

1938.
NEW ZEALAND.

REPORT OF THE
MINISTER OF EDUCATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

[In continuation of E.-1, 1937.]

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

CONTENTS.

No. of Section.	Title of Section.	Page	No. of Section.	Title of Section.	Page
1.	Introductory and General	2	20.	Intermediate Schools and Departments	35
2.	Types of Schools	12	21.	Post-primary Education	35
3.	Cost of Education	12	22.	Evening Technical Classes and Part-time Day Classes	36
4.	School Buildings and Sites	13	23.	Native Schools	36
5.	Number of Schools	14	24.	Registered Private Primary Schools	36
6.	Enrolment at Educational Institutions	15	25.	Private Secondary Schools (Registered)	37
7.	Regularity of Attendance	22	26.	Correspondence School	37
8.	Staffs of Schools	22	27.	Kindergarten Schools	37
9.	Number of Pupils and Adult Teachers in the Public Primary Schools of the different Education Districts	24	28.	Consolidation of Schools	38
10.	Size of Classes	24	29.	Conveyance and Board of Pupils	38
11.	Classification of Teachers	25	30.	Manual Instruction	39
12.	Salaries of Teachers	27	31.	Physical Education	39
13.	Pupils leaving Public Primary Schools	29	32.	School Music	39
14.	Pupils commencing Post-primary Course in State Schools	29	33.	Training of Teachers	39
15.	Destination of Pupils	30	34.	Higher (University) Education	40
16.	Vocational Guidance and Placement	33	35.	Annual Examinations	41
17.	Length of Post-primary Course	34	36.	Child Welfare	43
18.	Free Places in Post-primary Schools	35	37.	Teachers' Superannuation Fund	44
19.	Special Classes for Backward Children	35		Appendix—Statement of Expenditure and Recoveries, &c.	45

Office of the Department of Education,
Your EXCELLENCY,—Wellington, 13th July, 1938.

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, 1937.

His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand.
I have, &c.,
P. FRASER.

REPORT.

I. INTRODUCTORY AND GENERAL.

IN the report for the year ended 31st December, 1936, reference was made to the policy of the Government and to the fact that a substantial beginning had been made in fulfilment of the programme.

During the year 1937 a further distinct advance has been made, mainly in the provision of additional financial assistance for the different branches of education. The specific advances projected in the Introductory and General portion of the previous year's report have been made. The capitation payable to kindergartens is now based upon the average roll instead of upon the average attendance. The rate of boarding-allowance payable to assist country children to attend primary and post-primary schools has been increased from 5s. to 7s. 6d. Increased financial provision has been made under the various headings relating to school buildings and sites. The proposed Council of Adult Education has been set up, and the grant for adult-education activities increased. Teachers have been appointed to act as vocational guidance officers on the staffs of the technical high schools in the four main centres. The proposed conferences on various aspects of education have been held, and their reports, as well as the recommendations of the committees set up to deal with the questions of teachers' salaries and grading and the staffing of schools, are under consideration.

Some problems by their very nature have not been completely solved because of the necessary exploratory or research work that had to be undertaken. In the case of educational reorganization, a committee carefully considered at my request the views expressed by education authorities and organizations on the resolutions and recommendations of the Parliamentary Recess Education Committee, 1930. During the year a committee consisting of representatives of the Department and the New Zealand Educational Institute investigated the question of text-books for use in public schools, and another committee consisting of representatives of the Education Boards, the Department, and the New Zealand Educational Institute drafted for public schools a new staffing schedule, new salary scales, and reviewed the present numerical grading system. The reports of these committees are under consideration.

The New Zealand Council of Educational Research, which undertook to report on the intermediate-school system, will, it is understood, issue its report early in 1938.

The lowering of the age of admission to school to five years has become fully operative, and approximately 17,400 children under six years of age were in the schools during the year. The admission of these young children found permanent employment for a considerable number of teachers.

It was deemed advisable at the beginning of the year to admit 607 Division A and 76 graduate students to the Training Colleges to prepare for the reforms the Government has in view—namely, the raising of the school-leaving age to fifteen years and reduction in the size of classes. The total number of students in the four colleges was 1,350, the largest number they have ever had. The Division A students entered upon a two-year course and the graduates upon a one-year course. At the end of the year 689 students completed their training and will during 1938 be employed as probationary assistants to gain further experience in teaching and class management before they receive permanent appointments. Sixty-one students (including thirteen students who served as probationary assistants in 1937) were retained in the

colleges for a third year to specialize in such subjects as art, music, physical education, science, languages, and methods applicable to teaching special groups of children.

The Board of Studies set up at Wellington to co-ordinate the work of the Training College and the University College has worked very successfully. It has taken a personal interest in the students, and has helped those who wished to attend University classes to plan their proposed courses as suitably as possible. It has also taken a keen interest in a number of other matters affecting the students. I have under consideration the question of setting up a Board of Studies in the other Training College centres.

All teachers not in permanent positions at the beginning of 1937 and not otherwise required were in the meantime employed as supernumerary teachers in schools where their services were most needed. They were informed that they were to apply for permanent positions as these became vacant and were to be available for transfer to other districts, if the need arose. Towards the end of the year it was necessary to call upon some to render service under other Education Boards.

I regret that during the early weeks of the year many schools in most parts of the Dominion had to be kept closed because of the prevalence of infantile paralysis. I wish to express my appreciation of the manner in which instruction was given by the teachers by means of correspondence tuition, broadcasting, and other means, and my thanks to all who made these forms of instruction possible, the teachers, the press, the National Broadcasting Service, and the Post Office.

The Government was pleased to decide that teachers and students who would normally have taken up new positions on the 1st February should be paid as from that date.

Similarly consideration was given to the claims of contractors for the conveyance of children to school for the periods during which the schools were closed, and with the object of obviating hardship it was decided to pay to the contractor 75 per cent. of what he would have received had the schools been open.

Dates of school terms and holidays fixed in accordance with the regulations for the year 1937 were modified, first on account of the closing of the schools during the infantile paralysis outbreak, and, secondly, to give teachers an opportunity of attending the sessions of the New Education Fellowship Conference. All primary schools and the majority of post-primary schools were closed for the period of the Conference, and the first or second term holidays were reduced accordingly. Some post-primary schools, in view of the late start, elected to have only two terms, the term holidays being taken in the month of July.

As the provisions of the Education Amendment Act, 1936, in respect to the abolition of the Proficiency Examination and the discontinuance of the issue of Certificates of Proficiency became operative as from the 30th September, 1937, regulations were made providing for the issue of Primary School Certificates to pupils who had completed a course of Form II in a public school, Native school, or private school. These certificates are issued by head teachers. There is good reason for believing that the abolition of this examination will be a milestone in the history of education in the Dominion. The teachers have already accepted the freedom and the responsibility that is associated with it, and I look forward to greater originality and greater initiative in the courses of work in the primary schools than has been the case in the past. I feel sure that the teachers will now endeavour to provide for their pupils, as far as possible, the course of work for which each has the most aptitude and inclination.

On the 24th June, 1937, a representative gathering of departmental officers, principals of schools, and others interested in visual education discussed this question. The following were the more important topics: The place of the cinema in education; the relative merits of the silent and the sound

film; the training of teachers in the technique of teaching through the medium of the film; the utility of other mechanical devices for visual education; and the adaptation of a room in every school to serve as a school theatre where the maximum amount of sunlight could be excluded with the minimum interference with ventilation.

The conference was unanimous on the question of the importance of visual aids in education.

The relatively very large number of schools necessitated by the distribution of our small population over a large area makes the problem of organizing and financing the supply of projectors and films one of considerable difficulty. I have accordingly appointed a special committee to report on ways and means of equipping our schools with aids to visual education, whether by means of moving pictures or otherwise.

Early in 1937 I convened a conference on the subject of physical education. The members included representatives of the Education and Health Departments and of various branches of the teaching profession, together with other persons well qualified to speak on the subject. The Minister of Internal Affairs showed his keen interest in the subject by attending and presiding whenever I was unable to be present.

Discussion was thorough: the provision of suitable text-books for both primary and post-primary schools; the training of teachers and of specialist instructors for service in the field; appropriate clothing, footwear, and school lunches; hygienic construction of schools; suitable equipment for playgrounds and class-rooms; the continuation of the physical training of those who have left school; the special provision necessary in schools and health camps for those of subnormal physical development; the place of military training in the post-primary curriculum; the use of school-grounds outside regular school hours for general recreational purposes, and the best means for arousing in the community the desire for physical efficiency; the supervision and direction of a scheme for physical training—all these were the subject of valuable recommendations.

Since the conference, special consideration has been given to these recommendations, and I hope before long to be able to announce the Government's intentions in this very important matter.

For the first time for many years the Lecturers in Agriculture in the Training Colleges and the Education Boards' Instructors in Agriculture were called to a meeting in Wellington to consider instruction in agriculture in the schools, to take stock of what has been done and the methods employed, and to discuss future procedure. Various aspects of the subject were fully reviewed, special attention being given to the organization and progress of boys' and girls' clubs, the teaching of nature-study and elementary science, the teaching of agriculture in the secondary departments of district high schools, garden-work, and the use of the columns of the *Education Gazette* as a means of disseminating information. The lecturers and instructors expressed their appreciation of the opportunity of meeting together to discuss matters in which all were so keenly interested and of considering procedure that has proved effective in other districts. The importance of agriculture to the Dominion is undoubted: it is essential, therefore, that the subject should be handled in the schools in the manner that will be productive of the best and most lasting results.

As an outcome of the conference the *Education Gazette* has published a series of articles on native shrubs in furtherance of a scheme of tree-raising, so that as many schools as possible may join in a tree-planting scheme as part of the Centenary Celebrations in 1940.

On the 18th March, 1937, a conference of Education Boards' architects met to exchange views on the question of school buildings generally, also the maintenance of buildings and the equipment and furniture of class-rooms. The practices followed in each district were discussed, and general agreement was arrived at as to future practice, particularly in the design for open-air class-rooms and in the construction of school furniture.

Towards the end of the year a conference of Principals, Vice-Principals, and Wardens of Women Students was held to discuss a wide range of topics concerning the training of teachers. The resolutions and recommendations adopted were of a very useful nature, among them being one in favour of a committee for each Training College for the purpose of securing greater co-operation between the Training Colleges and the University Colleges. Such a committee was provided in 1936 for the Wellington Training College and has been referred to earlier in this report. In my opinion, it is desirable that Training College students should be brought as closely into touch with the University College students as circumstances will allow, in order that the culture of the University may become incorporated in the course pursued by the teacher-in-training, to be handed on in turn by him to the community in which he will work.

To give effect to the decisions of the Government and in some cases to provide for the equitable distribution of the increased grants made available by Parliament it was necessary to amend many of the regulations made under the Education Act, 1914, and to make new regulations.

The principal alterations were :

- (a) As regards the grading of schools—a regulation providing for grading public and Native schools for the year 1938 on the average roll number for the first four weeks of the third term of the year 1937. This will mean that schools will be graded and staffed on almost, if not quite, “ peak ” attendance.
- (b) The Native Schools Regulations—amended to provide for improved staffing in certain grades of schools.
- (c) The Primary Schools Classification and Certificate—regulations to provide for the issue of a Primary School Certificate to take the place of the Proficiency and Competency Certificates, which were abolished.
- (d) The kindergarten grants—regulations to provide for the allocation of the increased grant that was made available.
- (e) The Training College Regulations—provision for increased allowance for students in their third year of training.
- (f) The fee payable for the admission of certain candidates for the Intermediate Examination was abolished.
- (g) In the case of certain post-primary school Boards, provision was made for the refund from the Board’s incidental expenses grant of the expenses incurred by an applicant for a vacant position in appearing before the Board for an interview at its request.
- (h) In connection with the inauguration of the milk scheme on a national basis, School Committees were authorized to pay out of their incidental expenses grants for the cost of apparatus for the storing and distribution of milk.
- (i) The existing regulations relating to bursaries at University Colleges were revoked, and the University National Bursary Regulations, 1937, were made in which provision was made for the award of bursaries on a Higher Leaving Certificate qualification and for additional benefits referred to in my report last year.
- (k) The regulations relating to payments to Education Boards for school and class libraries were amended to allow the Minister to fix payments in excess of the capitation rate previously in force. This amendment was necessary to allow of the distribution of the increased sum—£5,000—on this service.

During 1937 there was little legislation affecting education, but provision was made for the validation of certain matters in connection with Wairarapa College and for the reduction of school-tuition fees where the school year is curtailed *e.g.*, on account of an epidemic. Although the change does not affect my Department directly, it is of interest to record here that legislative provision was made in December, 1937, for the establishment of a New Zealand School of Agriculture in connection with the University of New Zealand for the purpose of

co-ordinating and developing higher education in agriculture. The School of Agriculture consists of the Canterbury Agricultural College and the Massey Agricultural College.

Modern developments are making the teaching of the principles of personal safety an essential part of the school curriculum. The Education Department accordingly places great importance on the teaching of the theory and practice of safety on the highway. The Department has a representative on the Road Safety Council, and has co-operated with the Transport Department in the compilation and distribution of a pamphlet addressed to parents and children on the question of road safety. From time to time advice on this matter is issued to teachers through the medium of the *Education Gazette*. Advice has also been given on the handling of firearms, the danger associated with detonators and electric wires, and on the prevention of fire.

