

1. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES AND TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGES
2. THE NUMBER OF ENTRANTS TO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES  
NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
3. DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARIES
4. DISTRIBUTION OF MUSEUMS  
DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC HALLS

1. Distribution of Colleges, Universities and Technological Colleges

The total number of universities and technological colleges in Japan as of May 1, 1986 was 1,075, itemized into 465 universities, 548 junior colleges and 62 technological colleges. In addition, 287 institutions contained graduate schools, with night classes being provided by 120 institutions.

These institutions are classified as follows: universities (95 national universities, 36 public universities and 334 private universities); junior colleges (37 national junior colleges, 52 public junior colleges and 459 private junior colleges) and technological colleges (54 national technological colleges, 4 public technological colleges and 4 private technological colleges).

In regard to the distribution of these institutions, national universities were established in every prefecture: 12 national universities in Tōkyō and 7 in Hokkaidō. Private universities were established in 41 prefectures, the greatest in number being Tōkyō with 91 private universities. In the case of junior colleges, national junior colleges were established in 28 prefectures, and public junior colleges in 34 prefectures. Private junior colleges were established in every prefecture, the largest in number being Tōkyō with 76 junior colleges. Technological colleges were established in 42 prefectures, there being 4 in Tōkyō and Hokkaidō respectively.

Universities, junior colleges and technological colleges are concentrated in the Metropolitan area and the Kinki area; the number in Tōkyō Prefecture (190 institutions), Ōsaka Prefecture (76 institutions) and Hyōgo Prefecture (53 institutions) accounting for 29.7% 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 knowledge, researching in depth the arts and sciences in which it specializes, and making 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 in arts and sciences and professional techniques.

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

In the event that departments of one university are located in different places, their respective locations are indicated with symbols; however, in cases where they exist within the same Si, Mati or Mura, 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 642,979 (436,896 students matriculating to university and 206,083 to junior college).

Those matriculating to universities can be classified into 93,249 national university students, 11,633 public university students and 332,014 private university students. The breakdown of these students by their year of graduation from high school is as follows: 286,700 students (65.6%) graduated in March 1986 (high school graduates who passed the entrance examinations to universities directly upon graduation); 147,194 students (33.7%) had graduated prior to March 1986 (students who had failed to enter universities upon graduation and had passed the entrance exams in the following year (s)); and 3,002 students of other categories (0.7%), i.e., those who had graduated from foreign schools and those who passed the certificate examination.

The students who matriculated to junior colleges can be classified as follows: 6,021 national junior college students, 9,442 public junior college students and 190,620 private junior college students.

The proportion of male and female students was 323,777 (74.1%) male university students to 113,199 female university students; 16,600 male junior college students to 189,483 (91.9%) female junior college students. The proportion of male entrants was higher in university enrollment, while that of female entrants was, on the contrary, higher in junior college enrollment.

In regard to the breakdown of the number of students matriculating to universities and junior colleges by prefecture, the largest in number was Tōkyō with 159,808 (121,335 university entrants and 38,473 junior college entrants). The number of students matriculating exceeded 40,000 respectively in Ōsaka Prefecture, Aiti Prefecture and Kanagawa Prefecture; the total number of entrants in these 4 prefectures was 311,418, accounting for 48.4% of the total. On the other hand, the smallest in number was Simane Prefecture with 1,196 (1,065 university entrants and 131 junior college entrants).

A comparison of the prefectures where the high schools from which students graduated were located, and the prefectures where the universities and junior colleges which they entered were located, reveals that the percentage of students entering universities and junior colleges in the same prefecture as their high schools

was highest in Hokkaidō, the rate standing at 69% for university entrants and 92% for junior college entrants. The percentage of students enrolled in universities in the same prefecture as their high schools was lowest in Siga Prefecture at 6.3%, and lowest for junior colleges in Simane Prefecture at 9.3%. In each prefecture of the Kantō region, the rate of students enrolled in the universities and junior colleges in the same prefecture or the same region as their high schools exceeded 90%.

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

The term "the other prefecture" indicates that a university to which a student is matriculated is located in a different prefecture from that in which the high school from which the student graduated is located. On the other hand, the term "the same prefecture" indicates that a university to which a student is matriculated is located in the same prefecture as that where the high school from which the student graduated is located.

2. Number of Students Enrolled in Colleges and Universities

The total number of students enrolled in universities as of May 1, 1986 was 2,275,987 (1,805,261 university students, 74,271 graduate students, and 396,455 junior college students).

