1. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES AND TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGES

There were 586 colleges, universities and technological colleges as of October 1, 1972. They included 416 colleges and universities, 58 junior colleges and 112 technological colleges. Of these, 36 colleges and universities, 30 junior colleges, and 21 technological colleges were national; 32 colleges and universities, 25 junior colleges, and four technological colleges were public; and 294 colleges and universities, 10 junior colleges, and seven technological colleges were private. Of the 484 colleges and universities, 49 (10.1%) had graduate schools and junior colleges, and 191 (49.1%) had graduate schools but did not have junior colleges. There were 71 universities which had junior colleges. About 13% of the colleges and universities and 31% of the junior colleges had night courses. There were two new universities and seven new junior colleges, whereas there existed 81 women's colleges and universities and 200 women's junior colleges. The aggregate total of facilities in the 496 colleges and universities was 98,000, or 3.7% per school. The number of faculties per college or university was 3.4 for the national colleges and universities, 1.9 for the public colleges and universities, and 1.7 for the private colleges and universities. Of the colleges and universities, 237 colleges and universities had one faculty, 137 had two to five faculties, and 50 had more than six faculties. National colleges and universities are established in all prefectures. Hokkaido Prefecture has four national colleges and universities, Hokkaido seven and Tokyo Prefecture 15. The number of private colleges and universities was greatest in Tokyo Prefecture with 90, followed by Osaka Prefecture with 77. More than one private junior college is distributed in each prefecture, and the distribution was greatest in Tokyo Prefecture with 92.

2. PROPORTION OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ADVANCING TO HIGHER EDUCATION AND ENTRANTS TO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

1. Distribution of Colleges, Universities and Technological Colleges

As of May 1, 1972, there were a total of 1,290,000 high school graduates, of whom 620,000 entered colleges, universities, and junior colleges in the same year, and the rate of advancing to colleges, universities, and junior colleges stood at 28.8%, on the national average. The percentage of high school graduates advancing to colleges, universities, and junior colleges in the same year was 29.1%.

The rate of advancing to colleges, universities, and junior colleges was high in Tokyo Prefecture, 62.5%, and Osaka Prefecture, 60.9%, but lowest in Okayama Prefecture (16%). The percentage was downward at 30% in each prefecture of the Tohoku Region and the southern part of the Kyushu Region.

A check of the interrelationships between the prefectures where the high school graduates with junior colleges, and the prefectures where the colleges and universities in which they were enrolled reveals that the percentage of students enrolled in the colleges and universities which existed in the prefectures where the high schools from which they were graduated existed was more than 30% in Tokyo (64.2%), Aichi (51.7%), and five other prefectures. In each prefecture of the Kanto Region, the rate of students enrolled in the colleges and universities which existed in their own prefectures or other prefectures of the same district exceeded 90%, and the rate was also high in the Kinki Region. The percentage of students enrolled in the colleges and universities of their own prefecture was low in Shimane Prefecture (7.5%) and Wakayama Prefecture (9.5%). This rate was also less than 20% in 13 other prefectures.

2. Number of Students Enrolled in Colleges and Universities

As of May 1, 1972, there were a total of 1,290,000 high school graduates in Japan, including 620,000 college and university students, 610,000 postgraduates and 260,000 junior college students. By prefecture, the number of students was greatest in Tokyo City with 740,883 (61.2%), followed by Osaka City with 673,965 (52.5%). The number of students in the other prefectures exceeded 100,000 in Hokkaido, Aichi, Miyagi, Hokkaido and Fukuoka prefectures. The ratio of female postgraduates stood at 0.5% on the average. The percentage of postgraduates to all college and university students was 23.7% on the average. This ratio was highest in Miyagi Prefecture with 31.1%, Tokyo Prefecture had 77,108 (11.6% of the national total) Osaka Prefecture 65,560 (10.4%), the number of junior college students exceeded 30,000 in Aichi, Hiroshima, Kyushu, Hokkaido, and Kanagawa prefectures. Of the junior college students, the ratio of female junior college students averaged 41.5%. This rate was highest in Osaka Prefecture with 51.3%, and exceeded 40% in Hokkaido, Saitama and Gunma prefectures.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the number of college and university students as of May 1, 1972, as classified by the prefectures in which the college or university existed.


PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS BY FOUNDING BODY (1972)

RATIO OF NUMBER OF SCHOOLS BY NUMBER OF STUDENTS

CHANGES IN NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

CHANGES IN NUMBER OF STUDENTS

RATIO ENTERING COLLEGE BY YEAR OF GRADUATION FROM HIGH SCHOOL

RATIO ADVANCING TO HIGHER EDUCATION: NIGHT COURSE STUDENTS PER HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE

RATIO OF DAY COURSE STUDENTS AND NIGHT COURSE STUDENTS PER HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE

- Including postgraduates

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the number of college and university students as of May 1, 1972, as classified by the prefectures in which the college or university existed.