

1950
NEW ZEALAND

EDUCATION OF MAORI CHILDREN

[In continuation of E-2, 1949]

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

CONTENTS

	PAGE
No. 1—Report of the Senior Inspector of Maori Schools	2
No. 2—Detailed Tables :—	
Table H 1. Number of Maori Schools Classified According to Grade, &c.	6
Table H 4. Number of Maori Pupils Attending Maori Secondary Schools, &c.	7
Table H 4A. Number of Scholarship-holders Enrolled at Public and Private Secondary Schools	7
Table H 5. Number of Maori Children Attending Public Schools	8
Table H 6. Classification of Maori Children at Public Schools	8
Table H 6A. Age and Classification of Maori Pupils at Public Post-primary Schools	9
Table H 6B. Age and Classification of Maori Pupils at Private Secondary and Endowed Schools	9
Table H 7. Age and Classification of Maori Pupils at Maori Primary Schools	10
Table H 7A. Age and Classification of European Pupils at Maori Primary Schools	11
Table H 8. Certificates Held by Teachers in Maori Primary Schools	12
Table H 9. Age and Attainment of Maori Pupils Leaving Public and Maori Schools	12
Table H 10. Probable Destination of Maori Pupils Leaving Public and Maori Schools	13
Table H 11. Probable Destination of Maori Pupils Leaving Public Post-primary Schools	14

REPORT OF THE SENIOR INSPECTOR OF MAORI SCHOOLS

SIR,—

26th March, 1950.

I have the honour to present the following report on Maori schools for the year 1949—

I. SCHOOLS AND STAFF

During 1949 the Reporua Maori School was consolidated on the Manutahi Maori District High School, and new schools were opened at Te Hauke and Tawapata. These changes brought the total number of Maori schools controlled by the Education Department to 160, an increase of 1 on the 1949 figure. The total enrolment in December, 1949, was 13,288, an increase of 34 over the figure for December, 1948. The average weekly enrolment was 13,191, the regularity of attendance being 87 per cent. Of the 13,288 children on the rolls in December, 12,139 were Maoris and 1,149 were Europeans.

In addition to the 160 State Maori primary schools, there were 10 mission Maori primary schools with a total enrolment of 805 (an increase of 53 on the 1948 figure), and 10 denominational Maori post-primary schools with an enrolment of 729 Maori pupils (an increase of 75 on the previous year's figure).

In December, 1949, there were 17,647 Maori children on the rolls of the public schools (as distinct from Maori Schools) throughout the Dominion, as compared with 16,591 in December, 1948.

The conveyance of pupils in remote localities continues to play an important part in the education of Maori pupils. The management of conveyance services to Maori schools was transferred to Education Boards at the beginning of 1949 with a view to effecting better co-ordination of transport services generally. It is yet too early to assess the full effects of this change of control.

On the 1st July, 1949, the number of children being transported daily to Maori schools by free or subsidized conveyance services or who were receiving travelling-allowances was 3,852.

The staffing of Maori schools during the year was again difficult. The greatest difficulty was experienced in obtaining sufficient applicants for female assistantships in Maori primary schools and for post-primary assistantships in the Maori district high schools. Consequently, it was necessary to continue to use a considerable number of the more experienced junior assistants as relieving class teachers, and we were able to employ a few superannuitants as relieving teachers.

The staffing position was temporarily made more difficult by the Teachers' Emergency Training Scheme, which permitted 22 uncertificated teachers, many of them holding responsible assistantships, to enter training college. The number of teachers employed in December and classified according to certificate held was :—

Classification.	Males.	Females.	Total.
A Certificate	2	..	2
B Certificate	34	12	46
C Certificate	131	127	258
D Certificate	11	13	24
Uncertificated	10	56	66
Total	188	208	396

As vacancies could not be filled by the appointment of certificated teachers, a number of uncertificated teachers were employed as relieving teachers, and this in part accounts for the large number of those teachers. In addition to the number of teachers given in the above table, there were 32 probationary assistants and 92 junior assistants. The decrease in the number of junior assistants compared with the figure for 1948 (114) is due to the fact that a number of junior assistants were admitted to training college in September, 1949, under the emergency scheme and it was not possible to replace them so late in the year.