The proportion of male and female students is as follows: 1,362,833 (75.5%) male university students to 442,428 female university students; 64,018 (86.2%) male graduate students to 10,253 female graduate students; and 38,554 male junior college students to 357,901 (90.3%) 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 prefecture, it is obvious that the students are concentrated in the spheres of large cities. The largest in number was Tōkyō with 647,105 students, which, when added to the number of students in Ōsaka, Kanagawa, Aiti, Kyōto and Hukuoka, totaled 1,393,800 students, accounting for 61.2% of the total. The lowest in number was Simane Prefecture with 4,961.

The proportion of university students to the total number of students was 79%. By prefecture, the highest was in Tōkyō at 85%, while the lowest was in Gihu at 53%. The proportion of graduate students was 3%; the highest was in Ibaraki at 9%, while the lowest was in Okinawa at 0.8%. The proportion of junior college students was 18%; the highest was in Gihu at 44%, while the lowest was in Simane at 5%.

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

The term "students" represents students who are enrolled in universities, graduate schools and junior colleges.

3. Distribution of Libraries

The total number of public libraries in Japan as of April 1, 1987 was 1,743. The breakdown by establishing body is as follows: 68 prefectural libraries; 1,645 municipal libraries (including libraries founded by integrated administrations of large Si, Mati and Mura) and 30 private libraries. Prefectural libraries were established in every prefecture, the largest number in Tōkyō and Kyōto with 6 libraries respectively.

In addition, mobile libraries which carry books in an automobile existed in every prefecture; the total number of mobile libraries was 582, the largest in number being Saitama Prefecture with 45 mobile libraries, closely followed by Hokkaidō with 44.

The prefecture that had the largest number of libraries was Tōkyō with 300, while the smallest in number was Tottori with 7 libraries.

The National Diet Library consists of 39 libraries, including its 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 133,290,000. The average number of books per library was 312,000 for prefectural libraries, 67,000 for municipal libraries (including libraries founded by integrated administrations of large Si, Mati and Mura) and 63,000 for private libraries.

The national average number of library books per 100 population was 109 books. By prefecture, the average number of library books was highest in Toyama with 228, while the lowest was in Okinawa with 61 books.

The number of books in mobile libraries totaled 1,050,000, meaning that one mobile library contained approximately 1,800 books.

With respect to the number of books in the National Diet Library, 4,263,915 books were stocked in the main library, which, added to the books in the sub-library, branch libraries and various governmental agencies, totaled 8,393,874 books. [Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

Public libraries, as referred to here, are those which may be used by the general public. 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 annexed to schools and companies are not shown on the map. With respect to the National Diet Library, the map indicates only its main library and the Ueno Library, both of which are open to the public, omitting its sub-libraries and branch libraries within government agencies.

4. Distribution of Museums

The total number of museums in Japan as of August 1, 1987 was 2,574. The number of registered museums was 516 and that of quasi-museums 212. Of these, 6 were national museums, 351 were public, 340 were private and 31 were attached to universities. By prefecture, the number of museums was greatest in Tōkyō with 87, while the smallest number was in Tokushima with 2.

According to type, the greatest in number was art museums, which were established in 42 prefectures, including 36 art museums in Tōkyō and 16 art museums in Nagano. The smallest in number, on the other hand, was botanical gardens, which were established in 16 prefectures, including 2 botanical gardens respectively in Tōkyō, Kanagawa and Hyōgo.

A registered museum, as referred to here, is a museum where items such as the number of days of opening (more than 150 days per annum) and posting of art staff are in compliance with the law. A quasi-museum, 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 museum.

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

The breakdown of museums is as follows: 1) general museums — general museums and museums of local history; 2) science museums — museums of natural history, museums of science and engineering and industrial museums; 3) historical museums — historical museums, museums of antiquities and museums of folklore data; 4) art museums — art museums; 5) zoological and botanical gardens, and aquariums — zoological and botanical gardens, and aquariums.

4. Distribution of Public Halls

The total number of city halls and citizens' theaters in Japan as of October 31, 1986, was 1,036, including 809 halls and theaters with more than 500 seats. According to founder, 12 were founded by the nation, 82 by prefectures, 625 by municipalities and 90 by public service corporations, companies and others. By prefecture, the number of city halls and citizens' theaters was largest in Tōkyō with 93 halls and theaters, while the lowest in number was Tottori with 4 halls and theaters. National halls and theaters were established in 7 prefectures, including 5 halls and theaters in Tōkyō Prefecture. Prefectural halls and theaters were established in 37 prefectures, including 10 halls and theaters in Aiti. Corporate and company facilities, on the other hand, were concentrated in Tōkyō (37 halls and theaters).

