

1. DAY NURSERIES
KINDERGARTENS
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS
2. HIGH SCHOOLS
SPECIAL TRAINING SCHOOLS

1. Day Nurseries

The total number of day nurseries in Japan as of October 1, 1985 was 24,529 (classified into 22,899 ordinary day nurseries and 1,630 remote-area day nurseries). By prefecture, the prefecture which had the largest number of day nurseries was Tokyo with 1,596 day nurseries, while the smallest in number was Tottori with 212. In addition, Hokkaido lead the other prefectures in the number of remote-area day nurseries with 415.

There were 15,137 day nurseries which were public institutions, whereas 9,392 were private institutions.

The total number of children in the care of these day nurseries was 1,883,948. By prefecture, the largest in number was Tokyo with 153,259 children, while the smallest in number was Tokushima with 14,587.

The age of children in the custody of day nurseries ranged from 0 to 6 years old. The largest number of children in care were those aged 5 years (504,690 infants), while those aged less than 1 year numbered the least (24,610 infants).

The number of persons employed in day nurseries (such as nursery governesses) was 308,726. Thus, the number of children in the care of day nurseries per employee averaged 6.1.

With respect to the opening and closing hours of day nurseries, the majority opened between 7:00 and 8:00 A. M. and closed between 6:00 and 7:00 P. M.; however, there were day nurseries which opened between 6:00 and 7:00 A. M. and closed at 10:00 P. M. or later.

A day nursery is, as stipulated in the Child Welfare Act, a welfare institution which takes care of nurslings and children whose parents are unable to take care of them. A remote-area day nursery is a day nursery established in an area which has difficulty in establishing an ordinary institution.

1. Kindergartens

The total number of kindergartens in Japan as of May 1, 1986, was 15,189. The prefecture which had the largest number of kindergartens was Tokyo with 1,350 kindergartens, while the smallest in number was Tottori with 54.

There were 48 national kindergartens, 6,267 public kindergartens and 8,874 private kindergartens. Among the founders of private kindergartens, a large proportion were related to educational foundations and religious bodies.

The total number of children attending these kindergartens was 2,018,523. By prefecture, the largest in number was Tokyo with 186,951 children, while the smallest in number was Kōti with 6,629.

The children attending these kindergartens ranged from 3 to 5 years of age: children 3 years of age totaled 222,677 (11.0%); children 4 years of age, 810,247 (40.1%); and children 5 years of age, 985,599 (48.8%). The average number of children per class was 28.

The number of full-time kindergarten teachers numbered 97,758, including 91,618 (93.7%) female kindergarten teachers.

The ratio of children who graduated from kindergartens to the total number of first-grade elementary school children reached 63.3% for the nation. By prefecture, the largest in number was Okinawa with 93.6%, while the smallest in number was Nagano with 25.2%.

A kindergarten is, as stipulated in the School Education Act, an educational institution which takes care of children from 3 years of age up to school age and fosters their mental and physical development.

1. Elementary Schools

The total number of elementary schools in Japan as of May 1, 1986, was 24,982 (24,036 main schools and 946 branch schools). The prefecture which had the largest number of elementary schools was Hokkaido with 1,740, while the smallest in number was Tottori with 191.

There were 73 national elementary schools, 24,739 public elementary schools and 170 private elementary schools.

The number of pupils who entered elementary schools totaled 10,665,404 (5,462,597 male pupils and 5,202,807 female pupils). By grade, the largest in number was the 6th grade with 1,984,560 pupils. The number decreased in the lower grades; the smallest in number being the 1st grade with 1,624,306 pupils. The number of pupils had decreased by approximately 430,000 from the previous year.

The number of classes totaled 330,937. By school, the largest in number was schools with 6 classes per grade (3,976 schools), while there was 1 school with 54 classes in total.

The national average number of pupils per class was 32.2. By prefecture, the largest in number was Kanagawa with 36.9 pupils, while the smallest in number was Simane with 26.1 pupils.

