

1943
NEW ZEALAND

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1942

(In continuation of E.—1, 1942)

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

Office of the Department of Education,

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Wellington, 18th May, 1943.

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, 1942.

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

I have, &c.,
H. G. R. MASON.

REPORT

The War and the Schools.—With the entry of Japan into hostilities, the impact of the war upon the schools attained what one trusts was its maximum early in 1942. Not only were large numbers of teachers absorbed into the armed forces, but it became necessary for military and hospital authorities to take over a number of schools and other educational buildings for defence purposes. These were willingly given up by controlling authorities to meet the sudden emergency, and I must pay a tribute to Boards and their staffs, to Committees, and to teachers for the courageous and imaginative way in which they struggled to see that the children in their care should suffer as little as possible from this regrettable but necessary sacrifice. For weeks or months, and in a few cases for the whole year, classes had to be taken in improvised accommodation, and it says much for those engaged in education that only a handful of children missed more than a few days of schooling. The blow fell hardest on one training college, on a few post-primary schools, and on the schools of Palmerston North and Feilding. In these two towns, out of thirteen primary and post-primary schools, only two were available for educational work for the first five weeks of the year. Boards and teachers rose to the occasion magnificently and organized a system of education without schools that not only met the emergency, but also broke new ground and turned a necessity into a genuine educational experiment. The Government has made every effort, even in the face of growing demands for defence buildings, to release school buildings for their proper use.

Over the same period it became necessary to provide air-raid shelters and fire-fighting and first-aid equipment for schools. These were provided free of cost for both State and private schools in vulnerable areas. The Education Boards were most helpful in this by no means easy task. Children in all schools were drilled in orderly dispersal in case of emergency, and in most schools first-aid instruction was intensified.

Soldier Teachers.—No group of men entering the armed Services can have had their civilian interests better protected than have soldier teachers. After consultation with the teachers' professional bodies, the Government last year passed regulations which ensure that no man entering the Services can lose status, salary, or advancement thereby. Already nearly 70 per cent. of the male primary teachers and 36 per cent. of the male post-primary teachers are with the armed forces: many have won distinction. The loss of these men has thrown a heavy strain upon the schools. Women teachers have,

in common with women in other spheres, taken up new responsibilities most efficiently; but any further loss of men must have a serious effect upon the work of the schools. For this reason, teaching was last year declared an essential industry. This has given the Boards rather more power to use their teaching strength to the best advantage. Only a few small schools have had to be closed, but great difficulty is found in keeping some positions filled. Many married women have re-entered the profession, and retirements on superannuation are not permitted without special approval.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on education, not including revenue from reserves vested in post-primary schools and University colleges (£50,377 last year), for the year ending 31st March, 1943, was £5,038,395.

Buildings.—The increasing pressure of war needs resulted in a greatly reduced school building programme, on which £226,567 was spent, as against £486,536 for 1941–42. Major buildings completed during the year included Takapuna, Westport North, Tapawera Consolidated, Lyttelton Main, and Ohai public schools, Invercargill East Intermediate, Otaua Native School, and the first portion of a new school and dining block for Nelson Boys' College.

Conveyance.—I am pleased to report that, even when the petrol and tire shortage was most acute last year, the Government managed to avoid making major cuts in school conveyance services, of whose vital importance to country districts it is fully seized. Some services were subject to slight reductions and some children had to walk rather longer distances. In general, such unavoidable reductions were very reasonably received, and I have promised that many of them will be reconsidered before the onset of winter in 1943. The expenditure on school conveyance (other than by rail) was £280,000, as against £257,000 in the previous year.

Accrediting for University Entrance.—Perhaps the most important educational event of the year was the final acceptance by the Senate of a system of accrediting for entrance to the University. To make this possible the Government has promised to compensate the University for the consequent loss of examination fees and to provide the salaries of four liaison officers who will act as the points of contact between the University colleges and the post-primary schools. For over fifty years the secondary schools have been largely dominated by the demands of the University Entrance Examination, which has become for the business community as well as for the University the hall-mark of a completed secondary education, and which has consequently compelled many pupils with little academic ability and with no intention of going to the University to study subjects for which they were entirely unfitted. After 1943 the University Entrance Examination as we now know it will cease to exist (although a modified examination will remain for those unable to qualify for accrediting) and the Department's School Certificate will replace "Matriculation" as the accepted mark of a completed post-primary course. This involves the final acceptance of the principle that the post-primary school has two functions of equal importance—the first, to prepare the few for higher education, and the second, to prepare the many for immediate participation in the life and work of the community. To perform this second function to the full it will probably be necessary to make considerable changes in the curriculum of some of the post-primary schools. Fortunately, there is now nothing to prevent the Department and the schools from making such changes. Recognizing that this will probably mark a major turning-point in post-primary education, I set up during the year the Consultative Committee on the Post-Primary Curriculum, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. Thomas, M.A., LL.B., to study the implications of the introducing of accrediting and to advise me on the changes necessary to enable the schools to make the fullest use of the new freedom so generously offered by the University Senate. The Committee will report during 1943.

Vocational Guidance.—It is proposed that in April, 1943, the Education Department should take over full control of the Youth Centres, which hitherto have been run jointly by the Education and National Service Departments. Started originally to deal with depression conditions, the Youth Centres have, paradoxically enough, found the need for their services greatly increased by the present strong demand for juvenile labour. Skilled vocational guidance is essential if the country is to make the best possible use of its limited man-power and if young people of ability are to be protected from the temptation to enter unskilled and blind-alley occupations for the sake of high wages in the immediate future. The assumption of full responsibility for this work by the Education Department follows from the recognition of the principle that educational and vocational guidance is a function of the education system hardly less important than its more commonly recognized function of instilling knowledge. The school cannot regard its obligations to the child as completely fulfilled until he is established in an occupation for which he is well fitted. In addition to their normal functions, the Youth Centres have taken over for the National Service Department the administration of certain parts of the Industrial Man-power Emergency Regulations for young people. They have also been asked by the Rehabilitation Board to undertake responsibilities in connection with the rehabilitation of returned servicemen desirous of further training for civilian occupations. These additional duties will necessitate an expansion of the Youth Centres during the coming year.

Raising of the School Age.—It is the Government's intention to raise the school age to fifteen years as from the beginning of 1944. The Education Amendment Act, 1920, made provision for this as from a date to be determined by the Governor-General in Council. Owing to constant shortage of teachers and accommodation, these provisions have never been put into operation. I am convinced that if we wait till every additional building and teacher is ready, we shall wait for ever: I would prefer to raise the school age now when the need is greatest, even if we have to make use of rather make-shift accommodation for a few years. Owing to war conditions there are an increasing number of young adolescents who are missing the discipline of a normal home, and it is essential that the school keep its grip upon them during these very critical years, even if it cannot give them quite the facilities one would wish for. At present children can slip out of school even before the age of fourteen if they have completed Form II. This, also, must be stopped. For some years the Government has been training more teachers than are necessary to make good normal wastage, with the idea of reducing the size of classes and raising the school age. The armed Services have, unfortunately, had to drain away this surplus, but temporary means will be found to meet the increased demands for teachers in 1944 and to carry the additional load until the war ends. As for buildings, it is proposed to devise some simple kind of temporary room that will meet the situation where it arises. In many schools surplus

accommodation is already available. It is anticipated that intermediate schools, where they exist, will take much of the strain arising from the retention of the fourteen-year-olds, but secondary and technical schools will also be affected. Not the least of the problems to be faced will be the devising of courses of study fitted to the needs and interests of the non-academic type of fourteen-year-old.

