

Dominion, and that the Department of Public Health contributes to certain bursaries held at University colleges. Of the total expenditure 74 per cent. was on account of primary education, 13 per cent. on account of secondary education (including technical high schools), 4 per cent. on account of university education, 3 per cent. on account of special schools and care of dependent children, 3 per cent. on account of technical education, and 3 per cent. on account of teachers' superannuation and miscellaneous charges. The expenditure on primary education per head of roll number was £9 5s. 6d., as compared with £7 9s. 9d. in 1918, excluding new buildings, and £9 17s. 4d., including new buildings; the expenditure on secondary education per head of the roll number was £17 8s. 8d., excluding new buildings and reserves revenue, and £24 12s. 4d., as compared with £20 19s. 4d. in 1918, including them.

Of the expenditure of £1,939,000 by the Government on primary education, £1,260,000 was on account of teachers' salaries and allowances, and £120,000 was for the general administrative purposes of Education Boards and allowances to School Committees. £110,000 represented the expenditure on new school buildings and additions, and £106,000 was the amount granted for the maintenance of school buildings. The cost of the inspection of schools amounted to £32,000, and of the conveyance of scholars and teachers and board of the former, to £32,000. The expenditure on medical inspection and physical education amounted to nearly £15,000.

Included in the total expenditure on education is the sum of £100,000 expended on social agencies such as the work of infant-life protection, the juvenile probation system, and schools for the blind, the deaf, the feeble-minded, and for dependent and delinquent children.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(Tables A1 and B3 in E.-2.)

The number of public schools open at the end of 1919 was 2,400, as compared with 2,365 in 1918—an increase of 35, being for the most part in the number of very small schools. In the following table the schools are classified according to the yearly average attendance, and the total number of children at the schools in each grade is shown.

Grade of School.			Number of Schools.	Total Average Attendance.	Grade of School.			Number of Schools.	Total Average Attendance.
0. (1-8)	..	..	185	1,123	VIB. (441-480)	..	..	14	6,670
I. (9-20)	..	..	721	10,410	VIIA. (481-520)	..	..	10	5,331
II. (21-35)	..	..	490	12,712	VIIb. (521-560)	..	..	9	5,188
IIIA. (36-80)	..	..	561	28,771	VIIc. (561-600)	..	..	12	7,024
IIIB. (81-120)	..	..	131	12,617	VIIId. (601-640)	..	..	14	8,716
IVA. (121-160)	..	..	46	6,433	VIIe. (641-680)	..	..	10	6,715
IVB. (161-200)	..	..	46	8,195	VIIF. (681-720)	..	..	8	5,801
IVc. (201-240)	..	..	27	6,143	VIIg. (721-760)	..	..	7	5,181
VA. (241-280)	..	..	28	7,913	VIIh. (761-800)	..	..	3	2,259
VB. (281-320)	..	..	25	7,660	VIIi. (801-840)	..	..	2	1,636
Vc. (321-360)	..	..	23	7,973	VIIj. (841-880)	..	..	1	840
VD. (361-400)	..	..	13	4,967	VIIk. (881-920)	..	..	1	940
VIa. (401-440)	..	..	13	5,636					
Total, 1919..			..	..	..	..	2,400 schools.		
,, 1918..			..	..	..	..	2,365	..	
Increase			..	..	..	..	35	..	

For the number of schools in each education district classified according to grade, reference should be made to Table A1 in E.-2.

It will be observed that of 2,400 schools, 1,957 were in Grades 0-IIIa, having average attendances between 1 and 80, and of these 906 had averages ranging from 1 to 20.

Of 177,000 children, more than 24,000 are in sole-teacher schools with averages between 1 and 35, and 82,000 children are in schools with an average number of pupils of more than 280.