

## BRIEF OF THIS REPORT

---

This report is based on the results of the "School Basic Survey" in Osaka prefecture. The survey has been carried out annually as of May 1 as part of a national survey under the direction of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

This survey covers every school designated by the "School Education Law" (#26, March 31, 1947), i.e. elementary schools, lower secondary schools, upper secondary schools, secondary schools, special education schools, kindergartens, special training colleges, miscellaneous schools, junior colleges, universities, graduate schools, and colleges of technology. We hope this is useful to those interested in Japanese education.

### ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

---

There are 1,048 elementary schools: 3 national (0.3%), 1,029 public (98.2%), and 16 private (1.5%).

There are 502,991 elementary school children.

There are, on average, 480.0 children per school, while the class comprises 28.0 children.

The total number of teachers is 25,660, of which females account for 68.0 percent.

There is an average of 19.6 children per teacher.

### LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

---

There are 527 lower secondary schools: 3 national (0.6%), 463 public (87.9%), and 61 private (11.6%). The total number of students is 239,492, of which males account for 51.2 percent.

There are, on average, 454.4 students per school, while the average class has 32.1 students. The total number of teachers is 15,094, of which females account for 44.5 percent.

There is an average of 15.9 students per teacher.

The total number of graduates from lower secondary schools is 78,980, of which 76,789 (97.2%) advanced to upper secondary schools.

## **UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

---

There are 284 upper secondary schools: 1 national (0.4%), 189 public (66.5%), and 94 private (33.1%).

The total number of students is 222,916, of which males account for 51.0 percent.

The total number of teachers is 15,014, of which females account for 28.5 percent.

There is an average of 14.8 students per teacher.

The total number of graduates from upper secondary schools is 72,060, of which 38,950 (54.1%) advanced to universities or junior colleges.

## **SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

---

There is one private secondary school.

The total number of students is 890 . Courses are divided into two types: lower and upper division . Each course provides three-year programs .

The total number of the lower division is 510.

The total number of the Upper Division is 380.

The total number of teachers is 49 .

## **SPECIAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS**

---

Special education schools provide disabled children with education suitable to their individual needs at the kindergarten, elementary, lower secondary and upper secondary levels.

There are 2 schools for the blind, 4 for the deaf and 34 for the otherwise disabled, of which 1 is national, 26 are prefectural, and 13 are municipal.

## **KINDERGARTENS**

---

There are 814 kindergartens: 1 national (0.1%), 369 public (45.3%), and 444 private (54.5%).

There are 136,782 children in kindergarten, of which 3 year-olds account for 22.1percent, 4 year-olds 38.2 percent and 5 year-olds 39.7 percent.

The schools have an average of 168.0children each, while each class has an average of 26.2 children.

The total number of teachers is 7,893, of which females account for 96.1 percent.

## **SPECIAL TRAINING COLLEGES**

---

Special training colleges offer courses to develop students' abilities for work or for daily life, as well as to raise their level of general education.

Courses are divided into three types: upper secondary, advanced/college, and general. Admission to the upper secondary courses requires completion of lower secondary schooling, while admission to the advanced/college course requires completion of upper secondary schooling. The general course is open to anyone regardless of educational qualification.

Each special training college course provides at least forty students with more than one year of systematic instruction. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology prescribes the minimum number of class hours.

There are 247 special training colleges: 1 national(0.4%), 3 public(1.2%), and 243 private(98.4%). The total number of students is 86,825, of which 80,549 (92.8%) are enrolled in the advanced/college course.

## **MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOLS**

---

Miscellaneous schools provide students with vocational and practical training in such fields as dressmaking, cooking and driving, and so on.

The length of the courses varies from three months to one year or more.

There are 69 miscellaneous schools, The total number of students is 11,041, providing courses for 9,039, students, of which 5,451(60.3%) are enrolled for the purpose of preparing for junior college or university examinations.

## **JUNIOR COLLEGES**

---

There are 39 junior colleges: 1 public (2.6%), 38 private (97.4%). The total number of students is 19,251, of which females account for 87.7 percent.

Junior colleges provide two or three-year programs in various fields of study such as literature, teacher training and home economics, of which the most popular course of study is literature.

## **UNIVERSITIES**

---

There are 56 universities: 3 national (5.4%), 5 public (8.9%), and 48 private (85.7%).

Universities may establish graduate schools offering advanced study in a variety of fields leading to master's or doctoral or professional degrees.

Of the 56 universities, 42(75.0%) have established graduate schools, of which 4 are national, 5 are public, and 33 are private.

Furthermore, there is one independent graduate school that was established by state in 1990.

The total number of university students (including graduate students, auditors, research students, etc.) is 237,128, of which males account for 65.5 percent.

Graduate school students total 18,580, with males accounting for 70.7 percent.

## **COLLEGES OF TECHNOLOGY**

---

Colleges of technology require completion of lower secondary schooling for admission, and offer five-year programs aimed at training technique in the fields of mechanical engineering, systems and control engineering, computer and electronics, industrial chemistry, and engineering of architecture.

There is only one college of technology in Osaka prefecture, which is managed by prefectural government.

## **FOREIGN STUDENTS IN JUNIOR COLLEGES/UNIVERSITIES**

---

A total of 7,128 foreign students are enrolled at junior colleges or universities in Osaka prefecture.

The foreign students come from every corner of the world. The number of Chinese students is the largest of all foreign students (72.4%). And the next groups are Korean and American students who account for 9.8 percent and 4.0 percent respectively.

Most of the foreign students (88.1%) come from East or Southeast Asia.

# Educational System in Japan

