

1936.  
NEW ZEALAND.

REPORT OF THE  
MINISTER OF EDUCATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

[In Continuation of E.—1, 1935.]

*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, 22nd August, 1936.

I have the honour, in accordance with the provisions of the Education Act, 1914, to submit to Your Excellency the following report upon the progress and condition of public education in New Zealand during the year ended the 31st December, 1935.

I have, &c.,

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

P. FRASER.

## REPORT.

### 1. INTRODUCTORY AND GENERAL.

FOLLOWING on the change of Government I assumed control of the Department of Education on the 6th December, 1935. It will be apparent, therefore, that the major portion of the work for the year under review was carried out under the direction of my predecessor, to whom I wish to pay a tribute for his services to education.

In all branches of the Education service of the Dominion the teachers rank high in respect of training and academic status, and it is with pleasure I am able to record that the pupils are receiving their education from highly qualified teachers whose loyalty and devotion to duty during the last four years, under conditions rendered particularly trying by enforced economies, are worthy of all praise.

During the year 1935 the scheme of rationing work for teachers was continued, but owing to the gradual absorption into permanent positions of the teachers employed under the scheme it was found possible to increase the allowances paid to £104 10s. per annum as from the 1st August, and then by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., in common with the increase in the salaries of public servants, pursuant to the provisions of the Finance Act, 1935, making the rate £112 7s. per annum. Some of the rationed teachers were employed as relieving teachers at the rate of £142 9s. per annum, with a boarding-allowance of £36 per annum where necessary.

While the necessity for the rationing scheme is to be deplored, it was at least some contribution towards the solution of a difficult problem arising out of the drastic economies that had been imposed on the Education service. In other directions, also, some amelioration of the conditions due to these economies was found possible.

Towards the end of the year a partial restoration of the grants formerly made towards the support of free kindergartens was authorized. A grant on a basis somewhat lower than that formerly enjoyed was made for the maintenance of school and class libraries.

The supply of handwork material to primary schools was resumed during the year, about half the usual amounts being distributed. Extension of manual-training services in connection with primary schools, which had been nearly stationary for some years, was encouraged, especially by the provision of transport to enable children in small schools to attend manual-training centres.

Reports indicate that the standard and efficiency of instruction and the standard of attainment of the pupils in the primary and post-primary schools has been well maintained during the period under review.

The recently instituted School Certificate Examination was held for a second time in conjunction with the University Entrance Examination. A slight increase was recorded in the number of candidates, and there is reason to believe that the certificate will become firmly established in public estimation.

The intermediate schools and intermediate departments have done excellent work during the year. A marked feature of these schools and departments is the enthusiastic support which they receive from the parents of the pupils in attendance. No new intermediate schools were established during the year and no large consolidations of schools were attempted, but several schemes were investigated and much consideration was given to problems of conveyance, which are peculiarly difficult in a country so mountainous and so sparsely populated as the Dominion. It is hoped, nevertheless, to make substantial progress towards giving country children educational facilities equal to those enjoyed by the town child.

In this connection the Correspondence School deserves special mention. Judged by the increasing roll, by the interest shown in its activities by the parents, and by the examination results of its pupils it is continuing to function with commendable efficiency.

In the Native schools steady progress has been maintained, and the teachers have shown keen interest in the introduction of a revised syllabus. Approval was accordingly given and organization arranged for refresher courses for Native-school teachers at the beginning of February, 1936.

The Child Welfare Branch of the Department continues to perform its duties with care and efficiency. With the aid of a large number of honorary Child Welfare Officers, the Branch keeps in close touch with local conditions and maintains a keen interest in its young charges, whether they are cared for in institutions, private homes, or in the Department's own homes and schools.

Several Acts, including the Education Law Amendment Act, 1934-35, passed during the year, and amendments to the Department's regulations, affected the Education service, but only in a minor degree.

Twenty teachers were selected under the regulations relating to exchange of New Zealand teachers with members of the teaching profession from other parts of the British Empire. These went to England, Canada, and Australia, and should derive benefit from their experience in the schools in those countries. During the coming year it is hoped to extend the scheme to include the United States of America and Honolulu.

During my predecessor's term of office arrangements were made to enable the Director of Education, Mr. N. T. Lambourne, M.A., to proceed overseas for the purpose of studying educational methods and administration in Europe and America.

On assuming control of the portfolio of Education I found that the most pressing educational question before the Government was that of the readmission of children of five years of age to the public schools. The decision to admit these children involved reconsideration of the supply of teachers, and the rapid absorption during the year of teachers who had been employed as supernumeraries under the rationing scheme made it evident that a shortage would be experienced towards the end of 1936, due partly to the normal losses from the service and partly to the readmission of children of five years of age.

It was decided accordingly to increase the admissions of first-year students to training college in 1936 to eight hundred. The numbers in training in 1935, slightly over four hundred, were easily accommodated in the Auckland and Christchurch Training Colleges, which were reopened at the beginning of the year. In view of the greatly increased numbers to be accommodated in 1936, it was deemed advisable to authorize the reopening of the Wellington and Dunedin Training Colleges. The allowance to training-college students, which was greatly reduced during the years of the depression, will come up for review early next year. It is hoped that it will be found possible to provide for an increase.

It will be the aim of the Government to restore as soon as possible the educational facilities that were curtailed during the past few years.

The Government will address itself to the improvement and ultimately the reorganization of the education system. The survey made in 1930 by the Parliamentary Recess Education Committee will be brought up to date and a plan of reorganization adopted within a reasonable period. In the development of the system provision will be made for a liberal and suitable education for all the young people of the Dominion, and every endeavour will be made to give the country children the same educational advantages as are enjoyed by those who reside in the cities.

The consolidation of the Education Acts and the regulations is long overdue, and this matter also will come up for review as soon as possible.

The need for better school-buildings is realized, and an effort will be made to overtake the work that must be carried out in the matter of new schools and the maintenance of existing ones. Another question that will receive attention as soon as opportunity offers is the improvement of our school-grounds.

The importance of the work performed by the School Committees and the home and school associations is fully recognized and warmly appreciated by the Government. It is felt that some better provision should be made to augment the incidental expenses of School Committees, and every endeavour will be made to provide for a substantial increase in this connection.

At the present time there is no provision for conveyance other than by rail of children attending the post-primary schools, and this question is to be investigated in the direction of exploring the possibilities of helping with road conveyance ; also with regard to the payment of boarding-allowance to children who are compelled to live away from home in order to attend a post-primary school.

It is proposed to make provision for the issue of free school-books to post-primary pupils whose parents are in necessitous circumstances, a concession which now obtains only in the case of primary-school pupils.

2. TYPES OF SCHOOLS.

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

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

The primary schools in the Chatham Islands have since 1929 been controlled by the Department.

In addition to the types given in that table there exist a number of private primary schools, private secondary schools, and private Native schools (both primary and secondary). These are under the control of various private bodies, but the range of classes is substantially the same as that given for corresponding schools in the table. Some private secondary schools are “endowed”—i.e., maintained partly by revenues derived from grants of land made by the State.

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

TABLE A.

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

(a) A few primary schools have a Standard VII, in which the work done approximates to that of Form III. In some of the schools the work done in Form III is supervised by the teacher, but the pupils are supplied with lessons compiled by the staff of the Department's Correspondence School. Some primary schools have become contributing schools—i.e., have lost Forms I and II, these classes having been transferred to intermediate schools or departments.

(b) Intermediate departments include Forms I and II only, Form III being considered part of the post-primary school to which the intermediate department is attached. Intermediate schools have, however, a Form III in cases specially approved by the Department.

(c) In secondary departments of some district high schools there are a few pupils doing work in advance of that of Form V.

(d) Secondary and technical schools amalgamated under a single governing body.

3. COST OF EDUCATION.

The appendix to this report shows in detail under various headings the expenditure on education during the financial year ended 31st March, 1936. The total expenditure, including endowment revenue, amounted to £3,316,992, as against £2,929,606 in the previous year, an increase of £396,386.

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

TABLE B.—ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1936.  
(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 .. ..	35,882	1·08	0 0 6
Boards' administration .. ..	53,187	1·60	0 0 8
Cost of inspection—			
Primary .. ..	31,353	0·95	0 0 5
Native .. ..	2,244	0·07	
Post-primary .. ..	4,684	0·14	0 0 1
Primary education—			
Public schools .. ..	1,884,756	57·07	1 4 3
Departmental Correspondence School ..	8,199		
Native Education—			
Native schools .. ..	85,168	2·71	0 1 2
Scholarships and bursaries .. ..	4,666		
Post-primary education—			
Secondary, technical, and combined schools ..	540,166	18·96	0 8 1
Secondary departments of district high schools	79,838		
Correspondence School .. ..	7,333		
Scholarships and bursaries .. ..	1,655		
Higher education§ .. ..	92,946	2·80	0 1 2
Training of teachers .. ..	54,749	1·65	0 0 8
Special schools .. ..	21,421	0·65	0 0 3
Child welfare .. ..	104,843	3·16	0 1 4
Superannuation .. ..	170,026	5·13	0 2 2
Miscellaneous .. ..	2,419	0·07	
Capital expenditure on school buildings ..	131,457	3·96	0 1 8
Total* .. ..	3,316,992	100·00	2 2 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 .. ..	£ 3,256,670
Endowments—	
Post-primary schools .. ..	39,271
University colleges .. ..	21,051
	<u>£3,316,992</u>

† Mean population for twelve months ended 31st March, 1936, was 1,563,787.

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

|| No significant amount.

From the statement of expenditure and recoveries the cost per pupil in the primary schools based on average attendance was £10 19s. 6d. excluding buildings, and £11 5s. 5d. including buildings.

#### 4. SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND SITES.

During the year the net capital expenditure on the erection of school-buildings, additions, sites, and teachers' residences was £131,457, as against £57,160 for the previous year. During the year a new high school was erected in South Dunedin, additional accommodation was provided in Elizabeth Street, Wellington, to replace the old Clyde Quay School, a new primary school was constructed in Dannevirke North, and new Native schools and residences were erected at Waima and Te Tii. Large technical-school works are in progress at Wellington, Nelson, Papanui (Christchurch), and at Petone.

In order to reduce 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 £10,033, which figure is included in the table given below.

