1. NUMBER OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. NUMBER OF MIDDLE SCHOOLS

2. PROPORTION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL GRADUATES ADVANCING TO HIGH SCHOOLS AND NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS. NUMBER OF STUDENTS OF HIGH SCHOOLS BY COURSE

3. KINDERGARTENS. MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOLS

1. Number of Elementary Schools

As of May 1, 1952, there were 24,886 elementary schools (23,455 main schools and 1,431 branch schools) in Japan, of which public schools totaled 20,630 (91.0%), private schools 1,430 (5.9%), and national schools 110. Of these, 10,311 (41.6%) were public schools, 4,869 (21.3%) were private schools, and 4,866 national schools. As of May 1, 1940, the number of elementary schools decreased by 2,268 of which 631, or 13.0%, were local schools, and 1,533 branch schools. The number of elementary school classes as of May 1, 1952, was 1,952,331, of which 1,881,952 were public classes, private elementary schools 1,106 classes, and national elementary schools 1,13,29 classes. The number of classes per public elementary school was 22.2 on the average. The ratio of schools as classified by class stood at 35.9% with less than five classes, 38.3% with six to 11 classes, 16.8% with 12 to 17 classes, 13.8% with 18 to 23 classes, 1.7% with 24 to 29 classes, 4.3% with 30 to 41 classes, and 1.7% with more than 42 classes. A check of the changes in the number of schools as classified by scale of class reveals that the number of schoolsodian and smaller in scale has decreased from year to year at a very small rate, whereas there have been signs for a gradual rise in the number of schools larger in scale.

The number of elementary schools in Japan was 33,608 on May 1, 1926. Of these, 30,720,086 (92.0%) of the national total were public school pupils, 6,000,000 national school pupils; and 46,000,000, private elementary school pupils. The number of elementary school pupils reached a high of 11,068,000 in 1928 but gradually decreased until 1940. It began to increase at a small rate in 1949.

The number of elementary school teachers was 392,500,000, of these 304,100,000 (77.6%) of the total, were public school teachers, 26,000,000 national school teachers, and 6,400,000, private school teachers. The number of elementary schools in Japan was 33,608 on May 1, 1926.

By prefecture, the number of public elementary schools was largest in Hokkaido with 5,944 schools, followed by Tokyo with 5,164 schools, Niigata with 848 schools, Aichi with 799 schools and Osaka with 791 schools.

Schools of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the number of public elementary schools (including branch schools) as of May 1, 1952, as classified by number of classes.

Source


2. Number of Elementary Schools

In March 1952 (the last month of the 1951 school year), there were 1,082,000 middle school graduates. Of these, 1,200,000 were advanced to high schools, and the proportion of graduates advancing to high schools stood at 96.9%. Of the graduates advancing to high schools, 8,000 were boys and 8,000 girls. By prefecture, the ratio stood at 96.7% in Tochigi, 95.0% in Fukuoka, and over 99% in 11 other prefectures.

In Japan, there are 78,232 main schools and 382 branch schools, of which 3,254 are national and prefectural high schools (81.7%), 372, 0.6% and 8, private high schools (2.0%). Of these, 1,173 schools have regular classes and classes under the part-time schooling system, and 70 high schools have only the part-time schooling system. Of the high schools, excluding those in Okinawa Prefecture, there are 622 boys' high schools and 742 girls' high schools.

By prefectures, the number of high schools is largest in Tokyo with 141 high schools, followed by Hokkaido with 114 schools, Briggis with 103 schools, and Osaka with 91 schools. About 40% of the private schools in Japan are concentrated in Tokyo, whereas private high schools account for over one-third of the high schools in Kanagawa, Osaka, Kyoto and Hyogo prefectures.

Schools of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the number of middle schools graduates in Japan in March 1952 (the last month of the 1951 school year) advancing to high schools and also the number of high schools as of May 1, 1952.

3. KINDERGARTENS

As of May 1, 1952, there were 11,727 kindergartens (11,658 main kindergartens and 146 branch kindergartens) in Japan. Of these, 4,244 were national and public kindergartens and 7,161, private kindergartens. The number of kindergartens children was 1,084,000, of which there were 310,800 three-year-olds, 401,000 four-year-olds, and 372,000 five-year-olds. The ratio of children completing kindergartens standing at 38.0%, for the whole nation, boys accounting for 36.0% and girls 40.6%. By prefecture, the ratio was highest in Hyogo with 40.3%, and lowest in Aichi with 36.6%.

By prefecture, the number of kindergartens was greatest in Tokyo with 1,284 kindergartens, followed by Kanagawa with 652 institutions. By prefecture, the number of kindergartens children was greatest in Tokyo with 123,000 children, followed by Osaka with 106,000 children.

Schools of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the number of kindergartens (including branch kindergartens) and also the number of kindergartens children as of May 1, 1952.

Further, the number of kindergartens was subdivided by establishing body and the number of kindergartens children is shown.

Source


3. MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOLS

There are 6,691 miscellaneous schools in Japan, of which national schools numbered 4,115, public schools 2,725 and private schools 725 (10.7%).

Among the national schools and about 80% of the public schools are associated with courses in medical training and nursing, others are courses of private schools in come a wide variety, including Japanese and Western sewing, cooking, bookbinding, printing, traditional Japanese tea ceremonies and flower arrangements, electric computers, and foreign languages. The number of students of miscellaneous schools throughout Japan is 122,890, of which 89,000 are girl students. By course, the percentage of students who study in the winter-semester courses with 10.1%, in the preparatory course with 9.5% and in the automobile driving course with 9.7%. By prefecture, the number of students was greatest in Tokyo with 19,186 schools, followed by Aichi with 10,311 schools and Osaka with 9,380 schools. Newly instituted in January 1951 was a system in which these miscellaneous schools which could meet prescribed standards would be known as specialized schools.

Schools of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the number of miscellaneous schools, and the number of students of miscellaneous schools as of May 1, 1952. The number of miscellaneous schools was also subdivided by association body and the number of students by sex.

The miscellaneous schools, as referred to here, are those educational institutions other than public schools, including schools, high schools, universities, vocational high schools, schools for the blind, schools for the deaf, schools for the handicapped, and kindergartens which are designed to bring up children required for vacation and school life or upgrade the standards of culture.

Source


RATIOS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS TO NUMBER OF CLASSES (1952)

NUMBER OF STUDENTS OF MIDDLE SCHOOLS BY COURSE (1952)