Kindergartens and Nursery Schools.—The very existence of some kindergartens was being threatened by shortage of staff, and so regulations were amended to provide for annual allowances of £50 (plus £25 boarding-allowance, where necessary) to be paid to kindergarten trainees. In 1942, thirty-eight trainees were working under this scheme, and the future supply of teachers seems well assured. An additional grant was also made to the free kindergartens to enable them to raise the salaries of their staffs. Financial provision has been made for certain Wellington free kindergartens to open in 1943 as all-day nursery schools to care for the pre-school children of mothers engaged in work of national importance. If these are successful, it is proposed to extend the scheme to other centres where the need is shown to exist. At the end of the year there were 2,008 pupils on the rolls of 44 free kindergartens.

Primary School Curriculum.—I have given instructions that the whole primary curriculum be brought under review section by section. To this end I set up during the year an Arithmetic Syllabus Revision Committee consisting of departmental officers and representatives of the teachers' organizations. This Committee has now reported, and their suggested syllabus is being considered by the New Zealand Educational Institute. The report will have an important influence on arithmetic-teaching throughout the school. I propose early in 1943 to set up a Committee on Health Education.

School Library Service.—The School Library Service started during the year has already proved itself a most popular and successful venture. By the end of the year 402 schools and 22,462 children were being served with the finest children's books available. There is a long waiting-list, and the expansion of the service is limited only by the difficulty of securing books overseas. It is hoped eventually to cover all schools, but the needs of the country schools are greatest and must be met first. The success of the scheme has been due to the excellent work of the Country Library Service, which instituted and administers it.

Teaching Aids, Art, and Handwork.—Because of its wider scope and enriched curriculum, the modern school needs far more equipment than ever before, just as the modern teacher needs knowledge and skills of which his more formal predecessor might well be innocent. In spite of difficulties arising from the war, considerable advances have already been made in providing schools with necessary equipment and specialist services. With the co-operation of the High Commissioner for Great Britain and of the Miramar Film Studios, a National Film Library has been started which gives to the schools (as well as to other organizations) a free and growing service of films, both sound and silent. The Department has established free libraries of film-strips in every Education Board district, and is regularly adding to them film-strips prepared in New Zealand. The whole system of school broadcasting was reorganized during the year with the assistance of the National Broadcasting Service; it now provides a country-wide coverage of specially prepared school broadcasts for three hours and a quarter a week.

An Acting-Supervisor of Art and Handwork has been appointed to the Department, and a scheme of handwork has been devised that will use to the full New Zealand supplies of raw materials. In particular, textile crafts—spinning, dyeing, knitting, and weaving—have proved popular, and arrangements have been made for the Otago Education Board to manufacture in its own workshops supplies of looms and spinning-wheels, which are sold to the schools at well below cost price. In 1943 a small number of specialist teachers of art and handwork will be appointed as additional assistants to certain schools to work out the new scheme and to help to train teachers in it. It is hoped to extend the use of special instructors in art and handwork as soon as the staffing position improves.

One of the greatest needs of the schools is increased teaching equipment, and I propose in 1943 to seek the co-operation of other Boards in the making of equipment for handwork, physical education, and infant rooms for distribution to the schools. It is also proposed to alter the regulations to permit School Committees to spend part of their grants for incidentals on such equipment, which must be regarded as more than a luxury in the modern school.

Physical Education.—The new system of physical education is now becoming well established in the primary and is increasingly spreading to the post-primary schools. During the year the number of area organizers was increased from four to sixteen. Counting additional assistants, there are now forty men and women engaged full time on physical education in the primary-school system. Many of the teachers specially trained in this work in recent years are being used by the armed Services in their physical and remedial work.

Post-primary Schools.—A new problem was introduced into the secondary schools by the call-up of some senior boys for home defence: every effort was made to see that there should be as little interference as possible with the studies and careers of these pupils.

In the technical schools a disturbing feature is the growing tendency of pupils to be attracted into industry before completing their courses. This is particularly the case in the night classes, in the enrolment for which there has been a drop of as much as 50 per cent. in certain schools. The chief causes seem to be the withdrawal of men for the armed forces, overtime, difficulties of transport, and the reluctance of women and girls to attend evening school under restricted lighting conditions. The raising of the school age will help to keep pupils at day school, but the drop in night-school enrolments is in large part due to factors over which educational authorities have little control.

One pleasing factor in this year's statistics is that a record figure of 69 per cent. of children leaving primary schools began full-time post-primary courses. There were 14,568 enrolments in 1942, as against 13,230 in 1941.

Native Schools.—Staffing problems have been particularly acute in the Native schools, although it is pleasing to be able to report that the number of Maoris qualifying for teacher's certificates is growing rapidly. There are in the Native Schools Service eighteen fully certificated Maori teachers, of whom all but three have qualified within the past few years. In 1943 there will be in the training colleges sixteen first-year and eighteen second-year Maori students. Twenty-three Maori girls have completed nursing scholarships, of whom twenty have begun or completed hospital training. Ten

Maoris are at present holding University scholarships in medicine, dentistry, engineering, law, arts, and science. The three Native district high schools recently opened on the East Coast are passing out of the first stage of experimentation and are finding their place in the communities they serve.

Correspondence School.—The work of the Department's Correspondence School grows in scope and value every year. This year there were 1,800 primary and 679 post-primary children on the roll in addition to 640 part-time pupils, many of them adults. No less than 303 of the pupils were sick or crippled children. Recently courses for young farmers were instituted in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture. The school is giving valuable assistance in the preparation of courses for the Army Education and Welfare Service and in the provision of educational facilities for returned ex-servicemen. It is probable that still greater demands will be made on it along these lines next year.

Training of Teachers.—Two of the training colleges had their work badly disrupted during the year, one because its buildings were taken for defence purposes, and the other because of severe earthquake damage. Yet the work went on, thanks to the tenacity of the staffs and to the generosity of the University colleges in offering accommodation. The number of students admitted to the training colleges in 1942 was 750.

In 1943 a new scheme will be started to help to remedy the shortage of domestic-science teachers. Selected students will have six months in a training college, followed by eighteen months in the home science departments of technical schools and a year as probationary assistants in selected manual-training centres. This course will lead to a Housecraft Teacher's Certificate.

Handicapped Children.—Additional provision made for handicapped children during the year included the opening of new special classes for backward children, the appointment of another specialist to examine entrants to these classes, and a considerable increase in the number of speech clinics. The Summer School for the Deaf had to give up its buildings, and the school was broken into two parts, one remaining in Christchurch and the other going to Auckland.

Child Welfare.—From much that has been publicly said and written of late it might be imagined that a wave of juvenile delinquency is sweeping New Zealand. Whilst strongly deprecating such alarmist statements, I had myself feared that there might be a sharp rise in the figures for juvenile offences similar to the marked increases there have been in Britain as a result of war conditions. I am happy to say that these fears have not up to the present been realized. The figures for juvenile offences in the Children's Courts, including offences against by-laws, show only a very slight rise for last year, and this is the first rise that has occurred since the outbreak of war.

