

## Announcement on FY2015 School Basic Survey (Confirmed Values)

**To clarify those basic matters that are deemed necessary for the administration of school education in Japan, since 1948 the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) has annually carried out the School Basic Survey.**

**On this occasion, we are publishing a summary of the confirmed values that were recorded through the undertaking of the FY2015 survey.**

### 1. Survey Contents

- (1) **Date of survey:** May 1, 2015.
- (2) **Subject of survey:** Kindergartens, Integrated center for early childhood education and care, Elementary schools, Lower secondary schools, Upper secondary schools, Secondary education schools, Schools for special needs education, Universities, Junior colleges, Colleges of technology, Specialized training colleges, Miscellaneous schools, and Municipal boards of education
- (3) **Items of survey:** School Numbers, Enrollment Numbers, Teacher Numbers, Graduate Numbers, Numbers of students advancing to the next stage of education, Numbers of graduates obtaining employment, etc.

### 2. Summary of Survey Results (The capital letters appearing in the brackets throughout the results listed below refer to links to figures and tables on the following pages).

#### (1) Enrollment numbers

(Please see Table 1 on Page 1; Table 2 on Page 2; and Figure 1 on Page 3)

1. At kindergartens: Some 1,402,000 children (A) were enrolled, a decrease of 155,000 (B) on the previous academic year. (Table 1)
2. At integrated centers for early childhood education and care: Some 281,000 children (C) were enrolled.
3. At elementary schools: A record low of 6,543,000 students (D) were enrolled, a decrease of 57,000 (E) on the previous academic year. (Table 1)
4. At lower secondary schools: A record low of 3,465,000 students (F) were enrolled, a decrease of 39,000 (G) on the previous academic year. (Table 1)
5. At upper secondary schools: Some 3,319,000 students (H) were enrolled, a decrease of 15,000 (I) on the previous academic year. (Table 1)

6. At schools for special needs education: A record high of 138,000 students (J) were enrolled, an increase of 2,000 (K) on the previous academic year. (Table 1)
7. At universities (undergraduate departments): Some 2,556,000 students (L) were enrolled, an increase of 4,000 (M) on the previous academic year. (Table 2)
8. At universities (graduate schools): Some 249,000 students (N) were enrolled, a decrease of 2,000 (O) on the previous academic year. (Table 2)
9. At professional training colleges (specialized training colleges (post-secondary courses)): Some 588,000 students (P) were enrolled, a decrease of 1,000 (Q) on the previous academic year. (This number is included in the number of students who are listed as being enrolled at specialized training colleges in Figure 1 on Page 3). (Table 1)

## **(2) Matriculation rates of upper secondary school graduates**

(Please see Table 3 on Page 4; and Figure 3 on Page 5)

**—The matriculation ratio to university was up on the previous academic year—**

1. The ratio of graduates (of the current academic year) who successfully matriculated to either university or junior college was 54.6% (Q), an increase of 0.7 points on the previous academic year. This result represented a record high.
2. The ratio of graduates (of the current academic year) who successfully matriculated to university undergraduate studies was 48.9% (R), an increase of 0.8 points on the previous academic year. This result represented a record high.
3. The ratio of graduates (of the current academic year) who successfully matriculated to professional training colleges was 16.7% (S), a decrease of 0.3 points on the previous academic year. Nevertheless, the matriculation ratio to such institutions was up on the previous academic year (when graduates of earlier academic years were also included).
4. The ratio of graduates (when graduates of earlier academic years were also included) who successfully matriculated to either university or junior college was 56.5%, a decrease of 0.2 points on the previous academic year.
5. The ratio of graduates (when graduates of earlier academic years were also included) who successfully matriculated to university undergraduate studies was 51.5%, a result identical to the previous academic year. This result represented a record high.
6. The matriculation rate to higher education institutions (when graduates of earlier academic years were also included) was 79.8%, a decrease of 0.2 points on the

previous academic year.

### **(3) Ratios of graduates who successfully secured employment**

(Please see Table 3 on Page 4; Table 4 on Page 7; Table 5 on Page 10; and Table 6 on Page 11)

**—The ratios of graduates who successfully secured employment were all up on the previous academic year—**

1. Upper secondary school graduates: 17.7% (T) (up 0.2 points on the previous academic year)
2. University graduates (undergraduate courses): 72.6% (U) (up 2.8 points on the previous academic year)
3. University graduates (master's courses): 76.2% (V) up 1.8 points on the previous academic year)
4. University graduates (doctoral courses): 67.2% (W) up 1.2 points on the previous academic year)

### **(4) Ratios of graduates who entered provisional employment, or who neither advanced with their studies nor found employment**

(Please see Table 3 on Page 4; and Table 4 on Page 7)

1. Upper secondary school graduates:
  - Ratio of those entering provisional employment: 0.9% (down 0.2 points on the previous academic year)
  - Ratio of those who neither further advanced with their studies nor found employment: 4.4% (down 0.1 points on the previous academic year)
2. University graduates (undergraduate courses):
  - Ratio of those entering provisional employment: 2.1% (down 0.5 points on the previous academic year)
  - Ratio of those who neither further advanced with their studies nor found employment: 10.3% (down 1.8 points on the previous academic year)

### **(5) Female teacher ratios**

1. Female teacher ratio: 50.6% (up 1.2 points on the previous academic year). A new record.
2. Ratio of women in management positions: 24.9% (up 1.6 points on the previous academic year). A new record.

### **(6) Long-term absenteeism**

Of the long-term absenteeism that was recorded in the 2014 academic year (deemed to be periods of absenteeism of 30 days or more), a total of 123,000 students indicated that a “refusal to attend school” was the reason for their absence.

1. Elementary schools: 26,000 students (up 2,000 students on the previous academic year)
2. Lower secondary schools: 97,000 students (up 2,000 students on the previous academic year)

**(7) Numbers of children whose status has been unknown for a year or more**

There were some 118 children whose status had been unknown for a year or more (a reduction of 265 children on the preceding academic year). This figure has declined for the fourth year in a row.

Other results of the survey are as indicated in the attached document.

Additionally, detailed spreadsheets have been posted on the home page of the Official Statistics of Japan (e-Stat) portal.

(<http://www.e-stat.go.jp/SG1/estat/NewList.do?tid=000001011528>)

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# Points Regarding the FY2015 School Basic Survey

## I. School numbers, enrollment numbers, teacher numbers

### 1. Elementary schools, lower secondary schools, upper secondary schools, etc.

#### (Enrollment numbers)

- At kindergartens: Some 1,402,000 children were enrolled, a decrease of 155,000 on the previous academic year.
- At integrated center for early childhood education and care: Some 281,000 children were enrolled.
- At elementary schools: A record low of 6,543,000 students were enrolled, a decrease of 57,000 on the previous academic year.
- At lower secondary schools: A record low of 3,465,000 students were enrolled, a decrease of 39,000 on the previous academic year.
- At upper secondary schools: Some 3,319,000 students were enrolled, a decrease of 15,000 on the previous academic year.
- At schools for special needs education: A record high of 138,000 students were enrolled, an increase of 2,000 on the previous academic year.
- At professional training colleges (specialized training colleges (post-secondary courses)): Some 588,000 students were enrolled, a decrease of 1,000 on the previous academic year.

#### (Teacher numbers)

- At upper secondary schools and schools for special needs education, female teacher numbers reached new highs. What is more, the ratio of female teachers was 42.8% overall at lower secondary schools (up 0.2 points on the previous academic year), 31.3% at upper secondary schools (up 0.3 points on the previous academic year), and 60.9% at schools for special needs education (up 0.3 points on the previous academic year). All these figures represented record highs.

Table 1 – Numbers of primary and secondary educational institutions, enrollments, and teacher numbers

| Category  | School Numbers (Schools) |           |                   |                  | Enrollment Numbers (Students) |                       |                           |                            | Teacher Numbers (Teachers) |                      |                          |
|---|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
|   | Total Schools            | National  | Public            | Private          | Total Enrollments             | National              | Public                    | Private                    | Total Teachers             | Female Teachers      | Female Teacher Ratio (%) |
| Kindergartens   | (-1, 231)<br>11, 674     | (-)<br>49 | (-393)<br>4, 321  | (-838)<br>7, 304 | (-155, 013)<br>1, 402, 448    | (b) (-104)<br>5, 510  | (-26, 527)<br>238, 036    | (-128, 382)<br>1, 158, 902 | (-9, 562)<br>101, 497      | (-8, 879)<br>94, 769 | (0. 1)<br>93. 4          |
| Integrated centers for early childhood education and care | 1, 943                   | —         | 374               | 1, 569           | 281, 136                      | (c) —                 | 43, 928                   | 237, 208                   | 37, 461                    | 35, 337              | 94. 3                    |
| Elementary schools  | (-251)<br>20, 601        | (-)<br>72 | (-256)<br>20, 302 | (5)<br>227       | (-56, 902)<br>6, 543, 104     | (e) (-799)<br>40, 268 | (-55, 642)<br>6, 425, 754 | (-461)<br>77, 082          | (677)<br>417, 152          | (149)<br>260, 024    | (-0. 1)<br>62. 3         |
| Lower secondary schools                                   | (-73)<br>10, 484         | (-)<br>73 | (-70)<br>9, 637   | (-3)<br>774      | (-39, 119)<br>3, 465, 215     | (g) (-194)<br>31, 026 | (-36, 515)<br>3, 190, 799 | (-2, 410)<br>243, 390      | (-128)<br>253, 704         | (394)<br>108, 542    | (0. 2)<br>42. 8          |
| Upper secondary schools                                   | (-24)<br>4, 939          | (-)<br>15 | (-24)<br>3, 604   | (-)<br>1, 320    | (-14, 905)<br>3, 319, 114     | (i) (10)<br>8, 623    | (-18, 223)<br>2, 268, 162 | (3, 308)<br>1, 042, 329    | (-336)<br>234, 970         | (761)<br>73, 591     | (0. 3)<br>31. 3          |
| Secondary education schools                               | (1)<br>52                | (-)<br>4  | (1)<br>31         | (-)<br>17        | (818)<br>32, 317              | (-18)<br>3, 142       | (1, 042)<br>21, 466       | (-206)<br>7, 709           | (77)<br>2, 509             | (57)<br>854          | (1. 2)<br>34. 0          |
| Schools for special needs education                       | (18)<br>1, 114           | (-)<br>45 | (19)<br>1, 056    | (-1)<br>13       | (2, 277)<br>137, 894          | (k) (-14)<br>3, 019   | (2, 311)<br>134, 092      | (-20)<br>783               | (1, 625)<br>80, 905        | (1, 208)<br>49, 274  | (0. 3)<br>60. 9          |
| Specialized training colleges                             | (-5)<br>3, 201           | (-1)<br>9 | (-2)<br>193       | (-2)<br>2, 999   | (-3, 346)<br>656, 106         | (-39)<br>411          | (-292)<br>25, 963         | (-3, 015)<br>629, 732      | (143)<br>40, 917           | (120)<br>21, 496     | (0. 1)<br>52. 5          |
| Those that have established upper secondary courses       | (-5)<br>432              | (-)<br>1  | (-)<br>7          | (-5)<br>424      | (38)<br>40, 095               | (-4)<br>19            | (-18)<br>519              | (60)<br>39, 557            | (-2)<br>2, 749             | (5)<br>1, 534        | (0. 2)<br>55. 8          |
| Those that have established post-secondary courses        | (9)<br>2, 823            | (-1)<br>9 | (-2)<br>190       | (12)<br>2, 624   | (-705)<br>588, 183            | (q) (-34)<br>301      | (-275)<br>25, 422         | (-396)<br>562, 460         | (345)<br>37, 063           | (154)<br>19, 709     | (-0. 1)<br>53. 2         |
| Miscellaneous schools                                     | (-47)<br>1, 229          | (-)<br>—  | (-2)<br>6         | (-45)<br>1, 223  | (-4, 119)<br>117, 727         | (-)<br>—              | (-53)<br>585              | (-4, 066)<br>117, 142      | (-204)<br>8, 619           | (-34)<br>3, 536      | (0. 5)<br>41. 0          |

(Notes) 1 The figures in brackets show the numeric increase or decrease vis-à-vis the previous academic year.

2 Specialized training colleges that have established either “upper secondary courses” or “post-secondary courses” are given as a total figure, while those that offer both options are accounted for separately in the respective cells.