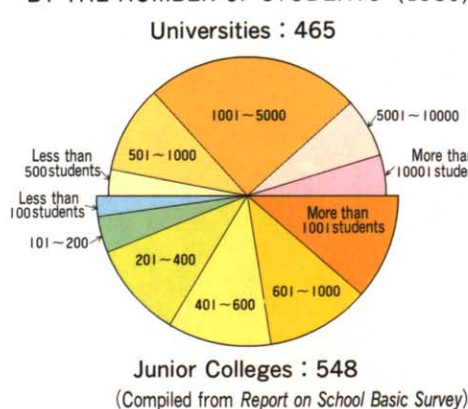
[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

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

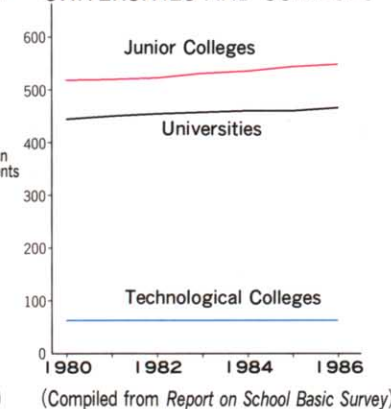
[Sources]

1. Ministry of Education, Report on School Basic Survey, 1986
2. Japan Library Association, Library in Japan, 1982
3. Japan Association of Museum, Directory of the Museum Staff in Japan, 1986
4. Japan Association of Museum, Survey on Museums, Vol. 25, No. 3
5. Japan Hall Association, Directory of Halls in Japan, 1986

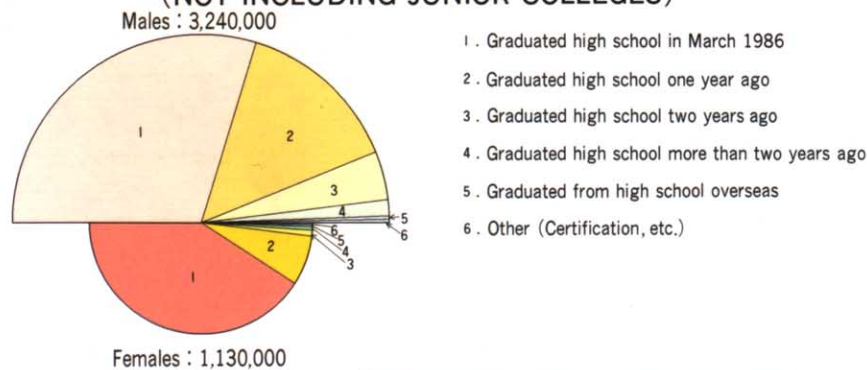
UNIVERSITIES AND JUNIOR COLLEGES BY THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS (1986)



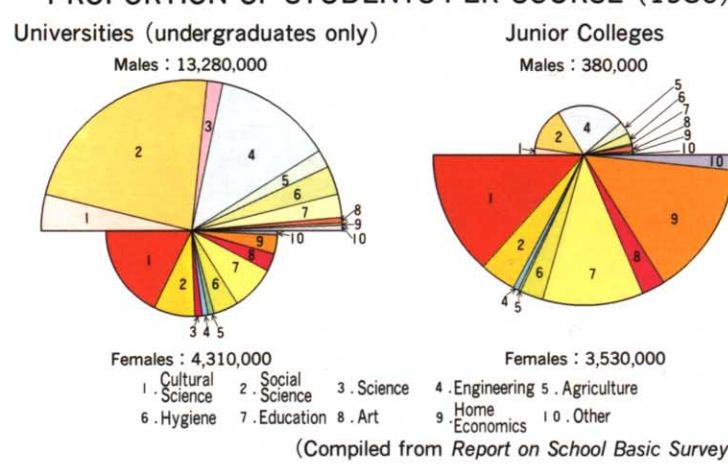
CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES



