

1935.
NEW ZEALAND.

REPORT OF THE
MINISTER OF EDUCATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

[In Continuation of E.—1, 1934.]

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

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Office of the Department of Education,
Wellington, 26th August, 1935.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

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, 1934.

I have, &c.,
S. G. SMITH.

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

I—E. 1.

REPORT.

I. INTRODUCTORY AND GENERAL.

It is with pleasure I am able to report that in the educational institutions under the control of my Department the standard of attainment has been well maintained during the year. The skill and efficiency of the teachers, together with the generous assistance rendered by all the controlling authorities have made it possible to give the pupils an education that should assist them in taking their place in the communities in which they find themselves when they leave school.

Notwithstanding that the economic condition of the Dominion has not yet returned to normal, it has been possible to restore some of the items in educational expenditure that had to be eliminated during the worst years of the depression. From the 1st April the salaries of teachers were increased by 5 per cent. ; the grant for handwork material was restored, and a supply thereof will be made available to the public schools for 1935 ; the incidental expenses of School Committees and of the Boards controlling secondary and technical schools have been increased ; an additional grant was made for the maintenance of school-buildings ; and boarding-allowances to enable children to attend public primary schools were restored.

Since I assumed the portfolio of Education on the 22nd November, 1934, I have given much consideration to a number of the problems connected with my Department with the object of discovering ways and means of initiating reforms that will be of benefit to the pupils and to the teachers.

If the financial position has improved, I hope that next year it will be possible to provide on the estimates additional means for the improvement of the system.

Owing to the number of teachers who were still without permanent positions, it was necessary at the beginning of the year to continue the rationing-scheme, but on a different basis. It was decided to employ full time all teachers who were not in permanent positions instead of employing them for a term as previously. Salary at the rate of £60 per annum, with lodging-allowance, where necessary, at £24 per annum, was paid. From the 1st August it was found possible to raise these rates to £72 and £36 respectively. Such continuous employment was advantageous to these teachers and to the schools—to the teachers because it enabled them to make greater progress in their profession, and to the pupils in that an increased staffing enabled the size of classes to be reduced in many schools.

In February new intermediate schools were opened at Shirley, Christchurch, and at Albany Street, Dunedin. There are now five intermediate schools and eleven intermediate departments in the Dominion.

At the beginning of the year regulations were gazetted in connection with the School Certificate Examination. This is an examination taken at the same stage in a pupil's school career as the University Entrance Examination and equal in difficulty to it. It is intended for those pupils who do not wish to undertake University education but who desire to leave school with tangible evidence that they have undertaken satisfactorily a good course of work in a post-primary school. Pupils can select from thirty-one subjects, nineteen of these being similarly prescribed for the University Entrance Examination. For these nineteen subjects the papers are set by the University of New Zealand. For the other twelve, among which are technical drawing, book-keeping, shorthand and typing, needlework, housecraft, technical electricity, and general biology, the papers are set by the Department. English is the only subject that is compulsory.

The scope of the examination is therefore wider and the choice of the candidate less limited than for the University Entrance Examination. The first examination was held at the end of the year and the result must be regarded as very encouraging. It is not anticipated that the full effect of the opportunity that has been given to pupils to take a wider course of study will be realized for two or three years. Various appointing authorities and examining bodies have notified their willingness to accept the examination in whole or in part for their requirements. But the great merit of this change is that it will enable each and every pupil to select those subjects the study of which will, he thinks, ultimately be of the greatest service to him, and the most in accord with his natural gifts.

It has been estimated that the supply of teachers to fill permanent and relieving positions in the schools will be exhausted at the end of 1936. It was therefore necessary to consider the training of teachers in readiness for 1937, and, as the course extends over two years, it was decided to reopen the Auckland and Christchurch Training Colleges in February, 1935, and to admit 400 Division A and 30 Division C (graduate) students.

For some years training-college entrants have had experience as probationers before entering the college, but, on reconsideration of the position in the light of experience in the Dominion and in Great Britain, it was decided to discontinue the practice. Similar steps have been taken in Great Britain as a result of a report presented by a special committee set up in 1925. In future, young people of a suitable standard of education will be admitted direct to the training colleges, will spend two years therein learning the principles and practice of their profession, and will then serve in the larger schools under the guidance of experienced head teachers for one year prior to their becoming certificated.

During the year the staffs of the Auckland and Christchurch Training Colleges were employed according to their special qualifications in various branches of education throughout the Dominion. The Principals and Vice-Principals were appointed Acting-Inspectors of Schools, and were in this way given the opportunity of seeing large numbers of their former students at work and of estimating to what extent the training given in the colleges was enabling the students to meet the problems and requirements of every-day school life. The lecturers in art, music, handwork and kindergarten work, science and nature study, and physical instruction became itinerant instructors and visited schools throughout the Dominion. They taught in the schools, and through refresher classes and in other ways guided and directed the teachers in regard to the most modern methods of teaching the subjects in which they themselves had specialized. Several of the lecturers were attached to the University Colleges as assistants to members of the professorial staff. This association was helpful to the University Colleges and especially so to the training-college lecturers, who had an opportunity of renewing their acquaintance with University standards of learning.

Reports that have been received show that the allocation of the training-college staffs to specialist work in the schools, both primary and post-primary, was welcomed by the schools and has proved of very great benefit to education generally. Teachers have received inspiration and help and have communicated to their pupils the enthusiasm aroused in themselves. The training-college lecturers have seen what is being done in the schools, what can be done, and what should be done. I therefore look forward with confidence to the training colleges performing more successfully than ever their duty in the training of teachers.

The Correspondence School has functioned very efficiently as a unit in the Department's system of rural education, and has also served the needs of a number of children who, because of physical disability, have been unable to attend the schools near their homes. It provides full courses of primary and secondary instruction from the primer stage to the Higher Leaving Certificate.

The Child Welfare Branch of the Department dealt with about the same number of cases as in the previous year. A notable feature is the preventive work by which children are socially readjusted in their own homes as soon as there is any sign of trouble, and by prompt action saved from appearance in a Children's Court. Parents as a general rule welcome the services of Child Welfare Officers in this respect.

The number of honorary Child Welfare Officers was increased, and the local interest in individual cases and the system generally was thereby considerably enlarged.

There is no doubt that the preventive work of the Department combined with the assistance given by honorary officers and social-service organizations has tended to diminish the numbers of children appearing before the Courts for serious offences against the law.

In the Native Schools the departure from the conventional teaching practice and the endeavour to foster the self-development of the child through self-expression, and to relate the activities of the school more closely to the actual needs of the Maori were continued. In health instruction, woodwork, domestic work, and increased social service the results are proving beneficial and stimulating.

In a few Native schools the teachers, Committee, and parents have provided the funds with which to build in the playground a small model home, wherein the training of the girls in housecraft, cookery, and home-management could not be more practical and realistic.

In connection with the health teaching and practice given in Native schools, I wish to acknowledge the valuable co-operation of the Health Department.

The attendance at the Native schools has increased. The policy of encouraging ground improvements has been continued, and extensive tree-planting, chiefly for shelter, effected.

During the year four exchanges of teachers were arranged with Great Britain, two with Canada, one with South Africa, two with Queensland, and two with New South Wales. This is the first occasion for many years on which exchanges have been arranged between teachers from New Zealand and Australia, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the result. Negotiations are at present being made to extend the operation of the scheme to include other States of the Commonwealth.

From reports received from New Zealand exchange teachers, while abroad and on their return, it is quite evident that the benefits to be derived from the system fully merit its continuation and extension.

Regulations relating to exchange of New Zealand teachers with teachers from other parts of the British Empire were recently gazetted, revoking the out-of-date regulations made under the Education Act, 1914, and embodying the conditions under which exchanges have been arranged in recent years. The arrangements thus incorporated in the Regulations follow largely on the suggestions made by the Imperial Education Conference in 1923.

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 (three) 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 (a)	Preparatory division	Form II (Standard VI).
2. Native	Preparatory division	Form II (Standard VI).
3. Intermediate (b)	Form I (Standard V)	Form II (Standard VI).
4. District High School—		
(i) Primary Department	Preparatory division	Form II (Standard VI).
(ii) Secondary Department	Form III.. ..	Form V.
(c)		
5. Secondary	Form III.. ..	Form VI.
6. Technical High	Form III.. ..	Form VI.
7. Combined (d)	Form III.. ..	Form VI.
8. Correspondence School—		
(i) Primary	Preparatory division	Form II (Standard VI).
(ii) Secondary	Form III.. ..	Form V.

(a) A few primary schools have a Standard VII, in which the work done approximates to that of Form III. 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. 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.

(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, 1935. The total expenditure, including endowment revenue, amounted to £2,920,606, as against £2,795,170 in the previous year, an increase of £125,436.

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

TABLE B.—ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1935.
(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	32,358	1.11	0 0 5
Boards' administration	48,542	1.66	0 0 7
Cost of inspection—			
Primary	31,909	1.09	0 0 5
Native	2,059	0.07	||
Post-primary	4,849	0.17	0 0 1
Primary education—			
Public schools	1,789,538	61.50	1 3 2
Departmental Correspondence School ..	6,674		
Native Education—			
Native schools	80,147	2.89	0 1 1
Scholarships and bursaries	4,167		
Post-primary education—			
Secondary, technical, and combined schools ..	501,783	19.93	0 7 6
Secondary departments of district high schools	73,476		
Correspondence School	6,004		
Scholarships and bursaries	834		
Higher education‡	82,709	2.83	0 1 1
Training of teachers	12,669	0.43	0 0 2
Special schools	18,623	0.64	0 0 3
Child welfare	107,094	3.67	0 1 4
Superannuation	47,712	1.63	0 0 7
Miscellaneous	12,299	0.42	0 0 2
Capital expenditure on school buildings ..	57,160	1.96	0 0 9
Total*	2,920,606	100.00	1 17 7

* 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	£ 2,871,167
Endowments—	
Post-primary schools	30,469
University colleges	18,970
	<u>£2,920,606</u>

† Mean population for twelve months ended 31st March, 1935, was 1,553,005.

