

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, 1972, there were 24,568 elementary schools (22,583 main schools and 1,985 branch schools) in Japan, of which public schools totaled 24,333 (99.0%), private schools 164 and national schools 71. From 1962 to 1972, the number of elementary schools decreased by 2,290, of which 83.7%, or 1,916 schools, are branch schools. The number of elementary school classes as of May 1, 1972, was 298,610, of which public elementary schools had 295,740 classes, private elementary schools 1,592 classes, and national elementary schools 1,278 classes. The number of classes per public elementary school was 12 on the average. The ratio of schools as classified by class stood at 21.9% with less than five classes, 36.5% with six to 11 classes, 15.8% with 12 to 17 classes, 10.6% with 18 to 23 classes, 7.9% with 24 to 29 classes, 6.3% with 30 to 41 classes, and 1.0% 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 schools medium 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 large in scale.

The number of elementary school pupils in Japan was 9,826,000 as of May 1972. Of these, 9,722,000 (99% of the national total) were public elementary school pupils; 48,000, national elementary school pupils; and 56,000, private elementary school pupils. The number of elementary school pupils reached a high of 13,493,000 in 1958 but gradually decreased until 1968. It began to increase at a small rate in 1969.

The number of elementary school teachers was 382,000, of these 204,000 (52.4% of the total) were women.

By prefecture, the number of public elementary schools was largest in Hokkaidō with 1,998 schools, followed by Tōkyō with 1,186 schools, Niigata with 868 schools, Aiti with 799 schools and Ōsaka with 791 schools.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the number of public elementary schools (including branch schools) as of May 1, 1972, as classified by number of classes.

Source

- 1. Ministry of Education, 1972 School Basic Statistics.

1. Number of Middle Schools

There were 10,835 middle schools (10,563 main schools and 272 branch schools) in Japan as of May 1, 1972. Of these, 10,191 (99.0% of the total) were public schools; 568, private schools; and 76, national.

The number of classes as of May 1, 1972, was 128,758, of which public schools had 124,414 classes, private schools 3,429 classes, and national schools 915 classes. The number of classes per public schools was 12 on the average. The ratio of schools by number of classes was 3.5% with less than two classes, 20.1% with three to five classes, 17.1% with six to eight classes, 13.5% with 9 to 11 classes, 11.6% with 12 to 14 classes, 17.5% with 15 to 20 classes, and 16.8% with more than 21 classes.

The number of middle school students in Japan as of May 1, 1972, was 4,760,000, of which public schools had 4,575,000 students (96.1% of the total), national schools 38,000 students, and private schools 147,000 students. Under the influence of the so-called "baby boom" following World War II, the number of middle school students reached a high of 7,328,000 in 1962 and has since decreased from year to year at a rate of 5-8%, and the decrease has recently slowed down.

The number of middle school teachers was 226,000 as of May 1, 1972. Of these, 72.5% were male teachers.

As of May 1, 1972, the number of middle schools was greatest in Hokkaidō with 754 schools, followed by Tōkyō Prefecture with 523 schools, Niigata Prefecture with 350 schools and Ōsaka Prefecture with 313 schools.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the number of middle schools (including branch schools) as of May 1, 1972, as classified by number of classes.

Source

- 1. Ministry of Education, 1972 School Basic Statistics.

2. Proportion of Middle School Graduates Advancing to High Schools and Number of High Schools

In March 1972 (the last month of the 1971 school year), there were 1,585,000 middle school graduates. Of these 1,378,000 advanced to high schools, and the ratio of graduates advancing to high schools stood at 86.9%. Of the graduates advancing to high schools, 695,000 were boys and 683,000 were girls. By prefecture, the ratio stood at 96.3% in Tōkyō, 95.5% in Hiroshima and over 90% in 11 other prefectures.

