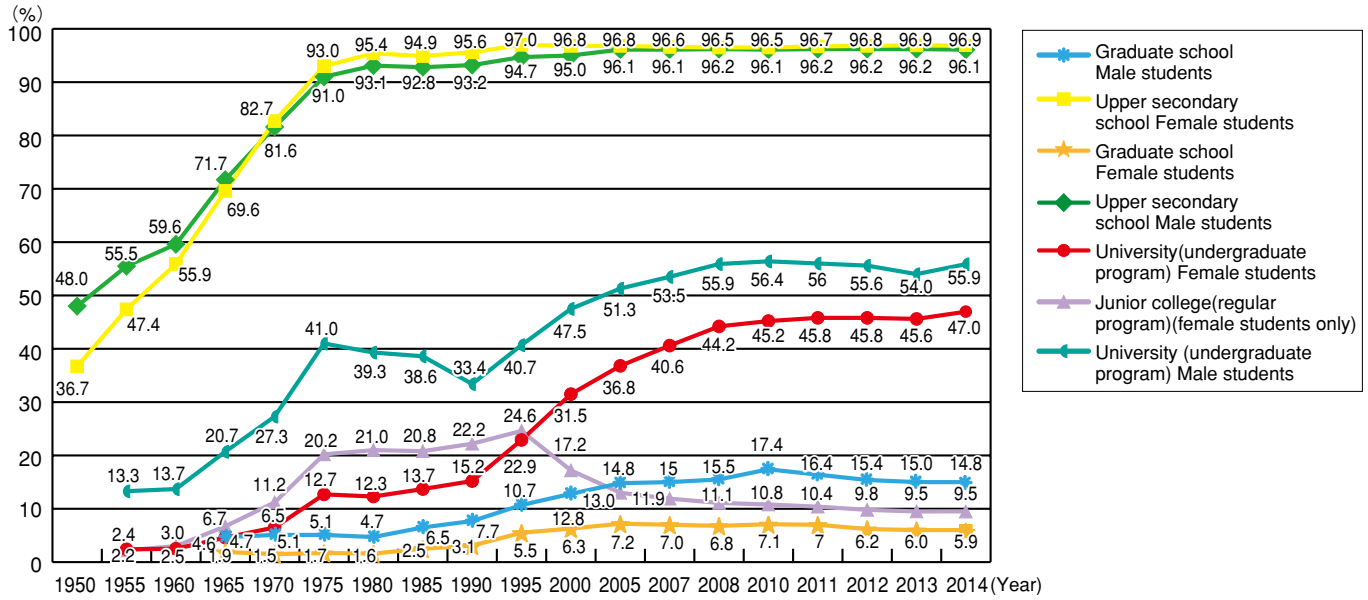
8. Education and Research Fields

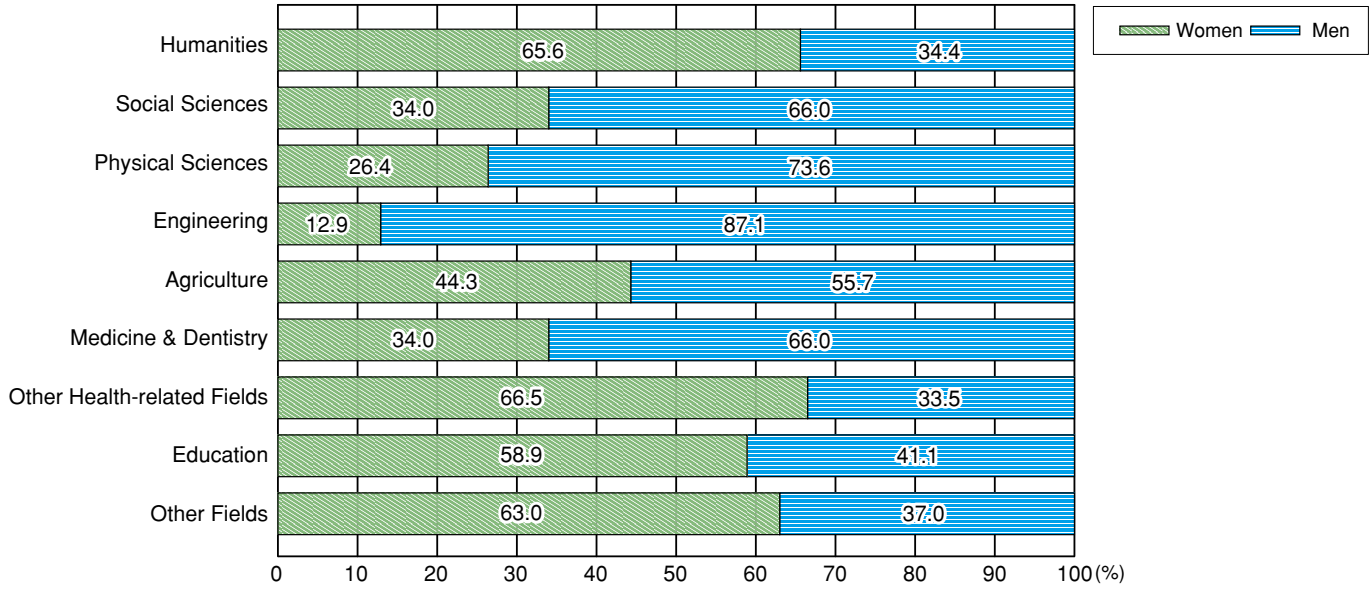
Advancement Rate by Type of School



Source: Data from "School Basic Survey," the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
Notes:
1. Advancement rate of "Upper secondary education": Percentage of graduates of lower secondary school and secondary school (lower division) who enter upper secondary school and college of technology. The figure excludes graduates who enter upper secondary school-level correspondence courses.
2. Advancement rate of "University (undergraduate program)" and "Junior college": Percentage of university and junior college enrollments (including students who had failed the entrance exam but were accepted at a university of their choices 