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

|| No significant amount.

From the statement of expenditure and recoveries the cost per pupil in the primary schools based on average attendance was £10 8s. 8d. excluding buildings, and £10 11s. 8d. including buildings.

4. SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND SITES.

During the year the net capital expenditure on the erection of school-buildings, additions, sites, and teachers' residences was £57,160, as against £56,656 for the previous year. Owing to the limited funds available, it was not possible, therefore, to consider favourably all of the proposals that were submitted. Preference was given to those cases where no school accommodation existed, or the existing buildings were inadequate for the numbers attending.

In order to reduce further the expenditure of capital funds, an item was provided on the Consolidated Fund estimates to meet the cost of works costing under £200. These works included small additions and alterations, the total expenditure for the year being £5,871, which figure is included in the table given below.

During the year it was necessary to provide £10,443 for the replacement of school-buildings destroyed by fire. Of this amount the sum of £8,567 was recovered from the Government Fire Insurance Fund.

The following table shows the capital expenditure on new buildings, additions, sites, and teachers' residences for the years ended 31st March, 1932, 1933, 1934, and 1935 :—

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£
Public schools ..	126,778	36,290	57,664	35,105
Secondary schools ..	65,030	22,909	2,568	14,679
Technical schools ..	44,507	4,110	1,504	12,851
Training colleges ..	1,228	..	..	..
Native schools ..	14,433	869	2,698	5,419
Schools for mentally backward ..	199	..	..	..
Child - welfare institutions ..	714	..	..	..
Kindergartens ..	54	..	..	..
Massey Agricultural College ..	9,622	..	..	..
Gross total..	262,565	64,178	64,434	68,054
Less credits-in-aid ..	3,417	7,050	7,778	10,894
	<u>£259,148</u>	<u>£57,128</u>	<u>£56,656</u>	<u>£57,160</u>

5. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

The following table gives the number of public schools classified according to grade. The average attendance for the year ended 31st August is also shown:—

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.
O (1-8)	216	216	1,422	1,422	..	..	1,422	1,422
I (9-20)	781	781	11,137	11,137	..	..	11,137	11,137
II (21-35)	488	488	12,783	12,783	..	..	12,783	12,783
IIIA (36-50)	301	691	12,433	39,904	..	174	12,433	40,078
IIIB (51-80)	260		15,466		43		15,509	
IIIC (81-120)	130		12,005		131		12,136	
IVA (121-160)	59	133	7,735	21,513	374	1,626	8,109	23,139
IVB (161-200)	42		7,050		504		7,554	
IVC (201-240)	32		6,728		748		7,476	
VA (241-280)	29	85	7,177	24,409	502	1,223	7,679	25,632
VB (281-320)	29		8,296		324		8,620	
VC (321-360)	27		8,936		397		9,333	
VIA (361-400)	33	62	12,130	24,411	582	710	12,712	25,121
VIB (401-440)	15		6,113		128		6,241	
VIC (441-480)	14		6,168		..		6,168	
VIIA (481-520)	22	76	10,680	41,843	80	273	10,760	42,116
VIIIB (521-560)	21		10,943		42		10,985	
VIIIC (561-600)	17		9,622		151		9,773	
VIIID (601-640)	6	2	3,667	1,419	..	..	3,667	1,428
VIIIE (641-680)	5		3,253		..		3,253	
VIIIF (681-720)	2		1,419		..		1,419	
VIIIG (721-760)	2	1	1,428	831	..	..	1,428	831
VIIIH (761-800) .. ..	..		..		..		..
VIIII (801-840)	1		831		..		831	
Totals, 1934	2,532	2,532	177,422	177,422	4,006	4,006	181,428	181,428
Totals, 1933	2,517	2,517	183,148	183,148	4,049	4,049	187,197	187,197
Difference	+15	+15	-5,726	-5,726	-43	-43	-5,769	-5,769

* Thirteen half-time and fifty-three 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, 1934, computed and adjusted in accordance with the regulations governing the staffing of schools. The unadjusted total average attendance for the year ended 31st December, 1934, was: Primary departments, 173,783; secondary departments, 4,564.

‡ 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—that is, in primary schools to which are attached secondary departments.

Table C 2, below, gives the number of schools other than public primary schools in the years 1933 and 1934:—

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, 1933.				Number of Schools in December, 1934.			
		Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Mixed Schools.	Total.	Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Mixed Schools.	Total.
Chatham Islands	Primary ..	..	..	4	4	..	..	5	5
Intermediate schools or depart- ments*	Intermediate ..	2	1	11	14	2	1	13	16
Secondary departments of dis- trict high schools	Post-primary ..	..	..	81	81	..	..	82	82
Secondary	Post-primary ..	10	12	16	38	10	12	16	38
Combined	Post-primary ..	3	3	..	6	3	3	..	6
Technical	Post-primary ..	..	..	21	21	..	..	21	21
Native village	Primary ..	..	..	137	137	..	..	138	138
Native mission (private)	Primary ..	..	..	11	11	..	..	11	11
Native post-primary (private)..	Primary and post-primary ..	4	5	1	10	4	5	1	10
Lower departments of secondary schools (private)	Primary ..	3	4	1	8	3	4	1	8
Private primary	Primary ..	41	36	232	309	39	29	239	307
Endowed and registered private secondary schools	Post-primary ..	21	33	1	55	20	34	1	55
Special†	Primary ..	2	1	2	5	2	1	2	5

* Eleven of these in 1934 were intermediate departments.

† Two of these are schools for the mentally backward, one a school attached to a boys' welfare institution, 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, and median ages of full-time pupils in the various standards and forms.

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, 1933.	Total Number on the Roll on the 1st July, 1934.	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 ..	191,331	188,916	97,730	23,882	23,338	22,206	14,815	5,793	1,057	84	11	..	..	..	..	..
Special classes for backward children	504	505	115	61	80	80	103	42	18	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native schools, village (primary)	7,374	7,504	3,859	914	883	826	638	325	51	7	..	1	..	..	..	..
Native schools, mission (private, primary)*	527	549	274	70	62	68	38	24	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public primary schools, Chatham Islands	149	157	77	10	26	14	19	8	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Secondary schools, lower departments	171	169	39	24	32	29	26	15	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private primary schools*	25,294	25,773	13,259	3,053	3,065	2,929	2,082	1,019	276	68	18	3	1	..	..	..
Intermediate schools and departments	3,966	4,483	3	144	900	1,561	1,190	531	143	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary departments of district high schools	5,030	5,011	..	..	9	244	1,134	1,536	1,035	614	293	111	32	3	..	..
Secondary schools ..	14,468	14,718	..	..	28	650	2,920	4,024	3,151	2,127	1,254	485	73	5	1	1
Combined schools ..	2,093	2,144	..	..	1	78	360	568	521	329	192	79	15	1	..	..
Technical high and day schools ..	8,706	8,911	..	2	13	400	1,953	2,922	2,025	971	411	130	36	14	34	..
Technical classes (part-time students at day and night classes)	9,078	9,597	..	..	22	35	147	606	1,147	1,705	1,779	1,291	878	543	1,444	..
Native schools, secondary*—																
Primary ..	105	93	21	7	6	11	14	19	6	5	3	1	..	..	..	..
Post-primary ..	206	237	..	..	..	..	16	45	70	56	26	20	2	2	..	..
Endowed and registered private secondary schools	4,109	4,193	..	..	10	176	630	881	984	813	501	155	26	6	11	..
Correspondence School—																
Primary ..	1,260	1,336	770	158	126	114	98	37	20	8	4	1	..	..	..	..
Secondary ..	393	447	..	1	4	35	135	115	75	41	23	8	4	2	4	..
Training colleges ..	443	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for mentally backward, &c.	290	284	20	15	27	35	46	43	38	15	19	8	6	7	5	..
School for the Deaf ..	119	121	33	10	11	10	24	12	9	5	3	3	..	..	1	1
New Zealand Institute for the Blind	32	31	7	4	2	3	5	3	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Grand totals ..	275,648	275,179	116,207	28,355	28,645	29,504	26,393	18,568	10,644	6,869	4,539	2,297	1,074	583	1,501	1,501
Estimated population (inclusive of Maoris) at 1st July, 1934	..	1,548,955	140,450†	116,520				28,120	26,590	27,460	28,930	28,440	28,720	28,590	28,340†	28,340†

* 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.—NUMBERS OF FULL-TIME PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS STANDARDS AND FORMS AS AT 1ST JULY, 1934.