In my report last year reference was made to the possibility of a larger grant being made available in 1937 for free kindergartens. I am pleased to say that Parliament voted £10,000, as against £6,000 for the previous year, and the distribution of the increased amount was effected in accordance with the amended regulations made in that behalf which provided for payment on the average number of pupils on the roll for each term instead of on the average attendance for the year. This is advantageous to the kindergartens and has enabled them to raise the salaries of some, at least, of their teachers. In addition to the increased amounts available by way of capitation, the grant available has enabled financial assistance to be given towards the cost of kindergarten buildings in cases where funds have been raised locally.

An event of outstanding importance during the year was the visit of the delegation of lecturers for the New Education Fellowship Conference, the New Zealand sessions of which were held at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin during the month of July.

The attendance of teachers and others at the lectures and the seminars exceeded all expectations, and unprecedented enthusiasm was manifest during the whole of the conference, which could not, therefore, have any but a stimulating and inspiring effect upon the teachers and the public. Every one who took an interest in the conference appreciated the opportunity of meeting and of hearing ladies and gentlemen who were familiar because of the pre-eminent positions they occupied in the educational world. It is difficult to assess the value of such a visit, but it must have been very great. It was the privilege of my senior officers and myself to spend a couple of days in consultation with members of the delegation in connection with matters of administration, and I wish to record my appreciation of, and thanks for, the assistance I received on that occasion. One of the first results of the visit of the delegates has been the formation of branches in the four chief centres for the purpose of study and research.

Under the scheme relating to the exchange of New Zealand teachers with those from other parts of the Empire, twenty-three New Zealand teachers were serving abroad. Of these, eleven exchanged with teachers from Great Britain, four with teachers from Canada, and eight with teachers representing all the Australian States except Queensland. Two exchanges were arranged between post-primary teachers in Wales and Tasmania respectively, the balance being exchanges of primary-school teachers.

During the year 1937 there was increased activity amongst boys' and girls' agricultural clubs. In the 1935-36 season there were approximately 5,210 entries and some 4,000 projects completed, while for the following season there were 9,600 and 6,750 respectively. The majority of projects were calf-rearing and crop-growing, but in a few cases projects in beekeeping and pig-rearing were attempted.

The Stuart Wilson Cup is awarded for the most meritorious performance in root-crop competitions, while the Henry A. Lane Shield is awarded to the school obtaining the highest points in club competitions. The Cup was awarded to R. Balsom, of Meremere School, Taranaki, and the Henry A. Lane Shield to Bird Road School, Taranaki.

During the year special consideration has been given to the replacement of school buildings that were found to have outlived their usefulness and the erection of new schools to replace more or less unsatisfactory rented accommodation. In the most urgent cases where teachers in charge were unable to secure satisfactory accommodation new residences have been provided. Consideration has also been given to the remodelling of out-of-date school buildings in order that more satisfactory conditions could be provided for the children attending. In certain localities it has been found possible to close a number of small country schools and accommodate the children in new and up-to-date buildings situated at some convenient centre.

The size of class-rooms has been under consideration during the year, and it was decided to increase the size of the standard class-room as from the beginning of the year 1938 from 24 ft. by 22 ft. to 26 ft. by 24 ft.

The extent of the activity in school-building work generally may be gauged from the fact that the Public Works Fund item for Education buildings for the financial year 1937-38 totalled £552,000 and the expenditure for that period exceeded the sum mentioned.

At the end of the year 1937 there were in service 41 school buses owned by the Education Department. Of that number, no fewer than 14 were placed in service during the year in the districts as follows: Ruawai, 4; Hunterville and Otorohanga, 2 each; Katikati, Mangorei, Urenui, Marton, Mokau, and Raurimu, 1 each. In addition, 3 school buses were under construction to the order of the Department.

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 during the year shows an increase 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.

Details of the work of the year are given in a separate paper, E. 4.

In the Correspondence School the year has been one of progress in many directions. There has been a continued steady growth in the enrolment in the primary division, and a more rapid increase in the secondary division. The number of pupils enrolled on the ground of physical disability has shown a marked increase, and now exceeds 10 per cent. of the total enrolment. This increase has been met by the appointment of additional teachers for this special work, and has led to considerable development in the teaching of various arts and crafts. Within the Wellington city and suburban area disability pupils have been visited by a member of the staff on enrolment, and subsequently at intervals as often as could be arranged.

The subjects of instruction have been increased by the addition of woodwork, shorthand, and typewriting, while greatly increased attention has been given to the teaching of other forms of handwork and the various branches of science.

In the third term the Headmaster visited the homes of a number of pupils in the Hawke's Bay Education District. This visit broke new ground and is likely to be the forerunner for a series of district gatherings of pupils and teachers during school vacations, as well as a series of home-to-home visits by selected members of staff.

The Parents' Association and Ex-Pupils' Association have continued to work actively in the interests of the school.

During the year the policy of consolidation of schools was proceeded with wherever circumstances indicated that increased efficiency in the education of the children would take place and wherever the majority of the parents was favourable to this policy. That the attitude of parents generally is becoming more and more favourable to consolidation is indicated by the fact that during the year approval was given to the consolidation of some 103 small schools on some 57 central schools. During the previous year, 1936, the corresponding figures were 27 small schools consolidated on 20 central schools. For the whole previous period ending 31st December, 1935, during which the policy of consolidation has been effective, approximately 103 small schools were closed on 68 centres. Approval of the closing of a grand total of some 233 schools on 145 centres was given to 31st December, 1937, of which 130 small schools were consolidated on 77 central schools during the years 1936 and 1937.

The above figures do not take into account any cases where conveyance services established have avoided the necessity for the erection of new schools, and there is no doubt that with the extension of these services considerable capital expenditure on buildings as well as annual expenditure on salaries and allowances has been avoided.

It is estimated that consolidations approved in 1937 and effective from the beginning of 1938 affected the educational facilities of some 7,500 children (including those children previously in attendance at the central schools) and that the net additional cost for the year was some £1,400. Additional costs of conveyance services are estimated to be £20,000, offset by savings in other directions (mainly in salaries and allowances) of £18,600. Owing to fluctuations in school population and to consequent differences in the grading of schools from year to year, as well as to various other factors, it is not possible to state costs with positive accuracy, but the estimated net position indicates the cost to the Government of the increased educational facilities made possible by consolidation for the 7,500 pupils concerned. These increased facilities include more specialized and efficient staffing, better classification of pupils, in many cases manual-training facilities, and in some cases secondary-education facilities.

As consolidation proceeds it becomes more and more possible to bring to the country pupils the special facilities which were found previously only in the centres of greater population.

The intention to assist still further the country children who desired to proceed with their education beyond the primary stage was fulfilled in some measure by the increase to 7s. 6d. per week of the allowance towards the cost of board.

Full responsibility for the work of vocational guidance of pupils at post-primary schools, which for some years past has been carried on almost entirely by voluntary organizations, has now been taken by the Government. Eight Vocational Guidance Officers (four men and four women) have been appointed, two to each of the four chief cities; and Educational Guidance Officers, known as "Careers Teachers," have also been selected at certain large post-primary schools to work in conjunction with the district Vocational Guidance Officers. So far as the work of finding positions for school-leavers is concerned, the Vocational Guidance Officers will act in collaboration with the officers of the Placement Service of the Labour Department, and in each of the four main cities a "Youth Centre" has been established where the work of guidance and placement is undertaken jointly by officers of the Education and Labour Departments. The services of those voluntary organizations known as Youth Employment and Guidance Committees have been retained in an advisory capacity to act as a link between the Youth Centres and industry. The opportunity is taken of placing on record the thanks of the Government for the splendid work done by these committees during the difficult years of the depression and afterwards.

In the year 1929 and previously grants were made by way of subsidy and voluntary contributions to country libraries. This financial year a sum of £3,000

was made available for the inauguration of a scheme for a regular supply of books and expert library assistance to such libraries. An officer and staff will be appointed to organize the scheme next year.

Progress has been made in the co-ordination and the extension of the activities of the bodies concerned in adult education, and to this end a sum of £6,500 was made available this year. Part of this amount has been set aside for the extension of the classes under the Workers' Educational Association attended by workers employed on construction work in isolated districts and who are living in Public Works camps. Next year it is hoped with the aid of the Council of Adult Education to co-ordinate the activities of the various organizations that are engaged in the important work of disseminating education among the adult population of the Dominion.

The rolls of Native schools continue to increase. The policy of providing a sound education suited to the present needs of the Maori youth and of making the school of value and service to the Maori community has been proceeded with during the year. The latter has been brought about by emphasizing the social and community aspects of education. Increased attention has been given to physical welfare, while attention to ordinary academic studies has not been lessened, with the result that the work of the schools shows increased efficiency.

In the realization that those bodies mostly concerned in instruction in swimming and life-saving should receive some financial assistance to carry on their work a grant of £1,200 was made available to Education Boards for this purpose, while £560 was paid to the New Zealand Amateur Swimming Association, which willingly undertook to co-operate with Education Boards in giving instruction.

In order to make adequate provision for the teaching of subjects related to the home arts, a woman Inspector of Home Science and a woman Supervisor of Domestic Subjects will be appointed early next year. These officers will be concerned with the extension and development of domestic arts in the training of girls in primary and post-primary schools.

Appointments will also be made of experienced women as advisers in the work of infant departments and kindergartens.

It is proposed to subsidize the appointment of an officer in each of the four main centres who will be attached to the Training College staff but whose work will be to act as a liaison officer between the museums and the schools.

There is general agreement that the first consideration for children must be their health. Health comes even before education. While the subject is dealt with in the annual report of the Director-General of Health, I consider that it is of sufficient importance to record a few facts here. Up to May of the present year—1938—a period of two years and five months of the present Administration, four additional School Medical Officers have been appointed; and five additional School Nurses, as well as twelve additional District Nurses, who usually do school work as well as carrying out their other duties, have also been appointed.

On assuming office as Minister in December, 1935, I discovered that the number of student dental nurses admitted to the Dental Clinic in that year was only 30, and that this number was barely sufficient to maintain the system at its existing strength. In 1936 the number admitted was increased to 50, in 1937 it was increased to 75, and again in 1938 to 75. In November, 1935, the number of student dental nurses was 53. At the present time there are 140; an increase of 87. A very considerable number of these will shortly be available for work in the School Dental Clinics throughout the country. Twenty new clinics are being established in districts where until now this service had not been available. A number of existing clinics has been strengthened so that more children can be treated. The training-accommodation available was quite insufficient for even enough Dental Nurses to attend to the teeth of the children up to Standard IV, or the age of twelve, far less to give attention to the children in the upper standards and in the post-primary schools, which is the objective of the Government. It became early apparent that a new Dental Clinic was essential, and it is in the process of being built on the old Te Aro School site in Willis Street, Wellington.

In the meantime, the old Prime Minister's residence in Tinakori Road has been pressed into service.

The milk-in-schools scheme is operating smoothly and efficiently. The reports of the Inspectors of Schools in every education district speak of the very efficient arrangements made for receiving the milk, the marked expedition with which it is distributed, and the high degree of cleanliness attending its consumption. Pupils, teachers, and parents are very enthusiastic concerning this established benefit. The evidence submitted to the Social Security Committee of the House of Representatives by a representative of the New Zealand Educational Institute contained the following paragraph :—

“ Although I have not been in the schools since the milk scheme was introduced, I have moved among the teachers a lot, and the unanimous opinion, as far as I can gather, is that the giving of milk has had a very remarkable effect. In most cases the response from the children in the class-rooms has astonished the teachers. There is much more mental activity than was anticipated, and a renewed interest in the work.”

Suggestions for improvement of the service refer chiefly to the possibility of warming the milk during the winter months in cold localities, and to the advisability of the School Medical Service giving advice as to the best time of the day for the drinking of the milk. Some Inspectors of Schools speak of the increased physical and mental vitality of the pupils towards the close of the morning school, and some teachers of the more restrained behaviour of nervous children. Though it is too early yet to speak with exactness of the physical and mental effects claimed for the scheme by teachers, who are, of course, in a position to express an informed opinion, there can be no doubt of the thoroughness with which it has been organized and of the immediate popularity it has achieved.

The milk-in-schools scheme for the free issue of a $\frac{1}{2}$ pint daily ration of milk to children commenced on the 1st March, 1937. The consumption of the milk by the scholars is entirely voluntary, and it is found over all schools that about 85 per cent. of children accept. The total school population of the Dominion, including State primary schools, post-primary schools, technical high schools, Native schools, together with private and denominational schools, free kindergartens, &c., is approximately 282,000. At the present time over 137,000 pupils are being supplied daily. New schemes and extensions of existing schemes have been arranged to include a further 14,600 children, the date of the commencement depending upon up-to-date treating-plant and the milk being available—the building-up of winter milking-herds being a problem. When these schemes are functioning the total number of pupils receiving milk will be in the vicinity of 151,000, or approximately 53 per cent. of the total school population. Allowing for the 15 per cent. who do not partake of the daily issue of milk, this means the milk is actually available to 177,000, or over 61 per cent., of the school-child population. It will not, however, be practicable to extend a pasteurized supply to every district owing to areas of isolation and scattered population presenting practically insuperable difficulties. To meet the needs of schools in these areas alternative schemes are to be made available :—

- (1) Free issue of milk for cocoa-making purposes.
- (2) Free issue of whole-milk or malted-milk powder.

It is estimated that some 8,000 Maori children will receive the benefits of the malted-milk scheme in the near future. This means that within fourteen months of the inception of the scheme the milk will be available to approximately 185,000 or over 65 per cent. of the school-child population.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the services and assistance rendered by the Director of Education, Mr. N. T. Lambourne, the Superintendent of Technical Education, the Chief Inspector of Secondary Schools, the Chief Inspector of Primary Schools, the Secretary of the Department, the Superintendent of the Child Welfare Branch, and by all the other officers of the Department. In particular, I wish to thank Mr. W. S. La Trobe, Mr. J. Beck, and Mr. C. E. Crawford for the very fine service they have given to the Department over a long period of years.

