

1933.
NEW ZEALAND.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1932.

[In Continuation of E.-1, 1932.]

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

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Office of the Department of Education,

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Wellington, 20th September, 1933.

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 ending the 31st December, 1932.

I have, &c.,

R. MASTERS.

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

REPORT.

I. INTRODUCTORY AND GENERAL.

ALTHOUGH little, if any, improvement took place in the financial condition of the Dominion during the year, I am pleased to be able to report that it was not necessary to introduce further economies in education. The aim of the Government has been to maintain the efficiency of the education system at as high a standard as possible, and to curtail only those educational facilities which are very desirable in times of prosperity but which cannot be provided in times of depression. It is realized that one of the first duties of the Government is to give the children and young men and women the means of obtaining the best education of which they are capable, and I think it can truly be said that the opportunities now available have not impaired the chances of the youth of the Dominion to compete on equal terms educationally with the young people in other parts of the Empire.

On account of the large number of ex-training-college students who were unable to obtain employment in their profession, a scheme was inaugurated at the beginning of the year for rationing the work available for junior teachers as probationers, assistants, and relieving-teachers. In view of its purpose it was well received by the Education Boards and the Service; by its means the majority of the young teachers received two terms' employment, and all were employed for at least one term. Apart from affording financial relief to those teachers concerned, the scheme enabled the young teachers to receive further training in their profession and thereby increase their efficiency. At the end of the year the teachers' training colleges at Wellington and Dunedin were closed. As the number of trained certificated teachers seeking appointments greatly exceeded the positions available, it was decided to appoint only graduate entrants and a very small number of student-teachers (technical) to the teaching service in 1933. The expense of maintaining four training colleges for the reduced number of students could not be justified. In consequence of the closing of the two colleges and the smaller number of trainees in the two remaining colleges, the normal schools at Dunedin and Wellington were disestablished, together with the associated normal schools in the four University towns. The remaining normal schools and the public and post-primary schools will supply adequate training for the students. A change was made in the allowances paid to students, who, from the beginning of 1933, will receive £20 per annum, together with a repayable boarding-allowance not exceeding £40 per annum where they have to live away from home. The closing of the two colleges made staff adjustments unavoidable, but the Lecturers for whom positions could not immediately be found have since been absorbed into the teaching service.

During the year special consideration was given to the junior-high-school system, which was introduced into the Dominion in 1922. Since that year a small number of junior-high-school departments had been added to the secondary, technical, and district high schools. These all worked under regulations which were framed to meet the conditions under which the first school was established, and which were inadequate for the development of the reorganization of the school system. Amended regulations were issued, the new features of which are: the change of name from junior high schools to intermediate schools and departments; the reduction of the period of instruction from three years to two years; a staffing schedule; salary schedules for principals and assistants; a uniform method of appointment of teachers; and a revised staffing for contributing schools.

During the latter months of the year preparations were made at Napier and Wanganui for the opening of intermediate schools, and at West Christchurch for the attachment of an intermediate department to the district high school and the transfer of preparatory to Standard IV pupils to neighbouring schools. The reorganization of the primary-school system in the Dominion is in accord with similar developments that have taken place in other parts of the Empire and in the United States. The aim of the intermediate school is to remove the pupils

at the age of eleven or twelve from the environment of the primary school and place them in separate schools or in departments attached to post-primary schools where they will be given the opportunity of displaying their natural aptitudes, inclinations, and interests, and of indicating whether they should continue their education at a secondary school for academic or professional courses, or at a technical school for vocational courses in industry, commerce, or the domestic arts. While the financial depression continues it will not be possible to establish intermediate schools freely throughout the Dominion, but where the conditions are suitable schools of this new type will be established.

Owing to the financial stringency it was necessary early in the year to abandon the practice of awarding University bursaries to all holders of higher leaving certificates issued by the Department. A system of University National Bursaries has been established. These are of the same value and are held under the same conditions as the former bursaries, but are awarded on the results of the University Entrance Scholarship Examination in either a full or a partial range of subjects. It was decided to increase somewhat the number of bursaries for engineering, agriculture, architecture, and home science.

A survey of the system of accrediting for senior free places in secondary, technical, and district high schools was carried out by means of the Intermediate Examination. The marking of most of the candidates' papers was done by the teachers, whose assessments were checked by the Department. The results of the examination were very satisfactory, a high percentage of candidates qualifying for free places and much valuable information being obtained by both the Department and the teachers. For the purpose of assessing the value of the system which was in operation prior to 1931 of awarding certificates of proficiency largely on the recommendation of the head teacher all candidates were required to sit for the examination, the papers for which are prepared by the Department. Except in the case of small country schools, where a synchronous examination was held on the 1st December, all candidates were examined personally by an Inspector. The results showed a higher percentage of passes than in 1931, the figures being 79.5 and 67 respectively.

Under the No. 5 Scheme considerable improvements have been made in the grounds of many schools in all parts of the Dominion, with the result that sites which were once far from attractive are now beauty spots.

2. TYPES OF SCHOOL.

In the previous section of this report reference is made to the passing of legislation and the making of regulations for intermediate schools and departments. The schools affected were the junior high schools and departments. They remain as previously, except for the change of name and the restriction of the courses to two years. Although in the following table the highest class is stated as Form II, in one school permission was given to retain a Form III.

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

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

In addition to the types given in that table there exist a number of private primary schools, private secondary schools, and Native schools (both primary and secondary). These are under the control of various private bodies, but the range of classes is substantially the same as that given for corresponding schools in the table. Some of these private secondary schools are "endowed"—*i.e.*, are maintained partly by revenues derived from grants of land made by the State. There are no private technical schools.

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

TABLE A.

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

(a) A few primary schools have a Standard VII, in which the work done approximates to that done in Form III. A few other primary schools have become contributing schools—i.e., have lost Forms I and II, these classes having been transferred to junior high schools or departments.

(b) Junior-high-school departments include Forms I and II only, Form III being considered part of the post-primary school to which the junior-high-school department is attached.

(c) In some secondary Departments of district high schools there will be found a few pupils doing work in advance of that of Form V. The number of these pupils is, however, almost always too few to constitute a Form VI.

(d) In technical schools, as a rule, the Sixth Forms are much smaller in size than in either a secondary school or a combined school.

(e) Certain secondary and technical schools have been combined and placed under a single governing body. These "combined schools" retain the special characteristics of both secondary and technical schools.

3. COST OF EDUCATION.

The appendix to this report shows in detail under various headings the expenditure on education during the financial year ended 31st March, 1933. The total expenditure, including endowment revenue, amounted to £2,863,802, as against £3,469,843 in the previous year, a decrease of £606,041.

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

TABLE B.—ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1933.
(For more details see appendix to this Paper.)

Branch of Education.	Total Expenditure (Net).*	Expenditure expressed as Percentage of Total Expenditure.	Expenditure per Head of Population.†
	£		£ s. d.
Departmental administration	29,520	1·03	0 0 5
Board's administration	49,779	1·74	0 0 8
Cost of inspection—			
Primary	28,121	0·98	0 0 4
Native	1,590	0·06	‡
Post-primary	4,253	0·15	0 0 1
Primary education—			
Public schools	1,722,353	60·36	1 2 7
Departmental Correspondence School	6,336		
Native Education—			
Native schools	66,613	2·47	0 0 11
Scholarships and bursaries	4,258		
Post-primary education—			
Secondary, technical, and combined schools ..	461,708	18·87	0 7 1
Secondary departments of district high schools	67,426		
Correspondence School	4,577		
Scholarships and bursaries	6,639		
Higher education§	66,615	2·33	0 0 10
Training of teachers	108,827	3·80	0 1 5
Special schools	14,811	0·52	0 0 2
Child welfare	112,203	3·92	0 1 6
Superannuation	47,043	1·64	0 0 7
Miscellaneous	4,002	0·14	0 0 1
Capital expenditure on school buildings ..	57,128	1·99	0 0 9
Total*	2,863,802	100·00	1 17 5

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

	£
From public funds as shown in appendix	2,815,532
Endowments—	
Secondary and technical schools	36,174
University colleges	12,096

£2,863,802

† Mean population for twelve months ended 31st March, 1933, was 1,529,133.

‡ No significant amount.

§ Grant to Massey Agricultural College is now provided for under Vote, "Agriculture."

It is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy the costs per pupil in any branch of education, except in the primary schools, because the technical schools and combined secondary and technical schools, besides providing instruction for full-time day pupils, also provide instruction for part-time pupils. These pupils take subjects for varying periods in the day and evening, and in most cases are taught by instructors who are also engaged in teaching full-time pupils during the day.

From the statement of expenditure and recoveries the following is the cost per pupil based on average attendance at public schools, at the junior high schools under the Auckland Board, at the public schools in the Chatham Islands, and at the Department's Correspondence School (primary department): Primary—including buildings, £9 7s. 10d.; excluding buildings, £9 4s. 6d.

The cost per child for elementary education in England and Wales for the year 1931–1932 was £12 12s. 5d.*

4. SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND SITES.

During last year the net capital expenditure on the erection of school buildings was £52,623, as against £259,148 for the previous year. Owing to the limited funds available, it was not possible, therefore, to consider favourably all of the proposals that were submitted. Preference was given to those cases where no school accommodation existed or the existing buildings were totally inadequate for the numbers attending.

In order to reduce further the expenditure of capital funds, an item was provided on the Consolidated Fund estimates to meet the cost of works costing under £200. These works included small additions and alterations, the total expenditure for the year being £4,505.

During the year no large schools were destroyed by fire. A number of smaller buildings, however, were destroyed, and the sum of £6,447 was expended on replacement. Of this, £6,394 has been provided by the Government Fire Insurance Fund.

The following table shows the expenditure out of the Public Works Fund on new buildings, additions, sites, and teachers' residences for the years ended 31st March, 1931, 1932, and 1933:—

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£	£
Public schools	203,292	126,778	33,631
Secondary schools	128,594	65,030	21,754
Technical schools	78,318	44,507	3,584
Training colleges	9,080	1,228	..
Universities	241	..	..
Native schools	8,922	14,433	704
Schools for mentally backward	5,110	199	..
Child-welfare institutions	1,660	714	..
Kindergartens	1,747	54	..
Massey Agricultural College	68,825	9,622	..
Canterbury Agricultural College	109	..	..
Gross total	505,898	262,565	59,673
Less credits-in-aid	4,554	3,417	7,050
	<u>£501,344</u>	<u>£259,148</u>	<u>£52,623</u>

* This, however, includes school medical services, provision of meals for undernourished children, evening play centres, and nursery schools (somewhat similar to New Zealand kindergartens).

5. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

The following table gives the number of public schools classified according to grade and of junior high schools and departments. The yearly average attendance is also shown:—

TABLE C 1.—NUMBER OF PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Grade of School and Range of Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.*		Total Average Attendance.†					
			Primary Department.‡		Secondary Department.§		Totals.	
	In each Subgrade.	In each Grade.	In each Subgrade.	In each Grade.	In each Subgrade.	In each Grade.	In each Subgrade.	In each Grade.
O (1-8)	204	204	1,316	1,316	..	..	1,316	1,316
I (9-20)	752	752	11,024	11,024	..	..	11,024	11,024
II (21-35)	471	471	12,758	12,758	..	..	12,758	12,758
IIIa (36-50)	309	710	13,136	42,348	..	80	13,136	42,428
IIIb (51-80)	267		16,511		49		16,560	
IIIc (81-120)	134	12,701	31	12,732				
IVa (121-160)	71	146	9,718	24,423	373	1,548	10,091	25,971
IVb (161-200)	40		7,032		636		7,668	
IVc (201-240)	35	7,672	539	8,212				
VA (241-280)	26	77	6,698	22,744	605	1,589	7,303	24,333
VB (281-320)	28		8,307		465		8,772	
VC (321-360)	23	7,739	519	8,258				
VIa (361-400)	22	62	8,257	25,359	405	858	8,662	26,217
VIb (401-440)	29		11,962		453		12,415	
VIc (441-480)	11	5,140	..	5,140				
VIIa (481-520)	23	95	11,321	54,418	73	716	11,394	55,134
VIIb (521-560)	19		10,118		..		10,118	
VIIc (561-600)	21	11,901	600	12,501				
VIIId (601-640)	12	7,298	43	7,341				
VIIe (641-680)	8	5,190	..	5,190				
VIIIf (681-720)	5	3,393	..	3,393				
VIIg (721-760)	4	2,877	..	2,877				
VIIh (761-800)	1	753	..	753				
VIIi (801-840)	2	1,567	..	1,567				
Junior high schools and departments	11	11	2,568	2,568	141	141	2,709	2,709
Totals, 1932	2,528	2,528	196,958	196,958	4,932	4,932	201,890	201,890
Totals, 1931	2,534	2,534	197,528	197,528	4,962	4,962	202,490	202,490
Difference	-6	-6	-570	-570	-30	-30	-600	-600

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

† The average attendance shown under this heading is the average attendance for the year ended 31st August, 1932, computed and adjusted in accordance with the regulations governing the staffing of schools. The unadjusted total average attendance for the year ended 31st December, 1932, was: Primary departments, including Forms I and II of all junior high schools and departments, 193,872; secondary departments and Form III of the separate junior high school, 4,768.

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

§ This refers to secondary classes conducted mainly in rural areas in district high schools—that is, in primary schools to which are attached secondary departments. Form III of the separate junior high school is included in these figures.

Table C 2, below, gives the number of schools other than public primary schools in the years 1931 and 1932:—

TABLE C 2.—NUMBER OF SCHOOLS OTHER THAN PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

(All schools not marked as "private" are State controlled.)

Type of School.	Type of Education given.	Number of Schools in December, 1931.				Number of Schools in December, 1932.			
		Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Mixed Schools.	Total.	Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Mixed Schools.	Total.
Junior high schools or departments*	Intermediate ..	1	1	8	10	2	1	8	11
Secondary departments of district high schools	Post-primary ..	..	..	82	82	..	..	80	80
Secondary	Post-primary ..	12	14	16	42	10	12	16	38
Combined	Post-primary ..	1	1	..	2	3	3	..	6
Technical	Post-primary ..	..	..	22	22	..	..	21	21
Native village	Primary .. .. .	..	..	139	139	..	..	135	135
Native mission (private)	Primary .. .. .	..	..	11	11	..	..	11	11
Native post-primary (private) ..	Primary and post-primary	5	5	1	11	4	5	1	10
Lower departments of secondary schools (private)	Primary	3	5	1	9	3	4	1	8
Private primary	Primary	45	41	219	305	40	41	228	309
Endowed schools and registered private secondary schools	Post-primary ..	19	32	..	51	20	33	1	54
Special†	Primary	2	1	2	5	2	1	2	5

* Ten of these in 1932 were junior-high-school departments. † Two of these are schools for the mentally backward, one a school attached to a boys' welfare institution, one a school for the blind, and one a school for the deaf. The New Zealand Institute for the Blind is privately controlled.

6. ENROLMENT AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

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

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

Type of School.	Total Number on the Roll on the 1st July, 1931.	Total Number on the Roll on the 1st July, 1932.	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..	210,025	205,955	112,463	25,709	24,149	22,151	13,852	5,998	1,463	142	27	1	..	..	..	..	..
Special classes for backward children	545	523	122	54	91	100	92	45	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native schools, village (primary)	7,501	7,604	4,190	862	785	712	591	340	103	16	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
Native schools, mission (private, primary)*	531	546	325	64	46	45	39	14	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public primary schools, Chatham Islands	148	141	67	14	20	16	13	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary schools, lower departments	245	208	49	22	31	49	35	11	7	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private primary schools	25,511	25,509	13,029	3,042	2,971	2,936	2,001	1,031	358	105	29	7	..	..	..	..	..
Junior high schools and departments	2,792	2,868	..	113	620	941	708	363	105	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary departments of district high schools	5,291	5,067	..	1	13	228	969	1,409	1,247	732	330	105	32	1	..	..	..	
Secondary schools	16,445	14,705	..	2	46	594	2,377	3,463	3,573	2,501	1,371	588	169	19	2	..	..		
Combined schools	462	2,170	..	..	7	97	372	541	536	343	191	70	12	1	..	..	..	
Technical high and day schools	8,541	8,786	..	..	21	380	1,701	2,669	2,239	1,125	435	143	37	13	23	..	..		
Technical classes (part-time students at day and night classes)	10,536	9,459	..	..	15	23	122	494	1,124	1,548	1,677	1,442	1,016	615	1,383	..	..		
Native schools, secondary*—																					
Primary	161	127	15	9	10	15	22	23	13	14	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
Post-primary	300	233	..	..	..	2	15	29	64	53	39	17	6	5	3	..	..		
Endowed and registered private secondary schools	4,302	4,279	..	1	10	149	543	981	1,108	821	468	164	21	5	8	..	..		
Correspondence schools	1,266	1,566	721	129	108	129	155	143	101	41	25	13	1	1	..	..	..	
Training colleges	1,165	990	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	101	258	315	305	..	..		
Schools for the mentally backward, &c.	280	222	13	11	29	28	37	28	18	11	9	8	5	4	21	..	..		
School for the Deaf	123	119	35	11	20	16	10	8	13	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand Institute for the Blind	27	20	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand totals	296,197	291,097	131,031	30,047	28,994	28,612	23,655	17,602	12,100	7,485	4,624	2,663	1,558	980	1,746	..	..		
Estimated population (inclusive of Maoris) at 1st July, 1932	..	1,524,935	140,600†	115,000			27,140			28,680			28,590			28,010			27,230†		

* 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, mission schools and Native post-primary schools.
 † Estimated population five years of age but under ten years of age.
 ‡ Estimated population twenty-one years of age and under twenty-two years of age.

TABLE E.—NUMBERS OF FULL-TIME PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS STANDARDS AND FORMS AS AT 1ST JULY, 1932.

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 ..	304	219	29,579	25,880	13,335	12,238	13,493	12,247	14,276	13,235	13,648	12,868	12,343	11,822	10,571	9,720	332	368	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107,881	98,597
Native—Europeans	174	135	47	66	55	68	50	60	55	62	45	43	62	35	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	493	476
Maoris	1,573	1,438	449	435	384	400	365	379	309	278	174	202	104	127	3	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,361	3,274
Public primary—Chatham Island	18	19	10	10	11	10	6	12	9	7	11	4	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	67
Private primary and lower departments of secondary schools	3,125	3,114	1,486	1,543	1,473	1,668	1,686	1,777	1,585	1,883	1,523	1,829	1,386	1,679	211	422	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,475	13,915
Junior high	771	591	710	580	113	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,594	1,274
Secondary departments of district high schools	1,119	924	818	704	701	549	139	113	..	..	2,777	2,290
Secondary	2,268	2,217	2,092	1,995	2,793	1,973	838	529	..	..	7,991	6,714
Combined	416	306	345	291	363	239	137	73	..	..	1,261	909
Technical	2,240	1,692	1,591	1,244	1,040	761	143	75	..	..	5,014	3,772
Endowed schools and registered private secondary schools	662	687	634	639	770	636	181	163	..	..	2,247	2,125
Correspondence	214	212	80	85	75	81	53	72	53	65	36	65	37	51	93	135	47	59	16	37	..	..	..	..	704	862
Totals ..	304	219	34,683	30,798	15,407	14,377	15,491	14,474	16,436	15,535	15,659	15,163	14,903	14,556	12,879	12,197	7,462	6,876	5,527	4,932	5,683	4,195	1,438	953	145	872	134,275	

7. REGULARITY OF ATTENDANCE.

The regularity of attendance in public schools and junior high schools and departments has continued at a highly satisfactory figure, the average attendance for the year 1932 being 92.20 per cent. of the average weekly roll number, a slight decrease when compared with the figure for 1931. In the Nelson Education District the very creditable figure of 94.17 per cent. was reached, and again in the Otago Education District a high degree of regularity was maintained. In none of the States of Australia, England, Wales, or Scotland is attendance at primary schools so regular as in New Zealand.

8. STAFFS OF SCHOOLS.

The following table shows the number of adult teachers in the public primary schools of the different grades and in Forms I and II of junior high schools and departments.

TABLE H 1.—NUMBER OF ADULT TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND IN FORMS I AND II OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS, DECEMBER, 1932.

Grade of School *	Sole Teachers.		Head Teachers.		Assistant Teachers.		Total Adult Teachers.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Grade O (1-8) ..	30	155	..	..	..	..	30	155	185
„ I (9-20) ..	390	350	..	..	..	..	390	350	740
„ II (21-35) ..	218	201	24	21	..	45	242	267	509
„ IIIA (36-50) ..	8	7	182	105	2	285	192	397	589
„ IIIB (51-80) ..	1	..	214	43	2	274	217	317	534
„ IIIC (81-120) ..	..	..	120	7	6	249	126	256	382
„ IV (121-240) ..	..	..	138	2	106	434	244	436	680
„ V (241-360) ..	..	..	76	..	131	373	207	373	580
„ VI (361-480) ..	..	..	57	..	146	387	203	387	590
„ VII (over 480) ..	..	..	103	..	402	998	505	998	1,503
Junior high schools and departments†	..	..	2†	..	54	36	56	36	92
All grades—									
1932 ..	647	713	916	178	849	3,081	2,412	3,972	6,384
1931 ..	617	798	882	172	807	3,000	2,306	3,970	6,276
Difference ..	+30	-85	+34	+6	+42	+81	+106	+2	+108

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

† There was one principal of a junior high school. The other head teacher accounted for here and not elsewhere is the head teacher of Waihi District High School (to which is attached a junior-high-school department).

The increase in the number of adult teachers in public schools and junior high schools and departments at the end of 1932, when compared with the previous year, may be attributed to the policy of appointing additional assistants where, in the opinion of the Department, such a course is deemed desirable. There were nearly one hundred more additional assistants in the schools at the end of this year when compared with the number at the same time last year.

No probationers were appointed in 1932 and no probationary assistants were attached to schools for further training. The positions held by the latter were filled by relieving assistants for a period of service lasting for one term. The relieving assistants employed during the last term of the year are included in the foregoing table.

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

TABLE H 2.—RATIO OF MEN TO WOMEN TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND FORMS I AND II OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS.

	1918.	1922.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Adult teachers—								
All schools	253	197	187	183	184	177	172	165
Schools with roll 1-20 ..	523	299	202	185	162	157	156	120
Schools with roll over 20 ..	227	182	185	182	188	181	175	174
Pupil-teachers	425	223	*	*	*	*	*	*
Probationers	688	349	236	303	265	224	177	†
Training-college students ..	488	256	213	227	242	282	226	201

* The position of "pupil-teacher" has now been abolished.

† No probationers were appointed in 1932.

Since 1918, when the absence of men teachers on active service was still felt, there has been on the whole a steady drop in the proportion of women teachers in all classes of schools. In the case of training-college students the proportion of men students has again increased over that of the previous year. The most notable increase in the proportions in favour of men is recorded, however, in the group of schools requiring a sole teacher.

TABLE H 3.—NUMBER OF ADULT FULL-TIME TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN DEPARTMENTAL SCHOOLS DECEMBER, 1931, AND DECEMBER, 1932.

