

Regional Secondary School Enrollment (1911, 1926/27, and 1938)

Abstract

This table shows the regional distribution of secondary schools across Germany's federal states and the Prussian provinces for the years 1911, 1926/27 and 1938. After the end of the First World War, the school system in the Weimar Republic underwent extensive reforms. With the "Weimar School Compromise" in 1919 and the Primary School Act of 1920, a school system consisting of a common four-year elementary school and a subsequent division into a three-tier school system was introduced.

The number of students at secondary schools initially increased overall but fell again from the mid-1920s. Berlin had a particularly high number of students per 1,000 inhabitants; Saxony and Brandenburg, on the other hand, were below the national average. However, the regional differences in the distribution of secondary schools did not necessarily correspond to the contrasts between rural and urban-industrial areas but were also due to differences in demographics and educational policy traditions.

Source

Regional Secondary School Enrollment ^{a)}

States and Prussian Provinces	1911		1926/27		1938 ^{b)}	
	Students per Teacher	Students per 1,000 Residents ^{c)}	Students per Teacher	Students per 1,000 Residents ^{d)}	Students per Teacher	Students per 1,000 Residents ^{d)}
East Prussia	21.4	8	21.2	11	16.6	10
Brandenburg	20.0	13	17.9	9	17.0	7
Berlin	19.5	15	18.5	22	17.6	14
Saxony	18.9	8	18.8	10	16.5	7
Schleswig-Holstein	20.7	9	18.8	12	15.7	9
Westphalia	18.5	8	20.9	13	16.5	10
Rheinland	19.1	11	19.6	15	16.8	10
Prussia	19.5	10	19.5	13	15.5	9
Bavaria	15.3	8	15.7	12	15.2	10
Württemberg	23.1	14	20.7	15	17.8	13
Baden	17.5	13	17.4	16	13.8	11
Saxony	16.6	7	17.6	11	13.3	7
German Empire ^{e)}	18.8	10	18.7	13	15.2	9

a) *Gymnasien, Progymnasien, Realprogymnasien, Oberreal- and Realschulen, Oberlyzeen* as well as other institutions (*Pädagogien* etc.), except *Vorschulen*. We were unable to properly differentiate between private and public schools; the percentage of private schools was small, however (1911: 19.8%, 1921/22: 14.6%; 1938: 11%). Due to the smaller size of the private schools, the percentage of private school students was even lower (1938: 2.6%).

b) Based on the borders as of December 31, 1937.

c) Present population after the 1910 census.

d) Inhabitants after the 1925 and 1939 census.

e) Without the Saar region.

Source of original German text: *Sozialgeschichtliches Arbeitsbuch*, Volume III, *Materialien zur Statistik des Deutschen Reiches 1914–1945*, edited by Dietmar Petzina, Werner Abelshäuser, and Anselm Faust. Munich: Verlag C.H. Beck, 1978, p. 168.

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