In Japan, there are 4,854 high schools (4,352 main schools and 502 branch schools), of which 3,254 are national and prefectural high schools (67.1%); 372, Si, Mati and Mura high schools (7.6%), and 1,228, private high schools (25.3%). Of these, 1,187 high schools have regular classes and classes under the part-time schooling system, and 544 high schools have only the part-time schooling system. Of the high schools, excluding those in Okinawa Prefecture, there are 422 boys' high schools and 740 girls' high schools.

By prefecture, the number of high schools is largest in Tōkyō with 424 high schools, followed by Hokkaidō with 314 schools, Hyōgō with 206 schools, and Ōsaka with 202 schools. About 60% of the private schools in Japan are concentrated in Tōkyō, whereas private high schools account for over one-third of the high schools in Kanagawa, Ōsaka, Kyōto and Hukuoka prefectures.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the ratio of middle school graduates in March 1972 (1971 school year) advancing to high schools and also the number of high schools as of May 1, 1972.

Of the middle school graduates, the rate of advance to high schools represents the percentage of middle school graduates advancing both to general and special high schools and also includes those advancing to schools on a part-time schooling system. The number of high schools, as indicated in this map, includes that of high schools independently established under the part-time schooling system and also branch schools.

It is to be noted, however, that the data relevant to the rate of advancing to high schools, which are contained in the School Basic Statistics used for the compilation of this map, use the sites of high schools as the tabulation unit and therefore are not data using the residences of students as the tabulation unit.

Source

- 1. Ministry of Education, 1972 School Basic Statistics.

2. Number of Students of High Schools by Course

The number of high school students as of May 1, 1972, was 4,210,000, of which the students in the regular course under the full-time schooling system totaled 3,884,000 (92.2% of the total) and the students in the regular course under the part-time schooling system numbered 318,000 (7.8%). In addition, there were 6,570 students in the elective course and 902 in the special course.

The number of high school students as classified by course was 2,497,000 students (59.4%) in the general course, 210,000 (5.1%) in the agricultural course, 548,000 (13.0%) in the technological course, 666,000 (15.8%) in the commercial course, 214,000 (5.1%) in the homemaking course, and 67,000 (1.6%) in other courses.

Of these students, the ratio of students under the part-time schooling system stood at 6.9% in the general course, 10.5% in the agricultural course, 11.7% in the technological course, 5.5% in the commercial course, 7.9% in the homemaking course, 7.8% in other courses.

By prefecture, the number of high school students was greatest in Tōkyō with 414,000 students, followed by Ōsaka with 250,000 students, Hokkaidō with 214,000 students, Aiti with 197,000 students, and Sizuoka with 169,000 students.

The ratio of students under the part-time schooling system was highest in Gihu Prefecture with 14.2%, and exceeded 10% in Hokkaidō, Akita, Niigata, Toyama and Okinawa prefectures.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the number of students in the regular course of high schools and also the percentages classified by course and whether students

are placed under the full-or part-time schooling system as of May 1, 1972.

"Other courses," as referred to in this map, represent a consolidation of fishery, health and welfare, and other courses.

Source

- 1. Ministry of Education, 1972 School Basic Statistics.

3. Kindergartens

As of May 1, 1972, there were 11,731 kindergartens (11,585 main kindergartens and 146 branch kindergartens) in Japan. Of these, 4,544 were national and public kindergartens and 7,187, private kindergartens. The number of kindergarten children was 1,860,000, of which there were 107,000 three-year-olds, 801,000 four-year-olds, and 952,000 five-year-olds. The ratio of children completing kindergarten among the first graders stood at 58.3% for the whole nation, boys accounting for 58.0% and girls 58.7%. By prefecture, the ratio was highest in Hyōgō with 84.3% and lowest in Kōti with 16.8%.

