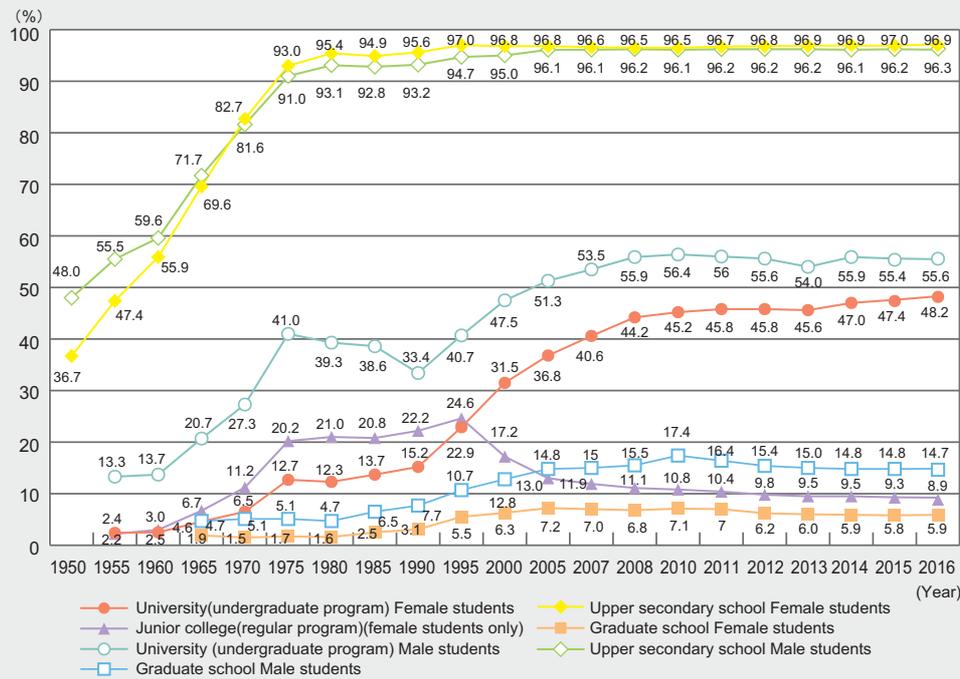


8. Education and Research Fields

■ Advancement Rate by Type of School

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



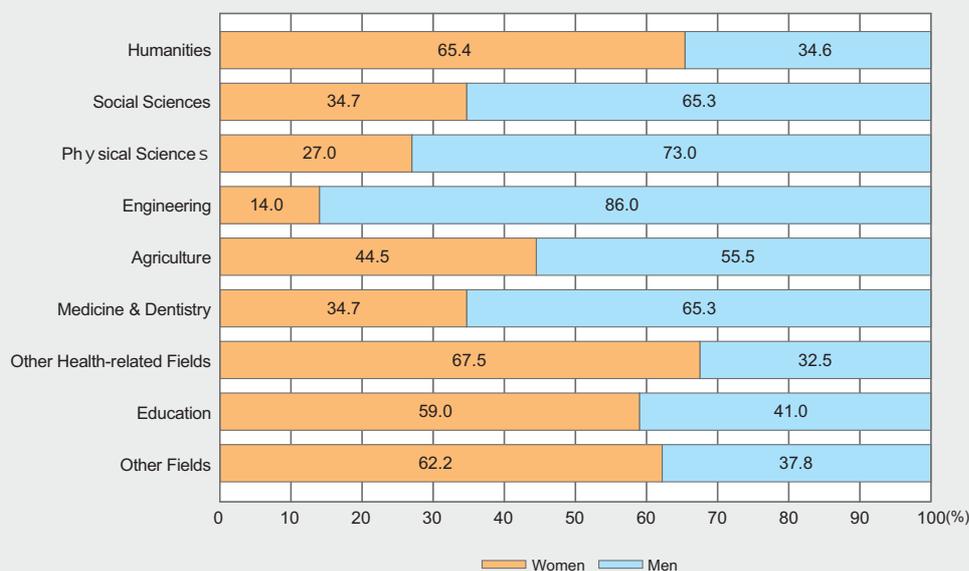
Source: Data from "School Basic Survey," the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

Note:

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.

■ Proportion of Undergraduate Students by Major

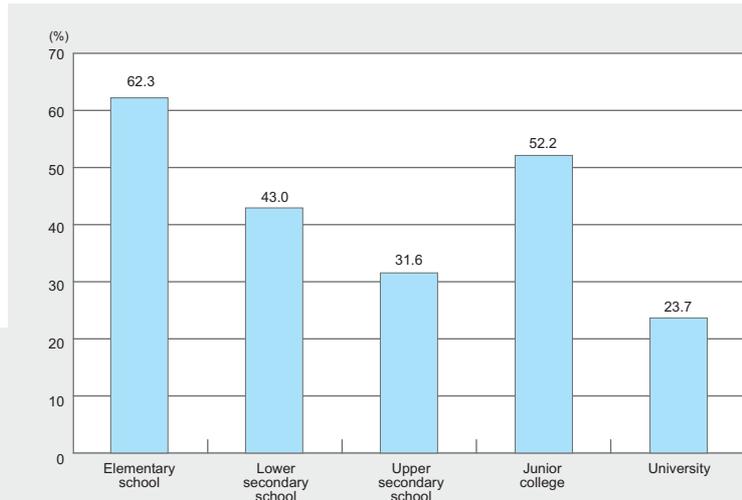
In engineering fields, 14.0% of students were women, compared to 65.4% of students in humanities. This shows the disparities among majors between men and women.