From the following table it will be noted that there is a steady increase in the number of students admitted to the various teachers' training colleges:—

Maori Schools' Quota for Training Colleges

Year.	Number Admitted to Training College.	Number Completing the Course.	Number Still Engaged in Teaching.
1940	4	4	2
1941	9	9	7
1942	18	16	12
1943	16	12	9
1944	20	17	13
1945	21	17	14
1946	29	24	24
1947	32	28	28
1948	37	31	31
1949	44	38*	38*
Total	230	196	178

* Still in training college.

I again wish to thank the Auckland, Hawke's Bay, and Wanganui Education Boards for inviting an Inspector of Maori Schools to sit on the Training College Selection Board when applicants for entry to training colleges under the Maori schools' quota were being interviewed. This year we were again able to place students of the Maori schools' quota at Christchurch, Wellington, Auckland, and Ardmore Teachers' Colleges.

2. PRIMARY EDUCATION

It is pleasing to report that the schools enjoyed an uninterrupted year, free from any serious epidemics. This gave teachers their first real opportunity of making the changes suggested in the new syllabuses issued during the previous year. To assist teachers, several meetings were held; and of particular value was the visit of Mr. James Hemming, Research Officer to the English Association for Education in Citizenship. Mr. Hemming's addresses on the social education of the child and the place of the school in the community were most stimulating.

Another valuable innovation was the Staff School, held at Wallis House, Lower Hutt. Both Inspectors and selected head teachers derived great professional benefit from the lectures and discussions, and particularly from the fact that for a week the members of the school lived together as a community.

The year was also notable for the Pacific Science Congress, which met in Auckland and Christchurch. The Inspectors of Maori Schools took the opportunity of attending some of the anthropological and ethnological lectures and discussed common problems with several of the visiting experts.

Further meetings with representatives of the Maori Schools' Committee were held during the year, and the following matters were discussed : reading material, scholarships, refresher courses, regulations for Maori schools, school supplies, reports, &c.

Again the Inspectors of Maori Schools met the Auckland Education Board Instructors of Agriculture to discuss problems connected with nature-study and agriculture teaching and club work in Maori schools. The special grant for club work in Maori schools was increased to £500 to further the calf and lamb club movement and to foster agricultural and horticultural clubs. The special grant for this work has been of great value, and club work is now on a firmer basis than formerly.

The supply of materials and equipment improved generally, but some lines, particularly stationery items and towelling, were still difficult to obtain. Shipping difficulties also contributed to the non-supply of some items which could be obtained only from overseas sources. In accordance with Cabinet approval, the vote for Maori schools for books, materials and requisites, and general expenses of schools was increased to £20,110. The main reasons for this increase were—

- (1) The need for a greater quantity and variety of visual and practical teaching equipment, and for a greater range of apparatus of an individual nature, which is essential for the Maori children.
- (2) Because of the restricted nature of home environment—*e.g.*, lack of books, radios, and normal home equipment—these deficiencies were compensated by a supply to the schools of library books.
- (3) It was necessary to restock the schools with valuable teaching materials which had not been supplied for many years owing to the war conditions. Difficulty was experienced in obtaining supplies of maps and infant apparatus owing to the non-availability of supplies and the impossibility of obtaining anybody willing to make the infant apparatus. Certain materials and equipment which were previously covered by special items and grants, but which have now been included in the increased capitation grant to public schools, were provided from the increased vote. Supplementary readers were again available and, as only one issue had been made during the past two years, approximately 130 titles were distributed this year.

During the year several teachers from Samoa, Niue, and the Cook Islands were placed in selected Maori schools to observe and practise teaching methods. These teachers are brought to New Zealand for a six-months' period and are under the supervision of the Officer for Islands Education. Several exchange teachers from Great Britain were also given the opportunity of paying brief visits to some of the Maori schools.