During the year it was necessary to provide £2,792 for the replacement of school-buildings destroyed by fire. This amount was recovered from the Government Fire Insurance Fund together with £2,357 on account of expenditure of the previous year.

The increase in “credits-in-aid” represents a substantial portion of the proceeds from the sale of the Clyde Quay School site, Wellington, and also assistance given by the Unemployment Board for the erection of school-buildings.

The following table shows the capital expenditure on new buildings, additions, sites, and teachers’ residences for the years ended 31st March, 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936 :—

	1932-33. £	1933-34. £	1934-35. £	1935-36. £
Public schools ..	36,290	57,664	35,105	87,908
Secondary schools ..	22,909	2,568	14,679	23,516
Technical schools ..	4,110	1,504	12,851	59,350
Training colleges ..	..	..	..	610
Native schools ..	869	2,698	5,419	8,399
Child - welfare institu- tions .. ..	..	..	..	221
Gross total..	64,178	64,434	68,054	180,004
Less credits- in-aid ..	7,050	7,778	10,894	48,547
	£57,128	£56,656	£57,160	£131,457

5. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

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

TABLE C 1.—NUMBER OF PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Grade of School and Range of Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.*		Total Average Attendance.†					
			Primary Department.‡		Secondary Department.§		Totals.	
	In each Subgrade.	In each Grade.	In each Subgrade.	In each Grade.	In each Subgrade.	In each Grade.	In each Subgrade.	In each Grade.
O (1-8) .. ..	171	171	1,145	1,145	..	..	1,145	1,145
I (9-20) .. ..	769	769	10,831	10,831	..	..	10,831	10,831
II (21-35) .. ..	523	523	13,568	13,568	..	..	13,568	13,568
IIIA (36-50) .. ..	285	675	11,812	39,671	..	269	11,812	39,940
IIIB (51-80) .. ..	256		15,332		101		15,433	
IIIC (81-120) .. ..	134	135	12,527	22,656	168	2,029	12,695	24,685
IVA (121-160) .. ..	60		8,068		716		8,784	
IVB (161-200) .. ..	39	80	6,768	23,412	640	1,862	7,408	25,274
IVC (201-240) .. ..	36		7,820		673		8,493	
VA (241-280) .. ..	27	64	6,845	25,808	775	415	7,620	26,223
VB (281-320) .. ..	21		5,985		417		6,402	
VC (321-360) .. ..	32	69	10,582	37,781	670	305	11,252	38,086
VIA (361-400) .. ..	30		11,192		291		11,483	
VIB (401-440) .. ..	21	1	8,627	..	124	..	8,751	..
VIC (441-480) .. ..	13		5,989		..		5,989	
VIIA (481-520) .. ..	22	..	10,711	..	95	..	10,806	..
VIIIB (521-560) .. ..	20		10,538		172		10,710	
VIIIC (561-600) .. ..	16	..	7,835	..	38	..	7,873	..
VIIID (601-640) .. ..	3		3,044		..		3,044	
VIIIE (641-680) .. ..	3	..	1,980	..	..	..	1,980	..
VIIIF (681-720) .. ..	3		2,117		..		2,117	
VIIIG (721-760) .. ..	1	..	730	..	..	..	730	..
VIIIH (761-800) .. ..	..		..		..		..	
VIIII (801-840) .. ..	1	..	826	..	..	..	826	..
Totals, 1935 .. ..	2,486	2,486	174,872	174,872	4,880	4,880	179,752	179,752
Totals, 1934 .. ..	2,532	2,532	177,422	177,422	4,006	4,006	181,428	181,428
Difference .. ..	-46	-46	-2,550	-2,550	+874	+874	-1,676	-1,676

\* Ten half-time and forty-one 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, 1935, computed and adjusted in accordance with the regulations governing the staffing of schools. The unadjusted total average attendance for the year ended 31st December, 1935, was: Primary departments, 173,996; secondary departments, 4,862.  
‡ The average attendance shown under this heading includes any pupils in Standard VII or in special classes.  
§ This refers to secondary classes conducted mainly in rural areas in district high schools—that is, in primary schools to which are attached secondary departments.

Table C 2, below, gives the number of schools other than public primary schools in the years 1934 and 1935 :—

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, 1934.				Number of Schools in December, 1935.			
		Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Mixed Schools.	Total.	Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Mixed Schools.	Total.
Chatham Islands .. ..	Primary ..	..	..	5	5	..	..	5	5
Intermediate schools or departments*	Intermediate ..	2	1	13	16	2	1	13	16
Secondary departments of district high schools	Post-primary ..	..	..	82	82	..	..	85	85
Secondary .. .. .	Post-primary ..	10	12	16	38	10	12	16	38
Combined .. .. .	Post-primary ..	3	3	..	6	3	3	..	6
Technical .. .. .	Post-primary ..	..	..	21	21	..	..	21	21
Native village .. .. .	Primary ..	..	..	138	138	..	..	138	138
Native mission (private) ..	Primary ..	..	..	11	11	..	..	11	11
Native post-primary (private) ..	Primary and post-primary	4	5	1	10	4	5	1	10
Lower departments of secondary schools (private)	Primary ..	3	4	1	8	3	3	1	7
Private primary .. .. .	Primary ..	39	29	239	307	40	36	234	310
Endowed and registered private secondary schools	Post-primary ..	20	34	1	55	21	34	1	56
Special† .. .. .	Primary ..	2	1	2	5	2	1	2	5

\* Eleven of these in 1935 were intermediate departments. † Two of these are schools for the mentally backward, one a school attached to a boys' welfare institution, one a school for the blind, and one a school for the deaf. The New Zealand Institute for the Blind is privately controlled.

## 6. ENROLMENT AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

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

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

Type of School.	Total Number on the Roll on the 1st July, 1934.	Total Number on the Roll on the 1st July, 1935.	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	188,916	186,875	96,488	24,686	22,730	21,131	15,092	5,554	1,100	86	8	..	..	..
Special classes for backward children	505	510	78	70	87	101	97	53	19	2	3	..	..	..
Native schools, village (primary)	7,504	7,852	4,011	953	904	858	722	321	73	8	1	1	..	..
Native schools, mission (private, primary)*	549	577	308	66	65	53	53	23	7	2	..	..	..	..
Public primary schools, Chatham Islands	157	164	73	21	13	25	15	11	5	..	..	1	..	..
Secondary schools, lower departments	169	192	46	33	28	42	23	13	3	4	..	..	..	..
Private primary schools*	25,773	26,035	13,455	3,142	3,092	2,959	2,114	947	265	48	10	3	..	..
Intermediate schools and departments	4,483	4,421	1	144	959	1,463	1,148	554	135	15	2	..	..	..
Secondary departments of district high schools	5,011	5,331	..	..	13	256	1,222	1,616	1,240	577	271	103	28	5
Secondary schools	14,718	14,911	..	..	26	664	3,041	4,289	3,480	1,948	950	410	92	10
Combined schools	2,144	2,176	..	..	1	74	417	612	522	321	160	57	12	..
Technical high and day schools...	8,911	9,049	..	..	10	375	2,114	2,927	2,194	884	343	127	28	22
Technical schools and combined schools (part-time students at day and night classes)	9,597	10,833	..	..	17	35	168	727	1,552	1,867	1,874	1,540	827	567
Native schools, secondary*—														
Primary ..	93	119	22	15	11	12	13	17	16	7	4	2	..	..
Post-primary ..	237	248	..	..	1	3	17	64	77	45	19	12	8	2
Endowed and registered private secondary schools	4,193	4,495	..	..	10	157	681	1,016	1,025	803	524	243	28	6
Correspondence School—														
Primary ..	1,336	1,415	823	152	131	125	97	52	22	5	8	..	..	..
Secondary ..	447	561	..	..	5	38	149	188	95	42	28	9	4	1
Training colleges	..	429	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	43	97	188
Schools for mentally backward, &c.	284	308	25	15	22	46	42	61	41	25	7	10	5	2
School for the deaf ..	121	119	36	6	7	13	15	18	10	7	6	..	..	1
New Zealand Institute for the Blind	31	30	8	..	5	..	3	5	3	2	..	2	2	..
Grand totals ..	275,179	276,650	115,374	29,303	28,137	28,430	27,243	19,068	11,884	6,698	4,225	2,563	1,131	710
Estimated population (inclusive of Maoris) at 1st July, 1935	..	1,558,936	†139,300		113,120			29,620	28,490	27,190	26,770	28,110	28,410	28,150
														†28,320

\* Native mission schools are registered private primary schools, and three Native secondary schools are registered private secondary schools, but in this table these schools are considered, respectively, mission schools and Native post-primary schools.  
† Estimated population five years of age but under ten years of age.  
‡ Estimated population twenty-one years of age and under twenty-two years of age.



TABLE E.—NUMBERS OF FULL-TIME PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS STANDARDS AND FORMS AS AT 1ST JULY, 1935.

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 ..	340	170	25,830	22,841	11,009	9,778	12,380	11,150	13,667	12,678	12,992	12,285	11,488	10,869	9,967	9,371	254	316	..	..	..	..	..	..	97,927	89,458
Native—Europeans..	..	..	155	133	60	58	70	54	67	54	60	58	57	48	36	38	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	510	444
Maoris ..	..	..	1,598	1,360	527	493	452	440	434	412	286	305	162	211	91	122	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,551	3,347
Public primary—Chatham Islands	..	..	28	16	13	11	10	16	11	14	7	7	5	6	4	9	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	80
Private primary and lower departments of secondary	..	..	3,501	3,429	1,501	1,507	1,449	1,613	1,655	1,729	1,631	1,860	1,638	1,812	1,451	1,657	112	378	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,938	13,985
Intermediate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,132	982	1,148	1,015	66	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,346	2,075
Secondary departments of district high schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,228	1,181	739	798	675	485	123	102	2,765	2,566
Secondary..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,709	2,594	2,300	2,135	2,446	1,767	533	427	7,988	6,923
Combined ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	449	339	336	265	380	243	100	64	1,265	911
Technical ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,532	1,953	1,515	1,256	878	763	92	60	5,017	4,032
Endowed and registered private secondary schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	802	729	645	647	722	716	185	190	2,354	2,282
Correspondence ..	..	..	238	280	96	98	74	97	67	88	71	85	54	77	33	57	164	233	29	72	24	33	..	6	850	1,126
Totals ..	340	170	31,350	28,059	13,206	11,945	14,435	13,370	15,901	14,975	15,047	14,600	14,536	14,005	12,730	12,269	8,328	7,807	5,564	5,173	4,007	1,033	849	137,595	127,229	



7. REGULARITY OF ATTENDANCE.

For the year 1935 the regularity of attendance of pupils in public schools and intermediate schools and departments was commendably high. When expressed as a percentage of the average weekly roll, it was 92·5 per cent., in comparison with 91·3 per cent. in the previous year.

