

1937.
NEW ZEALAND.

REPORT OF THE
MINISTER OF EDUCATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

[In Continuation of E.—1, 1936.]

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

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Office of the Department of Education,
YOUR EXCELLENCY,—Wellington, 1st October, 1937.

I have the honour, in accordance with the provisions of the Education Act, 1914, to submit to Your Excellency the following report upon the progress and condition of public education in New Zealand during the year ended the 31st December, 1936.

His Excellency the Governor-General of the
Dominion of New Zealand.

I have, &c.,
P. FRASER.

REPORT.

I. INTRODUCTORY AND GENERAL.

THE year 1936 has been marked by the restoration of educational facilities that were reduced or withdrawn during previous years, and also by the extension or introduction of other additional educational facilities.

The policy placed before the country by the Government and reaffirmed on its assuming office at the end of 1935 was summed up as follows :—

The readmission of the five-year-olds to public schools and the extension of kindergarten training.

The extension of teacher-training facilities to provide the necessary staff for smaller classes.

The rebuilding and reconditioning of old and unhygienic buildings.

More liberal supplies of equipment, including adequate library facilities.

The extension of dental treatment to all school-children.

Standard rates of pay for all teachers now serving under the rationing-scheme.

Right of appeal against non-appointment.

Improvement of the standard of teachers' residences.

As stated in my report for the year ended 31st December, 1935, on assuming control of the portfolio of Education I found that the most pressing educational question before the Government was that of the readmission to the public and Native schools of children of five years of age. During the depression the lower limit of school age had been raised to six years. The first step towards realizing the Government's educational policy was, therefore, a decision to readmit the excluded children. This decision, which was most widely appreciated and acclaimed, became effective upon the reopening of the schools in the year 1936.

The influx of these children into the schools taxed accommodation in the infant-rooms and presented in a few cases temporary staffing difficulties, but, due to the praiseworthy co-operation of the Education Boards and teachers, these difficulties were, in general, satisfactorily overcome.

It was also decided to reopen the Wellington and Dunedin Training Colleges, which had been closed as from the beginning of the year 1933. As stated in my previous report referred to, the rapid absorption during 1935 of teachers who had been employed as supernumeraries under the rationing scheme made it evident that a shortage would be experienced towards the end of the year 1936, due partly to the normal losses from the service and partly to the readmission of children of five years of age. The reopening in February, 1936, of the Wellington and Dunedin Training Colleges was accompanied, therefore, by a considerable increase in the numbers admitted to training in the four colleges. The allowances payable to training-college students were also increased, the new rates being £70 per annum (as compared with £20 and £30 per annum previously), and a boarding-allowance, where necessary, of £30 per annum (in place of the boarding-allowance loan of £40 per annum).

During the year the training-college regulations were amended to provide for a Selection Committee to assist Education Boards in selecting students for training. In addition, a regulation was made giving students rejected as not medically fit for the Education service an opportunity of appealing to the Director of the Division of School Hygiene, Health Department.

As an experiment in co-ordinating the work of the training college with that of the University, a Board of Studies was set up for the Wellington Training College to determine, in particular, the course of study best suited to the individual needs and capacities of the students.

The scheme for rationing work among teachers not in permanent positions was discontinued in the year 1936. Instead, all such teachers who were certificated were employed as relieving-teachers. It was recognized that many teachers who had served under the rationing-scheme were older and more experienced than the teachers normally selected as probationary assistants, and the position was accordingly

met by approving the payment of salary at the rate of that for a Grade 1 assistant teacher for those acting in lieu of probationary assistants, while the few who were employed in Grade 0 schools were paid at scale relieving-rates. Early in the year those who were employed in Grade 0 schools had to be withdrawn to fill positions where needed in larger schools.

To meet the staffing position created by the readmission of the five-year-olds it was decided to grade schools for the year 1936 on 95 per cent. of the roll number on the 31st March of that year. Education Boards were paid their general grant on a basis of this number instead of on average attendance for the previous year.

An increase in the grant to enable kindergartens to carry on their work was provided. The regulations provide for capitation not exceeding £4 per annum for each pupil in average attendance, and not exceeding 25s. for every 20s. raised by voluntary contributions and expended on the maintenance of the schools by the Free Kindergarten Association during the year. The capitation thus provided will, I hope, be augmented during the year 1937.

A very important provision especially affecting primary schools was the section in the Education Amendment Act, 1936, which abolished (after 30th September, 1937) the Proficiency Examination and the issue of certificates of proficiency and competency. The discontinuance of the Proficiency Examination removes from our system an examination which, for over thirty years, has exerted a strong and generally restrictive influence on the teaching in primary schools. It is confidently hoped that teachers will take the opportunity they now have to plan for their pupils' courses of instruction that will ensure for them the fullest benefit obtainable from their education.

Special attention has been given throughout the year to the educational interests of the country children. The consolidation of small rural schools in a larger school conveniently situated for this purpose has been encouraged wherever possible.

The advantages of consolidation are briefly that children are taught in larger and better-staffed schools which, because of their size, are able to provide for country children educational facilities approximating to those that pertain in the towns. Wherever schools have been consolidated the transport necessary to bring the children to the school centre has been arranged, and, in all, some sixty-five conveyance services for these and other schools were established during the year 1936. A number of school buses have been built in the Railway Workshops, or are in course of construction. Actually twelve new buses were placed in conveyance services during the year, and at the end of the year there was a total of twenty-four school buses. These are placed where they can be most advantageously used, particularly in districts in which some difficulty has been found in establishing services under private contract.

Increased provision was made for payment of boarding-allowances to assist country pupils to attend primary schools in cases where, through impracticability of conveyance, such pupils are obliged to live away from home in order to attend school. It is hoped that it will soon be possible to increase the amount of the boarding-allowance from its present amount of 5s. per week to 7s. 6d.

In addition, a larger grant was made in the year 1936 for the encouragement of Boys' and Girls' agricultural clubs. For primary schools generally the grant made for the incidental expenses of School Committees has been substantially increased, and a portion of the increase specially earmarked for improvements to school-grounds.

It has been decided to supply the *School Journal* free to children attending private schools.

Arrangements have been entered into by which private schools as well as public schools are able to obtain radio equipment at concession rates. The importance of radio is realized and encouragement is being given to this form of education.

The provision for the supply of handwork material was doubled in the year 1936 to enable more adequate provision to be made for this form of instruction, and a further increase in the year 1937 is projected. A sum has been provided for needlework instruction in schools under the charge of a sole male teacher. For a considerable time prior to the year 1936 teachers were obliged to purchase their own work-books and scheme-books, but provision has now been made for these

books to be supplied free to all teachers in public schools, and it is proposed to make this provision permanent.

Much-needed financial assistance was provided for parents residing in country districts not served by the railways by means of grants for the conveyance by road of post-primary pupils. In cases where the homes were too far distant to permit of travelling to and fro daily a substantial contribution was made towards the cost of board of post-primary pupils. The grants payable for conveyance and board for post-primary pupils were at the same rate as those payable for primary-school pupils. The new arrangements were brought into force in the third term of the year 1936. A similar increase is proposed to be made in the boarding-allowance as in the case of primary-school pupils.

During the depression the rates paid to post-primary schools for manual and science capitation were reduced by 50 per cent., but from the beginning of the third term of the year 1936 they have been restored to the original rates of 2s. and 1s. per pupil according to the subjects taken.

Until 1936 pupils of post-primary schools could hold their free places only until the end of the term in which they reached the age of nineteen except in special cases approved by the Minister, when the free places might be held until the end of the year in which the pupil reached nineteen years. The regulations have now been altered extending all senior free places to the end of the year in which the pupil reaches nineteen years, provision being made for an extension beyond nineteen in special cases approved by the Minister. The age-limit for free school season tickets by rail has been extended from nineteen to twenty years; provision has been made for dealing with cases of special hardship, and the privilege has been granted of allowing pupils to use their free school season tickets to travel to certain approved school functions.

From the beginning of the year 1936, free school-books have been provided for post-primary pupils in cases where parents are unable to afford them, a substantial sum having been placed on the estimates for the purpose.

An amendment to the regulations enables teachers occupying Grade D positions in secondary schools, but classified as Grade C, to proceed to the maximum salary for Grade C.

A small increase as from the 1st November, 1936, was made in the grant for incidental expenses of secondary schools.

As regards higher education the most important proposal was the decision to restore the award of University National Bursaries, as from the beginning of the year 1937, on the higher-leaving-certificate qualification. In addition to this amelioration, the maximum amount payable under the bursary for University tuition fees will be increased from £10 to £20. A number of boarding-bursaries of an additional £30 per annum will also be made available for those who are required to live away from home in order to attend a University or Agricultural College, and for those students who require financial assistance to enable them to undertake University education.

The numbers of awards of home-science and agricultural bursaries tenable at the University Colleges have been increased and awards have been made of the newly established Bursary in Fine Arts.

An increase has taken place in the expenditure on War Bursaries, which were instituted for the children of soldiers who were killed or disabled in the Great War, and can be held by University bursars as well as by free-place pupils at post-primary schools.

Additional provision was made in the year 1936 for special assistance to deserving University students in cases of hardship.

In the sphere of adult education the grants formerly enjoyed by the Workers' Educational Association were restored, provision being made for the payment of £500 to the association and £750 to each of the four University Colleges to assist the association in its work. A representative committee of the University, the Workers' Educational Association, and other organizations interested considered adult education with a view to reporting on this very important branch of education. The Committee, which reported in the first instance to the University Senate, recommended the establishment of a Council of Adult Education to co-ordinate

the work of the associations and other organizations at present concerned with adult education, and it is hoped to give effect to the Committee's recommendation during the coming year. It is also hoped to increase still further the grant available in the coming year for the Workers' Educational Association, adult education generally, and for extending the benefits of the Workers' Educational Association to workers employed in construction work in isolated districts and living in public-works camps.

The roll of the Education Department's Correspondence School again increased during the year. Previously a pupil could not be enrolled in the Correspondence School unless his home was more than four miles from an existing school, but now the distance-limit is graduated according to the following scale: Up to seven years of age, two miles; from seven to eleven years of age, three miles; over eleven years of age, three miles and a half. Distance-limits do not apply to cases of physical disability.

In the secondary department the Correspondence School is providing instruction for young people in employment, including postal cadets and junior assistants in Native schools, and teachers in Grade O schools. The age-limit for secondary pupils, which was formerly the end of the term in which they became nineteen years of age, may be extended on consideration of each individual case. A special class has been provided for children who have been handicapped by lack of opportunity.

In the May holidays of 1936 an exhibition of work was organized at the Correspondence School, and was attended by a large number of parents and others interested in this method of education. The Correspondence School continues to fulfil most successfully the functions for which it was established.

On the 7th July, 1936, Secretaries of Education Boards, and on the two following days representatives of Education Boards, met in conference at Wellington. The matters dealt with covered a wide field, and the resolutions passed received my careful consideration. Arising out of a recommendation of the conference, I approved the setting-up of a Committee representative of Education Boards, the New Zealand Educational Institute, and the Department to consider the question of a new salary scale for teachers in public schools, as well as the staffing of schools and the grading of teachers.

On the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th September, 1936, a conference was called by the Right Hon. the Prime Minister to consider matters relating to the education, health, and the economic position of the Maori race. The resolutions affecting education passed by the conference dealt mainly with the teaching of the Maori language in Native schools, the curriculum in Maori secondary schools, and the provision of scholarships for children of the Maori race. Action has already been taken in regard to the principal recommendations.

It is intended to provide a text-book on the Maori language for use in Native post-primary schools, and a sufficient sum will, I hope, be made available for the purpose, as also will be an extra provision for material for manual instruction in Native schools. The regulations relating to Native schools dealing with the award of scholarships open to children of the Maori race will be amended in 1937 to make provision for scholarships tenable in the final years of a post-primary course, and for additional scholarships tenable at post-primary schools and at University Colleges. Previously the tenure of scholarships available for Maori children at post-primary schools was restricted to the first two years of the course.

On 1st and 2nd December, 1936, vocational-guidance officers met in conference with officers of the Education and Labour Departments to consider the question of vocational guidance and vocational training and placement. Matters relating generally to the employment of young people in industry and the means whereby the most effective use of the services of the officers concerned could be made were discussed. Arising out of this conference it is intended to provide the services of a specially selected male and female teacher at each of the technical high schools in the four main centres, who will, to commence with, devote at least half of their time to the duties of vocational-guidance officers. Such teachers will also co-ordinate the work of the careers teachers in the school with that of the Employment Committees and the Employment Branch of the Labour Department. It is intended to provide in addition one teacher in each secondary and technical high school in

the smaller centres, as well as in the intermediate schools, to deal with vocational guidance.

It may be mentioned that arrangements were made during the year to call further conferences early in the year 1937 on visual education, agricultural instruction, school architecture and equipment, and physical education.

It is recognized that the film will become a valuable teaching-aid in the future, and to this end a conference will discuss all phases of visual education. The provision made for boys' and girls' agricultural clubs has already been mentioned in this report. A conference of Agricultural Instructors will be called to enable views to be obtained to help in the fostering of the work of these clubs, to increase the value of the teaching of the subjects of agriculture and nature study, and to discuss allied matters. Education Board Architects will also be asked to meet to discuss every phase of school construction, equipment, and maintenance, and the best types of school-buildings, particularly the several types of open-air school-rooms. The subject of physical education will also be discussed by a conference of experts both from Government Departments and outside organizations, with a view to arriving at the best methods of improving the physique of the school population of the Dominion.

The financial provision made in the year 1936 indicates the Government's determination to deal with the problem of the rebuilding and the reconditioning of old and unhygienic buildings. For this year a sum of £500,000 was provided for buildings, sites, &c., in connection with all branches of education. The previous year the sum provided was £180,000 plus assistance to the extent of £23,060 from the Unemployment Fund. It is hoped to provide £550,000 for the financial year 1937-38.

In the year 1936, for the general maintenance of school buildings, residences, &c., the sum of £147,000 was provided for public schools and training colleges. Of this amount £100,000 was for general maintenance, £45,000 was for ground improvements, and £2,000 was for special works. In the previous year £65,000 was voted. It is hoped that a sum of £180,000 will be provided for public schools and training colleges next financial year.

For secondary schools £19,500 was provided, as against £2,000 for the previous year; for technical high schools £9,500 as against £2,000. Of the secondary allocation £18,000 and of the technical allocation £7,000 was for ground improvements. For Native schools £7,000 was provided, as against £6,000 in the previous year. It is hoped to allocate a sum of £22,500 for secondary schools, £12,500 for technical high schools, and £10,000 for Native schools next financial year.

In the realization that there is still much to be done to make school-buildings safe against the danger of earthquake, it is intended to allot an additional £10,000 for this purpose in 1937-38.

As far as possible new primary-school buildings are being erected on the open-air principle, a design in which the Canterbury Education Board was the pioneer. This type of school, especially in its most up-to-date form, the detached class-room, is now generally recognized as best for promoting the health of the children.

The provision of free milk in the schools is expected to have an important effect on the health of school-children. As the milk-in-schools scheme is organized and controlled by the Health Department, the report upon the work of that Department should be referred to for particulars of the scheme and its operation.

The work of the School Dental Service is covered fully in the report of the Director-General of Health. The service will be extended as rapidly as nurses can be trained. The Dental Clinic Committees continue to give excellent support in stimulating local interest in this important adjunct to our education service.