There is, however, no ground for complacency. All the conditions exist that would make for increased delinquency among children—broken homes, with the consequent inadequate control of children, unusual industrial and social conditions, and the general air of unrest and excitement and the weakening of inhibitions in the adult community that always occur in time of war. There would appear to be an increased restlessness and sense of adventure in a small proportion of children that call for all the help the adult community can give if some children are not to slip from mere childish mischief or naughtiness into delinquency. There is no simple solution to the problem, and this is not the place for me to assess the relative responsibilities of home, school, church, and the general community, but I wish to report on the steps the Government is taking through its education system to meet the position.

The raising of the school age to fifteen in 1944 will be the most important single step that can be taken in this direction. Above all, it is essential that every young adolescent in times like these should be responsible to some authoritative and reliable person. This duty is primarily one for the home, but in so far as some homes cannot carry it, the school must needs take it over. Most teachers are aware of this and are giving an increasing amount of attention to the personal lives of those children whose homes appear to exercise inadequate control. I have given approval for the appointment in certain areas in 1943 of "visiting teachers." These teachers will be attached to schools or groups of schools, without responsibility for class-teaching, but with the special function, under the headmaster, of maintaining contact between the school and the home. They will be, in effect, school social workers responsible for the study and treatment of individual children who find difficulty in adjusting, for one reason or another, to normal school life. I anticipate that their appointment will be the best reply to the complaints recently received that truancy is on the increase. If the work of these first visiting teachers is successful, the system will be extended and special arrangements made for training teachers in this difficult branch of work.

The staff of Child Welfare Officers has been increased to meet the new demands arising from the war, and especially to handle the growing bulk of the preventive work on which the branch is concentrating. Four new Child Welfare offices will be opened in 1943, and a new institution to handle younger delinquent girls is in course of construction at Christchurch. Caversham Boys' Home, Dunedin, has been rebuilt.

The first conference of Child Welfare Officers was held in 1941, since when regional conferences have been held in Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin to consider methods of dealing with present problems. Special sessions have been held at each conference, to which representatives of teachers, churches, social workers, and allied Government Departments have been invited, to plan closer co-operation of all agencies concerned with child welfare. As one direct result of these conferences new regulations dealing with a wide variety of child-welfare topics will shortly be brought down. I would stress, however, that, necessary though they may be, the final solution to the problem of juvenile delinquency will be found not in regulations or in purely restrictive measures, but in the provision by schools, churches, social organizations, and the homes of activities that will absorb the energies and capture the faith of the young people of to-day.

Army Education.—The Education Department played a leading part in the inauguration of the system of Army education, and the Director of the Army Education and Welfare Service, Lieutenant-Colonel D. G. Ball, was seconded to the Army from his position of Senior Inspector in the Department. The Department, moreover, has the responsibility for organizing the twenty-two Regional Committees whose work it is to mobilize all civilian educational facilities for the use of the Army Education and Welfare Service. A particularly prominent part in Army education is being played by the Department's Correspondence School and by many of the technical schools, which are

not only admitting soldiers to their ordinary classes, but are also putting on special intensive full-time courses for men and women in the forces. The Council of Adult Education and the various bodies associated with it have agreed to put their resources at the disposal of the Army Education and Welfare Service: they are becoming increasingly engaged in this work.

Educational Research.—The New Zealand Council for Educational Research has continued its investigations into some of New Zealand's fundamental educational problems. The value of such a cool and independent research organization is very great, and already the Council's published reports have had some effect on educational policy and teaching practice.

Schools and the War Effort.—Schools of all types have continued to work energetically for the war effort, and have made in the aggregate large contributions in money and materials for patriotic purposes. Post-primary schools have given excellent service in connection with the Air Training Corps. Technical schools entered with enthusiasm into the difficult task of making scale model aeroplanes for training purposes, and already many hundreds have been delivered to the Air Department. Several technical schools have put on special courses for training Army personnel in technical subjects.

Staff Changes.—Mr. A. E. McKinnon, A.R.A.N.Z., has been appointed Secretary of the Department in place of Mr. A. J. H. Benge, retired.

Acknowledgments.—It is with an ever-increasing sense of obligation that I record again the Government's appreciation of the fine work done by Education Boards and other governing bodies, School Committees, teachers, and the host of workers, paid and unpaid, who have, through this most difficult year, stood between the children and the worst effects of war.

TABLES

NOTE.—Owing to the paper shortage several tables have again been omitted this year. They will be reinstated as soon as conditions permit. For particulars of expenditure on education, including capital expenditure on new buildings, &c., see the appendix to this report.

TABLE C 1.—PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY GRADE

| Grade. | | | | Number of Schools. | Grade. | | | | Number of Schools. |
|--------|-----------|----|----|--------------------|--------|-----------|----|----|--------------------|
| I | (1-8) | .. | .. | 112 | VA | (191-230) | .. | .. | 37 |
| II | (9-24) | .. | .. | 695 | VB | (231-270) | .. | .. | 45 |
| IIIA | (25-30) | .. | .. | 121 | VC | (271-310) | .. | .. | 24 |
| IIIB | (31-70) | .. | .. | 560 | VD | (311-350) | .. | .. | 18 |
| | | | | 681 | | | | | — 124 |
| IVA | (71-110) | .. | .. | 188 | VI | (351-870) | .. | .. | 176 |
| IVB | (111-150) | .. | .. | 81 | | | | | — 176 |
| IVC | (151-190) | .. | .. | 58 | | | | | 2,115 |
| | | | | 327 | Total | .. | .. | .. | |

Two half-time schools and thirty-seven schools with side schools attached are counted as separate schools.

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

| Type of School. | Total Number on the Roll on the 1st July, 1941. | Total Number on the Roll on the 1st July, 1942. | 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 | 190,103 | 189,117 | 105,564 | 21,995 | 22,164 | 19,802 | 14,275 | 4,588 | 656 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Special classes for backward children | 767 | 769 | 137 | 90 | 125 | 152 | 134 | 67 | 24 | 14 | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Native village schools (primary) | 10,651 | 11,013 | 6,018 | 1,203 | 1,212 | 1,034 | 947 | 465 | 116 | 14 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Native mission and boarding schools (private primary)* | 680 | 650 | 329 | 77 | 66 | 74 | 73 | 22 | 8 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Public primary schools, Chatham Islands | 134 | 133 | 59 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Secondary schools, lower departments | 148 | 147 | 29 | 18 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 12 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Private primary schools* | 26,926 | 26,148 | 13,420 | 3,081 | 3,243 | 3,138 | 2,236 | 789 | 197 | 38 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Intermediate schools and departments | 6,699 | 7,474 | 1 | 112 | 1,359 | 2,704 | 2,354 | 801 | 126 | 14 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Secondary departments of district high schools | 5,852 | 5,640 | .. | .. | 1 | 64 | 860 | 2,009 | 1,571 | 769 | 303 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Secondary schools | 14,950 | 14,682 | .. | .. | 4 | 176 | 2,281 | 4,639 | 3,982 | 2,356 | 977 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Combined schools | 3,053 | 2,930 | .. | .. | 3 | 44 | 432 | 897 | 819 | 518 | 186 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Technical high and day schools.. | 9,257 | 9,016 | .. | 1 | 2 | 81 | 1,437 | 3,711 | 2,514 | 925 | 258 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Part-time students at day and night classes | 15,152 | 11,305 | .. | .. | 19 | 19 | 100 | 550 | 1,696 | 2,487 | 2,412 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Native secondary schools*— | 82 | 38 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Primary | 444 | 370 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 26 | 78 | 112 | 92 | 41 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Post-primary | 6,007 | 6,113 | .. | .. | 12 | 139 | 975 | 1,705 | 1,593 | 1,153 | 454 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Endowed and registered private secondary schools* | 1,805 | 1,800 | 1,000 | 164 | 168 | 144 | 139 | 91 | 40 | 22 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Correspondence school— | 711 | 679 | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 118 | 207 | 165 | 83 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Primary | 1,503 | 1,463 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Secondary | 235 | 206 | 22 | 13 | 20 | 32 | 29 | 33 | 25 | 18 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Training-colleges | 115 | 107 | 44 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Schools for mentally backward, &c. | 32 | 25 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| School for the deaf | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| New Zealand Institute for the Blind | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Grand totals.. | 295,306 | 289,825 | 126,629 | 26,788 | 28,460 | 27,678 | 26,483 | 20,695 | 13,661 | 8,574 | 5,018 | 2,292 | 901 | 558 | 2,088 | 2,088 | 2,088 |
| Estimated population (inclusive of Maoris) at 1st July, 1942 | .. | 1,639,000 | 130,000† | 110,900 | 110,900 | 110,900 | 110,900 | 28,200 | 28,600 | 28,900 | 28,900 | 28,700 | 28,400 | 28,300 | 26,400‡ | 26,400‡ | 26,400‡ |

