Table 1.—Numbers in Residence in Institutions at 31st March, 1929.

Institution.					Boys.	Girls,	Total.
Girls' Receiving-home, Auckla	and				1	20	21
Boys' Receiving-home, Auckl					12		12
Receiving-home, Hamilton .					7	. 6	13
Receiving-home, Wanganui .					7	4	11
Receiving-home, Napier .					4	5	9
Boys' Training-farm, Weraros	ı				96*		96
Children's Home, Miramar .					7	16	23
Boys' Receiving-home, Wellin	gton				14*		14
Girls' Receiving-home, Christe	church				1 .	15	16
Boys' Receiving-home, Christ					12		12
Girls' Home, Burwood .						4.1	41
Receiving-home, Timaru .					3	3	6
Girls' Receiving-home, Duned	in				4	7	11
Boys' Receiving-home, Duned				4		4	
St. Mary's School, Auckland				10	7	17	
St. Joseph's School, Upper H				12	27	39	
St. Mary's School, Nelson .			!	6	3	9	
Ct. Vincent de Paul's School Dynadin					:	9	9
Special School for Boys, Otekaike				192		192	
Special School for Girls, Rich					!		
Boarders					i	79	79
Day pupils						1	. 1
School for Deaf, Sumner—		, ,				~	
Boarders					48	56	104
Day pupils					6	5	11
Labras		• •	• •		··		
Totals .					446	304	750

^{*} Includes boys placed under supervision and ordered to be detained in an institution for a period.

N.B.—The boys in residence in the Girls' Receiving-homes at Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin are infants.

CHILD-PLACING SYSTEM.

Assisted Service, Higher Education, and Employment of State Children over School Age.

At the 31st March, 1929, there were 105 inmates at service receiving assistance ("assisted service" in most cases refers to apprenticeship). There were 68 children receiving higher education—34 secondary, and 34 technical. In addition, there were 94 children over the age of fourteen years still attending the primary schools and being maintained by the Department. Furthermore, 22 children were receiving secondary education, 16 of whom were residing at the Boys' Hostel, Auckland, and 6 residing in colleges.

Nature of Employment at 31st March, 1929, of Boys having left School.

At the 31st March, 1929, there were 582 farm-workers—219 skilled in dairy and farm work, and 363 competent to carry out general farm-work. There were 54 boys apprenticed, as follows: 1 cabinet-maker, 3 carpenters, 8 bootmakers, 4 motor mechanics, 1 electrical engineer, 5 bakers, 1 painter, 1 ironmoulder, 1 wire-mattress maker, 2 motor-body builders, 1 motor-car painter, 1 monumental mason, 1 coachbuilder, 5 engineers, 2 upholsterers, 2 plumbers, 3 tinsmiths, 1 glass-beveller, 2 jockeys, 2 bookbinders and printers, 1 tailor, 1 chemist, 1 builder, 1 boilermaker, 1 grocer, and 2 brass-finishers. Boys otherwise employed (not apprenticed) totalled 128, as follows: 48 labourers, 29 factory employees, 6 shop-assistants, 1 driver, 11 clerks, 1 warehouse employee, 3 seamen, 9 Postal employees, 3 errand-boys, 1 photographer, 1 sawmill hand, 1 blacksmith, 5 market-gardeners, 1 garage hand, 1 nursery hand, 1 houseboy, 1 porter, 5 butchers.

Nature of Employment at 31st March, 1929, of Girls having left School.

There were 339 domestics, 60 factory employees, 4 clerks, 8 tailoresses, 1 upholsterer, 2 bookbinders, 1 laundry hand, 5 waitresses, 2 dressmakers, 6 shop-assistants, 2 nurses, 4 teachers, 4 typists, 1 furrier, and 1 printer. This gives a total of 440 girls in employment.

REGISTRATION OF CHILDREN'S HOMES.

Under the provisions of the Child Welfare Amendment Act, 1927, it is necessary for all institutions for children, not including institutions maintained solely for educational purposes, to be registered. Up to the present eighty such institutions have applied for registration and in all except four cases have been inspected by officers of the Child Welfare Branch and granted registration. The following summary shows the number of institutions, grouped according to religious denomination, with the total number of children, grouped according to age.