Under the scheme relating to the exchange of New Zealand teachers with those from other parts of the British Empire, twenty New Zealand teachers were, during 1936, serving in schools in different parts of the Empire. Two of these exchanges were with teachers in post-primary schools in England and Scotland respectively. The other eighteen were with teachers in primary schools situated in England, Canada, or Australia. No exchanges were arranged between New Zealand and South African teachers during the year.

The only legislative enactment made during the year dealing with education was the Education Amendment Act, 1936, which altered the definition of school

age, thereby permitting the enrolment of children in public and Native schools on reaching the age of five years, validated Orders in Council fixing the basis of computation of grants to be made to Education Boards, and amending regulations increasing the allowances payable to training-college students, authorized Education Boards to pay increased honoraria to Chairmen of Education Boards, empowered Education Boards to expend moneys for maintenance or improvement of school-grounds from the special fund for the maintenance and repair of schools and teachers' residences, made provision for the establishment of special classes in the homes of crippled children, amended the provisions as to the appointment of teachers to fill advertised positions, provided (after 30th September, 1937) for the discontinuance of the Proficiency Examination and of the issue of certificates of proficiency and competency, and made retrospective the effect of proposed regulations increasing the allowances of student teachers in technical high schools.

Preliminary consideration was given in 1936 to the question of the reorganization of the education system and the consequential consolidation of education legislation. Towards the end of the year, however, opportunity was given to educational authorities, associations of teachers, and other associations interested in the welfare of education to express their views in regard to the resolutions and recommendations of the Parliamentary Recess Education Committee, 1930.

The school-year was somewhat abruptly brought to an end a few days before the date fixed under the regulations, because of the decision to close the schools as a preventive measure against the outbreak of infantile paralysis, which threatened to assume serious proportions about this time. This decision was arrived at after a careful and searching survey of the position and its threatening dangers, in consultation with the Director of Education (Mr. N. T. Lambourne) and the Director-General of Health (Dr. M. H. Watt).

The total number of children actually committed under the provisions of the Child Welfare Act to the care of the Child Welfare Branch of the Education Department throughout the year shows a slight decrease as compared with the previous year.

An important part of the work of Child Welfare officers is concerned with the readjustment of conditions in homes and families in order to prevent the committal of children or the need for their appearance before the Children's Courts.

For the many cases placed under the supervision of Child Welfare officers by the Courts, the Department utilizes the services of the Big Brother Organizations, both Y.M.C.A. and Catholic. In addition, honorary Child Welfare officers of both sexes are appointed for most country communities, and are giving valuable service in the work of the Branch.

A section in the Statutes Amendment Act, 1936, provides that the punishment of whipping shall not be inflicted on any child or young person by order of a Children's Court established under the Child Welfare Act, 1925.

The New Zealand Educational Research Council has been asked to report on the intermediate-school system.

At the beginning of 1936 a new secondary school for boys, the King's High School, was opened at South Dunedin, and the status of West Christchurch District High School was changed to that of a secondary school, the control of the school passing from the Canterbury Education Board to the Canterbury University College Council. The establishment of the additional school in Dunedin brought much-needed relief to the accommodation at Otago Boys High School. Towards the end of 1936 it was decided to combine the Wairarapa High School and the Masterton Technical High School in a single institution to be known as Wairarapa College.

I wish to express my appreciation of the whole-hearted interest that the Education Boards, the governing bodies of post-primary schools, the School Committees, and the Parents' Associations have taken in the schools, and of the loyal, diligent, and efficient manner in which the teachers and the officers of the Education Department have carried out their duties.

The year recorded in this report is the first complete year of the present administration, and cannot be expected to show the fulfilment of the whole of the programme outlined on the first page hereof, but a very substantial beginning has been made.

2. TYPES OF SCHOOLS.

The present position in regard to our school system is outlined below.

The Native schools and the Correspondence School are under the direct control of the Department; the other schools given in Table A are controlled by the various Boards in accordance with the Act and the regulations made thereunder.

The primary schools in the Chatham Islands have since 1929 been controlled by the Department.

In addition to the types given in that table there exist a number of private primary schools, private secondary schools, and private Native schools (both primary and secondary). These are under the control of various private bodies, but the range of classes is substantially the same as that given for corresponding schools in the table. Some private secondary schools are “endowed”—*i.e.*, maintained partly by revenues derived from grants of land made by the State.

Apart from certain special schools for the mentally backward (two) and for the deaf (one) the following are the types of State schools that are at present in operation. The New Zealand Institute for the Blind is privately controlled.

TABLE A.

Type of School.	Lowest Class.	Highest Class.
1. Primary (<i>a</i>)	Preparatory division	Form II (Standard VI).
2. Native	Preparatory division	Form II (Standard VI).
3. Intermediate (<i>b</i>)	Form I (Standard V)	Form II (Standard VI).
4. District High School—		
(i) Primary Department ..	Preparatory division	Form II (Standard VI).
(ii) Secondary Department (<i>c</i>)	Form III.. ..	Form V.
5. Secondary	Form III.. ..	Form VI.
6. Technical High	Form III.. ..	Form VI.
7. Combined (<i>d</i>)	Form III.. ..	Form VI.
8. Correspondence School—		
(i) Primary	Preparatory division	Form II (Standard VI).
(ii) Secondary	Form III.. ..	Form VI.

(*a*) A few primary schools have a Form III, in which the work done approximates to that of Form III of a post-primary school. In some of the schools the work done in Form III is supervised by the teacher, but the pupils are supplied with lessons compiled by the staff of the Department's Correspondence School. Very few pupils, however, were receiving instruction in this manner during the year 1936. Some primary schools have become contributing schools—*i.e.*, have lost Forms I and II, these classes having been transferred to intermediate schools or departments.

(*b*) Intermediate departments include Forms I and II only, Form III being considered part of the post-primary school to which the intermediate department is attached. Intermediate schools have, however, a Form III in cases specially approved by the Department.

(*c*) In secondary departments of some district high schools there are a few pupils doing work in advance of that of Form V. One district high school—Waihi—has an intermediate department but no primary department.

(*d*) Secondary and technical schools amalgamated under a single governing body.

3. COST OF EDUCATION.

The appendix to this report shows in detail under various headings the expenditure on education during the financial year ended 31st March, 1937. The total expenditure, including endowment revenue, amounted to £4,032,266, as against £3,316,992 in the previous year, an increase of £715,274.

An analysis of expenditure is shown in the following table :—

TABLE B.—ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1937.
(For more details see appendix to this Paper.)

Branch of Education.	Total Expenditure (Net).*	Expenditure expressed as Percentage of Total Expenditure.	Expenditure per Head of Population.†
	£		£ s. d.
Departmental administration	37,336	0·93	0 0 6
Boards' administration	60,580	1·50	0 0 9
Cost of inspection—			
Primary	34,032	0·84	0 0 5
Native	2,681	0·07	§
Post-primary	5,001	0·12	0 0 1
Primary education—			
Public schools	2,212,783	55·14	1 8 2
Departmental Correspondence School ..	10,550		
Native Education—			
Native schools	106,248	2·78	0 1 5
Scholarships and bursaries	5,785		
Post-primary education—			
Secondary, technical, and combined schools ..	616,102	17·78	0 9 1
Secondary departments of district high schools	86,750		
Correspondence School	11,250		
Scholarships and bursaries	2,744		
Higher education‡	107,565	2·67	0 1 4
Training of teachers	148,164	3·67	0 1 10
Special schools	24,109	0·60	0 0 4
Child welfare	105,171	2·61	0 1 4
Superannuation	169,388	4·20	0 2 2
Miscellaneous	4,131	0·10	0 0 1
Capital expenditure on school buildings ..	281,896	6·99	0 3 7
Total*	4,032,266	100·00	2 11 1

* This includes revenue from endowments administered by the various Boards, &c., as well as direct expenditure from public funds—

From public funds as shown in appendix	£ 3,975,725
Endowments—	
Post-primary schools	35,683
University colleges	20,858
	£4,032,266

† Mean population for twelve months ended 31st March, 1937, was 1,578,757.

‡ Grant to Massey Agricultural College is now provided under vote "Agriculture."

§ No significant amount.

From the statement of expenditure and recoveries the cost per pupil in the primary schools based on average attendance was £12 4s. 4d. excluding buildings, and £13 1s. 4d. including buildings.

4. SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND SITES.

During the year the net capital expenditure on the erection of school buildings, additions, sites, and teachers' residences was £281,895, as against £131,457 for the previous year. The larger works provided for in the above expenditure included the rebuilding of the Te Aroha and Panmure Public Schools and additions to the Parnell School in the Auckland District; the erection of a new school at Port Ahuriri, and additions to the Intermediate School at Napier, and the rebuilding of the Fitzroy School, New Plymouth. The Poroporo Native School was rebuilt, and a new Native school and residence erected at Matawaia.

Substantial additions have been provided at the Otahuhu, Pukekohe, Wanganui, Petone, and Wellington Technical Schools, a new Art School has been erected at the Dunedin Technical School, the new Technical School at Papanui, Christchurch, has been completed, as well as new workshops at Nelson Boys' College. Considerable progress has been made in the erection of up-to-date buildings for the accommodation of both high-school and technical-school pupils in a combined school at Masterton, additional accommodation is being provided at the Marlborough High School, Blenheim, the Girls' High School, and at the Avonside High School in Christchurch. A new science block is being erected at Auckland University College, and arrangements are proceeding for the building of new biology and administration blocks at Victoria University College. A considerably accelerated building programme is in hand.

An item was provided on the Consolidated Fund estimates to meet the cost of works costing under £200. These works included small additions and alterations, the total expenditure for the year being £13,012, which figure is included in the table given below. During the year it was necessary to provide £7,861 for the replacement of school buildings destroyed by fire. Of this amount, £6,831 was recovered from the Government Fire Insurance Fund.

The following table shows the capital expenditure on new buildings, additions, sites, and teachers' residences for the financial years ended 31st March, 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937 :—

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£	£	£
Public schools ..	57,664	35,105	87,908	162,894
Secondary schools ..	2,568	14,679	23,516	24,092
Technical schools ..	1,504	12,851	59,350	77,836
Training colleges ..	..	..	610	6,730
Native schools ..	2,698	5,419	8,399	12,172
University Colleges ..	..	..	..	3,022
Massey Agricultural College ..	..	..	..	525
Child-welfare institutions ..	..	..	221	..
Schools for feeble-minded ..	..	..	..	2,473
Gross total	64,434	68,054	180,004	289,744
Less credits-in-aid ..	7,778	10,894	48,547	7,848
	<u>£56,656</u>	<u>£57,160</u>	<u>£131,457</u>	<u>£281,896</u>

5. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

The following table gives the number of public schools classified according to grade and the average attendance for the year ended 31st August.

Although the table shows the grades of schools and the range of average attendance, public schools were not graded on average attendance for the year 1936. Owing to the re-entry of children five years of age into public schools at the beginning of the year, the schools were graded on 95 per cent. of the number of pupils on the roll on the 31st day of March instead of on the average attendance for the year ended on the 31st August preceding.

TABLE C 1.—NUMBER OF PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Grade of School and Range of Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.*		Total Average Attendance.†					
			Primary Department.‡		Secondary Department.§		Totals.	
	In each Subgrade.	In each Grade.	In each Subgrade.	In each Grade.	In each Subgrade.	In each Grade.	In each Subgrade.	In each Grade.
0 (1-8)	131	131	860	860	..	..	860	860
I (9-20)	730	730	10,181	10,181	..	..	10,181	10,181
II (21-35)	515	515	13,149	13,149	..	..	13,149	13,149
IIIA (36-50)	288	701	11,875	40,764	..	231	11,875	40,995
IIIB (51-80)	277		16,448		101		16,549	
IIIC (81-120)	136		12,441		130		12,571	
IVA (121-160)	68	146	9,118	24,181	676	2,082	9,794	26,263
IVB (161-200)	43		7,514		682		8,196	
IVC (201-240)	35		7,549		724		8,273	
VA (241-280)	29	78	7,304	22,687	211	1,202	7,515	23,889
VB (281-320)	25		7,297		547		7,844	
VC (321-360)	24		8,086		444		8,530	
VIA (361-400)	31	68	11,477	27,529	407	723	11,884	28,252
VIB (401-440)	16		6,577		211		6,788	
VIC (441-480)	21		9,475		105		9,580	
VIIA (481-520)	20	75	9,668	42,630	148	367	9,816	42,997
VIIIB (521-560)	19		10,048		183		10,231	
VIIIC (561-600)	16		9,032		36		9,068	
VIIID (601-640)	11	2	6,648	1,372	..	..	6,648	..
VIIIE (641-680)	1		1,285		..		1,285	
VIIIF (681-720)	2		1,372		..		1,372	
VIIIG (721-760)	3	2	2,193	1,519	..	..	2,193	..
VIIIH (761-800)	2		1,519		..		1,519	
VIIII (801-840)	..		..		..		..	
VIIIK (881-920)	1	..	865	..	..	..	865	..
Totals, 1936	2,444	2,444	181,981	181,981	4,605	4,605	186,586	186,586
Totals, 1935	2,486	2,486	174,872	174,872	4,880	4,880	179,752	179,752
Difference	-42	-42	+7,109	+7,109	-275	-275	+6,834	+6,834

* Eight half-time and forty schools with side schools attached are counted as separate schools.

† The average attendance shown under this heading is the average attendance for the year ended 31st August, 1936, computed and adjusted in accordance with the regulations governing the staffing of schools. The unadjusted total average attendance for the year ended 31st December, 1936, was: Primary departments, 183,525; secondary departments, 4,371.

‡ The average attendance shown under this heading includes any pupils in Standard VII or in special classes.

§ This refers to secondary classes conducted mainly in rural areas in district high schools.

Table C 2, below, gives the number of schools other than public primary schools in the years 1935 and 1936 :—

TABLE C 2.—NUMBER OF SCHOOLS OTHER THAN PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
(All schools not marked as "private" are State controlled.)

Type of School.	Type of Education given.	Number of Schools in December, 1935.				Number of Schools in December, 1936.			
		Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Mixed Schools.	Total.	Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Mixed Schools.	Total.
Chatham Islands	Primary ..	..	..	5	5	..	..	5	5
Intermediate schools and departments*	Intermediate ..	2	1	13	16	2	1	13	16
Secondary departments of district high schools	Post-primary ..	..	..	85	85	..	..	84	84
Secondary	Post-primary ..	10	12	16	38	11	12	17	40
Combined	Post-primary ..	3	3	..	6	3	3	..	6
Technical	Post-primary ..	..	..	21	21	..	..	21	21
Native village	Primary ..	..	..	138	138	..	..	140	140
Native mission and boarding (private)	Primary ..	..	..	11	11	1	..	11	12
Native post-primary (private)	Primary and post-primary ..	4	5	1	10	3	5	..	8
Lower departments of secondary schools (private)	Primary ..	3	3	1	7	3	3	..	6
Private primary	Primary ..	40	36	234	310	41	34	234	309
Endowed and registered private secondary schools	Post-primary ..	21	34	1	56	20	35	1	56
Special†	Primary ..	2	1	2	5	1	1	2	4

* Eleven of these in 1936 were intermediate departments.

† Two of these are schools for the mentally backward, one a school for the blind, and one a school for the deaf. The New Zealand Institute for the Blind is privately controlled.