A manual-training centre was established at the Whakarewarewa Maori School, Rotorua, and we were fortunate in securing the full-time services as instructors of Mrs. D. du P. Herbinson and Mr. A. J. Wark. Satisfactory transport was arranged for the pupils from the neighbouring schools. There is good reason to be pleased with the first year's work of the centre, and to expect steady progress in the future.

The announcement during the year that a new series of infant readers had been selected was enthusiastically received by infant-teachers in the Maori schools. The language problem, particularly during the first few years of the Maori child's school life, is still our greatest problem, and it is felt that the new series of readers, with the limited selected vocabulary, will be of great assistance in helping overcome this basic problem.

3. POST-PRIMARY EDUCATION

In 1949 the total number of Maori pupils from public and Maori schools going on to post-primary education was 1,645, comprising 796 boys and 849 girls. This shows an increase on the figures for 1948 (namely, 730 boys, 799 girls—total 1,529) and represents approximately 63 per cent. of the total number of Maori pupils leaving those schools (see Table H 10).

The number of Maori district high schools was increased to 8 by the establishment of the Tokomaru Bay Maori District High School. The total enrolment in the post-primary departments at these schools showed an increase from 236 to 254. There was also an increase from 654 to 729 in the enrolment at the 10 denominational colleges. Of the 729 pupils enrolled at denominational colleges, 279 were Government scholarship holders. The total number of Government scholarship holders at both public and private post-primary schools was 309 (see Table H 4A).

The whole of the Maori scholarship system is under review, with a view to bringing the system more into harmony with changed post-primary education conditions. If the work of the Maori primary schools is to be more fully effective, it is essential that a greater proportion of Maori children should proceed to the post-primary stage.

The lack of adequate buildings still handicaps the work of the Maori district high schools. It is pleasing to report, however, that conditions improved somewhat during the year. New class-room and laboratory blocks were commenced at Te Kaha, Ruatoki, Rangitahi, and Manutahi District High Schools, and prefabricated class-rooms for the post-primary pupils were erected at Tikitiki and Tokomaru Bay. Additional grants were made available for library books, text-books, science equipment, and for music, so that the district high schools are now more satisfactorily equipped with these materials than formerly.

4. HIGHER EDUCATION

Reference has already been made above to the steady increase in the number of students entering training colleges under the Maori schools' quota. The problem of teacher-training was under review during the year and the Maori School Inspectors prepared and submitted a report to the Consultative Committee on Teacher Training.

During the year nine Maori University scholarships were current, as follows: Four medical, two agricultural science, one home science, one commerce, and one arts. One scholarship holder, after completing six units of the science degree, was admitted to the Sydney University, where he is taking the prescribed course for the degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science.

5. BUILDINGS

During the past year a satisfactory volume of construction work was accomplished in spite of continuing difficulties in obtaining tenders for work in country districts.

Fortunately the most pressing needs of class-room accommodation in Maori schools have been met either by new permanent buildings or by a judicious use of prefabricated class-rooms. A total of fourteen prefabricated class-rooms was erected during the year, while the following buildings were also completed:—

Class-rooms	..	..	..	..	..	17
Residences	..	..	..	..	..	6
Milk-rooms	..	..	..	..	..	4
Dental clinics	..	..	..	..	..	4

In addition, septic-tank drainage was installed at four schools.

Maintenance work has proceeded steadily throughout the year. In some cases there is still a large amount of repair work and renovations to be carried out, and it is hoped that with the ready co-operation of Education Boards this work will be undertaken and completed during the coming twelve months. An agreement was entered into with the Hawke's Bay Education Board in May, 1949, in terms of which the Board's authority in carrying out maintenance work at Maori schools in its district was considerably extended. The arrangements approved enable the Board to carry out maintenance work without a great deal of reference to the Department, and at the same time permit the Board to draw up a co-ordinated programme of work for both Board and Maori schools.

6. INSPECTORATE

During the year Mr. F. T. Woodley was transferred to the inspectorate at Wanganui, and his place was filled by the appointment of Mr. H. W. Black. I wish to express my thanks for the loyal support given to me by my colleagues, and also to the staff of the Auckland Branch of the Education Department.