## 2. Universities, junior colleges, colleges of technology

### (Enrollment numbers)

- When their numbers peaked in 2011, in overall terms (being inclusive of undergraduate students, postgraduate students, and both advanced course and short-term course students as well), university enrollments had increased over the long term. Following on, however, they experienced a downturn over a period of three years. Most recently, however, there has again been an upswing in enrollments.
  - The total number of university enrollments was 2,860,000 students, an increase of 5,000 on the previous academic year.  
Of the total, some 2,556,000 students were enrolled as undergraduates, an increase of 4,000 on the previous academic year.  
Meanwhile, some 249,000 students were enrolled as postgraduates, a decrease of 2,000 on the previous academic year.
- A record high of 1,127,000 female undergraduates were enrolled, an increase of 10,000 on the previous academic year.  
Female students accounted for a record high of 44.1% of all undergraduates (up 0.3% on the previous academic year).
- Junior college enrollments peaked in 1993, and have been decreasing ever since. They are now at their lowest levels since 1989.

### (Teacher numbers)

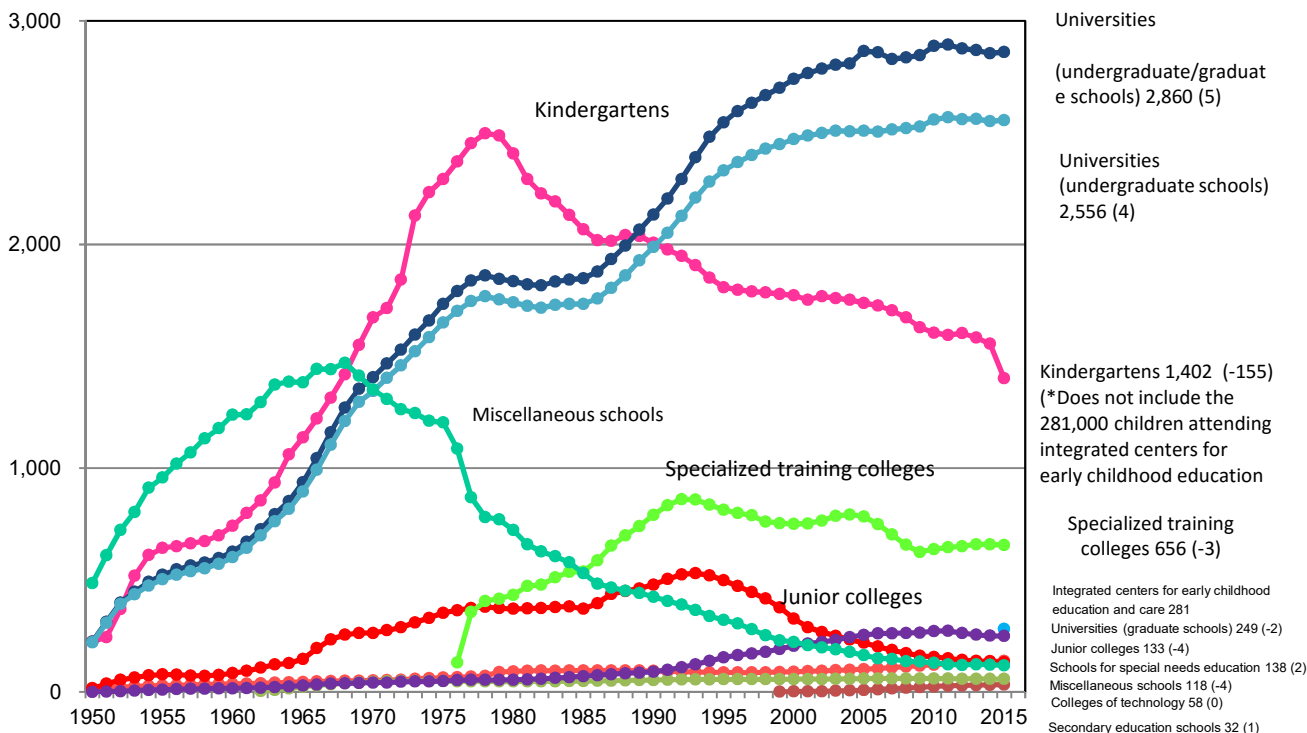
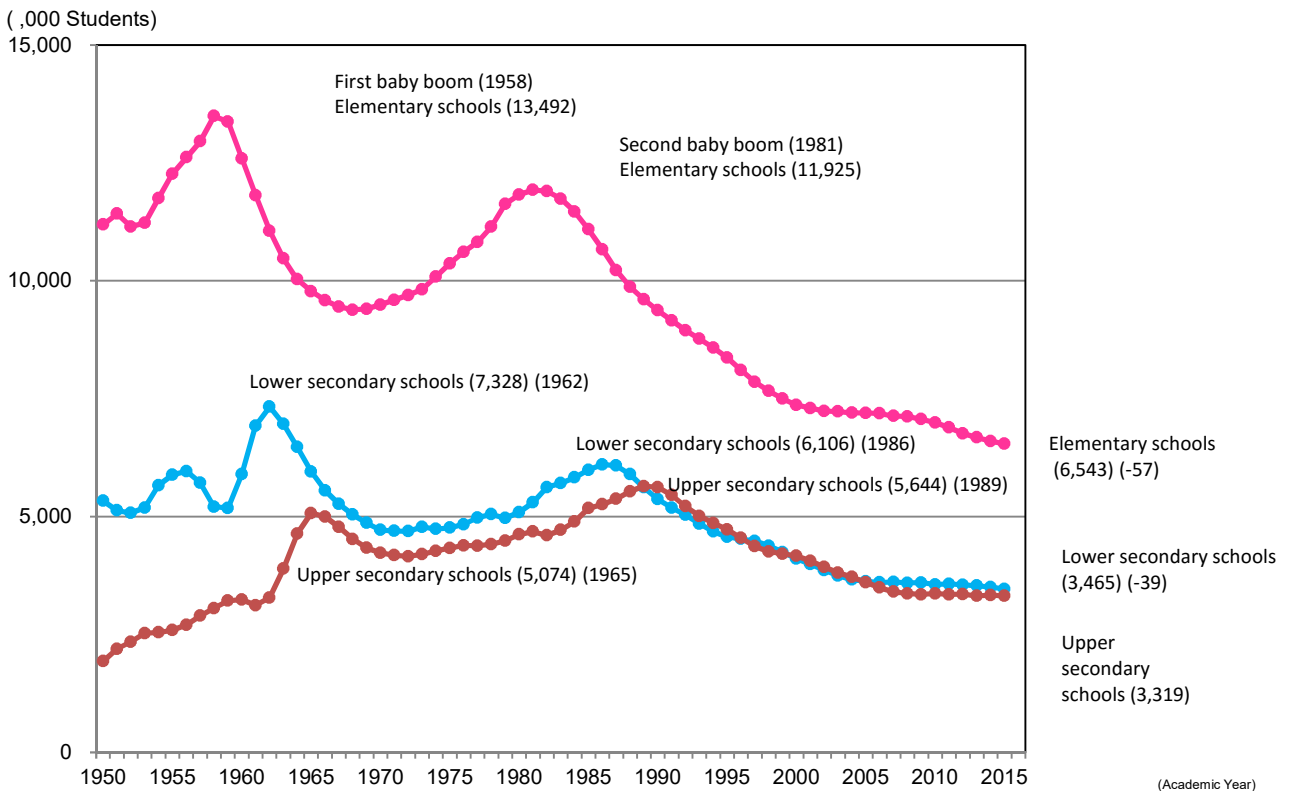
- Overall, there were a record high 42,000 female university teachers, an increase of 2,000 on the previous academic year. Furthermore, the female ratio of all university teachers was 23.2%, up 0.7 points on the previous academic year. This figure also represented a record high.

Table 2 – Numbers of higher educational institutions, enrollments, and teacher numbers

| Category               | School Numbers (Schools) |          |        |         | Enrollment Numbers (Students) |                 |                          |          |         |           | Teacher Numbers (Teachers) |                 |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------|--------|---------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------|---------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
|                        | Total Schools            | National | Public | Private | Total Students                | Female Students | Female Student Ratio (%) | National | Public  | Private   | Total Teachers             | Female Teachers | Female Teacher Ratio (%) |
| Universities           | (-2)                     | (-)      | (-3)   | (1)     | (4,681)                       | (11,777)        | (0.4)                    | (-1,707) | (724)   | (5,664)   | (1,844)                    | (1,689)         | (0.7)                    |
|                        | 779                      | 86       | 89     | 604     | 2,860,210                     | 1,231,868       | 43.1                     | 610,802  | 148,766 | 2,100,642 | 182,723                    | 42,433          | 23.2                     |
| Undergraduate schools  | (2)                      | (-)      | (-)    | (2)     | (4,040) (m)                   | (9,594)         | (0.3)                    | (-1,670) | (740)   | (4,970)   |                            |                 |                          |
|                        | 753                      | 82       | 87     | 584     | 2,556,062 (l)                 | 1,127,372       | 44.1                     | 445,668  | 129,618 | 1,980,776 |                            |                 |                          |
| Graduate schools       | (4)                      | (-)      | (1)    | (3)     | (-1,539) (o)                  | (186)           | (0.3)                    | (-245)   | (-97)   | (-1,197)  |                            |                 |                          |
|                        | 627                      | 86       | 78     | 463     | 249,474 (n)                   | 77,831          | 31.2                     | 150,091  | 15,974  | 83,409    |                            |                 |                          |
| Master's programs      | (8)                      | (-)      | (2)    | (6)     | (-955)                        | (145)           | (0.2)                    | (13)     | (-142)  | (-826)    |                            |                 |                          |
|                        | 599                      | 86       | 76     | 437     | 158,974                       | 48,380          | 30.4                     | 93,416   | 10,372  | 55,186    |                            |                 |                          |
| Doctoral programs      | (3)                      | (-)      | (1)    | (2)     | (173)                         | (145)           | (0.1)                    | (-10)    | (87)    | (96)      |                            |                 |                          |
|                        | 440                      | 77       | 56     | 307     | 73,877                        | 24,465          | 33.1                     | 50,676   | 4,876   | 18,325    |                            |                 |                          |
| Professional courses   | (1)                      | (2)      | (-)    | (-1)    | (-757)                        | (-104)          | (0.7)                    | (-248)   | (-42)   | (-467)    |                            |                 |                          |
|                        | 127                      | 47       | 6      | 74      | 16,623                        | 4,986           | 30.0                     | 5,999    | 726     | 9,898     |                            |                 |                          |
| Graduate law schools   | (-1)                     | (-)      | (-)    | (-1)    | (-825)                        | (-175)          | (0.9)                    | (-286)   | (-20)   | (-519)    |                            |                 |                          |
|                        | 73                       | 24       | 2      | 47      | 6,094                         | 1,736           | 28.5                     | 2,578    | 184     | 3,332     |                            |                 |                          |
| Junior colleges        | (-6)                     | (-)      | (-)    | (-6)    | (-3,853)                      | (-3,261)        | (0.1)                    | (-)      | (-432)  | (-3,421)  | (-172)                     | (-49)           | (0.4)                    |
|                        | 346                      | -        | 18     | 328     | 132,681                       | 117,461         | 88.5                     | -        | 6,956   | 125,725   | 8,266                      | 4,310           | 52.1                     |
| Colleges of technology | (-)                      | (-)      | (-)    | (-)     | (-66)                         | (287)           | (0.6)                    | (-110)   | (-56)   | (100)     | (10)                       | (37)            | (0.8)                    |
|                        | 57                       | 51       | 3      | 3       | 57,611                        | 10,059          | 17.5                     | 51,615   | 3,778   | 2,218     | 4,354                      | 413             | 9.5                      |

- (Notes)
- 1 The figures in brackets show the numeric increase or decrease vis-à-vis the previous academic year.
  - 2 In addition to university undergraduates and students enrolled in regular courses at junior colleges, the enrollment numbers include students enrolled in advanced and short-term courses, and those enrolled as non-degree students.
  - 3 The figures listed under the numbers of schools include only those institutions that have students enrolled.

(Reference) Shifts in enrollment numbers for the various stages of education (Figure 1)



- (Notes)
- 1 The figures in brackets show the numerical increase or decrease vis-à-vis the previous academic year (expressed in units of 1,000 students).
  - 2 The figures for schools for special needs education are shown separately as schools for the blind, schools for the hearing impaired, and schools for the disabled for the period prior to the 2006 academic year.
  - 3 In addition to undergraduate and postgraduate students, the figures for university enrollments also include those enrolled in advanced courses and short-term courses, along with non-degree students.

## II. Post-graduation situation

1. Graduates of upper secondary schools (full-day schools and day/night schools) (including graduates from the upper divisions of secondary education schools. The same stipulation also applies hereafter.)