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

■ Proportion of Female Full-time Teachers to the Total of Full-time Teachers

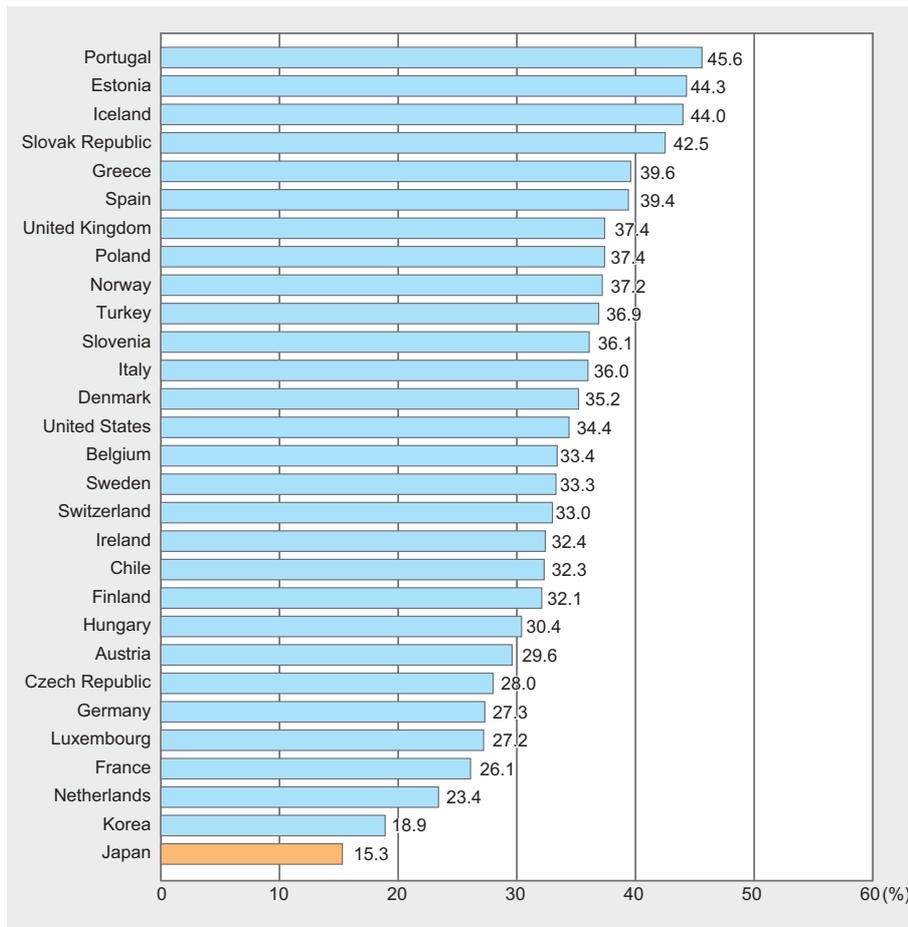
While more than 60% of full-time teachers at elementary school are female, the proportion of female teachers decreases as education proceeded to lower and upper secondary schools. With regard to junior college and university, while female teachers account for 50% at junior colleges, their proportion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



Source: "School Basic Survey (Fiscal 2016)," the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
 Note: Numbers are tentative values as of May 1, 2016.
 As for elementary school, lower secondary school, and upper secondary school, the figures of Kumamoto Pref. are not included due to massive influence of the Kumamoto Earthquake in April.

■ Proportion of Female Researchers

Although the proportion of female researchers in Japan is increasing gradually, it stood at 15.3% as of March 31, 2016, which is low compared to other countries.



Source:
 "Report on the Survey of Research and Development (2015)" the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Main Science and Technology" OECD "Science and Engineering Indicators 2016" the National Science Foundations (NSF)
 Note:
 1. The number for Japan is as of March 31, 2016. Numbers for Iceland, Chile and Korea are as of 2015. Numbers for Greece, Denmark, United States, Belgium, Sweden, Ireland, Austria, Germany and Luxembourg are as of 2013. The number for Switzerland is as of 2012. Numbers for other countries are as of 2014. Estimated values and tentative values are included.
 2. The number for the United States is the proportion of employed female scientists (including some in cultural sciences and social sciences). If engineers are included, the proportion of female scientists and engineers is 29.0% of the total.