I am also grateful for the ready co-operation I have received from Education Boards and their officers and the Boards controlling post-primary schools, from the Senate of the University of New Zealand and the University College Councils, from the staffs of the training colleges, from School Committees and Parents' Associations, as well as from teachers in all branches of the Education service.

The Education Boards' Association and the School Committees' Federation have been particularly helpful in assisting the Government to carry out its educational policy, and to them I extend my thanks also. I desire, too, to acknowledge with appreciation the helpful co-operation given by the New Zealand Educational Institute, the Secondary Schools' Association, the Technical School Teachers' Association, the Women Teachers' Association, and the Men Teachers' Guild.

In their several spheres the Workers' Educational Associations, the Association for Country Education, the New Zealand Library Association, the Women's Institutes, and the Women's Division of the Farmers' Union have earned warm praise for the work they have done in the furtherance of adult education.

Reference is made earlier in this part of the report to the work of the Child Welfare Branch of the Department. This branch has the willing co-operation of a number of outside organizations and individuals, and to them I wish to pay a sincere tribute for their share in the important work entrusted to this branch. I wish to express my appreciation of that part of the work performed by the officials of the Childrens' Courts, Magistrates, special Justices, and honorary Child Welfare Officers.

In the introduction to this report mention is made of the fact that the New Zealand Council for Educational Research was reporting on the intermediate school. To this I would add that the Council, the Director, and the staff have always been willing to help in the study of educational problems, and their valuable assistance is freely recognized. The contributions to educational literature made under the auspices of the Council have been of distinct value and have placed teachers and others in possession of much very useful information in connection with the New Zealand education system, its origin, its growth, and its possibilities of development.

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 since the year 1935. 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, 1938. The total expenditure, including endowment revenue, amounted to £4,679,168, as against £4,032,266 in the previous year, an increase of £646,902.

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

TABLE B.—ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1938.
(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	42,907	0·92	0 0 6
Boards' administration	64,841	1·38	0 0 10
Cost of inspection—			
Primary	36,707	0·78	0 0 5
Native	2,648	0·06	‡
Post-primary	5,987	0·13	0 0 1
Primary education—			
Public schools	2,378,418	51·11	1 10 0
Departmental Correspondence School	13,307		
Native Education—			
Native schools	110,819	2·53	0 1 6
Scholarships and bursaries	7,397		
Post-primary education—			
Secondary, technical, and combined schools	694,463	17·32	0 10 2
Secondary departments of district high schools	96,663		
Correspondence School	15,635		
Scholarships and bursaries	3,779		
Higher education	133,054	2·84	0 1 8
Training of teachers	169,671	3·63	0 2 2
Special schools	33,032	0·71	0 0 5
Child welfare	123,662	2·64	0 1 7
Superannuation	177,178	3·79	0 2 3
Miscellaneous	7,468	0·16	0 0 1
Capital expenditure on school buildings	561,532	12·00	0 7 0
Total*	4,679,168	100·00	2 18 8

* 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	£
Endowments—	4,619,134
Post-primary schools	40,290
University colleges	19,744
	£4,679,168

† Mean population for twelve months ended 31st March, 1938, was 1,594,275.

‡ No significant amount.

From the statement of expenditure and recoveries the cost per pupil in the primary schools based on average attendance was £13 3s. 6d. excluding buildings, and £14 18s. 3d. including buildings.

4. SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND SITES.

For the financial year ended on the 31st March, 1938, the net capital expenditure on the erection of school buildings, additions, and teachers' residences and the purchase of sites was £561,532, as against £281,896 for the previous year. The larger works undertaken during the year were the rebuilding of the Beresford Street Primary School and the erection of a new district high school at Northcote, Auckland; the erection of a new consolidated school at Howick, and the replacement of the Dargaville District High School. A new primary school has been erected at Waipawa and at Waterloo in the Hutt Valley.

Substantial sums have been provided for the acquisition of intermediate-school sites at Onehunga, Ponsonby, and Lower Hutt, and additional land has been secured for the Mount Cook Primary School, Wellington, for a new district high school at Tauranga, for a new primary school at Mount Albert, Auckland, and for the Auckland and Christchurch Technical Colleges.

Up-to-date buildings at Masterton for the accommodation of both high-school and technical-school pupils have been completed and are in occupation. Further additional accommodation has been completed at the Wellington Technical

College, and the Christchurch Technical College has been substantially remodelled. Remodelling work is also proceeding at the Dunedin Technical College. Further buildings are to be provided at the Greymouth Technical School and at Stratford, and additions are being made to the school and hostel at Feilding.

The erection of additions at the Avonside Girls' High School, Christchurch, and at the Christchurch Girls' High School is nearing completion, and work is proceeding at the Waitaki Boys' High School and at the Rotorua High School. An early start is to be made with further buildings at the Dannevirke High School and with the new hostel at the Napier Girls' High School.

A modern school building is being provided in the Orakei Housing Scheme, new primary schools are in course of erection at Rotorua, Newtown (Wellington), Hastings Central, Forbury (Dunedin), a new secondary department at Morrinsville, additions at Carterton, and the main building at Belfast is being replaced. A new intermediate school has been commenced at Sydenham (Christchurch), and work in connection with the provision of a large consolidated school at Te Awamutu is about to commence.

An Assembly Hall has been added to the Auckland Training College, provision has been made for a new training college at Dunedin, and negotiations are proceeding for the acquisition of a new site in Wellington on which it is proposed to erect a new training college.

Good progress has been made with the building of the new science block at the Auckland University College, with the biology and administration blocks at the Victoria University College, and with the second lecture theatre at the Otago University. Considerable work has been carried out on the banks of the "Waters of Leith" in Dunedin in order to protect the University buildings against flood damage.

The boys' living and recreation quarters at the School for Deaf, Sumner, have been replaced, and the heating system at the School for Boys, Otekaieke is being reorganized.

During the year it was necessary to provide £9,484 for the replacement of school buildings destroyed by fire. Of this amount, £7,952 was recovered from the Government Fire Insurance Fund. These amounts are not included in the figures given below.

The following table shows the capital expenditure on new buildings, additions, teachers' residences, and sites for the financial years ended 31st March, 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938 :—

		1934-35. £	1935-36. £	1936-37. £	1937-38. £
Public schools .. ..	.. ..	35,105	87,908	162,894	331,558
Secondary schools .. ..	.. ..	14,679	23,516	24,092	58,924
Technical schools .. ..	.. ..	12,851	59,350	77,836	97,740
Training colleges .. ..	.. ..	..	610	6,730	1,984
Native schools .. ..	.. ..	5,419	8,399	12,172	34,180
University Colleges .. ..	.. ..	..	..	3,022	39,086
Massey Agricultural College .. ..	.. ..	..	..	525	..
Child-welfare institutions .. ..	.. ..	..	221	..	351
School for the Deaf .. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	4,841
Schools for feeble-minded .. ..	.. ..	..	..	2,473	312
Kindergartens .. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	881
Gross total .. ..	.. ..	68,054	180,004	289,744	569,857
Less credits-in-aid .. ..	.. ..	10,894	48,547	7,848	8,325
		<u>£57,160</u>	<u>£131,457</u>	<u>£281,896</u>	<u>£561,532</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 1937. The schools were graded on 95 per cent. of the average number of pupils on the roll during the period 7th September, 1936, to the 2nd October, 1936, 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)	138	138	891	891	..	..	891	891
I (9-20)	701	701	9,984	9,984	..	..	9,984	9,984
II (21-35)	467	467	12,081	12,081	..	..	12,081	12,081
IIIA (36-50)	281	696	11,596	40,762	87	231	11,596	40,993
IIIB (51-80)	275		16,472				16,559	
IIIC (81-120)	140		12,694				12,838	
IVA (121-160)	65	145	8,309	23,287	489	1,728	8,916	25,015
IVB (161-200)	40		6,711				7,200	
IVC (201-240)	40		8,267				8,899	
VA (241-280)	27	74	6,623	20,745	447	1,224	7,042	21,969
VB (281-320)	30		8,616				9,063	
VC (321-360)	17		5,506				5,864	
VIA (361-400)	37	68	13,656	26,786	153	946	14,232	27,732
VIB (401-440)	16		6,585				6,738	
VIC (441-480)	15		6,545				6,762	
VIIA (481-520)	28	20	13,404	10,215	330	364	13,404	49,178
VIIb (521-560)	20		10,215				10,545	
VIIc (561-600)	13		7,307				7,307	
VIIId (601-640)	15	89	8,816	48,814	34	364	8,850	
VIIe (641-680)	4		2,446				2,446	
VIIF (681-720)	1		644				644	
VIIg (721-760)	2	3	1,369	2,200	..	..	1,369	2,200
VIIh (761-800)	3		2,200				2,200	
VIIi (801-840)	1		766				766	
VIIj (841-880)	1	1	780	867	..	..	780	867
VIIk (881-920)	1		867				867	
Totals, 1937	2,378	2,378	183,350	183,350	4,493	4,493	187,843	187,843
Totals, 1936	2,444	2,444	181,981	181,981	4,605	4,605	186,586	186,586
Difference	-66	-66	+1,369	+1,369	-112	-112	+1,257	+1,257

* Nine half-time and thirty-nine 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, 1937, computed and adjusted in accordance with the regulations governing the staffing of schools. The unadjusted total average attendance for the year ended 31st December, 1937, was: Primary departments, 182,797; secondary departments, 4,575.

‡ 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 1936 and 1937 :—

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, 1936.				Number of Schools in December, 1937.			
		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 ..	..	..	84	84	..	..	86	86
Secondary	Post-primary ..	11	12	17	40	11	12	17	40
Combined	Post-primary ..	3	3	..	6	3	3	..	6
Technical	Post-primary ..	..	..	21	21	..	..	21	21
Native village	Primary ..	..	..	140	140	..	..	141	141
Native mission and boarding (private)	Primary ..	1	..	11	12	..	..	11	11
Native post-primary (private)	Primary and post-primary ..	3	5	..	8	3	5	..	8
Lower departments of secondary schools (private)	Primary ..	3	3	..	6	3	3	..	6
Private primary	Primary ..	41	34	234	309	43	39	224	306
Endowed and registered private secondary	Post-primary ..	20	35	1	56	20	36	1	57
Special†	Primary ..	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4

* Eleven of these in 1937 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, 1936.	Total Number on the Roll on the 1st July, 1937.	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 . . .	199,000	197,000	110,111	23,827	22,830	21,264	13,340	4,724	854	43	7	..	..	..	..
Special classes for backward children	551	561	109	78	84	117	106	47	15	3	2	..	..	..	..
Native schools, village (primary) . .	9,098	9,521	5,397	984	1,015	892	721	395	106	9	2	..	..	..	..
Native schools, mission and boarding (private primary)*	674	662	374	65	63	59	53	27	13	6	1	1	..	..	..
Public primary schools, Chatham Islands	166	163	81	22	19	19	10	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary schools, lower departments	210	215	56	26	45	41	23	15	8	1	..	..	..	..	..
Private primary schools*	26,549	26,510	14,054	3,098	3,183	3,064	2,007	836	204	47	14	2	..	1	..
Intermediate schools and departments	4,420	4,566	1	78	905	1,685	1,256	505	125	10	1	..	..	..	..
Secondary departments of district high schools	4,749	4,949	..	..	6	242	1,147	1,568	1,180	559	190	45	12	..	..
Secondary schools . . .	15,650	15,327	..	..	18	677	3,219	4,242	3,760	2,160	974	214	53	7	3
Combined schools . . .	2,233	2,330	..	..	2	76	449	737	541	310	159	41	10	5	..
Technical high and day schools . .	9,163	9,408	..	..	5	303	2,326	3,322	2,322	744	265	67	18	10	26
Technical schools and combined schools (part-time students at day and night classes)	12,481	13,430	..	..	30	61	142	798	1,960	2,698	2,444	1,558	1,014	650	2,075
Native schools, secondary*—															
Primary . . .	107	120	12	7	17	7	20	26	18	12	..	1	..	..	..
Post-primary . . .	307	393	..	..	1	6	32	79	115	87	41	8	4	4	16
Endowed and registered private secondary*	4,801	5,202	..	1	9	208	902	1,274	1,320	946	398	125	11	3	5
Correspondence school—															
Primary . . .	1,587	1,701	996	196	143	144	108	55	22	19	6	3	9	..	..
Secondary . . .	786	961	..	1	5	63	223	224	159	103	63	34	31	24	31
Training colleges . . .	1,185	1,346	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	253	281	230	507
Schools for mentally backward, &c.	218	227	14	26	38	37	47	24	10	13	8	4	1	5	..
School for the deaf . . .	115	108	35	11	10	10	11	10	8	12	..	1	..	..	..
New Zealand Institute for the Blind	28	31	11	3	3	2	3	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
Grand totals . . .	294,078	294,731	131,251	28,423	28,431	28,977	26,145	18,920	12,747	7,784	4,650	2,357	1,444	939	2,663
Estimated population (inclusive of Maoris) at 1st July, 1937	..	1,587,393	†138,600	115,000				28,900	29,400	29,500	28,100	26,900	27,300	28,300	‡28,500

* 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, 1937.