Epidemics of a serious character were not prevalent throughout the year, and in every education district attendance was maintained in a creditable manner.

8. STAFFS OF SCHOOLS.

The following table shows the number of adult teachers in the public primary schools of the different grades.

TABLE H 1.—NUMBER OF ADULT TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, DECEMBER, 1935.

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)	..	..	59	102	..	..	..	..	59	102	161
„ I (9-20)	..	..	450	295	1	1	..	2	451	298	749
„ II (21-35)	..	..	253	202	38	22	3	57	294	281	575
„ IIIA (36-50)	..	..	10	6	181	81	4	258	195	345	540
„ IIIB (51-80)	..	..	..	..	213	37	6	272	219	309	528
„ IIIC (81-120)	..	..	..	..	121	8	10	270	131	278	409
„ IV (121-240)	..	..	..	..	131	1	123	422	254	423	677
„ V (241-360)	..	..	..	..	75	1	142	387	217	388	605
„ VI (361-480)	..	..	..	..	65	..	187	468	252	468	720
„ VII (over 480)	..	..	..	..	73	1	297	713	370	714	1,084
All grades—											
1935	..	..	772	605	898	152	772	2,849	2,442	3,606	6,048
1934	..	..	720	634	920	176	876	3,116	2,516	3,926	6,442
Difference	..	..	+52	-29	-22	-24	-104	-267	-74	-320	-394

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

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

TABLE H 2.—RATIO OF WOMEN TO MEN TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

—	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Adult teachers—								
All schools .. ..	183	184	178	174	167	157	156	148
Schools with roll 1-20	185	162	157	156	120	103	89	78
Schools with roll over 20	182	188	182	178	177	170	173	166
Probationers .. ..	303	265	224	177	*	*	*	*
Training-college students	227	242	282	226	201	163	†	187

\* There have been no probationers since 1931.      † All Training Colleges were closed during 1934.

TABLE H 3.—NUMBER OF ADULT FULL-TIME TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN DEPARTMENTAL SCHOOLS, DECEMBER, 1934, AND DECEMBER, 1935.

Type of School.	December, 1934.						December, 1935.					
	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) .. ..	1,640	810	876	3,116	2,516	3,926	1,670	757	772	2,849	2,442	3,606
Intermediate* .. ..	5	..	66	65	71	65	5	..	61	64	66	64
Secondary departments of district high schools .. ..	†2	..	126	98	128	98	†2	..	129	100	131	100
Secondary .. ..	26	12	321	252	347	264	26	12	322	256	348	268
Combined .. ..	4	3	54	35	58	38	4	3	54	36	58	39
Technical .. ..	21	..	229	147	250	147	21	..	234	149	255	149
Native (primary) .. ..	107	31	7	79	114	110	108	30	8	78	116	108
Chatham Islands .. ..	4	1	..	1	4	2	5	..	1	2	6	2
Correspondence—												
Primary .. ..	1	..	5	18	6	18	1	..	5	22	6	22
Post-primary .. ..	..	..	5	10	5	10	..	..	6	11	6	11
Special .. ..	2	2	7	12	9	14	1	2	9	10	10	12
Total .. ..	1,812	859	1,696	3,833	3,508	4,692	1,843	804	1,601	3,577	3,444	4,381

\* Where the intermediate department is attached to a secondary, technical, or district high school only the teachers of Forms I and II are included here.  
† These are the head teachers of the Waihi and West Christchurch District High Schools to which are attached intermediate departments.

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

	1934.		1935.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Manual instructors .. ..	90	68	92	69
Student teachers in technical schools .. ..	7	3	8	4
Junior assistant teachers in Native schools .. ..	5	111	4	110

9. NUMBER OF PUPILS AND ADULT TEACHERS IN THE PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS IN THE DIFFERENT EDUCATION DISTRICTS.

The following table gives the number of children attending public primary schools and intermediate schools and departments in the different education districts and the number of adult teachers in these schools at the end of 1935. The figures are exclusive of the secondary departments of district high schools.

TABLE J.

Education District.				Enrolment.	Schools and Departments.	Adult Teachers.
Auckland .. ..	..	..	..	62,774	759	1,904
Taranaki .. ..	..	..	..	10,980	173	367
Wanganui .. ..	..	..	..	14,724	213	479
Hawke's Bay .. ..	..	..	..	14,550	191	457
Wellington .. ..	..	..	..	25,871	237	756
Nelson .. ..	..	..	..	6,308	139	244
Canterbury .. ..	..	..	..	32,956	373	1,020
Otago .. ..	..	..	..	18,133	238	611
Southland .. ..	..	..	..	11,030	179	360
Totals .. ..	..	..	..	197,326	2,502	6,198

10. SIZE OF CLASSES.

The following table shows the average number of children per adult teacher in public primary schools.

TABLE K 1.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER ADULT CLASS-TEACHER IN PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Grade of School.	Number of Adult Teachers.			Total Average Attendance for Year ended 31st August, 1935 (Primary only).	Average Number of Children per Adult Class-teacher.	
	All Teachers.	Head Teachers excluded.	Class-teachers.		1934.	1935.
O (1-8) .. ..	161	..	161	1,085	7	7
I (9-20) .. ..	749	..	749	10,579	14	14
II (21-35) .. ..	575	..	575	13,343	23	23
IIIA (36-50) .. ..	540	..	540	11,515	21	21
IIIB (51-80) .. ..	528	..	528	14,940	27	28
IIIC (81-120) .. ..	409	..	409	12,042	28	29
IV (121-240) .. ..	677	..	677	22,213	30	33
V (241-360) .. ..	605	..	605	22,164	34	37
VI (361-480) .. ..	720	65	655	26,277	37	40
VII (481 and over) .. ..	1,084	74	1,010	40,714	38	40
All schools .. ..	6,048	139	5,909	174,872	28	30

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

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

Number of Children.	February, 1930.		February, 1935.		February, 1936.	
	Number of Classes.	Per Cent.	Number of Classes.	Per Cent.	Number of Classes.	Per Cent.
Under 31 .. ..	331	10·0	616	20·6	296	10·3
31-40 .. ..	845	27·0	1,011	33·8	802	28·0
41-50 .. ..	1,175	37·0	1,007	33·7	1,173	40·9
51-60 .. ..	760	24·0	349	11·6	550	19·2
61 and over .. ..	48	2·0	9	0·3	45	1·6
Total .. ..	3,159	100·0	2,992	100·0	2,866	100·0

TABLE K 3.—CHANGE IN AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS PER ADULT TEACHER IN PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Year.	Average Attendance for Year ending 31st August.	Number of Adult Teachers.	Number of Pupils per Adult Teacher.
1932 .. ..	194,930	6,292	30·9
1933 .. ..	183,148	6,072	30·2
1934 .. ..	177,422	6,442	27·5
1935 .. ..	174,872	6,048	28·9

II. CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

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

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

	1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
I. Certificated teachers .. ..	6,153	99·2	6,559	99·73	6,154	99·3
II. Uncertificated teachers—						
(1) Holding licenses .. ..	1	..	1	0·02	1	..
(2) Unlicensed .. ..	48	0·8	17*	0·25	43	0·7
Total uncertificated .. ..	49	0·8	18	0·27	44	0·7
Totals of I and II .. ..	6,202	100·0	6,577	100·0	6,198	100·0

\* Teachers of manual subjects were omitted in 1934.

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

Class of Certificate.				1934.			1935.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
A	..	..	..	56	11	67	63	7	70
B	..	..	..	922	531	1,453	922	505	1,427
C	..	..	..	1,372	2,767	4,139	1,299	2,525	3,824
D	..	..	..	228	657	885	216	606	822
E	..	..	..	4	14	18	3	8	11
Totals .. ..				2,582	3,980	6,562	2,503	3,651	6,154

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

Class of Certificate.				1934.			1935.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
A	..	..	..	16	9	25	12	10	22
B	..	..	..	98	77	175	105	82	187
C	..	..	..	9	8	17	11	6	17
D	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	1	1
E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals .. ..				126	95	221	128	99	227

The difference between the totals here and in Table H 3 is due to the fact that two teachers in these schools are not the holders of teachers' certificates. One of these, however, is classified as a secondary-school teacher.

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

Class of Certificate.				1934.			1935.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	..	..	..	19	6	25	22	6	28
C	..	..	..	58	46	104	60	51	111
D	..	..	..	21	26	47	20	26	46
E	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
Total certificated teachers ..				98	79	177	102	84	186
Uncertificated teachers ..				16	31	47	14	24	38
Grand totals ..				114	110	224	116	108	224

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

Grade of Teacher.				1934.			1935.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
A	..	..	..	86	60	146	93	59	152
B	..	..	..	99	59	158	97	58	155
C	..	..	..	96	84	180	90	76	166
D	..	..	..	40	49	89	42	63	105
Totals ..				321	252	573	322	256	578

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, 1935, 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 10	38 12	43 17	51 20	42 19	27 22	16 22	217 122
Division II ..				0 8	5 22	26 11	25 6	10 11	3 4	2 1	71 63
Totals ..				0 18	43 34	69 28	76 26	52 30	30 26	18 23	288 185
Grand totals ..				18	77	97	102	82	56	41	473

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, 1935, AND PRIOR TO THE ISSUE OF THE ANNUAL CLASSIFICATION LIST.

Class .. ..	VII.		VI.		V.		IV.		III.		II.		I (the lowest).		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Division I .. ..	0	0	3	0	5	2	4	4	3	7	0	9	2	18	17	40
Division II .. ..	1	2	9	7	22	6	21	6	10	6	9	1	3	1	75	29
Totals .. ..	1	2	12	7	27	8	25	10	13	13	9	10	5	19	92	69
Grand totals ..	3		19		35		35		26		19		24		161	

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

(2) In 1934 four of the men and five of the women were attached to certain intermediate schools or departments under the control of the Auckland Education Board. These are included also among the staffs of those intermediate schools or departments.

12. SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

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

Under the provisions of the Finance Act, 1931, the salaries of all teachers, in common with those of all public servants, were reduced by 10 per cent. as from the 1st April, 1931. Salaries were further reduced under the provisions of the National Expenditure Adjustment Act, 1932, as from the 1st April, 1932. The reductions made were 5 per cent. on salaries not exceeding £225 per annum, 10 per cent. between that figure and not exceeding £720, and 12½ per cent. on those exceeding that figure. The salaries of all teachers were increased by 5 per cent. as from 1st April, 1934, and by 7½ per cent. as from 1st August, 1935.

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

	1914.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
(1) Teachers in all schools—						
(a) Men and women .. ..	163	255	228	231	229	261
(b) Men .. ..	224	320	283	283	283	312
(c) Women .. ..	128	218	195	198	194	224
(2) Teachers in schools with average attendance over eight—						
(a) Men and women .. ..	..	261	232	235	233	265
(b) Men .. ..	..	323	286	286	288	321
(c) Women .. ..	..	224	200	202	198	227
(3) Teachers in schools with average attendance over twenty—						
(a) Men and women .. ..	..	265	236	239	235	268
(b) Men .. ..	..	338	301	302	301	338
(c) Women .. ..	..	223	199	201	196	226
(4) Head teachers—						
(a) Men .. ..	..	400	357	356	372	400
(b) Women .. ..	..	345	309	313	323	347
(5) All sole teachers—						
(a) Men .. ..	..	251	222	224	233	258
(b) Women .. ..	..	220	199	197	212	243
(6) Assistants—						
(a) Men .. ..	..	283	249	250	231	277
(b) Women .. ..	..	210	188	191	183	213





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.

						1934.	1935.
						£	£
1. Teachers in all schools—							
(a) Men and women	..	..	..	..	..	229	289
(b) Men	..	..	..	..	..	263	341
(c) Women	..	..	..	..	..	193	234
2. Head teachers—							
(a) Men	..	..	..	..	..	277	368
(b) Women	..	..	..	..	..	268	334
3. Sole teachers—							
(a) Men	..	..	..	..	..	189	220
(b) Women	..	..	..	..	..	201	237
4. Assistants							
(a) Men	..	..	..	..	..	161	179
(b) Women	..	..	..	..	..	180	203

13. PUPILS LEAVING PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

In 1935 22,108 pupils (11,526 boys and 10,582 girls) left public primary schools. Of these, 17,708 (80 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.
1931	..	..	..	..	20,268	15,709	78
1932	..	..	..	..	21,466	16,930	79
1933	..	..	..	..	21,935	17,434	79
1934	..	..	..	..	22,665	17,980	79
1935	..	..	..	..	22,108	17,708	80

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

In 1935 13,177 pupils (6,996 boys and 6,181 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.
1931	..	..	..	..	12,585	12,055	96
1932	..	..	..	..	11,579	11,019	95
1933	..	..	..	..	12,214	11,637	95
1934	..	..	..	..	12,686	12,143	96
1935	..	..	..	..	13,177	12,632	96

No return is made giving the number of pupils commencing a post-primary course who in the previous year gained a proficiency certificate as pupils in a public school. It will be observed, however, that the great majority of pupils who enter post-primary schools do so from public schools.

To arrive at some approximate estimate as to the extent to which the gaining of a proficiency certificate influences the question as to whether a post-primary course is to be followed or not, the following figures have been grouped as a basis for comparison.

It will be observed that the number of pupils who commence a post-primary course expressed as a percentage of the pupils who pass for a proficiency certificate in a previous year is variable, the factors contributing to this variation no doubt being the availability of suitable avenues of employment for boys, especially on completion of their primary-school course.

Year of commencing post-primary course ..	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Number of proficiency passes in previous year in public primary schools and intermediate schools and departments	17,372	14,128	16,549	16,633	17,286
Number of pupils who commenced a post-primary course in State schools and who came from public primary schools or intermediate schools and departments	12,055	11,019	11,637	12,143	12,632
Percentage .. .. .	69	78	70	73	73

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

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

		Age at which Post-primary Course commenced.										Total Numbers commencing Post-primary Education.	
		Under 12 Years.		12 Years.		13 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years and over.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Secondary	..	41	56	610	725	1,210	1,208	634	528	199	95	2,694	2,612
Combined	..	4	7	81	90	190	162	128	71	50	14	453	344
Technical	..	20	20	342	375	986	861	875	601	338	151	2,561	2,008
District high	..	29	38	315	344	573	562	286	219	85	54	1,288	1,217
Totals—1935	..	94	121	1,348	1,534	2,959	2,793	1,923	1,419	672	314	6,996	6,181
1934	..	107	125	1,298	1,557	2,996	2,770	1,710	1,220	624	279	6,735	5,951
Difference	..	—13	—4	+50	—23	—37	+23	+213	+199	+48	+35	+261	+230

In 1934 and in 1935 24 per cent. of those commencing a post-primary course did so under the age of thirteen years.

15. DESTINATION OF PUPILS LEAVING SCHOOL.

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

TABLE O 1.—PROBABLE DESTINATION OF PUPILS LEAVING PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS DURING OR AT END OF YEAR 1935.

Destination.	Had passed Form II.		Had not passed Form II.		Totals.			
					Boys.		Girls.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Post primary .. .. .	6,401	5,928	187	133	6,588	57	6,061	57
Commercial occupations—								
(a) Clerical (including typing) ..	37	25	5	1	42	*	26	*
(b) Shop and warehouse assistants	309	161	141	105	450	4	266	3
Trades—								
(a) Engineering .. .. .	111	..	40	3	151	1	3	*
(b) Building .. .. .	61	..	35	1	96	1	1	*
(c) Other .. .. .	166	41	106	32	272	2	73	1
Agricultural and pastoral ..	1,268	84	1,113	61	2,381	21	145	1
Other occupations .. .. .	370	323	337	296	707	6	619	6
Home .. .. .	339	1,957	335	1,286	674	6	3,243	31
Not known .. .. .	69	58	96	87	165	2	145	1
Totals, 1935 .. .. .	9,131	8,577	2,395	2,005	11,526	100	10,582	100
Totals, 1934 .. .. .	9,184	8,796	2,650	2,035	11,834	..	10,831	..
Difference .. .. .	—53	—219	—255	—30	—308	..	—249	..

\* Insignificant percentage.

TABLE O 2.—PERCENTAGES OF PUPILS LEAVING PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN 1932-35 WHO PROCEEDED TO THE VARIOUS DESTINATIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

Destination.	Boys.				Girls.			
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Post primary .. ..	53	54	54	57	51	54	55	57
Commercial occupations—								
(a) Clerical (including typing)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
(b) Shop and warehouse assistants	3	3	3	4	1	2	2	3
Trades—								
(a) Engineering ..	1	1	1	1	..	..	*	*
(b) Building ..	*	*	1	1	..	*	*	*
(c) Other ..	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Agricultural and pastoral	24	24	23	21	2	2	2	1
Other occupations ..	6	5	6	6	4	4	4	6
Home.. ..	10	10	8	6	39	36	35	31
Not known ..	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
Totals ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

\* Insignificant percentage.

TABLE O 3.—PROBABLE DESTINATION OF PUPILS LEAVING INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS DURING OR AT END OF 1935.

Occupation.	Boys.					Girls.				
	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Total.	Percentage.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Total.	Percentage.
Continued full-time education	81	752	32	865	69	76	668	28	772	68
Commercial (clerical, typing, shop, and warehouse)	10	57	35	102	8	1	21	21	43	4
Trades .. ..	3	53	33	89	7	2	20	17	39	3
Agricultural and pastoral	7	54	8	69	5	..	..	..	..	..
Home .. ..	6	35	4	45	4	25	147	40	212	19
Miscellaneous ..	11	25	11	47	4	2	32	7	41	4
Not known ..	4	30	4	38	3	1	18	1	20	2
Totals, 1935 ..	122	1,006	127	1,255	100	107	906	114	1,127	100
Totals, 1934 ..	199	1,010	121	1,330	..	194	828	95	1,117	..
Difference ..	—77	—4	+6	—75	..	—87	+78	+19	+10	..

TABLE O 4.—PERCENTAGES OF PUPILS LEAVING INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS IN 1932-35 WHO PROCEEDED TO VARIOUS DESTINATIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Boys.				Girls.			
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Continued full-time education ..	68	70	70	69	60	65	67	68
Commercial (clerical, typing, shop, and warehouse)	5	5	6	8	3	3	4	4
Trades .. ..	7	4	6	7	2	2	3	3
Agricultural and pastoral ..	8	7	6	5	1	..	..	..
Home .. ..	7	8	5	4	30	25	23	19
Miscellaneous ..	4	5	3	4	3	2	2	4
Not known ..	1	1	4	3	1	3	1	2
Totals ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE O 5.—PROBABLE DESTINATION OF PUPILS LEAVING POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS DURING OR AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1935.

Occupation.	Secondary Schools.				Combined Schools.				Technical High and Day Schools.				Secondary Departments of District High Schools.				Totals.			
	Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.	
	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.
University college ..	133	5	55	3	29	7	9	3	10	*	3	*	24	2	3	*	196	3	70	1
Teaching or training college ..	59	2	137	6	10	2	20	8	17	1	18	1	41	3	46	5	127	2	221	4
Clerical—																				
Government or local body ..	226	9	27	1	31	7	3	1	76	3	8	*	110	9	4	*	443	7	42	1
Banks, insurance ..	87	3	16	1	18	4	2	1	4	*	7	*	7	1	1	*	116	2	26	*
Legal ..	45	2	6	*	10	2	2	1	6	*	12	1	2	*	7	1	63	1	27	1
Commercial ..	484	19	320	15	50	11	34	13	225	9	367	21	76	6	74	8	835	12	795	16
Engineering, surveying, and architecture ..	37	1	..	..	38	9	..	..	225	9	..	..	22	2	..	..	322	5	..	..
Various trades and industries ..	416	16	87	4	72	17	18	7	698	29	235	14	191	16	41	4	1,377	20	381	7
Shop and warehouse ..	506	19	267	13	59	13	35	14	397	17	238	14	191	16	119	12	1,153	17	659	13
Farming ..	326	13	1	*	72	17	8	3	349	15	15	1	367	31	3	*	1,114	17	27	1
Home ..	32	1	740	35	..	..	72	28	28	1	530	31	47	4	576	60	107	2	1,918	38
Other occupations ..	43	2	292	14	23	5	19	7	158	7	105	6	35	3	49	5	259	4	465	9
Not known ..	214	8	178	8	27	6	36	14	215	9	182	11	86	7	46	5	542	8	442	9
Totals, 1935 ..	2,608	100	2,126	100	439	100	258	100	2,408	100	1,720	100	1,199	100	969	100	6,654	100	5,073	100
Totals, 1934 ..	2,549	..	2,305	..	429	..	295	..	2,297	..	1,751	..	1,085	..	860	..	6,360	..	5,211	..
Difference ..	+59	..	-179	..	+10	..	-37	..	+111	..	-31	..	+114	..	+109	..	+294	..	-138	..