6. ENROLMENT AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The following tables (D to F) give some details as to numbers on the roll at recognized educational institutions, numbers of full-time pupils in the various standards and forms, the ages and classification of pupils, and median ages of full-time pupils in the various standards and forms in the different types of schools.

TABLE D.—NUMBERS ON THE ROLL AT RECOGNIZED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (EXCLUSIVE OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGES AND KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS).

Type of School.	Total Number on the Roll on the 1st July, 1935.	Total Number on the Roll on the 1st July, 1936.	Children.				Adolescents.				Adults.				
			Under 10 Years.	10-11 Years.	11-12 Years.	12-13 Years.	13-14 Years.	14-15 Years.	15-16 Years.	16-17 Years.	17-18 Years.	18-19 Years.	19-20 Years.	20-21 Years.	21 Years and over.
Public primary schools	186,875	199,000	110,358	24,062	23,544	20,571	14,016	5,432	914	90	13	..	..	..	..
Special classes for backward children	510	551	100	74	110	107	109	36	12	2	1	..	..	..	..
Native schools, village (primary)	7,852	9,098	5,036	1,024	990	835	743	384	72	11	2	1	..	..	..
Native schools, mission, and boarding (private, primary)*	577	674	386	56	70	71	55	20	11	4	1	..	..	..	..
Public primary schools, Chatham Islands	164	166	80	24	19	8	25	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary schools, lower departments	192	210	60	31	40	34	23	16	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
Private primary schools*	26,035	26,549	13,998	3,087	3,205	2,934	2,100	935	223	58	8	..	..	1	..
Intermediate schools and departments	4,421	4,420	4	107	938	1,532	1,151	536	138	13	1	..	..	..	..
Secondary departments of district high schools	5,331	4,749	..	..	6	243	1,055	1,529	1,099	548	191	65	7	5	1
Secondary schools	14,911	15,650	..	1	24	632	3,055	4,576	3,671	2,334	965	317	69	4	2
Combined schools	2,176	2,233	..	..	1	69	442	615	562	328	151	56	8	1	1
Technical high and day schools..	9,049	9,163	..	..	6	364	1,997	3,221	2,178	967	279	93	21	14	23
Technical schools and combined schools (part-time students at day and night classes)	10,833	12,481	..	..	17	25	160	759	1,849	2,374	2,062	1,601	1,002	627	2,005
Native schools, secondary*—															
Primary ..	119	107	10	10	3	13	20	19	20	10	1	..	1	..	..
Post-primary ..	248	307	..	..	..	4	17	68	80	66	24	16	15	2	15
Endowed and registered private secondary schools*	4,495	4,801	..	..	6	227	820	1,212	1,142	795	468	105	12	8	6
Correspondence School—															
Primary ..	1,415	1,587	953	153	142	120	112	55	31	16	1	2	1	..	1
Secondary ..	561	786	..	..	4	74	195	212	148	70	37	24	10	6	6
Training colleges	429	1,185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	169	206	188	565
Schools for mentally backward, &c.	308	218	23	22	23	30	41	19	22	16	12	4	1	5	..
School for the deaf ..	119	115	37	11	10	11	8	10	21	3	2	2	..	..	..
New Zealand Institute for the Blind	30	28	9	3	2	1	4	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand totals	276,650	294,078	131,054	28,665	29,160	27,905	26,148	19,664	12,206	7,707	4,276	2,455	1,353	860	2,625
Population (inclusive of Maoris) at 24th March, 1936	..	1,573,810	†140,994	115,678				29,969	29,754	27,264	26,451	27,678	29,074	28,140	†28,910

* Native mission schools are registered private primary schools, and three Native secondary schools are registered private secondary schools, but in this table these schools are considered, respectively, mission schools and Native post-primary schools.
† Estimated population five years of age but under ten years of age.
‡ Estimated population twenty-one years of age and under twenty-two years of age.

TABLE E. 1.—NUMBERS OF FULL-TIME PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS STANDARDS AND FORMS AS AT 1ST JULY, 1936.

Type of School.	Special Class for the Men- tally Back- ward.	Class P.		Standard I.		Standard II.		Standard III.		Standard IV.		Form I.		Form II.		Form III.		Form IV.		Form V.		Form VI.		Totals.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Public primary ..	368	183	33,656	30,113	12,328	11,313	10,986	10,069	12,931	11,694	12,731	12,025	11,158	10,797	9,606	9,220	171	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	103,935	95,616
Native—Europeans..	..	..	190	193	83	58	51	60	80	64	71	49	49	64	43	41	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	569	530
Maoris ..	..	..	2,094	1,866	521	444	451	445	443	450	302	310	203	208	105	145	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,121	3,878
Public primary — Chatham Islands	..	..	34	22	8	9	12	9	9	18	10	11	6	4	3	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	80
Private primary and lower de- partments of secondary	..	..	3,737	3,691	1,610	1,635	1,462	1,559	1,611	1,697	1,708	1,760	1,597	1,874	1,422	1,664	95	409	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,242	14,289
Intermediate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,166	947	1,203	1,005	35	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,404	2,016
Secondary departments of dis- trict high schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,050	1,093	695	713	514	501	88	95	2,347	2,402
Secondary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,854	2,717	2,347	2,243	2,540	1,954	518	477	8,259	7,391
Combined ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	485	319	352	305	388	244	69	71	1,294	939
Technical ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,574	2,047	1,524	1,330	808	741	83	56	4,989	4,174
Endowed and registered private secondary schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	876	816	750	773	711	674	197	185	2,534	2,448
Correspondence ..	16	14	327	316	86	111	84	88	59	88	65	70	65	80	55	63	220	297	57	99	31	68	4	10	1,069	1,304
Totals ..	384	197	40,038	36,201	14,636	13,570	13,046	12,230	15,133	14,011	14,887	14,225	14,244	13,974	12,437	12,141	8,368	7,979	5,725	5,463	4,992	4,182	959	894	144,849	135,067

TABLE E 2.—AGE AND CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS ATTENDING PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS AS AT 1ST JULY, 1936.

Age.	Special Classes for Backward Children.		Class P.		Standard I.		Standard II.		Standard III.		Standard IV.		Form I.		Form II.		Form III.		Totals.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
5 and under	..	..	9,157	8,496	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,157	8,496
6	1	2	11,168	10,646	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,228	10,735
7	8	5	9,327	8,121	2,398	2,966	..	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,828	11,260
8	22	10	3,046	2,131	6,328	5,885	2,597	3,095	..	224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,165	11,347
9	34	18	653	501	2,462	1,772	4,975	4,502	3,867	4,361	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,461	11,781
10	57	17	192	136	754	419	2,222	1,570	4,787	4,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,418	11,718
11	73	37	60	57	214	130	747	501	2,613	1,876	4,569	4,160	3,897	3,962	18	22	..	..	12,217	11,437
12	72	35	33	18	87	34	257	178	1,028	668	4,507	4,444	3,444	3,631	556	711	3	3	10,777	9,901
13	68	41	15	6	19	16	76	38	377	201	2,462	1,776	3,721	1,912	3,092	3,528	25	33	7,710	6,415
14	22	14	3	1	5	5	15	12	76	32	260	158	2,438	1,541	3,541	3,385	72	86	3,241	2,227
15	9	3	1	..	1	..	5	2	10	3	35	14	908	563	1,901	1,383	51	59	665	32
16	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	6	2	127	52	460	173	17	14	60	8
17	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	8	35	16	2	2	..	..
Totals ..	368	183	33,656	30,113	12,328	11,313	10,986	10,069	12,931	11,694	12,731	12,025	11,158	10,797	9,606	9,220	171	202	103,935	95,616
Median ages in years and months	11 10	12 1	6 8	6 7	8 7	8 5	9 7	9 5	10 6	10 3	11 5	11 2	12 5	12 3	13 4	13 1	13 10	13 9	..	..

TABLE E 3.—AGE AND CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS ATTENDING INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS AS AT 1ST JULY, 1936.

				Form I.		Form II.		Form III.		Totals.	
				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Under 10 years	..			1	3	..	..	..	..	1	3
10 and under 11	..			48	57	..	2	..	..	48	59
11	..	12	..	422	365	78	72	..	1	500	438
12	..	13	..	393	335	396	398	3	7	792	740
13	..	14	..	207	153	418	339	13	21	638	513
14	..	15	..	83	32	238	154	9	20	330	206
15	..	16	..	10	2	65	37	9	15	84	54
16	..	17	..	1	..	8	3	1	..	10	3
17	..	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Totals	..			1,166	947	1,203	1,005	35	64	2,404	2,016
Median ages in years and months				12 3	12 2	13 4	13 1	14 3	14 2	..	..

TABLE E4.—AGE AND CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS ATTENDING PUBLIC POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS AS AT 1ST JULY, 1936.

				Form III.		Form IV.		Form V.		Form VI.		Totals.	
				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Secondary schools—													
Under 11 years	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
11 and under 12	..	..	..	7	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	17
12 „ 13	..	..	..	300	320	4	8	..	..	..	..	304	328
13 „ 14	..	..	..	1,196	1,313	251	281	8	5	..	1	1,455	1,600
14 „ 15	..	..	..	988	848	1,099	1,107	229	301	4	..	2,320	2,256
15 „ 16	..	..	..	303	195	736	644	875	787	69	62	1,983	1,688
16 „ 17	..	..	..	57	22	225	183	886	625	174	162	1,342	992
17 „ 18	..	..	..	2	2	31	19	390	193	160	168	583	382
18 „ 19	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	133	40	78	64	212	105
19 „ 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2	29	20	47	22
20 „ 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	3	1
21 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
Totals	..	..	..	2,854	2,717	2,347	2,243	2,540	1,954	518	477	8,259	7,391
Median ages in years and months				13 11	13 9	14 10	14 9	16 2	15 10	17 1	17 1	..	..
Combined schools—													
Under 11 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 and under 12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12 „ 13	..	..	..	31	37	..	1	..	..	..	..	31	38
13 „ 14	..	..	..	214	162	33	33	..	..	..	..	247	195
14 „ 15	..	..	..	174	96	143	145	28	28	1	..	346	269
15 „ 16	..	..	..	55	21	131	101	136	99	10	9	332	230
16 „ 17	..	..	..	11	1	37	24	123	90	23	19	194	134
17 „ 18	..	..	..	..	1	7	1	72	22	19	29	98	53
18 „ 19	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	22	4	16	13	39	17
19 „ 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	1	6	2
20 „ 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Totals	..	..	..	485	319	352	305	388	244	69	71	1,294	939
Median ages in years and months				14 0	13 9	15 0	14 10	16 3	15 11	17 1	17 3	..	..
Technical high schools—													
Under 11 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 and under 12	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
12 „ 13	..	..	..	176	182	2	4	..	..	..	..	178	186
13 „ 14	..	..	..	864	837	139	149	5	3	..	..	1,008	989
14 „ 15	..	..	..	1,051	763	641	582	90	92	..	1	1,782	1,439
15 „ 16	..	..	..	405	229	540	437	275	276	15	1	1,235	943
16 „ 17	..	..	..	69	32	169	135	276	242	28	16	542	425
17 „ 18	..	..	..	4	2	31	22	110	73	22	15	167	112
18 „ 19	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	40	29	11	10	54	39
19 „ 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	5	4	9	12
20 „ 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	2	2	5	9
21 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	11	..	7	5	18
Totals	..	..	..	2,574	2,047	1,524	1,330	808	741	82	56	4,989	4,174
Median ages in years and months				14 3	14 0	15 0	14 11	16 2	16 0	17 0	17 8	..	..
District high schools—													
Under 11 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 and under 12	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
12 „ 13	..	..	..	104	133	3	3	..	..	..	..	107	136
13 „ 14	..	..	..	413	445	96	95	4	2	..	..	513	542
14 „ 15	..	..	..	354	375	314	356	61	68	1	..	730	799
15 „ 16	..	..	..	155	114	209	203	193	203	9	13	566	533
16 „ 17	..	..	..	20	20	69	52	162	158	28	38	279	269
17 „ 18	..	..	..	2	2	3	3	70	55	32	24	107	84
18 „ 19	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	21	14	14	15	36	29
19 „ 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	4	3	4
20 „ 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	4	1
21 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Totals	..	..	..	1,050	1,093	695	713	514	501	88	95	2,347	2,402
Median ages in years and months				14 0	13 11	14 10	14 9	16 0	15 11	17 2	16 11	..	..

TABLE F 1.—AGE AND CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS ATTENDING REGISTERED PRIVATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND LOWER DEPARTMENTS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS
AS AT 1ST JULY, 1936.

	Class P.		Standard I.		Standard II.		Standard III.		Standard IV.		Form I.		Form II.		Form III.		Totals.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
5 years and under	1,194	1,168	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,195	1,168
6	1,382	1,395	74	91	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,456	1,489
7	874	874	473	617	50	101	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,400	1,597
8	223	200	695	669	477	602	81	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,480	1,575
9	40	38	264	203	605	565	489	644	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,499	1,595
10	15	9	74	34	239	199	579	517	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,569	1,615
11	4	4	21	14	64	59	297	266	608	139	177	4	9	..	..	..	1,558	1,760
12	4	1	6	5	20	23	120	80	616	472	639	94	160	2	2	2	1,438	1,612
13	1	..	1	2	7	6	30	18	280	521	610	431	576	37	37	37	1,050	1,147
14	..	1	1	..	..	2	7	3	92	320	314	525	583	132	144	144	449	540
15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	113	100	276	268	26	63	113	31	41
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	22	15	70	61	14	28	28	3	6
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	6	20	7	5	3	3	..	..
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	3,737	3,691	1,610	1,635	1,462	1,559	1,611	1,697	1,708	1,760	1,597	1,874	1,422	1,664	95	409	13,242	14,289
Median ages in years and months	6 6	6 6	8 4	8 2	9 4	9 2	10 5	10 2	11 5	11 3	12 4	12 2	13 4	13 2	13 11	14 3	..	..

TABLE F 2.—AGE AND CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS ATTENDING REGISTERED PRIVATE SECONDARY AND ENDOWED SCHOOLS AS AT 1ST JULY, 1936.

			Form III.		Form IV.		Form V.		Form VI.		Totals.							
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.						
11 years and under 12	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3						
12	..	13	88	123	10	8	..	..	..	..	98	131						
13	..	14	321	309	99	98	2	2	..	..	422	409						
14	..	15	290	291	242	299	59	67	..	..	591	657						
15	..	16	124	75	247	263	199	235	23	14	593	587						
16	..	17	34	13	108	90	241	226	59	59	442	388						
17	..	18	7	2	30	14	152	126	70	82	259	224						
18	..	19	4	..	6	1	40	15	23	28	73	44						
19	..	20	1	..	7	..	12	2	3	2	23	4						
20	..	21	2	..	..	..	5	1	2	..	9	1						
21 and over	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	17	..	21	..						
Totals	..	..	876	816	750	773	711	674	197	185	2,534	2,448						
Median ages in years and months	14	1	13	11	15	1	14	11	16	5	16	2	17	3	17	3	..	..

7. REGULARITY OF ATTENDANCE.

The returns from Education Boards show that in all districts a creditably high standard of regularity of attendance was maintained throughout the year.

There were no epidemics to cause any marked falling-off in attendance, but it was decided to close the schools a week earlier than was intended as a precaution against the spread of infantile paralysis, cases of which were reported in Dunedin.

When expressed as a percentage of the average weekly roll, the average attendance was 92·16 per cent., as against 92·53 per cent. in the previous year. A high degree of regularity of attendance was recorded in the Nelson District, the percentage on the same basis as that referred to in the previous sentence being 94·79.