By prefecture, the number of kindergartens was greatest in Tōkyō with 1,258 kindergartens, followed by Kanagawa with 659 kindergartens. By prefecture, the number of kindergarten children was greatest in Tōkyō with 252,000 children, followed by Ōsaka with 169,000 children.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the number of kindergartens (including branch kindergartens) and also the number of kindergarten children as of May 1, 1972. Further, the number of kindergartens was subdivided by establishing body and the number of kindergarten children by age.

Source

- 1. Ministry of Education, 1972 School Basic Statistics.

3. Miscellaneous Schools

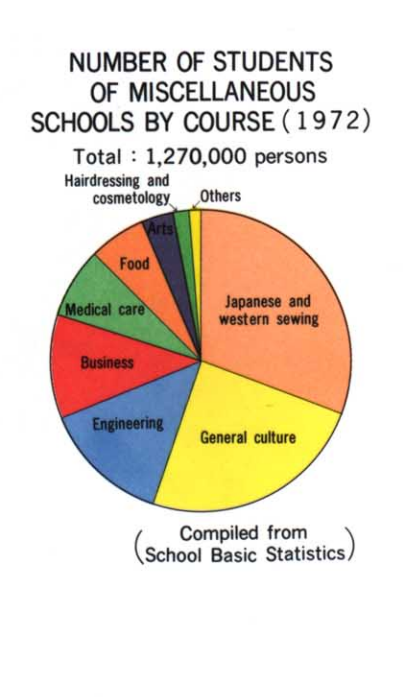
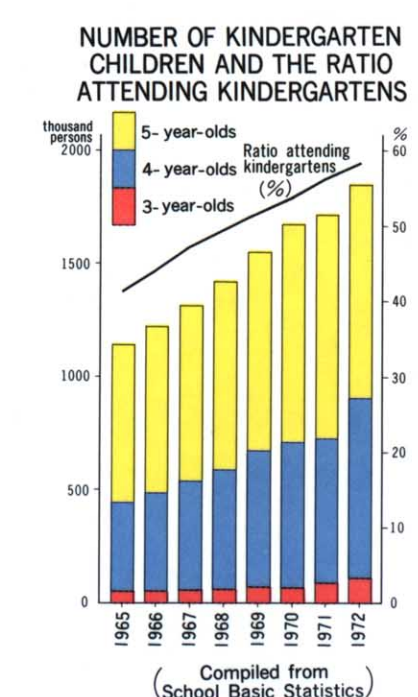
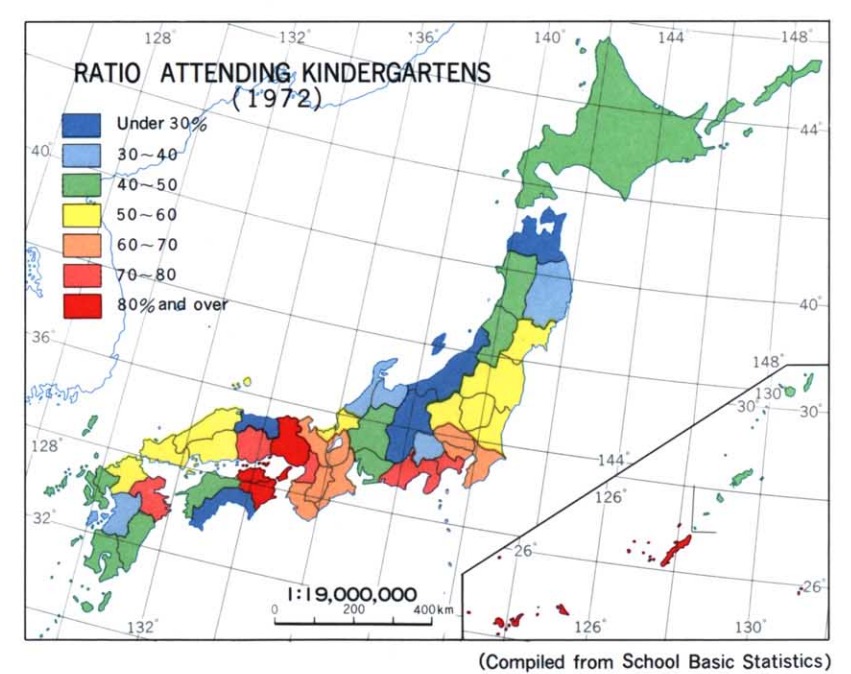
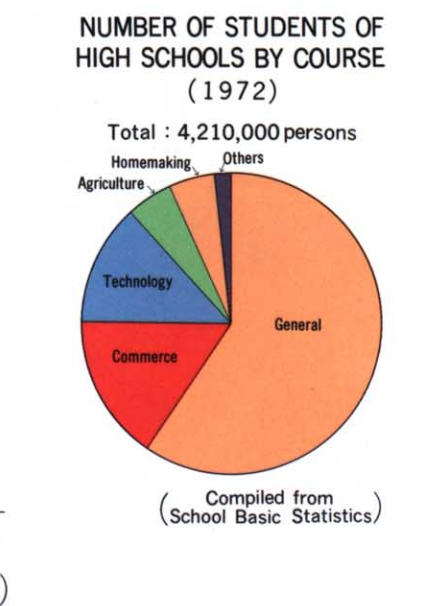
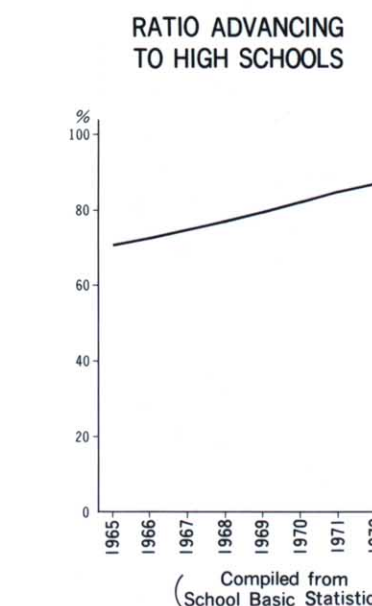
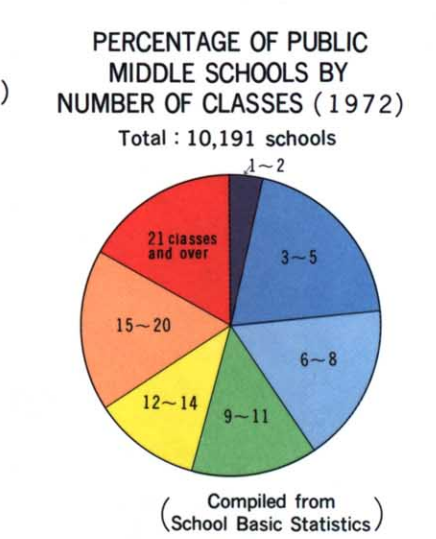
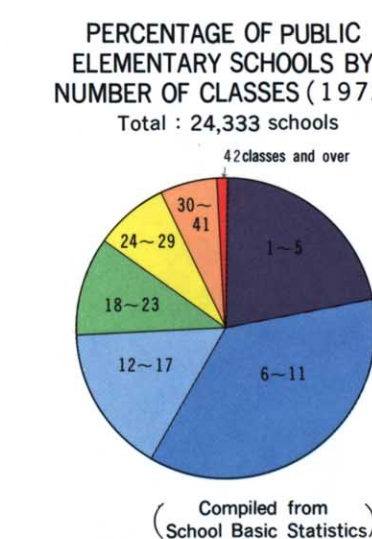
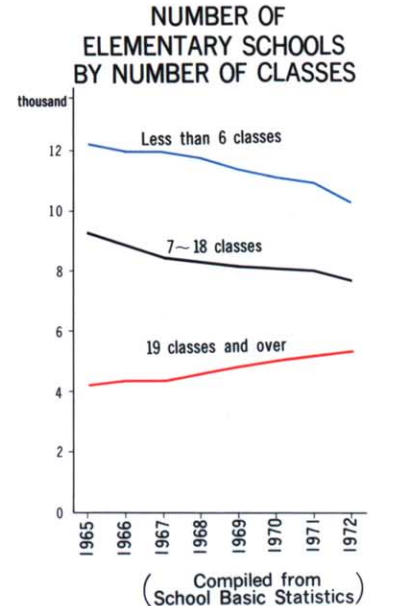