* Native mission schools are registered private primary schools, and two Native secondary schools are registered private secondary schools, but in this table these schools are considered, respectively, missions 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.
 § There were 286 students in the armed forces or engaged in essential work.
 || Includes 65 pupils in 1942 attending Native District High Schools.

TABLE E 1.—NUMBERS OF FULL-TIME PUPILS, 1ST JULY, 1942.

| 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 | 465 | 304 | 20,019 | 25,359 | 12,357 | 11,279 | 12,061 | 11,173 | 12,748 | 11,824 | 12,925 | 12,155 | 10,783 | 10,723 | 8,230 | 8,345 | 49 | 87 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 98,637 | 91,249 |
| Native—European | .. | .. | 169 | 148 | 79 | 56 | 60 | 60 | 78 | 63 | 60 | 62 | 37 | 56 | 31 | 45 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,180 | 4,837 |
| Maoris | .. | .. | 2,254 | 1,971 | 725 | 633 | 675 | 630 | 592 | 577 | 484 | 511 | 288 | 310 | 155 | 191 | 7 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 65 | 68 |
| Public primary—Chatham Islands | .. | .. | 21 | 19 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 18 | 14 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Private primary and lower departments of secondary | .. | .. | 3,309 | 3,282 | 1,487 | 1,562 | 1,517 | 1,630 | 1,667 | 1,780 | 1,749 | 1,844 | 1,735 | 1,838 | 1,512 | 1,648 | 82 | 303 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13,058 | 13,887 |
| Intermediate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Secondary departments of district high schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Combined | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Technical | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Endowed and registered private secondary | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Correspondence—Primary | 65 | 57 | 294 | 321 | 107 | 106 | 65 | 85 | 75 | 103 | 79 | 106 | 71 | 89 | 59 | 97 | 13 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 828 | 972 |
| Secondary | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 194 | 485 |
| Totals | 530 | 361 | 35,066 | 31,100 | 14,761 | 13,645 | 14,376 | 13,588 | 15,178 | 14,361 | 15,299 | 14,685 | 14,975 | 14,935 | 11,780 | 11,925 | 8,311 | 8,710 | 5,448 | 5,487 | 5,193 | 4,796 | 1,074 | 829 | 141,991 | 134,419 | | |

* Adult section.

TABLE E 2.—AGE AND CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS AT PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS, 1ST JULY, 1942.

| Age. | Special Classes for Backward Children. | | 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. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 and under | 2 | .. | 10,081 | 9,577 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,083 | 9,579 |
| 6 | 5 | 7 | 10,811 | 10,116 | 247 | 448 | 5,469 | 4,930 | 312 | 481 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,065 | 10,570 |
| 7 | 11 | 7 | 5,923 | 4,299 | 4,930 | 3,889 | 4,740 | 3,889 | 4,166 | 5,112 | 354 | 504 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,179 | 10,261 |
| 8 | 27 | 9 | 1,629 | 993 | 4,735 | 1,031 | 4,618 | 3,854 | 4,618 | 3,854 | 3,959 | 4,753 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,919 | 10,522 |
| 9 | 42 | 24 | 409 | 257 | 1,735 | 297 | 2,025 | 1,192 | 4,618 | 1,192 | 4,735 | 4,095 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,071 | 10,452 |
| 10 | 54 | 36 | 103 | 74 | 499 | 297 | 2,025 | 1,192 | 4,618 | 1,192 | 4,735 | 4,095 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,458 | 10,627 |
| 11 | 79 | 46 | 37 | 28 | 142 | 94 | 663 | 367 | 663 | 367 | 663 | 4,985 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,585 | 10,704 |
| 12 | 94 | 58 | 19 | 10 | 44 | 35 | 209 | 121 | 933 | 552 | 2,604 | 1,923 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,255 | 9,699 |
| 13 | 86 | 48 | 5 | 2 | 16 | 11 | 56 | 31 | 290 | 205 | 1,029 | 634 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,746 | 6,663 |
| 14 | 15 | 11 | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 53 | 25 | 207 | 104 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,791 | 1,864 |
| 15 | 8 | 40 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 19 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 418 | 262 |
| 16 | 16 | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 51 | 28 |
| 17 | 7 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 18 |
| 18 | 10 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Totals | 465 | 304 | 29,019 | 25,359 | 12,357 | 11,279 | 12,061 | 11,173 | 12,748 | 11,824 | 12,925 | 12,155 | 10,783 | 10,723 | 8,230 | 8,345 | 49 | 87 | 5,448 | 5,487 | 5,193 | 4,796 | 1,074 | 829 | 141,991 | 134,419 | | |
| Median age, in years and months | 12 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 14 | 4 | 14 | 4 | .. | .. |

TABLE E 3.—AGE AND CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS AT PUBLIC POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS, 1ST JULY, 1942.

| | Form III. | | Form IV. | | Form V. | | Form VI. | | Totals. | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|--------|----------|--------|---------|--------|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| Under 11 years | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| 11 and under 12 | 7 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 3 |
| 12 " 13 | 148 | 201 | 10 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 158 | 207 |
| 13 " 14 | 2,092 | 2,545 | 178 | 186 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 2,274 | 2,732 |
| 14 " 15 | 3,720 | 3,272 | 1,834 | 2,080 | 151 | 175 | .. | .. | 5,705 | 5,527 |
| 15 " 16 | 958 | 650 | 2,030 | 1,782 | 1,641 | 1,670 | 75 | 59 | 4,704 | 4,161 |
| 16 " 17 | 111 | 49 | 435 | 323 | 1,721 | 1,373 | 319 | 225 | 2,586 | 1,970 |
| 17 " 18 | 16 | 7 | 45 | 28 | 625 | 450 | 300 | 249 | 986 | 734 |
| 18 " 19 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 116 | 84 | 105 | 66 | 227 | 154 |
| 19 " 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 10 | 8 | 13 | 17 | 23 |
| 20 " 21 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 8 |
| 21 and over | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | .. | 10 | 2 | 15 |
| Totals | 7,056 | 6,728 | 4,537 | 4,409 | 4,268 | 3,770 | 808 | 627 | 16,669 | 15,534 |
| Median age, in years and months | 14 4 | 14 2 | 15 1 | 15 0 | 16 2 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 17 1 | .. | .. |