\* Insignificant percentage.

TABLE O 6.—PERCENTAGES OF BOYS LEAVING POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN 1932-35 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.			
				1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Secondary	..	..	..	8	6	5	5	32	41	50	55	23	18	15	13	13	14	14	16
Combined	..	..	..	5	5	4	7	33	33	45	48	29	24	24	17	10	16	12	17
Technical	..	..	..	1	1	1	*	22	31	35	39	22	19	17	15	23	26	30	29
District high	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	18	24	31	37	46	39	33	31	9	15	16	16
All schools	..	..	..	4	3	3	3	26	34	41	46	27	22	20	17	16	19	20	20

\* Insignificant percentage.

Of the pupils leaving primary schools a definite increase is recorded in the percentage proceeding to post-primary education, with a more noticeable drop in the percentage of those remaining at home. This is particularly so in the case of girls, the number remaining at home steadily decreasing since 1932.

In the case of intermediate schools and departments no appreciable change in the distribution of their leaving pupils is recorded when compared with the previous year. So far as boys are concerned, of those leaving post-primary schools there has been a definite increase in the percentages of pupils proceeding to the group of occupations "clerical, professional, shop, and warehouse." The increase is not so marked as that recorded in the previous year, but, nevertheless, is evident in the returns from all classes of schools. A definite and progressive decrease is recorded in the percentage of pupils engaging in farming pursuits.

16. VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND PLACEMENT.

In the table below a summary has been made of those who are continuing their education or who are being absorbed into positions in industry, &c. It will be observed that in every class of school from which returns have been received a definite increase in the percentages is recorded.

In some cases principals have reported that they are unable to supply the demands made for young persons to fill positions. In other cases, particularly in technical schools, the demand for boys has resulted in an undue falling off in the numbers during the first year. This circumstance is to be deplored that boys are entering occupations without proper preparation, with a consequent impairment of their efficiency.

In the technical high schools in the main centres much has been done to assist in placing pupils in suitable positions.

TABLE P.—PERCENTAGES OF PUPILS LEAVING PRIMARY, INTERMEDIATE, AND POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN 1932-35 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.			
				1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Primary	..	..	..	88	89	90	92	59	63	64	68
Intermediate	..	..	..	92	91	91	93	69	72	76	79
Secondary	..	..	..	79	81	87	91	34	43	52	57
Combined	..	..	..	82	82	89	94	32	38	48	58
Technical	..	..	..	73	82	88	90	36	44	53	58
Secondary departments of district high schools	..	..	..	80	84	85	89	21	26	31	35
All post-primary schools	..	..	..	77	81	87	90	32	40	48	53

17. LENGTH OF POST - PRIMARY COURSE.

The returns compiled in 1935 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 ..	640	14	125	18	1,227	30	686	32	2,678	23
Leaving in second year ..	1,293	27	181	26	1,438	35	635	29	3,547	30
Leaving in third year ..	1,032	22	201	29	907	22	388	18	2,528	22
Leaving in fourth year and later ..	1,769	37	190	27	556	13	459	21	2,974	25
Totals, 1935 ..	4,734	100	697	100	4,128	100	2,168	100	11,727	100
Totals, 1934 ..	4,854	..	724	..	4,048	..	1,945	..	11,571	..
Difference ..	—120	..	—27	..	+80	..	+223	..	+156	..

No returns have been obtained from post-primary schools giving the actual length of school life of each individual pupil, but from the information summarized in the above table it is possible to give an approximation of the average length of the school life of those pupils who left school in 1935.

For this purpose a pupil leaving in his first year is taken to have a school life of one year and so on till those leaving in a fourth year or later are taken as four years only. Some pupils stay for five or six years, but this fact is compensated for when it is considered that many pupils leaving in their first and second year cannot be said to have a school life of one and two years respectively.

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

						Average Length of School Life.
						Y. M.
Secondary schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	2 10
Combined schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	2 8
Technical high and day schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	2 2
Secondary departments of district high schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	2 3
All post-primary schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	2 6

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

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

TABLE Q 2.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMMENCED POST-PRIMARY COURSES IN 1935 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	..	..	5	1	7	3	12	5	19	15	13	11	18	15	35	18	19	11	21	15	36	16	132	194	317	304
Percentage	..	..	1		2		3		5		4		5		9		5		6		8		52		100	
Combined schools	..	..	2	2	2	0	3	1	2	1	8	3	6	3	7	5	4	4	6	1	9	12	35	7	84	39
Percentage	..	..	3		2		3		2		9		7		10		7		6		17		34		100	
Technical schools	..	..	17	9	13	8	26	22	37	15	35	15	57	34	99	33	54	28	56	36	60	43	277	219	731	462
Percentage	..	..	2		2		4		4		4		8		11		7		8		9		41		100	
Secondary departments of district high schools	..	..	15	7	9	9	15	10	16	10	16	11	29	13	33	25	29	17	34	22	24	26	137	150	357	300
Percentage	..	..	3		3		4		4		4		6		9		7		8		8		44		100	
Totals	..	..	39	19	31	20	56	38	74	41	72	40	110	65	174	81	106	60	117	74	129	97	581	570	1,489	1,105
Percentage	..	..	2		3		4		4		4		7		10		6		7		9		44		100	

18. FREE PLACES IN POST - PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The following table gives the number of free-place holders in post-primary schools in 1934 and 1935 :—

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

			Secondary Schools.		Combined Schools.		Technical High and Day Schools.		Secondary Departments of District High Schools.		Correspondence School.		All Post-primary Schools.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Junior free places	..	..	5,130	4,834	801	608	4,020	3,191	1,960	1,976	206	322	12,117	10,931
Senior free places	..	..	2,747	2,021	445	300	961	781	763	568	11	21	4,927	3,691
Totals	..	..	7,877	6,855	1,246	908	4,981	3,972	2,723	2,544	217	343	17,044	14,622
Grand Totals, 1935	..	..	14,732		2,154		8,953		5,267		560		31,666	
Grand Totals, 1934	..	..	14,531		2,118		8,783		4,929		443		30,804	
Difference	..	..	+201		+36		+170		+338		+117		+862	

On the 1st July, 1935, 32,028 children were in attendance at *public* schools providing secondary education, and of these 31,666 held free places and 362 were paying pupils. Ninety-nine per cent. of the children were thus receiving free secondary education.

In 1934 427 out of the 31,231 children in attendance were paying pupils. The percentage of children receiving free education in 1935 was the same as that of the previous year.

19. SPECIAL CLASSES FOR BACKWARD CHILDREN.

The special classes established for the education of backward children who cannot make normal progress in an ordinary class continue to do very good work. There appears an increasing willingness on the part of parents to allow their children to take advantage of this only means to reasonable progress.

Two new classes were established during the year.

The roll number of these classes at 1st July, 1935, was 510, compared with 505 in the previous year.



## 20. INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS.

The number of intermediate schools and departments remained the same as in the previous year. At the end of the year there were 4,224 pupils on the rolls of these schools and departments, as against 4,369 in the previous year. The reports of the Inspectors of schools indicate that these schools are continuing to do fine work, and where they have been established there is no indication that either parents or pupils would like to revert to the old order where these pupils were the two top classes of an ordinary primary school. The duration of the intermediate course is normally two years, but where a parent certifies that his child is not going later to a post-primary school that child may attend the intermediate school for a third year.

## 21. POST - PRIMARY EDUCATION.

There were four more institutions providing post-primary education this year in comparison with the number in the previous year. Three district high school departments were established in the Auckland Education District, and one private school was added to the list of registered private secondary schools.

During the year building operations were in hand for a new high school at South Dunedin, which would be ready for opening early in 1936.

The secondary department of the Correspondence School continued to function successfully and the roll has shown a further increase.

The roll numbers of full-time pupils attending the various classes of schools at 1st July were as follows:—

	1934.	1935.
Secondary .. .. .	14,718	14,911
Combined .. .. .	2,144	2,176
Technical .. .. .	8,911	9,049
Secondary departments of district high schools .. ..	5,011	5,331
Endowed schools and registered private secondary schools	4,339	4,636
Correspondence School .. .. .	447	561
	<hr/> 35,570	<hr/> 36,664

In addition, a small number of pupils were permitted to stay at intermediate schools for a year longer than the normal course of two years and could be regarded as receiving post-primary education.

There has been a steady increase in the number of pupils taking advantage of the facilities afforded for post-primary education, and at present these pupils form a far larger percentage of the total rolls of our educational institutions than was the case a few years ago.

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

During 1935 evening technical and part-time day classes were conducted at thirty-eight centres, compared with thirty-nine centres in 1934. As at 1st July these classes provided instruction for 10,833 students, as against 9,597 students in 1934. Of the 10,833 students, 7,234 were males and 3,599 females; 4,179 of the males and 2,146 of the females held free places, a total of 6,325, compared with 5,616 in 1934.

The increase recorded this year in the number of pupils attending the above classes is the largest for some time and reflects the state of employment. The demands of industry and business have been met by pupils attending full-time day courses probably in the early stages of their post-primary education, with a consequent enrolment in the evening classes to complete their training.

The increase comes mainly from those engaged in clerical pursuits and in various trades and industries, but there has also been a large increase in the number engaged as engineers or mechanics.

## 23. NATIVE SCHOOLS.

At the end of 1935 the Department directly controlled and maintained 138 Native schools for the primary education of Maori children in districts where the Maori race predominates.