I have, &c.,

W. PARSONAGE,

Senior Inspector of Maori Schools.

The Director of Education.

Table H 1
GRADE OF MAORI SCHOOLS WITH NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER TEACHER

Grade of School.	Number of Schools.	Total Average Attendance, Year Ended 31st December, 1949.	Number of Teachers (Exclusive of Probationary Assistants and Junior Assistants).	Average Number of Children Per Teacher.	Number of Probationary Assistants.	Number of Junior Assistants.
II	15	211	15	14	..	..
III A	2	52	2	26	..	1
III B	69	2,881	135	21	..	21
IV A	36	2,937	100	29	..	30
IV B	19	2,114	57	37	13	20
IV C	8	1,127	30	38	8	9
VA	6	1,154	32	36	6	5
VB	5	1,012	25	40	5	6
Totals	160	11,488	396	29	32	92

Table H 4

MAORI PUPILS ATTENDING MAORI SECONDARY SCHOOLS AT THE END OF 1949
AND 1948

School.	1949.							1948.						
	Government Pupils.			Private Pupils.			Grand Total.	Government Pupils.			Private Pupils.			Grand Total.
	Primary.	Secondary.	Total.	Primary.	Secondary.	Total.		Primary.	Secondary.	Total.	Primary.	Secondary.	Total.	
Queen Victoria (girls), Auckland ..	43	43	..	36	36	79	..	45	45	..	33	33	78	
Turakina (girls), Marton ..	31	31	..	24	24	55	..	34	34	..	17	17	51	
St. Joseph's (girls), Napier ..	43	43	..	63	63	106	..	40	40	..	64	64	104	
Hukarere (girls), Napier ..	46	46	..	63	63	109	..	42	42	..	48	48	90	
Te Wai Pounamu (girls), Christchurch	8	8	..	31	31	39	..	5	5	..	32	32	37	
St. Peter's (boys), Northcote ..	14	14	..	41	41	55	..	14	14	..	45	45	59	
St. Stephen's (boys), Auckland ..	30	30	..	45	45	75	..	20	20	..	18	18	38	
Wesley College (boys), Paerata ..	10	10	..	28	28	38	..	12	12	1	22	23	35	
Te Aute College (boys), Pukehou ..	50	50	..	90	90	140	..	55	55	..	70	70	125	
Hato Paora (boys), Feilding ..	4	4	..	29	29	33	..	2	2	11	24	35	37	
Totals	279	279	..	450	450	729	..	269	269	12	373	385	654	

Table H 4A

NUMBER OF SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS ENROLLED AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN DECEMBER, 1949

Schools.	Scholarship Holders.	
	Boys.	Girls.
Secondary schools	12	..
Combined schools .. ..	..	..
Technical schools	17	..
District high schools .. ..	..	..
Private secondary schools—		
Maori	108	171
Other	1	..
Totals	138	171

Table H 5
MAORI CHILDREN ATTENDING PUBLIC SCHOOLS, DECEMBER, 1949

Education District.	Number of Schools at Which Maoris Attended.	Number of Maori Pupils at End of 1949.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Auckland	440	5,273	4,895	10,168
Taranaki	70	635	563	1,198
Wanganui	92	864	787	1,651
Hawke's Bay	109	1,511	1,380	2,891
Wellington	86	623	558	1,181
Nelson	18	39	26	65
Canterbury	63	181	171	352
Otago	16	39	29	68
Southland	14	40	33	73
Totals	908	9,205	8,442	17,647

Table H 6
CLASSIFICATION AND AGES OF MAORI PUPILS ATTENDING PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AT THE 1ST JULY, 1949

