1. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES AND TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGES

The total number of universities and technological colleges in Japan as of May 1, 1986 was 1,267, including 484 public universities and 783 private universities. In addition, 116 institutions consisted graduate schools, with eight schools being located in the outlying islands.

These institutions are classified as follows: universities (95 national universities, 45 public universities and 264 private universities); junior colleges (277 national junior colleges, 31 public junior colleges and 40 private junior colleges); and technological colleges (14 technological colleges and 44 technological colleges).

In regard to the distribution of these institutions, national universities were established in 26 prefectures, national technological colleges in 19, and private universities in 28. National technological colleges were established in 4 prefectures, and private technological colleges in 5.

The number of students enrolled in these institutions amounted to 3,572,791, of which 1,875,297 were university students, 632,778 were graduate students, and 964,716 were junior college students. Technological college students were enrolled in 17 prefectures, there being in it Tokyo and Hokkaido respectively.

Universities, junior colleges and technological colleges are classified in the Metropolitan area and the Kanto area; the number is Tokyo Tokugawa (1,036 institutions), Osaka Prefecture (20 institutions) and Hiroshima Prefecture (15 institutions) accounting for 41.7% of the total.

A university is, as stipulated in the School Education Act, an institution, which, as the center of arts and sciences, aims to impart a broad range of education and research in depth to the arts and sciences in it specialized, and makes new intellectual, moral and practical contributions.

A technological college is, as stipulated in the School Education Act, an institution which aims at providing in depth education to arts and sciences in technical education.

[1] Points of the Legend and Map Composition

In the event that departments of university are located in different places, then respective locations are indicated with symbols; however, in cases where they exist within the same St. Mill or Miru, their locations are considered as one.

2. THE NUMBER OF ENTRANTS TO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The total number of students matriculating to universities in Japan as of May 1, 1986 was 662,978 (18,988 university students matriculating to universities and 39,416 to junior colleges).

Those matriculating to universities can be classified into 82,980 national university students, 22,922 public university students, and 336,276 students of private universities. The breakdown of these students by their year of graduation from high school was 362,026 (61.8%), graduated in March 1986, 309,996 (49.6%) graduated in March 1985, and 26,864 (4.3%) graduated in March 1984. The proportion of male and female students is as follows: 1,150,871 (70.1%) male university students, 445,073 (26.0%) female university students, 3,480,945 (55.4%) male junior college students, and 2,933,626 (46.2%) female junior college students. This shows that the proportion of male students is larger in universities and graduate schools, whereas that of female students is larger in junior colleges. In regard to the breakdown by institution, it is obvious that the students are concentrated in the areas of large cities. The largest number was Tokyo with 411,070 students, which, when added to the number of students in Osaka, Kanagawa, Aichi, Kyoto and Hokkaido, totaled 1,358,086 students, accounting for 41.7% of the total. The lowest number was Saitama Prefecture with 4,850.

The proportion of university students to the total number of students was 79%. By prefecture, the highest was in Tokyo at 82%, while the lowest was in Gunma at 52%. The proportion of graduate students was 11%, the highest was in Hyogo at 13%, while the lowest was in Okayama at 9%. The proportion of junior college students was 18%, the highest was in Gunma at 22%, while the lowest was in Shizuoka at 10%.

[1] Points of the Legend and Map Composition

The "ten" students matriculating to universities, whereas those matriculating to junior colleges are classified into 4 prefectures, including 2 prefectures in Tokyo and 1 in Osaka Prefecture.

A registered student, as referred to here, is a person whose home is in the men of the group of 18 years or more and 50 years or more who are in compliance with the law. A quasi-student, as referred to here, is a facility which is designated by an ordinance of the Ministry of Education to carry out undertakings similar to those of a university.

[1] Points of the Legend and Map Composition

The breakdown of universities is as follows: 2 general universities — general universities and national universities; 10 science universities — universities of natural history, universities of science and engineering and industrial universities; 31 technical universities — technical universities and universities of natural history, universities of science and engineering, and 26 engineering universities.

5. DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARIES

The total number of college libraries in Japan as of April 1, 1986 was 1,742. The breakdown by establishment as of April 1, 1986 is as follows: 1,279 public college libraries, 157 private college libraries, 64 national government college libraries, and 82 local government college libraries.