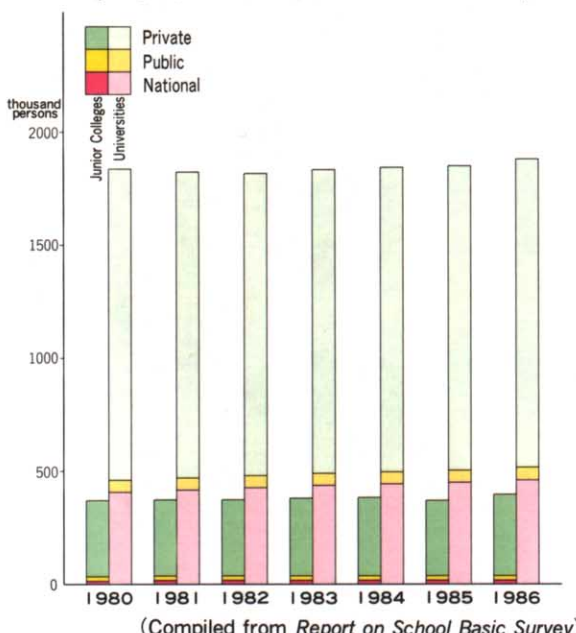
PROPORTION OF ENTRANTS TO UNIVERSITY BY YEAR OF GRADUATION FROM HIGH SCHOOL (1986) (NOT INCLUDING JUNIOR COLLEGES)



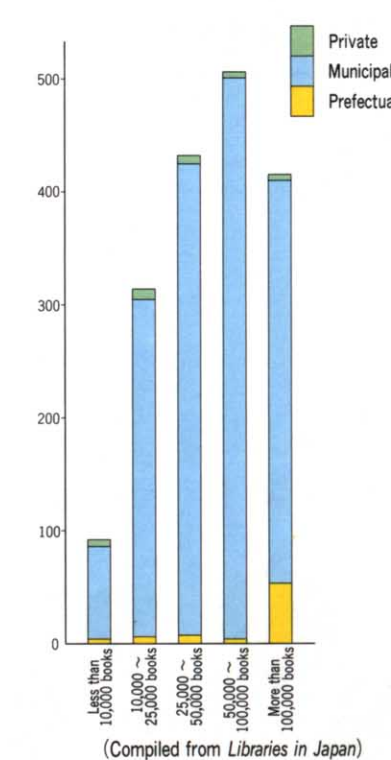
PROPORTION OF STUDENTS PER COURSE (1986)



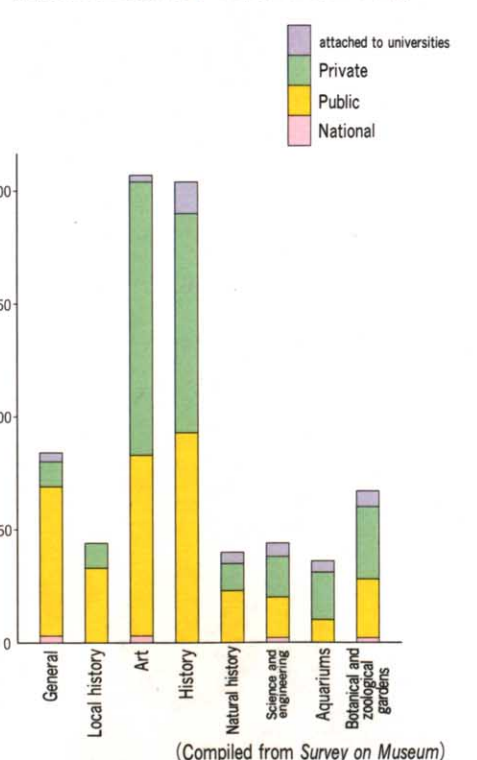
CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS (INCLUDING POST-GRADUATES)



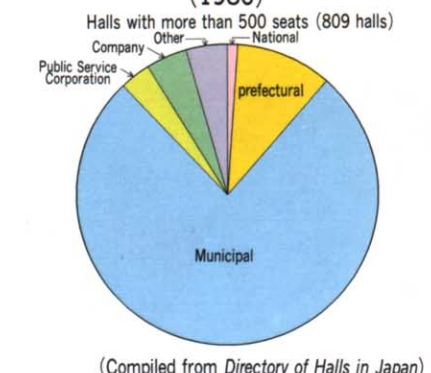
NUMBER OF LIBRARIES BY NUMBER OF BOOKS AND ESTABLISHING BODY (1987)



NUMBER OF MUSEUMS BY TYPE AND ESTABLISHING BODY (1987) (Registered museums and quasi-museums only)



TYPES OF PUBLIC HALLS BY OWNER (1986)



PUBLIC HALLS BY THE NUMBER OF SEATS (1986)