- Some 17.7% of graduates successfully found employment, a ratio that was up 0.2 points on the previous academic year.
- The ratio of graduates who matriculated to university undergraduate studies (including graduates from earlier academic years) was flat at 51.5%, it being identical to the previous academic year. (Please see Fig. 5 on Page 6).
- The matriculation rate to higher education institutions (including graduates of earlier academic years) was 79.8%, it being down 0.2 points on the previous academic year. (Please see Fig. 5 on Page 6).
- The ratio of graduates who applied to university or junior college was 60.8%, it being up 0.4 points on the previous academic year. (Please see Fig. 4 on Page 5).
- The matriculation rate to professional training college was 16.7%, it being down 0.3 points on the previous academic year.

### (1) Destinations of upper secondary school students post-graduation

Table 3 – Situation of upper secondary school students post-graduation

(Units: Graduates, %)

| Category    | Graduates | Matriculation to university or junior college | Those entering university | Matriculation to professional training college (ratio) | Those who found employment (ratio among graduates) | Those who found other than regular employment (ratio) | Those entering provisional employment (ratio) | Those who neither matriculated nor found employment (ratio) | Others (ratio) |
|-------------|-----------|---|---------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|----------------|
| March, 2006 | 1,172,087 | 578,525 (49.4)                                | 490,242 (41.8)            | 213,122 (18.2)   | 210,442 (18.0)                                     | ...   | 19,232 (1.6)                                  | 66,434 (5.7)  | 85,956 (7.3)   |
| March, 2007 | 1,148,108 | 587,999 (51.2)                                | 505,951 (44.1)            | 193,156 (16.8)   | 212,635 (18.5)                                     | ...   | 16,358 (1.4)                                  | 59,962 (5.2)  | 79,491 (6.9)   |
| March, 2008 | 1,089,188 | 575,659 (52.9)                                | 500,631 (46.0)            | 167,092 (15.3)   | 206,628 (19.0)                                     | ...   | 12,862 (1.2)                                  | 53,757 (4.9)  | 74,452 (6.8)   |
| March, 2009 | 1,065,412 | 574,333 (53.9)                                | 503,840 (47.3)            | 156,363 (14.7)   | 193,615 (18.2)                                     | ...   | 13,592 (1.3)                                  | 54,678 (5.1)  | 74,035 (6.9)   |
| March, 2010 | 1,071,422 | 582,272 (54.3)                                | 513,013 (47.9)            | 170,352 (15.9)   | 168,727 (15.7)                                     | ...   | 15,560 (1.5)                                  | 59,703 (5.6)  | 76,112 (7.1)   |
| March, 2011 | 1,064,074 | 573,679 (53.9)                                | 507,509 (47.7)            | 172,200 (16.2)   | 173,566 (16.3)                                     | ...   | 14,994 (1.4)                                  | 56,965 (5.4)  | 73,865 (6.9)   |
| March, 2012 | 1,056,387 | 565,779 (53.6)                                | 503,545 (47.7)            | 177,486 (16.8)   | 176,931 (16.7)                                     | ...   | 13,892 (1.3)                                  | 51,922 (4.9)  | 71,384 (6.8)   |
| March, 2013 | 1,091,614 | 581,144 (53.2)                                | 517,416 (47.4)            | 185,588 (17.0)   | 184,656 (16.9)                                     | ...   | 13,623 (1.2)                                  | 53,951 (4.9)  | 73,637 (6.7)   |
| March, 2014 | 1,051,343 | 566,309 (53.9)                                | 505,240 (48.1)            | 178,735 (17.0)   | 183,635 (17.5)                                     | ...   | 11,957 (1.1)                                  | 47,795 (4.5)  | 63,793 (6.1)   |
| March, 2015 | 1,068,989 | 583,533 (54.6)                                | 522,656 (48.9)            | 178,069 (16.7)   | 189,739 (17.7)                                     | 2,062 (0.2)   | 9,616 (0.9)                                   | 46,721 (4.4)  | 62,085 (5.8)   |

(Notes) 1 "Those who found employment" includes graduates who gained employment from among those who matriculated to university, junior college or professional training college, etc.

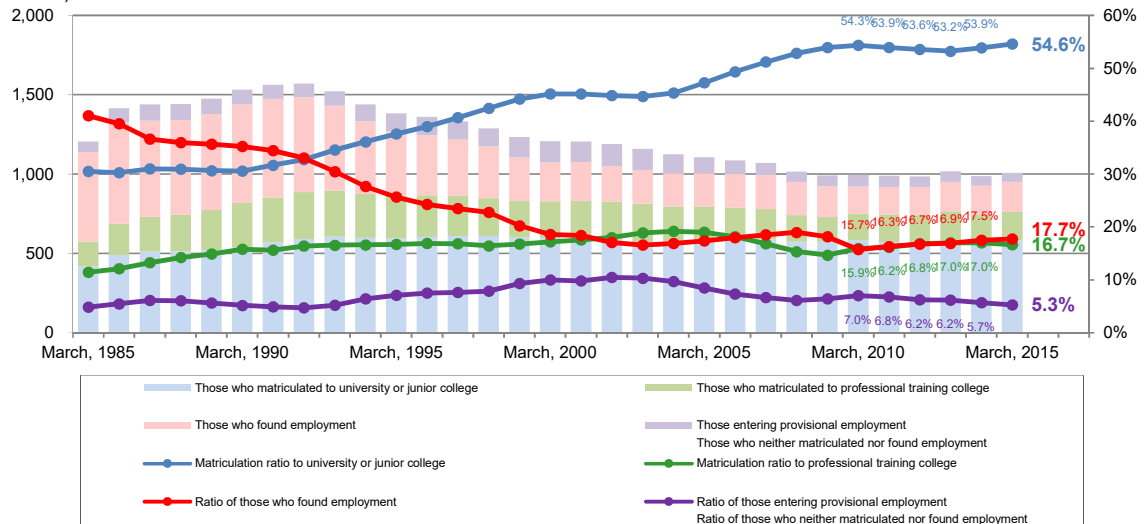
2 Matriculation ratio to university or junior college =  $\frac{\text{Those who matriculated to university or junior college, either as regular students or through correspondence, as well as those matriculating to short-term courses at such institutions, or to advanced courses at upper secondary schools and at schools for special needs education}}{\text{The number of graduates of upper secondary school courses and of the upper divisions of secondary education schools in March of the respective years}}$

3 Ratio of those who found employment among graduates =  $\frac{\text{Those who found employment}}{\text{The number of graduates of upper secondary school courses and of the upper divisions of secondary education schools in March of the respective years}}$

4 "Others" includes those enrolled at specialized training colleges (general courses), or public human resources development facilities, and those whose status is unknown or who are deceased.

Figure 2 – Destinations of upper secondary school students post-graduation

(,000 Graduates)

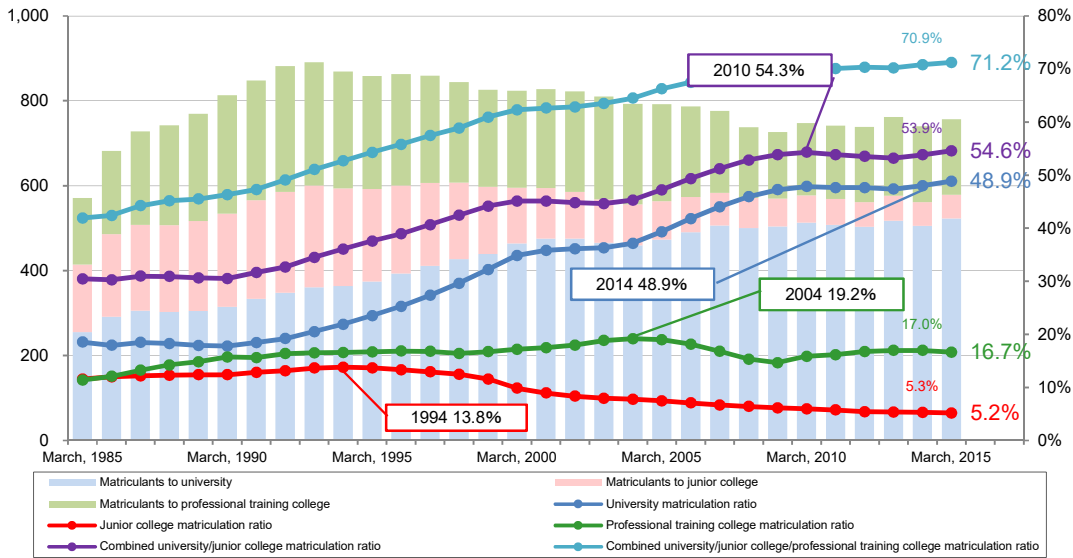




(2) Matriculation situation

1) Shifts in the matriculation ratios of graduates of upper secondary schools to higher education (current upper secondary students and students from the upper divisions of secondary education schools who successfully passed entrance examinations) (Figure 3)

(,000 Students)



(Notes) 1 In the above figure, the maximum values for each matriculation route have been highlighted within frames (and the same applies hereafter).

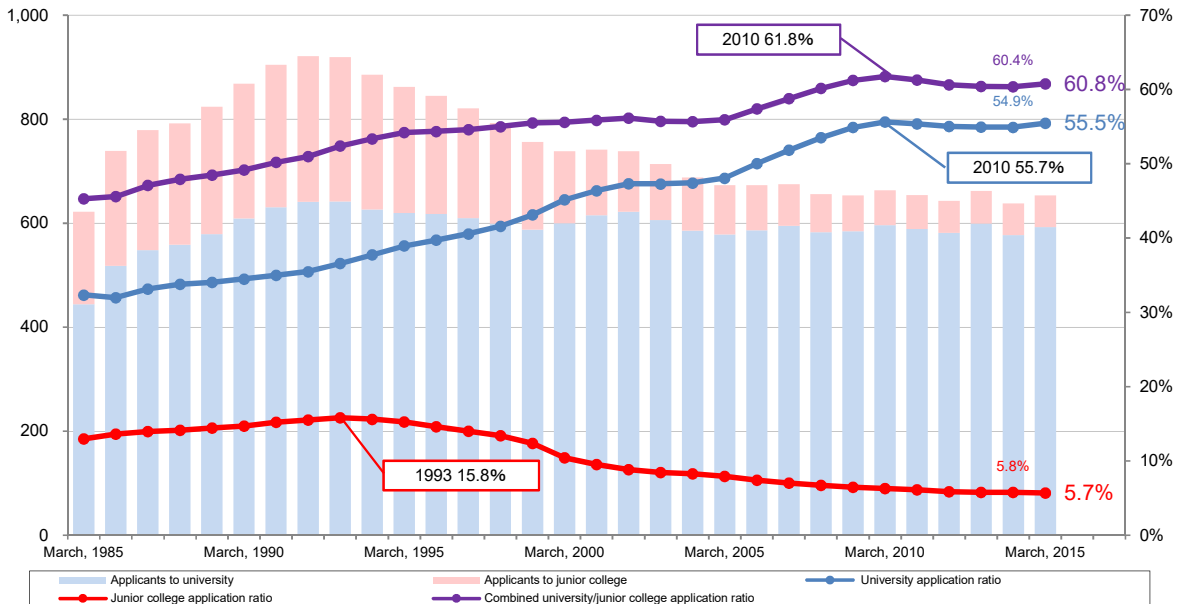
2 University/junior college matriculation ratio (among current students) =

Those who matriculated to university or junior college, either as regular students or via correspondence courses, as well as those matriculating to short-term courses at such institutions, or to advanced courses at upper secondary schools or to the upper secondary departments of schools for special needs education

The number of graduates from upper secondary school courses and from the upper divisions of secondary education schools in March of the respective years

2) Shifts in the ratios of applicants to higher education institutions (current upper secondary students and students from the upper divisions of secondary education schools) (Figure 4)

(,000 Students)