TABLE E 4.—AGE AND CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS AT REGISTERED PRIVATE SECONDARY AND ENDOWED SCHOOLS, 1ST JULY, 1942.

| | Form III. | | Form IV. | | Form V. | | Form VI. | | Totals. | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|--------|----------|--------|---------|--------|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| 11 and under 12 | 4 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 9 |
| 12 " 13 | 46 | 88 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49 | 90 |
| 13 " 14 | 333 | 475 | 96 | 80 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | 432 | 558 |
| 14 " 15 | 376 | 501 | 344 | 384 | 64 | 59 | 7 | .. | 791 | 944 |
| 15 " 16 | 136 | 115 | 319 | 370 | 330 | 343 | 23 | 12 | 808 | 840 |
| 16 " 17 | 16 | 14 | 405 | 119 | 355 | 403 | 127 | 52 | 603 | 588 |
| 17 " 18 | 2 | .. | 12 | 11 | 132 | 121 | 81 | 112 | 227 | 244 |
| 18 " 19 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 22 | 12 | 24 | 18 | 48 | 32 |
| 19 " 20 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| 20 " 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 21 and over | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Totals | 914 | 1,202 | 882 | 968 | 909 | 943 | 264 | 195 | 2,969 | 3,308 |
| Median age, in years and months | 14 2 | 14 1 | 15 0 | 15 1 | 16 2 | 16 2 | 16 9 | 17 4 | .. | .. |

TABLE E 5.—AGE AND CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS AT REGISTERED PRIVATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND LOWER DEPARTMENTS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS,
1ST JULY, 1942

| | Class P. | | Standard I. | | Standard II. | | Standard III. | | Standard IV. | | Form I. | | Form II. | | Form III. | | Totals. | |
|---------------------------------|----------|--------|-------------|--------|--------------|--------|---------------|--------|--------------|--------|---------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| 5 years and under | 1,297 | 1,357 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,297 | 1,357 |
| 6 | 1,215 | 1,218 | 64 | 99 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,279 | 1,319 |
| 7 | 598 | 568 | 607 | 773 | 96 | 131 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,301 | 1,472 |
| 8 | 150 | 106 | 556 | 503 | 574 | 730 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,341 | 1,433 |
| 9 | 36 | 26 | 176 | 136 | 532 | 529 | 92 | 2 | 112 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,387 | 1,592 |
| 10 | 10 | 5 | 58 | 32 | 231 | 170 | 584 | 72 | 690 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,576 | 1,600 |
| 11 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 14 | 56 | 46 | 230 | 72 | 673 | 20 | 20 | 641 | 112 | .. | .. | .. | 1,617 | 1,718 |
| 12 | 2 | .. | 4 | 5 | 21 | 20 | 318 | 102 | 265 | 4 | 2 | 674 | 611 | 19 | 19 | .. | 1,573 | 1,666 |
| 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 | 12 | 102 | 83 | 83 | 11 | 13 | 386 | 665 | 33 | 61 | .. | 1,225 | 1,113 |
| 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 4 | 11 | 17 | 17 | 4 | 14 | 73 | 257 | 18 | 113 | .. | 368 | 455 |
| 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 79 | .. | 80 | 129 |
| 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 29 | .. | 11 | 29 |
| 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 11 | 29 |
| 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Totals | 3,309 | 3,282 | 1,487 | 1,562 | 1,517 | 1,630 | 1,667 | 1,780 | 1,749 | 1,844 | 1,735 | 1,838 | 1,648 | 82 | 303 | 13,058 | 13,887 | |
| Median age, in years and months | 6 4 | 6 3 | 8 2 | 7 11 | 9 2 | 8 11 | 10 4 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 11 2 | 12 5 | 12 3 | 13 2 | 13 8 | 14 8 | .. | .. | .. |

TABLE E 6.—AGE AND CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS AT INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS, 1ST JULY, 1942

| | Form I. | | Form II. | | Form III. | | Totals. | |
|---------------------------------|---------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| Under 10 years .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| 10 and under 11 .. | 45 | 63 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | 46 | 66 |
| 11 " 12 .. | 612 | 650 | 45 | 52 | .. | .. | 657 | 702 |
| 12 " 13 .. | 877 | 870 | 456 | 499 | 1 | 1 | 1,334 | 1,370 |
| 13 " 14 .. | 415 | 277 | 850 | 784 | 9 | 19 | 1,274 | 1,080 |
| 14 " 15 .. | 101 | 49 | 359 | 227 | 18 | 47 | 478 | 323 |
| 15 " 16 .. | 3 | 3 | 69 | 27 | 10 | 14 | 82 | 44 |
| 16 " 17 .. | 1 | 2 | 7 | .. | 2 | 2 | 10 | 4 |
| 17 " 18 .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| 18 " 19 .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Totals .. | 2,056 | 1,914 | 1,789 | 1,592 | 40 | 83 | 3,885 | 3,589 |
| Median age, in years and months | 12 5 | 12 3 | 13 6 | 13 4 | 14 7 | 14 6 | .. | .. |

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

| Number of Children. | February, 1935. | | February, 1942.* | | February, 1943.* | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| | Number of Classes. | Per Cent. | Number of Classes. | Per Cent. | Number of Classes. | Per Cent. |
| Under 31 | 616 | 20·6 | 682 | 20·2 | 669 | 20·1 |
| 31-40 | 1,011 | 33·8 | 1,135 | 33·5 | 1,104 | 33·1 |
| 41-50 | 1,007 | 33·7 | 1,123 | 33·2 | 1,124 | 33·8 |
| 51-60 | 349 | 11·6 | 447 | 13·1 | 430 | 12·9 |
| 61 and over | 9 | 0·3 | .. | .. | 4† | 0·1 |
| Totals | 2,992 | 100·0 | 3,387 | 100·0 | 3,331 | 100·0 |

* The Teachers' Salaries Regulations 1938 provided new grades for public schools. Since this year schools of Grade IVB (roll minimum of 111) have been included. A Grade IV school under the previous regulations had a minimum average attendance of 121. Hence a few more schools with lower rolls have been included since 1938. † These classes have been reduced in size since 1st February.

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

| Type of School. | Age at which Post-primary Course begun. | | | | | | | | | | Total Numbers beginning Post-primary Education. | |
|-------------------|---|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|--------------------|--------|---|--------|
| | Under 12 Years. | | 12 Years. | | 13 Years. | | 14 Years. | | 15 Years and over. | | | |
| | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| Secondary .. | 9 | 10 | 184 | 344 | 1,346 | 1,590 | 922 | 811 | 196 | 88 | 2,657 | 2,843 |
| Combined .. | 1 | 5 | 43 | 71 | 245 | 261 | 267 | 155 | 55 | 10 | 611 | 502 |
| Technical .. | 3 | 2 | 143 | 176 | 1,250 | 1,052 | 1,191 | 671 | 201 | 119 | 2,788 | 2,020 |
| District High .. | 10 | 5 | 119 | 166 | 597 | 739 | 456 | 499 | 109 | 97 | 1,291 | 1,506 |
| Correspondence .. | 3 | 1 | 19 | 25 | 47 | 96 | 35 | 96 | 15 | 33 | 119 | 251 |
| Totals .. | 26 | 23 | 508 | 782 | 3,485 | 3,738 | 2,871 | 2,232 | 576 | 347 | 7,466 | 7,122 |