Type of School.	December, 1931.						December, 1932.					
	Principals and Sole and Head Teachers.		Assistant Teachers.		Total Adult Teachers.		Principals and Sole and Head Teachers.		Assistant Teachers.		Total Adult Teachers.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Public (primary)	1,497	970	758	2,966	2,255	3,936	1,561	891	795	3,045	2,356	3,936
Junior high*	2	..	49	34	51	34	1	..	54	36	55	36
Secondary departments of district high schools and Form III, junior high schools .. .. .	..	..	124	91	124	91	†1	..	118	96	119	96
Secondary	28	14	340	273	368	287	26	12	310	253	336	265
Combined	1	1	12	10	13	11	4	3	56	35	60	38
Technical	22	..	216	138	238	138	21	..	219	145	240	145
Native (primary)	95	44	10	73	105	117	93	42	9	74	102	116
Chatham Island	4	..	..	2	4	2	4	1	..	2	4	3
Correspondence—												
Primary	1	..	1	13	2	13	1	..	4	17	5	17
Post-primary .. .. .	..	..	6	4	6	4	..	..	5	6	5	6
Special	2	2	7	13	9	15	2	2	8	12	10	14
Total	1,652	1,031	1,523	3,617	3,175	4,648	1,714	951	1,578	3,721	3,292	4,672

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

† This is the head teacher of the Waihi District High School, to which is attached a junior-high-school department.

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

	1931.		1932.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Manual instructors	93	69	88	67
Student teachers in technical schools ..	11	6	6	2
Junior assistant teachers in Native schools ..	6	95	6	103

9. NUMBER OF PUPILS AND ADULT TEACHERS IN THE PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND FORMS I AND II OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS IN THE DIFFERENT EDUCATION DISTRICTS.

The following table gives the number of children attending public primary schools and Forms I and II of junior high schools and departments in the different education districts and the number of adult teachers in these schools at the end of 1932. The figures are exclusive of the secondary departments of district high schools.

TABLE J.

Education District.				Enrolment.	Schools and Departments.	Adult Teachers.
Auckland	..	..	..	64,822	758	1,934
Taranaki	..	..	..	11,524	170	369
Wanganui	..	..	..	15,782	218	508
Hawke's Bay	..	..	..	15,442	193	472
Wellington	..	..	..	27,347	248	811
Nelson	..	..	..	6,529	133	242
Canterbury	..	..	..	34,813	379	1,034
Otago	..	..	..	19,608	247	638
Southland	..	..	..	11,413	182	376
Totals	..	..	..	207,280	2,528	6,384

The foregoing table gives a complete picture of the pupils, schools, and departments and teachers concerned with primary instruction in each education district. The relative responsibilities of each Education Board can thus be seen, but in Auckland, Wellington, and Otago districts two intermediate departments which are controlled by High School Boards are included.

10. SIZE OF CLASSES.

As will be seen from the following table, the average number of children per adult teacher in the public primary schools is not unreasonably high.

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

Grade of School.	Number of Adult Teachers.			Total Average Attendance for Year ended 31st August, 1932 (Primary only).	Average Number of Children per Adult Class-teacher.	
	All Teachers.	Head Teachers excluded.	Class-teachers.		1931.	1932.
O (1-8)	185	..	185	1,200	6	6
I (9-20)	740	..	740	10,882	15	15
II (21-35)	509	..	509	12,575	26	25
III _A (36-50)	589	..	589	12,828	22	22
III _B (51-80)	534	..	534	15,887	30	30
III _C (81-120)	382	..	382	11,961	32	31
IV (121-240)	680	..	680	23,705	36	35
V (241-360)	580	..	580	22,654	41	39
VI (361-480)	590	56	534	23,245	44	44
VII (481 and over)	1,503	104	1,399	59,453	44	43
Junior high schools and departments (Forms I and II only)	92	2	90	2,568	28*	29*
All schools	6,384	162	6,222	196,958	32	32

* These figures are low on account of the inclusion of 20 and 25 manual and art instructors respectively who devote part of their time to secondary departments.

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

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

Number of Children.	February, 1927.		February, 1932.		February, 1933.	
	Number of Classes.	Per Cent.	Number of Classes.	Per Cent.	Number of Classes.	Per Cent.
Under 31	193	7	258	8.0	387	12.8
31-40	726	24	758	24.0	911	30.0
41-50	1,087	37	1,197	38.0	1,106	36.5
51-60	817	27	825	26.5	575	19.0
61 and over	158	5	107	3.5	52	1.7
Total	2,981	100	3,145	100.0	3,031	100

TABLE K 3.—CHANGE IN AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS PER ADULT TEACHER IN PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND FORMS I AND II OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Year.	Average Attendance for Year ending 31st August.	Number of Adult Teachers.	Number of Pupils per Adult Teacher.
1925	194,741	6,002	32.4
1926	192,588	6,183	31.1
1927	192,284	6,230	30.8
1928	195,411	6,341	30.8
1929	195,359	6,433	30.3
1930*	196,115	6,479	30.3
1931*	197,528	6,276	31.5
1932*	196,958	6,384	30.9

* Prior to 1930 only pupils and adult teachers in those junior high schools under the control of the Auckland Education Board were included.

It will be seen that no change in the average number of children per adult class-teacher was recorded this year, but when all adult teachers in the schools were considered (Table K 3), there was a slight drop in the number of pupils per adult teacher. Although the number of large classes was not materially reduced during the year, the retention of additional assistants helped considerably in this direction, and it would appear that for the ensuing year (see Table K 3) there will be a still greater improvement.

II. CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

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

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

	1930.		1931.		1932.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
I. Certificated teachers	5,921	91	5,674	90	6,316	99
II. Uncertificated teachers—						
(1) Holding licenses.. .. .	7	..	4	..	1	..
(2) Unlicensed	199	3	125	2	67	1
(3) Probationary assistants	352	6	473	8	*	..
Total uncertificated	558	9	602	10	68	1
Totals of I and II	6,479	100	6,276	100	6,384	100

* Probationary assistants were not allotted to schools in 1932, their positions being filled at the beginning of each term by ex-students without permanent positions to enable them to obtain at least one term's employment during the year. At the end of the year there were 490 of these ex-students in probationary assistants' positions, of which number only 2 were uncertificated.

The high percentage of certificated teachers in the schools at the end of this year is due to the employment of assistants in place of probationary assistants. It will be seen, however, that there has been a steady decline in the number of uncertificated teachers who are also unlicensed, and in this connection it should be stated that a number of these teachers, although not the holders of teachers' certificates, are classified as technical-school teachers and teach technical subjects in junior high schools and departments.

TABLE L 2.—CERTIFICATES HELD BY TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND FORMS I AND II OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS AS IN DECEMBER.

Class of Certificate.	1931.			1932.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
A	39	5	44	40	7	47
B	697	407	1,104	774	462	1,236
C	1,172	2,255	3,427	1,339	2,687	4,026
D	259	799	1,058	234	742	976
E	6	35	41	7	24	31
Total	2,173	3,501	5,674	2,394	3,922	6,316

In 1932 84 per cent. of the total number of certificated teachers held certificates above Class D, an increase of 3 per cent. on the figure for the previous year.

TABLE L 3.—CERTIFICATES HELD BY TEACHERS IN THE SECONDARY DEPARTMENTS OF DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS AND FORM III OF SEPARATE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS.

Class of Certificate.	1931.			1932.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
A	13	11	24	16	9	25
B	92	68	160	89	75	164
C	16	9	25	11	9	20
D	2	2	4	..	1	1
E .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	123	90	213	116	94	210

The slight difference between the totals here and in Table H 3 is due to the fact that some teachers in these schools are classified as secondary- or technical-school teachers and are not the holders of teachers' certificates.

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

Class of Certificate.	1931.			1932.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
A .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	11	5	16	11	6	17
C	40	36	76	42	40	82
D	26	22	48	23	24	47
E .. .. .	..	1	1	..	1	1
Total certificated teachers ..	77	64	141	76	71	147
Uncertificated teachers ..	28	53	81	26	45	71
Grand total ..	105	117	222	102	116	218

* These assistants correspond to probationers in the primary schools.

A perusal of the above table shows that while the number of adult teachers decreased, the number of certificated adult teachers in Native primary schools increased, and the number of uncertificated teachers has been reduced.

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

Grade of Teacher.	1931.			1932.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
A	84	60	144	93	61	154
B	74	60	134	83	62	145
C	122	85	207	129	87	216
D	72	78	150	53	75	128
Total	352	283	635	358	285	643

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

TABLE L 6.—CLASSIFICATION OF FULL-TIME ASSISTANT TEACHERS IN TECHNICAL HIGH AND DAY SCHOOLS AND IN COMBINED SCHOOLS AS IN DECEMBER, 1932, AND PRIOR TO THE ISSUE OF THE ANNUAL CLASSIFICATION LIST.

Class	VII.		VI.		V.		IV.		III.		II.		I (the lowest).		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Division I	0	2	14	12	41	14	55	13	34	21	28	21	25	23	197	106
Division II	0	4	3	16	18	22	27	11	15	8	12	13	3	0	78	74
Totals	0	6	17	28	59	36	82	24	49	29	40	34	28	23	275	180
Grand totals	6		45		95		106		78		74		51		455	

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

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

TABLE L 7.—CLASSIFICATION OF FULL-TIME TEACHERS OF MANUAL-TRAINING CLASSES AS IN DECEMBER, 1932, AND PRIOR TO THE ISSUE OF THE ANNUAL CLASSIFICATION LIST.

Class	VII.		VI.		V.		IV.		III.		II.		I (the lowest).		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Division I .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10	1	4	3	3	5	1	6	0	20	18	35
Division II	0	1	7	3	20	9	14	7	13	8	7	3	9	1	70	32
Totals	0	1	7	3	30	10	18	10	16	13	8	9	9	21	88	67
Grand totals	1		10		40		28		29		17		30		155	

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

(2) In 1932 four of the men and five of the women were attached to certain junior high schools or departments under the control of the Auckland Education Board. These are included also among the staffs of those junior high schools.

12. SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

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

Under the provisions of the Finance Act, 1931, the salaries of all teachers, in common with those of all public servants, were reduced by 10 per cent. as from the 1st April, 1931. Salaries were further reduced under the provisions of the National Expenditure Adjustment Act, 1932, as from the 1st April, 1932. The reductions made were 5 per cent. on salaries not exceeding £225 per annum, 10 per cent. between that figure and not exceeding £720, and 12½ per cent. on those exceeding that figure. The reductions noted in average salaries therefore in the years 1931 and 1932 are as a result of the operation of the afore-mentioned provisions.

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

	1914.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
(1) Teachers in all schools—						
(a) Men and women	163	280	281	281	255	228
(b) Men	224	354	356	351	320	283
(c) Women	128	240	240	242	218	195
(2) Teachers in schools with average attendance over eight—						
(a) Men and women .. .. .	..	287	287	288	261	232
(b) Men .. .. .	..	358	359	354	323	286
(c) Women .. .. .	..	247	246	249	224	200
(3) Teachers in schools with average attendance over twenty—						
(a) Men and women .. .. .	..	291	290	291	265	236
(b) Men .. .. .	..	370	376	370	338	301
(c) Women .. .. .	..	246	245	248	223	199
(4) Head teachers—						
(a) Men .. .. .	..	444	443	441	400	357
(b) Women .. .. .	..	374	368	381	345	309
(5) All sole teachers—						
(a) Men .. .. .	..	276	279	282	251	222
(b) Women .. .. .	..	241	242	243	220	199
(6) Assistants—						
(a) Men .. .. .	..	309	313	304	283	249
(b) Women .. .. .	..	233	232	233	210	188

* Prior to 1931 those junior-high-school teachers in the service of an Education Board were included. In 1931 and 1932 all teachers in junior high schools and departments are excluded.