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 ..	323	182	23,653	20,373	12,513	11,022	13,150	12,078	13,795	12,835	13,219	12,417	11,992	11,224	10,211	9,632	340	462	..	..	..	..	..	..	99,196	90,225
Native—Europeans..	157	132	82	68	52	56	68	68	52	60	44	41	33	40	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	493	471
Maoris	1,453	1,298	499	491	441	438	422	384	245	297	176	181	105	96	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,344	3,196
Public primary — Chatham Islands	32	19	6	13	12	12	9	8	9	9	3	10	7	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	76
Private primary and lower departments of secondary	3,356	3,196	1,387	1,537	1,483	1,592	1,591	1,812	1,620	1,860	1,644	1,879	1,423	1,613	114	477	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,618	13,966
Intermediate	1,091	962	1,233	1,066	79	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,403	2,080
Secondary departments of district high schools	1,112	1,115	776	649	693	467	110	89	2,691	2,320
Secondary	2,702	2,514	2,210	2,003	2,381	1,811	647	450	7,940	6,778
Combined	400	321	334	264	393	238	124	70	1,251	893
Technical	2,361	1,897	1,551	1,203	873	852	106	68	4,891	4,020
Endowed and registered private secondary schools	715	671	546	700	711	587	235	174	2,207	2,132
Correspondence	214	234	80	93	85	82	96	101	61	80	44	66	43	57	126	160	33	76	28	24	..	..	810	973
Totals ..	323	182	28,865	25,252	14,567	13,224	15,223	14,258	15,981	15,208	15,206	14,723	14,994	14,363	13,055	12,509	7,960	7,686	5,450	4,895	5,079	3,979	1,222	851	137,925	127,130

7. REGULARITY OF ATTENDANCE.

For the year 1934 the average attendance of pupils in public primary schools and intermediate schools and departments was 91·3 per cent. of the average weekly roll, as against 92·9 per cent. in 1933. This decrease in attendance when compared with the previous year does not point to an increase in truancy, but is accounted for by the fact that for varying periods in different districts epidemics of illnesses were more frequent than in 1933. Epidemics of some form of illness were common in the second term and to a lesser degree in the final term of the year. Again in the Nelson Education District a particularly high degree of regularity of attendance was achieved.

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, 1934.

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) ..	61	140	..	..	..	..	61	140	201
" I (9-20) ..	438	303	1	..	1	2	440	305	745
" II (21-35) ..	214	187	42	36	2	77	258	300	558
" IIIA (36-50) ..	6	4	190	93	4	284	200	381	581
" IIIB (51-80) ..	1	..	215	40	7	299	223	339	562
" IIIC (81-120) ..	..	..	116	6	15	258	131	264	395
" IV (121-240) ..	..	..	130	..	135	421	265	421	686
" V (241-360) ..	..	..	81	1	156	453	237	454	691
" VI (361-480) ..	..	..	63	..	201	485	264	485	749
" VII (over 480) ..	..	..	82	..	355	837	437	837	1,274
All grades—									
1934 ..	720	634	920	176	876	3,116	2,516	3,926	6,442
1933 ..	699	670	895	174	769	2,865	2,363	3,709	6,072
Difference ..	+21	-36	+25	+2	+107	+251	+153	+217	+370

* 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.

—	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Adult teachers—								
All schools ..	187	183	184	178	174	167	157	156
Schools with roll 1-20 ..	202	185	162	157	156	120	103	89
Schools with roll over 20 ..	185	182	188	182	178	177	170	173
Probationers ..	236	303	265	224	177	*	*	*
Training-college students ..	213	227	242	282	226	201	163	†

* There were no probationers in 1932, 1933, or 1934.

† All Training Colleges were closed during 1934.

TABLE H 3.—NUMBER OF ADULT FULL-TIME TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN DEPARTMENTAL SCHOOLS, DECEMBER, 1933, AND DECEMBER, 1934.

Type of School.	December, 1933.						December, 1934.					
	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)	1,594	844	769	2,865	2,363	3,709	1,640	810	876	3,116	2,516	3,926
Intermediate*	3	..	69	62	72	62	5	..	66	65	71	65
Secondary departments of district high schools	†2	..	118	89	120	89	†2	..	126	98	128	98
Secondary	26	12	310	249	336	261	26	12	321	252	347	264
Combined	4	3	55	34	59	37	4	3	54	35	58	38
Technical	21	..	225	141	246	141	21	..	229	147	250	147
Native (primary)	102	35	8	78	110	113	107	31	7	79	114	110
Chatham Islands	4	..	..	3	4	3	4	1	..	1	4	2
Correspondence—												
Primary	1	..	5	17	6	17	1	..	5	18	6	18
Post-primary .. ..	..	..	4	7	4	7	..	..	5	10	5	10
Special	2	2	7	11	9	13	2	2	7	12	9	14
Totals	1,759	896	1,570	3,556	3,329	4,452	1,812	859	1,696	3,833	3,508	4,692

* 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.
† These are the head teachers of the Waihi and West Christchurch District High Schools to which are attached intermediate departments.

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

	1933.		1934.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Manual instructors	90	67	90	68
Student teachers in technical schools ..	8	4	7	3
Junior assistant teachers in Native schools ..	5	104	5	111

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 1934. The figures are exclusive of the secondary departments of district high schools.

TABLE J.

Education District.				Enrolment.	Schools and Departments.	Adult Teachers.
Auckland .. ..	..	..	..	63,005	764	2,015
Taranaki .. ..	..	..	..	11,288	179	395
Wanganui .. ..	..	..	..	14,903	220	509
Hawke's Bay .. ..	..	..	..	14,694	196	478
Wellington .. ..	..	..	..	26,371	248	792
Nelson .. ..	..	..	..	6,299	138	251
Canterbury .. ..	..	..	..	33,589	380	1,109
Otago .. ..	..	..	..	18,560	244	674
Southland .. ..	..	..	..	11,036	179	387
Totals .. ..	..	..	..	199,745	2,548	6,610

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, 1934 (Primary only).	Average Number of Children per Adult Class-teacher.	
	All Teachers.	Head Teachers excluded.	Class-teachers.		1933.	1934.
O (1-8)	201	..	201	1,337	6	7
I (9-20)	745	..	745	10,638	15	14
II (21-35)	558	..	558	12,558	24	23
III _A (36-50)	581	..	581	12,099	21	21
III _B (51-80)	562	..	562	15,204	28	27
III _C (81-120)	395	..	395	11,213	31	28
IV (121-240)	686	..	686	20,858	34	30
V (241-360)	691	..	691	23,344	38	34
VI (361-480)	749	63	686	25,059	44	37
VII (481 and over)	1,274	82	1,192	45,112	42	38
All schools	6,442	145	6,297	177,422	30	28

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, 1929.		February, 1934.		February, 1935.	
	Number of Classes.	Per Cent.	Number of Classes.	Per Cent.	Number of Classes.	Per Cent.
Under 31	233	8	729	23·4	616	20·6
31-40	860	28	978	31·5	1,011	33·8
41-50	1,138	37	1,017	32·7	1,007	33·7
51-60	788	25	376	12·1	349	11·6
61 and over	66	2	10	0·3	9	0·3
Totals	3,085	100	3,110	100	2,992	100

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.
1931	195,168	6,191	31·5
1932	194,930	6,292	30·9
1933	183,148	6,072	30·2
1934	177,422	6,442	27·5

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.

	1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
I. Certificated teachers	6,316	99	6,153	99·2	6,559	99·73
II. Uncertificated teachers—						
(1) Holding licenses.. ..	1	..	1	..	1	0·02
(2) Unlicensed	67	1	48	0·8	17	0·25
Total uncertificated	68	1	49	0·8	18	0·27
Totals of I and II	6,384	100	6,202	100	6,577	100

For the past three years no probationary assistants have been trained in the schools. Thus there are very few uncertificated teachers. In some cases it is difficult to obtain certificated teachers for Grade O schools, and it is mainly in this grade of school where the uncertificated teachers are employed.

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

Class of Certificate.				1933.			1934.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
A				47	8	55	56	11	67
B				813	463	1,276	922	531	1,453
C				1,318	2,561	3,879	1,372	2,767	4,139
D				230	690	920	228	657	885
E				5	18	23	4	14	18
Totals				2,413	3,740	6,153	2,582	3,980	6,562

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

Class of Certificate.				1933.			1934.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
A				14	9	23	16	9	25
B				94	73	167	98	77	175
C				12	8	20	9	8	17
D .. ..				..	1	1	3	1	4
E .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals				120	91	211	126	95	221

The slight difference between the totals here and in Table H 3 is due to the fact that some teachers in these schools are classified as secondary- or technical-school teachers and 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.				1933.			1934.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	..	..	..	17	4	21	19	6	25
C	..	..	..	51	46	97	58	46	104
D	..	..	..	22	25	47	21	26	47
E	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
Total certificated teachers ..				90	76	166	98	79	177
Uncertificated teachers ..				19	38	57	16	31	47
Grand totals ..				109	114	223	114	110	224

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

Grade of Teacher.				1933.			1934.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
A	..	..	..	88	57	145	86	60	146
B	..	..	..	89	54	143	99	59	158
C	..	..	..	101	79	180	96	84	180
D	..	..	..	32	59	91	40	49	89
Totals				310	249	559	321	252	573

N.B.—Full-time assistant teachers in combined schools are placed on the Grading List of Secondary-school Teachers and also on the Classification List of Technical-school Teachers. Hence the sum of the totals in Tables L 5 and L 6 exceeds the total number of full-time assistants engaged in secondary, technical, and combined schools.

TABLE L 6.—CLASSIFICATION OF FULL-TIME ASSISTANT TEACHERS IN TECHNICAL HIGH AND DAY SCHOOLS AND IN COMBINED SCHOOLS AS IN DECEMBER, 1934, 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	11	33	10	36	15	60	15	39	29	28	18	17	19	213	117
Division II	..	..	..	0	6	5	22	23	12	22	10	14	6	4	7	2	2	70	65
Totals ..				0	17	38	32	59	27	82	25	53	35	32	25	19	21	283	182
Grand totals ..				17		70		86		107		88		57		40		465	

NOTE.—(1) To be classified in Division I a teacher must be the holder of a University degree or equivalent qualification.
(2) Full-time assistant teachers in combined schools are placed on the Grading List of Secondary-school Teachers and also on the Classification List of Technical-school Teachers. Hence the sum of the totals in Tables L 5 and L 6 exceeds the total number of full-time assistants engaged in secondary, technical, and combined schools.