TABLE O 1.—PROBABLE DESTINATION, PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS' PUPILS, 1942

| Destination. | With Primary School Certificate. | | Without Primary School Certificate. | | Totals. | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|--|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | | Girls. | | |
| | | | | | Number. | Per-centage. | Number. | Per-centage. | |
| Post-primary | 6,586 | 6,698 | 229 | 136 | 6,815 | 67.0 | 6,834 | 70.3 | |
| Clerical (including typing)— | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Government and local body | 24 | 20 | 5 | 1 | 29 | 0.3 | 21 | 0.2 | |
| (b) Banks, insurance, legal, commercial houses, shops, and warehouses | 25 | 39 | 10 | 9 | 35 | 0.3 | 48 | 0.5 | |
| Shop and warehouse assistants .. | 249 | 281 | 135 | 78 | 384 | 3.8 | 359 | 3.7 | |
| Manual trades— | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Government and local body | 11 | 3 | 7 | .. | 18 | 0.2 | 3 | * | |
| (b) Building | 55 | .. | 17 | .. | 72 | 0.7 | .. | .. | |
| (c) Motor engineering | 57 | .. | 22 | .. | 79 | 0.8 | .. | .. | |
| (d) General engineering | 28 | .. | 14 | .. | 42 | 0.4 | .. | .. | |
| (e) Printing | 15 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 22 | 0.2 | 9 | 0.1 | |
| (f) Other trades | 121 | 51 | 110 | 16 | 231 | 2.3 | 67 | 0.7 | |
| Farming | 782 | 150 | 753 | 79 | 1,535 | 15.1 | 229 | 2.4 | |
| Factory operatives | 102 | 162 | 144 | 149 | 246 | 2.4 | 311 | 3.2 | |
| Other occupations | 132 | 143 | 167 | 130 | 299 | 2.9 | 273 | 2.8 | |
| At home | 107 | 761 | 108 | 625 | 215 | 2.1 | 1,386 | 14.3 | |
| Not known | 63 | 79 | 91 | 96 | 154 | 1.5 | 175 | 1.8 | |
| Totals | 8,357 | 8,393 | 1,819 | 1,322 | 10,176 | 100.0 | 9,715 | 100.0 | |

* Insignificant percentage.

TABLE O 2.—PROBABLE DESTINATION, INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS' PUPILS, 1942

| Occupation. | Boys. | | | | | Girls. | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------|--------------|
| | First Year. | Second Year. | Third Year. | Total. | Per-centage. | First Year. | Second Year. | Third Year. | Total. | Per-centage. |
| Post-primary | 18 | 1,402 | 11 | 1,431 | 75.3 | 3 | 1,270 | 17 | 1,290 | 74.8 |
| Clerical (including typing)— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Government or local-body service | .. | 6 | .. | 6 | 0.3 | .. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0.2 |
| (b) Banks, insurance, legal, Commercial houses, shops, and warehouses | 1 | 12 | 4 | 17 | 0.9 | .. | 10 | 7 | 17 | 1.0 |
| Shop and warehouse assistants | 13 | 80 | 11 | 104 | 5.5 | 7 | 63 | 19 | 89 | 5.1 |
| Manual trades— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Government or local-body service | 1 | 2 | .. | 3 | 0.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| (b) Building | 4 | 23 | 6 | 33 | 1.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| (c) Motor engineering | 1 | 13 | .. | 14 | 0.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| (d) General engineering | 1 | 14 | 8 | 23 | 1.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| (e) Printing | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0.2 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | * |
| (f) Other trades | 5 | 45 | 9 | 59 | 3.1 | 6 | 27 | 13 | 46 | 2.7 |
| Farming | 15 | 62 | 3 | 80 | 4.2 | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | 0.2 |
| Factory operatives | 5 | 23 | 2 | 30 | 1.6 | 10 | 47 | 3 | 60 | 3.5 |
| Other occupations | 9 | 43 | 1 | 53 | 2.8 | 5 | 52 | 10 | 67 | 3.9 |
| Home | .. | 9 | .. | 9 | 0.5 | 26 | 93 | 14 | 133 | 7.7 |
| Not known | 4 | 29 | 2 | 35 | 1.8 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 15 | 0.9 |
| Totals | 78 | 1,764 | 58 | 1,900 | 100.0 | 61 | 1,577 | 86 | 1,724 | 100.0 |

* Insignificant percentage.

TABLE O 3.—PROBABLE DESTINATION, POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS' PUPILS, 1942

| 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 .. | 269 | 10.8 | 125 | 4.9 | 32 | 5.6 | 15 | 3.0 | 29 | 1.2 | 7 | 0.4 | 20 | 1.8 | 7 | 0.5 | 350 | 5.4 | 154 | 2.5 | |
| Teaching or training college .. | 118 | 4.8 | 286 | 11.2 | 21 | 3.7 | 46 | 9.4 | 25 | 1.1 | 45 | 2.4 | 56 | 5.0 | 136 | 9.9 | 220 | 3.4 | 513 | 8.2 | |
| Professional engineering, surveying, architecture | 8 | 0.3 | 1 | * | 4 | 0.7 | .. | .. | 9 | 0.4 | 2 | 0.1 | 9 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.1 | 30 | 0.4 | 4 | * | |
| Clerical (including typing)— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Government and local body | 276 | 11.1 | 122 | 4.8 | 48 | 8.5 | 46 | 9.4 | 102 | 4.4 | 112 | 6.0 | 115 | 10.4 | 124 | 9.1 | 541 | 8.3 | 404 | 6.4 | |
| (b) Banks, insurance, legal, commercial houses, shops, and warehouses | 441 | 17.8 | 679 | 26.5 | 76 | 13.4 | 130 | 26.4 | 123 | 5.3 | 574 | 30.8 | 56 | 5.0 | 293 | 21.4 | 696 | 10.7 | 1,676 | 26.7 | |
| Shop and warehouse assistants | 245 | 9.9 | 327 | 12.8 | 45 | 7.9 | 52 | 10.5 | 231 | 9.9 | 323 | 17.3 | 146 | 13.1 | 166 | 12.1 | 667 | 10.3 | 868 | 13.8 | |
| Manual trades— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Government and local body | 27 | 1.1 | 3 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.9 | .. | .. | 133 | 5.7 | 4 | 0.2 | 18 | 1.6 | 6 | 0.4 | 183 | 2.8 | 13 | 0.2 | |
| (b) Building .. | 36 | 1.4 | .. | .. | 16 | 2.8 | .. | .. | 144 | 6.2 | .. | .. | 18 | 1.6 | .. | .. | 214 | 3.3 | .. | .. | |
| (c) Motor engineering .. | 58 | 2.3 | .. | .. | 29 | 5.1 | .. | .. | 114 | 4.9 | .. | .. | 31 | 2.8 | .. | .. | 232 | 3.6 | .. | .. | |
| (d) General engineering .. | 83 | 3.3 | .. | .. | 42 | 7.4 | .. | .. | 321 | 13.7 | 1 | * | 23 | 2.1 | .. | .. | 469 | 7.2 | 1 | * | |
| (e) Printing .. | 14 | 0.6 | 17 | 0.7 | 4 | 0.7 | 2 | 0.4 | 39 | 1.7 | 7 | 0.4 | 6 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.1 | 63 | 1.0 | 28 | 0.4 | |
| (f) Other trades .. | 126 | 5.1 | 34 | 1.3 | 30 | 5.3 | .. | .. | 241 | 10.3 | 129 | 6.9 | 49 | 4.4 | 13 | 1.0 | 446 | 6.9 | 176 | 2.8 | |
| Farming .. | 399 | 16.1 | 46 | 1.8 | 129 | 22.7 | 27 | 5.5 | 405 | 17.4 | 21 | 1.1 | 431 | 38.8 | 44 | 3.2 | 1,364 | 21.0 | 138 | 2.2 | |
| Factory operatives .. | 20 | 0.8 | 7 | 0.3 | 15 | 2.6 | .. | .. | 58 | 2.5 | 43 | 2.3 | 22 | 2.0 | 12 | 0.9 | 115 | 1.8 | 62 | 1.0 | |
| Other occupations .. | 121 | 4.9 | 400 | 15.6 | 15 | 2.6 | 52 | 10.6 | 124 | 5.3 | 141 | 7.6 | 52 | 4.7 | 86 | 6.3 | 312 | 4.8 | 679 | 10.8 | |
| Home .. | 26 | 1.0 | 439 | 17.1 | 10 | 1.8 | 95 | 19.3 | 40 | 1.7 | 327 | 17.5 | 34 | 3.1 | 435 | 31.8 | 110 | 1.7 | 1,296 | 20.6 | |
| Not known .. | 217 | 8.7 | 75 | 2.9 | 47 | 8.3 | 27 | 5.5 | 194 | 8.3 | 130 | 7.0 | 26 | 2.3 | 44 | 3.2 | 484 | 7.4 | 276 | 4.4 | |
| Totals .. | 2,484 | 100.0 | 2,561 | 100.0 | 568 | 100.0 | 492 | 100.0 | 2,332 | 100.0 | 1,866 | 100.0 | 1,112 | 100.0 | 1,369 | 100.0 | 6,496 | 100.0 | 6,288 | 100.0 | |