Type of School.	Special Class for the Mentally Backward.		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.	Boys.	Girls.
Public primary ..	363	198	33,989	29,927	12,720	11,739	12,029	11,273	11,629	10,706	12,129	11,191	10,912	10,439	9,045	9,025	116	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	102,932	94,629
Native—Europeans ..	..	..	227	164	63	82	59	62	63	65	56	60	56	39	39	47	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	567	517
Maoris ..	..	..	2,185	2,013	595	500	446	400	444	451	315	353	216	232	125	136	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,334	4,103
Public primary—Chatham Islands ..	..	..	29	25	14	12	12	9	12	9	6	12	8	6	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	77
Private primary and lower departments of secondary ..	..	..	3,702	3,660	1,659	1,728	1,589	1,668	1,507	1,680	1,636	1,713	1,599	1,834	1,456	1,621	76	379	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,224	14,283
Intermediate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,239	1,072	1,186	968	34	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,459	2,107
Secondary departments of district high schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,080	1,207	660	779	509	562	59	93	2,308	2,641
Secondary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,759	2,760	2,334	2,242	2,397	1,854	462	519	7,952	7,375
Combined ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	517	375	407	282	361	246	73	69	1,358	972
Technical ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,746	2,175	1,526	1,289	815	720	80	57	5,167	4,241
Endowed and registered private secondary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	934	1,001	796	750	713	818	210	197	2,653	2,766
Correspondence—Primary ..	24	33	327	333	102	115	83	102	93	91	63	88	51	73	49	61	*12	*1	..	..	..	..	..	..	804	897
Secondary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	259	330	71	107	46	84	9	155	385	576
Totals ..	387	231	40,459	36,122	15,153	14,176	14,221	13,511	13,748	13,002	14,205	13,417	14,081	13,695	11,904	11,861	8,543	8,446	5,794	5,449	4,841	4,284	893	990	144,229	135,184

* Adult section.

† Includes 25 junior assistant teachers in Native schools.

TABLE E 2.—AGE AND CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS ATTENDING PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS AS AT 1ST JULY, 1937.

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	4	3	9,127	8,264	..	253	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,131	8,267
6	1	3	11,779	10,752	..	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,952	11,008
7	12	8	9,105	8,081	2,388	3,010	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,638	11,283
8	14	9	2,973	2,129	6,269	5,771	3,222	247	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,845	11,379
9	34	21	696	456	2,793	1,998	5,436	3,230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,269	11,448
10	46	32	203	136	757	504	1,765	4,399	132	2,699	289	1	7	17	1	..	..	..	12,328	11,577
11	59	25	68	63	225	137	820	474	2,493	4,812	4,039	3,609	3,275	3,886	477	625	1	..	11,780	11,134
12	74	43	21	34	79	42	254	149	1,022	634	2,540	1,895	3,952	3,783	3,130	3,696	16	17	11,088	10,293
13	71	35	13	7	33	16	77	38	382	221	1,105	668	2,349	1,710	3,383	3,228	50	60	7,463	5,983
14	34	13	4	3	4	6	21	6	76	31	246	123	789	463	1,654	1,223	33	42	2,861	1,910
15	10	5	..	1	1	2	1	1	11	8	29	20	106	63	367	219	15	10	540	329
16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	6	..	..	17	11	..	1	32	14
17	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	5	4
Totals ..	363	198	33,989	29,927	12,720	11,739	12,029	11,273	11,629	10,706	12,129	11,191	10,912	10,439	9,045	9,025	116	131	102,932	94,629
Median age in years and months	12 2	11 11	6 8	6 7	8 7	8 5	9 7	9 5	10 7	10 5	11 6	11 3	12 5	12 3	13 3	13 1	13 10	13 10	..	..

TABLE E 3.—AGE AND CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS ATTENDING INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS AS AT 1ST JULY, 1937.

				Form I.		Form II.		Form III.		Totals.	
				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Under 10 years	..			..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
10 and under 11	..			39	36	1	2	..	..	40	38
11	..	12	..	420	385	49	51	..	..	469	436
12	..	13	..	441	397	441	403	2	1	884	801
13	..	14	..	245	186	430	358	12	25	687	569
14	..	15	..	75	63	199	123	14	31	288	217
15	..	16	..	19	4	59	28	5	10	83	42
16	..	17	..	..	..	6	3	1	..	7	3
17	..	18	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Totals				1,239	1,072	1,186	968	34	67	2,459	2,107
Median ages in years and months				12 4	12 3	13 3	13 1	14 3	14 3	..	..

TABLE E4.—AGE AND CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS ATTENDING PUBLIC POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS AS AT 1ST JULY, 1937.

				Form III.		Form IV.		Form V.		Form VI.		Totals.	
				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Secondary schools—													
Under 11 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 and under 12	..	..	..	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8
12 .. 13	..	..	..	304	354	6	13	..	..	..	..	310	367
13 .. 14	..	..	..	1,207	1,407	289	303	6	7	..	..	1,502	1,717
14 .. 15	..	..	..	889	788	1,053	1,064	219	220	7	2	2,168	2,074
15 .. 16	..	..	..	302	183	780	701	858	820	58	58	1,998	1,762
16 .. 17	..	..	..	44	18	189	141	844	566	166	192	1,243	917
17 .. 18	..	..	..	3	2	17	20	364	208	152	208	536	438
18 .. 19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	28	54	47	139	75
19 .. 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	5	20	11	37	16
20 .. 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	7	..
21 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1
Totals	..	..	..	2,759	2,760	2,334	2,242	2,397	1,854	462	519	7,952	7,375
Median ages in years and months				13 11	13 9	14 10	14 9	16 2	15 10	17 0	17 0	..	..
Combined schools—													
Under 11 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 and under 12	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
12 .. 13	..	..	..	35	40	..	1	..	..	..	..	35	41
13 .. 14	..	..	..	192	194	33	30	..	..	..	..	225	224
14 .. 15	..	..	..	212	111	205	154	31	24	..	..	448	289
15 .. 16	..	..	..	65	27	135	77	116	107	11	3	327	214
16 .. 17	..	..	..	12	2	30	19	115	83	23	26	180	130
17 .. 18	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	69	28	25	32	98	61
18 .. 19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	3	9	6	32	9
19 .. 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	2	8	2
20 .. 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	4	1
21 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	..	..	517	375	407	282	361	246	73	69	1,358	972
Median ages in years and months				14 2	13 9	14 10	14 9	16 4	15 11	17 1	17 2	..	..
Technical high schools—													
Under 11 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 and under 12	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
12 .. 13	..	..	..	138	163	1	1	..	..	..	..	139	164
13 .. 14	..	..	..	1,078	956	145	142	1	4	..	..	1,224	1,102
14 .. 15	..	..	..	1,066	771	660	629	92	103	1	..	1,819	1,503
15 .. 16	..	..	..	399	272	575	420	359	286	8	3	1,341	981
16 .. 17	..	..	..	46	10	129	86	243	188	25	17	443	301
17 .. 18	..	..	..	13	2	16	11	89	88	23	23	141	124
18 .. 19	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	22	22	14	8	37	30
19 .. 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	5	2	7	11
20 .. 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	1	1	4	6
21 and over	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	15	3	3	8	18
Totals	..	..	..	2,746	2,175	1,526	1,289	815	720	80	57	5,167	4,241
Median ages in years and months				14 2	14 0	14 11	14 10	15 11	15 11	17 3	17 5	..	..
District high schools—													
Under 11 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 and under 12	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
12 .. 13	..	..	..	106	135	..	1	..	..	..	..	106	136
13 .. 14	..	..	..	414	529	77	120	3	4	..	..	494	653
14 .. 15	..	..	..	379	401	293	352	76	67	..	..	748	820
15 .. 16	..	..	..	156	120	218	248	192	233	5	8	571	609
16 .. 17	..	..	..	19	16	67	49	162	180	26	40	274	285
17 .. 18	..	..	..	5	..	5	9	56	64	18	33	84	106
18 .. 19	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	16	14	7	7	23	22
19 .. 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	5	7	5
20 .. 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	..	..	1,080	1,207	660	779	509	562	59	93	2,308	2,641
Median ages, in years and months				14 1	13 11	14 10	14 9	15 11	15 11	17 0	17 0	..	..

TABLE F 2.—AGE AND CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS ATTENDING REGISTERED PRIVATE SECONDARY AND ENDOWED SCHOOLS AS AT 1ST JULY, 1937.

			Form III.		Form IV.		Form V.		Form VI.		Totals.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
10 years and under 11	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
11	..	12	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6
12	..	13	..	80	..	3	..	..	..	..	83	128
13	..	14	..	328	..	430	..	72	..	83	404	519
14	..	15	..	324	..	288	..	303	..	1	660	660
15	..	16	..	153	..	130	..	269	..	283	21	24
16	..	17	..	34	..	17	..	126	..	84	273	315
17	..	18	..	6	..	2	..	30	..	11	119	111
18	..	19	..	3	..	..	..	9	..	36	35	24
19	..	20	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	3	3	4
20	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	6
21 and over	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	15	1	19
Totals	..	..	934	1,001	796	750	713	818	210	197	2,653	2,766
Median ages, in years and months	14	2	13	10	15	2	15	0	16	4	16	2
	17	2	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

7. REGULARITY OF ATTENDANCE.

The opening date for public schools was fixed as the 1st of March this year as a precaution against the possible outbreak of further cases of infantile paralysis. As from that date, however, regularity of attendance in public and intermediate schools was maintained at a consistently high rate throughout the Dominion, particularly in the South Island.

In the Nelson, Otago, Wellington, and Southland Education Districts a creditably high rate of average attendance was recorded, it being slightly over 93 per cent. in each district when expressed as a percentage of the average weekly roll.

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, 1937.

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)	..	39	..	88	..	..	39	88	127
..	I	(9-20)	..	419	..	269	..	3	420	272	692
..	II	(21-35)	..	250	..	152	..	4	290	223	513
..	IIIA	(36-50)	..	5	..	2	..	182	189	359	548
..	IIIB	(51-80)	..	..	..	223	..	87	229	338	567
..	IIIC	(81-120)	..	..	..	126	..	41	141	282	423
..	IV	(121-240)	..	..	..	131	..	10	254	406	660
..	V	(241-360)	..	..	..	76	..	3	209	375	584
..	VI	(361-480)	..	..	..	64	..	1	243	438	681
..	VII	(over 480)	..	..	..	97	..	..	495	936	1,431
All grades—											
1937	..	..	713	511	936	160	860	3,046	2,509	3,717	6,226
1936	..	..	736	577	919	153	761	2,967	2,416	3,697	6,113
Difference	..	..	—23	—66	+17	+7	+99	+79	+93	+20	+113

* 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.

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Adult teachers—								
All schools	178	174	167	157	156	148	153	148
Schools with roll 1–20 ..	157	156	120	103	89	78	83	78
Schools with roll over 20 ..	182	178	177	170	173	166	169	164
Probationers	224	177	*	*	*	*	*	*
Training-college students ..	282	226	201	163	†	187	166	154

* 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, 1936, AND DECEMBER, 1937.

Type of School.	December, 1936.						December, 1937.					
	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)	1,655	730	761	2,967	2,416	3,697	1,649	671	860	3,046	2,509	3,717
Intermediate*	5	..	58	57	63	57	5	..	63	60	68	60
Secondary departments of district high schools ..	†1	..	122	85	123	85	†1	..	127	93	128	93
Secondary	28	12	337	277	365	289	28	12	337	277	365	289
Combined	4	3	54	39	58	42	4	3	55	39	59	42
Technical	21	..	243	148	264	148	21	..	253	151	274	151
Native (primary)	110	30	12	96	122	126	112	29	14	104	126	133
Chatham Islands	5	..	1	2	6	2	5	..	1	2	6	2
Correspondence—												
Primary	1	..	2	31	3	31	1	..	7	33	8	33
Post-primary	..	..	11	14	11	14	..	..	17	17	17	17
Special	1	3	7	11	8	14	1	3	7	13	8	16
Total	1,831	778	1,608	3,727	3,439	4,505	1,827	718	1,741	3,835	3,568	4,553

* 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.

† This is the head teacher of the Waihi District High School, which has an intermediate department but no primary department.

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

	1936.		1937.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Manual instructors	92	72	99	79
Student teachers in technical schools ..	6	5	4	6
Junior assistant teachers in Native schools ..	4	143	6	140

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 1937. The figures are exclusive of the secondary departments of district high schools.

TABLE J.

Education District.			Enrolment.	Schools and Departments.	Adult Teachers.
Auckland	..	..	67,343	733	2,035
Taranaki	..	..	11,213	157	366
Wanganui	..	..	15,319	192	485
Hawke's Bay	..	..	15,244	184	471
Wellington	..	..	27,131	230	790
Nelson	..	..	6,709	140	251
Canterbury	..	..	34,449	358	1,012
Otago	..	..	18,649	227	592
Southland	..	..	11,596	173	377
Totals	..	..	207,653	2,394	6,379

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, 1937 (Primary only).	Average Number of Children per Adult Class-teacher.	
	All Teachers.	Head Teachers excluded.	Class-teachers.		1936.	1937.
O (1-8)	127	..	127	827	7	7
I (9-20)	692	..	692	9,880	14	14
II (21-35)	513	..	513	11,818	24	23
IIIA (36-50)	548	..	548	11,124	21	21
IIIB (51-80)	567	..	567	15,806	29	28
IIIC (81-120)	423	..	423	12,273	30	29
IV (121-240)	660	..	660	21,273	34	32
V (241-360)	584	13	571	21,511	38	38
VI (361-480)	681	39	642	25,140	41	39
VII (481 and over)	1,431	97	1,334	53,398	41	40
All schools	6,226	149	6,077	183,350	31	30

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, 1932.		February, 1937.		February, 1938.	
	Number of Classes.	Per Cent.	Number of Classes.	Per Cent.	Number of Classes.	Per Cent.
Under 31	258	8.0	346	11.4	614	18.8
31-40	758	24.0	927	30.4	1,136	34.9
41-50	1,197	38.0	1,259	41.4	1,145	35.2
51-60	825	26.5	487	16.0	355	10.9
61 and over	107	3.5	25	0.8	6	0.2
Total	3,145	100.0	3,044	100.0	3,256	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.
1934	..	..	..	..	177,422	6,442	27·5
1935	..	..	..	..	174,872	6,048	28·9
1936	..	..	..	..	181,981	6,113	29·8
1937	..	..	..	..	183,350	6,226	29·4

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.