TABLE L 7.—CLASSIFICATION OF FULL-TIME TEACHERS OF MANUAL-TRAINING CLASSES AS IN DECEMBER, 1934, 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 .. .. .	..	..	2	0	7	2	4	5	3	5	0	9	1	21	17	42
Division II	1	0	8	5	21	7	17	8	17	4	5	2	4	0	73	26
Totals	1	0	10	5	28	9	21	13	20	9	5	11	5	21	90	68
Grand totals	1		15		37		34		29		16		26		158	

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

(2) In 1934 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. The reductions noted in average salaries therefore in the years 1931 and 1932 are as a result of the operation of the afore-mentioned provisions.

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.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
(1) Teachers in all schools—						
(a) Men and women	163	281	255	228	231	229
(b) Men	224	351	320	283	283	283
(c) Women	128	242	218	195	198	194
(2) Teachers in schools with average attendance over eight—						
(a) Men and women	288	261	232	235	233	
(b) Men	354	323	286	286	288	
(c) Women	249	224	200	202	198	
(3) Teachers in schools with average attendance over twenty—						
(a) Men and women	291	265	236	239	235	
(b) Men	370	338	301	302	301	
(c) Women	248	223	199	201	196	
(4) Head teachers—						
(a) Men	441	400	357	356	372	
(b) Women	381	345	309	313	323	
(5) All sole teachers—						
(a) Men	282	251	222	224	233	
(b) Women	243	220	199	197	212	
(6) Assistants—						
(a) Men	304	283	249	250	231	
(b) Women	233	210	188	191	183	

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

	1931.										1934.									
	Principals.					Assistants.					Principals.					Assistants.				
	Men.		Women.		Both Sexes.	Men.		Women.		Both Sexes.	Men.		Women.		Both Sexes.	Men.		Women.		Both Sexes.
	£	..	£	..		£	..	£	..		£	..	£	..		£	..	£	..	
Intermediate schools and departments	306	340	258	340	258	306	531	..	..	..	531	291	243	243	243	286
Secondary departments of district high schools	297	317	269	297	269	297	..	..	..	..	..	306	244	244	244	279
Secondary schools	672	524	621	375	268	327	280	346	687	498	637	360	333	360	299	308	335	335
Combined	642	495	569	384	254	325	276	345	686	479	597	366	324	366	260	277	344	344
Technical high and day schools	611	..	611	372	237	320	237	336	633	..	..	360	311	360	235	235	328	328

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

	1931.		1934.	
	£	..	£	..
Men	327	321
Women	209	216
Men and women	277	276

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.

						1933.	1934.
						£	£
1. Teachers in all schools—							
(a)	Men and women	..	..	..	..	221	229
(b)	Men	..	..	..	..	249	263
(c)	Women	..	..	..	..	191	193
2. Head teachers—							
(a)	Men	..	..	..	..	226	277
(b)	Women	..	..	..	..	233	268
3. Sole teachers—							
(a)	Men	..	..	..	..	190	189
(b)	Women	..	..	..	..	195	201
4. Assistants—							
(a)	Men	..	..	..	..	141	161*
(b)	Women	..	..	..	..	171	180

* The increase here is on account of payment of lodging-allowance to two teachers. No teacher received lodging-allowance in 1933.

13. PUPILS LEAVING PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

In 1934 22,665 pupils (11,834 boys and 10,831 girls) left public primary schools. Of these, 17,980 (79 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.
1930	..	..	..	..	21,715	17,264	80
1931	..	..	..	..	20,268	15,709	78
1932	..	..	..	..	21,466	16,930	79
1933	..	..	..	..	21,935	17,434	79
1934	..	..	..	..	22,665	17,980	79

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

In 1934 12,686 pupils (6,735 boys and 5,951 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.
1930	..	..	..	..	13,012	12,506	96
1931	..	..	..	..	12,585	12,055	96
1932	..	..	..	..	11,579	11,019	95
1933	..	..	..	..	12,214	11,637	95
1934	..	..	..	..	12,686	12,143	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.

Year of commencing post-primary course ..	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Number of proficiency passes in previous year in public primary schools and intermediate schools and departments	17,465	17,372	14,128	16,549	16,633
Number of pupils who commenced a post-primary course in State schools and who came from public primary schools or intermediate schools and departments	12,506	12,055	11,019	11,637	12,143
Percentage	72	69	78	70	73

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.		
Secondary ..	..	48	63	576	739	1,267	1,146	596	482	216	83	2,703	2,513
Combined ..	..	5	13	67	85	162	156	120	55	58	13	412	322
Technical ..	..	28	21	395	414	1,035	918	720	472	254	122	2,432	1,947
District high ..	..	26	28	260	319	532	550	274	211	96	61	1,188	1,169
Totals—1934 ..	..	107	125	1,298	1,557	2,996	2,770	1,710	1,220	624	279	6,735	5,951
1933 ..	..	118	130	1,474	1,537	2,610	2,371	1,722	1,161	629	300	6,553	5,499
Difference ..	..	—11	—5	—176	+20	+386	+399	—12	+59	—5	—21	+182	+452

In 1933 27 per cent. and in 1934 24 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 1934.

Destination.	Had passed Form II.		Had not passed Form II.		Totals.			
					Boys.		Girls.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Post-primary	6,254	5,877	155	84	6,409	54	5,961	55
Commercial occupations—								
(a) Clerical (including typing) ..	24	26	4	4	28	*	30	*
(b) Shop and warehouse assistants	265	125	125	81	390	3	206	2
Trades—								
(a) Engineering	65	1	31	1	96	1	2	*
(b) Building	29	1	23	2	52	1	3	*
(c) Other	161	49	78	35	239	2	84	1
Agricultural and pastoral ..	1,483	105	1,255	81	2,738	23	186	2
Other occupations	318	229	373	207	691	6	436	4
Home	499	2,338	473	1,465	972	8	3,803	35
Not known	86	45	133	75	219	2	120	1
Totals, 1934	9,184	8,796	2,650	2,035	11,834	100	10,831	100
Totals, 1933	8,886	8,548	2,451	2,050	11,337	..	10,598	..
Difference	+298	+248	+199	—15	+497	..	+233	..

* Insignificant percentage.

TABLE O 2.—PERCENTAGES OF PUPILS LEAVING PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN 1931-34 WHO PROCEEDED TO THE VARIOUS DESTINATIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

Destination.	Boys.				Girls.			
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Post-primary	53	53	54	54	51	51	54	55
Commercial occupations—								
(a) Clerical (including typing)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
(b) Shop and warehouse assistants	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	2
Trades—								
(a) Engineering	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	*
(b) Building	1	*	*	1	..	..	*	*
(c) Other	1	1	2	2	*	1	1	1
Agricultural and pastoral	24	24	24	23	2	2	2	2
Other occupations	5	6	5	6	4	4	4	4
Home	10	10	10	8	39	39	36	35
Not known	3	2	1	2	3	2	1	1
Totals	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Insignificant percentage.

TABLE O 3.—PROBABLE DESTINATION OF PUPILS LEAVING INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS DURING OR AT END OF 1934.

Occupation.	Boys.					Girls.				
	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Total.	Percentage.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Total.	Percentage.
Continued full-time education	125	757	52	934	70	135	581	37	753	67
Commercial (clerical, typing, shop, and warehouse)	10	57	17	84	6	2	28	13	43	4
Trades	8	51	17	76	6	1	18	9	28	3
Agricultural and pastoral	16	56	10	82	6	..	..	..	..	..
Home	17	39	11	67	5	49	174	31	254	23
Miscellaneous ..	6	28	6	40	3	..	19	4	23	2
Not known ..	17	22	8	47	4	7	8	1	16	1
Totals, 1934 ..	199	1,010	121	1,330	100	194	828	95	1,117	100
Totals, 1933 ..	94	865	129	1,088	..	93	725	124	942	..
Difference ..	+105	+145	—8	+242	..	+101	+103	—29	+175	..

TABLE O 4.—PERCENTAGES OF PUPILS LEAVING INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS IN 1931-34 WHO PROCEEDED TO VARIOUS DESTINATIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Boys.				Girls.			
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Continued full-time education ..	64	68	70	70	61	60	65	67
Commercial (clerical, typing, shop, and warehouse)	6	5	5	6	3	3	3	4
Trades	5	7	4	6	2	2	2	3
Agricultural and pastoral ..	8	8	7	6	..	1	..	..
Home	10	7	8	5	30	30	25	23
Miscellaneous	6	4	5	3	3	3	2	2
Not known	1	1	1	4	1	1	3	1
Totals	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE O 5.—PROBABLE DESTINATION OF PUPILS LEAVING POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS DURING OR AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1934.

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 ..	136	5	79	3	19	4	5	2	17	1	10	1	10	1	6	1	182	3	100	2
Teaching or training college ..	22	1	60	3	7	2	11	4	8	*	10	1	8	1	15	2	45	1	96	2
Clerical—																				
Government or local body ..	167	6	21	1	19	4	2	1	58	3	14	1	54	5	..	..	298	5	37	1
Banks, insurance ..	69	3	12	1	11	3	..	..	5	*	11	1	3	*	1	*	88	1	24	*
Legal ..	49	2	13	1	9	2	1	..	3	*	6	*	12	1	5	1	73	1	25	*
Commercial ..	426	17	330	13	71	17	41	14	166	7	321	18	52	5	61	7	715	11	753	14
Engineering, surveying, and architecture ..	52	2	..	..	14	3	..	..	204	9	..	..	16	1	..	..	286	5	..	..
Various trades and industries ..	360	14	99	4	53	12	5	2	694	30	214	12	172	16	26	3	1,279	20	344	7
Shop and warehouse ..	478	19	283	12	59	14	39	13	371	16	201	11	193	18	96	11	1,101	17	619	12
Farming ..	378	15	..	..	104	24	..	..	399	17	7	*	361	33	1	*	1,242	20	8	*
Home ..	71	3	928	40	6	1	89	30	35	2	613	35	67	6	554	64	179	3	2,184	42
Other occupations ..	45	2	304	14	15	4	37	12	120	5	135	8	42	4	50	6	222	3	526	10
Not known ..	296	11	176	8	42	10	65	22	217	10	209	12	95	9	45	5	650	10	495	10
Totals, 1934 ..	2,549	100	2,305	100	429	100	295	100	2,297	100	1,751	100	1,085	100	860	100	6,360	100	5,211	100
Totals, 1933 ..	2,368	..	2,133	..	370	..	278	..	2,282	..	1,637	..	1,087	..	909	..	6,107	..	4,957	..
Difference ..	+181	..	+172	..	+59	..	+17	..	+15	..	+114	..	-2	..	-49	..	+253	..	+254	..