* Insignificant percentage.

TABLE Q 2.—LENGTH OF POST-PRIMARY COURSE

| | 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 | 12·7 | 156 | 14·7 | 1,229 | 29·3 | 695 | 28·0 | 2,719 | 21·3 |
| Leaving in second year .. | 1,185 | 23·5 | 279 | 26·3 | 1,524 | 36·3 | 727 | 29·3 | 3,715 | 29·0 |
| Leaving in third year .. | 1,271 | 25·2 | 360 | 34·0 | 944 | 22·5 | 481 | 19·4 | 3,056 | 23·9 |
| Leaving in fourth year or later | 1,950 | 38·6 | 265 | 25·0 | 501 | 11·9 | 578 | 23·3 | 3,294 | 25·8 |
| Totals .. | 5,045 | 100·0 | 1,060 | 100·0 | 4,198 | 100·0 | 2,481 | 100·0 | 12,784 | 100·0 |

NOTE.—The approximate average length of school life of pupils attending post-primary schools was: Secondary schools, 2 years 11 months; combined schools, 2 years 8 months; technical high and day schools, 2 years 2 months; secondary departments of district high schools, 2 years 5 months; all post-primary schools, 2 years 6 months.

TABLE Q 3.—NUMBER OF PUPILS AT EVENING TECHNICAL AND PART-TIME DAY CLASSES

| Year. | Number of Centres. | Number on Roll, 1st July. | | Number holding Free Places. | |
|------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|
| | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1940 | 138 | 10,315 | 5,836 | 7,621 | 3,238 |
| 1941 | 126 | 8,894 | 6,258 | 7,231 | 3,467 |
| 1942 | 50 | 6,907 | 4,398 | 5,446 | 3,233 |

TABLE R.—NUMBER OF PUPILS AT NATIVE SCHOOLS, ETC.

| | 1942. | | 1941. | |
|--|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| | Schools. | Roll. | Schools. | Roll. |
| Native village schools | 154 | 11,013 | 149 | 10,651 |
| Mission and boarding schools (primary) .. | 10 | 650 | 10 | 680 |
| Public schools with Native children enrolled | 879 | 13,181 | 875 | 12,712 |
| Totals | 1,043 | 24,844 | 1,034 | 24,043 |

NOTE.—Of the pupils enrolled at Native village schools, 989 in 1942 and 1,199 in 1941 were Europeans.

TABLE.—MANUAL INSTRUCTION

| | Number of Schools from which Pupils attended. | Number of Pupils attending Centres. | |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|--------|
| | | Boys. | Girls. |
| Public primary and Native schools | 891 | 14,714 | 14,642 |
| Intermediate schools and departments | 20 | 3,757 | 3,489 |
| Secondary departments of district high schools | 89 | 1,820 | 2,156 |
| Private schools | 183 | 2,065 | 2,311 |
| Totals | 1,183 | 22,356 | 22,598 |

NOTE.—There were 149 manual-training centres during 1942.

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

| College. | 1942. | | | 1941. | | |
|--------------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. |
| Auckland | 56 | 445 | 501 | 196 | 369 | 565 |
| Wellington | 125 | 246 | 371 | 105 | 227 | 332 |
| Christchurch | 123 | 284 | 407 | 91 | 234 | 325 |
| Dunedin | 105 | 266 | 371 | 105 | 184 | 289 |
| Totals | 409 | 1,241 | 1,650 | 497 | 1,014 | 1,511 |

TABLE.—**NUMBER OF CHILDREN** UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE CHILD WELFARE BRANCH
AT 31ST MARCH

| | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| State wards— | | | |
| In foster-homes, hostels, and with friends | 2,559 | 2,563 | 2,641 |
| In situations, including those absent without leave | 986 | 1,106 | 1,105 |
| In Government institutions, receiving-homes, &c. | 229 | 231 | 223 |
| In private institutions | 105 | 127 | 98 |
| In Roman Catholic institutions recognized under Child Welfare Act | 77 | 98 | 95 |
| In special schools for backward children | 189 | 131 | 138 |
| In refuges or cognate institutions | 51 | 36 | 59 |
| In hospitals, convalescent homes, &c. | 30 | 26 | 36 |
| In residential colleges (mostly Maori children) | 14 | 12 | 15 |
| Subtotal | 4,240 | 4,330 | 4,410 |
| British children | 202 | 203 | 204 |
| Other than State wards— | | | |
| Young persons supervised by Child Welfare Officers in their own homes, with relatives, or with friends, pursuant to orders of Courts | 1,109 | 1,123 | 1,301 |
| Infants supervised in foster-homes registered under the Infants Act | 581 | 627 | 665 |
| Pupils at School for the Deaf, Sumner | 117 | 110* | 126 |
| Pupils at schools for mentally backward, Otekaike and Richmond (other than State wards included in figures above) | 47 | 52 | 45 |
| Children supervised as preventive cases | 1,739 | 1,960 | 1,978 |
| Children in New Zealand Institute for Blind for whom the Department makes payment | 24 | 19 | 18 |
| Subtotal | 3,617 | 3,891 | 4,133 |
| Grand total | 8,059 | 8,424 | 8,747 |