8. STAFFS OF SCHOOLS.

The following table shows the number of adult teachers in the public primary schools of the different grades.

TABLE H 1.—NUMBER OF ADULT TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, DECEMBER, 1936.

Grade of School.*			Sole Teachers.		Head Teachers.		Assistant Teachers.		Total Adult Teachers.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Grade O (1-8)	..	..	43	79	..	..	..	..	43	79	122
„ I (9-20)	..	..	416	298	..	..	..	4	416	302	718
„ II (21-35)	..	..	270	197	26	12	..	39	296	248	544
„ IIIA (36-50)	..	..	7	3	183	89	3	271	193	363	556
„ IIIB (51-80)	..	..	..	..	226	41	5	285	231	326	557
„ IIIC (81-120)	..	..	..	..	120	9	9	260	129	269	398
„ IV (121-240)	..	..	..	..	137	2	110	426	247	428	675
„ V (241-360)	..	..	..	..	79	..	135	398	214	398	612
„ VI (361-480)	..	..	..	..	65	..	178	468	243	468	711
„ VII (over 480)	..	..	..	..	83	..	321	816	404	816	1,220
All grades—											
1936	..	..	736	577	919	153	761	2,967	2,416	3,697	6,113
1935	..	..	772	605	898	152	772	2,849	2,442	3,606	6,048
Difference	..	..	-36	-28	+21	+1	-11	+118	-26	+91	+65

* The grade of school given above is the grade in which the school is placed when all attached side schools are included, while part-time schools taught by the same teacher are counted as one school.

The following table indicates the number of women teachers for each 100 men teachers :—

TABLE H 2.—RATIO OF WOMEN TO MEN TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Adult teachers—								
All schools	184	178	174	167	157	156	148	153
Schools with roll 1-20 ..	162	157	156	120	103	89	78	83
Schools with roll over 20 ..	188	182	178	177	170	173	166	169
Probationers	265	224	177	*	*	*	*	*
Training-college students ..	242	282	226	201	163	†	187	166

* There have been no probationers since 1931.

† All Training Colleges were closed during 1934.

TABLE H 3.—NUMBER OF ADULT FULL-TIME TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN DEPARTMENTAL SCHOOLS, DECEMBER, 1935, AND DECEMBER, 1936.

Type of School.	December, 1935.						December, 1936.					
	Principals and Sole and Head Teachers.		Assistant Teachers.		Total Adult Teachers.		Principals and Sole and Head Teachers.		Assistant Teachers.		Total Adult Teachers.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Public (primary)	1,670	757	772	2,849	2,442	3,606	1,655	730	761	2,967	2,416	3,697
Intermediate*	5	..	61	64	66	64	5	..	58	57	63	57
Secondary departments of district high schools ..	†2	..	129	100	131	100	†1	..	122	85	123	85
Secondary	26	12	322	256	348	268	28	12	337	277	365	289
Combined	4	3	54	36	58	39	4	3	54	39	58	42
Technical	21	..	234	149	255	149	21	..	243	148	264	148
Native (primary)	108	30	8	78	116	108	110	30	12	196	122	226
Chatham Islands	5	..	1	2	6	2	5	..	1	2	6	2
Correspondence—												
Primary	1	..	5	22	6	22	1	..	2	31	3	31
Post-primary	..	..	6	11	6	11	..	..	11	14	11	14
Special	1	2	9	10	10	12	1	3	7	11	8	14
Total	1,843	804	1,601	3,577	3,444	4,381	1,831	778	1,608	3,827	3,439	4,605

* Where the intermediate department is attached to a secondary, technical, or district high school only the teachers of Forms I and II are included here.

† In 1935 the head teachers of the Waihi and West Christchurch District High Schools and in 1936 the head teacher of the former school only are accounted for.

In addition to the above the following numbers of teachers were also employed :—

	1935.		1936.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Manual instructors	92	69	92	72
Student teachers in technical schools ..	8	4	6	5
Junior assistant teachers in Native schools ..	4	110	4	143

9. NUMBER OF PUPILS AND ADULT TEACHERS IN THE PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS IN THE DIFFERENT EDUCATION DISTRICTS.

The following table gives the number of children attending public primary schools and intermediate schools and departments in the different education districts and the number of adult teachers in these schools at the end of 1936. The figures are exclusive of the secondary departments of district high schools.

TABLE J.

Education District.				Enrolment.	Schools and Departments.	Adult Teachers.
Auckland	..	..	..	67,285	750	1,967
Taranaki	..	..	..	11,617	164	366
Wanganui	..	..	..	15,699	208	481
Hawke's Bay	..	..	..	15,376	184	457
Wellington	..	..	..	27,414	239	777
Nelson	..	..	..	6,771	136	242
Canterbury	..	..	..	34,999	371	1,007
Otago ..	..	..	..	19,197	233	593
Southland	..	..	..	11,814	175	374
Totals ..	..	..	..	210,172	2,460	6,264

10. SIZE OF CLASSES.

The following table shows the average number of children per adult teacher in public primary schools.

TABLE K 1.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER ADULT CLASS-TEACHER IN PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Grade of School.				Number of Adult Teachers.			Total Average Attendance for Year ended 31st August, 1936 (Primary only).		Average Number of Children per Adult Class-teacher.	
				All Teachers.	Head Teachers excluded.	Class-teachers.			1935.	1936.
O (1-8)	..	..	..	122	..	122	799		7	7
I (9-20)	..	..	..	718	..	718	10,023		14	14
II (21-35)	..	..	..	544	..	544	12,943		23	24
III _A (36-50)	..	..	..	556	..	556	11,659		21	21
III _B (51-80)	..	..	..	557	..	557	15,886		28	29
III _C (81-120)	..	..	..	398	..	398	11,759		29	30
IV (121-240)	..	..	..	675	..	675	22,842		33	34
V (241-360)	..	..	..	612	..	612	22,954		37	38
VI (361-480)	..	..	..	711	65	646	26,389		40	41
VII (481 and over) ..	..	..	..	1,220	83	1,137	46,727		40	41
All schools	..	..	..	6,113	148	5,965	181,981		30	31

N.B.—The average attendance shown for each grade of school in the above table does not correspond with that shown in Table C 1, owing to the fact that in Table C 1 part-time and side schools are taken separately, thus altering the grades of various schools for the purpose of that table.

TABLE K 2.—SIZE OF CLASSES IN PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF GRADE IV AND OVER.

Number of Children.	February, 1931.		February, 1936.		February, 1937.	
	Number of Classes.	Per Cent.	Number of Classes.	Per Cent.	Number of Classes.	Per Cent.
Under 31	221	7.0	296	10.3	346	11.4
31-40	717	24.0	802	28.0	927	30.4
41-50	1,164	39.0	1,173	40.9	1,259	41.4
51-60	787	27.0	550	19.2	487	16.0
61 and over	83	3.0	45	1.6	25	0.8
Total	2,972	100.0	2,866	100.0	3,044	100.0

TABLE K 3.—CHANGE IN AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS PER ADULT TEACHER IN PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Year.	Average Attendance for Year ending 31st August.	Number of Adult Teachers.	Number of Pupils per Adult Teacher.
1933	183,148	6,072	30.2
1934	177,422	6,442	27.5
1935	174,872	6,048	28.9
1936	181,981	6,113	29.8

II. CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

The following tables give the status in regard to certificates of teachers in primary schools, intermediate schools and departments, secondary departments of district high schools and Native schools, and the classification of teachers in secondary, technical, and combined schools:—

TABLE L 1.—STATUS IN REGARD TO CERTIFICATES OF TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND FORMS I AND II OF INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS AS IN DECEMBER.

	1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
I. Certificated teachers	6,559	99.73	6,154	99.3	6,053	96.63
II. Uncertificated teachers—						
(1) Holding licenses	1	0.02	1	..	1	0.02
(2) Unlicensed	17*	0.25	43	0.7	210	3.35
Total uncertificated	18	0.27	44	0.7	211	3.37
Totals of I and II	6,577	100.0	6,198	100.0	6,264	100.0

* Teachers of manual subjects were omitted in 1934.

TABLE L 2.—CERTIFICATES HELD BY TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS AS IN DECEMBER.

Class of Certificate.				1935.			1936.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
A	..	..	..	63	7	70	64	7	71
B	..	..	..	922	505	1,427	919	477	1,396
C	..	..	..	1,299	2,525	3,824	1,232	2,510	3,742
D	..	..	..	216	606	822	212	623	835
E	..	..	..	3	8	11	2	7	9
Totals	..	..	..	2,503	3,651	6,154	2,429	3,624	6,053

TABLE L 3.—CERTIFICATES HELD BY ASSISTANT TEACHERS IN THE SECONDARY DEPARTMENTS OF DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS.

Class of Certificate.				1935.			1936.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
A	..	..	..	12	10	22	10	5	15
B	..	..	..	105	82	187	96	71	167
C	..	..	..	11	6	17	14	6	20
D	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3
E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	..	..	128	99	227	121	84	205

The difference between the totals here and in Table H 3 is due to the fact that two teachers in these schools are not the holders of teachers' certificates. One of these, however, is classified as a secondary-school teacher.

TABLE L 4.—CERTIFICATES HELD BY TEACHERS IN NATIVE PRIMARY SCHOOLS. (JUNIOR ASSISTANT TEACHERS ARE EXCLUDED.)

Class of Certificate.				1935.			1936.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
A	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
B	..	..	..	22	6	28	20	8	28
C	..	..	..	60	51	111	67	62	129
D	..	..	..	20	26	46	22	29	51
E	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
Total certificated teachers	..	..	..	102	84	186	110	100	210
Uncertificated teachers	..	..	..	14	24	38	12	26	38
Grand totals	..	..	..	116	108	224	122	126	248

TABLE L 5.—GRADING OF FULL-TIME ASSISTANT TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS AS IN DECEMBER AND PRIOR TO THE ISSUE OF THE ANNUAL GRADING LIST.

Grade of Teacher.				1935.			1936.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
A	..	..	..	93	59	152	89	59	148
B	..	..	..	97	58	155	97	55	152
C	..	..	..	90	76	166	95	80	175
D	..	..	..	42	63	105	56	83	139
Totals	..	..	..	322	256	578	337	277	614

TABLE L 6.—CLASSIFICATION OF FULL-TIME ASSISTANT TEACHERS IN TECHNICAL HIGH AND DAY SCHOOLS AND IN COMBINED SCHOOLS AS IN DECEMBER, 1936, AND PRIOR TO THE ISSUE OF THE ANNUAL CLASSIFICATION LIST.

Class	..	..	..	VII.	VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I (the lowest).	Totals.
<i>Technical, High, and Day Schools.</i>											
Division I	..	..	..	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Division II	..	..	..	0 7	28 4	40 13	38 20	41 15	19 14	12 16	178 89
Totals	..	..	..	0 11	9 17	21 8	19 9	5 8	3 5	8 1	65 59
Grand totals	..	..	..	0 18	37 21	61 21	57 29	46 23	22 19	20 17	243 148
<i>Combined Schools.</i>											
Division I	..	..	..	0 3	12 6	7 4	10 6	9 5	3 5	3 2	44 31
Division II	..	..	..	0 1	1 1	3 1	4 3	1 2	1 0	0 0	10 8
Totals	..	..	..	0 4	13 7	10 5	14 9	10 7	4 5	3 2	54 39
Grand totals	..	..	..	4	20	15	23	17	9	5	93

NOTE.—To be classified in Division I a teacher must be the holder of a University degree or equivalent qualification.

TABLE L 7.—CLASSIFICATION OF FULL-TIME TEACHERS OF MANUAL-TRAINING CLASSES AS IN DECEMBER, 1936, AND PRIOR TO THE ISSUE OF THE ANNUAL CLASSIFICATION LIST.

Class	..	..	..	VII.	VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I (the lowest).	Totals.
Division I	..	..	..	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Division II	..	..	..	0 0	2 0	5 2	5 6	2 6	0 11	2 21	16 46
Totals	..	..	..	1 1	12 6	18 8	20 6	15 4	5 1	5 0	76 26
Grand totals	..	..	..	1 1	14 6	23 10	25 12	17 10	5 12	7 21	92 72
Grand totals	..	..	..	2	20	33	37	27	17	28	164

Of the 164 teachers in the above table, 21 are agricultural instructors, 70 are woodwork instructors, 1 is a metalwork instructor, 71 are cookery instructresses, and 1 is an art instructress.

NOTE.—(1) To be classified in Division I a teacher must be the holder of a University degree or equivalent qualification.

(2) In 1936 four of the men and five of the women were attached to certain intermediate schools or departments under the control of the Auckland Education Board. These are included also among the staffs of those intermediate schools or departments.

12. SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

The average salaries (including house allowances, value of residences, and all other allowances) of adult teachers in primary schools in 1914 and for the last five years are shown in the following table.

Under the provisions of the Finance Act, 1931, the salaries of all teachers, in common with those of all public servants, were reduced by 10 per cent. as from the 1st April, 1931. Salaries were further reduced under the provisions of the National Expenditure Adjustment Act, 1932, as from the 1st April, 1932. The reductions made were 5 per cent. on salaries not exceeding £225 per annum, 10 per cent. between that figure and not exceeding £720, and 12½ per cent. on those exceeding that figure. The salaries of all teachers were increased by 5 per cent. as from 1st April, 1934, by 7½ per cent. as from 1st August, 1935, and restored to scale rates as from 1st July, 1936.

TABLE M 1.—AVERAGE SALARIES OF PRIMARY-SCHOOL TEACHERS (EXCLUSIVE OF TEACHERS IN INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS AND SECONDARY DEPARTMENTS OF DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS) AS IN DECEMBER.

			1914.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.*
			£	£	£	£	£	£
(1) Teachers in all schools—								
(a) Men and women	..	..	163	228	231	229	261	298
(b) Men ..	..	..	224	283	283	283	312	361
(c) Women	..	..	128	195	198	194	224	254
(2) Teachers in schools with average attendance over eight—								
(a) Men and women	..	..	..	232	235	233	265	302
(b) Men ..	..	..	..	286	286	288	321	365
(c) Women	..	..	..	200	202	198	227	258
(3) Teachers in schools with average attendance over twenty—								
(a) Men and women	..	..	..	236	239	235	268	307
(b) Men ..	..	..	..	301	302	301	338	386
(c) Women	..	..	..	199	201	196	226	258
(4) Head teachers—								
(a) Men ..	..	..	..	357	356	372	400	447
(b) Women	..	..	..	309	313	323	347	394
(5) All sole teachers—								
(a) Men ..	..	..	..	222	224	233	258	288
(b) Women	..	..	..	199	197	212	243	268
(6) Assistants—								
(a) Men ..	..	..	..	249	250	231	277	333
(b) Women	..	..	..	188	191	183	213	244

* These average salaries are exclusive of relieving teachers.

TABLE M 2. — AVERAGE SALARIES (INCLUSIVE OF ALL ALLOWANCES AND VALUE OF RESIDENCE FOR PRINCIPALS WHERE PROVIDED) OF FULL-TIME TEACHERS IN INTERMEDIATE AND POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND OF MANUAL INSTRUCTORS AS AT 1ST DECEMBER.