The following table shows the number of schools, with the enrolment, as at the 1st July, 1934, and 1st July, 1935 :—

	1934.		1935.	
	Schools.	Roll.	Schools.	Roll.
Native village schools .. .. .	138	7,504	138	7,852
Mission schools (primary) .. .. .	11	549	11	577
Public schools with Native children enrolled	841	8,949	814	9,422
Totals .. .. .	990	17,002	963	17,851

European children to the number of 954 were in attendance at Native schools at 1st July, 1935, 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 16,897, compared with 16,038 in 1934.

The average attendance at Native schools was maintained at a creditably high percentage, 90·8 per cent. of the average weekly roll.

Boarding schools for the secondary education of the Maoris have been established by religious denominations, and the Government provides a number of scholarships tenable at these schools, which are inspected by the Department's officers. There were ten schools at the end of last year with an enrolment of 373 pupils, of whom 135 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, two Maori boys held University scholarships, one at Victoria University College, and one at Auckland University College, each taking a course in arts, and four Maoris held Agricultural Scholarships, two being tenable at St. Stephen's College, one at Wesley College, and one at Te Aute College.

One nursing scholar was in training at Napier Hospital.

## 24. REGISTERED PRIVATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The following table summarizes the returns furnished by registered private primary schools with respect to the year 1935 :—

TABLE S.

	Undenominational Schools.	Catholic Church Schools.	Other Church Schools.	Total.
Number of schools .. .. .	31	222	57	310
Roll at December—				
Boys .. .. .	409	11,244	1,318	12,971
Girls .. .. .	606	11,768	1,524	13,898
Total .. .. .	1,015	23,012	2,842	26,869
Average attendance .. .. .	878	20,535	2,517	23,930
Teachers (inclusive of head teachers)—				
Men .. .. .	11	52	46	109
Women .. .. .	58	696	112	866
Total .. .. .	69	748	158	975

The number of schools at the end of the previous year was 307, and the total enrolment 26,636.

There has been an increase of 3 in the number of registered private primary schools when compared with the number at the end of 1934.

## 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 1934 and 1935 :—

TABLE T.

	1934.	1935.
Number of schools .. .. .	55	56
Roll at 1st July .. .. .	4,339	4,636
Average attendance .. .. .	4,039	4,394
Teachers (inclusive of principals)—		
Men .. .. .	130	140
Women .. .. .	172	173
Total .. .. .	302	313

## 26. CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

The Correspondence School provides a continuous education from the primer classes to the Sixth Form of a post-primary school.

The fact that correspondence teaching is organized on the basis of the pupils' absence has necessitated the development of special measures to ensure adequate practical work in scientific subjects and to provide some medium for social education. The former difficulty has been met in a large measure through the co-operation of a number of high and technical high schools, situated in convenient centres, at which the Correspondence School pupils are assembled from time to time for a week's intensive laboratory practice. The latter has been met by the organization of a considerable number of school clubs and societies. A regular monthly circular, issued to all families represented on the roll, serves the place of the usual school assembly and affords a medium for all announcements. An experimental series of four broadcast lessons in French pronunciation was given from Station 2YA during the latter part of 1935, the results of which established the definite usefulness of the radio as an aid to correspondence teaching.

Interest in the school is also stimulated by visits thereto of pupils and parents and by the publication annually of the school magazine, *The Postman*. An Ex-pupils' Association has been formed.

## 27. KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS.

The number of schools, pupils on the roll, and average attendance at schools conducted in 1935 by recognized kindergarten associations were as follow :—

TABLE U.

Association.	Number of Schools.	Pupils on Roll at End of 1935.	Average Attendance, 1935.
Auckland .. .. .	8	467	376
Hastings .. .. .	1	44	37
Hutt Valley .. .. .	1	51	39
Wellington .. .. .	7	307	248
Christchurch .. .. .	7	509	356
Dunedin .. .. .	5	300	248
Invercargill .. .. .	4	158	143
Totals, 1935 .. .. .	33	1,836	1,447
Totals, 1934 .. .. .	33	1,827	1,469
Difference.. .. .	..	+9	—22

## 28. CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOLS.

Activity with regard to consolidation of schools was necessarily restricted in the early part of the year under review by reason of the fact that replacement of existing buildings was avoided wherever possible. More recently, however, a strong demand has arisen in many districts for consolidation, and the suitability of a number of suggested schemes is being investigated. This may be taken as indicating that the success of consolidations already effected is appreciated by the community.

At one of the large consolidation centres, Otorohanga, where the conveyance of children under private contract has presented special difficulties, negotiations were undertaken with the object of instituting a system of conveyance by departmental buses in charge of teacher drivers and supervised by a driver mechanic. This arrangement is similar to those in operation in connection with the Pio Pio and Ruawai consolidated schools.

## 29. CONVEYANCE AND BOARD OF SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

During the year the conveyance of children to public primary schools and Native schools was continued under the same conditions as have been in force for many years. There has been a strong and insistent demand for assistance in the transport of children by road to post-primary schools, technical schools, and combined schools. The Government has accordingly recognized the necessity for inquiry into the possibility of giving at least some assistance.

At present vehicles engaged in carrying no other passengers than school-children are exempt from the requirement that certificates of efficiency under the Transport Licensing Act should be obtained, reliance being placed upon the assistance of local bodies' traffic inspectors in ensuring that such vehicles are suitable for the purpose. Doubt, however, has arisen whether this is a satisfactory arrangement. While helpful co-operation has been extended in some cases, in others local bodies have shown reluctance to accept any responsibility for the mechanical efficiency and proper loading of the vehicles. Consideration is therefore being given to the question of revoking the Order in Council of 3rd December, 1934, which provided for the exemption, and substituting regulations for the inspection of school buses by officers of the Transport Department.

The restoration in 1934 of the payment of the allowance of 5s. per week towards the cost of board of children who are compelled to board away from home in order to attend a public primary school is appreciated.

There is a strong demand for the payment of boarding-allowance to all post-primary pupils who cannot attend school without living away from home. The Government is making inquiries into this question.

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

Type of School.	1934-35.			1935-36.		
	Rail.	Other.	Total.	Rail.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Public primary.... ..	1,769	59,926	61,695	1,749	65,225†	66,974*
Private primary.. ..	1,850	..	1,850	1,868	..	1,868
Manual classes in connection with public primary	4,930	2,880	7,810	4,832	2,576	7,408
Manual classes in connection with private primary	138	..	138	136	..	136
Secondary departments of district high schools	1,183	715	1,898	1,196	708	1,904
Secondary .. ..	4,353	153	4,506	4,387	..	4,387
Combined .. ..	578	..	578	681	..	681
Technical .. ..	6,093	..	6,093	6,151	..	6,151
Private secondary .. ..	931	..	931	1,089	..	1,089
Native .. ..	50	3,219	3,269	49	3,810	3,859
Totals .. ..	21,875	66,893	88,768	22,138	72,319	94,457

\* This sum includes the cost of conveyance of children to consolidated schools and intermediate schools.

† This sum includes £193, the cost of conveyance of children to intermediate departments of secondary schools.  
Board of children: Public schools, £2,899; Native schools, £1,013: total, £3,912.

### 30. MANUAL INSTRUCTION.

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

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

Subject.	Number of Pupils from				
	Primary.	Forms I and II, Intermediate Schools and Departments.	Secondary Departments of District High Schools.	Private.	All Schools.
Woodwork .. .. .	16,187	2,190	1,615	1,976	21,968
Metalwork .. .. .	111	839	..	..	950
Cookery or laundry-work .. .. .	15,239	2,099	1,760	2,106	21,204

### 31. PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The teaching of this very important subject received a severe check, the financial stringency causing the suspension of the system of itinerant instructors and the curtailment of the training of teachers. It is hoped that progress will be resumed in this subject, particularly in the direction of formal and corrective physical training. In the older countries no other subject is receiving more attention at present both inside and outside of the schools.

### 32. SCHOOL MUSIC.

Although the number of schools listening-in to musical broadcasts is steadily increasing, this added facility for the study of music cannot take the place of well-trained teachers in the subject. With the reopening of the four training colleges it will be possible to continue the practice of allowing students to specialize for a third year in a definite subject, and it is hoped that a number will eventually specialize in the teaching of school music. Wherever specialist teachers in this subject are attached to schools progress has been most gratifying. Refresher courses have helped, but, as in physical education, the advice of specialists would be welcomed by teachers in the majority of schools.

### 33. TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The following tables summarize the position regarding the training of teachers at the end of 1933 and 1935 :—

TABLE W 1.—NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN TRAINING.

	Training-college Students.				Total.
	Division A.	Division B.	Division C.	Division D.	
1933 .. .. .	392	..	47	..	439
1935 .. .. .	398	..	30	..	428

There were no training colleges open in 1934. Consequently, for purposes of comparison, the 1933 figures have been included in these tables.

The principals of the two colleges report that the year was marked by very successful work on the part of students. Owing to the cessation of training there was keen competition for the studentships available, and this resulted in well-qualified, though somewhat older, students coming forward. It was decided towards the end of the year that training would resume at Wellington and Dunedin Training Colleges early in 1936.

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

College.	1933.			1935.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Auckland .. .. .	91	123	214	70	148	218
Christchurch .. .. .	76	149	225	79	131	210
Totals .. .. .	167	272	439	149	279	428

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 1935 was 5,101, as against 5,059 at the end of 1934.

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

	1934.	1935.
Auckland .. .. .	1,225	1,250
Victoria .. .. .	1,073	1,010
Canterbury .. .. .	1,055	1,133
Otago .. .. .	1,368	1,425
Massey .. .. .	285	220
Lincoln .. .. .	53	63
	5,059	5,101

The total number of students described as taking definite courses at the four affiliated colleges was 4,511. These were distributed as follow :—

Agriculture .. .. .	19	Journalism .. .. .	30
Architecture .. .. .	40	Law .. .. .	344
Arts .. .. .	1,840	Massage .. .. .	16
Commerce .. .. .	806	Medicine .. .. .	409
Dentistry .. .. .	154	Mining .. .. .	39
Engineering .. .. .	132	Music .. .. .	76
Forestry .. .. .	1	Science .. .. .	502
Home-science .. .. .	103		

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

TABLE Y.