* Insignificant percentage.

TABLE O 6.—PERCENTAGES OF BOYS LEAVING POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN 1931-34 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.			
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Secondary	9	8	6	5	28	32	41	49	28	23	18	15	11	13	14	14
Combined .. .. .	..	5	5	4	35	33	33	43	33	29	24	24	14	10	16	12
Technical	1	1	1	1	22	22	31	35	27	22	19	17	15	23	26	30
District high	2	1	2	1	16	18	24	30	46	46	39	33	11	9	15	16
All schools	4	4	3	3	24	26	34	40	31	27	22	20	13	16	19	20

Dealing first with pupils leaving primary schools, it will be observed that there has been no great change in the percentages of children proceeding to the various destinations and occupations. In the case of intermediate schools and departments, one of the changes is the continued decrease in the number of pupils remaining at home on completion of their school course. This decrease is partly accounted for in the case of the boys by an increase in the number entering commercial occupations and trades. In the case of the girls this is also true, but a greater number are also going on to further post-primary education than formerly. For comparative purposes only, the percentages of boys leaving the different classes of post-primary schools for the main occupational groups and for University education in the last four years are set down in Table O 6. Taking all the schools together, the table shows that the increase in the number of boys entering the group of occupations "clerical, professional, shop, and warehouses" continues, and, in a less marked degree, in "trades and industries." These increases have been gained at the expense of the number proceeding to "farming" pursuits, but not to such a large extent as in 1932 and 1933.

16. VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND PLACEMENT.

In Table P an attempt has been made to account for all children leaving all types of public schools. It is pleasing to note that a greater number of children continue to be absorbed either in some school or institution providing education of a higher grade than the one they have left or have engaged in some definite occupation. One inference that can be drawn from this statement is that the position regarding juvenile employment must be improving. To some extent this improvement may be attributed to the efforts of the school staffs in finding suitable avenues of employment for the pupils leaving school. Especially is this so in the case of the technical schools in the four main centres, where a member of the staff has been assigned the duties of school vocational officer. It is hoped that the evident improvement in professions and trade and industry generally will continue, when the services of these officers will be available more as advisers than as searchers for positions for their pupils leaving schools.

TABLE P.—PERCENTAGES OF PUPILS LEAVING PRIMARY, INTERMEDIATE, AND POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN 1931-34 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.			
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Primary	87	88	89	90	58	59	63	64
Intermediate	89	92	91	91	69	69	72	76
Secondary	78	79	81	87	29	34	43	52
Combined	89	82	82	89	22	32	38	48
Technical	67	73	82	88	28	36	44	53
Secondary departments of district high schools	76	80	84	85	21	21	26	31
All post-primary schools..	74	77	81	87	27	32	40	48

17. LENGTH OF POST-PRIMARY COURSE.

The returns compiled in 1934 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 ..	639	13	131	18	1,198	29	627	32	2,595	22
Leaving in second year ..	1,295	27	162	22	1,383	34	572	29	3,412	30
Leaving in third year ..	1,042	21	202	28	794	20	324	17	2,362	20
Leaving in fourth year and later	1,878	39	229	32	673	17	422	22	3,202	28
Totals, 1934 ..	4,854	100	724	100	4,048	100	1,945	100	11,571	100
Totals, 1933 ..	4,501	..	648	..	3,919	..	1,996	..	11,064	..
Difference ..	+353	..	+76	..	+129	..	-51	..	+507	..

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 1934.

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 10
Combined schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 9
Technical high and day schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 3
Secondary departments of district high schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 3
All post-primary schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 6

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

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

TABLE Q 2.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMMENCED POST-PRIMARY COURSES IN 1934 AND WHO DEFINITELY LEFT IN THE SAME YEAR.

Type of School.			During First Month of Course.		During Second Month of Course.		During Third Month of Course.		During Fourth Month of Course.		During Fifth Month of Course.		During Sixth Month of Course.		During Seventh Month of Course.		During Eighth Month of Course.		During Ninth Month of Course.		During Tenth Month of Course.		During Eleventh Month of Course.		Total.	
Secondary schools	..	..	B. 3	G. 2	B. 11	G. 4	B. 10	G. 13	B. 23	G. 9	B. 10	G. 6	B. 17	G. 17	B. 27	G. 26	B. 15	G. 24	B. 28	G. 17	B. 32	G. 16	B. 140	G. 179	B. 316	G. 313
Percentage	..	..	1		2		4		5		3		5		8		6		7		8		51		100	
Combined schools	..	..	1	2	2	..	2	..	1	3	2	3	4	4	9	4	5	4	5	3	12	19	24	21	67	63
Percentage	..	..	2		2		2		3		4		6		10		7		6		24		34		100	
Technical schools	..	..	9	10	11	8	35	13	23	23	35	24	28	21	64	52	32	38	64	34	69	37	293	239	663	499
Percentage	..	..	2		2		4		4		5		4		10		6		8		9		46		100	
Secondary departments of district high schools	..	..	14	6	11	8	11	12	18	9	19	11	21	12	36	17	27	24	34	20	23	32	119	136	333	287
Percentage	..	..	3		3		4		4		5		5		9		8		9		9		41		100	
Totals	..	..	27	20	35	20	58	38	65	44	66	44	70	54	136	99	79	90	131	74	136	104	576	575	1,379	1,162
Percentage	..	..	2		2		4		4		4		5		9		7		8		10		45		100	

18. FREE PLACES IN POST - PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The following table gives the number of free-place holders in post-primary schools in 1933 and 1934 :—

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	..	..	4,925	4,625	759	595	3,877	3,109	1,870	1,759	159	232	11,590	10,320
Senior free places	..	..	2,884	2,097	473	291	983	814	767	533	28	24	5,135	3,759
Totals	..	..	7,809	6,722	1,232	886	4,860	3,923	2,637	2,292	187	256	16,725	14,079
Grand totals, 1934	..	..	14,531		2,118		8,783		4,929		443		30,804	
Grand totals, 1933	..	..	14,263		2,060		8,594		4,947		381		30,245	
Difference	..	..	+268		+58		+189		—18		+62		+559	

On the 1st July, 1934, 31,231 children were in attendance at *public* schools providing secondary education, and of these 30,804 held free places and 427 were paying pupils. Ninety-nine per cent. of the children were thus receiving free secondary education.

In 1933 445 out of the 30,866 children in attendance were paying pupils. The percentage of children receiving free education in 1934 was 1 per cent. more than that of the previous year.

19. SPECIAL CLASSES FOR BACKWARD CHILDREN.

The classes for backward children continue to provide in a very satisfactory manner specialized instruction which the children concerned would not otherwise receive but for the special-class system. One new class was commenced during the year, situated in the Wellington Education District.

The total roll number of those classes does not vary greatly from year to year. The number of pupils in attendance is less than 1 per cent. of the total primary-school roll.

20. INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Two intermediate schools were opened early in the year, one at Shirley under the Canterbury Education Board, and one at North Dunedin under the Otago Education Board. The total number of schools and departments is now sixteen, seven being situated in Auckland, one in Wanganui, one in Hawke's Bay, two in Wellington, two in Canterbury, and three in Otago Education District. At the end of the year there were 4,369 pupils on the rolls of intermediate schools and departments, as against 3,806 at the end of 1933. The average attendance was 4,164.

No new developments are to be recorded this year, the schools and departments working smoothly under the regulations made some two years ago. Some slight variation was permitted, however, in the length of the course in the case of the separate intermediate schools. In order to meet the needs of those pupils who did not desire to proceed to a post-primary school, and who were waiting for suitable avenues of employment, approval was given to their retention on the roll for a third year. This concession enabled pupils who would otherwise be unemployed to be profitably engaged.

21. POST - PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The total number of schools providing post-primary education was one more than the number in the previous year. A district high school was established at Kawakawa, in the Auckland Education District, and a private school received recognition as a registered private technical school during the year. A private technical school registered last year, although included as a "post-primary school" at that time, has since been regarded as not coming within that definition for the purposes of this statement. Furthermore, Form III pupils of an intermediate school have similarly been excluded this year. The total number of schools at the end of the year was, therefore, 202, as compared with 201 in 1933.

In addition to the above a secondary department is attached to the Department's Correspondence School.

The total roll numbers of full-time pupils attending post-primary schools at 1st July were as follow :—

	1933.	1934.
Secondary	14,468	14,718
Combined	2,093	2,144
Technical	8,706	8,911
Secondary departments of district high schools	5,030	5,011
Endowed schools and registered private secondary schools	4,224	4,339
Totals	34,521	35,123

There were also 447 pupils on the roll of the secondary department of the Department's Correspondence School at 1st July.

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

During 1934 evening technical and part-time day classes were conducted at thirty-nine centres, compared with thirty-seven centres in 1933. As at 1st July these classes provided instruction for 9,597 students, as against 9,078 students in 1933. Of the 9,597 students, 6,115 were males and 3,482 females; 3,555 of the males and 2,061 of the females held free places, a total of 5,616, compared with 5,104 in 1933.