* At 31st December, 1941.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND
in respect of all services under the control or supervision of the
Minister of Education during the year ended 31st March, 1943

| | £ | £ | £ |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| General Administration | | | |
| Salaries and allowances, Head Office staff | 40,845 | | |
| Salaries, Inspectors in Head Office | 3,377 | | |
| Travelling-expenses and transfer expenses | | 44,222 | |
| <i>Education Gazette</i> | | 1,159 | |
| Miscellaneous | | 2,113 | |
| | | 4,853 | |
| | | 52,347 | |
| Less recoveries | | 5,637 | |
| | | | 46,710 |
| Primary Education (including Intermediate Schools or Departments under Control of Education Boards) | | | |
| Teachers' salaries and allowances | 2,072,696 | | |
| Education Boards: Administration | 41,005 | | |
| School Committees: Grants | 158,636 | | |
| Miscellaneous | 18,057 | | |
| | | 2,290,394 | |
| School buildings (maintenance) | | 178,425 | |
| Free kindergartens | | 9,770 | |
| Conveyance of children (£254,438) and board (£7,574) | | 262,012 | |
| Conveyance of Instructors | | 7,443 | |
| Correspondence School | | 19,564 | |
| Inspection of schools | | 39,785 | |
| <i>School Journal</i> | | 4,964 | |
| Manual instruction | | 111,003 | |
| Miscellaneous | | 6,535 | |
| | | 2,929,895 | |
| Less recoveries | | 5,439 | |
| | | | 2,924,456 |
| Post-primary Education (including Intermediate Departments attached to Secondary and Technical Schools) | | | |
| Teachers' salaries and allowances | | 620,564 | |
| Grants to controlling authorities | | 107,712 | |
| Manual instruction | | 9,150 | |
| Conveyance (£33,210) and board (£30,413) of pupils | | 63,623 | |
| Inspectors: Salaries and allowances | | 7,890 | |
| War bursaries | | 7,654 | |
| School buildings: Maintenance | | 17,147 | |
| Correspondence School | | 20,940 | |
| Reserves revenue paid to High School Boards | | 13,474 | |
| Miscellaneous | | 3,243 | |
| | | 871,397 | |
| Less recoveries | | 2,538 | |
| | | | 868,859 |
| Higher Education | | | |
| Statutory grants— | | | |
| University of New Zealand | 8,414 | | |
| University colleges | 117,965 | | |
| Scholarships and bursaries | | 126,379 | |
| Adult education | | 40,424 | |
| Miscellaneous | | 10,000 | |
| | | 2,282 | |
| | | 179,085 | |
| Less recoveries | | 527 | |
| | | | 178,558 |
| Training Colleges and Training of Teachers | | | |
| Salaries of staff, &c. | | 38,860 | |
| Allowances and fees of students | | 176,477 | |
| Miscellaneous | | 4,207 | |
| | | 219,544 | |
| Less recoveries | | 158 | |
| | | | 219,386 |
| Native Schools | | | |
| Salaries and expenses of teachers | | 132,540 | |
| Conveyance and board of pupils | | 16,583 | |
| Manual instruction, books, &c. | | 6,579 | |
| Buildings: Maintenance | | 8,890 | |
| Scholarships | | 9,149 | |
| Inspection | | 3,208 | |
| Miscellaneous | | 123 | |
| | | 177,072 | |
| Less recoveries | | 1,151 | |
| | | | 175,921 |
| Physical Instruction | | | |
| Salaries and expenses of Instructors, &c. | | | 12,103 |
| Education of the Blind | | | |
| Grants, fees, &c. | | | 5,862 |
| Education of the Deaf | | | |
| Salaries and expenses of staff and inmates | | | 12,165 |
| School for the Mentally Backward | | | |
| Salaries and expenses of staff and inmates | | | 24,995 |
| Child Welfare | | | |
| Salaries and travelling-expenses of staff | | 60,767 | |
| Boarding out of children | | 86,813 | |
| Maintenance of children and staff in institutions | | 49,036 | |
| Miscellaneous (buildings, &c.) | | 15,434 | |
| | | 212,050 | |
| Less recoveries | | 40,883 | |
| | | | 171,167 |

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

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|---------|---------|-----------|
| Country Library Service | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses of staff | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,498 | |
| Purchase and binding of books | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,414 | |
| Sundries | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,935 | |
| | | | | | 15,847 | |
| Less recoveries and subscriptions, &c. | .. | | | .. | 2,426 | 13,421 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| Examinations | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,383 | |
| Teachers' Superannuation Fund | .. | .. | .. | .. | 159,339 | |
| Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,428 | |
| | | | | | 170,150 | |
| Less recoveries, examination fees, &c. | .. | | | .. | 5,286 | 164,864 |
| | | | | | | 4,818,467 |
| Capital Expenditure | | | | | | |
| Sites, buildings, equipment, &c.— | | | | | | |
| Public schools | .. | .. | .. | 134,059 | £ | 13,187 |
| Secondary schools | .. | .. | .. | 37,194 | | 1,077 |
| Technical schools | .. | .. | .. | 11,121 | | 1,382 |
| Native schools | .. | .. | .. | 13,938 | | 3,531 |
| Universities | .. | .. | .. | 1,359 | | .. |
| School for feeble-minded | .. | .. | .. | 384 | | .. |
| Child welfare | .. | .. | .. | 8,227 | | .. |
| School for Deaf | .. | .. | .. | 50 | | .. |
| Wellington Education Board Offices | .. | .. | .. | 1,058 | | .. |
| | | | | 207,390 | | 19,177 |
| Less recoveries (sale of sites, &c., and recoveries on account of expenditure of past years)— | | | | | | |
| Public schools | .. | .. | .. | 3,964 | | .. |
| Secondary schools | .. | .. | .. | 475 | | .. |
| Technical schools | .. | .. | .. | 1,319 | | .. |
| Child welfare | .. | .. | .. | 60 | | .. |
| Training colleges | .. | .. | .. | 100 | | .. |
| Education Board properties | .. | .. | .. | 721 | | .. |
| | | | | 6,639 | | .. |
| Net expenditure on new buildings, &c. | .. | | | 200,751 | | 19,177 |
| | | | | | | 219,928 |
| Net total, including new buildings, &c. | .. | | | .. | | 5,038,395 |

SUMMARY

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|------------|
| Consolidated Fund— | | | | | | £ |
| Vote, "Education" | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,670,839 |
| Vote, "Internal Affairs" | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,900 |
| Finance Act, 1940 (section 10) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 109,560 |
| Education Reserves Act, 1928, sections 23 and 30 (primary-education reserves revenue) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42,951 |
| Education Reserves Act, 1928, sections 23 and 30 (secondary-education reserves revenue) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13,474 |
| Tauranga Educational Endowment Reserves Act, 1896 (reserves revenue) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 274 |
| Public Revenues Act, 1926, section 133 (Fire Insurance Fund) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,899 |
| Public Works Fund, vote, Education buildings | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 200,751 |
| Unauthorized expenditure | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 655 |
| | | | | | | 5,043,303 |
| Loss— | | | | | | |
| Consolidated Fund— | | | | | | £ |
| Recoveries on account of expenditure of previous year | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 253 |
| Territorial revenue | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 437 |
| Miscellaneous revenue | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,156 |
| Registration and other fees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Interest on public moneys | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 61 |
| | | | | | | 4,908 |
| | | | | | | £5,038,395 |

Figures are not obtainable as to the additional amounts available from revenue from reserves vested in post-primary schools and University colleges.

Last year the amounts were as follows :—

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|---------|
| | | | | | | £ |
| Post-primary schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33,528 |
| University colleges | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16,849 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | £50,377 |

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (680 copies), £40.

By Authority: E. V. PAUL, Government Printer, Wellington.—1943.