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

	1929.										1932.											
	Principals.			Assistants.			All Teachers.				Principals.			Assistants.			All Teachers.					
	Men.	Women.	Both Sexes.	Men.	Women.	Both Sexes.	Men.	Women.	Both Sexes.	Men.	Women.	Both Sexes.	Men.	Women.	Both Sexes.	Men.	Women.	Both Sexes.	Men.	Women.	Both Sexes.	
Junior high schools and departments*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Secondary departments of district high schools*	..	..	..	370	284	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary schools	..	..	..	340	288	316	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Combined schools	789	573	716	397	290	348	429	305	373	653	472	596	339	242	296	363	253	315	319	319	319	319
Technical high and day schools†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	718	..	718	403	259	347	434	259	371	593	..	593	334	218	288	357	218	305	305	305	305	305

* With the exception of a separate junior high school under the Auckland Education Board, all the above are under the control of the Principal of a secondary school or the headmaster of a public school. Hence the salaries given are confined to those of assistants.

† At 30th June, 1929.

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

	1929.*	1932.
Men	£ 362	£ 300
Women	.. 227	.. 198
Men and women	.. 303	.. 256

* 30th June.

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

	1931.	1932.
	£	£
1. Teachers in all schools—		
(a) Men and women	251	234
(b) Men	302	270
(c) Women	206	202
2. Head teachers—		
(a) Men	329	291
(b) Women	300	282
3. Sole teachers—		
(a) Men	226	208
(b) Women	200	216
4. Assistants—		
(a) Men	153*	143*
(b) Women	172	166

* No male assistant is employed in a Native school unless he is the husband of the headmistress. Consequently he does not receive lodging-allowance.

13. PUPILS LEAVING PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

In 1932 21,466 pupils (11,197 boys and 10,269 girls) left primary public schools. Of these, 16,930 (79 per cent.) had passed Form II. In the last five years the numbers leaving have been as follow:—

Year.	Total Number leaving.	Number who passed Form II.	Percentage who passed Form II.
1928	23,742	18,508	78
1929	23,022	17,852	78
1930	21,715	17,264	80
1931	20,268	15,709	78
1932	21,466	16,930	79

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

In 1932 11,579 pupils (6,223 boys and 5,356 girls) commenced post-primary education in State post-primary schools. In the last five years the numbers commencing post-primary education in these schools have been as follow:—

Year.	Total Number commencing Post-primary Course.	Number of these coming from Public Primary Schools.	Percentage coming from Public Primary Schools.
1928	12,291	11,800	96
1929	12,697	12,223	96
1930	13,012	12,506	96
1931	12,585	12,055	96
1932	11,579	11,019	95

The number of pupils who gain proficiency certificates in public primary schools and junior high schools and departments and who go on to State post-primary schools is not obtained from the schools. It is known, however, that of pupils who commenced a post-primary course in State schools in 1932, 11,019 came from public primary schools or junior high schools and departments. The great majority of these pupils will have obtained proficiency certificates in the previous year, some will have only a competency certificate, while a few will be paying students.

In the table below the figures obtained have been expressed as a percentage, but from the foregoing remarks it will be seen that a slightly lower percentage than that given is the true percentage of those pupils who gain proficiency passes in the schools mentioned, and who go on to State post-primary schools.

Year of commencing post-primary course ..	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Number of proficiency passes in previous year in public primary schools and junior high schools	18,023	18,662	17,465	17,372	14,128
Number of pupils who commenced a post-primary course in State schools and who came from public primary schools or junior high schools and departments	11,800	12,223	12,506	12,055	11,019
Percentage	65	65	72	69	78

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

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

	Age at which Post-primary Course commenced.										Total Numbers commencing Post-primary Education.	
	Under 12 Years.		12 Years.		13 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years and over.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Secondary ..	82	72	561	564	1,014	1,054	485	463	127	77	2,269	2,230
Combined ..	14	9	84	89	163	113	118	77	41	22	420	310
Technical ..	25	32	262	301	861	772	799	522	302	123	2,249	1,750
District high ..	49	36	248	236	459	417	324	216	105	65	1,185	970
Junior high ..	1	4	16	16	39	33	36	21	8	22	100	96
Totals—1932 ..	171	153	1,171	1,206	2,536	2,389	1,762	1,299	583	309	6,223	5,356
1931 ..	106	106	1,178	1,321	2,806	2,707	1,907	1,480	639	335	6,636	5,949
Difference ..	+65	+47	-7	-115	-270	-318	-145	-181	-56	-26	-413	-593

In 1931 22 per cent. and in 1932 23 per cent. of those commencing a post-primary course did so under the age of thirteen years.

15. DESTINATION OF PUPILS LEAVING SCHOOL.

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

TABLE O I.—PROBABLE DESTINATION OF PUPILS LEAVING PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS DURING OR AT END OF YEAR 1932.

Destination.	Had passed Form II.		Had not passed Form II.		Totals.			
					Boys.		Girls.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Post-primary ..	5,753	5,118	194	130	5,947	53	5,248	51
Commercial occupations—								
(a) Clerical (including typing) ..	17	13	5	2	22	*	15	*
(b) Shop and warehouse assistants	177	82	106	61	283	3	143	1
Trades—								
(a) Engineering ..	37	..	22	..	59	1	..	..
(b) Building ..	23	..	15	..	38	*	..	..
(c) Other ..	96	28	55	16	151	1	44	1
Agricultural and pastoral ..	1,573	123	1,138	92	2,711	24	215	2
Other occupations ..	350	191	289	185	639	6	376	4
Home ..	651	2,497	456	1,549	1,107	10	4,046	39
Not known ..	98	103	142	79	240	2	182	2
Totals, 1932 ..	8,775	8,155	2,422	2,114	11,197	100	10,269	100
Totals, 1931 ..	8,155	7,554	2,392	2,167	10,547	..	9,721	..
Difference ..	+620	+601	+30	-53	+650	..	+548	..

* Insignificant percentage.

TABLE O 2.—PERCENTAGES OF PUPILS LEAVING PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN 1929-32 WHO PROCEEDED TO THE VARIOUS DESTINATIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

Destination.	Boys.				Girls.			
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Post-primary	51	53	53	53	53	53	51	51
Commercial occupations—								
(a) Clerical (including typing)	1	1	*	*	1	1	*	*
(b) Shop and warehouse assistants	4	2	2	3	3	1	1	1
Trades—								
(a) Engineering ..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
(b) Building ..	2	1	1	*	..	..	..	..
(c) Other	4	2	1	1	*	*	*	1
Agricultural and pastoral	20	22	24	24	2	2	2	2
Other occupations ..	7	6	5	6	5	4	4	4
Home	7	9	10	10	33	36	39	39
Not known	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
Totals	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Insignificant percentage.

TABLE O 3.—PROBABLE DESTINATION OF PUPILS LEAVING JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS DURING OR AT END OF 1932.

Occupation.	Boys.					Girls.				
	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Total.	Percentage.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Total.	Percentage.
Continued full-time education	60	454	45	559	68	48	317	35	400	60
Commercial (clerical, typing, shop, and warehouse)	4	18	18	40	5	..	8	14	22	3
Trades	2	26	29	57	7	..	4	6	10	2
Agricultural and pastoral	7	54	7	68	8	..	3	..	3	1
Home	3	36	14	53	7	18	130	53	201	30
Miscellaneous ..	4	14	18	36	4	..	6	13	19	3
Not known	1	3	..	4	1	2	5	..	7	1
Totals, 1932 ..	81	605	131	817	100	68	473	121	662	100
Totals, 1931 ..	93	500	80	673	..	89	393	111	593	..
Difference	-12	+105	+51	+144	..	-21	+80	+10	+69	..

TABLE O 4.—PERCENTAGES OF PUPILS LEAVING JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS IN 1929-32 WHO PROCEEDED TO VARIOUS DESTINATIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Boys.				Girls.			
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Continued full-time education ..	61	67	64	68	60	60	61	60
Commercial (clerical, typing, shop, and warehouse)	5	7	6	5	5	6	3	3
Trades	9	4	5	7	2	..	2	2
Agricultural and pastoral ..	10	8	8	8	..	*	..	1
Home	4	5	10	7	25	26	30	30
Miscellaneous	6	6	6	4	4	4	3	3
Not known	5	3	1	1	4	4	1	1
Totals	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* No significant percentage.

TABLE O 5.—PROBABLE DESTINATION OF PUPILS LEAVING POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS DURING OR AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1932.

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.		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 ..	200	8	107	5	21	5	11	3	18	1	2	*	13	1	8	1	252	4	128	2
Teaching or training college ..	6	*	8	*	1	7	2	4	4	*	6	*	..	..	3	*	11	*	24	*
Clerical—																				
Government or local body ..	37	1	11	1	4	1	..	..	18	1	7	1	12	1	7	1	71	1	25	1
Banks, insurance ..	65	2	2	*	9	2	..	..	7	*	2	*	2	*	..	..	83	1	4	*
Legal ..	36	1	2	*	10	3	..	..	6	*	6	*	7	..	3	*	59	1	11	*
Commercial ..	349	13	197	8	36	9	32	8	143	6	176	10	42	3	38	4	570	8	443	8
Engineering surveying, and architecture ..	44	2	..	..	14	3	..	..	83	3	..	..	10	1	..	..	151	2	..	..
Various trades and industries ..	328	13	81	4	40	10	16	4	565	23	183	10	114	9	17	1	1,047	16	297	5
Shop and warehouse ..	341	13	189	8	60	15	30	8	309	12	176	10	152	12	80	8	862	13	475	9
Farming ..	598	23	5	..	117	29	2	1	548	22	24	2	578	46	7	1	1,841	27	38	1
Home ..	83	3	1,096	47	28	7	144	38	35	2	795	45	95	8	704	68	241	4	2,739	50
Other occupations ..	74	3	191	8	18	5	22	6	131	5	55	3	72	6	55	5	295	4	323	6
Not known ..	456	18	453	19	45	11	113	30	627	25	337	19	148	12	115	11	1,276	19	1,018	18
Totals, 1932 ..	2,617	100	2,342	100	403	100	377	100	2,494	100	1,769	100	1,245	100	1,037	100	6,759	100	5,525	100
Totals, 1931 ..	2,356	..	2,232	..	63	..	76	..	1,850	..	1,692	..	978	..	936	..	5,247	..	4,936	..
Difference ..	+261	..	+110	..	+340	..	+301	..	+644	..	+77	..	+267	..	+101	..	+1512	..	+589	..

* No significant percentage.

TABLE O 6.—PERCENTAGES OF BOYS LEAVING POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN 1929-32 WHO PROCEEDED TO THE UNIVERSITY OR TO EMPLOYMENT IN THE THREE MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS.

Class of School.	University.				Clerical, Professional, Shop, and Warehouse.				Farming.				Trades and Industries.			
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Secondary	3	7	9	8	50	35	28	32	19	25	28	23	12	12	11	13
Combined .. ..	..	..	..	5	..	..	35	33	..	..	33	29	..	..	14	10
Technical .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	32	22	18	22	27	22	25	18	15	23
District high	1	*	2	1	34	27	16	18	33	43	46	46	17	11	11	9
All schools	2	4	4	4	43	33	24	26	21	27	31	27	17	14	13	16

* No significant percentage.

The outstanding feature of the foregoing tables is the increase in the number of children leaving school at the end of 1932 when compared with the previous year. In the case of public schools, probably the majority of pupils who remained in Form II for a further year, following their failure in the Proficiency Certificate Examination, were successful in their second attempt, and thus helped to swell the numbers leaving this year. In 1931 there was a falling-off in the number of proficiency passes, but this year the number was nearer the normal percentage of passes. In regard to the increase in the number of children leaving post-primary schools, this can probably be accounted for in the fact that those who, in the previous two years, remained at school longer than was first intended, due to lack of openings in the various professions and trades, &c., have now no option but to leave school.

No variation is recorded in the percentages of pupils who go on to post-primary education from public schools, or to University from post-primary schools.

A pleasing feature of these tables is the almost universal increase in the percentage of pupils leaving all types of State schools who proceeded to further full-time education of a higher grade or to some definite occupation. This is shown in the Table P in the next section.

16. VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND PLACEMENT.

The efforts made in the past to give some guidance to boys and girls leaving post-primary schools as to the most suitable employment they should seek, having regard to their special aptitudes, have not been relaxed during the year under review. While the state of affairs in professions, trades, &c., remains as at present the work of vocational guidance has, to some extent, been subordinated to the difficult problem of placing boys and girls in situations. In this connection parents not unnaturally are inclined to accept any position that is offering rather than wait for what might seem a more congenial one for their children. Outside organizations have again given valuable assistance in co-operating with teachers in solving the problems of securing employment for children leaving school. To a lesser extent the task of selecting suitable occupations for children leaving post-primary schools has been lightened by the extension of the progress-card system to these schools. Every pupil now leaving a post-primary school will receive a card on which is recorded his teacher's report on the standard of attainment reached by the pupil in his course and also a statement of his aptitudes. This information should be helpful to the parent and also the employer.

TABLE P.—PERCENTAGES OF PUPILS LEAVING PRIMARY, JUNIOR HIGH, AND POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN 1929-32 WHO ARE KNOWN TO HAVE PROCEEDED TO FURTHER FULL-TIME EDUCATION OF A HIGHER GRADE OR TO SOME DEFINITE OCCUPATION (HOME EXCLUDED).

Class of School.	Boys.				Girls.			
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Primary	90	88	87	88	64	61	58	59
Junior high	91	92	89	92	71	70	69	69
Secondary	87	80	78	79	48	37	29	34
Combined .. ..	..	..	89	82	..	..	22	32
Technical	85	74	67	73	48	34	28	36
Secondary departments of district high schools	88	83	76	80	37	27	21	21
All post-primary schools..	86	79	74	77	45	35	27	32

17. LENGTH OF POST - PRIMARY COURSE.

The returns compiled in 1932 by teachers show also the duration of the post-primary course taken by pupils who have now left school. Summarized, the position is as follows:—

TABLE Q 1.

	Secondary Schools.		Combined Schools.		Technical High and Technical Day Schools.		District High Schools.		All Schools.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Leaving in first year ..	597	12	134	17	1,190	28	672	29	2,593	21
Leaving in second year ..	1,254	25	219	28	1,582	37	721	32	3,776	31
Leaving in third year ..	1,102	22	173	22	849	20	426	19	2,550	21
Leaving in fourth and later year ..	2,006	41	254	33	642	15	463	20	3,365	27
Totals, 1932 ..	4,959	100	780	100	4,263	100	2,282	100	12,284	100
Totals, 1931 ..	4,588	..	139	..	3,542	..	1,914	..	10,183	..
Difference ..	+371	..	+641	..	+721	..	+368	..	+2,101	..

No returns have been obtained from post-primary schools giving the actual length of school life of each individual pupil, but from the information summarized in the above table it is possible to give an approximation of the average length of school life of those pupils who left in 1932. This is obtained by dividing the total school life of all pupils leaving during the year by the total number of such pupils. For this purpose a pupil leaving in his first year is taken to have a school life of one year and so on till those leaving in a fourth year or later are taken as four years only. Some pupils stay for five or six years, but this fact is compensated for when it is considered that many pupils leaving in their first and second year cannot be said to have a school life of one and two years respectively.

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

	Average Length of School Life.	
	Y.	M.
Secondary schools	2	11
Combined schools	2	8
Technical high and day schools	2	3
Secondary departments of district high schools	2	4
All post-primary schools	2	7

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

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

TABLE Q 2.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMMENCED POST-PRIMARY COURSES IN 1932 AND WHO DEFINITELY LEFT IN THE SAME YEAR.

Type of School.	During First Month of Course.		During Second Month of Course.		During Third Month of Course.		During Fourth Month of Course.		During Fifth Month of Course.		During Sixth Month of Course.		During Seventh Month of Course.		During Eighth Month of Course.		During Ninth Month of Course.		During Tenth Month of Course.		During Eleventh Month of Course.		Total.															
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.														
Secondary schools	3	3	8	5	7	13	13	7	12	7	11	14	32	22	18	18	24	13	20	18	140	162	288	282														
Percentage	1	2	4	4	3	4	10	6	6	7	53	100	0	2	0	1	4	1	7	5	2	2	3	4	8	4	4	2	4	2	7	15	32	25	71	63		
Combined schools	2	1	4	9	3	5	9	4	4	4	16	43	15	32	25	71	63	100	15	32	25	71	63	100	15	32	25	71	63	100	15	32	25	71	63			
Percentage	15	6	20	13	19	20	40	23	29	24	35	25	55	33	52	36	49	21	53	42	337	205	704	448	15	6	20	13	19	20	40	23	29	24	35	25	55	33
Percentage	2	3	3	5	5	5	8	8	6	8	47	100	20	10	19	10	17	8	17	23	18	11	16	18	21	19	27	22	21	18	30	23	149	139	355	301		
Secondary departments of district high schools	5	5	4	6	4	5	6	7	6	8	44	100	5	5	4	6	4	5	6	7	6	8	44	100	5	5	4	6	4	5	6	7	6	8	44	100		
Percentage	38	21	47	29	47	42	77	58	61	44	65	61	116	78	101	78	98	54	110	98	658	531	1,418	1,094	38	21	47	29	47	42	77	58	61	44	65	61	116	78
Totals	2	3	4	6	4	5	8	7	6	8	47	100	2	3	4	6	4	5	8	7	6	8	47	100	2	3	4	6	4	5	8	7	6	8	47	100		
Percentage	2	3	4	6	4	5	8	7	6	8	47	100	2	3	4	6	4	5	8	7	6	8	47	100	2	3	4	6	4	5	8	7	6	8	47	100		

18. FREE PLACES IN POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The following table gives the number of free-place holders in post-primary schools in 1931 and 1932 :—

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

	Secondary Schools.		Combined Schools.		Technical High and Day Schools.		Secondary Departments of District High Schools.		Junior High Schools.		Correspondence School.		Maori Secondary Schools.*		All Post-primary Schools.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Junior free places ..	4,570	4,339	781	610	3,828	2,889	1,927	1,618	113	103	139	214	52	64	11,410	9,837
Senior free places ..	3,286	2,314	453	297	1,144	827	811	637	..	..	17	17	4	..	5,715	4,092
Totals ..	7,856	6,653	1,234	907	4,972	3,716	2,738	2,255	113	103	156	231	56	64	17,125	13,929
Grand totals, 1932	14,509		2,141		8,688		4,993		216		387		120		31,054	
Grand totals, 1931	16,226		461		8,418		5,223		314		320		143		31,105	
Difference ..	-1,717		+1,680		+270		-230		-98		+67		-23		-51	

Of the 31,331 children in attendance in 1932 at *public* schools providing secondary education, 30,934 held free places and 397 were paying pupils. Ninety-nine per cent. of the children were thus receiving free secondary education.

In 1931 411 out of the 31,053 children in attendance were paying pupils. The percentage of children receiving free education in 1932 remained the same as that of the previous year.

19. SPECIAL CLASSES FOR BACKWARD CHILDREN.

No new special classes have been opened. Those in existence have continued to do good work. Careful records have been kept of the pupils leaving special classes for backward children at or above the age of fourteen, and the following information is available :—

	Per Cent.
Transferred to technical classes for further instruction ..	2
Usefully employed at home	26
In part-time employment	12
In full-time employment	40
Unemployed	20

In view of the present economic position these figures are very satisfactory. In order to make quite sure of their value, a second investigation was made as to the present position of other backward children who had not had the benefit of special-class tuition. The percentage of unemployed proved to be very much higher than in the special-class group. It would appear, therefore, that these classes are fully justifying their existence.

20. JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS.

At the end of this year there were eleven junior high schools and departments, one additional to last year. This was the Waihi Junior High School department attached to the district high school already in existence at that town. This constituted a distinct type from those already in operation, the preparatory to Standard IV classes being accommodated elsewhere. The other schools in operation remained as in the previous year, except that at Otahuhu. This school is now regarded as a technical high school with a junior-high-school department attached.

During the latter months of the year arrangements were being made for the opening of intermediate schools at Napier and Wanganui, as well as for an intermediate department attached to the West Christchurch District High School. The pupils in preparatory to Standard IV classes in the last-mentioned school will be transferred to neighbouring schools, thus West Christchurch will have the same classes as Waihi.

The word "intermediate" will now become general in its use when applied to these schools, in substitution for the words "junior high," this change having been effected by legislation passed in the last session of Parliament. In addition to this change, others were made in the new regulations, mainly in the direction of meeting difficulties which had arisen in applying the old regulations to the different types of schools and departments which have been established or opened since their issue.

There were 2,759 pupils on the rolls of junior high schools and departments at the end of 1932, as compared with 2,689 pupils at the end of the previous year.

21. POST - PRIMARY EDUCATION.

At the end of 1932 post-primary education was provided for in thirty-eight secondary schools, six combined schools, twenty-one technical schools, one separate junior high school, eighty district high schools, fifty-four endowed schools and registered private secondary schools; a total of 200, as compared with 201 at the end of 1931.

The decrease of four in secondary schools is apparent only, these now being regarded as combined schools. The number of technical schools was reduced by two in consequence of the merging of these two schools under the one controlling authority with the existing secondary schools as combined schools, and increased by the addition of Otahuhu Technical School, making a net reduction in the total of one. Kowhai was the only separate junior high school, Otahuhu post-primary forms being regarded as a technical high school, and, in the case of district high schools, there was a net decrease of two caused by the closing of Karamea and normal schools at Dunedin and Christchurch and the opening of a district-high-school department at Kurow. The increase of three in the number of registered private secondary schools was due to the approval of applications for registration from Diocesan Girls' School, Hamilton; Convent, Palmerston North; and St. Mary's Convent, Westport.

Two factors contributed to an eventful year for pupils and teachers alike in post-primary schools. The first was the suspension of accrediting and the substitution of a modified Intermediate Examination for pupils desirous of continuing their education with the assistance of senior free places; the second was the substitution of University National Bursaries to be won on the results obtained in the University Entrance Scholarship Examination in place of University Bursaries usually obtained by the great majority of pupils on a higher-leaving-certificate qualification granted without examination.

These two subjects are dealt with further in the report of the Chief Inspector of Secondary Schools printed in E.—2.

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

	1931.	1932.
Secondary	16,445	14,705
Combined	462	2,170
Technical	8,541	8,786
Separate junior high school (Form III only)	314	216
Secondary departments of district high schools	5,291	5,067
Endowed schools and registered private secondary schools	4,414	4,372
Totals	35,467	35,316

In addition, at the 1st July, 1932, there were 387 pupils receiving secondary instruction by means of correspondence from the Department's Correspondence School.

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

During 1932 evening technical and part-time day classes were conducted at thirty-nine centres, compared with forty-three centres in 1931. The four centres which did not conduct classes this year were very small when consideration is given to the number of students they catered for in comparison with other centres. As at 1st July these classes provided instruction for 9,459 students, as against 10,536 students in 1931. Of the 9,459 students, 5,963 were males and 3,596 were females, 3,102 of the males and 2,032 of the females held free places, a total of 5,134 compared with 5,316 in 1931.

Unfortunately, a decrease in the number of students attending these classes has to be recorded. This is just a further indication that the depression in trade continues with a consequent lack of demand for labour, especially apprentices. No doubt some of the students who would have enrolled in evening classes had they obtained employment, have remained at school as full-time day pupils, but the main reason for the falling-off in the numbers may be attributed to the depressed state of industry.

23. NATIVE SCHOOLS.

At the end of 1932 the Department directly controlled and maintained 135 Native schools for the primary education of Maori children in districts where the Maori Race predominates.

The following table shows the number of schools, with the enrolment, as at the 1st July, 1931, and 1st July, 1932 :—

	1931.		1932.	
	Schools.	Roll.	Schools.	Roll.
Native village schools	139	7,501	135	7,604
Mission schools (primary)	11	531	11	546
Public schools with Native children enrolled	791	8,384	784	8,604
Totals	941	16,416	930	16,754

European children to the number of 969 attended Native schools in 1932, and are included in the above figures. If these be deducted, the total enrolment of Native children in all primary schools at 1st July becomes 15,785, compared with 15,405 in 1931.