(Notes) 1 University/junior college application ratio (among current students) =

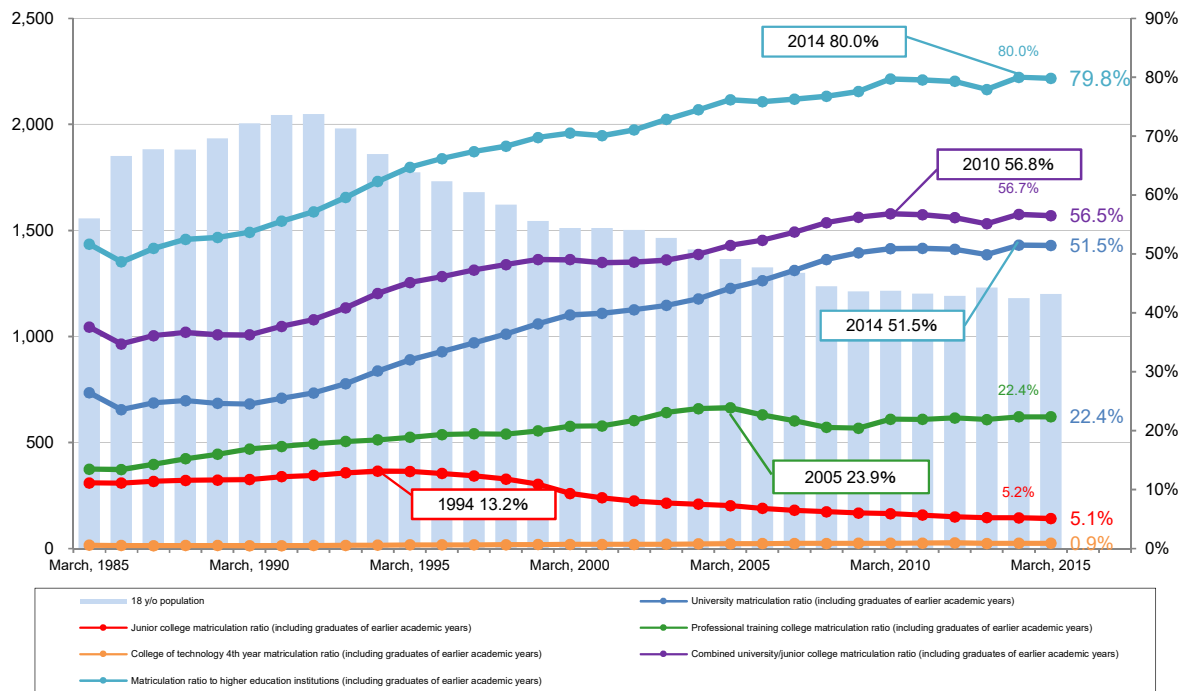
Applicant numbers (true figures)

The number of graduates of upper secondary school courses and of the upper divisions of secondary education schools in March of the respective years

2 The number of applicants to higher education institutions represents the actual number of students from among graduates of upper secondary schools and from the upper divisions of secondary education schools who apply to a university or junior college. Whereby individual students submit two or more applications (to different undergraduate departments, schools), they are still only counted once.

3) Shifts in the matriculation ratios of graduates of upper secondary schools to higher education (including graduates of earlier academic years) (Figure 5)

(,000 Students)



(Notes)

- 1 Matriculation ratio to higher education institutions (including graduates of earlier academic years) =  $\frac{\text{New students enrolled at university or junior college, those currently enrolled in the 4th year at colleges of technology as well as those enrolled in professional training colleges}}{\text{The 18 y/o population (those who graduated from lower secondary school or who have completed the lower division of secondary education schools three years previously)}}$
- 2 University matriculation ratio (including graduates of earlier academic years) =  $\frac{\text{New students enrolled at university}}{\text{The 18 y/o population (those who graduated from lower secondary school or who have completed the lower division of secondary education schools three years previously)}}$

## 2. University graduates (graduates of undergraduate programs)

- While there had been a tendency towards moderate increases in the ratio at which graduates of undergraduate programs advanced to graduate school, etc., since the peak that was achieved in the 2010 academic year (in March, 2010), there were five consecutive years of decline. In 2015, the advancement ratio to graduate school was 12.2%, down 0.4 points on the previous academic year.
- After the ratio of graduates who found employment dipped dramatically in the 2010 academic year (in March of 2010), subsequently there have been five consecutive years of increase. In 2015, the ratio was 72.6% (up 2.8 points on the previous academic year).
- The ratios of “those entering provisional employment” or who neither “further advanced their education nor found employment” both declined. Combined, these segments accounted for 12.4% of graduates, down 2.3 points on the previous academic year.

Table 4 - Situation after graduation from university undergraduate programs (Units: Graduates, %)

| Category    | Graduates | Students advancing to graduate school, etc. (ratio) | Those who found employment (ratio among graduates) | Those entering provisional employment (ratio)         |   | Those who neither further advanced with their studies nor found employment (ratio) | Others (ratio) |              |
|-------------|-----------|---|--|---|---|--|----------------|--------------|
|             |           |   |  | Those who found other than regular employment (ratio) | Those entering provisional employment (ratio) |  |                |              |
| March, 2006 | 558,184   | 79,337 (14.2)                                       | 355,820 (63.7)                                     | ...   | (...)   | 16,659 (3.0)   | 82,009 (14.7)  | 24,401 (4.4) |
| March, 2007 | 559,090   | 77,165 (13.8)                                       | 377,776 (67.6)                                     | ...   | (...)   | 13,287 (2.4)   | 69,296 (12.4)  | 21,608 (3.9) |
| March, 2008 | 555,690   | 76,343 (13.7)                                       | 388,480 (69.9)                                     | ...   | (...)   | 11,485 (2.1)   | 59,791 (10.8)  | 19,654 (3.5) |
| March, 2009 | 559,539   | 78,265 (14.0)                                       | 382,485 (68.4)                                     | ...   | (...)   | 12,991 (2.3)   | 67,894 (12.1)  | 17,955 (3.2) |
| March, 2010 | 541,428   | 86,039 (15.9)                                       | 329,190 (60.8)                                     | ...   | (...)   | 19,332 (3.6)   | 87,174 (16.1)  | 19,751 (3.6) |
| March, 2011 | 552,358   | 82,657 (15.0)                                       | 340,217 (61.6)                                     | ...   | (...)   | 19,107 (3.5)   | 88,007 (15.9)  | 22,444 (4.1) |
| March, 2012 | 558,692   | 76,856 (13.8)                                       | 357,088 (63.9)                                     | 21,993 (3.9)  |   | 19,569 (3.5)   | 86,566 (15.5)  | 18,690 (3.3) |
| March, 2013 | 558,853   | 72,822 (13.0)                                       | 375,957 (67.3)                                     | 22,782 (4.1)  |   | 16,736 (3.0)   | 75,929 (13.6)  | 17,507 (3.1) |
| March, 2014 | 565,573   | 71,387 (12.6)                                       | 394,845 (69.8)                                     | 22,276 (3.9)  |   | 14,519 (2.6)   | 68,484 (12.1)  | 16,415 (2.9) |
| March, 2015 | 564,035   | 68,958 (12.2)                                       | 409,759 (72.6)                                     | 21,148 (3.7)  |   | 11,730 (2.1)   | 58,102 (10.3)  | 15,535 (2.8) |

(U)

(Notes) 1 "Those who found employment" includes "graduates of undergraduate programs who advanced to graduate school, etc." (The same stipulation applies hereafter)

2 Of "those who found employment," "those who found other than regular employment" refers to individuals who have been employed for periods of one year or more, whose work per week is prescribed as being of a duration of between 30 to 40 hours. (The same stipulation applies hereafter.)

3 Advancement ratio =  $\frac{\text{Those who enrolled in university graduate schools, in undergraduate courses, at junior colleges, in advanced courses or short-term courses at universities or junior colleges, at specialized training colleges or at overseas schools}}{\text{The number of graduates from university undergraduate courses in March of the respective years}}$  (The same stipulation applies hereafter.)

4 Ratio of those who found employment =  $\frac{\text{Those who found employment}}{\text{The number of graduates of university undergraduate courses in March of the respective years}}$  (The same stipulation applies hereafter.)

5 "Others" includes graduates in medicine undergoing their clinical residency (including candidates), those whose status is unknown as well as deceased persons. (The same stipulation applies hereafter.)

Figure 6 - Destinations of graduates of university undergraduate studies

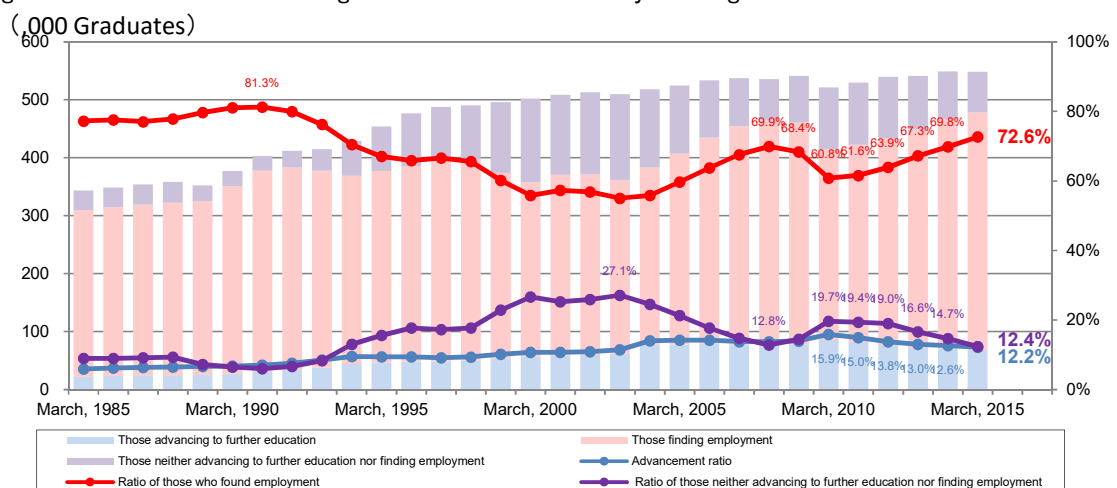
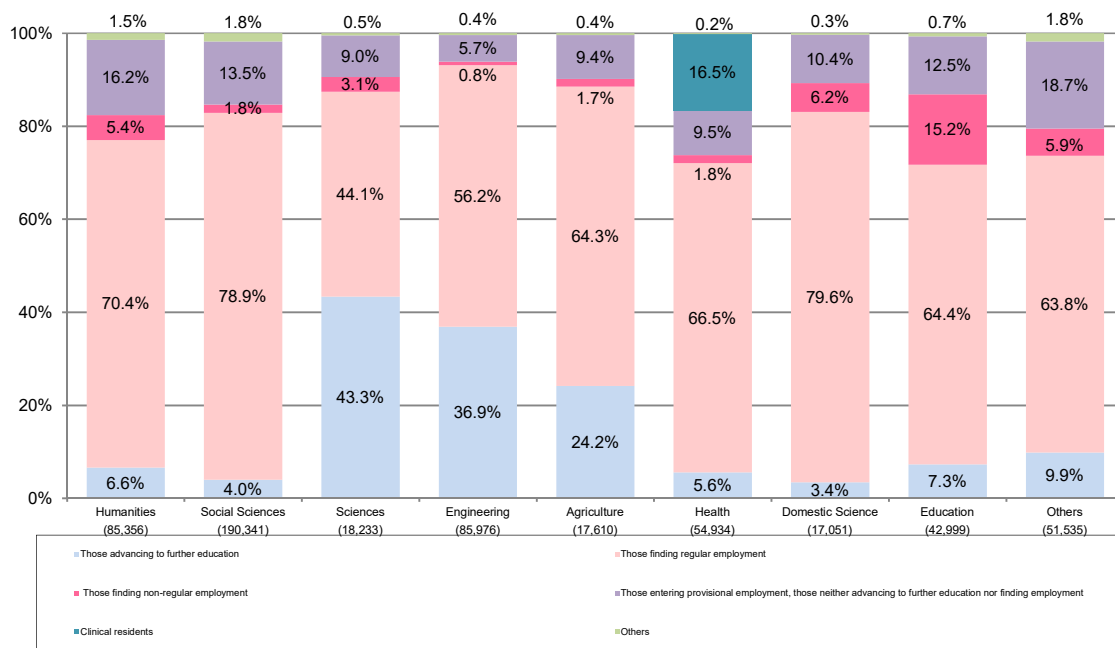