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. Advancement rate of "Graduate school": Percentage of students who enter graduate school immediately after completing their undergraduate program. It also includes new Ph.D. course advancement in the case of medical and dental schools. The figure excludes graduate-level correspondence courses.

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

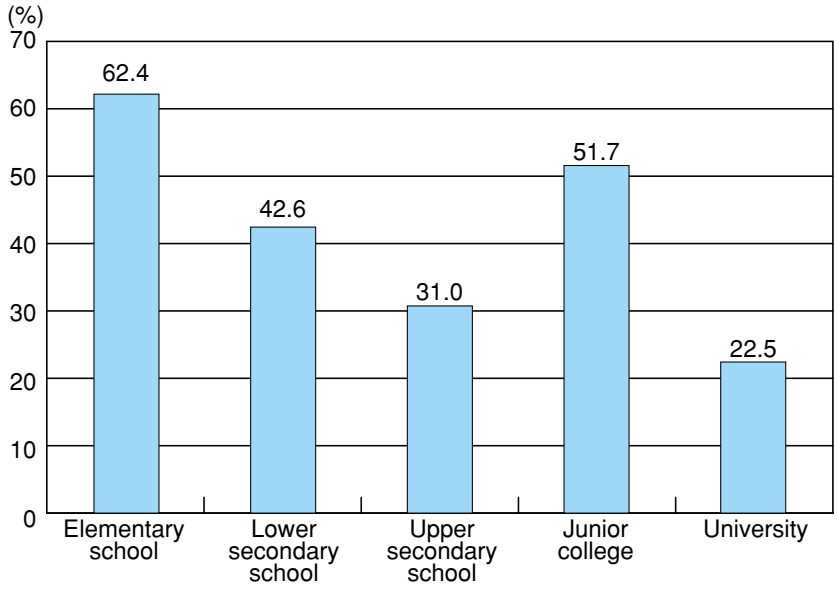
Number of Undergraduate Students by Specialization



Source: Data from "School Basic Survey", the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
Notes: Other Fields are including Home Economics, Arts, and Others.

In engineering fields, 12.9% of students were women, compared to 65.6% of students in humanities. This shows the disparities among specializations between men and women.