	1935.										1936.								
	Principals.			Assistants.			All Teachers.				Principals.			Assistants.			All Teachers.		
	Men.	Women.	Both Sexes.	Men.	Women.	Both Sexes.	Men.	Women.	Both Sexes.	Men.	Women.	Both Sexes.	Men.	Women.	Both Sexes.	Men.	Women.	Both Sexes.	
Intermediate schools and departments ..	£ 541	£ ..	£ 541	£ 345	£ 272	£ 308	£ 363	£ 272	£ 319	£ 539	£ ..	£ 539	£ 377	£ 300	£ 339	£ 385	£ 300	£ 347	
Secondary departments of district high schools ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ 347	£ 287	£ 323	£ 347	£ 287	£ 323	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ 379	£ 304	£ 349	£ 379	£ 304	£ 349	
Secondary schools	£ 734	£ 539	£ 672	£ 384	£ 265	£ 332	£ 410	£ 278	£ 353	£ 787	£ 577	£ 724	£ 419	£ 291	£ 362	£ 448	£ 303	£ 384	
Combined schools	£ 748	£ 515	£ 648	£ 395	£ 273	£ 347	£ 420	£ 292	£ 368	£ 849	£ 563	£ 726	£ 439	£ 290	£ 377	£ 467	£ 309	£ 401	
Technical high and day schools ..	£ 682	£ ..	£ 682	£ 394	£ 255	£ 340	£ 418	£ 255	£ 358	£ 756	£ ..	£ 756	£ 428	£ 274	£ 370	£ 454	£ 274	£ 390	

MANUAL INSTRUCTORS.—AVERAGE RATE OF SALARY OF MANUAL INSTRUCTORS AS ON 1ST DECEMBER.

			1935.		1936.	
Men	..	..	£	£	£	£
Women	..	..	345	372	345	372
Men and women	..	..	233	247	233	247
			297	317	297	317

TABLE M 3.—AVERAGE SALARIES (INCLUDING HOUSE ALLOWANCES, VALUE OF RESIDENCES, AND ALL OTHER ALLOWANCES) OF ADULT TEACHERS IN NATIVE SCHOOLS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER.

						1935.	1936.
						£	£
1. Teachers in all schools—							
(a) Men and women	..	..	..	..	..	289	296
(b) Men	..	..	..	..	..	341	358
(c) Women	..	..	..	..	..	234	237
2. Head teachers—							
(a) Men	..	..	..	..	..	368	379
(b) Women	..	..	..	..	..	334	357
3. Sole teachers—							
(a) Men	..	..	..	..	..	220	256
(b) Women	..	..	..	..	..	237	233
4. Assistants—							
(a) Men	..	..	..	..	..	179	214
(b) Women	..	..	..	..	..	203	208

13. PUPILS LEAVING PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

In 1936 21,819 pupils (11,364 boys and 10,455 girls) left public primary schools. Of these, 17,600 (81 per cent.) had passed Form II. In the last five years the numbers leaving have been as follow :—

Year.	Total Number leaving.	Number who passed Form II.	Percentage who passed Form II.
1932	21,466	16,930	79
1933	21,935	17,434	79
1934	22,665	17,980	79
1935	22,108	17,708	80
1936	21,819	17,600	81

14. PUPILS COMMENCING POST-PRIMARY COURSE IN STATE SCHOOLS.

In 1936 13,466 pupils (7,184 boys and 6,282 girls) commenced post-primary education in State post-primary schools. In the last five years the numbers commencing post-primary education in these schools have been as follow :—

Year.	Total Number commencing Post-primary Course.	Number of these coming from Public Primary Schools.	Percentage coming from Public Primary Schools.
1932	11,579	11,019	95
1933	12,214	11,637	95
1934	12,686	12,143	96
1935	13,177	12,632	96
1936	13,466	12,849	95

No return is made giving the number of pupils commencing a post-primary course who in the previous year gained a proficiency certificate as pupils in a public school. It will be observed, however, that the great majority of pupils who enter post-primary schools do so from public schools.

To arrive at some approximate estimate as to the extent to which the gaining of a proficiency certificate influences the question as to whether a post-primary course is to be followed or not, the following figures have been grouped as a basis for comparison.

It will be observed that the number of pupils who commence a post-primary course expressed as a percentage of the pupils who pass for a proficiency certificate in a previous year is variable, the factors contributing to this variation no doubt being the availability of suitable avenues of employment for boys, especially on completion of their primary-school course.

Year of commencing post-primary course ..	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Number of proficiency passes in previous year in public primary schools and intermediate schools and departments	14,128	16,549	16,633	17,286	17,031
Number of pupils who commenced a post-primary course in State schools and who came from public primary schools or intermediate schools and departments	11,019	11,637	12,143	12,632	12,849
Percentage	78	70	73	73	75

The ages at which pupils commenced their post-primary course are given in the following table :—

TABLE N.—AGES AT WHICH PUPILS COMMENCE POST-PRIMARY COURSE.

		Age at which Post-primary Course commenced.										Total Numbers commencing Post-primary Education.	
		Under 12 Years.		12 Years.		13 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years and over.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Secondary ..	..	29	61	641	734	1,235	1,302	746	511	219	110	2,870	2,718
Combined ..	..	1	9	78	80	215	173	142	48	57	9	493	319
Technical ..	..	23	22	380	443	1,146	987	897	519	265	125	2,711	2,096
District high ..	..	12	26	255	321	486	489	278	246	79	67	1,110	1,149
Totals—1936 ..	..	65	118	1,354	1,578	3,082	2,951	2,063	1,324	620	311	7,184	6,282
1935 ..	..	94	121	1,348	1,534	2,959	2,793	1,923	1,419	672	314	6,996	6,181
Difference ..	..	—29	—3	+6	+44	+123	+158	+140	—95	—52	—3	+188	+101

In 1935 24 per cent. and in 1936 23 per cent. of those commencing a post-primary course did so under the age of thirteen years.

15. DESTINATION OF PUPILS LEAVING SCHOOL.

A summary of the destination returns obtained from the schools, through the various Boards, is given in the following tables :—

TABLE O 1.—PROBABLE DESTINATION OF PUPILS LEAVING PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS DURING OR AT END OF YEAR 1936.

Destination.	Had passed Form II.		Had not passed Form II.		Totals.			
					Boys.		Girls.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Post primary	6,388	6,163	192	131	6,580	58	6,294	60
Commercial occupations—								
(a) Clerical (including typing) ..	34	34	3	5	37	*	39	1
(b) Shop and warehouse assistants	367	255	197	88	564	5	343	3
Trades—								
(a) Engineering	150	2	48	..	198	2	2	*
(b) Building	55	1	26	1	81	1	2	*
(c) Other	231	80	169	64	400	4	144	1
Agricultural and pastoral ..	1,115	63	952	60	2,067	18	123	1
Other occupations	338	330	384	274	722	6	604	6
Home	240	1,590	271	1,142	511	4	2,732	26
Not known	92	72	112	100	204	2	172	2
Totals, 1936	9,010	8,590	2,354	1,865	11,364	100	10,455	100
Totals, 1935	9,131	8,577	2,395	2,005	11,526	..	10,582	..
Difference	—121	+13	—41	—140	—162	..	—127	..

* Insignificant percentage.

TABLE O 2.—PERCENTAGES OF PUPILS LEAVING PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN 1933-36 WHO PROCEEDED TO THE VARIOUS DESTINATIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

Destination.	Boys.				Girls.			
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Post primary ..	54	54	57	58	54	55	57	60
Commercial occupations—								
(a) Clerical (including typing)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
(b) Shop and warehouse assistants	3	3	4	5	2	2	3	3
Trades—								
(a) Engineering ..	1	1	1	2	..	*	*	*
(b) Building ..	*	1	1	1	*	*	*	*
(c) Other ..	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1
Agricultural and pastoral	24	23	21	18	2	2	1	1
Other occupations ..	5	6	6	6	4	4	6	6
Home ..	10	8	6	4	36	35	31	26
Not known ..	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Totals ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Insignificant percentage.

TABLE O 3.—PROBABLE DESTINATION OF PUPILS LEAVING INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS DURING OR AT END OF 1936.

Occupation.	Boys.					Girls.				
	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Total.	Percentage.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Total.	Percentage.
Continued full-time education	78	851	12	941	68	48	682	18	748	67
Commercial (clerical, typing, shop, and warehouse)	12	79	25	116	8	1	51	14	66	6
Trades ..	11	92	29	132	10	1	31	21	53	5
Agricultural and pastoral	5	55	5	65	5	..	..	..	..	..
Home ..	2	21	1	24	2	22	129	24	175	15
Miscellaneous ..	6	28	9	43	3	3	37	4	44	4
Not known ..	12	40	1	53	4	7	23	..	30	3
Totals, 1936 ..	126	1,166	82	1,374	100	82	953	81	1,116	100
Totals, 1935 ..	122	1,006	127	1,255	..	107	906	114	1,127	..
Difference ..	+4	+160	-45	+119	..	-25	+47	-33	-11	..

TABLE O 4.—PERCENTAGES OF PUPILS LEAVING INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS IN 1933-36 WHO PROCEEDED TO VARIOUS DESTINATIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Boys.				Girls.			
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Continued full-time education ..	70	70	69	68	65	67	68	67
Commercial (clerical, typing, shop, and warehouse)	5	6	8	8	3	4	4	6
Trades ..	4	6	7	10	2	3	3	5
Agricultural and pastoral ..	7	6	5	5	..	..	..	..
Home ..	8	5	4	2	25	23	19	15
Miscellaneous ..	5	3	4	3	2	2	4	4
Not known ..	1	4	3	4	3	1	2	3
Totals ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE O 5.—PROBABLE DESTINATION OF PUPILS LEAVING POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS DURING OR AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1936.

Occupation.	Secondary Schools.				Combined Schools.				Technical High and Day Schools.				Secondary Departments of District High Schools.				Totals.			
	Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.	
	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.
University College ..	113	3.5	72	2.7	23	4.0	11	3.3	8	0.3	7	0.4	11	1.0	6	0.6	155	2.0	96	1.6
Teaching or training college ..	96	2.9	177	6.7	7	1.2	20	5.9	10	0.4	14	0.7	32	2.9	59	6.3	145	1.9	270	4.6
Clerical—																				
Government or local body ..	403	12.4	57	2.1	60	10.5	6	1.8	116	4.3	26	1.3	170	15.6	14	1.5	749	9.8	103	1.8
Banks, insurance ..	159	4.9	28	1.1	22	3.9	3	0.9	7	0.2	6	0.3	17	1.6	2	0.2	205	2.7	39	0.7
Legal ..	63	1.9	22	0.8	5	0.9	4	1.2	8	0.3	18	0.9	4	0.4	8	0.9	80	1.1	52	0.9
Commercial ..	698	21.4	475	17.9	91	16.0	60	17.8	257	9.5	505	25.9	50	4.6	97	10.4	1,096	14.4	1,137	19.3
Engineering, surveying, and architecture ..	51	1.6	..	..	48	8.4	..	..	300	11.1	..	..	29	2.7	..	..	428	5.6	..	..
Various trades and industries ..	513	15.7	141	5.3	55	9.7	25	7.4	765	28.3	347	17.8	177	16.3	29	3.1	1,510	19.8	542	9.2
Shop and warehouse ..	494	15.2	357	13.5	104	18.3	44	13.1	482	17.8	288	14.8	167	15.3	143	15.3	1,247	16.4	832	14.2
Farming ..	390	12.0	3	0.1	93	16.3	..	..	368	13.6	..	..	320	29.4	1	0.1	1,171	15.4	4	0.1
Home ..	33	1.0	683	25.7	6	1.1	112	33.2	25	0.9	453	23.3	45	4.1	476	50.8	109	1.4	1,724	29.3
Other occupations ..	54	1.6	411	15.5	24	4.2	25	7.4	117	4.3	84	4.3	19	1.7	52	5.5	214	2.8	572	9.7
Not known ..	191	5.9	228	8.6	31	5.5	27	8.0	243	9.0	201	10.3	48	4.4	50	5.3	513	6.7	506	8.6
Totals, 1936 ..	3,258	100.0	2,654	100.0	569	100.0	337	100.0	2,706	100.0	1,949	100.0	1,089	100.0	937	100.0	7,622	100.0	5,877	100.0
Totals, 1935 ..	2,608	..	2,126	..	439	..	258	..	2,408	..	1,720	..	1,199	..	969	..	6,654	..	5,073	..
Difference ..	+650	..	+528	..	+130	..	+79	..	+298	..	+229	..	-110	..	-32	..	+968	..	+804	..

TABLE O 6.—PERCENTAGES OF BOYS LEAVING POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN 1933-36 WHO PROCEEDED TO THE UNIVERSITY OR TO EMPLOYMENT IN THE THREE MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS.

Class of School.				University.				Clerical, Professional, Shop, and Warehouse.				Farming.				Trades and Industries.			
				1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Secondary	..	..	..	6	5	5	4	41	50	55	60	18	15	13	12	14	14	16	16
Combined	..	..	..	5	4	7	4	33	45	48	59	24	24	17	16	16	12	17	10
Technical	..	..	..	1	1	*	*	31	35	39	44	19	17	15	14	26	30	29	28
District high	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	24	31	37	43	39	33	31	29	15	16	16	16
All schools	..	..	..	3	3	3	2	34	41	46	52	22	20	17	15	19	20	20	20

* Insignificant percentage.

A noticeable feature of the table showing the percentage of pupils leaving primary public schools is the continued increase in the percentage of pupils proceeding to further post-primary education and the decrease in the percentage remaining at home. A decrease is again recorded in the percentage of boys engaging in agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

Of the children leaving intermediate schools a small decrease is recorded in the percentage proceeding to post-primary schools. An increase is noted in the percentage of boys proceeding to occupations in "Trades."

A perusal of Table O 6 shows that the increase in the percentage of boys leaving post-primary schools and entering employment in the occupational group "Clerical, Professional, Shop, and Warehouse" referred to last year was again maintained this year. It is interesting to note that the percentage has doubled in the last five years. No figures are grouped giving similar information in respect to girls leaving post-primary school, but, on investigation, it was found that the number of girls entering the occupational group referred to above increased in 1936 in comparison with the number in the previous year to the same extent as in the case of boys.

16. VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND PLACEMENT.

In the table below it will be seen that the percentages of boys and girls proceeding to some definite occupation or to further full-time education have increased when compared with last year and the previous two years.

The teachers have co-operated with parents and pupils in selecting suitable occupations having regard to the pupils' qualifications and aptitudes.

An increasing amount of time has been given to the work of vocational guidance and placement by the teachers specially selected for this purpose on the staffs of the technical high schools in the four main centres.

TABLE P.—PERCENTAGES OF PUPILS LEAVING PRIMARY, INTERMEDIATE, AND POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN 1933-36 WHO ARE KNOWN TO HAVE PROCEEDED TO FURTHER FULL-TIME EDUCATION OF A HIGHER GRADE OR TO SOME DEFINITE OCCUPATION (HOME EXCLUDED).

Class of School.				Boys.				Girls.			
				1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Primary	..	..	..	89	90	92	94	63	64	68	72
Intermediate	..	..	..	91	91	93	94	72	76	79	82
Secondary	..	..	..	81	87	91	93	43	52	57	66
Combined	..	..	..	82	89	94	93	38	48	58	59
Technical	..	..	..	82	88	90	90	44	53	58	66
Secondary departments of district high schools	..	..	..	84	85	89	92	26	31	35	44
All post-primary schools	..	..	..	81	87	90	92	40	48	53	62

17. LENGTH OF POST - PRIMARY COURSE.

The returns compiled in 1936 by teachers show also the duration of the post-primary course taken by pupils who have now left school. Summarized, the position is as follows :—

TABLE Q 1.