The number of full-time teachers was 454,760, including 255,612 (56.2%) 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 May 1, 1986, was 11,190 (11,088 main schools and 102 branch schools). The prefecture which had the largest number was Tokyo with 854 junior high schools, while the smallest in number was Tottori with 60.

There were 78 national junior high schools, 10,517 public junior high schools and 595 private junior high schools.

The number of students who matriculated to these schools totaled 6,105,749 (3,125,271 male students and 2,980,478 female students). By grade, 2,051,853 students were in the 1st grade, 2,046,861 students in the 2nd grade, and 2,007,035 students in the 3rd grade, the number of students being equally distributed between the three grades. The total number of students increased by approximately 110,000 from the previous year.

The number of classes totaled 159,234. By school, the largest in number were schools with 3 classes per grade (1,487 schools), while there were schools with 2 classes per grade or less.

The average number of students per class was 38.3. By prefecture, the largest in number was Tokyo with 45.9 students, while the smallest in number was Wakayama with 30.4.

The number of full-time teachers was 289,885. Of these, the number of male teachers was 190,596 (65.7%); the number of female teachers has been gradually on the increase.

The number of graduates as of March 1986 was 1,933,616. Of these, 1,821,405 graduates advanced to high schools, the average ratio of graduates advancing to high schools being 94.2%. The ratio for all prefectures was above 90%, the highest being Toyama with 98%.

A junior high school is, as stipulated in the School Education Act, an institution to provide secondary ordinary education for three years to students who have completed elementary education, in line with their mental and physical development.

2. High Schools

The total number of high schools in Japan as of May 1, 1986, was 5,491 (5,295 main schools and 196 branch schools). The prefecture which had the largest number of high schools was Tokyo with 466, while the smallest in number was Tottori with 34.

There were 17 national high schools, 4,178 public high schools and 1,296 private high schools.

The number of students who matriculated to these high schools totaled 5,259,307 (5,253,230 general-course students, 5,703 elective-course students and 374 special-course students). Of these, 5,113,659 were full-time students, whereas 145,648 were part-time. In regard to the courses of study in the general course, the greatest number of students was in the ordinary course with 3,818,119 students, accounting for 72.7% of the total number of students who matriculated to the regular course; followed by the commercial course with 578,827 students (11%); the technical course with 478,854 students (9.1%); the agricultural course with 153,738 students (2.9%); the home economics course with 140,181 students (2.7%); and other courses with 83,511 students (1.6%).

The number of full-time teachers was 270,630, including 219,482 (81.1%) male teachers.

The number of graduates as of March 1986 was 1,620,425. Of these, 490,870 graduates advanced to universities, the average ratio standing at 30.3%. By prefecture, the highest ratio was in Nara at 40.8%, closely followed by Hiroshima at 40.2%, while the lowest in ratio was Niigata at 18.1%.

A high school is, as stipulated in the School Education Act, an institution to provide high-level ordinary education as well as specialty education for three years (four years to students attending the part-time schooling system) to students who have advanced to high schools, in line with their mental and physical development.

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]
The term "other courses" signifies the fishery course, the nursery course, and other courses. The ratio of high school graduates advancing to universities covers only those who advanced to universities directly upon graduation from high schools (in March 1986).

The term "students advancing to universities" represents those who advanced to universities (undergraduate courses, special courses and correspondence courses), junior colleges (regular courses, special courses and correspondence courses), the University of the Air (students undertaking all courses), high schools (postgraduate courses) and the advanced courses (postgraduate courses) of schools for the blind, schools for deaf and schools for physically handicapped and mentally retarded children.

2. Special Training Schools

The total number of special training schools in Japan as of May 1, 1986, was 3,088. The prefecture which had the largest number of special training schools was Tokyo with 410, while Simane had the smallest number with 15.

There were 174 national special training schools, 176 public special training schools and 2,738 private special training schools.

The number of students who matriculated to these special training schools totaled 587,609 (255,297 male students and 332,312 female students).