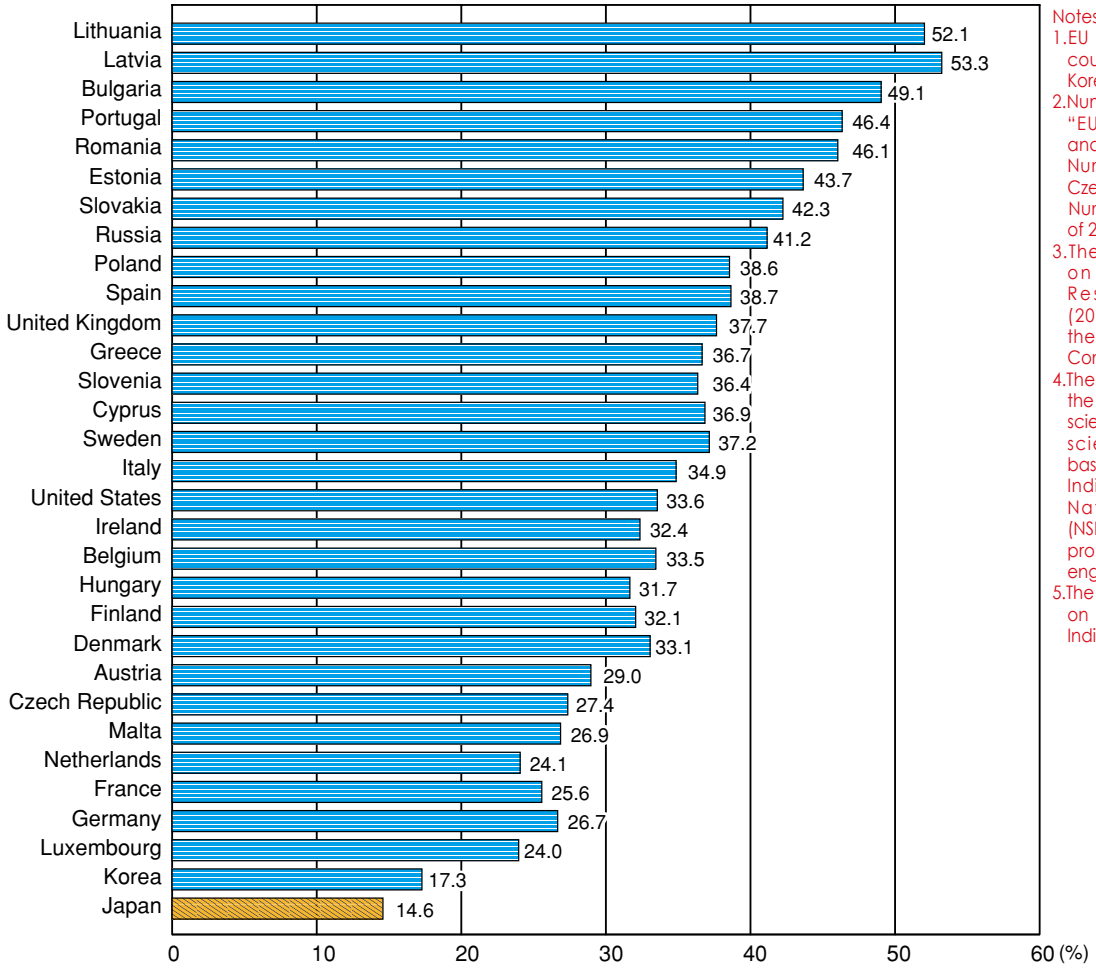
Proportion of Female Full-time Teachers to the Total of Full-time Teachers (2014)



Source: "School Basic Survey (Fiscal2014)," the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

While more than 60% of full-time teachers at elementary school are female, the proportion of female teachers decreases as education proceeded to lower and upper secondary schools. With regard to junior college and university, while female teachers account for 50% at junior colleges, their proportion is only 20% at universities.

Proportion of Female Researchers



Notes:
1. EU member countries and major countries (Russia, the United State, Korea, and Japan) are extracted.
2. Numbers for EU countries etc. from "EU Eurostat." Estimated values and tentative values are included. Numbers for Slovakia, Russia and Czech Republic are as of 2012. Numbers for other countries are as of 2011.
3. The number for Japan is based on "Report on the Survey of Research and Development (2014)" (as of March 31, 2014), the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.
4. The number for the United States is the proportion of employed female scientists (including some in cultural sciences and social sciences), based on "Science and Engineering Indicators 2014" (as of 2010), the National Science Foundations (NSF). If engineers are included, the proportion of female scientists and engineers is 27.5% of the total.
5. The number for South Korea is based on "Main Science and Technology Indicators" (as of 2011), OECD.

Although the proportion of female researchers in Japan is increasing gradually, it stood at 14.6% as of March 31, 2014, which is low compared to other countries.