

11. Students and Population

Since 1949, the Central Government has spared no effort to develop education at all levels. As a result, despite incessant rise in population, student numbers at all levels have grown faster than the population, and the quality has been upgraded quickly. It can be explained through the following table and chart:

(1) Quantitative expansion:

yearly comparison between students and population;

(2) Quality improvement:

yearly comparison between school-aged children in schools and percentage of graduates admitted to next education level.



Number of Students and Graduates Admitted to Next Level of Education

School Year	Population (1,000)	Number of Students (1,000)	Number of Students Per 1,000 Population	School-Aged Children Attending Schools (%)	Graduates Admitted to Next Level of Education (%)		
					Primary School	Jr. High School	Sr. High School
1965-66	12,699	3,117	245.5	97.1	58.2	78.5	38.3
1970-71	14,754	3,992	270.5	98.0	78.6	82.7	41.9
1975-76	16,223	4,449	274.2	99.3	89.5	65.8	39.8
1980-81	17,866	4,598	257.3	99.7	96.1	65.2	44.6
1985-86	19,314	4,942	255.9	99.9	98.7	71.3	40.2
1990-91	20,401	5,280	258.8	99.9	99.8	84.7	48.6
1995-96	21,357	5,226	244.7	99.9	99.8	89.2	56.6
2000-01	22,277	5,303	238.1	100.0	99.8	95.3	68.7
2001-02	22,406	5,355	239.0	100.0	99.2	96.0	70.7
2002-03	22,521	5,377	238.8	98.0	99.7	95.5	69.0
2003-04	22,605	5,385	238.2	97.3	99.4	95.7	74.9

Graduates Admitted to Next Level of Education