				1935.		1936.		1937.	
				Number.	Per- centage.	Number.	Per- centage.	Number.	Per- centage.
I. Certificated teachers	..	..	..	6,154	99·3	6,053	96·63	5,737	89·93
II. Uncertificated teachers	..	..	..	44	0·7	211	3·37	642	10·07
Totals	..	..	..	6,198	100·0	6,264	100·0	6,379	100·0

NOTE.—One uncertificated teacher held a license to teach.

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

Class of Certificate.				1936.			1937.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
A	..	..	..	64	7	71	70	9	79
B	..	..	..	919	477	1,396	900	437	1,337
C	..	..	..	1,232	2,510	3,742	1,206	2,285	3,491
D	..	..	..	212	623	835	205	620	825
E	..	..	..	2	7	9	1	7	8
Totals	..	..	..	2,429	3,624	6,053	2,382	3,358	5,740

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

Class of Certificate.				1936.			1937.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
A	..	..	..	10	5	15	13	4	17
B	..	..	..	96	71	167	102	81	183
C	..	..	..	14	6	20	10	6	16
D	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	1	1
E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	..	..	121	84	205	125	92	217

The difference between the totals here and in Table H 3 is due to the fact that three teachers in these schools are not the holders of teachers' certificates.

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

Class of Certificate.				1936.			1937.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
A	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
B	..	..	..	20	8	28	21	10	31
C	..	..	..	67	62	129	69	59	128
D	..	..	..	22	29	51	22	34	56
E	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
Total certificated teachers ..				110	100	210	113	104	217
Uncertificated teachers ..				12	26	38	13	29	42
Grand totals ..				122	126	248	126	133	259

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.				1936.			1937.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
A	..	..	..	89	59	148	105	58	163
B	..	..	..	97	55	152	92	55	147
C	..	..	..	95	80	175	90	77	167
D	..	..	..	56	83	139	49	88	137
Totals ..				337	277	614	336	278	614

TABLE L 6.—CLASSIFICATION OF FULL-TIME ASSISTANT TEACHERS IN TECHNICAL HIGH AND DAY SCHOOLS AND IN COMBINED SCHOOLS AS IN DECEMBER, 1937, 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	31 7	42 11	48 19	37 16	14 16	14 17	186 93
Totals	..	..	..	0 11	11 13	23 10	15 13	3 7	8 2	7 2	67 58
Grand totals	..	..	..	0 18	42 20	65 21	63 32	40 23	22 18	21 19	253 151
<i>Combined Schools.</i>											
Division I	..	..	..	0 5	12 4	9 2	10 5	7 8	3 4	4 4	45 32
Division II	..	..	..	0 1	2 1	2 1	4 3	1 1	1 0	0 0	10 7
Totals	..	..	..	0 6	14 5	11 3	14 8	8 9	4 4	4 4	55 39
Grand totals	..	..	..	0 6	19	14	22	17	8	8	94

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, 1937, AND PRIOR TO THE ISSUE OF THE ANNUAL CLASSIFICATION LIST.

Class	VII.		VI.		V.		IV.		III.		II.		I (the lowest).		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Division I	0	0	2	1	6	3	6	5	1	9	2	13	2	20	19	51
Division II	2	1	18	8	15	9	24	5	10	2	4	0	7	3	80	28
Totals	2	1	20	9	21	12	30	10	11	11	6	13	9	23	99	79
Grand totals ..	3		29		33		40		22		19		32		178	

Of the 178 teachers in the above table, 23 are agricultural instructors, 74 are woodwork instructors, 1 is a metalwork instructor, 77 are cookery instructresses, 1 is an art instructress, and 2 are commercial instructresses.

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

(2) In 1937 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.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.*	1937.*
(1) Teachers in all schools—	£	£	£	£	£	£
(a) Men and women	163	231	229	261	298	295
(b) Men	224	283	283	312	361	355
(c) Women	128	198	194	224	254	251
(2) Teachers in schools with average attendance over eight—						
(a) Men and women	..	235	233	265	302	299
(b) Men	..	286	288	321	365	359
(c) Women	..	202	198	227	258	256
(3) Teachers in schools with average attendance over twenty—						
(a) Men and women	..	239	235	268	307	303
(b) Men	..	302	301	338	386	377
(c) Women	..	201	196	226	258	254
(4) Head teachers—						
(a) Men	..	356	372	400	447	448
(b) Women	..	313	323	347	394	398
(5) All sole teachers—						
(a) Men	..	224	233	258	288	289
(b) Women	..	197	212	243	268	265
(6) Assistants—						
(a) Men	..	250	231	277	333	314
(b) Women	..	191	183	213	244	242

* 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.

	1936.						1937.					
	Principals.			Assistants.			Principals.			Assistants.		
	Men.		Both Sexes.	Men.		Both Sexes.	Men.		Both Sexes.	Men.		Both Sexes.
	£	..	£	£	..	£	£	..	£	£	..	£
Intermediate schools and departments ..	599	..	599	377	300	339	394	300	350	375	300	339
Secondary departments of district high schools ..	..	..	..	379	304	249	379	304	349	383	305	351
Secondary schools ..	787	..	724	419	291	362	448	303	384	423	289	362
Combined schools ..	849	..	726	439	290	377	467	309	401	440	287	377
Technical high and day schools ..	736	..	756	428	274	370	454	274	390	436	276	373

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

1936.			1937.		
Men ..	..	£	Men ..	..	£
Women ..	..	372	Women ..	..	373
Men and women ..	..	247	Men and women ..	..	248
		317			318

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.

						1936. £	1937. £
1. Teachers in all schools—							
(a) Men and women ..	..	..	..	..	..	296	297
(b) Men ..	..	..	..	..	..	358	359
(c) Women ..	..	..	..	..	..	237	237
2. Head teachers—							
(a) Men ..	..	..	..	..	..	379	386
(b) Women ..	..	..	..	..	..	357	356
3. Sole teachers—							
(a) Men ..	..	..	..	..	..	256	263
(b) Women ..	..	..	..	..	..	233	232
4. Assistants—							
(a) Men ..	..	..	..	..	..	214	211
(b) Women ..	..	..	..	..	..	208	209

13. PUPILS LEAVING PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

In 1937 20,689 pupils (10,636 boys and 10,053 girls) left public primary schools. Of these, 17,218 (83 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.
1933	..	..	..	..	21,935	17,434	79
1934	..	..	..	..	22,665	17,980	79
1935	..	..	..	..	22,108	17,708	80
1936	..	..	..	..	21,819	17,600	81
1937	..	..	..	..	20,689	17,218	83

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

In 1937 13,848 pupils (7,298 boys and 6,550 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.
1933	..	..	..	..	12,214	11,637	95
1934	..	..	..	..	12,686	12,143	96
1935	..	..	..	..	13,177	12,632	96
1936	..	..	..	..	13,466	12,849	95
1937	..	..	..	..	13,848	13,342	96

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.

The annual Proficiency Examination was held for the last time in 1936

Year of commencing post-primary course ..	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937.
Number of proficiency passes in previous year in public primary schools and intermediate schools and departments	16,549	16,633	17,286	17,031	17,350
Number of pupils who commenced a post-primary course in State schools and who came from public primary schools or intermediate schools and departments	11,637	12,143	12,632	12,849	13,342
Percentage	70	73	73	75	77

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	..	33	28	542	650	1,269	1,449	723	529	217	106	2,784	2,762
Combined	..	6	10	62	95	251	180	148	69	57	11	524	365
Technical	..	14	13	365	398	1,292	1,036	884	589	284	160	2,839	2,196
District high	..	20	20	256	335	506	552	290	261	79	59	1,151	1,227
Totals—1937	..	73	71	1,225	1,478	3,318	3,217	2,045	1,448	637	336	7,298	6,550
Totals—1936	..	65	118	1,354	1,578	3,082	2,951	2,063	1,324	620	311	7,184	6,282
Difference	..	+ 8	—47	—129	—100	+236	+266	—18	+124	+17	+25	+114	+268

In 1936 23 per cent. and in 1937 21 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 1937.

Destination.	With Primary School Certificate.		Without Primary School Certificate.		Totals.			
					Boys.		Girls.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Post-primary	6,463	6,459	144	82	6,607	62	6,541	65
Commercial occupations—								
(a) Clerical (including typing) ..	48	49	9	3	57	1	52	1
(b) Shop and warehouse assistants	276	234	185	104	461	4	338	3
Trades—								
(a) Engineering	104	4	49	4	153	2	8	*
(b) Building	47	..	34	2	81	1	2	*
(c) Other	166	61	151	73	317	3	134	1
Agricultural and pastoral ..	939	52	794	40	1,733	16	92	1
Other occupations	258	246	283	213	541	5	459	5
Home	289	1,404	259	874	548	5	2,278	23
Not known	61	58	77	91	138	1	149	1
Totals	8,651	8,567	1,985	1,486	10,636	100	10,053	100

* Insignificant percentage.

TABLE O 5.—PROBABLE DESTINATION OF PUPILS LEAVING POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS DURING OR AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1937.

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	4.7	70	3.1	19	4.0	11	3.7	13	0.6	5	0.3	8	1.0	9	1.1	153	2.5	95	1.8
Teaching or training college ..	100	4.2	239	10.4	16	3.4	23	7.6	23	1.0	27	1.5	32	3.8	75	9.3	171	2.9	364	7.1
Clerical—																				
Government or local body ..	261	10.8	48	2.1	38	8.1	8	2.7	78	3.4	21	1.2	120	14.4	15	1.9	497	8.3	92	1.8
Banks, insurance ..	131	5.4	24	1.1	23	4.9	5	1.7	20	0.9	10	0.6	21	2.5	1	0.1	195	3.3	40	0.8
Legal ..	41	1.7	18	0.8	2	0.4	3	1.0	8	0.4	16	0.9	4	0.5	9	1.1	55	0.9	46	0.9
Commercial ..	449	18.7	418	18.2	73	15.5	56	18.6	217	9.6	511	29.2	52	6.2	94	11.6	791	13.2	1,079	20.9
Engineering, surveying, and architecture ..	54	2.2	2	0.1	38	8.1	..	..	280	12.4	..	..	17	2.0	..	..	389	6.5	2	*
Various trades and industries ..	281	11.7	92	4.0	56	11.9	9	3.0	655	29.0	234	13.4	131	15.7	16	2.0	1,123	18.8	351	6.8
Shop and warehouse ..	386	16.0	303	13.2	50	10.6	31	10.3	372	16.5	327	18.7	111	13.3	121	14.9	919	15.4	782	15.2
Farming ..	329	13.7	5	0.2	75	15.9	..	..	310	13.7	2	0.1	259	31.1	1	0.1	973	16.3	8	0.2
Home ..	23	1.0	560	24.4	7	1.5	88	29.2	26	1.1	387	22.1	27	3.2	429	52.9	83	1.4	1,464	28.4
Other occupations ..	47	1.9	358	15.6	25	5.3	19	6.3	98	4.3	87	5.0	14	1.7	27	3.3	184	3.1	491	9.5
Not known ..	192	8.0	156	6.8	49	10.4	48	15.9	161	7.1	122	7.0	38	4.6	14	1.7	440	7.4	340	6.6
Totals, 1937 ..	2,407	100.0	2,293	100.0	471	100.0	301	100.0	2,261	100.0	1,749	100.0	834	100.0	811	100.0	5,973	100.0	5,154	100.0
Totals, 1936 ..	3,258	..	2,654	..	569	..	337	..	2,706	..	1,949	..	1,089	..	937	..	7,622	..	5,877	..
Difference ..	-851	..	-361	..	-98	..	-36	..	-445	..	-200	..	-255	..	-126	..	-1649	..	-723	..

* Insignificant percentage.

TABLE O 6.—PERCENTAGES OF BOYS LEAVING POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN 1934-37 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.			
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Secondary	5	5	4	5	50	55	60	59	15	13	12	14	14	16	16	12
Combined	4	7	4	4	45	48	59	51	24	17	16	16	12	17	10	12
Technical	1	*	*	1	35	39	44	44	17	15	14	14	30	29	28	29
District high	1	2	1	1	31	37	43	43	33	31	29	31	16	16	16	16
All schools	3	3	2	3	41	46	52	51	20	17	15	16	20	20	20	19

* Insignificant percentage.

As regards the tables (O 2 and O 4) covering figures in relation to pupils leaving school after having completed their primary course, the most noticeable feature is the somewhat large increase in the percentage of pupils leaving and proceeding to further full-time education in some type or other of post-primary school. An increase has been recorded for the past three years, and applies to girls as well as to boys. No great variation is recorded elsewhere, except that a lower percentage of boys proposed to engage in agricultural and pastoral pursuits than formerly, and the same remark applies to girls who remained “home” on completion of their primary-school course.