Age, in Years.	P.	S. 1.	S. 2.	S. 3.	S. 4.	F. I.	F. II.	F. III.	Total.
5 and under 6—Boys..	746	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	746
Girls..	741	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	741
6 and under 7—Boys..	972	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	976
Girls..	825	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	829
7 and under 8—Boys..	889	155	5	..	..	..	..	..	1,049
Girls..	725	217	8	..	..	..	..	..	950
8 and under 9—Boys..	458	404	142	10	..	..	..	..	1,014
Girls..	393	403	176	7	..	..	..	..	979
9 and under 10—Boys..	151	372	424	126	3	..	..	..	1,076
Girls..	119	313	349	158	8	..	..	..	947
10 and under 11—Boys..	48	161	338	313	77	9	..	..	946
Girls..	44	123	302	329	114	11	..	..	923
11 and under 12—Boys..	12	60	181	326	279	91	2	..	951
Girls..	7	38	161	260	276	112	1	..	855
12 and under 13—Boys..	5	13	52	186	267	228	89	..	840
Girls..	3	14	43	159	265	246	91	1	822
13 and under 14—Boys..	..	3	20	86	206	261	175	..	751
Girls..	..	5	12	60	133	262	219	1	692
14 and under 15—Boys..	3	2	2	38	79	191	209	5	529
Girls..	..	..	6	17	60	150	229	6	468
15 and under 16—Boys..	..	..	..	2	7	37	74	1	121
Girls..	..	..	1	4	11	29	55	5	105
16 and under 17—Boys..	..	..	..	..	..	7	16	1	24
Girls..	..	..	..	1	1	5	11	2	20
17 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Girls..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Totals—Boys..	3,284	1,173	1,165	1,087	918	824	566	7	9,024
Girls..	2,857	1,117	1,058	995	868	815	606	16	8,332
Grand totals ..	6,141	2,290	2,223	2,082	1,786	1,639	1,172	23	17,356
Percentage ..	35.4	13.2	12.8	12.0	10.3	9.4	6.8	0.1	100.0
Median age, in years and months—									
Boys	6 11	9 1	10 0	11 4	12 5	13 4	14 1	14 8	..
Girls	6 10	8 10	10 0	11 0	12 2	13 2	14 0	15 0	..

Table H 6A**AGE AND CLASSIFICATION OF MAORI PUPILS AT PUBLIC POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS,
1ST JULY, 1949**

(Excluding Schools of Art)

Age.	Form III.		Form IV.		Form V.		Form VI.		Totals.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Under 11 years .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 and under 12 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 .. 13 ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
13 .. 14 ..	70	112	4	7	..	..	..	..	74	119
14 .. 15 ..	199	253	66	66	2	7	..	..	267	326
15 .. 16 ..	193	199	144	155	33	51	1	..	371	405
16 .. 17 ..	68	57	137	88	92	99	1	4	298	248
17 .. 18 ..	5	6	38	34	77	67	6	7	126	114
18 .. 19 ..	2	..	2	8	31	29	12	2	47	39
19 .. 20 ..	..	..	..	..	2	5	1	..	3	5
20 .. 21 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 years and over ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	541	631	391	358	237	258	21	13	1,190	1,260
Median age, in years and months	15 0	14 9	15 10	15 8	16 11	16 9	18 3	17 4	..	..

Table H 6B**AGE AND CLASSIFICATION OF MAORI PUPILS AT REGISTERED PRIVATE
SECONDARY AND ENDOWED SCHOOLS, 1ST JULY, 1949**

Age.	Form III.		Form IV.		Form V.		Form VI.		Totals.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Under 11 years .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 and under 12 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 .. 13 ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
13 .. 14 ..	14	27	3	1	..	..	..	..	17	28
14 .. 15 ..	48	65	9	21	..	1	..	..	57	87
15 .. 16 ..	60	48	22	52	11	29	..	..	93	129
16 .. 17 ..	7	9	27	46	21	47	..	6	55	108
17 .. 18 ..	..	1	19	2	41	56	5	12	65	71
18 .. 19 ..	..	..	6	..	25	18	3	7	34	25
19 .. 20 ..	..	..	1	..	9	2	3	..	13	2
20 .. 21 ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
21 years and over ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	129	153	87	122	109	153	11	25	336	453
Median age, in years and months	15 1	14 9	16 4	15 9	17 7	17 0	18 2	17 7	..	..