—	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.				
Number of students in actual attendance at lectures	4,149	3,960	3,910	4,109				
Number of exempted students .. ..	763	846	811	709				
Percentage of students—								
Men .. .. .	72	73	74	74				
Women .. .. .	28	27	26	26				
Percentage of students actually attending Universities receiving free education*—								
Men .. .. .	40	26	18	19				
Women .. .. .	56	40	29	32				
All students .. .. .	45	30	21	22				
Occupations of students expressed as percentages—								
(1) Full-time students .. .. .	43	53	46	63	47	68	44	55
(2) Teachers and training-colleges .. ..	16	35	13	23	9†	17†	12	28
(3) Government and local bodies .. ..	13	1	13	2	15	4	16	3
(4) Other .. .. .	26	6	26	8	27	7	25	7
(5) Not known .. .. .	2	5	2	4	2	4	3	7

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

## 35. ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations conducted in 1935 comprised mainly the following :—

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

Examinations were held at forty-seven public centres in 1935.

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.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Intermediate .. .. .	1,308	1,026	996
Teachers' Class D .. .. .	13	3	5
Teachers' Class C .. .. .	122	96	97
Training College Entrance .. .. .	314	308	684
School Certificate .. .. .	..	4,197	4,307
London University Examinations .. .. .	2	3	2
Handicraft Teachers' Certificate .. .. .	27	17	13
Technological Examinations .. .. .	83	64	67
Naval Cadetships .. .. .	1	6	1
Aircraft Apprenticeship .. .. .	4	1	3
Examinations held on behalf of City and Guilds of London Institute ..	151	159	191
Totals .. .. .	2,025	5,880	6,366

TABLE Z 2.—STANDARD AND RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

Examination.	Stage in Course at which Examination is normally taken.	1934.				1935.			
		Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	Number of Candidates who secured Complete Passes.	Number of Candidates who improved their Status.	Number of Candidates who failed.	Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	Number of Candidates who secured Complete Passes.	Number of Candidates who improved their Status.	Number of Candidates who failed.
Proficiency* .. .. .	At end of Form II ..	25,350	20,235	3,321†	1,794	25,131	20,070	3,328†	1,733
Intermediate .. .. .	At end of Form IV ..	1,026	438	..	588	996	531	..	465
School Certificate .. .. .	At end of Form V ..	4,197	1,876	883	1,438	4,307	2,310	777§	1,220
Certificate for Class D ..	At end of Form V ..	3	3	..	..	5	5	..	..
Training College Entrance ..	At end of Form VI ..	308	128	113	67	684	319	259	106
Certificate for Class C and Class B .. .. .	At end of training-college course	96	18‡	57	21	97	10‡	61	26
Handicraft Teachers' Certificate .. .. .	Taken by teachers ..	17	6	4	7	13	2	9	2
Technological Examinations—									
Preliminary .. .. .	At end of Form IV or equivalent	10	8	..	2	13	10	..	3
Intermediate .. .. .	Evening classes, third-year apprentices	29	22	..	7	24	15	..	9
Final .. .. .	Evening classes, fourth-year apprentices	25	12	..	13	27	14	..	13
Special Examination in Building Construction ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Naval Cadetship .. .. .	Form III .. .. .	3	2	..	1	1	1	..	..
Naval Cadetship (Special entry) .. .. .	Form VI .. .. .	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Aircraft Apprentices .. .. .	Form V .. .. .	1	1	..	..	3	2	..	1
London University .. .. .	Post-secondary ..	3	2	..	1	2	1	..	1
Examinations held on behalf of City and Guilds of London Institute ..	As for technological examinations	159	97	..	62	191	89	..	102

\* This examination is held by the Department's Inspectors in the various education districts, but the results are given for the purposes of comparison. A more detailed analysis will be found in Table A 7 of E.—2.

† Competency pass.

‡ Includes 3 passed for Class B in 1934 and 1 in 1935.

§ Includes 7 who passed in additional subjects.

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. The award of lower leaving certificates was discontinued in 1935.

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.	
		1934.	1935.
Intermediate ..	At end of Form IV— <i>i.e.</i> , at the end of at least the second year of approved post-primary course	6,451	6,622
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	970	993

In regard to examinations conducted by the University of New Zealand the following shows the position in 1934 and 1935 :—

TABLE Z 4.—UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Examination.	Stage in Course at which Examination is normally taken.	Number of Candidates.	1934.	1935.
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	4,610	4,602
		(b) Who passed ..	2,071	2,122
		(c) Who failed ..	2,539	2,480
Entrance Scholarship Examination	At end of Form VI— <i>i.e.</i> , at end of at least the fourth year of post-primary course	(a) Who presented themselves for examination	280	297
		(b) Who obtained at least a pass with credit	138*	133*
		(c) Who qualified only for University entrance as a result of the examination	72	84
Other University examinations	During University course ..	(d) Who failed ..	70	80
		(a) Who presented themselves for examination	7,927	8,266
		(b) Who obtained complete or partial successes	5,229	5,251

\* 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, 1936, was 7,272, classed under the following headings :—

State wards—				
In foster-homes, hostels, and with friends ..	..	..	..	2,660
In situations (includes 14 absent without leave) ..	..	..	..	948
In Government institutions, receiving-homes, &c. ..	..	..	..	203
In private institutions ..	..	..	..	150
Inmates in special schools for backward children ..	..	..	..	240
In hospitals, convalescent homes, &c. ..	..	..	..	61
At School for Deaf, Sumner ..	..	..	..	7
				4,269



Young persons supervised in their own homes by Child Welfare Officers by order of Court .. .. .	892
Infants supervised in foster-homes registered under the Infants Act ..	836
Pupils at School for Deaf, Sumner (other than State wards (7) included in figures above) .. .. .	109
Children dealt with as preventive cases .. .. .	1,143
Children at New Zealand Institute for the Blind for whom the Department makes payment.. .. .	23
	<hr/> 7,272

The number of children committed to the care of the Superintendent during the year ended 31st March, 1936, was 440, classified according to reasons for committal, as follows: Indigent, 175; delinquent, 23; detrimental environments, 57; neglected, 14; not under proper control, 108; accused or guilty of punishable offence, 63; and, in addition, 6 were admitted by private arrangement (section 12, Child Welfare Act), 44 were temporarily admitted, while 5 were placed under supervision and ordered to be detained in residence for a period, making a total number of admissions for the year 495. Of the children committed, 67 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, and those ordered supervision with residence, are as follows: Under six months, 64; over six months and under one year, 13; from one to five years, 74; from five to ten years, 101; from ten to fourteen years, 121; over fourteen years, 122. The length of period of residence for the children temporarily admitted was from one day to seven weeks.

Of the children in foster-homes at the 31st March, 1936, 98 over the age of fourteen years were receiving further education, 57 at primary schools and 41 at secondary or technical schools. Furthermore, 31 children under the age of fourteen years were receiving higher education. In addition, there were 15 residing in hostels receiving secondary education and 6 children were boarding in colleges.

### 37. TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION FUND.

The position of the fund at the 31st January, 1936, and the principal figures concerning the transactions for the year, compared with those for the year ended 31st January, 1935, are given below:—

	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£
Balance at credit of fund at end of year .. .. .	989,310	974,715
Decrease over balance at end of previous year .. .. .	13,875	14,595
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Income for the year—		
Members' contributions .. .. .	114,699	119,568
Interest .. .. .	48,327	46,056
Government subsidy .. .. .	166,048	170,046
Profit on realization of investments, &c. .. .. .	750	38
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total income .. .. .	£329,824	£335,708
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Expenditure—		
Retiring and other allowances .. .. .	306,350	313,372
Contributions refunded, &c. .. .. .	33,462	33,508
Administration expenses, &c. .. .. .	3,887	3,423
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total expenditure .. .. .	£343,699	£350,303
	<hr/>	<hr/>

		1934-35.	1935-36.
Number of contributors at 31st January .. ..		8,500	8,148
Number of members admitted during period .. ..		122	138
Number retiring from the fund during period .. ..		525	490
Net decrease in membership at 31st January .. ..		403	352
Number of allowances in force at 31st January .. ..		1,919	1,996
Representing an annual charge of .. ..		£304,860	£315,438
Ordinary retiring-allowances .. ..	1,254	£250,113	1,288 £256,971
Retiring-allowances under extended provisions of section 75 of the Act, and under section 14 of Finance Act, 1931 .. ..	137	£21,121	142 £21,902
Retiring-allowances in medically unfit cases .. ..	184	£23,280	199 £25,575
Allowances to widows .. ..	279	£8,657	288 £8,936
Allowances to children .. ..	65	£1,690	79 £2,054
Funds invested at 31st January—		£	£
At 3 per cent. .. ..		..	5,000
At $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. .. ..		..	2,855
At $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. .. ..		..	200
At $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. .. ..		..	1,200
At 4 per cent. .. ..		59,820	80,215
At $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. .. ..		54,160	174,055
At $4\frac{2}{5}$ per cent. .. ..		..	1,800
At $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. .. ..		17,195	70,082
At $4\frac{3}{5}$ per cent. .. ..		..	2,000
At $4\frac{4}{5}$ per cent. .. ..		500	..
At 6 per cent. .. ..		5,385	..
At 6 per cent. } Subject to reduction under the National {		802,502	607,365
At $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. } Expenditure Adjustment Act, 1932 {		9,431	6,250
Mortgage security acquired .. ..		3,255	3,109
Total .. ..		£952,248	£954,131
Average rate of interest (per cent.)—			
Unreduced rate .. ..		5.745	5.374
After reduction as shown above .. ..		4.881	4.729
Unclaimed contributions held at 31st January .. ..		£1,680	£1,279