In table O 6 above dealing with percentages of boys leaving all types of post-primary schools and who proceeded to a University college as full-time students or who intended to take up employment in the three main occupational groups named in the table, no great variation is recorded this year in comparison with last year. It is of interest to note, however, that there was an increase in the percentage proceeding to a University college and to “farming.”

16. VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND PLACEMENT.

In the introduction to this report reference was made to the appointment of certain teachers part of whose work would lie in advising pupils and parents as to the choice of employment on the termination of the pupils’ course.

The table below shows that there is now only a small percentage of boys leaving primary public schools who are not intending to further their education or who have not some definite occupation in which to engage. There is not such a good result in the case of pupils leaving post-primary schools, but in the case of girls there is an increasing percentage each year accounted for either at University colleges or in employment.

TABLE P.—PERCENTAGES OF PUPILS LEAVING PRIMARY, INTERMEDIATE, AND POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN 1934-37 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.			
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Primary	90	92	94	96	64	68	72	76
Intermediate	91	93	94	94	76	79	82	84
Secondary	87	91	93	91	52	57	66	69
Combined	89	94	93	88	48	58	59	55
Technical	88	90	90	92	53	58	66	71
Secondary departments of district high schools	85	89	92	92	31	35	44	45
All post-primary schools	87	90	92	91	48	53	62	65

17. LENGTH OF POST-PRIMARY COURSE.

The returns compiled in 1937 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 ..	681	15	138	18	1,231	31	530	32	2,580	23
Leaving in second year ..	1,270	27	215	28	1,572	39	488	30	3,545	32
Leaving in third year ..	1,182	25	227	29	870	22	287	17	2,566	23
Leaving in fourth year and later ..	1,567	33	192	25	337	8	310	21	2,436	22
Totals, 1937 ..	4,700	100	772	100	4,010	100	1,615	100	11,127	100
Totals, 1936 ..	5,912	..	906	..	4,655	..	2,026	..	13,499	..
Difference ..	-1,212	..	-134	..	-645	..	-381	..	-2,372	..

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 1937.

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	7
Technical high and day schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Secondary departments of district high schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
All post-primary schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5

Table Q 2 concerns those pupils who commenced and finished their courses in the same year, while Table Q 1 also 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. This explains the difference in the figures in the two tables.

TABLE Q 2.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMMENCED POST-PRIMARY COURSES IN 1937 AND WHO DEFINITELY LEFT IN THE SAME YEAR.

	Secondary Schools.		Combined Schools.		Technical High Schools.		District High Schools.		Totals.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Totals, 1937 ..	318	338	89	47	731	451	270	233	1,408	1,059
Totals, 1936 ..	443	377	96	43	895	579	348	302	1,782	1,301
Difference ..	-125	-39	-7	+4	-164	-128	-78	-69	-374	-232

NOTE.—As the schools opened at various dates owing to the infantile paralysis epidemic, the figures concerning the children leaving in each month of the course have not been included this year.

18. FREE PLACES IN POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The following table gives the number of free-place holders in post-primary schools in 1936 and 1937 :—

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	5,121	4,957	946	664	4,280	3,475	1,725	1,976	330	446	12,402	11,518
Senior free places	2,747	2,370	398	301	858	732	565	652	40	79	4,608	4,134
Totals	7,868	7,327	1,344	965	5,138	4,207	2,290	2,628	370	525	17,010	15,652
Grand totals, 1937	15,195		2,309		9,345		4,918		895		32,662	
Grand totals, 1936	15,477		2,205		9,075		4,706		765		32,228	
Difference	-282		+104		+270		+212		+130		+434	

On the 1st July, 1937, 32,975 children were in attendance at *public* schools providing secondary education, and of these 32,662 held free places and 313 were paying pupils. Ninety-nine per cent. of the children were thus receiving free secondary education.

In 1936 353 out of the 32,228 children in attendance were paying pupils. The percentage of children receiving free education in 1937 was the same as that of the previous year.

19. SPECIAL CLASSES FOR BACKWARD CHILDREN.

The total roll number of special classes continues to show a small increase, there being 561 pupils on the roll at 1st July, 1937, compared with 551 at the same date for the previous year, and with 510 in 1935.

These classes provide tuition of an individual character which would not otherwise be available in an ordinary class of a public school.

20. INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS.

There was no change in the number of intermediate schools and departments, there being five intermediate schools and eleven intermediate departments functioning throughout the year.

Sites have been obtained, however, for the erection of buildings, and it is hoped that in the near future a number of new intermediate schools will be established.

There were 4,566 pupils on the roll of these schools and departments on 1st July, 1937, as against 4,420 on the same date in 1936.

An investigation into the intermediate school system was being carried out by the Director, New Zealand Council for Educational Research, during the year, and this will be available in 1938.

21. POST-PRIMARY EDUCATION.

No additional schools providing post-primary education were established during the year, but district high school departments were approved at Collingwood in the Nelson Education District and at Nightcaps and Queenstown in the Southland Education District. The secondary department at Manaia School was closed and arrangements made for the pupils to be conveyed to Hawera Technical High School.

The roll numbers of full-time pupils attending the various types of schools or departments on 1st July, 1937, and on the same date in the previous year were as follows :—

	1936.	1937.
Secondary	15,650	15,327
Combined	2,233	2,330
Technical	9,163	9,408
Secondary department of district high schools	4,749	4,949
Endowed schools and registered private secondary schools	4,982	5,202
Correspondence school	786	961
Totals	37,563	38,177

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

Evening technical and part-time day classes were conducted at 143 centres during the year, an increase of five over the previous year. As at 1st July there were 13,430 students on the rolls of these classes in comparison with 12,481 students in 1936. Of the 13,430 students 9,298 were males and 4,132 were females; 5,447 of the males and 2,367 of the females held free places, a total of 7,814, compared with 7,104 in 1936. The greatest increases in the number of students occurred in the case of those whose occupations were given as labourers, engineers, and mechanics and electricians.

23. NATIVE SCHOOLS.

At the end of 1937 the Department directly controlled and maintained 141 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, 1936, and 1st July, 1937 :—

	1936.		1937.	
	Schools.	Roll.	Schools.	Roll.
Native village schools	140	9,098	140	9,521
Mission and boarding schools (primary) ..	12	674	11	662
Public schools with Native children enrolled	851	10,534	861	10,995
Totals	1,003	20,306	1,012	21,178

European children to the number of 1,084 were in attendance at Native schools at 1st July, 1937, 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 20,094, compared with 19,207 in 1936.

The average attendance at Native schools was maintained at a creditably high percentage, 91.1 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 501 pupils, of whom 188 held Government scholarships. Seven Maori boys held University scholarships—two at Victoria University College, three at Auckland University College, and two at Otago University, those at Auckland and Victoria taking a course in arts and those at Otago taking the medical course; and six Maoris held Agricultural Scholarships—three being tenable at St. Stephen's College, and three at Wesley College.

Five Maori girls were holding nursing scholarships—two being held at St. Joseph's, two at Queen Victoria, and one at Turakina.

24. REGISTERED PRIVATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The following table summarizes the returns furnished by registered private primary schools with respect to the year 1937 :—

TABLE S.

	Undenominational Schools.	Catholic Church Schools.	Other Church Schools.	Total.
Number of schools	27	225	54	306
Roll at December—				
Boys	405	11,633	1,510	13,548
Girls	624	12,091	1,668	14,383
Total	1,029	23,724	3,178	27,931
Average attendance	882	21,441	2,858	25,181
Teachers (inclusive of head teachers)—				
Men	10	53	68	131
Women	62	710	129	901
Total	72	763	197	1,032

The number of schools at the end of the previous year was 309, and the total enrolment 27,709.

There has been a decrease of 3 in the number of registered private primary schools when compared with the number at the end of 1936.

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 1936 and 1937:—

TABLE T.

	1936.	1937.
Number of schools	56	57
Roll at 1st July	4,982	5,419
Average attendance	4,752	5,167
Teachers (inclusive of principals)-		
Men	151	154
Women	199	204
Total	350	358

26. CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

The roll of the correspondence school continues to increase, there being on 1st July, 1937, 1,701 primary pupils, as against 1,587, and 961 secondary pupils as against 786 on the same date in the previous year.

The school curriculum was extended during the year to include commercial subjects and light woodwork. It is intended to permit members of the staff to visit the homes of pupils to advise parents concerning the work of their children and to discuss problems which confront parent and pupil alike.

27. KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS.

The number of schools, pupils on the roll, average attendance and average weekly roll at schools conducted in 1937 by recognized kindergarten associations were as follow:—

TABLE U.

Association.	Number of Schools.	Pupils on Roll at End of 1937.	Average Attendance, 1937.	Average Weekly Roll, 1937.
Auckland	10	458	353	422
Hastings	1	55	34	41
Hutt Valley	1	49	39	47
Wellington	7	289	262	302
Christchurch	7	384	279	351
Dunedin	6	304	237	277
Invercargill	4	148	119	142
Totals, 1937	36	1,687	1,323	1,582
Totals, 1936	34	1,701	1,278	*
Difference..	+2	-14	+45	

* Not available.

It will be observed that for this year the average weekly roll number of pupils under each kindergarten association is given. This information has now been added to the table because of the fact that the capitation payments made by the Department to the associations is now computed on that basis instead of on average attendance, as formerly. This provides a slightly more liberal basis of payment.

28. CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOLS.

Several schemes were considered and reported upon by officers of the Department involving the closing of small schools and their consolidation on another school. Actually there was greater consideration given to this branch of the work of the Department than has been the practice for some years past.

It is clear that the number of consolidated schools will increase in the future, because where they have been established their undoubted advantages are realized by the people in the communities which they serve.

29. CONVEYANCE AND BOARD OF SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

The following tables give the cost of the conveyance of pupils to school and of board of school-children attending public schools.

It will be observed that the expenditure on conveyance, for the various types of schools under the heading "Other" has increased somewhat in 1937 when compared with the previous year. This, in the main, has been as a result of the increase in the number of conveyance services by road that have been approved by the Department.

A perusal of the totals for this and last year in table V 2 will show that there has been a considerable increase in expenditure this year. It will be observed that this is caused mainly by the increases in the amounts paid in the case of the post-primary schools or departments. Approval for the payment of boarding-allowance in these schools was not given till late in the year 1936, and for the year 1937 the rate of payment was increased to 7s. 6d. per week from 5s. per week paid in 1936.

TABLE V 1.—COST OF CONVEYANCE OF PUPILS TO SCHOOLS AND TO MANUAL CLASSES BY RAIL, MOTOR-VEHICLE, ETC.

Type of School.	1936-37.			1937-38.		
	Rail.	Other.	Total.	Rail.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Public primary	1,381	73,934*	75,315†	2,576	101,641	104,217
Private primary	1,419	..	1,419	3,238	..	3,238
Manual classes in connection with public primary	3,323	3,979	7,302	6,173	4,243	10,416
Manual classes in connection with private primary	72	..	72	118	..	118
Secondary departments of district high ..	673	864	1,537	1,318	2,280	3,598
Secondary	3,098	1,104	4,202	5,998	4,618	10,616
Combined	419	285	704	1,642	515	2,157
Technical	3,984	461	4,445	7,484	3,644	11,128
Private secondary	825	..	825	1,642	..	1,642
Native	38	5,647	5,685	89	8,971	9,060
Totals	15,232	86,274	101,506	30,278	125,912	156,190

* This sum includes £303, the cost of conveyance of children to intermediate departments of secondary schools.
† This sum includes the cost of conveyance of children to consolidated schools and intermediate schools.

TABLE V 2.—COST OF BOARD OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOLS.

	1936-37.	1937-38.
	£	£
Public primary	4,502	4,927
Secondary departments of district high ..	256	2,380
Secondary	2,315	11,364
Combined	634	4,052
Technical	789	5,115
Native	1,056	1,102
Totals	£9,552	£28,940

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-three itinerant agricultural instructors, one more than in the previous year.

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

	Number of Schools from which Pupils attended.	Number of Pupils attending Centres.	
		Boys.	Girls.
Public primary and Native schools	762	15,495	14,857
Intermediate schools and departments	16	2,424	2,045
Secondary departments of district high schools	71	1,560	1,725
Private schools	160	1,963	2,059
Totals	1,009	21,442	20,686

There were 143 manual-training centres during 1937.

31. PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

This subject of the school curriculum receives regular attention in all types of schools and plays an important part in the development of the physique and the maintenance of the health of the children. In organized games, in the more formal exercises, and in dancing and marching very great interest is manifest by teachers and pupils alike, with the result that the greatest benefit accrues from the instruction.

As a result of the reinstatement of the policy of allowing training-college students to remain for a third-year course to specialize in a particular subject it is hoped that a number of students specializing in physical education qualified to give instruction will be available to go out into the schools next year.

32. SCHOOL MUSIC.

The teaching of singing and of the wider subject, school music, continues to receive adequate attention in all schools.

Several training-college students are specializing in this subject in the training colleges during their third-year course, and their assistance will be a distinct advantage when they secure appointments in the primary schools.

33. TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The following tables summarize the position regarding the training of teachers at the end of 1936 and 1937 :—

TABLE W 1.—NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN TRAINING.

	Training-college Students.				Total.
	Division A.	Division B.	Division C.	Division D.	
1936	1,057	..	121	..	1,178
1937	1,268	..	76	..	1,344

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

College.	1936.			1937.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Auckland	163	259	422	198	262	460
Wellington	77	138	215	99	184	283
Christchurch	117	195	312	134	207	341
Dunedin	86	143	229	98	162	260
Totals	443	735	1,178	529	815	1,344

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 1937 was 5,238, as against 5,218 at the end of 1936.