Figure 7 – Destinations of graduates by academic discipline

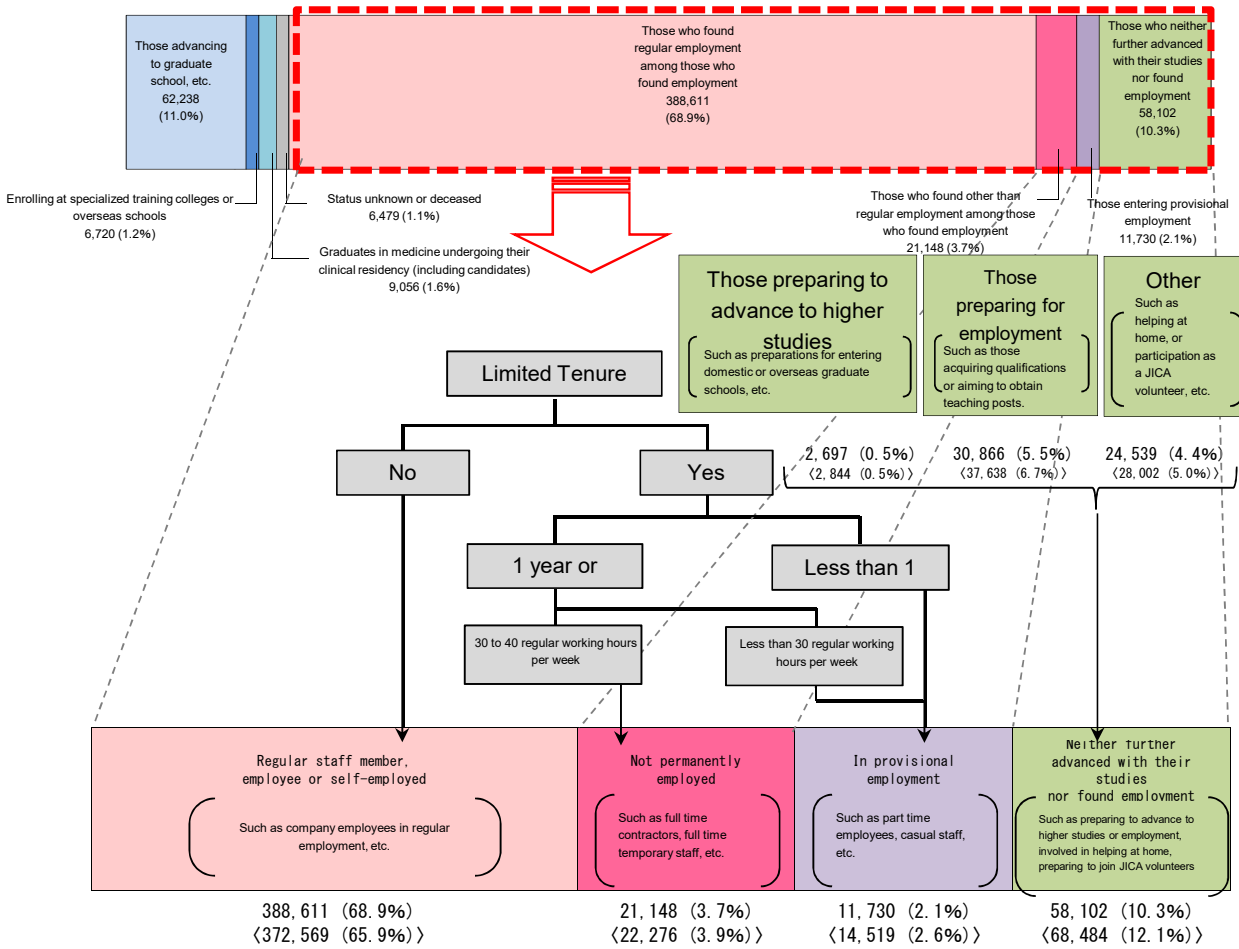


- (Notes)
- 1 The values expressed with respect to the various academic disciplines are relative to the number of graduates within those disciplines. (The same stipulation applies hereafter.)
  - 2 Fractions have been rounded either up or down to the nearest whole figure. Thus, the percentages expressed with respect to the various items might not add up to 100%. (The same stipulation applies hereafter.)
  - 3 Among those graduates who found employment, in that there are some who advanced to further education while also being employed, the percentages expressed with respect to the various academic disciplines might exceed 100%. (The same stipulation applies hereafter.)
  - 4 In the education discipline, those graduates who found temporary teaching appointments are included among those who found non-regular employment.
  - 5 Arts graduates are included under "Others." (The same stipulation applies hereafter.)

(Reference)

The relationship among graduates of university undergraduate programs who “found employment,” who are classified as being “in regular employment,” in “other than regular employment,” on “entering provisional employment” or “who neither further advanced with their studies nor found employment” (Figure 8)

■ Total graduates from university undergraduate programs: 564,035 (100%)

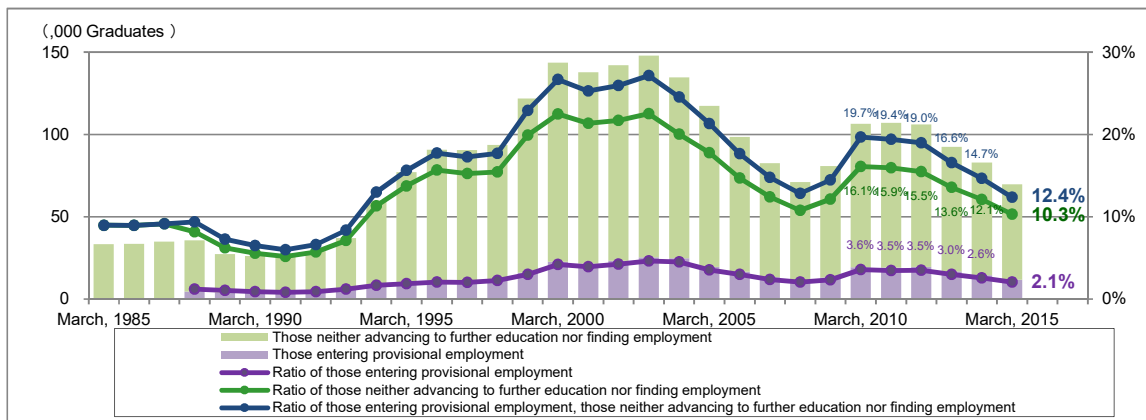


(Notes) 1 The values shown thus < > are those of the previous academic year.

2 Among those graduates who found employment, there are some who advanced to further education while also being employed

(Reference)

Shifts between those who found “provisional employment” and those who “neither further advanced with their studies nor found employment” among graduates of university undergraduate programs (Figure 9)



### 3. Postgraduate students who completed master's courses

○ The ratio of postgraduates who secured employment upon completion of a master's course increased for the fifth year in a row to 76.2%, up 1.8 points on the previous academic year.

Table 5 – Situation after graduation for postgraduate students who completed a master's course

(Units: Master's Graduates, %)

| Category    | Graduates | Master's graduates advancing further with their studies, etc. (ratio) | Those who found employment (ratio among master's graduates) | Those who found other than regular employment (ratio) | Those entering provisional employment (ratio) | Those who neither advanced with their studies nor found employment (ratio) | Others (ratio) |
|-------------|-----------|---|---|---|---|--|----------------|
|             |           |   |   |   |   |  |                |
| March, 2006 | 72,531    | 9,560 (13.2)  | 50,782 (70.0)   | ...   | 1,023 (1.4)                                   | 8,618 (11.9)   | 2,712 (3.7)    |
| March, 2007 | 73,993    | 8,918 (12.1)  | 53,638 (72.5)   | ...   | 969 (1.3)                                     | 8,197 (11.1)   | 2,472 (3.3)    |
| March, 2008 | 73,881    | 8,348 (11.3)  | 55,480 (75.1)   | ...   | 961 (1.3)                                     | 7,150 (9.7)  | 2,158 (2.9)    |
| March, 2009 | 73,811    | 8,379 (11.4)  | 55,243 (74.8)   | ...   | 944 (1.3)                                     | 7,411 (10.0)   | 2,053 (2.8)    |
| March, 2010 | 73,220    | 9,101 (12.4)  | 52,278 (71.4)   | ...   | 1,099 (1.5)                                   | 8,687 (11.9)   | 2,281 (3.1)    |
| March, 2011 | 74,680    | 8,508 (11.4)  | 54,188 (72.6)   | ...   | 997 (1.3)                                     | 9,048 (12.1)   | 2,121 (2.8)    |
| March, 2012 | 78,711    | 8,123 (10.3)  | 57,659 (73.3)   | 2,455 (3.1)   | 1,199 (1.5)                                   | 10,266 (13.0)  | 1,692 (2.1)    |
| March, 2013 | 76,511    | 7,972 (10.4)  | 56,381 (73.7)   | 2,418 (3.2)   | 1,270 (1.7)                                   | 9,540 (12.5)   | 1,565 (2.0)    |
| March, 2014 | 73,154    | 7,691 (10.5)  | 54,450 (74.4)   | 2,323 (3.2)   | 1,177 (1.6)                                   | 8,751 (12.0)   | 1,288 (1.8)    |
| March, 2015 | 71,301    | 7,360 (10.3)  | 54,345 (76.2)   | 2,276 (3.2)   | 1,118 (1.6)                                   | 7,498 (10.5)   | 1,187 (1.7)    |

(v)

Figure 10 – Shifts in ratio of those who found employment among postgraduate students who completed a master's course

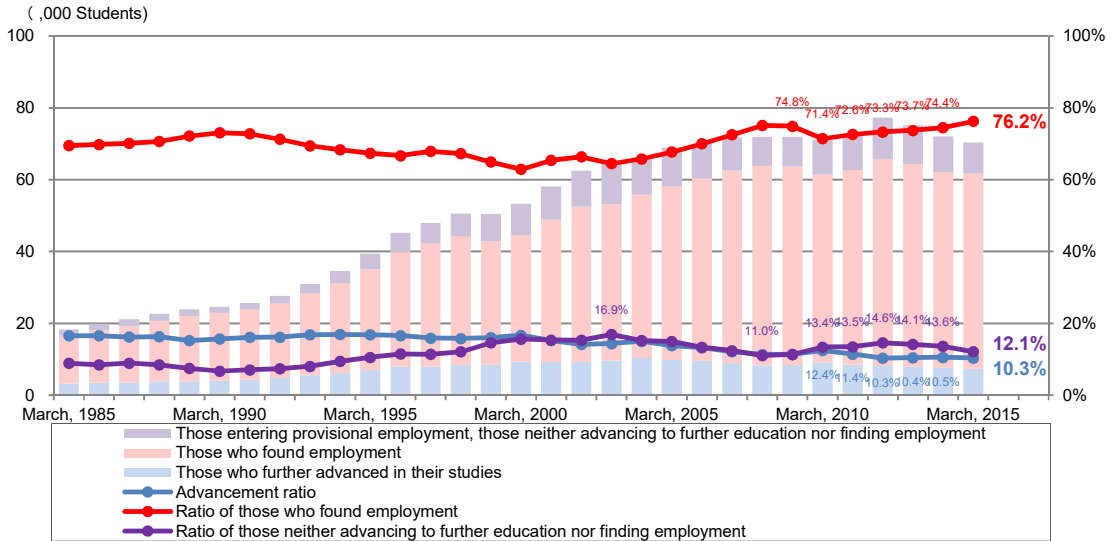
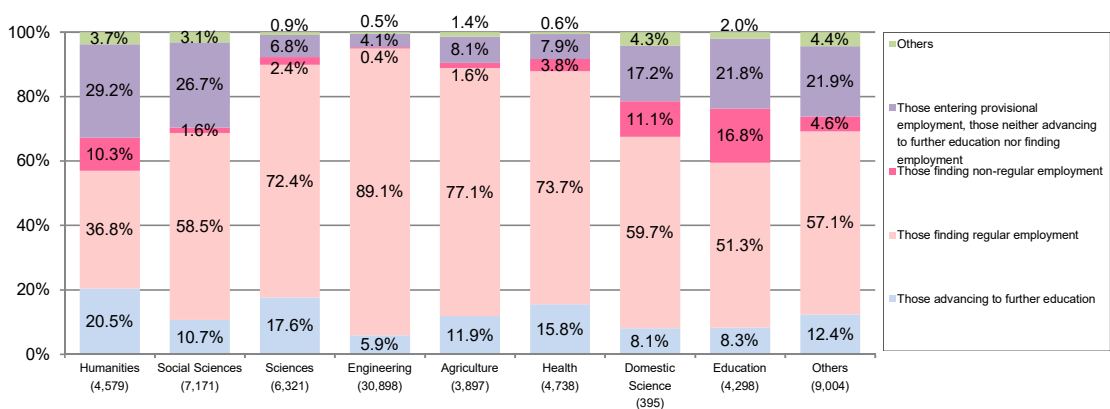


Figure 11 – Destinations of graduates by academic discipline



#### 4. Postgraduate students who completed doctoral courses

○ The ratio of postgraduates who secured employment upon completion of a doctoral course increased for the second year in a row to 67.2%, up 1.2 points on the previous academic year.

