

1. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES AND TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGES
 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

There were 967 colleges, universities and technological colleges as of October 1, 1973. They included 404 colleges and universities, 500 junior colleges and 63 technological colleges. Of these, 78 colleges and universities, 26 junior colleges, and 52 technological colleges were national; 32 colleges and universities, 45 junior colleges, and four technological colleges were public; and 294 colleges and universities, 429 junior colleges, and seven technological colleges were private. Of the 404 colleges and universities, 49 (11.1%) had graduate schools and junior colleges, and 199 (49.1%) had graduate schools (but did not have junior colleges). There were 75 universities which had junior colleges. About 15% of the colleges and universities and 22% of the junior colleges had night courses. There were two men's universities and seven men's junior colleges, whereas there existed 81 women's colleges and universities and 310 women's junior colleges. The aggregate total of faculties in the 404 colleges and universities was 901, or 2.2 per school. The number of faculties per college or university was 3.8 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, 232 colleges and universities had one faculty, 137 had two to five faculties, and 35 had more than six faculties. National colleges and universities are established in all prefectures. Hukuoka Prefecture has four national colleges and universities, Hokkaido seven and Tokyo Prefecture 13. The number of private colleges and universities was greatest in Tokyo Prefecture with 90, followed by Osaka Prefecture with 27. More than one private junior college is distributed in each prefecture, and the distribution was greatest in Tokyo Prefecture with 82.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

The map shows the distribution of colleges, universities, junior colleges and technological colleges as of May 1, 1972.

In the event that the faculties and others of a college or university are dispersed in different places, their respective locations were indicated with symbols. In case they exist in one and the same Si, Mati or Mura, their locations were considered as one.

In showing the number of faculties for each college or university, the day and night courses of one and the same faculty were looked upon as one.

Sources

1. Ministry of Education, List of Universities in Japan, 1973.
2. Ministry of Education, List of Colleges, 1973.
3. Ministry of Education, List of Technological Colleges, 1973.

2. Proportion of High School Graduates Advancing to Higher Education and Entrants to Colleges and Universities

In 1972, there were a total of 1,319,000 high school graduates, of these 512,000 entered colleges, universities and junior colleges in the same year, and the rate of advancing to colleges, universities and junior colleges stood at 38.8% 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 (52.3%) and Osaka Prefecture (50.9%) but lowest in Okinawa Prefecture (19.6%). The percentage was downwards of 30% in each prefecture of the Tohoku Region and the southern part of the Kyusyu Region.

A check of the interrelationships between the prefectures where the high schools from which students were graduated 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 prefecture where the high schools from which they were graduated existed was more than 50% in Tokyo (84.4%), Aiti (71.2%) and five other prefectures. In each prefecture of the Kantō Region, the rate of students enrolled in the colleges and universities which existed in their own prefecture or other prefectures of their own district exceeded 90%, and this 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 Simane Prefecture (7.2%) and Wakayama Prefecture (9.9%). This rate was also less than 20% in 19 other prefectures.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the proportion of high school graduates advancing to higher education and students enrolled in colleges and universities in 1972. Number of students enrolled is indicated with circle symbols. Each circle is classified by regions and prefectures, where the schools in which high school graduates were enrolled.

For the proportion of high school graduates advancing to higher education and the number of students enrolled, the statistics tabulated by prefecture where the high schools exist were used. The rate of high school graduates advancing to higher education is the percentage of the number of high school graduates advancing to colleges, universities and junior colleges in April 1972 to the number of students graduated from high schools in March 1972. The number of students enrolled in colleges and universities include the students graduated from high schools before March 1972 and also those advanced to colleges and universities in other prefectures.

Source

1. Ministry of Education, 1972 School Basic Statistics.

2. Number of Students Enrolled in Colleges and Universities

As of May 1, 1972, there were a total of 1,828,000 in higher educational institutions in Japan, including 1,493,000 college and university students, 45,000 postgraduates and 291,000 junior college students.

By prefecture, the number of students was greatest in Tokyo with 748,000 (41.2%), followed by Osaka with 187,000 (10.3%). The number of students in Tokyo, Osaka, Aiti, Kyoto, Hukuoka and Hyogo prefectures accounted for about three-fourths of the national total.