In addition, public college libraries which carry books as a constitutional right are expected to have a larger number of books than private college libraries. As a result, the number of books in public college libraries, the largest number in reporting Saitama Prefecture with 2 million books, closely followed by Hokkaido with 1,650.

The proportion that had the largest number of libraries in Tokyo was 38%, while the smallest number was Tokyo with 7 libraries.

The National Diet Library consists of 50 libraries, including the main library, sub-library and branch libraries, which are established in the National Diet and in various government agencies.

The total number of books in public libraries was 128,100,000. The average number of books per library was 84,800 for public libraries, 41,784 for municipal libraries, including libraries founded by the Integrated administrative organization of large St. Maru and Maru and 58,800 for private libraries.

The national average number of books per library was 398 per population. By prefecture, the average number of library books per library was highest in Tochigi with 570, while the lowest was in Osaka Prefecture with 266.

The number of books in library libraries totaled 13,858,000, meaning that one library library contained approximately 1,386 books.

With respect to the number of books in the National Diet Library, 14,553,000 books were stocked in the main library, which, added to the books in the sub- library, branch libraries and various governmental agencies, totaled 15,883,000 books.

[1] Points of the Legend and Map Composition

Public libraries, as referred to here, are those which may be used for public use. In the event that one public library possesses both a main library and a sub- library, the main library and the sub-library are counted separately. Libraries possessing branch and branch libraries are not shown on the maps. With respect to the National Diet Library, the map indicates only its main library and the three libraries, both of which are open to the public, its sub-branch and branch libraries within government agencies.

6. DISTRIBUTION OF MUSEUMS

The total number of museums in Japan as of August 1, 1986 was 5,202. The number of registered museums was 514 and that of quasi-museums 2,551. Of these, 4 were national museums, 56 were public, 201 were private and 5 were attached to universities. By preference, the number of museums was greatest in Tokyo with 57, while the smallest number was in Tokushima with 3.

According to type, the greatest in number was art museums, which were established in 41 prefectures, including 36 prefectures in Tokyo and 18 art museums in Nagano. The smallest number, on the other hand, was botanical gardens, which were established in 24 prefectures, including 3 botanical gardens respectively in Tokyo, Kanagawa and Hyogo.

A registered museum, as referred to here, is a museum where books such as the number of days of opening (more than 120 days annually) and posting of staff art is in compliance with the law. A quasi-museum, as referred to here, is a facility which is designated by ordinance of the Ministry of Education to carry out undertakings similar to those of a museum.

[1] Points of the Legend and Map Composition

The breakdown of museums is as follows: 12 general museums — general museums and museums of local history; 3 science museums — museums of natural history, museums of science and engineering and industrial museums; 14 historical museums — historical museums, museums of antiquities and museums of folklore, etc.; 9 art museums — art museums; 5 zoological and botanical gardens, and aquariums — zoological and botanical gardens, and aquaparks.

7. DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC HALLS

The total number of city halls and civic centers in Japan as of October 31, 1986 was 5,196, including 690 hall and theaters with more than 500 seats. Accordingly, it was decided that the number of public halls and civic centers be expanded to 314, and for purpose of classification, the number of city halls and civic centers was established in 57 prefectures.

The largest number of public halls and civic centers was in Tokyo, where the lowest number in Nara Prefecture had 38 and the largest number in Ueno Park with 413, and the smallest number in Hokkaido with 17. In the city of Tokyo, the number of public halls and civic centers was established in 17 prefectures, including 5 prefectures in Tokyo and 17 prefectures in other areas.

On the other hand, they were concentrated in the prefectures of Tokyo (77 halls and theaters) and Nagano Prefecture, which have been established in 57 prefectures.

The number of public halls and civic centers in Japan was 5,196, including 690 hall and theaters with more than 500 seats. Accordingly, it was decided that the number of public halls and civic centers be expanded to 314, and for purpose of classification, the number of city halls and civic centers was established in 57 prefectures.

[1] Points of the Legend and Map Composition

The map shows city halls and civic centers with more than 500 seats. In the event that an institution possesses public facilities, it is treated as one hall or theater.

[Sources]


[1] Points of the Legend and Map Composition

The number of books in public libraries totaled 1,064,908, meaning that one public library contained approximately 1,386 books.