Table 5 – Situation after graduation for postgraduate students who completed a doctoral course

| (Units: Doctoral Graduates, %) |           |   |   |   |  |                |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---|---|---|--|----------------|
| Category                       | Graduates | Those who found employment (ratio among doctoral graduates) | Those who found other than regular employment (ratio) | Those entering provisional employment (ratio) | Those who neither further advanced with their studies nor found employment (ratio) | Others (ratio) |
| March, 2006                    | 15,973    | 9,167 (57.4)  | ... (....)  | 730 (4.6)                                     | 4,216 (26.4)   | 1,878 (11.8)   |
| March, 2007                    | 16,801    | 9,885 (58.8)  | ... (....)  | 808 (4.8)                                     | 4,146 (24.7)   | 1,975 (11.8)   |
| March, 2008                    | 16,281    | 10,288 (63.2)   | ... (....)  | 695 (4.3)                                     | 3,340 (20.5)   | 2,007 (12.3)   |
| March, 2009                    | 16,463    | 10,579 (64.3)   | ... (....)  | 636 (3.9)                                     | 3,386 (20.6)   | 1,904 (11.6)   |
| March, 2010                    | 15,842    | 9,812 (61.9)  | ... (....)  | 950 (6.0)                                     | 3,171 (20.0)   | 1,949 (12.3)   |
| March, 2011                    | 15,892    | 10,160 (63.9)   | ... (....)  | 1,022 (6.4)                                   | 2,867 (18.0)   | 1,853 (11.7)   |
| March, 2012                    | 16,260    | 10,937 (67.3)   | 2,408 (14.8)  | 855 (5.3)                                     | 3,003 (18.5)   | 1,534 (9.4)    |
| March, 2013                    | 16,445    | 10,828 (65.8)   | 2,521 (15.3)  | 998 (6.1)                                     | 3,082 (18.7)   | 1,556 (9.5)    |
| March, 2014                    | 16,003    | 10,563 (66.0)   | 2,517 (15.7)  | 1,019 (6.4)                                   | 3,159 (19.7)   | 1,285 (8.0)    |
| March, 2015                    | 15,684    | 10,541 (67.2)   | 2,479 (15.8)  | 944 (6.0)                                     | 2,967 (18.9)   | 1,262 (8.0)    |
| Post-doctorals                 | 1,427     | ... (w)   | 818   | 279   | 330  | ...            |

- (Notes)
- "Graduates" of doctoral courses include candidates who were enrolled for the prescribed number of years or more and completed the required coursework. However, they withdrew from their studies before a degree was conferred. (The same stipulation applies hereafter.)
  - "Post-doctorals" refers to those doctoral candidates who have completed the required coursework and who have had a degree conferred, or who have withdrawn from their studies after completing the required coursework (so-called "full-term withdrawals"); and who have then subsequently been employed under limited tenure in accordance with the following conditions:
    - They are engaged in research tasks at a university or an inter-university research institute, but have not been engaged in education or research as a professor, associate professor, assistant professor or assistant in accordance with the provisions of Article 92 of the School Education Act.
    - While involved in research duties at an independent administrative agency such as a public institution (including national and public research and examination institutes), they shall not occupy a managerial position such as research group leader or chief scientist.
  - Among post-doctoral employees, being "not a regular staff member" is taken to mean post-doctoral researchers with an employment contract of a year or longer who are typically working in a manner that is equivalent to being employed full-time; "in provisional employment" refers to those researchers with employment contracts of less than a year's duration (short-term employees), while "those neither further advanced with their studies nor finding employment" are considered to be researchers without pay.
  - Post-doctoral researchers are sometimes employed part-way through an academic year. Thus, the number of full-time employees may exceed the number given above.
  - "Others" includes those who advance to higher studies, clinical practice trainees (including candidates), those enrolling at specialized training colleges or at universities overseas, those of unknown status and those who are deceased.

Figure 12 – Shifts in ratio of those who found employment among postgraduate students who completed a doctoral course

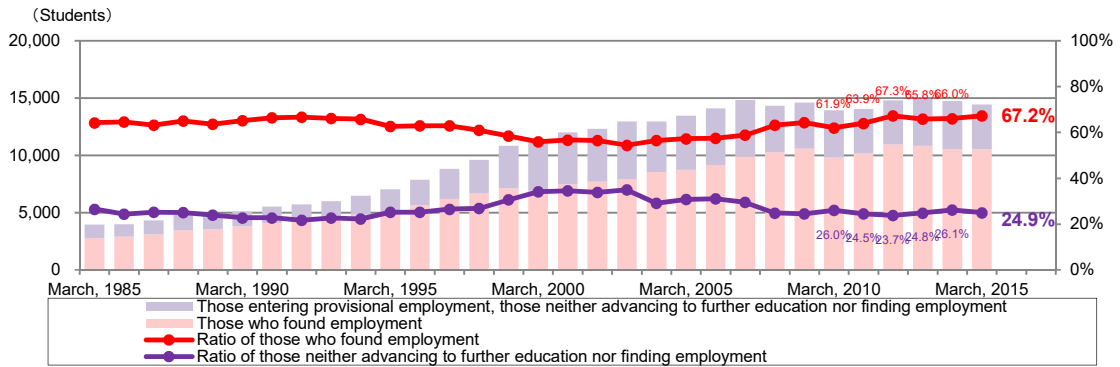
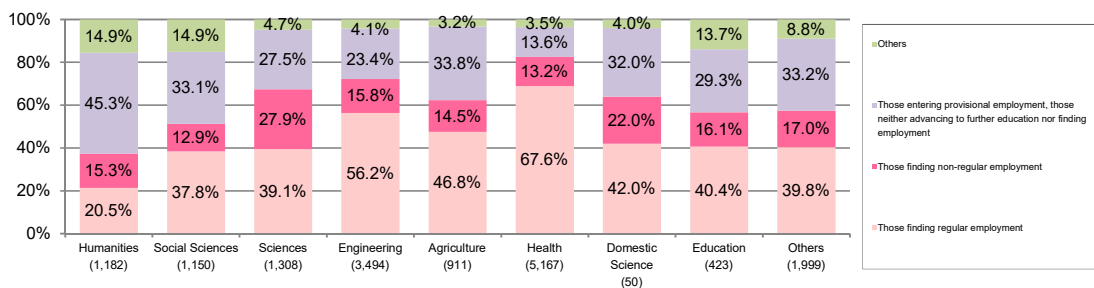


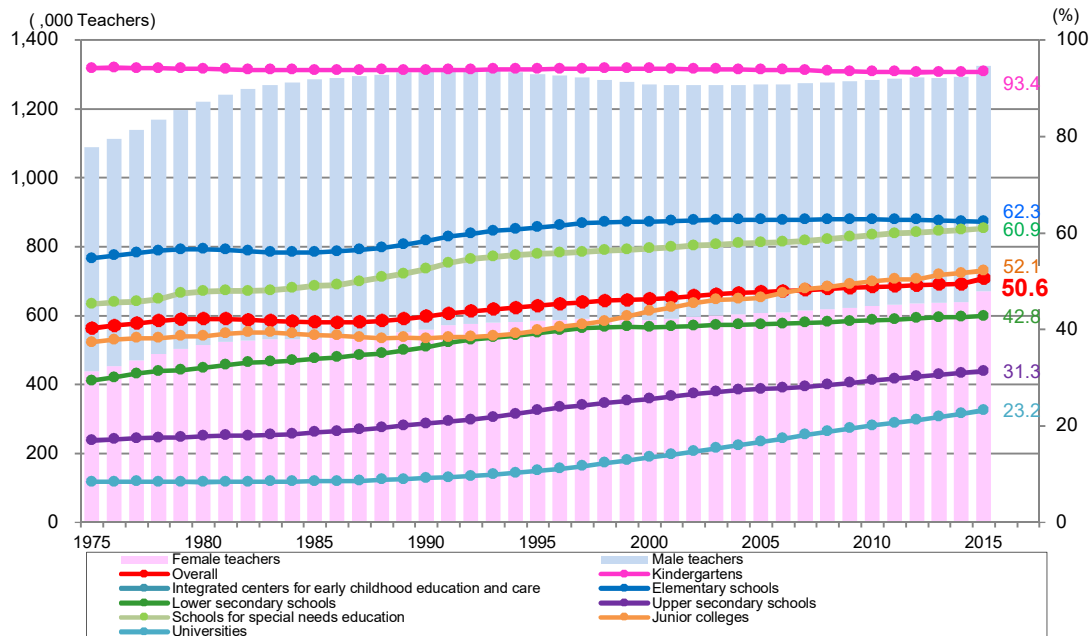
Figure 13 – Destinations of graduates by academic discipline



### III. Ratio of female teachers

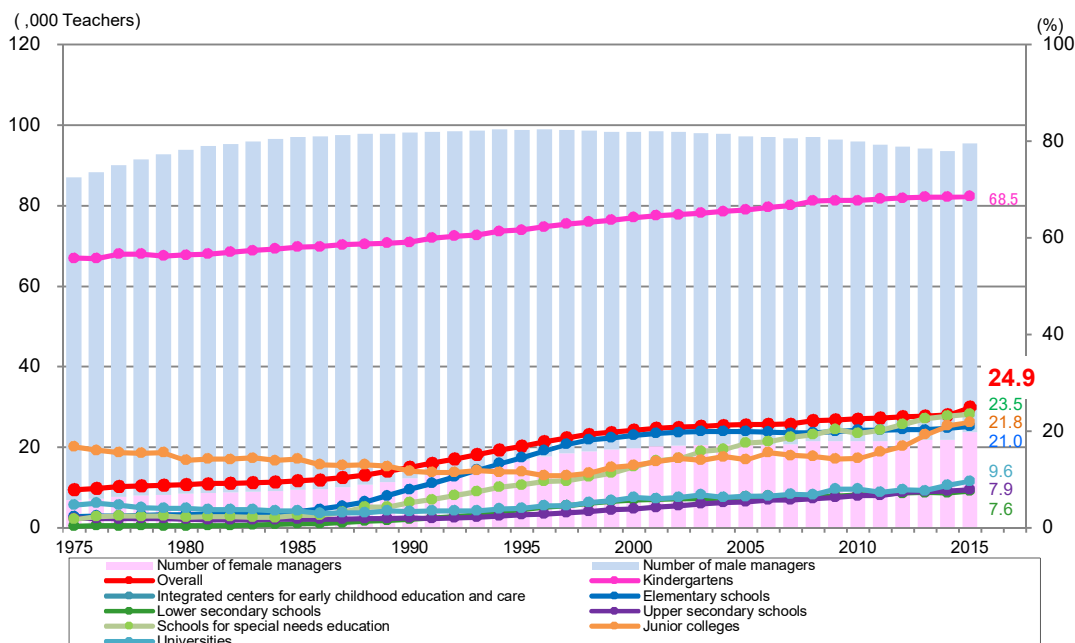
○ The ratio of female teachers reached a new high at 50.6%, being up 1.2 points on the previous academic year. What is more, the ratio of women in management positions was 24.9%, being up 1.6 points on the previous academic year. This result also represented a new high.

Figure 14 – Ratio of female teachers



(Notes) Within the "Overall" category, in addition to those teachers who are employed at kindergartens, elementary schools, lower secondary schools, upper secondary schools, schools for special needs education, junior colleges and universities, there are also those who are engaged in teaching activities at integrated centers for early childhood education and care, secondary education schools and specialized training colleges.

Figure 15 – Ratio of women in management positions



(Notes) Management position numbers represent the numbers of school principals, deputy principals, deputy head teachers, chancellors and vice chancellors among the overall teaching population.



#### IV. Long-term absenteeism

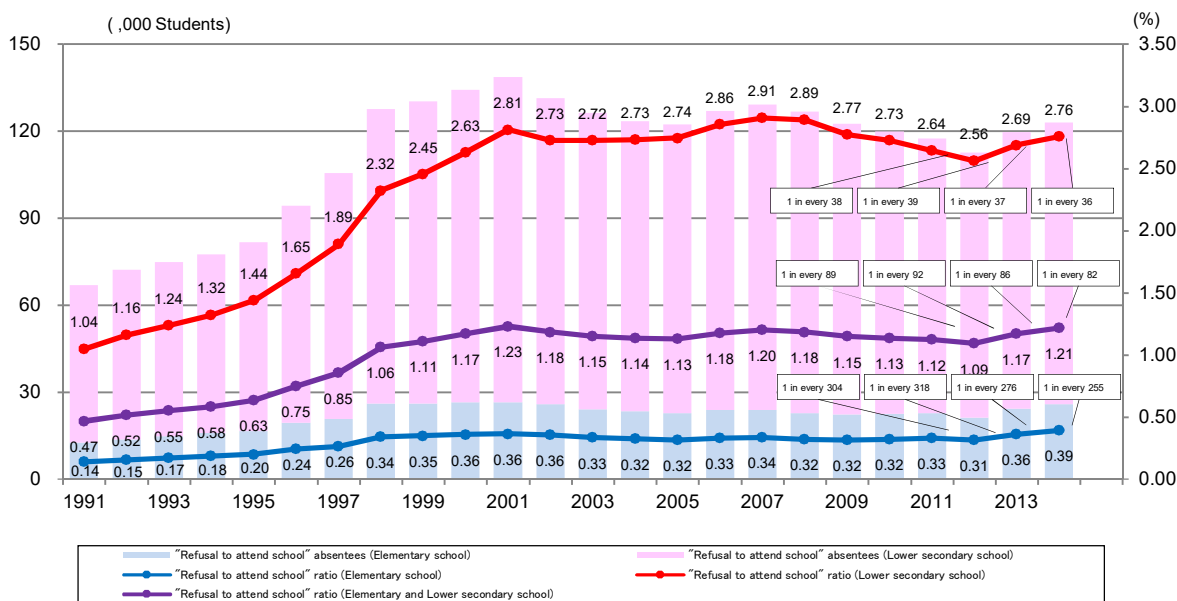
○ Of the long-term absenteeism that was recorded in the 2014 academic year (deemed to be periods of absenteeism of 30 days or more), some 26,000 elementary school students gave as their reason a "refusal to attend school," this figure represented an increase of 2,000 students on the previous academic year. Meanwhile, the corresponding figure among lower secondary school pupils was 97,000 students, also an increase of 2,000 on the previous academic year.