Table H 7
AGE AND CLASSIFICATION OF MAORI PUPILS ATTENDING MAORI SCHOOLS AT
1ST JULY, 1949

Age, in Years.	C. P.	S. I.	S. 2.	S. 3.	S. 4.	F. I.	F. II.	F. III.	Total.
5 and under 6—Boys ..	520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	520
Girls ..	514	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	514
6 and under 7—Boys ..	628	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	630
Girls ..	559	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	562
7 and under 8—Boys ..	564	71	2	..	..	..	..	..	637
Girls ..	486	142	4	..	..	..	..	..	632
8 and under 9—Boys ..	302	324	74	1	..	..	..	..	701
Girls ..	207	314	108	5	..	..	..	..	634
9 and under 10—Boys ..	105	298	231	47	..	1	..	..	682
Girls ..	63	215	267	100	2	..	..	..	647
10 and under 11—Boys ..	17	133	257	206	40	1	1	..	655
Girls ..	15	71	231	268	65	2	..	..	652
11 and under 12—Boys ..	1	35	138	226	156	37	1	..	594
Girls ..	6	22	82	219	188	50	5	..	572
12 and under 13—Boys ..	1	10	46	159	227	134	23	..	600
Girls ..	2	9	32	124	210	174	49	..	600
13 and under 14—Boys ..	3	3	11	59	174	201	109	..	560
Girls ..	2	3	6	51	116	179	150	..	507
14 and under 15—Boys ..	1	1	4	21	86	174	157	3	447
Girls ..	..	1	..	14	48	100	164	..	327
15 and under 16—Boys ..	..	1	..	2	13	44	86	..	146
Girls ..	..	..	..	..	5	23	69	2	99
16 and under 17—Boys ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	..	14
Girls ..	..	..	..	..	1	3	13	..	17
17 and over—Boys ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Girls ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals—Boys ..	2,142	878	763	721	696	596	389	3	6,188
Girls ..	1,854	779	731	781	635	531	450	2	5,763
Grand Totals ..	3,996	1,657	1,494	1,502	1,331	1,127	839	5	11,951
Percentage ..	33.4	13.9	12.5	12.6	11.2	9.4	7.0	*	100.0
Median age, in years and months—									
Boys ..	6 11	9 2	10 3	11 6	12 8	13 7	14 5	14 6	..
Girls ..	6 9	8 9	9 11	11 1	12 4	13 3	14 2	15 6	..

* Insignificant percentage.

Table H 7A
AGE AND CLASSIFICATION OF EUROPEAN PUPILS ATTENDING MAORI SCHOOLS
AT THE 1ST JULY, 1949

Age, in Years.	C. P.	S. 1.	S. 2.	S. 3.	S. 4.	F. I.	F. II.	F. III.	Total.
5 and under 6—Boys ..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Girls ..	72	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
6 and under 7—Boys ..	68	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
Girls ..	63	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
7 and under 8—Boys ..	35	24	4	1	..	..	..	..	64
Girls ..	32	29	3	1	..	..	..	..	65
8 and under 9—Boys ..	6	37	30	2	..	..	..	..	75
Girls ..	3	30	31	9	..	..	..	..	73
9 and under 10—Boys ..	2	17	31	18	1	..	..	..	69
Girls ..	1	8	13	18	8	..	..	..	48
10 and under 11—Boys ..	..	8	14	25	14	6	..	..	67
Girls ..	..	2	4	29	21	2	..	..	58
11 and under 12—Boys ..	..	..	2	14	29	18	2	..	65
Girls ..	..	3	1	9	19	14	3	..	49
12 and under 13—Boys ..	..	..	..	2	17	18	17	..	54
Girls ..	..	..	..	..	6	13	12	..	31
13 and under 14—Boys ..	..	..	..	..	2	10	18	..	30
Girls ..	..	..	..	1	2	5	14	2	24
14 and under 15—Boys ..	1	..	1	..	..	11	10	1	24
Girls ..	..	..	..	1	..	2	6	1	10
15 and under 16—Boys ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4
Girls ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 and under 17—Boys ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Girls ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 and over—Boys ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Girls ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals—Boys ..	179	89	82	62	64	65	49	1	591
Girls ..	171	77	52	68	56	36	35	3	498
Grand totals ..	350	166	134	130	120	101	84	4	1,089
Percentage ..	32·2	15·2	12·3	11·9	11·0	9·3	7·7	0·4	100·0
Median age, in years and months—									
Boys	6 4	8 6	9 3	10 5	11 7	12 6	13 4	14 6	..
Girls	6 3	8 2	8 9	10 2	10 11	12 2	13 2	13 9	..