The average attendance at Native schools was maintained at a creditably high percentage, 91·0 per cent. of the average weekly roll.

Agriculture and handicrafts have received special attention this year, and it is pleasing to be able to report that there has been a decided advance in the quality of the instruction.

Boarding schools for the secondary education of the Maoris have been established by religious denominations, and the Government provides a number of scholarships tenable at these schools which are inspected by the Department's officers. There were ten schools at the end of last year with an enrolment of 305 Maori pupils, of whom 118 held Government scholarships. The Maori child who has obtained a proficiency certificate is also entitled to the usual facilities for secondary education provided at a post-primary school. In addition, one Maori boy held a scholarship at Victoria University College, taking a course in arts, and four Maoris held Agricultural Scholarships, two being tenable at St. Stephen's College and two at Wesley College.

24. REGISTERED PRIVATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The following table summarizes the returns furnished by registered private primary schools with respect to the year 1932 :—

TABLE S.

	Undenominational Schools.	Catholic Church Schools.	Other Church Schools.	Total.
Number of schools	33	217	59	309
Roll at December—				
Boys	358	10,880	1,272	12,510
Girls	591	11,677	1,632	13,900
Total	949	22,557	2,904	26,410
Average attendance	827·2	20,377·1	2,632·6	23,836·9
Teachers (inclusive of head teachers)—				
Men	14	50	43	107
Women	63	668	119	850
Total	77	718	162	957

The number of schools at the end of the previous year was 305, and the total enrolment 26,726.

There has been an increase of four in the number of registered private primary schools when compared with the number at the end of 1931.

25. ENDOWED SCHOOLS AND REGISTERED PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The following table summarizes the returns furnished by endowed schools and registered private secondary schools with respect to the years 1931 and 1932:—

TABLE T.

					1931.	1932.
Number of schools	..	..	..	..	51*	55
Roll at 1st July	..	..	..	..	4,414	4,372
Average attendance	..	..	..	..	4,162	4,115
Teachers (inclusive of Principals)—						
Men	..	..	..	..	135	123
Women	..	..	..	..	155	154
Total					290	277

* One of these schools was temporarily closed during 1931 as a result of the Hawke's Bay earthquake.

26. CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

During the year the progress of the Correspondence School has been marked by continued steady growth and development. At the end of December there were 1,186 pupils on the roll in the primary department and 325 in the secondary department, a total of 1,511. The corresponding numbers at the end of 1931 were: Primary, 973; secondary, 286; total, 1,259. Of the 1,186 pupils in the primary department, over four hundred were in the infant classes.

In addition to the 325 pupils in the secondary department, 136 pupils in Form III (Standard VII) of eighty-six country schools were being taught from papers supplied fortnightly from the Correspondence School, making a total of 422 pupils receiving post-primary education through the agency of the Correspondence School.

The staff consisted of the headmaster, 21 primary assistants, 11 secondary assistants, and 11 office-assistants.

In the primary department a course of study has been provided, and pupils are prepared for the Proficiency Examination in accordance with the syllabus in operation in the public schools. The successful introduction of nature-study and needlecraft into the curriculum has been much appreciated by parents and pupils. Of 54 pupils who sat for the examination in Form II at the end of the year, 50 gained certificates of proficiency and 3 certificates of competency.

The secondary department completed in 1932 its fourth year in operation. The four years' cycle of assignments covering the University Entrance Examination has consequently been completed in all subjects. Thirteen candidates were presented for the examination, of whom 6 passed. Of the total number presented, 6 had never attended a secondary school, and of these 5 passed. It is of interest to record that of 5 candidates presented in Agriculture, 3 passed, including 1 girl, who secured 74 per cent. of marks and was second highest in the Dominion in this subject.

The efficiency of the correspondence system of education, as evidenced by the results obtained in both primary and secondary departments at the public examinations, would appear now to be definitely established.

27. KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS.

The number of schools, pupils on the roll, and average attendance at schools conducted in 1932 by recognized kindergarten associations were as follow:—

Association.	Number of Schools.	Pupils on Roll at End of 1932.	Average Attendance, 1932.
Auckland	8	462	345
Hastings	1	56	36
Hutt Valley	1	49	46
Wellington	7	378	328
Christchurch	7	478	350
Dunedin	5	232	195
Invercargill	3	149	100
Totals, 1932	32	1,804	1,400
Totals, 1931	33	1,976	1,527
Difference..	- 1	- 172	- 127

The school at Blenheim was closed at the end of 1931, while in Dunedin there was one less, and in Christchurch one more, than the number of schools in the previous year.

28. CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOLS.

The curtailment of expenditure upon new buildings has necessarily restricted activity in connection with consolidation of schools, and, in fact, no new schemes of consolidation of any extent have been carried out during this year.

In some few cases consolidation of a small school with another in the neighbourhood has been carried out where there has been sufficient room in one of the schools to accommodate the pupils from both, and where the cost of conveyance is less than that of conducting the second school.

Those districts in which consolidation has been adopted extensively continue to furnish evidence that the change has proved acceptable to the householders and beneficial educationally to the pupils.

29. CONVEYANCE AND BOARD OF SCHOOL - CHILDREN.

In accordance with the recommendation of the National Expenditure Commission, the Government decided during the year to withdraw the provision hitherto made for payment of an allowance towards the board of children who are compelled to live away from home in order to attend a public school. Payments on this account accordingly ceased at the end of the first term of 1933.

With regard to conveyance of school-children, no particular curtailment was adopted, but all services were very carefully scrutinized with the co-operation of the Education Boards to ensure that continuation was warranted in each case.

Those conveyance services which are carried on in buses owned by the Department were kept up to maximum efficiency throughout the year, and have given every satisfaction.

The conditions under which free conveyance of children by rail is carried on to both primary and post-primary schools have not been altered, but applications made for extension of free conveyance (by motor-vehicle) for post-primary school-children in districts not served by railways have necessarily been declined on account of the big increase in expenditure that would result if such extension were granted.

The following table shows the Education Department's expenditure on all classes of pupils and on all methods of conveyance during 1932, the expenditure on rail being shown separately:—

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

Type of School.	1931.			1932.		
	Rail.	Other.	Total.	Rail.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Public primary	1,981	63,849	65,830*	1,773	63,648	65,421*
Private primary	2,193	..	2,193	1,955	..	1,955
Manual classes in connection with public primary	5,720	5,167	10,887	5,439	4,133	9,572
Manual classes in connection with private primary	53	..	53	57	..	57
Junior high	182	62	244	..	..	..
Secondary departments of district high ..	1,354	778	2,132	1,206	735	1,941
Secondary	5,298	373	5,671	4,306	280	4,586
Combined	59	..	59	684	..	684
Technical	6,140	..	6,140	5,940	..	5,940
Private secondary	967	..	967	983	..	983
Native	36	3,059	3,095	43	2,727	2,770
Totals	23,983	73,288	97,271	22,386	71,523	93,909

* This sum includes the expenditure on conveyance of children to consolidated schools, and in 1932 includes junior high schools.

The Department also expended in 1932 a sum of £2,623 in contributing towards the cost of board of those children who were obliged to live away from home in order to attend a Native school. The payments on account of children who were obliged to live away from home in order to attend public schools were discontinued at the end of the first term. On account of these pupils £2,161 was paid by the Department towards the cost of their board.

30. MANUAL INSTRUCTION.

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

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

Subject.	Number of Pupils from					
	Primary.	Forms I and II, Junior High Schools.	Secondary Departments of District High Schools.	Secondary and Form III, Junior High Schools.	Private.	All Schools.
Woodwork	17,286	1,333	1,605	980	1,801	23,005
Metalwork	89	645	..	410	..	1,144
Cookery or laundry-work .. .	16,106	1,258	1,492	711	1,910	21,477

The expenditure on these classes other than those conducted by Technical School Boards during the year amounted to approximately £55,500. No hand-work materials were supplied to the schools in 1932 owing to the financial stringency.

31. PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The new system of physical education is making steady, though somewhat slow, progress in the schools. Where specialist teachers are available, however, the results are promising, producing most pleasing physical effects and securing popularity amongst the pupils. The introduction of the system into rural schools must of necessity be delayed, as the only instructors available are attached to the training colleges. Instruction in swimming and life-saving has made excellent progress.

32. SCHOOL MUSIC.

During the year an advance has been observed in the subject of school music, a distinction shared by other cultural subjects. As in physical education, the enthusiasm manifested arises mainly from the influence of the special instructors at the training colleges passed on to the pupils by the specialist assistants. The subject is not neglected in post-primary schools, and end-of-year festivities at these schools usually provide opportunities readily grasped by pupils to show their choral abilities.

33. TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Because the number of trained certificated teachers available was in excess of the number of positions becoming vacant in the ranks of the teaching profession, and in view of the fact that the average attendance in public schools was less than in the previous year, it was necessary that curtailment of the number of entrants should be effected.

A survey of the position and an investigation of the vital and immigration statistics resulted in the Department taking the unusual course of not appointing any probationers. In regard to those students who had completed their course of training at the training colleges the usual practice of allotting them to definite positions for a further full year's training as probationary assistants was not followed. It was felt that the claims of other ex-students who had not had employment in 1931 or earlier should be considered, and the position was met by providing work for these in the first term followed by the more recent ex-students in the second and third terms of the year. In this way nearly every ex-student secured employment for at least one term.

The following tables summarize the position regarding the training of teachers at the end of 1931 and 1932 :—

TABLE W 1.—NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN TRAINING.

	Number of Probationers.	Training-college Students.				Total.	Number of Probationary Assistants.	Total Trainees.
		Division A.	Division B.	Division C.	Division D.			
1931	454	1,118	7	36	..	1,161	473	2,088
1932	Nil	929	4	52	..	985	526*	1,511

* This represents the number of students leaving training colleges after completing either a one- or a two-year course. They were not appointed as probationary assistants, but the majority of them will receive at least one term's teaching experience during 1933.

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

College.	1931.			1932.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Auckland	140	269	409	133	200	333
Wellington	59	190	249	56	176	232
Christchurch	88	194	282	70	152	222
Dunedin	69	152	221	68	130	198
Totals	356	805	1,161	327	658	985

Of the 985 students in attendance at training college in 1932, 411 were in their first year, 515 were in their second year, and 59 in their third year.

The number of students who left training colleges in 1932 was 585, in comparison with 574 in the previous year. The following was the examination status of those leaving in 1932: Pass, Class A, 5; pass, Class B, 114; pass, Class C, 408; pass, Class D, and partial C, 37; incomplete passes for teachers' certificates, 21.

Students leaving in 1932 who had completed a third-year course (59 in number) were eligible to receive an endorsement on their certificate of a special qualification to teach a subject. Thus, 13 received certificates endorsed in modern languages, 12 in physical education, 8 in drawing and handwork, 7 in music, 7 in experimental pedagogy, 3 in science, 2 in mathematics and science, 2 in music and eurhythmics, 2 in backward children, 1 in deaf and backward children, 1 in eurhythmics and backward children, and 1 in commercial subjects.

34. HIGHER (UNIVERSITY) EDUCATION.

The number of students on the books of the four University colleges affiliated to, and the two agricultural colleges established in connection with, the University of New Zealand at the end of 1932 was 5,171, as against 5,111 at the end of 1931.

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

Auckland	1931.	1932.
Victoria	1,335	1,349
Canterbury	1,112	1,140
Otago	1,201	1,073
Massey	1,221	1,350
Lincoln	152	191
	90	68
	<u>5,111</u>	<u>5,171</u>

The total number of students described as taking definite courses at the four affiliated colleges was 4,600. These were distributed as follow:—

Agriculture	37	Law	434
Architecture	51	Massage	22
Arts	2,015	Medicine	318
Commerce	721	Mining	31
Dentistry	129	Music	46
Engineering	166	Public administration	9
Forestry	15	Science	466
Home-science	105	Social science	4
Journalism	31		

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

TABLE Y.

