

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 1,050 elementary schools: 3 national (0.3%), 1,031 public (98.2%), and 16 private (1.5%).

There are 498,373 elementary school children.

There are, on average, 474.6 children per school, while the class comprises 28.4 children.

The total number of teachers is 25,041, of which females account for 68.2 percent.

There is an average of 19.9 children per teacher.

LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

There are 529 lower secondary schools: 3 national (0.6%), 464 public (87.7%), and 62 private (11.7%). The total number of students is 239,796, of which males account for 51.1 percent.

There are, on average, 451.4 students per school, while the average class has 32.3 students. The total number of teachers is 15,021, of which females account for 44.3 percent.

There is an average of 16.0 students per teacher.

The total number of graduates from lower secondary schools is 79,206, of which 76,925 (97.1%) advanced to upper secondary schools.

UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

There are 287 upper secondary schools: 1 national (0.3%), 192 public (66.9%), and 94 private (32.8%).

The total number of students is 228,084, of which males account for 51.2 percent.

The total number of teachers is 15,126, of which females account for 28.1 percent.

There is an average of 15.1 students per teacher.

The total number of graduates from upper secondary schools is 74,626, of which 38,100 (51.1%) advanced to universities or junior colleges.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

There is one private secondary school.

The total number of students is 806 . Courses are divided into two types: lower and upper division . Each course provides three-year programs .

The total number of the lower division is 482.

The total number of the Upper Division is 324.

The total number of teachers is 43 .

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 33 for the otherwise disabled, of which 1 is national, 25 are prefectural, and 13 are municipal.

KINDERGARTENS

There are 818 kindergartens: 1 national (0.1%), 373 public (45.6%), and 444 private (54.3%).

There are 139,283 children in kindergarten, of which 3 year-olds account for 21.7 percent, 4 year-olds 38.5 percent and 5 year-olds 39.8 percent.

The schools have an average of 170.3 children each, while each class has an average of 26.4 children.

The total number of teachers is 7,946, of which females account for 96.2 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 250 special training colleges: 1 national(0.4%), 4 public(1.6%), and 245 private(98.0%). The total number of students is 92,518, of which 85,507 (92.4%) 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 71 miscellaneous schools, The total number of students is 10,962, providing courses for 10,962, students, of which 5,327 (48.6%) are enrolled for the purpose of preparing for junior college or university examinations.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

There are 40 junior colleges: 2 public (5.0%), 38 private (95.0%). The total number of students is 21,313, of which females account for 86.6 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 53 universities: 3 national (5.7%), 5 public (9.4%), and 45 private (84.9%).

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

Of the 53 universities, 38(71.7%) have established graduate schools, of which 3 are national, 5 are public, and 30 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 240,228, of which males account for 65.7 percent.

Graduate school students total 17,964, with males accounting for 70.9 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 7,077 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 (73.5%). And the next groups are Korean and American students who account for 9.9 percent and 3.3 percent respectively.

Most of the foreign students (89.2%) come from East or Southeast Asia.

Educational System in Japan

