1. Day Nurseries

The total number of day nurseries in Japan as of October 1, 1985 was 23,529 (closed) and 16,388 ordinary day nurseries, with the number in Tokyo being 7,499 (32.6%). In addition, Kokusai Naihaten has the number of remote area day nurseries of 413.

There were 15,137 day nurseries which were public institutions, whereas 8,392 were private institutions.

The total number of children in the care of these day nurseries was 1,884,265. By birthplace, the largest number was in Tokyo (7,005,303 children), while the smallest number was in Tottori with 213.

The age of the children in the day nurseries ranged from 6 to 45 years old.

The number of day nurseries in each prefecture was as follows (in parentheses are the number of children cared for):

- Tokyo: 1,169
- Osaka: 680
- Yokohama: 340
- Chiba: 314
- Nagoya: 296
- Kobe: 274
- Sapporo: 172
- Nagasaki: 99
- Okayama: 96

The number of day nurseries in each city was as follows (in parentheses are the number of children cared for):

- Tokyo: 739
- Osaka: 279
- Sapporo: 115
- Yokohama: 108
- Nagoya: 107
- Kobe: 100
- Yokohama: 99
- Okayama: 92

2. High Schools

The total number of high schools in Japan as of March 1, 1986 was 12,459 (closed) and 16,083 public high schools, with the number in Tokyo being 2,505 high schools.

The number of students who graduated from these high schools totaled 1,239,281 (closed) and 1,234,084 regular high school students and 5,207 special school students.

Of these, 1,102,728 were full-time students, whereas 131,655 were part-time students. In regard to the courses of study in the general course, the greatest number of students was in the ordinary course with 673,387 students, followed by the commercial course with 176,611 students, the technical course with 159,007 students, and the agricultural course with 132,520 students.

The average number of students per class was 25.1. By prefecture, the largest number was in Kanagawa with 3,064 students, while the smallest number was in Tottori with 96.

The average number of full-time teachers was 45,247, including 20,953 (46.1%) female teachers.

An elementary school is, as stipulated in the School Education Act, an institution to provide primary education to pupils of 6 to 12 years of age, in line with their mental and physical development.

1. Elementary Schools

The total number of elementary schools in Japan as of March 1, 1986, was 26,820 (closed) and 26,802 ordinary elementary schools and 18 branch schools.

The prefectures which had the largest number of elementary schools was Shizuoka with 2,304, while the smallest number was in Tottori with 309.

There were 75 national elementary schools, 16,379 public elementary schools and 1,845 private elementary schools.

The number of pupils who entered elementary schools totaled 12,751,737 (closed) and 12,687,777 male pupils and 8,033,928 female pupils.

By grade, the largest number was in the 6th grade with 1,192,260 pupils. The number decreased to the lower grades; the smallest number being the 1st grade with 124,598 pupils. The number of pupils decreased by approximately 40,000 from the previous year.

The number of classes totaled 36,357. By school, the largest number was with schools with 6 classes per grade (1,008 schools), while there was 1 school with 54 classes in total.

The national average number of pupils per grade was 32.2. By prefecture, the largest number was in Kanagawa with 36 pupils, while the smallest number was in Tottori with 16 pupils.

The number of full-time teachers was 64,258, including 29,974 (46.5%) female teachers.

An elementary school is, as stipulated in the School Education Act, an institution to provide primary education to pupils of 6 to 12 years of age, in line with their mental and physical development.

1. Junior High Schools

The total number of junior high schools in Japan as of March 1, 1986, was 13,140 (closed) and 13,123 branch schools and 540 private junior high schools.

The number of students who graduated from these schools totaled 1,395,174 (closed) and 1,290,740 male students and 1,004,793 female students.

By grade, 1,015,553 students were in the 1st grade, 1,083,286 students in the 2nd grade, and 1,065,225 students in the 3rd grade; the number of students being equally distributed between the three grades. The total number of students increased by approximately 115,000 from the previous year.

The number of classes totaled 103,254. By school, the largest number was in junior high schools with 13 classes per grade (4,887 schools), whereas schools with 2 classes per grade in 6 schools.

The average number of pupils per class was 28.8. By prefecture, the largest number was in Tokyo with 45 students, while the smallest number was in Saitama with 35.

The number of full-time teachers was 399,896. Of these, the number of male teachers was 190,808 (47.6%); the number of female teachers has gradually been on the increase.

The number of graduation of March 1986 was 1,323,285. Of these, 1,261,460 students graduated to high school, the average ratio of graduation of high school students being 97.6%.

The number of graduation of March 1986 was 1,241,364. Of these, 1,212,450 students graduated to high school, the average ratio of graduation of high school students being 97.9%.

The average number of students per class was 29.8. By prefecture, the largest number was in Tokyo with 55 students, while the smallest number was in Okayama with 22.

A high school is, as stipulated in the School Education Act, an institution to provide high-level ordinary education as well as specialized education for three years from specialists to students attending the junior high school attending the school to students who have attended to high schools, in line with their mental and physical development.

1. Special Training Schools

The total number of special training schools in Japan as of March 1, 1986, was 1,222.

The number of students who graduated from these special training schools totaled 72,916 (closed) and 65,450 male students and 7,466 female students.

The educational courses were divided into three courses: an advanced course, a graduate course, and an ordinary course. The total number of students was 53,295 students, and the number of female students was 12,703.

The number of students was 13,050 (closed) and 12,550 full-time teachers and 5,000 technical teachers holding another part concurrently; the number of teachers holding another part concurrently was approximately 65% of the full-time teachers.

The number of graduates for 1986 was 88,702.

A special training school is, as stipulated in the School Education Act, an institution to provide students with disabilities to teachers in professional or every life, and to enhance the level of culture of its students. Such schools were first inaugurated in January 1953.