	Secondary Schools.		Combined Schools.		Technical High and Technical Day Schools.		District High Schools.		All Schools.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Leaving in first year ..	852	14	139	16	1,512	33	641	32	3,144	23
Leaving in second year ..	1,636	28	273	30	1,600	34	624	31	4,133	31
Leaving in third year ..	1,419	24	265	29	1,025	22	369	18	3,078	23
Leaving in fourth year and later	2,005	34	229	25	518	11	392	19	3,144	23
Totals, 1936 ..	5,912	100	906	100	4,655	100	2,026	100	13,499	100
Totals, 1935 ..	4,734	..	697	..	4,128	..	2,168	..	11,727	..
Difference ..	+1,178	..	+209	..	+527	..	—142	..	+1,772	..

No returns have been obtained from post-primary schools giving the actual length of school life of each individual pupil, but from the information summarized in the above table it is possible to give an approximation of the average length of the school life of those pupils who left school in 1936.

For this purpose a pupil leaving in his first year is taken to have a school life of one year and so on till those leaving in a fourth year or later are taken as four years only. Some pupils stay for five or six years, but this fact is compensated for when it is considered that many pupils leaving in their first and second year cannot be said to have a school life of one and two years respectively.

The following figures are given, therefore, with the reservation that they are not compiled from exact information, but they are nevertheless not far from being correct :—

						Average Length of School Life.
						Y. M.
Secondary schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	2 9
Combined schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	2 8
Technical high and day schools	..	..	..	..	..	2 1
Secondary departments of district high schools	..	..	..	..	..	2 3
All post-primary schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	2 6

In the case of pupils who enter upon post-primary courses and leave during the same year, information has been obtained showing in months the duration of the school life of such pupils. The information received is tabulated in the table below.

It will be noted that the totals are slightly below those shown as leaving in the first year in Table Q 1 preceding. This difference is due to the fact that Table Q 2 concerns those pupils who commenced and finished their courses in the same year, while Table Q 1 includes in "leaving in first year" pupils who, though in the first year of their course when they left, actually commenced that course in a previous calendar year or at a private secondary school.

TABLE Q 2.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMMENCED POST-PRIMARY COURSES IN 1936 AND WHO DEFINITELY LEFT IN THE SAME YEAR.

Type of School.			During First Month of Course.		During Second Month of Course.		During Third Month of Course.		During Fourth Month of Course.		During Fifth Month of Course.		During Sixth Month of Course.		During Seventh Month of Course.		During Eighth Month of Course.		During Ninth Month of Course.		During Tenth Month of Course.		During Eleventh Month of Course.		Total.	
Secondary schools			B. 4	G. 2	B. 5	G. 9	B. 11	G. 4	B. 15	G. 11	B. 24	G. 9	B. 39	G. 20	B. 42	G. 34	B. 28	G. 24	B. 36	G. 21	B. 50	G. 20	B. 189	G. 223	B. 443	G. 377
Percentage			1		2		2		3		4		7		9		6		7		9		50		100	
Combined schools			B. 0	G. 0	B. 1	G. 0	B. 7	G. 2	B. 5	G. 3	B. 6	G. 1	B. 9	G. 3	B. 5	G. 2	B. 10	G. 0	B. 8	G. 3	B. 19	G. 13	B. 26	G. 16	B. 96	G. 43
Percentage			0		1		6		6		5		9		5		7		8		23		30		100	
Technical schools			B. 17	G. 13	B. 26	G. 11	B. 33	G. 19	B. 59	G. 33	B. 51	G. 28	B. 55	G. 35	B. 81	G. 50	B. 58	G. 28	B. 78	G. 44	B. 66	G. 35	B. 371	G. 283	B. 895	G. 579
Percentage			2		3		4		6		5		6		9		6		8		7		44		100	
Secondary departments of district high schools			B. 14	G. 13	B. 9	G. 6	B. 20	G. 9	B. 20	G. 18	B. 22	G. 20	B. 15	G. 20	B. 28	G. 32	B. 27	G. 19	B. 28	G. 19	B. 27	G. 23	B. 138	G. 123	B. 348	G. 302
Percentage			4		2		5		6		7		5		9		7		7		8		40		100	
Totals			B. 35	G. 28	B. 41	G. 26	B. 71	G. 34	B. 99	G. 65	B. 103	G. 58	B. 118	G. 78	B. 156	G. 118	B. 123	G. 71	B. 150	G. 87	B. 162	G. 91	B. 724	G. 645	B. 1,782	G. 1,301
Percentage			2		2		4		5		5		6		9		6		8		8		45		100	

18. FREE PLACES IN POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The following table gives the number of free-place holders in post-primary schools in 1935 and 1936 :—

TABLE R.—FREE-PLACE HOLDERS AS AT 1ST JULY.

				Secondary Schools.		Combined Schools.		Technical High and Day Schools.		Secondary Departments of District High Schools.		Correspondence School.		All Post-primary Schools.	
				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Junior free places				5,261	5,085	852	629	4,102	3,377	1,741	1,803	280	416	12,236	11,310
Senior free places				2,869	2,262	426	298	853	743	585	577	19	50	4,752	3,930
Totals				8,130	7,347	1,278	927	4,955	4,120	2,326	2,380	299	466	16,988	15,240
Grand totals, 1936				15,477		2,205		9,075		4,706		765		32,228	
Grand totals, 1935				14,732		2,154		8,953		5,267		560		31,666	
Difference				+745		+51		+122		—561		+205		+562	

On the 1st July, 1936, 32,581 children were in attendance at *public* schools providing secondary education, and of these 32,228 held free places and 353 were paying pupils. Ninety-nine per cent. of the children were thus receiving free secondary education.

In 1935 362 out of the 32,028 children in attendance were paying pupils. The percentage of children receiving free education in 1936 was the same as that of the previous year.

19. SPECIAL CLASSES FOR BACKWARD CHILDREN.

One new class was established and one class was discontinued during the year.

The roll number of these classes at 1st July, 1936, was 551, as against 510 in the previous year.

The pupils in these classes have programmes of work adapted to their special individual needs. They are thus better able to progress to the limits of their capacity.

20. INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS.

There were five intermediate schools and eleven intermediate departments in 1936, the same number as in the previous year. The number of pupils on the rolls of these schools and departments at the end of 1936 was 4,307, as against 4,224 at the end of the previous year.

Reports indicate the value of these schools and departments as an integral part of a modern system of education. Education Boards have expressed their appreciation of the value of the work done, and have applied for the establishment of such schools in a number of districts.

21. POST-PRIMARY EDUCATION.

In last year's report reference was made to the building of a new boys' high school in South Dunedin. This new school, the King's High School, was opened at the beginning of the year. The Christchurch West High School, now under the control of the Canterbury University College Council, functioned previously as a district high school in the same building under the Canterbury Education Board.

The roll numbers of full-time pupils attending the various types of schools or departments as at 1st July of last and this year were as follow :—

	1935.	1936.
Secondary	14,911	15,650
Combined	2,176	2,233
Technical	9,049	9,163
Secondary department of district high schools ..	5,331	4,749
Endowed schools and registered private secondary schools	4,636	4,982
Correspondence School	561	786
	36,664	37,563

The decrease in the number of pupils on the roll of secondary departments of district high schools and the increase in that for secondary schools are due mainly to the change of status of the Christchurch West District High School to that of a secondary school. In addition to the pupils in the types of schools mentioned above there were on the rolls of intermediate schools 99 pupils who had passed Form II and who were receiving instruction beyond that stage until such time as they could obtain suitable employment. These pupils would not, in the ordinary course, be continuing their education at a post-primary school.

22. EVENING TECHNICAL CLASSES AND PART-TIME DAY CLASSES.

During 1936 evening technical and part-time day classes were conducted at eighty-eight centres, compared with thirty-eight centres in 1935. The large increase is due to the fact that classes in dressmaking have been established in forty-seven country centres in the Southland Education District. As at 1st July these classes provided instruction for 12,481 students, as against 10,833 students in 1935. Of the 12,481 students 8,467 were males and 4,014 females; 4,885 of the males and 2,219 of the females held free places, a total of 7,104, compared with 6,325 in 1935.

It is interesting to note that the increase in the number of students is contributed to mainly by students who were engaged in the following occupations: Electricians, professional pursuits, woodworkers, other trades and industries, clerical pursuits, and engineers and mechanics. A perusal of the table showing the classification of students according to ages shows that the numbers increased at the highest rate at twenty-one years of age, followed by those sixteen years of age as at 1st July, 1936.

23. NATIVE SCHOOLS.

At the end of 1936 the Department directly controlled and maintained 140 Native schools for the primary education of Maori children in districts where the Maori race predominates.

The following table shows the number of schools, with the enrolment, as at the 1st July, 1935, and 1st July, 1936 :—

	1935.		1936.	
	Schools.	Roll.	Schools.	Roll.
Native village schools	138	7,852	140	9,098
Mission and boarding schools (primary) ..	11	577	12	674
Public schools with Native children enrolled	814	9,422	851	10,534
Totals	963	17,851	1,003	20,306

European children to the number of 1,099 were in attendance at Native schools at 1st July, 1936, and are included in the above figures. If these be deducted, the total enrolment of Native children in all primary schools at 1st July becomes 19,207 compared with 16,897 in 1935.

The average attendance at Native schools was maintained at a creditably high percentage, 90 per cent. of the average weekly roll.

Boarding schools for the secondary education of the Maoris have been established by religious denominations, and the Government provides a number of scholarships tenable at these schools, which are inspected by the Department's officers. There were eight schools at the end of last year with an enrolment of 408 pupils, of whom 139 held Government scholarships. The Maori child who has obtained a proficiency certificate is also entitled to the usual facilities for secondary education provided at a post-primary school. In addition, five Maori boys held University scholarships, two at Victoria University College, and three at Auckland University College, each taking a course in arts, and four Maoris held Agricultural Scholarships, two being tenable at St. Stephen's College, one at Wesley College, and one at Te Aute College.

One nursing scholar was in training at Napier Hospital.

24. REGISTERED PRIVATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The following table summarizes the returns furnished by registered private primary schools with respect to the year 1936 :—

TABLE S.

	Undenomi- national Schools.	Catholic Church Schools.	Other Church Schools.	Total.
Number of schools	30	224	55	309
Roll at December—				
Boys	362	11,611	1,425	13,398
Girls	591	12,117	1,603	14,311
Total	953	23,728	3,028	27,709
Average attendance	818	21,222	2,703	24,743
Teachers (inclusive of head teachers)—				
Men	9	49	57	115
Women	59	706	112	877
Total	68	755	169	992

The number of schools at the end of the previous year was 310, and the total enrolment 26,869.

There has been a decrease of 1 in the number of registered private primary schools when compared with the number at the end of 1935.

25. ENDOWED SCHOOLS AND REGISTERED PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The following table summarizes the returns furnished by endowed schools and registered private secondary schools with respect to the years 1935 and 1936 :—

TABLE T.

—					1935.	1936.
Number of schools	..	..	..	..	56	56
Roll at 1st July	..	..	..	..	4,636	4,982
Average attendance	..	..	..	..	4,394	4,752
Teachers (inclusive of principals)—						
Men	..	..	..	..	140	151
Women	..	..	..	..	173	199
Total	..	..	..	..	313	350

26. CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

Much has been done in the direction of bringing the educational opportunities offered by the Correspondence School more fully into line with those of other schools.

In the primary division the limits of distance of the pupils' homes from a public school have been brought more nearly into line with those exempting children from compulsory attendance. Pupils may now be enrolled in the Correspondence School as follows :—

Age	Distance from School.
Under seven years	.. 2 miles.
Between seven and eleven years	.. 3 miles.
Over eleven years	.. 3½ miles.

In addition, the benefit of correspondence tuition has been extended to young persons in employment, including teachers of Grade O Schools, junior assistants in Native schools, Post Office cadets, and others residing where attendance at post-primary schools or evening classes is not possible. Such pupils, if entitled to a junior or senior free place, may now be enrolled in the secondary division without payment of fees. If not so entitled, they may be enrolled as fee-paying pupils at the rates chargeable in district high schools—namely, £2 5s. per annum. The availability and tenure of secondary free places is now the same for pupils of the Correspondence School as for those of other post-primary schools.

Free handwork material has been made available to primary pupils, as in the public schools.

In the secondary division elementary science equipment is provided free of charge in the first year. In the second and third years arrangements are made for pupils to attend a post-primary school for one week's intensive laboratory practice. The Department makes a grant for conveyance. The co-operation of the Principals of the post-primary schools is greatly appreciated.

A system of issuing text-books on hire to secondary pupils has been instituted, and provision has been made for the supply of books and requisites free of charge to pupils whose parents are in necessitous circumstances.

During the year a Correspondence School Savings-bank system in connection with the Post Office School Savings-bank scheme was established.

During the school vacation in May an exhibition of the work of Correspondence School pupils was organized at the school. A large number of pupils, parents, and ex-pupils visited Wellington for the occasion. A camp for Correspondence School Lone Girl Guides was held. A Parents' Association was formed. An Ex-pupils' Re-union was held.

27. KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS.

The number of schools, pupils on the roll, and average attendance at schools conducted in 1936 by recognized kindergarten associations were as follow :—

TABLE U.

Association.	Number of Schools.	Pupils on Roll at End of 1936.	Average Attendance, 1936.
Auckland	9	453	326
Hastings	1	44	32
Hutt Valley	1	53	42
Wellington	7	292	242
Christchurch	7	387	301
Dunedin	5	292	223
Invercargill	4	180	112
Totals, 1936	34	1,701	1,278
Totals, 1935	33	1,836	1,447
Difference.. ..	+1	-135	-169

28. CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOLS.

During the year a number of schemes, involving the closing of one or more small schools and the conveyance of pupils to the consolidated schools, were put into operation. Wherever consolidation schemes have been established, they have provided increased educational facilities. An increasing number of applications for consolidation is being received.

29. CONVEYANCE AND BOARD OF SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

During the year 1936 the conveyance of children to public primary schools and Native schools was continued under the same conditions as have been in force for many years.

During the last term of the year it was decided to extend to post-primary schools the same facilities for conveyance as were already approved for primary and Native schools, and the concession is welcomed extensively. In terms of this approval conveyance services are now being arranged for a number of post-primary schools, and a considerable number of children are availing themselves of the concession when travelling by ordinary passenger services.

In respect of all conveyance services, both primary and post-primary, capitation at the rate of 6d. or 8d. per head per school-day is payable according to the distance travelled and the age of the pupil. Where capitation is not sufficient and where transport is still necessary, special contract services are arranged. The number of these services in operation in December, 1936, in the various education districts was as follows: Auckland, 81 (includes 3 contract ferry services); Taranaki, 17; Wanganui, 17; Hawke's Bay, 23; Wellington, 21; Nelson, 8; Canterbury, 40; Otago, 32; Southland, 24: total, 263.

Included in the above figures are those services run by school buses owned by the Education Department and driven by either teachers or special contractors. Particulars of these buses in the various education districts were as follow: Auckland, 16; Taranaki, 4; Hawke's Bay, 1; Wellington, 1; Canterbury, 1; Southland, 1: total, 24.

All school vehicles carrying children to school come now within the provisions of the transport legislation and are subject to inspection by the officers of the Transport Department.