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Number of students in actual attendance at lectures	4,128	4,163	4,209	4,149
Number of exempted students	495	638	660	763
Percentage of students—				
Men	71	70	71	72
Women	29	30	29	28
Percentage of students actually attending Universities receiving free education*—				
Men	42	40	41	40
Women	71	66	59	56
All students	50	48	46	45
Occupations of students expressed as percentages—	M.	F.	M.	F.
(1) Full-time students	32	43	33	46
(2) Teachers and training colleges	20	45	19	43
(3) Government and local bodies	15	1	16	2
(4) Other	29	6	31	6
(5) Not known	4	5	1	3

* These students hold scholarships, bursaries, or training-college studentships.

35. ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

The usual examinations were conducted in 1932, and comprised mainly the following:—

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

Examinations were held at thirty-three public centres in 1932. Candidates from public post-primary schools were examined for the Intermediate Examination in their own schools.

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

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

Examination.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Junior National Scholarship and Junior Free Place	1,118	..	..
Senior National Scholarship	673	..	..
Public Service Entrance	2,338	1,407	..
Intermediate	1,170	1,165	8,422
Teachers' Class D	610	249	32
Teachers' Class C	343	285	262
Training College Entrance	743	961	483
Kindergarten Certificate	4	4	..
London University Examinations	4	3	2
Handicraft Teachers' Certificate	25	32	28
Technological Examinations	177	143	129
Naval Cadetships	1	..	2
Aircraft Apprenticeship	2	11	7
Examinations held on behalf of City and Guilds of London Institute	161	203	125
Totals	7,369	4,463	9,492

The increase in the total number of candidates in 1932 is due to the examination of all pupils who desired to qualify for senior free places. Previously the large majority of pupils were granted senior free places on the recommendation of the Principals of the post-primary schools, subject to the approval of the Department. As mentioned earlier in this report, this practice was not followed in 1932. The decrease in the number of candidates sitting for the Training College Entrance Examination is due to the decision not to appoint any probationers in 1932. At the direction of the Public Service Commissioner the Public Service Entrance Examination was not held in 1932.

TABLE Z 2.—STANDARD AND RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

Examination.	Stage in Course at which Examination is normally taken. (In some cases it is not easy to indicate exact stage.)	1931.				1932.			
		Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	Number of Candidates who secured Complete Passes.	Number of Candidates who improved their Status.	Number of Candidates who failed.	Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	Number of Candidates who secured Complete Passes.	Number of Candidates who improved their Status.	Number of Candidates who failed.
Proficiency*	At end for Form II ..	25,128	16,492	4,876†	3,760	25,275	19,559	3,395†	2,321
Intermediate	At end of Form IV ..	1,165	390	..	775	8,422	6,208	..	2,214
Public Service Entrance Certificate for Class D ..	At end of Form V ..	1,407	809	..	598	..	..	..	..
Kindergarten Certificate	At end of Form V ..	249	136‡	96	17	32	7	5	20
Training College Entrance Certificate for Class C and Class B	At end of Form V ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Handicraft Teachers' Certificate	At end of Form VI ..	961	435	321	205	483	249	134	100
Technological Examinations—	At end of training-college course	285	95§	111	79	262	103||	94	65
Preliminary	Taken by teachers ..	32	1	23	8	28	2	13	13
Intermediate	At end of Form IV or equivalent	39	23	..	16	37	29	..	8
Final	Evening classes, third-year apprentices	73	36	..	37	58	31	..	27
Special Examination in Building Construction	Evening classes, fourth-year apprentices	27	14	..	13	30	14	..	16
Naval Cadetship ..	..	4	2	..	2	4	1	..	3
Naval Cadetship (Special entry)	Form III .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Aircraft Apprentices ..	Form VI .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
London University ..	Form V	11	5	..	6	7	7	..	..
Examinations held on behalf of City and Guilds of London Institute	Post-secondary ..	3	2	..	1	2	2	..	..
	As for technological examinations	203	80	..	123	125	69	..	56

* This examination is held by the Department's Inspectors in the various education districts, but the results are given for the purposes of comparison. A more detailed analysis will be found in Table A 7 of E.-2. † Competency pass. ‡ Includes 8 passed for Class C and 4 passed for Class B. § 93 passed Class C and 2 passed Class B. || Includes 4 passed for Class B.

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

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

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

Certificate.	Stage of Course at which Certificate is issued.	Number of Certificates issued.	
		1931.	1932.
Intermediate ..	At end of Form IV— <i>i.e.</i> , at the end of at least the second year of approved post-primary course	6,270	Nil.
Lower leaving ..	At end of Form V— <i>i.e.</i> , at the end of at least the third year of approved post-primary course	138	80
Higher leaving ..	At the end of Form VI— <i>i.e.</i> , at the end of at least the fourth year of approved post-primary course	1,376	1,294

NOTE.—No intermediate certificates were awarded, as all candidates were required to sit for the Intermediate Examination.

In regard to examinations conducted by the University of New Zealand the following shows the position in 1931 and 1932 :—

TABLE Z 4.—UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Examination.	Stage in Course at which Examination is normally taken.	Number of Candidates.	1931.	1932.
University Entrance Examination	At end of Form V— <i>i.e.</i> , at end of at least the third year of post-primary course (only the very best third-year pupils succeed in passing)	(a) Who presented themselves for examination	4,779	4,725
		(b) Who passed	2,703	2,223
		(c) Who failed	2,076	2,502
Entrance Scholarship Examination	At end of Form VI— <i>i.e.</i> , at end of at least the fourth year of post-primary course	(a) Who presented themselves for examination	166	295*
		(b) Who obtained at least a pass with credit	105	99†
		(c) Who qualified only for University entrance as a result of the examination	46	53
		(d) Who failed	15	143
Other University examinations	During University course ..	(a) Who presented themselves for examination	6,944	7,290
		(c) Who obtained complete or partial successes	5,029	4,669

*The increase in number of candidates was caused by the entry of candidates for University National Bursaries who are required to pass this examination to qualify for a bursary.

†Thirty scholarships are awarded yearly.

36. CHILD WELFARE.

The total number of children under the supervision of the Child Welfare Branch as at 31st March, 1933, was 7,640, classed under the following headings :—

State wards—

In foster homes, hostels, and with friends	2,728
In situations (includes 21 absent without leave)	851
In Government institutions, receiving-homes, &c.	257
In private institutions	249
Inmates in special schools for backward children	264
In hospitals, convalescent homes, &c.	18
In Borstal	1
	4,368

Young persons supervised in their own homes by Child Welfare Officers by Order of Court	864
Infants supervised in foster homes registered under the Infants Act	996
Pupils at School for Deaf, Sumner (9 of these being State wards)	120
Children dealt with as preventive cases	1,270
Children at New Zealand Institute for the Blind for whom the Department makes payment	22
	7,640

The number of children committed to the care of the Superintendent during the year ended 31st March, 1933, was 384, classified according to reasons for committal, as follows: Indigent, 150; delinquent, 11; detrimental environment, 52; neglected, 7; not under proper control, 98; accused or guilty of punishable offence, 66; and in addition 9 were admitted by private arrangement (section 12, Child Welfare Act), while 49 were temporarily admitted, making the total number of admissions for the year 442. Of the children committed, 60 had been dealt with previously by the Courts for other offences, for which they had received terms of supervision.

Classified according to the age at the time of admission, the numbers, including temporary admissions, and those admitted under section 12, Child Welfare Act,

are as follows: Under six months, 52; over six months and under one year, 24; from one to five years, 76; from five to ten years, 69; from ten to fourteen years, 106; over fourteen years, 115. The length of period of residence for the children temporarily admitted was from one day to twelve weeks.

Of the children in foster homes, 195 are over the age of fourteen years, of whom 103 are still attending primary schools and 92 are receiving higher education. In addition, there are 18 residing in hostels and receiving secondary education. Furthermore, 21 children under the age of fourteen years are receiving higher education.

37. TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION FUND.

The position of the fund at the 31st January, 1933, and the principal figures concerning the transactions for the year, compared with those for the year ended 31st January, 1932, are given below:—

	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£
Balance at credit of fund at end of year	1,218,166	1,111,642
Increase over balance at end of previous year .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Decrease over balance at end of previous year	53,982	106,524
<hr/>		
Income for the year—		
Members' contributions	*115,961	113,764
Interest	72,682	61,117
Government subsidy	46,917	47,020
Total income	£235,560	£221,901
<hr/>		
Expenditure—		
Retiring and other allowances	254,927	283,738
Contributions refunded, &c.	30,628	33,478
Administration expenses, &c.	3,987	3,709
Provision for loss on investment .. .. .	.. .. .	7,500
Total expenditure	£289,542	£328,425
<hr/>		
Number of contributors at 31st January	9,964	9,355
Number of members admitted during period	628	116
Number retiring from the fund during period	573	728
Net increase in membership at 31st January	55	†609
Number of allowances in force at 31st January	1,677	1,842
Representing an annual charge of	£259,199	£296,784
Ordinary retiring-allowances	1,088	1,221
Retiring-allowances under extended provisions of section 75 of the Act, and under section 14 of Finance Act, 1931	108	133
Retiring-allowances in medically unfit cases	166	176
Allowances to widow	242	251
Allowances to children	73	61
Funds invested at 31st January—	£	£
At 4½ per cent.	29,950	29,850
At 5 per cent.	147,960	147,960
At 5⅛ per cent.	15,800	15,800
At 5¼ per cent.	131,510	39,510
At 5½ per cent.	400	400
At 6 per cent.	867,104	500
At 6½ per cent.	24,450	.. .. .
At 6 per cent. } Subject to reduction under the National	.. .. .	854,582
At 6½ per cent. } Expenditure Adjustment Act, 1932 {	.. .. .	17,432
Mortgage security acquired .. .. .	.. .. .	3,446
Total	£1,217,174	£1,109,480
<hr/>		
Average rate of interest on investments at 31st January	5.78 per cent.	5.79 per cent.

* £136,931, less rebate under section 8 (2) of Finance Act, 1931, £20,970.

† Decrease.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECOVERIES IN RESPECT OF ALL SERVICES UNDER THE CONTROL OR SUPERVISION OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1933.

