

The following table shows the position of secondary-school teachers with regard to University examination status and teachers' certificate qualifications :—

STATUS OF SECONDARY TEACHERS (REGULAR STAFF ONLY), DECEMBER, 1919.

	Graduates, also Holders of Teacher's Certificate.		Graduates not included in First Column.		Holders of Teacher's Certificate only.		Uncertificated.		Totals.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Secondary schools —										
Principals .. .. .	19	59	12	38	1	3	..	..	32	100
Men assistants .. .. .	52	32	60	36	22	13	32	19	166	100
Women assistants .. .. .	68	37	78	43	15	8	22	12	183	100
All assistants .. .. .	120	34	138	40	37	11	54	15	349	100
Secondary departments of district high schools—										
All assistants .. .. .	57	54	1	1	39	37	8	8	105	100

It will be observed that there is a larger proportion of uncertificated teachers among the male assistants of secondary schools than among the women assistants. The percentage of all uncertificated assistants is, however, less than it was in 1918, the effect of the war upon the male staff until that time having been to increase the proportion of uncertificated teachers. Thirty-four per cent. of the assistants, in addition to being University graduates, hold teachers' certificates; the number who have attended a training-college is, however, small, and the necessity is recognized of making better provision for the training of secondary-school teachers.

#### FINANCES OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(See also tables K6-K8 in E.-6.)

The income of secondary schools is derived from the following sources :—

- (i.) Rents from special reserves allocated to them by statute :
- (ii.) Statutory grant given in lieu of special reserves (in one case) :
- (iii.) Interest upon moneys derived from the sale of reserves and invested in accordance with the Education Reserves Act :
- (iv.) Income from the secondary-school reserves controlled by the Land Boards divided among the secondary schools in the several land districts in proportion to the number of pupils in average attendance, lower departments excluded :
- (v.) Government payments—(a) Annual grant, statutory capitation upon free pupils under the Amendment Act ; (b) subsidies on voluntary contributions ; (c) capitation for manual-instruction classes :
- (vi.) Special Government grants for buildings and apparatus :
- (vii.) Tuition fees of pupils :
- (viii.) Boarding-fees of pupils :
- (ix.) Miscellaneous sources, such as interest on moneys (other than those obtained by the sale of reserves), donations, and income from special endowments (for scholarships, prizes, &c.), rent of premises, &c.

The revenue derived from the sources (i) to (iv) is the income derived from endowments, and the " net annual income derived from endowments " is the average of this revenue for the three preceding years, less the expenditure upon the endowments and investments, upon buildings approved by the Minister, and less mortgage and other charges. By the Education Amendment Act of 1919 the capitation payment on account of free pupils has been increased to £15 (except in the case of a girls' school with separate endowments, when it is £14), and in addition a grant of £500 per annum is made to each boys' or mixed school and of £400 per annum to each girls' school. The Board's net annual income from endowments is deducted from the total sum thus payable to it. It is intended that a sum equal to the total of £15 per free pupil, the annual grant, and the tuition fees of paying pupils should be expended upon the salaries of the teachers and the incidental expenses of the schools.