In addition to the assistance granted to children travelling to post-primary schools assistance is now given to those requiring to board at school centres to the extent of 5s. per week. Consideration is being given to the possibility of increasing this allowance. It is anticipated that this number will increase considerably when this provision becomes more widely known.

TABLE V.—COST OF CONVEYANCE OF PUPILS TO SCHOOLS AND TO MANUAL CLASSES BY RAIL, MOTOR-VEHICLE, ETC.

Type of School.	1935-36.			1936-37.		
	Rail.	Other.	Total.	Rail.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Public primary	1,749	65,225†	66,974*	1,381	73,934†	75,315*
Private primary	1,868	..	1,868	1,419	..	1,419
Manual classes in connection with public primary	4,832	2,576	7,408	3,323	3,979	7,302
Manual classes in connection with private primary	136	..	136	72	..	72
Secondary departments of district high ..	1,196	708	1,904	673	864	1,537
Secondary	4,387	..	4,387	3,098	1,104	4,202
Combined	681	..	681	419	285	704
Technical	6,151	..	6,151	3,984	461	4,445
Private secondary	1,089	..	1,089	825	..	825
Native	49	3,810	3,859	38	5,647	5,685
Totals	22,138	72,319	94,457	15,232	86,274	101,506

* This sum includes the cost of conveyance of children to consolidated schools and intermediate schools.

† This sum includes £357, the cost of conveyance of children to intermediate departments of secondary schools. Board of children: Public schools, £4,502; Native schools, £1,056; district high schools, £256; secondary schools, £2,315; combined schools, £634; technical schools, £789; total, £9,552.

30. MANUAL INSTRUCTION.

During the year the usual instruction was given by class teachers in primary schools in the subjects elementary science and agriculture under the supervision of twenty-two itinerant agricultural instructors.

The extent to which classes in other manual subjects were taken by pupils from the different types of schools may be summarized as follow :—

	Number of Schools from which Pupils attended.	Number of Pupils attending Centres.	
		Boys.	Girls.
Public primary and Native schools	708	15,740	14,759
Intermediate schools and departments	16	2,372	1,947
Secondary departments of district high schools	69	1,557	1,605
Private schools	167	1,919	2,246
Totals	960	21,588	20,557

There were 138 manual-training centres during 1936.

31. PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

This subject has received considerable attention by teachers and others, and its importance is very fully realized. With the installation of wireless sets there is a gradual extension of the use of loud-speakers for folk-dancing and other exercises. Where facilities are available swimming and life-saving are taken up enthusiastically by teachers and pupils.

The most popular phase of the subject, however, is school games, and much credit is due to the teachers for the manner in which these are organized.

32. SCHOOL MUSIC.

In recent years increasing interest has been shown in school music due in a measure to the influence of broadcasting. Even remote schools may now receive the benefits obtainable through this medium.

In the larger schools very fine choirs have been trained, and in some cases school orchestras have been formed under the leadership of a teacher on the staff of the school.

The revival is due in no small degree to the preparation for the teaching of music that is given in the training colleges, and the best work is done in the schools where specialist teachers are responsible for the subject throughout the school.

33. TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The following tables summarize the position regarding the training of teachers at the end of 1935 and 1936 :—

TABLE W 1.—NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN TRAINING.

		Training-college Students.				Total.
		Division A.	Division B.	Division C.	Division D.	
1935		398	..	30	..	428
1936		1,057	..	121	..	1,178

After being closed for three years the Dunedin and Wellington Training Colleges were reopened at the beginning of the year 1936. At the end of the year 786 students had completed the first year of training, while 392 had completed a two years' course and were available for service in the public schools as probationary assistants in 1937.

TABLE W 2.—NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN THE VARIOUS TRAINING COLLEGES.

College.		1935.			1936.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Auckland		70	148	218	163	259	422
Wellington		..	..	..	77	138	215
Christchurch		79	131	210	117	195	312
Dunedin..		..	..	..	86	143	229
Totals		149	279	428	443	735	1,178

34. HIGHER (UNIVERSITY) EDUCATION.

The number of students on the books of the four University colleges affiliated to, and the two agricultural colleges established in connection with, the University of New Zealand at the end of 1936 was 5,218, as against 5,101 at the end of 1935.

The figures for each of the colleges were as under :—

	1935.	1936.
Auckland	1,250	1,267
Victoria	1,010	1,055
Canterbury	1,133	1,125
Otago	1,425	1,520
Massey	220	210
Lincoln	63	41
	5,101	5,218

The total number of students described as taking definite courses at the four affiliated colleges was 4,483. These were distributed as follow :—

Agriculture	32	Journalism	34
Architecture	46	Law	323
Arts	1,851	Massage	12
Commerce	698	Medicine	444
Dentistry	149	Mining	33
Engineering	212	Music	79
Home-science	95	Science	475

The following are some particulars relating to University education in the four affiliated colleges :—

TABLE Y.

—	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Number of students in actual attendance at lectures	3,960	3,910	4,109	4,377
Number of exempted students	846	811	709	590
Percentage of students—				
Men	73	74	74	75
Women	27	26	26	25
Percentage of students actually attending Universities receiving free education*—				
Men	26	18	19	22
Women	40	29	32	42
All students	30	21	22	27
Occupations of students expressed as percentages—				
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
(1) Full-time students	46 63	47 68	44 55	40 44
(2) Teachers and training-colleges ..	13 23	9† 17†	12 28	17 39
(3) Government and local bodies ..	13 2	15 4	16 3	16 4
(4) Other	26 8	27 7	25 7	25 8
(5) Not known	2 4	2 4	3 7	2 5

* These students hold scholarships or training-college studentships.
There were no training-college students in 1934.

† These are teachers.

35. ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations conducted in 1936 comprised mainly the following :—

- (1) An August series for teachers' certificates and handicraft teachers' certificate.
- (2) A November–December series including the Training College Entrance, School Certificate, Intermediate, and Technological Examinations.

Examinations were held at fifty-nine public centres in 1936.

The number of candidates actually presenting themselves for the various examinations during the last three years is shown in Table Z 1 following :—

TABLE Z 1.—NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FOR VARIOUS EXAMINATIONS.

Examination.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Intermediate	1,026	996	1,012
Teachers' Class C	96	97	87
Training College Entrance	308	684	845
School Certificate	4,197	4,307	4,402
London University Examinations	3	2	2
Handicraft Teachers' Certificate	17	13	16
Technological Examinations	64	67	69
Naval Cadetships	6	1	2
Aircraft Apprenticeship	1	3	2
Examinations held on behalf of City and Guilds of London Institute ..	159	191	217
Totals	5,880	6,366	6,654

TABLE Z 2.—STANDARD AND RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

Examination.	Stage in Course at which Examination is normally taken.	1935.				1936.			
		Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	Number of Candidates who secured Complete Passes.	Number of Candidates who improved their Status.	Number of Candidates who failed.	Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	Number of Candidates who secured Complete Passes.	Number of Candidates who improved their Status.	Number of Candidates who failed.
Proficiency*	At end of Form II ..	25,131	20,070	3,328†	1,733	24,543	20,538	2,681†	1,324
Intermediate	At end of Form IV ..	996	531	..	465	1,012	509	..	503
School Certificate ..	At end of Form V ..	4,307	2,310	777§	1,220	4,402	2,091	1,077§	1,234
Training College Entrance Certificate for Class C and Class B	At end of Form VI ..	684	319	259	106	845	262	414	169
Handicraft Teachers' Certificate	At end of training-college course	97	10‡	61	26	87	4‡	64	19
Technological Examinations—	Taken by teachers ..	13	2	9	2	16	2	4	10
Preliminary	At end of Form IV or equivalent	13	10	..	3	18	10	..	8
Intermediate	Evening classes, third-year apprentices	24	15	..	9	33	23	..	10
Final	Evening classes, fourth-year apprentices ..	27	14	..	13	18	15	..	3
Special Examination in Building Construction	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Naval Cadetship ..	Form III	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naval Cadetship (Special Entry)	Form VI	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Aircraft Apprentices ..	Form V	3	2	..	1	2	1	..	1
London University ..	Post-secondary ..	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	2
Examinations held on behalf of City and Guilds of London Institute	As for technological examinations	191	89	..	102	217	116	..	101

* This examination is held by the Department's Inspectors in the various education districts, but the results are given for the purposes of comparison. A more detailed analysis will be found in Table A 7 of M.-2. † Competency pass. ‡ Includes 1 who passed for Class B. § Includes 16 who passed in additional subjects. || These numbers represent the subjects taken. The number of individual candidates was 116 in 1935 and 180 in 1936.

The examination branch of the Department assists in the arrangements necessary for carrying out the Wiremen's Registration Examinations conducted by the Electrical Wiremen's Registration Board.

In addition to those certificates issued as a result of the examinations given in Table Z 2, certificates were also issued in the following cases to candidates who were recommended by Principals of post-primary schools and approved by the Department's Inspectors.

TABLE Z 3.—NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED BY ACCREDITING.
(These are in addition to those awarded as a result of examination.)

Certificate.	Stage of Course at which Certificate is issued.	Number of Certificates issued.	
		1935.	1936.
Intermediate ..	At end of Form IV—i.e., at the end of at least the second year of approved post-primary course	6,622	6,954
Higher leaving ..	At the end of Form VI—i.e., at the end of at least the fourth year of approved post-primary course	993	1,060

In regard to examinations conducted by the University of New Zealand the following shows the position in 1935 and 1936 :—

TABLE Z 4.—UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Examination.	Stage in Course at which Examination is normally taken.	Number of Candidates.	1935.	1936.
University Entrance Examination	At end of Form V— <i>i.e.</i> , at end of at least the third year of post-primary course (only the very best third-year pupils succeed in passing)	(a) Who presented themselves for examination (b) Who passed .. (c) Who failed ..	4,602 2,122 2,480	4,774 2,342 2,432
Entrance Scholarship Examination	At end of Form VI— <i>i.e.</i> , at end of at least the fourth year of post-primary course	(a) Who presented themselves for examination (b) Who obtained at least a pass with credit (c) Who qualified only for University entrance as a result of the examination (d) Who failed ..	297 133* 84 80	280 130* 65 85
Other University examinations	During University course ..	(a) Who presented themselves for examination (b) Who obtained complete or partial successes	8,266 5,251	8,019 4,889

* Thirty scholarships are awarded yearly.

36. CHILD WELFARE.

The total number of children under the supervision of the Child Welfare Branch as at 31st March, 1937, was 7,240, classed under the following headings :—

State wards—

In foster-homes, hostels, and with friends	2,663
In situations (includes 14 absent without leave)	885
In Government institutions, receiving-homes, &c.	184
In private institutions	168
Inmates in special schools for backward children	253
In hospitals, convalescent homes, &c.	80
At School for Deaf, Sumner	8

4,241

Young persons supervised in their own homes by Child Welfare Officers by order of Court	863
Infants supervised in foster-homes registered under the Infants Act ..	830
Pupils at School for Deaf, Sumner (other than State wards (8) included in figures above)	103
Children dealt with as preventive cases	1,182
Children at New Zealand Institute for the Blind for whom the Department makes payment	21

7,240

The number of children committed to the care of the Superintendent during the year ended 31st March, 1937, was 432, classified according to reasons for committal, as follows: Indigent, 175; delinquent, 23; detrimental environments, 46; neglected, 22; not under proper control, 89; accused or guilty of punishable offence, 77; and, in addition, 6 were admitted by private arrangement (5 under section 12 of the Child Welfare Act and 1 under section 46 of the Infants Act), 43 were temporarily admitted, while 4 were placed under supervision and ordered to be detained in residence for a period, making the total number of admissions for the year 485. Of the children committed, 75 had been dealt with previously by the Courts for other offences, for which they had received terms of supervision.

Classified according to age at the time of admission, the numbers, including temporary admissions, those admitted under section 12, Child Welfare Act, and section 46, Infants Act, and those ordered supervision with residence, are as follows: Under six months, 58; over six months and under one year, 17; from one to five years, 66; from five to ten years, 91; from ten to fourteen years, 109; over fourteen years, 144. The length of period of residence for the children temporarily admitted was from one day to seven weeks.

Of the children in foster-homes at the 31st March, 1937, 133 over the age of fourteen years were receiving further education, 67 at primary schools and 66 at secondary or technical schools. Furthermore, 32 children under the age of fourteen years were receiving higher education. In addition, there were 15 residing in hostels receiving secondary education, and 11 children were boarding in colleges.

37. TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION FUND.

The position of the fund at the 31st January, 1937, and the principal figures concerning the transactions for the year, compared with those for the year ended 31st January, 1936, are given below:—

	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£
Balance at credit of fund at end of year	974,715	964,605
Decrease over balance at end of previous year	14,595	10,110
Income for the year—		
Members' contributions	119,568	132,631
Interest	46,056	44,187
Government subsidy	170,046	171,800
Profit on realization of investments, &c.	38	34
Total income	£335,708	£348,652
Expenditure—		
Retiring and other allowances	313,372	323,976
Contributions refunded, &c.	33,508	31,481
Administration expenses, &c.	3,423	3,306
Total expenditure	£350,303	£358,763
	1935-36.	1936-37.
Number of contributors at 31st January	8,148	8,058
Number of members admitted during period	138	364
Number retiring from the fund during period	490	454
Net decrease in membership at 31st January	352	90
Number of allowances in force at 31st January	1,996	2,038
Representing an annual charge of	£315,438	£322,557
Ordinary retiring-allowances	1,288	1,306
Retiring-allowances under extended provisions of section 75 of the Act, and under section 14 of Finance Act, 1931	142	138
Retiring-allowances in medically-unfit cases	199	216
Allowances to widows	288	299
Allowances to children	79	79
Funds invested at 31st January—	£	£
At 3 per cent.	5,000	5,000
At $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.	2,855	8,175
At $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	200	51,681
At $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.	1,200	1,200
At 4 per cent.	80,215	24,650
At $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	174,055	280,239
At $4\frac{2}{5}$ per cent.	1,800	1,800
At $4\frac{1}{5}$ per cent.	70,082	136,730
At $4\frac{3}{5}$ per cent.	2,000	100
At $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.	..	1,100
At $4\frac{4}{5}$ per cent.	..	300
At 5 per cent.	..	60,715
At $5\frac{1}{5}$ per cent.	..	2,250
At $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	..	2,400
At 6 per cent.	..	1,750
At 6 per cent. } Subject to reduction under the National	607,365	376,392
At $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. } Expenditure Adjustment Act, 1932	6,250	197
Mortgage security acquired	3,109	..
Total	£954,131	£954,679
Average rate of interest (per cent.)—		
Unreduced rate	5.374	4.972
After reduction as shown above	4.729	4.577
Unclaimed contributions held at 31st January	£1,279	£855

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECOVERIES IN RESPECT OF ALL SERVICES UNDER THE CONTROL OR SUPERVISION OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1937.