Table H 8

CERTIFICATES HELD BY TEACHERS IN MAORI PRIMARY SCHOOLS (PROBATIONARY AND JUNIOR ASSISTANT TEACHERS ARE EXCLUDED)

Class of Certificate.	1949.		
	M.	F.	Total.
A	2	..	2
B	34	12	46
C	131	127	258
D	11	13	24
Total certificated teachers ..	178	152	330
Uncertificated teachers ..	10	56	66
Grand total ..	188	208	396

Table H 9

AGE AND ATTAINMENT OF MAORI PUPILS LEAVING PUBLIC AND MAORI SCHOOLS IN 1949

Age.	In Form II.		In Form I.		In Standard 4.		In Standard 3.		In Standard 2 or Lower.		Totals.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
15 years and over ..	435	382	220	115	59	51	17	20	3	1	734	569	1,303
14 years and under 15 ..	336	351	31	28	9	3	3	2	1	..	380	384	764
13	176	260	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	260	437
12	33	49	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	50	83
11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under 11 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	981	1,042	252	144	68	54	20	22	4	1	1,325	1,263	2,588

Table H 10
PROBABLE DESTINATION OF MAORI PUPILS LEAVING PUBLIC AND MAORI SCHOOLS IN 1949

Occupation.	Boys.		Girls.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Post-primary	796	60.1	849	67.2
Clerical (including typing)—				
(a) Government and local body ..	4	0.3	..	..
(b) Banks, insurance, legal, commercial houses, shops, and warehouses	..	..	..	..
Shop and warehouse assistants ..	3	0.2	10	0.8
Manual trades—				
(a) Government and local body ..	8	0.6	1	0.1
(b) Building	2	0.2	..	..
(c) Motor engineering	4	0.3	..	..
(d) General engineering	2	0.2	..	..
(e) Printing	1	0.1	..	..
(f) Other trades	16	1.2	2	0.2
Farming	254	19.2	25	2.0
Factory operatives	26	1.9	22	1.7
Other occupations	97	7.3	80	6.3
At home	77	5.8	239	18.9
Not known	35	2.6	35	2.8
Totals	1,325	100.0	1,263	100.0

Table H 11
PROBABLE DESTINATION OF MAORI PUPILS LEAVING PUBLIC POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN 1949
 (Excluding Schools of Art)

Occupation.	Boys.		Girls.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
University college	7	1.4	3	0.6
Teaching or training college ..	11	2.2	23	4.3
Professional engineering, surveying, architecture	1	0.2	..	..
Clerical (including typing)—				
(a) Government and local body ..	18	3.7	37	7.0
(b) Banks, insurance, legal, commercial houses, shops, and warehouses	2	0.4	29	5.5
Shop and warehouse assistants ..	10	2.0	35	6.6
Manual trades—				
(a) Government and local body ..	34	6.9	4	0.7
(b) Building	28	5.7	..	..
(c) Motor engineering	19	3.8	..	..
(d) General engineering	14	2.8	..	..
(e) Printing	2	0.4	..	..
(f) Other trades	19	3.8	2	0.4
Farming	158	31.9	9	1.7
Factory operatives	33	6.7	42	7.9
Other occupations	65	13.1	120	22.7
Home	31	6.3	185	35.0
Not known	43	8.7	40	7.6
Totals	495	100.0	529	100.0

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (904 copies), £55

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