It would appear that the fall in the number of pupils at the above classes has now been arrested. In 1930 there were 11,829 pupils attending evening or part-time day classes, and this number fell to 9,078 last year. Increases this year are recorded amongst the pupils who are engaged in "clerical pursuits" and in "various trades and industries."

23. NATIVE SCHOOLS.

At the end of 1934 the Department directly controlled and maintained 138 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, 1933, and 1st July, 1934 :—

	1933.		1934.	
	Schools.	Roll.	Schools.	Roll.
Native village schools	137	7,374	138	7,504
Mission schools (primary)	11	527	11	549
Public schools with Native children enrolled	829	8,616	841	8,854
Totals	977	16,517	990	16,907

European children to the number of 964 were in attendance at Native schools at 1st July, 1934, 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 15,943, compared with 15,585 in 1933.

The average attendance at Native schools was maintained at a creditably high percentage, 90·4 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 ten schools at the end of last year with an enrolment of 333 Maori pupils, of whom 121 held Government scholarships. The Maori child who has obtained a proficiency certificate is also entitled to the usual facilities for secondary education provided at a post-primary school. In addition, one Maori boy held a scholarship at Victoria University College, taking a course in arts, and three Maoris held Agricultural Scholarships, one being tenable at St. Stephen's College and two at Wesley College.

24. REGISTERED PRIVATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The following table summarizes the returns furnished by registered private primary schools with respect to the year 1934 :—

TABLE S.

	Undenominational Schools.	Catholic Church Schools.	Other Church Schools.	Total.
Number of schools	31	221	55	307
Roll at December—				
Boys	311	11,099	1,352	12,762
Girls	571	11,804	1,499	13,874
Total	882	22,903	2,851	26,636
Average attendance	719	20,173	2,493	23,385
Teachers (inclusive of head teachers)—				
Men	8	40	50	98
Women	64	719	108	891
Total	72	759	158	989

The number of schools at the end of the previous year was 309, and the total enrolment 26,428.

There has been a decrease of 2 in the number of registered private primary schools when compared with the number at the end of 1933.

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 1933 and 1934 :—

TABLE T.

—					1933.	1934.
Number of schools	..	..	..	..	55	55
Roll at 1st July	..	..	..	..	4,224	4,339
Average attendance	..	..	..	..	3,974	4,039
Teachers (inclusive of Principals)—						
Men	..	..	..	..	132	99
Women	..	..	..	..	161	172
Total	..	..	..	..	293	271

26. CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

The Correspondence School continues to function successfully as an integral unit in the Department's system of rural education. It also serves the needs of a number of urban children who are unable to attend school owing to physical disability. The enrolment in December, 1934, numbered 1,764 pupils, of whom 1,348 were in the primary and 416 in the secondary division. In addition, assistance was given to the head teachers of 156 rural schools, who were regularly supplied with secondary-instruction papers and model answers for use in teaching 203 pupils continuing in attendance at their schools. There is abundant evidence that this assistance was much appreciated by the teachers.

The Correspondence School provides full courses of primary and secondary instruction from the primer stage to the Higher Leaving Certificate, and is inspected annually by the Inspectors of primary and secondary schools. The primary division was established in 1922, the secondary division in 1929. In 1934 the first pupil presented for the University Entrance Examination, who had been wholly educated by correspondence, was successful. This result was accomplished in the time normally taken in the ordinary schools. In 1934, of the 69 pupils who sat for the proficiency examination, 63 gained proficiency certificates and 2 gained competency certificates, thus 65 pupils qualified for post-primary junior free places, 26 qualified for senior free places, and 5 passed the University Entrance examination, including 4 four for School Certificate.

The social education of the pupils was provided for by means of various school clubs and societies, including Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Dominion and overseas pen-friendships, League of Nations Union, philately, photography, meccano, forestry and nature study, and museum. A vigorous Ex Pupils' Association has been formed. In addition, there are a circulating library and an annual school magazine, *The Postman*, which consists chiefly of the pupils' own contributions—literary, artistic, and photographic.

27. KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS.

The number of schools, pupils on the roll, and average attendance at schools conducted in 1934 by recognized kindergarten associations were as follow :—

TABLE U.

Association.				Number of Schools.	Pupils on Roll at End of 1934.	Average Attendance, 1934.
Auckland	..	..	..	8	474	371
Hastings	..	..	..	1	60	34
Hutt Valley	..	..	..	1	50	47
Wellington	..	..	..	7	268	240
Christchurch	..	..	..	7	529	398
Dunedin	..	..	..	5	270	232
Invercargill	..	..	..	4	176	147
Totals, 1934	..	..	..	33	1,827	1,469
Totals, 1933	..	..	..	32	1,859	1,512
Difference..	..	..	..	+1	—32	—43

28. CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOLS.

No large-scale consolidations of schools have been recently carried out. This was partly on account of the necessity for avoiding capital expenditure on provision of new buildings at centres, and also because with a surplus of teachers available for employment, and in part depending upon rationed work, there was an objection to closing numbers of small schools and causing more teachers to be dependent on the rationed scheme.

The consolidations that have been effected in the past, however, have continued in operation with satisfaction to the householders of the districts concerned.

29. CONVEYANCE AND BOARD OF SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

A normal increase in the number of conveyance services for school-children took place during 1934, and, in addition, as from the commencement of the third term, it was found possible to reinstate the payment of boarding-allowance to primary-school children where through non-existence of roads or other causes it is necessary for children to board away from home in order to attend a public school.

Several extensions of conveyance services have been made to take the place of arrangements made by local residents or to provide for newly settled districts where sufficient accommodation is available at a central school.

In renewing contracts for conveyance services special care has been taken to ensure that contractors provide suitable vehicles, with due consideration to both the safety and the comfort of the children. In addition, special attention has also been given, with the co-operation of the Transport Department and of the traffic officers of many of the County and Borough Councils, to the matter of ensuring the mechanical efficiency of vehicles engaged in conveying school-children. It has therefore not been thought necessary to bring vehicles used solely for the carriage of school-children within the scope of the Transport Licensing Act, 1931, with respect to the requirements of certificates of fitness, and accordingly exemption was provided for in an Order in Council dated 3rd December, 1934.

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

Type of School.	1933.			1934.		
	Rail.	Other.	Total.	Rail.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Public primary	1,613	59,417	61,030*	1,769	59,926	61,695
Private primary	1,868	..	1,868	1,850	..	1,850
Manual classes in connection with public primary	5,090	3,625	8,715	4,930	2,880	7,810
Manual classes in connection with private primary	112	..	112	138	..	138
Secondary departments of district high schools	1,207	687	1,894	1,183	715	1,898
Secondary	4,572	90	4,662	4,353	153†	4,506
Combined	513	..	513	578	..	578
Technical	5,833	..	5,833	6,093	..	6,093
Private secondary	892	..	892	931	..	931
Native	35	3,069	3,104	50	3,219	3,269
Totals	21,735	66,888	88,623	21,875	66,893	88,768

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

† Cost of conveyance—intermediate departments of secondary schools.

Board of children: Public schools, £711; Native schools, £826; Total, £1,537.

30. MANUAL INSTRUCTION.

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

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

Subject.	Number of Pupils from				
	Primary.	Forms I and II, Intermediate Schools and Departments.	Secondary Departments of District High Schools.	Private.	All Schools.
Woodwork	16,520	2,061	1,875	2,100	22,556
Metalwork	107	870	84	..	1,061
Cookery or laundry-work	15,758	2,017	1,749	2,279	21,803

The expenditure for salaries and incidentals on these classes other than those conducted by Technical School Boards during the year amounted to approximately £56,919. During the year orders were placed for handwork materials costing approximately £4,600. These materials will be supplied to primary schools for use in 1935.

31. PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Throughout the primary schools the new system of physical education becomes better known and more closely followed each year. Refresher classes, conducted in various districts by lecturers released from the staffs of the two training colleges, have provided teachers with a valuable means of gaining practical knowledge of the system. Where facilities exist, full opportunity has been taken to teach pupils to swim and to practice life-saving methods.

32. SCHOOL MUSIC.

Again this year interest has been taken by pupils and teachers alike in the formation of choirs and in choral singing. In this regard it can safely be assumed that the vocal aspect of music is much in advance of the standard obtaining some years ago. It was possible for many teachers to hear experts from the training colleges lecture on this subject, and much good should follow as a result of the courses that were instituted in various districts during the year.

33. TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

At the end of 1933 the two training colleges engaged in the training of teachers were closed. Thus there were no students in training during 1934. In the introduction to this report reference is made to the supply of teachers and to the training of teachers.

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 1934 was 5,059, as against 5,085 at the end of 1933.

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

	1933.	1934.
Auckland	1,307	1,225
Victoria	1,011	1,073
Canterbury	1,181	1,055
Otago	1,307	1,368
Massey	235	285
Lincoln	44	53
	5,085	5,059

The total number of students described as taking definite courses at the four affiliated colleges was 4,471. These were distributed as follow :—

Agriculture	26	Journalism	24
Architecture	45	Law	375
Arts	1,814	Massage	21
Commerce	812	Medicine	388
Dentistry	138	Mining	41
Engineering	145	Music	56
Forestry	7	Science	496
Home-science	83		

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

TABLE Y.

—	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Number of students in actual attendance at lectures	4,209	4,149	3,960	3,910
Number of exempted students	660	763	846	811
Percentage of students—				
Men	71	72	73	74
Women	29	28	27	26
Percentage of students actually attending Universities receiving free education*—				
Men	41	40	26	18
Women	59	56	40	29
All students	46	45	30	21
Occupations of students expressed as percentages—	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
(1) Full-time students	37 47	43 53	46 63	47 68
(2) Teachers and training colleges	19 41	16 35	13 23	9† 17†
(3) Government and local bodies	14 2	13 1	13 2	15 4
(4) Other	28 6	26 6	26 8	27 7
(5) Not known	2 4	2 5	2 4	2 4

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

35. ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations conducted in 1934 comprised mainly the following :—

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

The School Certificate Examination included in the November-December series was the first examination held under the School Certificate Examination Regulations. Examinations were held at forty-nine public centres in 1934.