General Administration.				£	£	£
Salaries of Head Office staff	..	..	..	32,860		
Part salaries of Inspectors attached to Head Office ..	..	..	..	1,529		
Overtime and meal allowances	..	..	..	108		
					34,497	
Office furniture and fittings	..	..	..	..	333	
Postage and telegrams	..	..	..	..	914	
Telephones	..	..	..	..	312	
Travelling-expenses	..	..	..	..	626	
<i>Education Gazette</i> —						
Salaries	..	..	..	200		
Printing, postage, &c., office and other requisites ..	..	..	..	1,137		
					1,337	
Printing and stationery	..	..	..	895		
Printing and stationery—Storage with Government Printer ..	..	..	..	61		
					956	
Expenses of officer attending Conference on Education, Honolulu				..	39	
					39,014	
Less recoveries—						
Services rendered to Teachers' Superannuation Board and to other Departments				1,012		
<i>Education Gazette</i> : Sales and advertising, &c. ..	..	..	..	275		
Postage and telegrams	..	..	..	109		
Printing and stationery and sale of publications	..	..	..	215		
Teachers' certificates, fees for	..	..	..	67		
					1,678	
Primary Education (including Intermediate Schools or Departments under control of Education Board).						37,336
Teachers' salaries and allowances	..	..	..	1,695,077		
Teachers' salaries and allowances—Chatham Island schools ..	..	..	..	2,578		
House allowances	..	..	..	41,909		
					1,739,564	
Education Boards—Grants for administration and general purposes				34,115		
Less portion chargeable to post-primary	..	..	..	808		
					33,307	
School Committees' allowances—Cleaning, heating, &c. ..	..	..	..	155,995		
Less portion chargeable to post-primary	..	..	..	3,689		
					152,306	
School and class libraries	..	..	..	..	1,109	
Supply of books in necessitous cases	..	..	..	..	1,957	
Supply of meals for subnormal children	..	..	..	..	25	
Removal expenses of teachers	..	..	..	..	1,398	
School buildings and sites—						
Maintenance, including alterations to make safe against earthquake	..	..	..	£ 125,945		
Less portion for secondary departments of district high schools chargeable to post-primary	..	..	..	2,983		
				122,962		
Rebuilding or repairing buildings destroyed or damaged by fire				5,171		
Rent of buildings and sites for school purposes ..	..	..	..	2,644		
Valuation fees and miscellaneous	..	..	..	21		
					130,798	
Boys' and girls' agricultural clubs	..	..	..	..	543	
Grants in aid of free kindergartens	..	..	..	..	4,886	
Conveyance, &c., of children—						
By rail	..	..	..	6,196		
By road and water	..	..	..	77,920		
Boarding-allowances	..	..	..	4,501		
Purchase of new buses	..	..	..	6,106		
					94,723	
Conveyance of instructors and teachers	..	..	..	..	6,103	
Correspondence School—						
Salaries of teachers	..	..	..	8,701		
Meal allowances	..	..	..	9		
Other expenses	..	..	..	1,718		
Office furniture and fittings	..	..	..	459		
					10,887	
Inspection (including compassionate allowances)—						
Salaries (less part charged Head Office Administration) ..	..	..	..	25,751		
Travelling and removal expenses	..	..	..	7,667		
Telephones and office expenses	..	..	..	120		
Clerical assistance	..	..	..	400		
Postage and telegrams	..	..	..	94		
					34,032	

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECOVERIES, ETC.—*continued.*

	£	£	£
Primary Education—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>School Journal</i> —			
Salaries	489		
Printing, postage, office expenses, &c.	4,051		
		4,540	
Manual Instruction—			
Salaries	59,679		
Material	8,593		
Incidentals	15,542		
		83,814	
Postages	..	5	
Printing (register and other school books and forms) ..	..	734	
		2,300,731	
Less recoveries—			
Teachers' salaries	16		
On account of maintenance of buildings	10		
Correspondence School	337		
<i>School Journal</i> sales	283		
Special examination fees	57		
On account of education of foreign children ..	56		
Postages, printing, and stationery	224		
Rent of school-sites, &c.	1,094		
Registration and other fees	1		
Manual instruction—Material	43		
Conveyance of children	4		
		2,125	
			2,298,606
Post-primary Education.			
(Including intermediate departments attached to secondary and technical schools.)			
Teachers' salaries and allowances—			
District high schools	77,476		
Secondary schools	244,284		
Technical schools and classes	193,051		
Combined schools	40,920		
		555,731	
Grants to Boards for administrative and general purposes—			
District high schools	808		
Secondary schools	37,945		
Technical schools	36,821		
Combined schools	8,464		
		84,038	
School Committee allowances (portion for secondary departments, district high schools)	..	3,689	
Manual instruction in secondary schools	..	4,965	
Conveyance of pupils—			
By rail	8,999		
By road and water	2,714		
Boarding-allowances	3,994		
		15,707	
Supply of books in necessitous cases	..	645	
Inspection—			
Salaries (less portion charged to Head Office Administration) ..	4,017		
Travelling and removal expenses	973		
Postages and telegrams	11		
		5,001	
War Bursaries	..	2,744	
School buildings, &c.—Maintenance of buildings (including secondary departments of district high schools) ..	7,827		
Rents of buildings for school purposes	683		
Rebuilding or repairing schools destroyed or damaged by fire ..	321		
Equipment for Papanui Technical School	340		
Valuation fees	8		
		9,179	
Correspondence School—			
Salaries	9,307		
Other expenses	3,265		
		12,572	
Reefton School of Mines—Services rendered by secondary department of district high school	..	100	
Marlborough High School—Grant under Marlborough High School Act, 1899	..	400	
Printing forms, &c., for schools	..	139	
Secondary education reserves revenue distributed to High School Boards (Education Reserves Amendment Act, 1914) ..	..	12,749	
		707,659	
Less recoveries—			
On account of maintenance of buildings	710		
Correspondence School	1,322		
Teacher's salaries	8		
Rent of school-sites, &c.	101		
Tuition fees—Foreign children	15		
		2,156	
			705,503

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECOVERIES, ETC.—*continued*.

Higher Education.					£	£	£
Statutory grants—							
New Zealand University—National-endowment reserve revenue					..	4,549	
Auckland University College—							
Grant for general purposes					17,110		
National-endowment reserve revenue					2,274		
						19,384	
Victoria University College—							
Grant for general purposes					13,783		
National-endowment reserve revenue					2,274		
						16,057	
Canterbury College—							
Grant for general purposes					8,561		
National-endowment reserve revenue					2,275		
						10,836	
University of Otago—							
Grant for general purposes					19,605		
National-endowment reserve revenue					2,275		
						21,880	
Scholarships and bursaries—							
University National Scholarships					4,502		
Agricultural Scholarships					105		
“Sir George Grey” Scholarships					200		
University Bursaries					2,237		
Agricultural Bursaries					1,359		
Architectural Bursaries					262		
Engineering Bursaries					777		
Home-science Bursaries					930		
Art Bursaries					62		
						10,434	
Special assistance to deserving students					..	65	
Workers Educational Association—							
Grant for organizing purposes—							
Auckland University College					750		
Victoria University College					750		
Canterbury College					750		
University of Otago					750		
Workers Educational Association					500		
						3,500	
							86,705
Training Colleges and Training of Teachers.							
Training Colleges—							
Salaries of staffs (including staffs of practising schools in excess of usual staff as public schools)					..	26,726	
Travelling-expenses of staff and expenses in connection with appointments					..	4	
Allowances to and expenses of students					..	110,413	
Students' University College fees					..	7,920	
Special instruction, libraries, and incidental expenses					..	2,878	
Apparatus and material					..	433	
Printing, &c.					..	17	
						148,391	
Less recoveries—							
Students' allowances					188		
Special instruction, libraries and incidental expenses					2		
Students' University College fees					37		
						227	
							148,164
Native Schools.							
Salaries of teachers					..	83,157	
Removal expenses of teachers					..	1,630	
Conference on Maori Health and Education					..	203	
Books, apparatus, and other school requisites					..	1,682	
Manual instruction					..	770	
Conveyance and board of children					..	6,741	
Purchase of food and clothing for children attending Te Hapua Native School (recoverable)					..	67	
Sundries					..	110	
Buildings and sites—							
Maintenance of buildings					12,543		
Rent of buildings and sites					171		
						12,714	
Inspection—							
Salaries of Inspectors					1,879		
Travelling and removal expenses					802		
						2,681	
Scholarships					..	5,785	
							115,540

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECOVERIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Native Schools—<i>continued.</i>					£	£	£
Less recoveries—							
Books, maps, &c.	..	..	..	..	29		
Maintenance of buildings	..	..	..	..	42		
Rent of school-sites, &c.	..	..	..	..	48		
Transfer and travelling-expenses of Inspectors	..	..	..	..	24		
Salaries of teachers and Inspectors	..	..	..	..	65		
Scholarships and apprenticeships	..	..	..	..	536		
Manual Instruction in Schools	..	..	..	..	7		
Purchase of food and clothing for children—					75		
Te Hapua Native School						826	
Physical Instruction.							114,714
Salaries of instructors	..	..	..	..	..	2,546	
Travelling and removal expenses	..	..	..	..	..	134	
Education of the Blind.							2,680
Grant to New Zealand Institute for the Blind	..	..	..	..	..	1,500	
Maintenance fees of Government pupils at Jubilee Institute	..	..	..	..	..	552	
Travelling-expenses of pupils	..	..	..	..	..	38	
						2,090	
Less recoveries : Maintenance fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	503	
School for the Deaf.							1,587
Salaries of staff	..	..	..	..	..	5,925	
General maintenance of institution	..	..	..	..	..	1,858	
Maintenance of buildings, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	487	
Postage and telegrams	..	..	..	..	..	15	
Travelling allowances and expenses (including transit of children)	..	..	..	..	..	315	
Less recoveries—						8,600	
Maintenance fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	1,808		
Board of staff	..	..	..	..	415		
Travelling-expenses	..	..	..	..	5		
Sale of stock	..	..	..	..	7		
						2,235	
Schools for the Mentally Backward.							6,365
Salaries of staff	..	..	..	..	..	9,759	
Maintenance of institutions	..	..	..	..	..	6,708	
Maintenance of buildings, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	2,018	
Travelling allowances and expenses (including transit of children)	..	..	..	..	..	680	
Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	34	
Postage and telegrams	..	..	..	..	..	100	
						19,299	
Less recoveries—							
Maintenance fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	852		
Sale of produce, &c.	..	..	..	..	880		
Travelling-expenses	..	..	..	..	49		
Board of staff	..	..	..	..	1,294		
Maintenance of institution, &c.	..	..	..	..	62		
Salaries	..	..	..	..	5		
						3,142	
Child Welfare.							16,157
Salaries of staffs, including field officers	..	..	..	..	..	29,127	
Wages of inmates employed in institutions	..	..	..	..	..	262	
Travelling and removal expenses (including transit of children)	..	..	..	..	..	4,275	
Boarding-out of children	..	..	..	..	..	72,952	
Maintenance of children in Government institutions	..	..	..	..	..	19,828	
Maintenance of children in private institutions	..	..	..	..	..	2,943	
Maintenance of buildings, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	2,600	
Rent, office requisites, telephones, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	2,068	
Office furniture and fittings	..	..	..	..	..	54	
Printing, postage, and telegrams	..	..	..	..	..	770	
Payment to Post and Telegraph Department for services	..	..	..	..	..	699	
Payment to Registrar-General's Department for services	..	..	..	..	..	20	
Refunds of inmates' earnings	..	..	..	..	..	750	
Refund of maintenance payments	..	..	..	..	..	219	
Legal expenses	..	..	..	..	..	26	
						136,593	
Less recoveries—							
Maintenance fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	19,552		
Refunds for clothing, &c., supplied	..	..	..	..	5,437		
Refunds of boarding-out payments	..	..	..	..	360		
Refunds of travelling-expenses	..	..	..	..	284		
Recoveries on account of office rent, &c.	..	..	..	..	28		
Recoveries on account of inmates' earnings	..	..	..	..	590		
Sale of produce	..	..	..	..	2,801		
Board of staff and others	..	..	..	..	2,118		
Rent of land and buildings	..	..	..	..	447		
Accumulated earnings of deceased inmates	..	..	..	..	133		
Maintenance of institutions, &c.	..	..	..	..	78		
Sale of furniture, surplus stores, &c.	..	..	..	..	31		
						31,859	
							104,734

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECOVERIES, ETC.—*continued.*

Material and Stores.						£	£	£
Salaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,090	..
Stores and material purchased	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,499	..
Lighting, cleaning, cartage, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	..
Less stores issued and charged to other items of vote, Education						..	4,678	..
Less recoveries : Stores sold						..	4,152	..
							526	..
							87	439
Miscellaneous.								
Conference of Education Authorities	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..
Examination expenses	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,996	..
Grading of teachers, costs of appeal, inquiries, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	289	..
Accidents to school-children and teachers	..	..	..	..	..	..	428	..
Salaries of teachers on exchange from overseas (recoverable)..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,115	..
Teachers' Superannuation Fund—								
Annual contribution under Act	..	..	..	..	..	43,000		
Additional allowance to widows and children	..	..	..	..	..	4,841		
Additional subsidy	..	..	..	..	..	115,000		
Additional subsidy (loss of interest)	..	..	..	..	..	6,547		
							169,388	
Gramophones and radios for schools (recoverable)	..	..	..	..	..	..	597	
Purchase of map and flags for schools (recoverable).. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Compensation in connection with publication of Civics Book ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	
Less recoveries—							177,902	
Examination fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	2,681		
Salaries of teachers on exchange from abroad	..	..	..	..	..	3,685		
Radios and gramophones for schools	..	..	..	..	..	574		
Grading of teachers	..	..	..	..	..	47		
Maps and flags for schools	..	..	..	..	..	76		
							7,063	
Net total, excluding new buildings, &c. ..						..	..	3,693,829
Capital Expenditure.						Public Works Fund.	Consolidated Fund: Vote, Education.	
Sites, buildings, equipment, &c.—						£	£	
Public schools	..	..	..	..	..	154,897	7,997	
Training colleges	..	..	..	..	..	6,730	..	
Secondary schools	..	..	..	..	..	21,430	2,662	
Technical schools	..	..	..	..	..	76,787	1,049	
Native schools	..	..	..	..	..	10,868	1,304	
Universities	..	..	..	..	..	3,547	..	
Schools for feeble-minded	..	..	..	..	..	2,473	..	
						276,732	13,012	
Less recoveries (sale of sites, &c., and recoveries on account of expenditure of past years)—								
Public schools	..	..	..	..	..	3,194	..	
Secondary schools	..	..	..	..	..	3,654	..	
Technical schools	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	
						7,848	..	
Net expenditure on new buildings, &c. ..						268,884	13,012	281,896
Net total, including new building, &c. ..						..	..	3,975,725

SUMMARY.

Consolidated Fund—										£
Vote, Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,396,234
Vote, Internal Affairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,547
Finance Act, 1936 (section 23)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115,000
Unauthorized	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Land Act, 1924 (national-endowment reserves revenue)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95,526
Education Reserves Act, 1928, sections 23 and 30 (primary-education reserves revenue)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75,749
Education Reserves Act, 1928, sections 23 and 30 (secondary-education reserves revenue)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,749
Tauranga Educational Endowment Reserves Act, 1896 (reserves revenue)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215
Public Revenues Act, 1926, section 133 (Fire Insurance Fund)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,831
Public Works Fund, vote, Education buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	268,884
Less—										3,977,815
Consolidated Fund—										£
Recoveries on account of expenditure of previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	242
Territorial revenue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
Miscellaneous revenue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,720
Registration and other fees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
										2,090
										<u>£3,975,725</u>
Additional amounts are available from revenue from reserves vested in post-primary schools and University Colleges as follows:—										
										£
Post-primary schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,683
University colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,858
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>£56,541</u>

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