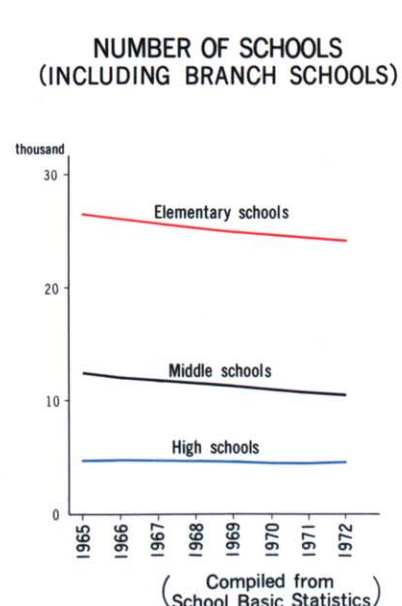
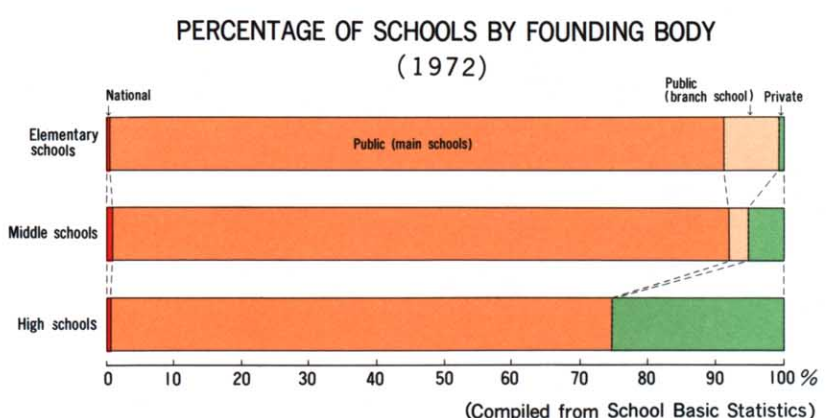
There are 8,101 miscellaneous schools in Japan, of which national schools numbered 87 (1.1%), public schools 259 (3.2%) and private schools 7,755 (95.7%). All the national schools and about 40% of the public schools are associated with courses in medical technique and nursing, whereas the courses of private schools come in a wide variety, including Japanese and Western sewing, calculation on the abacus, cooking, professional nursing, typing, traditional Japanese tea ceremonies and flower arrangements, electric computers, and foreign languages. The number of students of miscellaneous schools throughout Japan was 1,275,000, of which 850,000 (66.7%) were girl students. By course, the percentage of students was high in the Western-style sewing course with 18.5%, in the preparatory course with 11.5% and in the automobile driving course with 9.1%. By prefecture, the number of schools was greatest in Tōkyō with 613 schools, followed by Aiti with 541 schools and Hokkaidō with 520 schools. By prefecture, the number of students was greatest in Tōkyō with 274,000, followed by Ōsaka with 93,000 and Kanagawa with 39,000. Newly instituted in January 1976 was a system in which those miscellaneous schools which could meet prescribed standards would be known as specialty schools.

Salient Points 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, 1972. The number of miscellaneous schools was also subdivided by establishing body and the number of students by sex. The miscellaneous schools, as referred to here, are those educational institutions other than elementary schools, middle 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 out capabilities required for vocations and actual life or upgrade the standards of culture.

Source

- 1. Ministry of Education, 1972 School Basic Statistics.





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