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.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Intermediate	8,422	1,308	1,026
Teachers' Class D	32	13	3
Teachers' Class C	262	122	96
Training College Entrance	483	314	308
School Certificate .. .. .	..	..	4,197
London University Examinations	2	2	3
Handicraft Teachers' Certificate	28	27	17
Technological Examinations	129	83	64
Naval Cadetships	2	1	6
Aircraft Apprenticeship	7	4	1
Examinations held on behalf of City and Guilds of London Institute	125	151	159
Totals	9,492	2,025	5,880

TABLE Z 2.—STANDARD AND RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

Examination.	Stage in Course at which Examination is normally taken.	1933.				1934.			
		Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	Number of Candidates who secured Complete Passes.	Number of Candidates who improved their Status.	Number of Candidates who failed.	Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	Number of Candidates who secured Complete Passes.	Number of Candidates who improved their Status.	Number of Candidates who failed.
Proficiency*	At end of Form II ..	25,062	19,319	3,417†	2,326	25,350	20,235	3,321†	1,794
Intermediate	At end of Form IV ..	1,308	505	..	803	1,026	438	..	588
School Certificate ..	At end of Form V ..	..	..	..	..	4,197	1,876	883	1,438
Certificate for Class D ..	At end of Form V ..	13	13	..	..	3	3	..	..
Training College Entrance Certificate for Class C and Class B	At end of Form VI ..	314	143	100	71	308	128	113	67
Handicraft Teachers' Certificate	At end of training-college course	122	19	78‡	25	96	18‡	57	21
Technological Examinations—	Taken by teachers ..	27	4	17	6	17	6	4	7
Preliminary	At end of Form IV or equivalent	8	6	..	2	10	8	..	2
Intermediate	Evening classes, third-year apprentices	43	26	..	17	29	22	..	7
Final	Evening classes, fourth-year apprentices	31	17	..	14	25	12	..	13
Special Examination in Building Construction	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Naval Cadetship ..	Form III	1	1	..	..	3	2	..	1
Naval Cadetship (Special entry)	Form VI .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	2
Aircraft Apprentices ..	Form V	4	2	..	2	1	1	..	..
London University ..	Post-secondary ..	2	2	..	..	3	2	..	1
Examinations held on behalf of City and Guilds of London Institute	As for technological examinations	151	81	..	70	159	97	..	62

* This examination is held by the Department's Inspectors in the various education districts, but the results are given for the purposes of comparison. A more detailed analysis will be found in Table A 7 of E.-2. † Competency pass. ‡ Includes 3 passed for Class B.

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.	
		1933.	1934.
Intermediate ..	At end of Form IV—i.e., at the end of at least the second year of approved post-primary course	5,619	6,451
Lower leaving ..	At end of Form V—i.e., at the end of at least the third year of approved post-primary course	87	81
Higher leaving ..	At the end of Form VI—i.e., at the end of at least the fourth year of approved post-primary course	1,101	970

In regard to examinations conducted by the University of New Zealand the following shows the position in 1933 and 1934 :—

TABLE Z 4.—UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Examination.	Stage in Course at which Examination is normally taken.	Number of Candidates.	1933.	1934.
University Entrance Examination	At end of Form V—i.e., 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	4,738	4,610
		(b) Who passed ..	2,291	2,071
		(c) Who failed ..	2,447	2,539
Entrance Scholarship Examination	At end of Form VI—i.e., at end of at least the fourth year of post-primary course	(a) Who presented themselves for examination	345	280
		(b) Who obtained at least a pass with credit	134*	138*
		(c) Who qualified only for University entrance as a result of the examination	112	72
Other University examinations	During University course ..	(d) Who failed ..	99	70
		(a) Who presented themselves for examination	7,750	7,927
		(b) Who obtained complete or partial successes	5,649	5,229

* Thirty scholarships are awarded yearly.

36. CHILD WELFARE.

The total number of children under the supervision of the Child Welfare Branch as at 31st March, 1935, was 7,315, classed under the following headings :—

State wards—				
In foster-homes, hostels, and with friends ..	..	..	..	2,633
In situations (includes 15 absent without leave) ..	..	..	..	913
In Government institutions, receiving-homes, &c. ..	..	..	..	240
In private institutions ..	..	..	..	181
Inmates in special schools for backward children ..	..	..	..	282
In hospitals, convalescent homes, &c. ..	..	..	..	26
At School for Deaf, Sumner ..	..	..	..	8
				4,283
Young persons supervised in their own homes by Child Welfare Officers by order of Court ..				
..	..	..	..	917
Infants supervised in foster-homes registered under the Infants Act ..	..	..	..	816
Pupils at School for Deaf, Sumner (other than State wards (8) included in figures above) ..	..	..	..	119
Children dealt with as preventive cases ..	..	..	..	1,161
Children at New Zealand Institute for the Blind for whom the Department makes payment ..	..	..	..	19
				7,315

The number of children committed to the care of the Superintendent during the year ended 31st March, 1935, was 442, classified according to reasons for committal, as follows: Indigent, 199; delinquent, 26; detrimental environment, 40; neglected, 8; not under proper control, 81; accused or guilty of punishable offence, 88; and in addition 7 were admitted by private arrangement (section 12, Child Welfare Act), while 10 were temporarily admitted, making the total number of admissions for the year 492. Of the children committed, 92 had been dealt with previously by the Courts for other offences, for which they had received terms of supervision.

Classified according to the age at the time of admission, the numbers, including temporary admissions, and those admitted under section 12, Child Welfare Act, are as follows: Under six months, 50; over six months and under one year, 31;

from one to five years, 78 ; from five to ten years, 84 ; from ten to fourteen years, 120 ; over fourteen years, 129. The length of period of residence for the children temporarily admitted was from one day to seven weeks.

Of the children in foster-homes at 31st March, 1935, 110 over the age of fourteen years were still attending school, 52 receiving primary education and 58 receiving higher education. Furthermore, 21 children under the age of fourteen years were receiving higher education.

In addition, there were 21 children residing in hostels who were receiving higher education.

37. TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION FUND.

The position of the fund at the 31st January, 1935, and the principal figures concerning the transactions for the year, compared with those for the year ended 31st January, 1934, are given below :—

			1933-34.	1934-35.
			£	£
Balance at credit of fund at end of year			1,003,185	989,310
Decrease over balance at end of previous year			108,457	13,875
<hr/>				
Income for the year—				
Members' contributions			114,775	114,699
Interest			54,310	48,327
Government subsidy			55,948	166,048
Profit on realization of investments, &c.			1,462	750
Total income			£226,485	£329,824
<hr/>				
Expenditure—				
Retiring and other allowances			299,516	306,350
Contributions refunded, &c.			31,802	33,462
Administration expenses, &c.			3,634	3,887
Provision for loss on investment .. .. .			..	..
Total expenditure			£334,952	£343,699
<hr/>				
Number of contributors at 31st January			8,903	8,500
Number of members admitted during period			99	122
Number retiring from the fund during period			551	525
Net decrease in membership at 31st January			452	403
Number of allowances in force at 31st January			1,881	1,919
Representing an annual charge of			£299,667	£304,860
Ordinary retiring-allowances	1,230	£245,779	1,254	£250,113
Retiring-allowances under extended provisions of section 75 of the Act, and under section 14 of Finance Act, 1931	136	£21,270	137	£21,121
Retiring-allowances in medically unfit cases	176	£22,457	184	£23,280
Allowances to widows	268	£8,316	279	£8,657
Allowances to children	71	£1,846	65	£1,690
Funds invested at 31st January—			£	£
At 4 per cent.			2,855	59,820
At 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.			81,180	54,160
At 4 $\frac{2}{5}$ per cent.			400	..
At 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. .. .. .			..	17,195
At 4 $\frac{4}{5}$ per cent.			500	500
At 5 per cent.			81,648	..
At 6 per cent. .. .. .			..	5,385
At 6 per cent. } Subject to reduction under the National			834,943	802,502
At 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. } Expenditure Adjustment Act, 1932 {			17,432	9,431
Mortgage security acquired			3,365	3,255
Total			£1,022,323	£952,248
<hr/>				
Average rate of interest (per cent.)—				
Unreduced rate after reduction			5.78	5.745
As shown above			4.94	4.881
Unclaimed contributions held at 31st January			£1,727	£1,680

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, 1935.