The educational courses were divided into three courses: an advanced course, a professional course and a general course. The total number of subjects for all the courses amounted to 7,769 subjects. Of these, the professional courses had the largest numbers of both students and subjects: the number of students being 434,489 (73.9%) and the number of subjects 5,785 (74.5%).

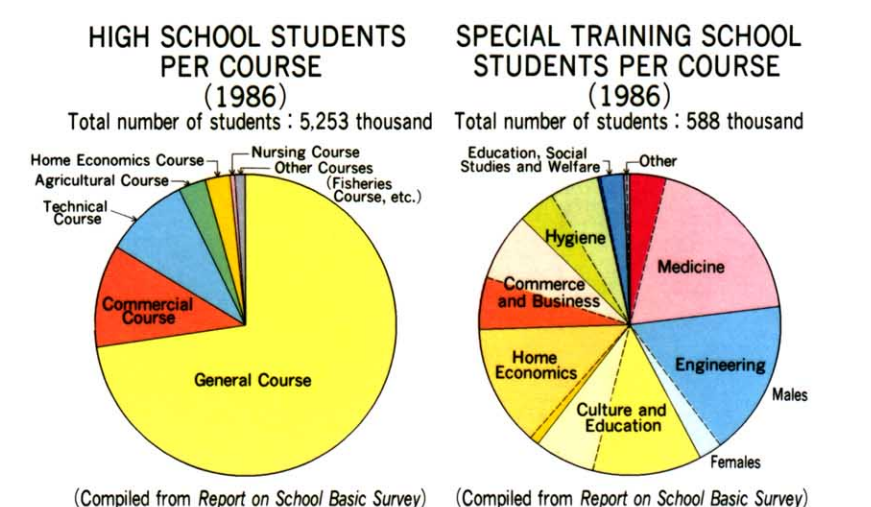
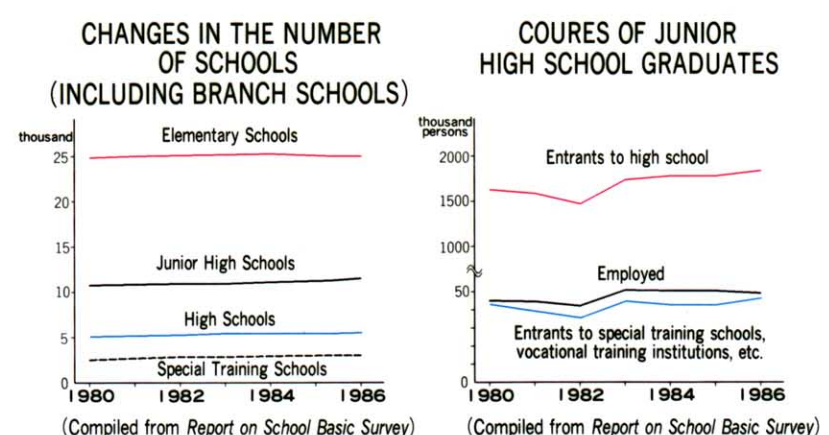
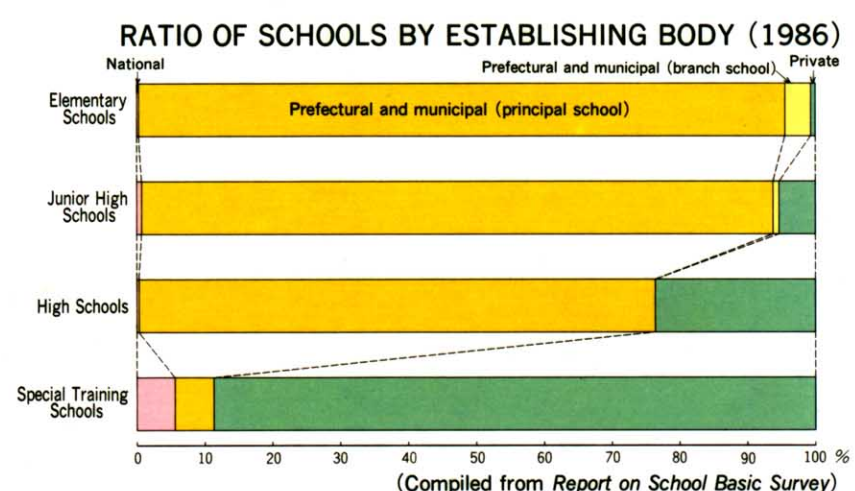
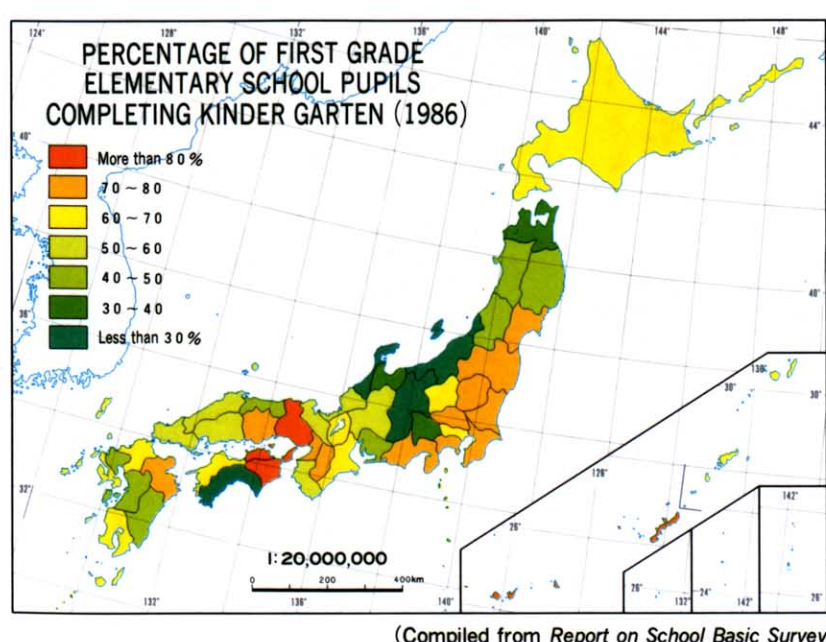
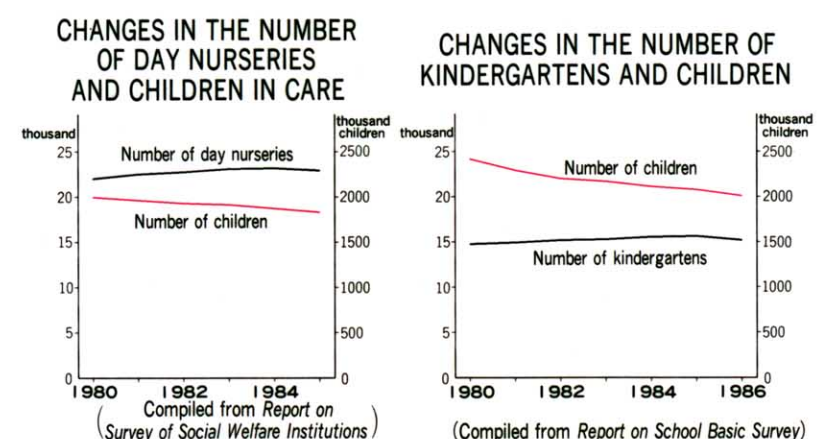
With respect to the number of students across-the-board, the largest in number were in courses related to medical treatment with 137,407 students (23.4%).

The number of teachers was 107,402 (25,622 full-time teachers and 81,780 teachers holding another post concurrently); the number of teachers holding another post concurrently greatly exceeded that of full-time teachers.

The number of graduates for fiscal 1985 was 264,961.

A special training school is, as stipulated in the School Education Act, an institution to provide students with an ability necessary in professional or everyday life, and to enhance the level of culture of its students. Such schools were first inaugurated in January 1976.

[Sources]
1. Ministry of Health and Welfare, *Report of Survey of Social Welfare Institutions*, 1986
2. Ministry of Education, *Report on School Basic Survey*, 1986



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