Table 7 - Shifts in the number of students for whom a "refusal to attend school" was given as the reason for long-term absenteeism

(Units: Students, %)

| Category | Total                     |  |  | Elementary Schools        |  |  | Lower Secondary Schools   |  |  | Secondary Education Schools (Lower Division) |  |  |
|----------|---------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
|          | Total Long-Term Absentees | Students Who "Refuse to Attend School" | "Refusal to Attend School" as a Ratio of Long-Term Absentees | Total Long-Term Absentees | Students Who "Refuse to Attend School" | "Refusal to Attend School" as a Ratio of Long-Term Absentees | Total Long-Term Absentees | Students Who "Refuse to Attend School" | "Refusal to Attend School" as a Ratio of Long-Term Absentees | Total Long-Term Absentees                    | Students Who "Refuse to Attend School" | "Refusal to Attend School" as a Ratio of Long-Term Absentees |
| 1991     | 168,303                   | 66,817                                 | 0.47   | 65,234                    | 12,645                                 | 0.14   | 103,069                   | 54,172                                 | 1.04   | •••  | •••                                    | •••  |
| 1992     | 179,121                   | 72,131                                 | 0.52   | 70,746                    | 13,710                                 | 0.15   | 108,375                   | 58,421                                 | 1.16   | •••  | •••                                    | •••  |
| 1993     | 175,603                   | 74,808                                 | 0.55   | 67,517                    | 14,769                                 | 0.17   | 108,086                   | 60,039                                 | 1.24   | •••  | •••                                    | •••  |
| 1994     | 183,199                   | 77,449                                 | 0.58   | 70,598                    | 15,786                                 | 0.18   | 112,601                   | 61,663                                 | 1.32   | •••  | •••                                    | •••  |
| 1995     | 187,825                   | 81,591                                 | 0.63   | 71,047                    | 16,569                                 | 0.20   | 116,778                   | 65,022                                 | 1.44   | •••  | •••                                    | •••  |
| 1996     | 208,443                   | 94,351                                 | 0.75   | 78,096                    | 19,498                                 | 0.24   | 130,347                   | 74,853                                 | 1.65   | •••  | •••                                    | •••  |
| 1997     | 223,334                   | 105,466                                | 0.85   | 81,173                    | 20,765                                 | 0.26   | 142,161                   | 84,701                                 | 1.89   | •••  | •••                                    | •••  |
| 1998     | 227,991                   | 127,692                                | 1.06   | 82,807                    | 26,017                                 | 0.34   | 145,184                   | 101,675                                | 2.32   | •••  | •••                                    | •••  |
| 1999     | 221,179                   | 130,228                                | 1.11   | 78,428                    | 26,047                                 | 0.35   | 142,750                   | 104,180                                | 2.45   | 1  | 1                                      | 0.84   |
| 2000     | 223,577                   | 134,290                                | 1.17   | 78,044                    | 26,373                                 | 0.36   | 145,526                   | 107,913                                | 2.63   | 7  | 4                                      | 0.46   |
| 2001     | 225,782                   | 138,733                                | 1.23   | 77,215                    | 26,511                                 | 0.36   | 148,547                   | 112,211                                | 2.81   | 20   | 11                                     | 0.82   |
| 2002     | 204,143                   | 131,281                                | 1.18   | 68,099                    | 25,869                                 | 0.36   | 136,013                   | 105,383                                | 2.73   | 31   | 29                                     | 1.50   |
| 2003     | 193,361                   | 126,257                                | 1.15   | 62,146                    | 24,077                                 | 0.33   | 131,181                   | 102,149                                | 2.73   | 34   | 31                                     | 1.00   |
| 2004     | 187,023                   | 123,398                                | 1.14   | 59,305                    | 23,318                                 | 0.32   | 127,658                   | 100,040                                | 2.73   | 60   | 40                                     | 1.02   |
| 2005     | 187,713                   | 122,327                                | 1.13   | 59,053                    | 22,709                                 | 0.32   | 128,596                   | 99,578                                 | 2.75   | 64   | 40                                     | 0.84   |
| 2006     | 196,719                   | 126,890                                | 1.18   | 61,095                    | 23,825                                 | 0.33   | 135,472                   | 102,957                                | 2.86   | 152  | 108                                    | 1.39   |
| 2007     | 199,295                   | 129,255                                | 1.20   | 60,236                    | 23,927                                 | 0.34   | 138,882                   | 105,197                                | 2.91   | 177  | 131                                    | 1.37   |
| 2008     | 191,692                   | 126,805                                | 1.18   | 55,674                    | 22,652                                 | 0.32   | 135,804                   | 103,985                                | 2.89   | 214  | 168                                    | 1.55   |
| 2009     | 180,863                   | 122,432                                | 1.15   | 52,437                    | 22,327                                 | 0.32   | 128,210                   | 99,923                                 | 2.78   | 216  | 182                                    | 1.46   |
| 2010     | 177,370                   | 119,891                                | 1.13   | 52,594                    | 22,463                                 | 0.32   | 124,544                   | 97,255                                 | 2.73   | 232  | 173                                    | 1.19   |
| 2011     | 176,673                   | 117,458                                | 1.12   | 54,340                    | 22,622                                 | 0.33   | 122,053                   | 94,637                                 | 2.65   | 280  | 199                                    | 1.25   |
| 2012     | 175,769                   | 112,689                                | 1.09   | 53,952                    | 21,243                                 | 0.31   | 121,509                   | 91,249                                 | 2.57   | 308  | 197                                    | 1.21   |
| 2013     | 181,320                   | 119,617                                | 1.17   | 55,486                    | 24,175                                 | 0.36   | 125,465                   | 95,181                                 | 2.69   | 369  | 261                                    | 1.60   |
| 2014     | 185,051                   | 122,897                                | 1.21   | 57,862                    | 25,864                                 | 0.39   | 126,850                   | 96,786                                 | 2.76   | 339  | 247                                    | 1.51   |

Figure 16 - Shifts in the ratio of students for whom a "refusal to attend school" was given as the reason for long-term absenteeism

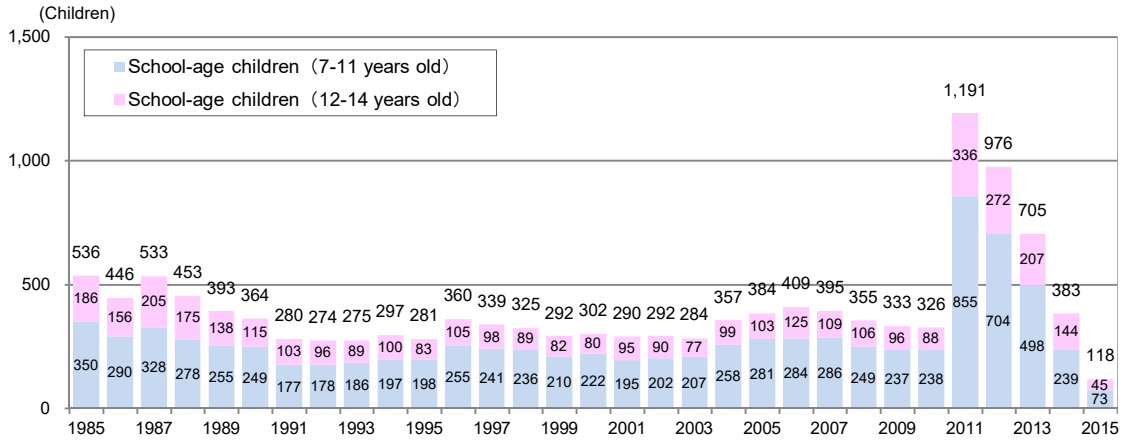


(Notes) Among the lower secondary school results are also the results from the lower divisions of secondary education schools.

V. The state of children whose status has been unknown for a year or more

○ There were some 118 children whose status had been unknown for a year or more. Since the 2011 academic year, this figure has declined for the fourth year in a row.

Figure 17 – Shifts in the numbers of children whose status has been unknown for a year or more

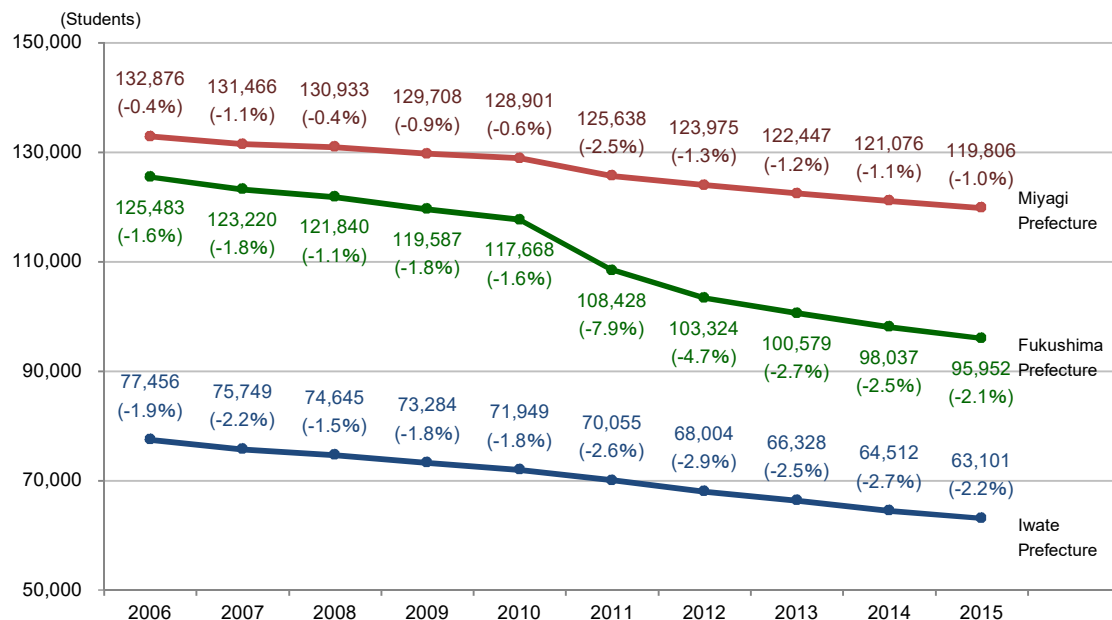


(Reference) The situation in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures

1. Shifts in enrollment numbers

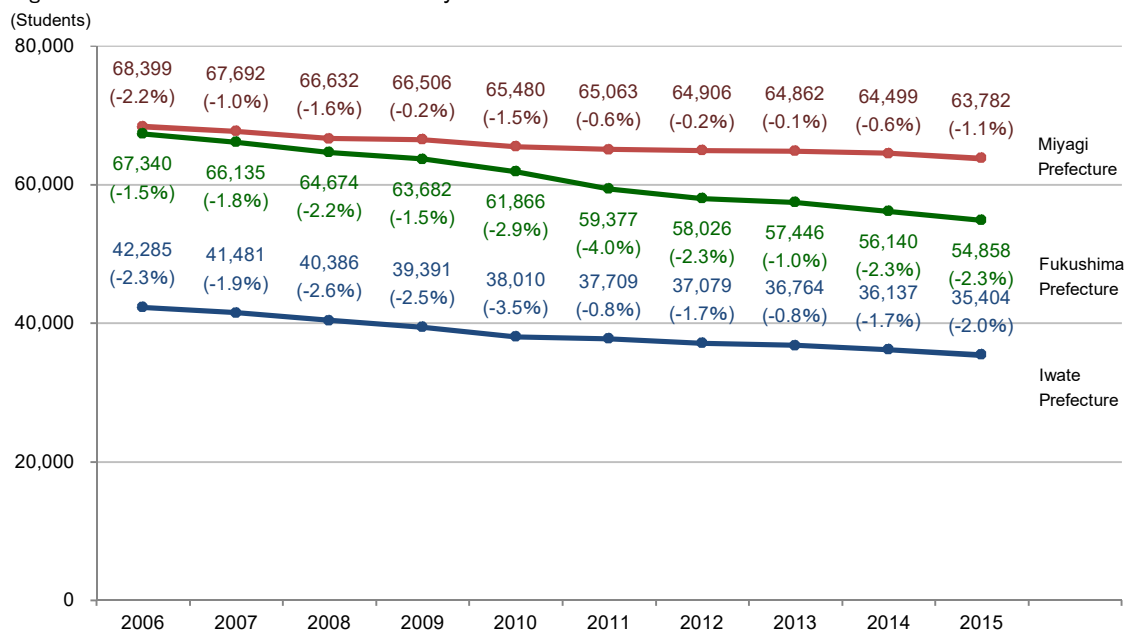
○ In the wake of the Great East Japan Earthquake, school enrollments in this three prefectures have been gradually declining.