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

	1936.	1937.
Auckland	1,267	1,247
Victoria	1,055	1,161
Canterbury	1,125	1,151
Otago	1,520	1,451
Massey	210	184
Lincoln	41	44
	5,218	5,238

The total number of students described as taking definite courses at the four affiliated colleges was 4,775. These were distributed as follow :—

Agriculture	31	Journalism	46
Architecture	47	Law	355
Arts	1,898	Massage	19
Commerce	819	Medicine	464
Dentistry	138	Mining	42
Diploma of Education	69	Music	79
Engineering	174	Science	494
Home-science	100		

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

TABLE Y.

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Number of students in actual attendance at lectures	3,910	4,109	4,377	4,462
Number of exempted students	811	709	590	548
Percentage of students—				
Men	74	74	75	76
Women	26	26	25	24
Percentage of students actually attending Universities receiving free education*—				
Men	18	19	22	40
Women	29	32	42	58
All students	21	22	27	45
Occupations of students expressed as percentages—				
(1) Full-time students	M. 47 F. 68	M. 44 F. 55	M. 40 F. 44	M. 36 F. 46
(2) Teachers and training-colleges	M. 9† F. 17†	M. 12 F. 28	M. 17 F. 39	M. 18 F. 38
(3) Government and local bodies	M. 15 F. 4	M. 16 F. 3	M. 16 F. 4	M. 22 F. 4
(4) Other	M. 27 F. 7	M. 25 F. 7	M. 25 F. 8	M. 23 F. 8
(5) Not known	M. 2 F. 4	M. 3 F. 7	M. 2 F. 5	M. 1 F. 4

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

35. ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations conducted in 1937 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, Public Service Entrance, School Certificate, Intermediate, and Technological Examinations.

Examinations were held at eighty-seven public centres in 1937.

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.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Intermediate	996	1,012	1,092
Public Service Entrance	..	..	1,095
Teachers' Class C	97	87	103
Training College Entrance	684	845	893
School Certificate	4,307	4,402	4,565
London University Examinations	2	2	4
Handicraft Teachers' Certificate	13	16	11
Technological Examinations	67	69	63
Naval Cadetships	1	2	4
Aircraft Apprenticeship	3	2	1
Examinations held on behalf of City and Guilds of London Institute	191	217	176
Totals	6,366	6,654	8,007

TABLE Z 2.—STANDARD AND RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

Examination.	Stage in Course at which Examination is normally taken.	1936.				1937.			
		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.
Intermediate	At end of Form IV ..	1,012	509	..	503	1,092	567	..	525
Public Service Entrance	At end of Form IV ..	..	..	..	..	1,095	662	..	433
School Certificate	At end of Form V ..	4,402	2,091	1,077*	1,234	4,565	2,417	804*	1,344
Training College Entrance	At end of Form VI ..	845	262	414	169	893	434	345	114
Certificate for Class C and Class B	At end of training-college course	87	4†	64	19	103	22†	62	19
Handicraft Teachers' Certificate	Taken by teachers ..	16	2	4	10	11	..	8	3
Technological Examinations—									
Preliminary	At end of Form IV or equivalent	18	10	..	8	29	22	..	7
Intermediate	Evening classes, third-year apprentices	33	23	..	10	22	15	..	7
Final	Evening classes, fourth-year apprentices ..	18	15	..	3	12	9	..	3
Naval Cadetship (Special Entry)	Form VI	2	2	..	..	4	2	..	2
Aircraft Apprentices	Form V	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
London University	Post-secondary ..	2	9	..	2	4	2	..	2
Examinations held on behalf of City and Guilds of London Institute	As for technological examinations	217†	116	..	101	211†	105	..	106

* Sixteen in 1936 and 19 in 1937 passed in additional subjects.

† Includes 1 in 1936 and 2 in 1937 who passed for Class B.

‡ These numbers represent the subjects taken. The number of individual candidates was 180 in 1936 and 176 in 1937.

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.	
		1936.	1937.
Intermediate ..	At end of Form IV— <i>i.e.</i> , at the end of at least the second year of approved post-primary course	6,954	7,315
Higher leaving ..	At the end of Form VI— <i>i.e.</i> , at the end of at least the fourth year of approved post-primary course	1,060	1,310

In regard to examinations conducted by the University of New Zealand the following shows the position in 1936 and 1937 :—

TABLE Z 4.—UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Examination.	Stage in Course at which Examination is normally taken.	Number of Candidates.	1936.	1937.
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	4,774	4,860
		(b) Who passed ..	2,342	2,357
		(c) Who failed ..	2,432	2,503
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	280	213
		(b) Who obtained at least a pass with credit	130*	91*
		(c) Who qualified only for University entrance as a result of the examination	65	46
Other University examinations	During University course ..	(d) Who failed ..	85	76
		(a) Who presented themselves for examination	8,019	7,951
		(b) Who obtained complete or partial successes	4,889	4,881

* Thirty scholarships are awarded yearly.

36. CHILD WELFARE.

The total number of children under supervision of the Child Welfare Branch as at the 31st March, 1938, was 7,403, classified under the following headings :—

State wards—

In foster-homes, hostels, and with friends	2,673
In situations (includes 14 absent without leave)	855
In Government institutions, receiving-homes, &c.	235
In private institutions	193
Inmates in special schools for backward children	221
In hospitals, convalescent homes, &c.	29
In School for Deaf, Sumner	7
	4,213

Other than State wards—

Young persons supervised by Child Welfare Officers in their own homes, with relatives, or with friends, pursuant to orders of Courts	910
Infants supervised in foster-homes registered under the Infants Act	842
Pupils at School for Deaf, Sumner (other than State wards (7) included in figures above)	106
Pupils at Schools for Mentally Backward—Otekaike and Richmond (other than State wards (221) included in figures above)	42
Children supervised as preventive cases	1,273
Children in New Zealand Institute for Blind for whom the Department makes payment	17
Total	7,403

The total number of children admitted and committed during the year was 583. Of these, 503 were committed to the care of the Superintendent by Children's Courts. The following gives the numbers of children classified according to reasons for committal: Indigent, 196; delinquent, 36; living in a detrimental environment, 46; neglected, 26; not under proper control, 121; accused or guilty of punishable offences, 75; and breach of supervision order, 3. The remaining 80 children came under the control of the Superintendent for the following reasons :—

- (a) Admitted by private arrangement (section 12, Child Welfare Act, 1925), 13.
- (b) Temporarily admitted, 52.
- (c) Placed under supervision and ordered by the Courts to be detained in an institution for a period, 7.
- (d) At the time of this report 8 were held on warrant pending the decision of the Children's Courts (section 13, subsection (2), Child Welfare Amendment Act, 1927).

Classifying the 583 children according to age at the time of admission, there were 79 under six months; 23 over six months and under one year; 72 from one to five years; 70 from five to ten years; 152 from ten to fourteen years; and 187 over fourteen years.

Out of the 503 children committed to the care of the Superintendent 89 had previously come before the Courts for other offences for which they had received terms of supervision. The length of period in residence for children temporarily admitted was from one day to eight weeks.

At the 31st March, 1938, 138 of the children in foster-homes were receiving higher education at secondary or technical high schools. Eighty-two of these were over and 56 under the age of fourteen years. In addition, 15 boys residing in the Y.M.C.A. hostel at Auckland were receiving secondary education and 21 children were boarded at private secondary schools.

37. TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION FUND.

The position of the fund at the 31st January, 1938, and the principal figures concerning the transactions for the year, compared with those for the year ended 31st January, 1937, are given below :—

					1936-37. £		1937-38. £
Balance at credit of fund at end of year	..	..	..	..	964,605		834,465
Decrease over balance at end of previous year	..	..	..	..	10,110		103,140
Income for the year—							
Members' contributions	..	..	..	..	132,631		139,835
Interest	..	..	..	..	44,187		42,759
Government subsidy	..	..	..	..	171,800		54,824*
Profit on realization of investments, &c.	..	..	..	..	34		..
Total income	..	..	..	..	£348,652		£237,418
Expenditure—					£		£
Retiring and other allowances	..	..	..	..	323,976		328,007
Contributions refunded, &c.	..	..	..	..	31,481		36,342
Administration expenses, &c.	..	..	..	..	3,306		3,209
Total expenditure	..	..	..	..	£358,763		£367,558
					1936-37.		1937-38.
Number of contributors at 31st January	..	..	..	..	8,058		8,357
Number of members admitted during period	..	..	..	..	364		760
Number retiring from the fund during period	..	..	..	..	454		461
Net decrease in membership at 31st January	..	..	..	..	90		299†
Number of allowances in force at 31st January	..	..	..	..	2,038		2,053
Representing an annual charge of	..	..	..	..	£322,557		£325,130
Ordinary retiring-allowances	..	..	..	1,306	£261,513	1,313	£263,098
Retiring-allowances under extended provisions of section 75 of the Act, and under section 14 of Finance Act, 1931	..	..	..	138	£21,883	140	£22,660
Retiring-allowances in medically-unfit cases	..	..	..	216	£27,830	221	£27,970
Allowances to widows	..	..	..	299	£9,277	308	£9,556
Allowances to children	..	..	..	79	£2,054	71	£1,846
Funds invested at 31st January—					£		£
At 3 per cent.	..	..	..	..	5,000		5,000
At $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.	..	..	..	..	8,175		5,000
At $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	..	..	..	..	51,681		65,676
At $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.	..	..	..	..	1,200		1,200
At 4 per cent.	..	..	..	..	24,650		83,291
At $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	..	..	..	..	280,239		383,759
At $4\frac{2}{5}$ per cent.	..	..	..	..	1,800		1,800
At $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	..	..	..	..	136,730		198,965
At $4\frac{3}{5}$ per cent.	..	..	..	..	100		300
At $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.	..	..	..	..	1,100		..
At $4\frac{4}{5}$ per cent.	..	..	..	..	300		100
At 5 per cent.	..	..	..	..	60,715		..
At $5\frac{1}{5}$ per cent.	..	..	..	..	2,250		2,250
At $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	..	..	..	..	2,400		2,400
At 6 per cent.	..	..	..	..	1,750		269
At 6 per cent. } Subject to reduction under the National					376,392		211,432
At $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. } Expenditure Adjustment Act, 1932					197		..
Total	..	..	..	..	£954,679		£961,442
Average rate of interest (per cent.)—							
Unreduced rate	..	..	..	..	4.972		4.608
After reduction as shown above	..	..	..	..	4.577		4.378
Unclaimed contributions held at 31st January	..	..	..	..	£855		£1,410

* Since the closing of the accounts the Government has given a further special subsidy of £123,000.

† Increase.

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, 1938.

				£	£	£
General Administration.						
Salaries of Head Office staff	..	..	..	36,485		
Part salaries of Inspectors attached to Head Office	..	..	..	2,417		
Overtime and meal allowances	..	..	..	435		
					39,337	
Office furniture and fittings	..	..	..	..	762	
Postage and telegrams	..	..	..	..	1,023	
Telephones	..	..	..	..	343	
Travelling-expenses	..	..	..	..	956	
<i>Education Gazette</i> —						
Salaries	..	..	..	225		
Printing, postage, &c., office and other requisites	..	..	..	1,199		
					1,424	
Printing and stationery	..	..	..	..	1,084	
Printing and stationery—Storage with Government Printer	..	..	..	..	92	
					45,021	
Less recoveries—						
Services rendered to Teachers' Superannuation Board and to other Departments				1,179		
<i>Education Gazette</i> : Sales and advertising, &c.				240		
Postage and telegrams	..	..	..	104		
Printing and stationery and sale of publications	..	..	..	77		
Teachers' certificates, fees for	..	..	..	514		
					2,114	
Primary Education (including Intermediate Schools or Departments under control of Education Boards).						42,907
Teachers' salaries and allowances	..	..	..	1,746,176		
Teachers' salaries and allowances—Chatham Island schools	..	..	..	2,563		
House allowances	..	..	..	41,638		
					1,790,377	
Education Boards — Grants for administration and general purposes	..	..	..	36,546		
Less portion chargeable to post-primary	..	..	..	907		
					35,639	
School Committees' allowances—Cleaning, heating, &c.	..	..	..	156,392		
Less portion chargeable to post-primary	..	..	..	3,885		
					152,507	
School and class libraries	..	..	..	..	5,091	
Supply of books in necessitous cases	..	..	..	..	1,502	
Supply of meals for subnormal children	..	..	..	..	25	
Removal expenses of teachers	..	..	..	..	1,777	
School buildings and sites—						
Maintenance, including alterations to make safe against earthquake	..	..	..	£ 166,146		
Less portion for secondary departments of district high schools chargeable to post-primary	..	..	..	4,125		
				162,021		
Rebuilding or repairing buildings destroyed or damaged by fire	..	..	..	9,502		
Rent of buildings and sites for school purposes	..	..	..	3,807		
Valuation fees and miscellaneous	..	..	..	66		
					175,396	
Boys' and girls' agricultural clubs	..	..	..	..	946	
Grants in aid of free kindergartens	..	..	..	..	5,960	
Conveyance, &c., of children—						
By rail	..	..	..	12,105		
By road and water	..	..	..	105,884		
Boarding-allowances	..	..	..	4,927		
Purchase of new buses	..	..	..	11,132		
					134,048	
Conveyance of instructors and teachers	..	..	..	..	6,676	
Correspondence School—						
Salaries of teachers	..	..	..	10,830		
Meal allowances	..	..	..	26		
Other expenses	..	..	..	2,201		
Office furniture and fittings	..	..	..	598		
					13,655	
Inspection (including compassionate allowances)—						
Salaries (less part charged Head Office Administration)	..	..	..	26,398		
Travelling and removal expenses	..	..	..	8,962		
Telephones and office expenses	..	..	..	198		
Clerical assistance	..	..	..	400		
Postage and telegrams	..	..	..	90		
Compassionate allowances	..	..	..	659		
					36,707	