The number of postgraduates was greatest in Tokyo Prefecture with 20,400 (45.6% of the national total), followed by Kyoto Prefecture with 4,800. The number of postgraduates was also more than 1,000 in Osaka, Aiti, Miyagi, Hukuoka, Hokkaido and Hyogo prefectures. The ratio of female postgraduates stood at 8.9% on the average. The percentage of postgraduates to all college and university students was 2.5% on the average. This ratio was highest in Miyagi Prefecture with 5.1%.

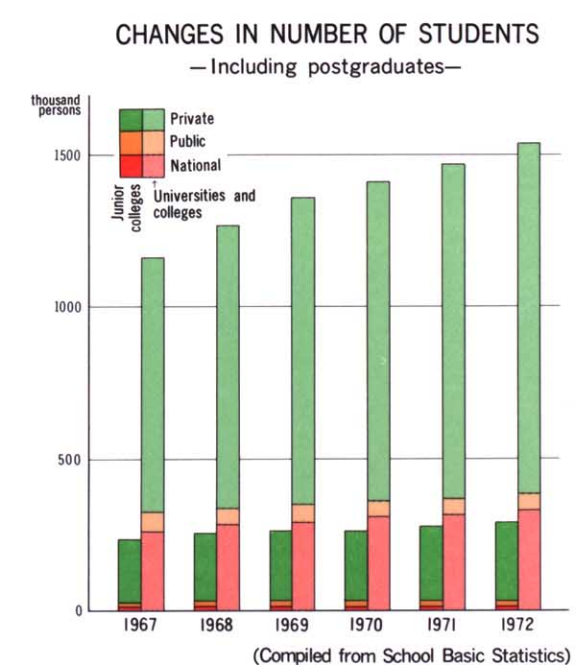
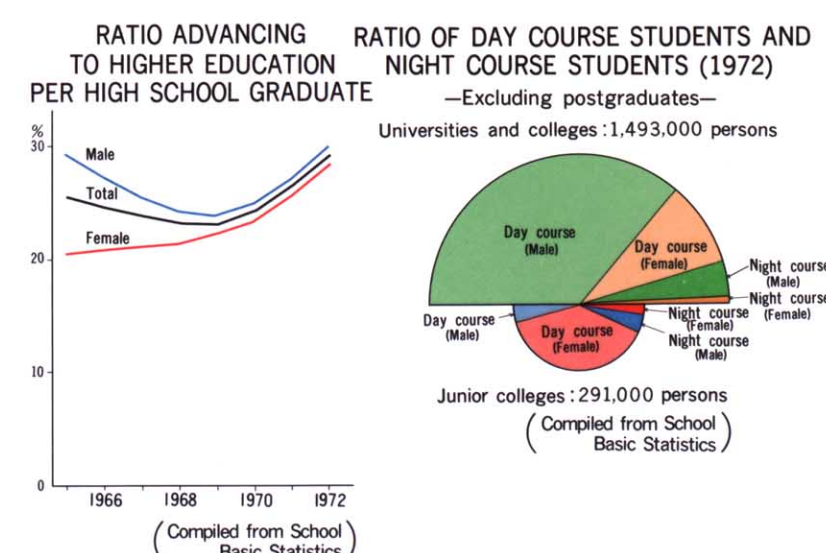
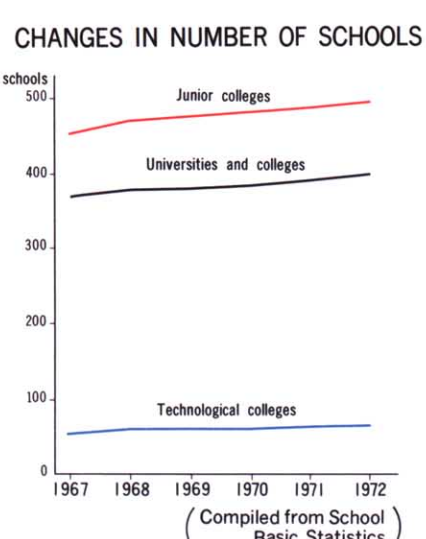
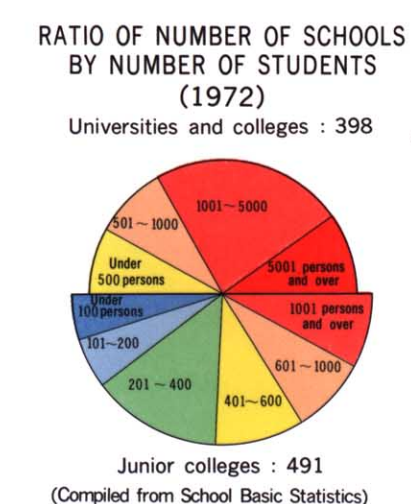
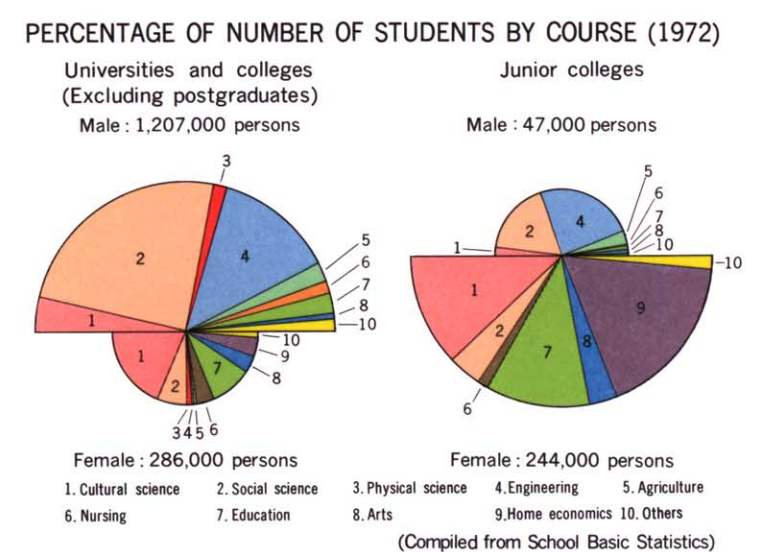
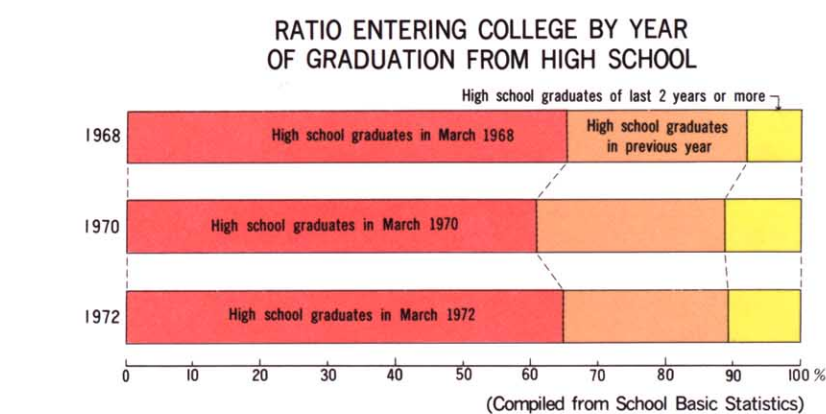
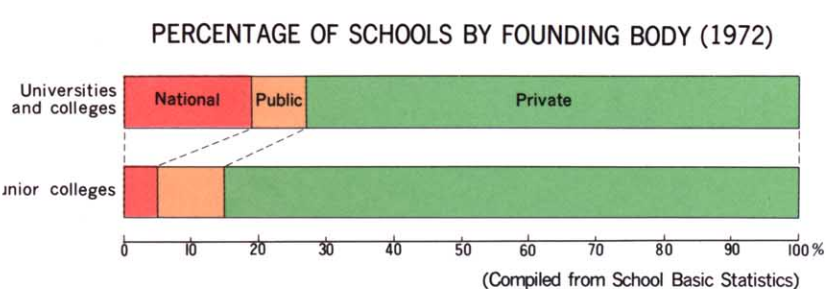
Tokyo Prefecture had 78,100 junior college students (26.9% of the national total) and Osaka Prefecture 28,900 (10.0%). The number of junior college students exceeded 10,000 in Aiti, Hyogo, Hukuoka, Kyoto, Hokkaido and Kanagawa prefectures. Of the junior college students, the ratio of female junior college students averaged 84.1%. This ratio was 100% in Hukui, Tottori and Simane prefectures and higher than 50% even in the prefecture which registered the lowest percentage. The rate of junior college students to all college and university students averaged 15.9%. This ratio was highest in Gihu Prefecture with 53.9% and exceeded 40% in Hukusima, Siga 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 prefecture in which the college or university existed.

Source

1. Ministry of Education, 1972 School Basic Statistics.



75.2