	£	£	£
General Administration.			
Salaries of Head Office staff	28,238		
Part salaries of Inspectors attached to Head Office	1,442		
Overtime and meal allowances	23		
		29,703	
Office furniture and fittings .. .. .	..	363	
Postage and telegrams .. .. .	..	728	
Telephones .. .. .	..	316	
Travelling-expenses .. .. .	..	629	
<i>Education Gazette</i> —			
Salaries	195		
Printing, postage, &c., office and other requisites	1,125		
		1,320	
Printing and stationery	921		
Printing and stationery—Storage with Government Printer	61		
		982	
		34,041	
Less recoveries—			
Services rendered to Teachers' Superannuation Board and to other Departments	1,057		
<i>Education Gazette</i> : Sales and advertising, &c.	246		
Postage and telegrams	168		
Printing and stationery and sale of publications	148		
Teachers' certificates, fees for	51		
Sale of office furniture	13		
		1,683	
			32,358
Primary Education (including Intermediate Schools or Departments under control of Education Board).			
Teachers' salaries and allowances	1,441,891		
Teachers' salaries and allowances—Chatham Island schools	1,716		
House allowances	36,515		
		1,480,122	
Education Boards—Grants for administration and general purposes	28,180		
Less portion chargeable to post-primary	696		
		27,484	
School Committees' allowances—Cleaning, heating, &c.	104,765		
Less portion chargeable to post-primary	3,009		
		101,756	
Supply of books in necessitous cases .. .. .	..	1,439	
Removal expenses of teachers .. .. .	..	1,982	
School buildings and sites—			
Maintenance, including alterations to make safe against earthquake	£ 70,780		
Less portion for secondary departments of district high schools chargeable to post-primary	1,747		
	69,033		
Rebuilding or repairing buildings destroyed or damaged by fire	10,642		
Rent of buildings and sites for school purposes	2,349		
Valuation fees and miscellaneous	7		
		82,031	
Conveyance, &c., of children—			
By rail	8,686		
By road and water	62,806		
Boarding-allowances	711		
		72,203	
Conveyance of instructors and teachers .. .. .	..	6,396	
Correspondence School—			
Salaries of teachers	5,461		
Meal allowances	11		
Other expenses	1,619		
Office furniture and fittings	72		
		7,163	
Inspection (including compassionate allowances)—			
Salaries (less part charged Head Office Administration)	23,503		
Travelling and removal expenses	7,862		
Telephones and office expenses	129		
Clerical assistance	331		
Postage and telegrams	84		
		31,909	
<i>School Journal</i> —			
Salaries	430		
Printing, postage, office expenses, &c.	4,084		
		4,514	

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

Primary Education— <i>continued.</i>						£	£	£
Manual Instruction—								
Salaries	..	..	..	..	..	50,496		
Material	..	..	..	..	..	4,271		
Incidentals	..	..	..	..	..	13,106		
							67,873	
Postages	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	
Printing (register and other school books and forms)	..	..	..	..	..	..	707	
							1,885,649	
Less recoveries—								
Teachers' salaries	..	..	..	..	..	23,377		
On account of maintenance of buildings	..	..	..	..	..	6		
Correspondence School	..	..	..	..	..	489		
<i>School Journal</i> sales	..	..	..	..	..	477		
Special examination fees	..	..	..	..	..	64		
On account of education of foreign children	..	..	..	..	..	104		
Postages, printing and stationery	..	..	..	..	..	32		
Rent of school-sites, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	535		
Registration and other fees	..	..	..	..	..	5		
Manual-instruction material	..	..	..	..	..	84		
Sale of dulcitone	..	..	..	..	..	5		
							25,178	
Post-primary Education.								1,860,471
(Including intermediate departments attached to secondary and technical schools.)								
Teachers' salaries and allowances—								
District high schools	..	..	..	..	..	67,058		
Secondary schools	..	..	..	..	..	199,589		
Technical schools and classes	..	..	..	..	..	153,787		
Combined schools	..	..	..	..	..	33,429		
							453,863	
Grants to Boards for administrative and general purposes—								
District high schools	..	..	..	..	..	696		
Secondary schools	..	..	..	..	..	30,310		
Technical schools	..	..	..	..	..	29,424		
Combined schools	..	..	..	..	..	6,879		
							67,309	
School Committee allowances (portion for secondary departments, district high schools)						..	3,009	
Manual instruction in secondary schools						..	2,915	
Conveyance of pupils						..	14,006	
Inspection—								
Salaries (less portion charged to Head Office Administration)	..	..	..	..	..	3,530		
Travelling and removal expenses	..	..	..	..	..	1,319		
							4,849	
War Bursaries						..	834	
School buildings, &c.—								
Grant to Feilding Agricultural High School for legal expenses, &c., in connection with evacuation of farm property	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	
Maintenance of buildings (including secondary departments of district high schools)	..	..	..	..	..	7,476		
Rents of buildings for school purposes	..	..	..	..	..	896		
							8,372	
Correspondence School—								
Salaries	..	..	..	..	..	5,133		
Other expenses	..	..	..	..	..	1,844		
							6,977	
Reefton School of Mines—Services rendered by secondary department of district high school						..	100	
Mariborough High School—Grant under Mariborough High School Act, 1899						..	340	
Printing forms, &c., for schools						..	169	
Secondary education reserves revenue distributed to High School Boards (Education Reserves Amendment Act, 1914)						..	13,312	
							576,186	
Less recoveries—								
On account of maintenance of buildings	..	..	..	..	..	2,299		
Recoveries on account of Feilding Agricultural High School	..	..	..	..	..	131		
Correspondence School	..	..	..	..	..	973		
Teachers' salaries	..	..	..	..	..	9		
Rent of school-sites, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	103		
Expenses of technical instructors taking up appointments	..	..	..	..	..	2		
							3,517	
								572,669

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

	£	£	£
Higher Education.			
Statutory grants—			
New Zealand University—National-endowment reserve revenue	..	4,154	
Auckland University College—			
Grant for general purposes	11,263		
National-endowment reserve revenue	2,076	13,339	
Victoria University College—			
Grant for general purposes	9,385		
National-endowment reserve revenue	2,076	11,461	
Canterbury College—			
Grant for general purposes	6,289		
National-endowment reserve revenue	2,076	8,365	
University of Otago—			
Grant for general purposes	12,764		
National-endowment reserve revenue	2,076	14,840	
Special assistance to deserving students .. .. .	..	45	
Scholarships and bursaries—			
University National Scholarships	4,248		
Agricultural Scholarships	92		
“Sir George Grey” Scholarships	200		
University Bursaries	4,554		
Agricultural Bursaries	963		
Architectural Bursaries	297		
Engineering Bursaries	356		
Home-science Bursaries	832	11,542	
		63,746	
Less recoveries : Refund—Educational bursaries, &c.	..	7	63,739
Training Colleges and Training of Teachers.			
Training Colleges—			
Salaries of staffs (including staffs of practising schools in excess of usual staff as public schools)	..	7,322	
Travelling-expenses of staff and expenses in connection with appointments	..	1,121	
Allowances to and expenses of students .. .. .	..	4,294	
Special instruction, libraries, and incidental expenses .. .. .	..	261	
Apparatus and material .. .. .	..	6	
Printing, &c. .. .. .	..	15	
		13,019	
Less recoveries—			
Salaries of staffs	170		
Students' allowances	180	350	
			12,669
Native Schools.			
Salaries of teachers .. .. .	..	67,140	
Removal expenses of teachers .. .. .	..	834	
Books, apparatus, and other school requisites .. .. .	..	1,619	
Manual instruction .. .. .	..	413	
Conveyance and board of children .. .. .	..	4,094	
Sundries .. .. .	..	79	
Buildings and sites—			
Maintenance of buildings	6,031		
Rent of buildings and sites	111	6,142	
Inspection—			
Salaries of Inspectors	1,372		
Travelling and removal expenses	687	2,059	
Scholarships .. .. .	..	4,606	
		86,986	
Less recoveries—			
Books, maps, &c.	51		
Maintenance of buildings	9		
Rent of school-sites, &c.	41		
Transfer and travelling-expenses of Inspectors	12		
Salaries of teachers and Inspectors	61		
Scholarships and apprenticeships	439	613	
			86,373
Physical Instruction.			
Salaries of instructors .. .. .	..	1,080	
Travelling and removal expenses .. .. .	..	667	
Sundries .. .. .	..	2	
			1,749

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

Material and Stores.					£	£	£
Salaries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,031	
Stores and material purchased .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,277	
Lighting, cleaning, cartage, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	95	
						4,403	
Less stores issued and charged to other items of vote Education				..	..	4,829	
						Cr. 426	
Less recoveries : Stores sold .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	29	Cr. 455
Miscellaneous.							
Contribution to Fire Insurance Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	
Examination expenses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,337	
Grading of teachers, costs of appeal, inquiries, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	284	
Accidents to school children and teachers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	41	
Salaries of teachers on exchange from overseas (recoverable) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,957	
Teachers' Superannuation Fund—							
Annual contribution under Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	43,000		
Additional allowance to widows and children .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,712		
						47,712	
Gramophones and radios for schools (recoverable) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	119	
						62,450	
Less recoveries—							
Examination fees, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,897		
Salaries of teachers on exchange from abroad .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,102		
Gramophones for schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	145		
Grading of teachers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	44		
						4,188	
Net total, excluding new buildings, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	58,262
Capital Expenditure.							2,814,007
Sites, buildings, equipment, &c.—					Public Works Fund.	Consolidated Fund : Vote, Education.	
Public schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	30,595	4,510	
Secondary schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	14,209	470	
Technical schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12,233	618	
Native schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5,146	273	
					62,183	5,871	
Less recoveries (sale of sites, &c., and recoveries on account of expenditure of past years)—							
Public schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8,671		
Secondary schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,012		
Technical schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	211		
					10,894		
Net expenditure on new buildings, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	51,289	5,871	57,160
Net total, including new buildings, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	£2,871,167

SUMMARY.

Consolidated Fund—										£
Vote Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,595,661
Unauthorized	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,151
Land Act, 1924 (national-endowment reserves revenue)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87,207
Education Reserves Act, 1928, sections 23 and 30 (primary-education reserves revenue)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115,264
Education Reserves Act, 1928, sections 23 and 30 (secondary-education reserves revenue)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,312
Tauranga Educational Endowment Reserves Act, 1896 (reserves revenue)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162
Public Revenue Act, 1926, section 133 (Fire Insurance Fund)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,568
Public Works Fund, vote Education buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51,289
										2,873,614
Less—										
Consolidated Fund—										£
Recoveries on account of expenditure of previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	971
Territorial revenue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
Miscellaneous revenue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,367
Registration and other fees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
										2,447
										£2,871,167
Additional amounts are available from revenue from reserves vested in post-primary schools and University Colleges as follows :—										£
Post-primary schools	30,469
University colleges	18,970
Total	£49,439

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