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

Primary Education—<i>continued.</i>						£	£	£
<i>School Journal</i> —								
Salaries	..	..	..	..	..	550		
Printing, postage, office expenses, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	4,726	5,276	
Manual Instruction—								
Salaries	..	..	..	..	..	70,941		
Material	..	..	..	..	..	13,764		
Incidentals	..	..	..	..	..	17,749	102,454	
Postages	..	..	..	..	..	..	639	
Printing (register and other school books and forms)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,600	
Swimming instruction	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,760	
Expenses of tuition during epidemic period	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,283	
Less recoveries—							2,473,318	
Teachers' salaries	..	..	..	..	..	26		
On account of maintenance of buildings	..	..	..	..	..	37		
Correspondence School	..	..	..	..	..	358		
<i>School Journal</i> sales	..	..	..	..	..	72		
Special examination fees	..	..	..	..	..	32		
On account of education of foreign children	..	..	..	..	..	67		
Postages, printing, and stationery	..	..	..	..	..	211		
Rent of school-sites, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	627		
Registration and other fees	..	..	..	..	..	7		
Manual instruction—Material	..	..	..	..	..	6		
Conveyance of children	..	..	..	..	..	86	1,529	
Post-primary Education.								2,471,789
(Including intermediate departments attached to secondary and technical schools.)								
Teachers' salaries and allowances—								
District high schools	..	..	..	..	..	81,753		
Secondary schools	..	..	..	..	..	250,018		
Technical schools and classes	..	..	..	..	..	207,502		
Combined schools	..	..	..	..	..	43,901	583,174	
Grants to Boards for administrative and general purposes—								
District high schools	..	..	..	..	..	907		
Secondary schools	..	..	..	..	..	40,792		
Technical schools	..	..	..	..	..	38,661		
Combined schools	..	..	..	..	..	9,551	89,911	
School Committee allowances (portion for secondary departments, district high schools)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,885	
Manual instruction in secondary schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,392	
Conveyance of pupils—								
By rail	..	..	..	..	..	18,084		
By road and water	..	..	..	..	..	11,071		
Boarding-allowances	..	..	..	..	..	22,911	52,066	
Supply of books in necessitous cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	633	
Inspection—								
Salaries (less portion charged to Head Office Administration)	..	..	..	..	..	4,741		
Travelling and removal expenses	..	..	..	..	..	1,155		
Postages and telegrams	..	..	..	..	..	91	5,987	
War Bursaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,779	
School buildings, &c. — Maintenance of buildings (including secondary departments of district high schools)						22,864		
Rents of buildings for school purposes	..	..	..	..	..	925		
Rebuilding or repairing schools destroyed or damaged by fire	..	..	..	..	..	2		
Valuation fees	..	..	..	..	..	32	23,823	
Visual Education—Equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	
Correspondence School—								
Salaries	..	..	..	..	..	12,906		
Other expenses	..	..	..	..	..	3,900	16,806	
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	444	
Secondary education reserves revenue distributed to High School Boards (Education Reserves Amendment Act, 1914)	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,781	
Supply of typewriters for use in schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	929	
Less recoveries—							800,210	
On account of maintenance of buildings	..	..	..	..	..	1,059		
Correspondence School	..	..	..	..	..	1,271		
Teachers' salaries	..	..	..	..	..	10		
Rent of school-sites, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	99		
Conveyance of children	..	..	..	..	..	50	2,489	
								797,721

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

	£	£	£
Higher Education.			
Statutory grants—			
New Zealand University—National-endowment reserve revenue	..	4,740	
Auckland University College—			
Grant for general purposes	19,143		
National-endowment reserve revenue	2,370		
		21,513	
Victoria University College—			
Grant for general purposes	15,055		
National-endowment reserve revenue	2,370		
		17,425	
Canterbury College—			
Grant for general purposes	10,195		
National-endowment reserve revenue	2,370		
		12,565	
University of Otago—			
Grant for general purposes	22,537		
National-endowment reserve revenue	2,370		
		24,907	
Scholarships and bursaries—			
University National Scholarships	3,463		
Agricultural Scholarships	64		
“Sir George Grey” Scholarships	200		
University Bursaries	18,354		
Agricultural Bursaries	1,418		
Architectural Bursaries	241		
Engineering Bursaries	623		
Home-science Bursaries	1,760		
Art Bursaries	339		
		26,462	
Special assistance to deserving students	..	125	
Workers’ Educational Association—			
Grant for organizing purposes—			
Auckland University College	1,250		
Victoria University College	1,250		
Canterbury College	1,250		
University of Otago	1,250		
Workers’ Educational Association	500		
British Drama League	100		
		5,600	
Less recoveries—			
University National Bursaries	..	113,337	
		27	
			113,310
Training Colleges and Training of Teachers.			
Training Colleges—			
Salaries of staffs (including staffs of practising schools in excess of usual staff as public schools)	..	30,369	
Travelling-expenses of staff and expenses in connection with appointments	..	28	
Allowances to and expenses of students	..	128,608	
Students’ University College fees	..	5,851	
Special instruction, libraries, and incidental expenses	..	3,600	
Apparatus and material	..	931	
Printing, &c.	..	56	
Refund to ex-students of amount of boarding-allowances repaid	..	662	
Training classes : Fares of teachers, &c.	..	108	
		170,213	
Less recoveries—			
Students’ allowances	54		
Special instruction, libraries, and incidental expenses	177		
Students’ University College fees	170		
Salaries of staff	133		
Apparatus and material	8		
		542	
			169,671
Native Schools.			
Salaries of teachers	..	89,813	
Removal expenses of teachers	..	944	
Books, apparatus, and other school requisites	..	1,858	
Manual instruction	..	1,203	
Conveyance and board of children	..	10,162	
Purchase of food and clothing for children attending Te Hapua Native School	..	17	
Sundries	..	172	
Buildings and sites—			
Maintenance of buildings	6,765		
Rent of buildings and sites	215		
Valuation and survey fees	97		
		7,077	
Inspection—			
Salaries of Inspectors	1,990		
Travelling and removal expenses	799		
		2,789	
Scholarships	..	7,897	
			121,932

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

Native Schools—continued.				£	£	£
Less recoveries						
Books, maps, &c.	..	..	..	55		
Maintenance of buildings	..	..	..	52		
Rent of school-sites, &c.	..	..	..	57		
Transfer and travelling-expenses of Inspectors	..	..	..	94		
Salaries of teachers and Inspectors	..	..	..	299		
Scholarships and apprenticeships	..	..	..	500		
Manual Instruction in Schools	..	..	..	8		
Conveyance of children	..	..	..	3		
					1,068	120,864
Physical Instruction.						
Salaries of instructors	..	..	..	..	2,978	
Travelling and removal expenses	..	..	..	..	105	
Uniform-allowances	..	..	..	..	40	
						3,123
Education of the Blind.						
Grant to New Zealand Institute for the Blind	..	..	..	..	4,130	
Maintenance fees of Government pupils at Jubilee Institute	..	..	..	..	471	
Travelling-expenses of pupils	..	..	..	..	26	
					4,627	
Less recoveries : Maintenance fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	395	
						4,232
School for the Deaf.						
Salaries of staff	..	..	..	..	6,176	
General maintenance of institution	..	..	..	..	2,074	
Maintenance of buildings, &c.	..	..	..	..	386	
Postage and telegrams	..	..	..	..	4	
Travelling allowances and expenses (including transit of children)	..	..	..	..	319	
					8,959	
Less recoveries—						
Maintenance fees, &c.	..	..	..	1,940		
Board of staff	..	..	..	452		
Travelling-expenses	..	..	..	1		
					2,393	
						6,566
Schools for the Mentally Backward.						
Salaries of staff	..	..	..	..	13,930	
Maintenance of institutions	..	..	..	..	9,003	
Maintenance of buildings, &c.	..	..	..	..	2,161	
Travelling allowances and expenses (including transit of children)	..	..	..	..	703	
Postage and telegrams	..	..	..	..	111	
					25,908	
Less recoveries—						
Maintenance fees, &c.	..	..	..	958		
Sale of produce, &c.	..	..	..	821		
Travelling-expenses	..	..	..	43		
Board of staff	..	..	..	1,822		
Maintenance of institution, &c.	..	..	..	26		
Rent of buildings and sites	..	..	..	4		
					3,674	
						22,234
Child Welfare.						
Salaries of staffs, including field officers	..	..	..	..	34,630	
Wages of inmates employed in institutions	..	..	..	..	270	
Travelling and removal expenses (including transit of children)	..	..	..	..	5,421	
Boarding-out of children	..	..	..	..	78,439	
Maintenance of children in Government institutions	..	..	..	..	24,666	
Maintenance of children in private institutions	..	..	..	..	2,917	
Maintenance of buildings, &c.	..	..	..	..	3,045	
Rent, office, requisites, telephones, &c.	..	..	..	..	2,358	
Office furniture and fittings	..	..	..	..	424	
Printing, postage, and telegrams	..	..	..	..	1,378	
Payment to Post and Telegraph Department for services	..	..	..	..	714	
Payment to Registrar-General's Department for services	..	..	..	..	20	
Refunds of inmates' earnings	..	..	..	..	450	
Refund of maintenance payments	..	..	..	..	468	
Legal expenses	..	..	..	..	27	
Sundries	..	..	..	..	71	
					155,298	
Less recoveries—						
Maintenance fees, &c.	..	..	..	18,225		
Refunds for clothing, &c., supplied	..	..	..	5,403		
Refunds of boarding-out payments	..	..	..	283		
Refunds of travelling-expenses	..	..	..	134		
Recoveries on account of office rent, &c.	..	..	..	412		
Recoveries on account of inmates' earnings	..	..	..	411		
Sale of produce	..	..	..	2,875		
Board of staff and others	..	..	..	2,567		
Rent of land and buildings	..	..	..	448		
Maintenance of institutions, &c.	..	..	..	51		
Sale of furniture, surplus stores, &c.	..	..	..	10		
Postages	..	..	..	25		
					30,844	
						124,454

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

	£	£	£
Material and Stores.			
Salaries	..	1,070	
Stores and material purchased	..	3,634	
Lighting, cleaning, cartage, &c.	..	70	
		4,774	
Less stores issued and charged to other items of vote, Education	..	5,419	
		<i>Cr.</i> 645	
Less recoveries : Stores sold	..	147	
			<i>Cr.</i> 792
Miscellaneous.			
Conference of Education Authorities	..	895	
Examination expenses	..	4,179	
Grading of teachers, costs of appeal, inquiries, &c.	..	254	
Accidents to school-children and teachers	..	842	
Salaries of teachers on exchange from overseas (recoverable)	..	6,018	
Teachers' Superannuation Fund—			
Annual contribution under Act	43,000		
Additional allowance to widows and children	4,854		
Additional subsidy	123,000		
Additional subsidy (loss of interest)	6,324		
		177,178	
Gramophones and radios for schools (recoverable)	..	1,728	
Purchase of map and flags for schools (recoverable).. .. .	..	417	
Assistance to country libraries	..	1,689	
		193,200	
Less recoveries—			
Examination fees, &c.	3,320		
Salaries of teachers on exchange from abroad	5,894		
Radios and gramophones for schools	1,863		
Grading of teachers	40		
Maps and flags for schools	560		
		11,677	
			181,523
Net total, excluding new buildings, &c. ..	..	..	4,057,602
Capital Expenditure.			
Sites, buildings, equipment, &c.—	Public Works Fund.	Consolidated Fund : Vote, Education.	
	£	£	
Public schools	321,960	9,598	
Training colleges	1,984	..	
Secondary schools	57,241	1,683	
Technical schools	96,296	1,444	
Native schools	32,688	1,492	
Universities	39,086	..	
Schools for feeble-minded	312	..	
School for deaf	4,841	..	
Child Welfare Institutions	351	..	
Kindergartens	..	881	
	554,759	15,098	
Less recoveries (sale of sites, &c., and recoveries on account of expenditure of past years)—			
Public schools	6,155	..	
Secondary schools	1,751	..	
Technical schools	400	..	
Native schools	19	..	
	8,325	..	
Net expenditure on new buildings, &c. ..	546,434	15,098	
			561,532
Net total, including new buildings, &c. ..	..	..	4,619,134

SUMMARY.

Consolidated Fund—										£
Vote, Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,677,749
Vote, Internal Affairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,324
Finance Act, 1936 (section 23)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123,000
Unauthorized	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Land Act, 1924 (national-endowment reserves revenue)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99,540
Education Reserves Act, 1928, sections 23 and 30 (primary-education reserves revenue)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,153
Education Reserves Act, 1928, sections 23 and 30 (secondary-education reserves revenue)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,781
Akaroa and Hokitika High Schools (reserve revenue)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	753
Tauranga Educational Endowment Reserves Act, 1896 (reserves revenue)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	268
Public Revenues Act, 1926, section 133 (Fire Insurance Fund)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,952
Public Works Fund, vote, Education buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	546,434
										4,620,965
Less—										
Consolidated Fund—										£
Recoveries on account of expenditure of previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Territorial revenue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
Miscellaneous revenue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,619
Registration and other fees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
										1,831
										£4,619,134
Additional amounts are available from revenue from reserves vested in post-primary schools and University colleges as follows :—										
										£
Post-primary schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,290
University colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,744
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£60,034

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given ; printing 1,260 (copies), £75