General Administration.	£	£	£
Salaries of Head Office staff	26,379		
Part salaries of Inspectors attached to Head Office	1,406		
Overtime and meal allowances	33		
		27,818	
Office furniture and fittings .. .. .	..	104	
Postage and telegrams .. .. .	..	916	
Telephones .. .. .	..	327	
Travelling-expenses .. .. .	..	666	
<i>Education Gazette</i> —			
Salaries	175		
Printing, postage, &c., office and other requisites	1,113		
		1,288	
Printing and stationery	984		
Printing and stationery—Storage with Government Printer	61		
		1,045	
Medical examinations .. .. .	..	4	
		32,168	
Less recoveries—			
Services rendered to Teachers' Superannuation Board and to other Departments	1,306		
<i>Education Gazette</i> : Sales and advertising, &c.	237		
Travelling-expenses	6		
Postage and telegrams	236		
Printing and stationery and sale of publications	222		
Teachers' certificate, fees for	641		
		2,648	
			29,520
Primary Education (including Intermediate Schools or Departments under control of Education Board).			
Teachers' salaries and allowances	1,376,669		
Teachers' salaries and allowances—Chatham Island schools	1,651		
House allowances	33,838		
Grant to widow of deceased teacher equivalent to holiday pay due had he lived	15		
		1,412,173	
Education Boards—Grants for administration and general purposes	30,018		
Less portion chargeable to post-primary	726		
		29,292	
School Committees' allowances—Cleaning, heating, &c.	104,516		
Less portion chargeable to post-primary	3,300		
		101,216	
Supply of books in necessitous cases .. .. .	..	848	
Removal expenses of teachers .. .. .	..	976	
School buildings and sites—			
Maintenance, including alterations to make safe against earthquake	£ 52,369		
Less portion for secondary departments of district high schools chargeable to post-primary	1,180		
	51,189		
Rebuilding or repairing buildings destroyed or damaged by fire	6,386		
Rent of buildings and sites for school purposes	3,461		
Valuation fees and miscellaneous	76		
		61,112	
Conveyance, &c., of children—			
By rail	9,147		
By road and water	67,781		
Boarding-allowances	2,161		
		79,089	
Conveyance of instructors and teachers .. .. .	..	6,674	
Correspondence School—			
Salaries of teachers	4,728		
Meal allowances	1		
Other expenses	1,551		
Office furniture and fittings	56		
		6,336	
Inspection—			
Salaries (less part charged Head Office Administration)	19,889		
Travelling and removal expenses	7,717		
Telephones and office expenses	101		
Clerical assistance	325		
Postage and telegrams	89		
		28,121	
<i>School Journal</i> —			
Salaries	309		
Printing, postage, office expenses, &c... .. .	4,692		
		5,001	

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

Primary Education— <i>continued.</i>	£	£	£
Manual Instruction—			
Salaries	45,315		
Capitation	3,151		
Material	118		
Incidentals	11,546		
		60,130	
Postages .. .. .	..	130	
Printing (register and other school books and forms) .. .. .	..	480	
Subsidies on voluntary contributions .. .. .	..	588	
		1,792,166	
Less recoveries—			
Teachers' salaries	94		
On account of maintenance of buildings	17		
Correspondence School	480		
<i>School Journal</i> sales	567		
Special examination fees	189		
On account of education of foreign children	70		
Travelling-expenses	2		
Rent of school-sites, &c.	1,076		
		2,495	
			1,789,671
Post-primary Education.			
(Including intermediate departments attached to secondary and technical schools.)			
Teachers' salaries and allowances—			
District high schools	61,005		
Secondary schools	187,259		
Technical schools and classes	141,086		
Combined schools	31,313		
		420,663	
Grants to Boards for administrative and general purposes—			
District high schools	726		
Secondary schools	26,163		
Technical schools	22,404		
Combined schools	6,251		
		55,544	
School Committee allowances (portion for secondary departments, district high schools)	..	3,300	
Manual instruction in secondary schools .. .. .	..	2,658	
Conveyance of pupils .. .. .	..	14,133	
Inspection—			
Salaries (less portion charged to Head Office Administration)	3,101		
Travelling and removal expenses	1,152		
		4,253	
Subsidies on voluntary contributions .. .. .	..	276	
National Scholarships .. .. .	..	6,184	
War Bursaries .. .. .	..	455	
School buildings, &c.—			
Maintenance of buildings (including secondary departments of district high schools)	2,112		
Compensation to contractor for delay (Wellington Boys' College building)	1,003		
Rents of buildings for school purposes	1,130		
Correspondence School—			
Salaries	3,199		
Other expenses	1,378		
		4,577	
Marlborough High School—Grant under Marlborough High School Act, 1899	..	324	
Printing forms, &c., for schools .. .. .	..	125	
Secondary education reserves revenue distributed to High School Boards (Education Reserves Amendment Act, 1914)	..	9,385	
Less recoveries—			
On account of maintenance of buildings	76		
Correspondence School	480		
Teachers' salaries	78		
Rent of school-sites, &c.	141		
		775	
			525,347
Higher Education.			
Statutory grants—			
New Zealand University — National-endowment reserve revenue	..	2,473	
Auckland University College—			
Grant for general purposes	8,072		
National-endowment reserve revenue	1,237		
		9,309	
Victoria University College—			
Grant for general purposes	7,346		
National-endowment reserve revenue	1,237		
		8,583	
Canterbury College—			
Grant for general purposes	4,860		
National-endowment reserve revenue	1,237		
		6,097	

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

Higher Education— <i>continued.</i>	£	£	£
Statutory grants— <i>continued.</i>			
University of Otago—			
Grant for general purposes	11,993		
National-endowment reserve revenue	1,236		
		13,229	
Massey Agricultural College : Massey Agricultural College Act, 1926	..	*	
Scholarships and bursaries—			
University National Scholarships	4,089		
Agricultural Scholarships	82		
“ Sir George Grey ” Scholarships	150		
University Bursaries	9,293		
Agricultural Bursaries	509		
Architectural Bursaries	59		
Engineering Bursaries	115		
Home-science Bursaries	543		
		14,840	
Less recoveries : Refund—Educational bursaries ..	..	54,531	
		12	
			54,519
Training Colleges and Training of Teachers.			
Training colleges—			
Salaries of staffs (including staffs of practising schools in excess of usual staff as public schools)	..	25,691	
Expenses in connection with appointments .. .. .	..	207	
Allowances to and expenses of students .. .. .	..	76,028	
Students' University college fees .. .. .	..	5,194	
Special instruction, libraries, and incidental expenses ..	..	1,744	
Apparatus and material .. .. .	..	44	
Printing, &c. .. .. .	..	25	
		108,933	
Less recoveries—			
Students' allowances	26		
Students' University College fees	6		
Fees from non-Government students	74		
		106	
			108,827
Native Schools.			
Salaries of teachers .. .. .	..	58,698	
Removal expenses of teachers .. .. .	..	914	
Books, apparatus, and other school requisites .. .. .	..	1,132	
Manual instruction .. .. .	..	130	
Conveyance and board of children .. .. .	..	3,232	
Sundries .. .. .	..	36	
Buildings and sites—			
Maintenance of buildings	2,704		
Restoring, after damage by fire	61		
Rent of buildings and sites	109		
		2,874	
Inspection—			
Salaries of Inspectors	1,026		
Travelling-expenses	564		
Scholarships and apprenticeships .. .. .	..	1,590	
		4,258	
		72,864	
Less recoveries—			
Salaries	37		
Books, maps, &c.	336		
Maintenance of buildings	8		
Rent of school-sites, &c.	22		
		403	
			72,461
Physical Instruction.			
Salaries of instructors .. .. .	..	1,915	
Travelling and removal expenses .. .. .	..	363	
Postage and telegrams .. .. .	..	2	
		2,280	
Less recoveries .. .. .	..	4	
			2,276
Education of the Blind.			
Maintenance fees of Government pupils at Jubilee Institute ..	..	501	
Travelling-expenses of pupils .. .. .	..	44	
		545	
Less recoveries : Maintenance fees, &c. .. .. .	..	565	
			Cr. 20

* Now provided for under Vote “Agriculture.”

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

School for the Deaf.	£	£	£
Salaries of staff .. .. .	..	5,453	
General maintenance of institution .. .. .	..	1,870	
Maintenance of buildings, &c. .. .. .	..	32	
Postage and telegrams .. .. .	..	4	
Travelling allowances and expenses (including transit of children)	..	283	
Sundries .. .. .	..	13	
		7,655	
Less recoveries—			
Maintenance fees, &c.	2,528		
Sale of produce	1		
Board of staff	605		
Maintenance of buildings	1		
		3,135	
			4,520
Schools for the Mentally Backward.			
Salaries of staff .. .. .	..	8,027	
Maintenance of institutions .. .. .	..	5,612	
Maintenance of buildings, &c. .. .. .	..	339	
Travelling allowances and expenses (including transit of children)	..	224	
Sundries .. .. .	..	18	
Postage and telegrams .. .. .	..	68	
		14,288	
Less recoveries—			
Maintenance fees, &c.	1,429		
Sale of produce, &c.	792		
Travelling-expenses	1		
Board of staff	1,755		
		3,977	
			10,311
Child Welfare.			
Salaries of staffs, including field officers .. .. .	..	27,645	
Wages of inmates employed in institutions .. .. .	..	224	
Travelling and removal expenses (including transit of children)	..	3,807	
Boarding-out of children .. .. .	..	78,258	
Maintenance of children in Government institutions .. .. .	..	22,220	
Maintenance of children in private institutions .. .. .	..	3,720	
Maintenance of buildings, &c. .. .. .	..	583	
Rent, office requisites, telephones, &c. .. .. .	..	2,073	
Office furniture and fittings .. .. .	..	9	
Postage and telegrams .. .. .	..	747	
Payment to Post and Telegraph Department for services .. .. .	..	745	
Payment to Registrar-General's Department for services .. .. .	..	20	
Refunds of inmates' earnings .. .. .	..	477	
Refund of maintenance payments .. .. .	..	138	
Legal expenses .. .. .	..	36	
Sundries .. .. .	..	2	
		140,704	
Less recoveries—			
Salaries	4		
Maintenance fees, &c.	16,006		
Refunds for clothing, &c., supplied	4,576		
Refunds of boarding-out payments	605		
Refunds of travelling-expenses	52		
Recoveries on account of office rent, &c.	46		
Recoveries on account of inmates' earnings	428		
Recoveries on account of maintenance of buildings	56		
Sale of produce	1,756		
Board of staff and others	2,926		
Rent of land and buildings	445		
Accumulated earnings of deceased inmates	728		
		27,628	
			113,076
Material and Stores.			
Salaries .. .. .	..	968	
Stores and material purchased .. .. .	..	2,556	
Lighting, cleaning, cartage, &c. .. .. .	..	76	
		3,600	
Less stores issued and charged to other items of vote Education		4,463	
Less recoveries : Stores sold .. .. .	..	Cr. 863	
		10	
			Cr. 873

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

Miscellaneous.	£	£	£
Examination expenses .. .. .	..	2,838	
Grading of teachers, costs of appeal, inquiries, &c. ..	..	269	
Accidents to school children and teachers .. .. .	..	25	
Exchange on teachers' salaries (outside New Zealand)	..	96	
Salaries of teachers on exchange from overseas (recoverable)	..	912	
Teachers' Superannuation Fund—			
Annual contribution under Act	43,000		
Additional allowance to widows and children	4,043		
		47,043	
Gramophones for schools (recoverable) .. .. .	..	46	
		51,229	
Less recoveries—			
Examination fees, &c.	1,601		
Salaries of teachers on exchange from abroad ..	770		
Refunds on account of cars purchased previous years	14		
Gramophones for schools	74		
		2,460	
			48,769
Net total, excluding new buildings, &c. .. .. .	..	..	2,758,404
Capital Expenditure.			
Sites, buildings, equipment, &c.—	Public Works Fund.	Consolidated Fund : Vote, Education.	
Public schools	33,631	2,659	
Secondary schools	21,754	1,155	
Technical schools	3,584	526	
Native schools	704	165	
	59,673	4,505	
Less recoveries (sale of sites, &c., and recoveries on account of expenditure of past years)—			
Public schools	3,479		
Secondary schools	2,570		
Technical schools	1,000		
Schools for mentally backward	1		
	7,050		
	52,623	4,505	
Net expenditure on new buildings, &c.			57,128
Net total, including new buildings, &c.			£2,815,532

SUMMARY.

Consolidated Fund—	£
Vote Education	2,620,227
Vote Internal Affairs	1,745
Land Act, 1924 (national-endowment reserves revenue)	51,938
Education Reserves Act, 1928, sections 23 and 30 (primary-education reserves revenue)	76,095
Education Reserves Act, 1928, sections 23 and 30 (secondary-education reserves revenue)	9,385
Tauranga Educational Endowment Reserves Act, 1896 (reserves revenue)	236
Public Revenue Act, 1926, section 133 (Fire Insurance Fund)	6,424
Public Works Fund, vote Education buildings	52,623
	2,818,673
Less—	
Consolidated Fund—	£
Recoveries on account of expenditure of previous years	88
Territorial revenue	263
Miscellaneous revenue	2,790
	3,141
	£2,815,532

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (1,000 copies), £60.

By Authority: G. H. LONEY, Government Printer, Wellington.—1933.