Figure 18 – Shifts in elementary school enrollments



(Notes) The figures in brackets show the percentage increase or decrease vis-à-vis the previous academic year.

Figure 19 – Shifts in lower secondary school enrollments



## 2. Post-graduation situation

Graduates of upper secondary schools (including graduates from the upper divisions of secondary education schools)

○ With respect to Iwate Prefecture, for the fifth year in a row the ratio of graduates who successfully found employment increased.

Table 8 – Situation of upper secondary school students post-graduation (Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures)

| Category    | Graduates | Matriculants to university or junior college (ratio) | Those who matriculated to university undergraduate studies (ratio) | Matriculation to professional training college (ratio) | Those who found employment (ratio among graduates) | Those who found other than regular employment (ratio) | Those entering provisional employment (ratio) | Those who neither matriculated nor found employment (ratio) | Others (ratio) |
|-------------|-----------|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|----------------|
| March, 2006 | 1,172,087 | 578,525 (49.4)                                       | 490,242 (41.8)   | 213,122 (18.2)   | 210,442 (18.0)                                     | ...   | 19,232 (1.6)                                  | 66,434 (1.6)  | 85,956 (7.3)   |
| Iwate       | 14,283    | 5,309 (37.2)   | 4,360 (30.5)   | 3,193 (22.4)   | 4,416 (30.9)                                       | ...   | 110 (0.8)                                     | 568 (0.8)   | 725 (5.1)      |
| Miyagi      | 23,638    | 9,588 (40.6)   | 8,486 (35.9)   | 4,681 (19.8)   | 5,717 (24.2)                                       | ...   | 379 (1.6)                                     | 1,211 (1.6)   | 2,078 (8.8)    |
| Fukushima   | 22,449    | 8,868 (39.5)   | 7,231 (32.2)   | 4,383 (19.5)   | 6,647 (29.6)                                       | ...   | 225 (1.0)                                     | 898 (1.0)   | 1,485 (6.6)    |
| March, 2007 | 1,148,108 | 587,999 (51.2)                                       | 505,951 (44.1)   | 193,156 (16.8)   | 212,635 (18.5)                                     | ...   | 16,358 (1.4)                                  | 59,962 (1.4)  | 79,491 (6.9)   |
| Iwate       | 14,142    | 5,297 (37.5)   | 4,382 (31.0)   | 2,947 (20.8)   | 4,451 (31.5)                                       | ...   | 82 (0.6)                                      | 581 (0.6)   | 813 (5.7)      |
| Miyagi      | 22,989    | 9,798 (42.6)   | 8,898 (38.7)   | 4,001 (17.4)   | 5,804 (25.2)                                       | ...   | 350 (1.5)                                     | 886 (1.5)   | 2,180 (9.5)    |
| Fukushima   | 22,209    | 9,141 (41.2)   | 7,582 (34.1)   | 3,922 (17.7)   | 6,709 (30.2)                                       | ...   | 194 (0.9)                                     | 846 (0.9)   | 1,445 (6.5)    |
| March, 2008 | 1,089,188 | 575,659 (52.9)                                       | 500,631 (46.0)   | 167,092 (15.3)   | 206,628 (19.0)                                     | ...   | 12,862 (1.2)                                  | 53,757 (1.2)  | 74,452 (6.8)   |
| Iwate       | 13,662    | 5,331 (39.0)   | 4,416 (32.3)   | 2,561 (18.7)   | 4,511 (33.0)                                       | ...   | 61 (0.4)                                      | 441 (0.4)   | 796 (5.8)      |
| Miyagi      | 21,929    | 9,872 (45.0)   | 9,015 (41.1)   | 3,247 (14.8)   | 5,645 (25.7)                                       | ...   | 365 (1.7)                                     | 912 (1.7)   | 1,902 (8.7)    |
| Fukushima   | 20,833    | 8,882 (42.6)   | 7,421 (35.6)   | 3,393 (16.3)   | 6,576 (31.6)                                       | ...   | 216 (1.0)                                     | 751 (1.0)   | 1,053 (5.1)    |
| March, 2009 | 1,065,412 | 574,333 (53.9)                                       | 503,840 (47.3)   | 156,363 (14.7)   | 193,615 (18.2)                                     | ...   | 13,592 (1.3)                                  | 54,678 (1.3)  | 74,035 (6.9)   |
| Iwate       | 13,283    | 5,391 (40.6)   | 4,433 (33.4)   | 2,473 (18.6)   | 4,093 (30.8)                                       | ...   | 48 (0.4)                                      | 554 (0.4)   | 740 (5.6)      |
| Miyagi      | 21,079    | 9,740 (46.2)   | 8,878 (42.1)   | 2,930 (13.9)   | 5,127 (24.3)                                       | ...   | 382 (1.8)                                     | 848 (1.8)   | 2,069 (9.8)    |
| Fukushima   | 20,214    | 8,778 (43.4)   | 3,659 (18.1)   | 3,492 (17.3)   | 5,994 (29.7)                                       | ...   | 285 (1.4)                                     | 732 (1.4)   | 966 (4.8)      |
| March, 2010 | 1,071,422 | 582,272 (54.3)                                       | 513,013 (47.9)   | 170,352 (15.9)   | 168,727 (15.7)                                     | ...   | 15,560 (1.5)                                  | 59,703 (1.5)  | 76,112 (7.1)   |
| Iwate       | 13,227    | 5,299 (40.1)   | 4,432 (33.5)   | 2,931 (22.2)   | 3,588 (27.1)                                       | ...   | 72 (0.5)                                      | 567 (0.5)   | 785 (5.9)      |
| Miyagi      | 21,154    | 10,111 (47.8)  | 9,296 (43.9)   | 3,592 (17.0)   | 4,207 (19.9)                                       | ...   | 516 (2.4)                                     | 962 (2.4)   | 1,792 (8.5)    |
| Fukushima   | 20,524    | 9,043 (44.1)   | 7,614 (37.1)   | 3,998 (19.5)   | 5,326 (26.0)                                       | ...   | 264 (1.3)                                     | 912 (1.3)   | 1,035 (5.0)    |
| March, 2011 | 1,064,074 | 573,679 (53.9)                                       | 507,509 (47.7)   | 172,200 (16.2)   | 173,566 (16.3)                                     | ...   | 14,994 (1.4)                                  | 56,965 (1.4)  | 73,865 (6.9)   |
| Iwate       | 12,750    | 5,248 (41.2)   | 4,384 (34.4)   | 2,723 (21.4)   | 3,607 (28.3)                                       | ...   | 91 (0.7)                                      | 474 (0.7)   | 626 (4.9)      |
| Miyagi      | 20,594    | 9,396 (45.6)   | 8,674 (42.1)   | 3,556 (17.3)   | 4,176 (20.3)                                       | ...   | 506 (2.5)                                     | 1,042 (2.5)   | 1,947 (9.5)    |
| Fukushima   | 19,726    | 8,351 (42.3)   | 7,069 (35.8)   | 3,595 (18.2)   | 5,449 (27.6)                                       | ...   | 301 (1.5)                                     | 905 (1.5)   | 1,169 (5.9)    |
| March, 2012 | 1,056,387 | 565,779 (53.6)                                       | 503,545 (47.7)   | 177,486 (16.8)   | 176,931 (16.7)                                     | ...   | 13,892 (1.3)                                  | 51,922 (1.3)  | 71,384 (6.8)   |
| Iwate       | 12,382    | 5,081 (41.0)   | 4,291 (34.7)   | 2,785 (22.5)   | 3,614 (29.2)                                       | ...   | 54 (0.4)                                      | 331 (0.4)   | 543 (4.4)      |
| Miyagi      | 19,965    | 9,283 (46.5)   | 8,608 (43.1)   | 3,522 (17.6)   | 4,529 (22.7)                                       | ...   | 272 (1.4)                                     | 847 (1.4)   | 1,551 (7.8)    |
| Fukushima   | 19,100    | 8,235 (43.1)   | 7,016 (36.7)   | 3,706 (19.4)   | 5,426 (28.4)                                       | ...   | 165 (0.9)                                     | 605 (0.9)   | 998 (5.2)      |
| March, 2013 | 1,091,614 | 581,144 (53.2)                                       | 517,416 (47.4)   | 185,588 (17.0)   | 184,656 (16.9)                                     | ...   | 13,623 (1.2)                                  | 53,951 (1.2)  | 73,637 (6.7)   |
| Iwate       | 12,581    | 5,089 (40.4)   | 4,254 (33.8)   | 2,686 (21.3)   | 3,763 (29.9)                                       | ...   | 42 (0.3)                                      | 310 (0.3)   | 706 (5.6)      |
| Miyagi      | 20,453    | 9,846 (48.1)   | 9,020 (44.1)   | 3,619 (17.7)   | 4,720 (23.1)                                       | ...   | 254 (1.2)                                     | 532 (1.2)   | 1,517 (7.4)    |
| Fukushima   | 19,067    | 8,262 (43.3)   | 7,091 (37.2)   | 3,880 (20.3)   | 5,439 (28.5)                                       | ...   | 99 (0.5)                                      | 579 (0.5)   | 838 (4.4)      |
| March, 2014 | 1,051,343 | 566,309 (53.4)                                       | 505,240 (48.1)   | 178,735 (17.0)   | 183,635 (17.5)                                     | ...   | 11,957 (1.1)                                  | 47,795 (1.1)  | 63,793 (6.1)   |
| Iwate       | 11,892    | 5,037 (42.4)   | 4,224 (35.5)   | 2,442 (20.5)   | 3,595 (30.2)                                       | ...   | 66 (0.6)                                      | 259 (0.6)   | 502 (4.2)      |
| Miyagi      | 19,851    | 9,633 (48.5)   | 8,836 (44.5)   | 3,382 (17.0)   | 4,730 (23.8)                                       | ...   | 249 (1.3)                                     | 616 (1.3)   | 1,275 (6.4)    |
| Fukushima   | 18,103    | 8,015 (44.3)   | 6,884 (38.0)   | 3,668 (20.3)   | 5,130 (28.3)                                       | ...   | 111 (0.6)                                     | 472 (0.6)   | 743 (4.1)      |
| March, 2015 | 1,068,989 | 583,533 (54.6)                                       | 522,656 (48.9)   | 178,069 (16.7)   | 189,739 (17.7)                                     | 2,062 (0.2)   | 9,616 (0.9)                                   | 46,721 (0.9)  | 62,085 (5.8)   |
| Iwate       | 11,705    | 4,993 (42.7)   | 4,169 (35.6)   | 2,336 (20.0)   | 3,584 (30.6)                                       | 14 (0.1)  | 37 (0.3)                                      | 274 (0.3)   | 495 (4.2)      |
| Miyagi      | 19,983    | 9,786 (49.0)   | 8,927 (44.7)   | 3,283 (16.4)   | 4,732 (23.7)                                       | 40 (0.2)  | 230 (1.2)                                     | 600 (1.2)   | 1,365 (6.8)    |
| Fukushima   | 17,847    | 7,901 (44.3)   | 6,796 (38.1)   | 3,496 (19.6)   | 5,249 (29.4)                                       | 23 (0.1)  | 82 (0.5)                                      | 417 (0.5)   | 727 (4.1)      |

Figure 20 – Situation of upper secondary school students post-graduation (Matriculation, Employment)

(1) Matriculation rate to university, junior college:  
Matriculation rate to professional training college

(2) Employment ratio:  
Ratio of those entering provisional employment;  
Ratio of those who neither matriculated nor found employment