## 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, 1936.

	£	£	£
<b>General Administration.</b>			
Salaries of Head Office staff .. .. .	30,155		
Part salaries of Inspectors attached to Head Office .. .. .	1,409		
Overtime and meal allowances .. .. .	65		
		31,629	
Office furniture and fittings .. .. .	..	417	
Postage and telegrams .. .. .	..	805	
Telephones .. .. .	..	294	
Travelling-expenses .. .. .	..	617	
Compassionate allowances on death of officers .. .. .	..	172	
<i>Education Gazette</i> —			
Salaries .. .. .	200		
Printing, postage, &c., office and other requisites .. .. .	1,081		
		1,281	
Printing and stationery .. .. .	911		
Printing and stationery—Storage with Government Printer .. .. .	61		
		972	
Expenses of visit to Great Britain and America—Director of Education .. .. .	..	1,400	
		37,587	
Less recoveries—			
Services rendered to Teachers' Superannuation Board and to other Departments .. .. .	1,051		
<i>Education Gazette</i> : Sales and advertising, &c. .. .. .	258		
Postage and telegrams .. .. .	108		
Printing and stationery and sale of publications .. .. .	255		
Teachers' certificates, fees for .. .. .	32		
Sale of office furniture .. .. .	1		
		1,705	
			35,882
<b>Primary Education (including Intermediate Schools or Departments under control of Education Board).</b>			
Teachers' salaries and allowances .. .. .	1,518,918		
Teachers' salaries and allowances—Chatham Island schools .. .. .	2,132		
House allowances .. .. .	38,389		
		1,559,439	
Education Boards—Grants for administration and general purposes .. .. .	29,299		
Less portion chargeable to post-primary .. .. .	723		
		28,576	
School Committees' allowances—Cleaning, heating, &c. .. .. .	103,647		
Less portion chargeable to post-primary .. .. .	2,978		
		100,669	
School and class libraries .. .. .	..	1,200	
Supply of books in necessitous cases .. .. .	..	2,188	
Removal expenses of teachers .. .. .	..	2,338	
School buildings and sites—			
Maintenance, including alterations to make safe against earthquake .. .. .	£ 67,273		
Less portion for secondary departments of district high schools chargeable to post-primary .. .. .	1,661		
	65,612		
Interest on purchase money—Waddington School site .. .. .	64		
Rebuilding or repairing buildings destroyed or damaged by fire .. .. .	2,042		
Rent of buildings and sites for school purposes .. .. .	3,711		
Valuation fees and miscellaneous .. .. .	38		
		71,467	
Boys' and girls' agricultural clubs .. .. .	..	300	
Grants in aid of free kindergartens .. .. .	..	3,065	
Conveyance, &c., of children—			
By rail .. .. .	8,585		
By road and water .. .. .	67,801		
Boarding-allowances .. .. .	2,899		
Purchase of new bus .. .. .	403		
		79,688	
Conveyance of instructors and teachers .. .. .	..	6,657	
Correspondence School—			
Salaries of teachers .. .. .	6,627		
Meal allowances .. .. .	16		
Other expenses .. .. .	1,492		
Office furniture and fittings .. .. .	382		
		8,517	

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

<b>Primary Education—<i>continued.</i></b>						£	£	£
Inspection (including compassionate allowances)—								
Salaries (less part charged Head Office Administration) ..						23,058		
Travelling and removal expenses .. .. .						7,742		
Telephones and office expenses .. .. .						130		
Clerical assistance .. .. .						311		
Postage and telegrams .. .. .						112		
<i>School Journal</i> —							31,353	
Salaries .. .. .						521		
Printing, postage, office expenses, &c. .. ..						3,945		
Manual Instruction—							4,466	
Salaries .. .. .						52,759		
Material .. .. .						6,195		
Incidentals .. .. .						14,035		
Postages .. .. .							72,989	
Printing (register and other school books and forms) ..							374	
							344	
Less recoveries—							1,973,630	
Teachers' salaries .. .. .						12,528		
On account of maintenance of buildings .. ..						135		
Correspondence School .. .. .						318		
<i>School Journal</i> sales .. .. .						380		
Special examination fees .. .. .						53		
On account of education of foreign children ..						68		
Postages, printing, and stationery .. .. .						239		
Rent of school-sites, &c. .. .. .						569		
Registration and other fees .. .. .						5		
							14,295	
<b>Post-primary Education.</b>								1,959,335
(Including intermediate departments attached to secondary and technical schools.)								
Teachers' salaries and allowances—								
District high schools .. .. .						73,294		
Secondary schools .. .. .						206,666		
Technical schools and classes .. .. .						170,185		
Combined schools .. .. .						36,207		
Grants to Boards for administrative and general purposes—							486,352	
District high schools .. .. .						723		
Secondary schools .. .. .						31,863		
Technical schools .. .. .						32,004		
Combined schools .. .. .						7,696		
School Committee allowances (portion for secondary departments, district high schools) .. .. .							72,286	
Manual instruction in secondary schools .. .. .							2,978	
Conveyance of pupils .. .. .							3,182	
Inspection—							14,212	
Salaries (less portion charged to Head Office Administration)						3,568		
Travelling and removal expenses .. .. .						1,116		
War Bursaries .. .. .							4,684	
School buildings, &c.—							1,655	
Maintenance of buildings (including secondary departments of district high schools) .. .. .						7,094		
Rents of buildings for school purposes .. .. .						710		
Correspondence School—							7,804	
Salaries .. .. .						5,929		
Other expenses .. .. .						2,664		
Reefton School of Mines—Services rendered by secondary department of district high school .. .. .							8,593	
Marlborough High School—Grant under Marlborough High School Act, 1899 .. .. .							100	
Printing forms, &c., for schools .. .. .							340	
Secondary education reserves revenue distributed to High School Boards (Education Reserves Amendment Act, 1914) .. .. .							217	
							12,187	
Less recoveries—							614,590	
On account of maintenance of buildings .. ..						659		
Correspondence School .. .. .						1,260		
Teacher's salaries .. .. .						4		
Rent of school-sites, &c. .. .. .						86		
On account of conveyance .. .. .						16		
							2,025	
								612,565

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

Higher Education.					£	£	£
Statutory grants—							
New Zealand University—National-endowment reserve revenue					..	4,570	
Auckland University College—							
Grant for general purposes .. .. .					12,588		
National-endowment reserve revenue .. .. .					2,285	14,873	
Victoria University College—							
Grant for general purposes .. .. .					11,667		
National-endowment reserve revenue .. .. .					2,285	13,952	
Canterbury College—							
Grant for general purposes .. .. .					7,639		
National-endowment reserve revenue .. .. .					2,285	9,924	
University of Otago—							
Grant for general purposes .. .. .					15,840		
National-endowment reserve revenue .. .. .					2,284	18,124	
Scholarships and bursaries—							
University National Scholarships .. .. .					..	4,347	
Agricultural Scholarships .. .. .					..	111	
“Sir George Grey” Scholarships .. .. .					..	175	
University Bursaries .. .. .					..	3,229	
Agricultural Bursaries .. .. .					..	956	
Architectural Bursaries .. .. .					..	357	
Engineering Bursaries .. .. .					..	502	
Home-science Bursaries .. .. .					..	777	
Less recoveries : Refund—Educational bursaries, &c.					..	71,897 2	71,895
Training Colleges and Training of Teachers.							
Training Colleges—							
Salaries of staffs (including staffs of practising schools in excess of usual staff as public schools)						14,872	
Travelling-expenses of staff and expenses in connection with appointments					..	14	
Allowances to and expenses of students .. .. .					..	35,683	
Students' University College fees .. .. .					..	2,827	
Special instruction, libraries, and incidental expenses .. .. .					..	1,507	
Apparatus and material .. .. .					..	150	
Printing, &c. .. .. .					..	8	
Less recoveries—						55,061	
Students' allowances .. .. .					299		
Special instruction, libraries and incidental expenses .. .. .					1		
Students' University College fees .. .. .					12	312	54,749
Native Schools.							
Salaries of teachers .. .. .					..	71,556	
Removal expenses of teachers .. .. .					..	1,026	
Compensation to teachers for loss sustained by floods .. .. .					..	90	
Books, apparatus, and other school requisites .. .. .					..	1,680	
Manual instruction .. .. .					..	398	
Conveyance and board of children .. .. .					..	4,872	
Sundries .. .. .					..	59	
Buildings and sites—							
Maintenance of buildings .. .. .					5,510		
Rent of buildings and sites .. .. .					209	5,719	
Inspection—							
Salaries of Inspectors .. .. .					1,563		
Travelling and removal expenses .. .. .					681	2,244	
Scholarships .. .. .					..	5,157	
Less recoveries—						92,801	
Books, maps, &c. .. .. .					20		
Maintenance of buildings .. .. .					105		
Rent of school-sites, &c. .. .. .					50		
Transfer and travelling-expenses of Inspectors .. .. .					15		
Salaries of teachers and Inspectors .. .. .					42		
Scholarships and apprenticeships .. .. .					491	723	92,078
Physical Instruction.							
Salaries of instructors .. .. .					..	1,342	
Travelling and removal expenses .. .. .					..	83	1,425

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

					£	£	£
<b>Education of the Blind.</b>							
Grant to New Zealand Institute for the Blind	..	..	..	..	..	1,250	
Maintenance fees of Government pupils at Jubilee Institute	..	..	..	..	..	486	
Travelling-expenses of pupils	..	..	..	..	..	79	
Less recoveries : Maintenance fees, &c.					..	1,815	
						401	1,414
<b>School for the Deaf.</b>							
Salaries of staff	..	..	..	..	..	5,427	
General maintenance of institution	..	..	..	..	..	1,879	
Maintenance of buildings, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	294	
Postage and telegrams	..	..	..	..	..	23	
Travelling allowances and expenses (including transit of children)	..	..	..	..	..	344	
Less recoveries—						7,967	
Maintenance fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	2,141		
Board of staff	..	..	..	..	290		
Travelling-expenses	..	..	..	..	5		
						2,436	5,531
<b>Schools for the Mentally Backward.</b>							
Salaries of staff	..	..	..	..	..	9,057	
Maintenance of institutions	..	..	..	..	..	7,019	
Maintenance of buildings, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	803	
Travelling allowances and expenses (including transit of children)	..	..	..	..	..	711	
Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	28	
Postage and telegrams	..	..	..	..	..	106	
Less recoveries—						17,724	
Maintenance fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	1,103		
Sale of produce, &c.	..	..	..	..	740		
Travelling-expenses	..	..	..	..	45		
Board of staff	..	..	..	..	1,303		
Maintenance of institution, &c.	..	..	..	..	22		
Sale of furniture, &c.	..	..	..	..	35		
						3,248	14,476
<b>Child Welfare.</b>							
Salaries of staffs, including field officers	..	..	..	..	..	26,965	
Wages of inmates employed in institutions	..	..	..	..	..	255	
Travelling and removal expenses (including transit of children)	..	..	..	..	..	4,074	
Boarding-out of children	..	..	..	..	..	74,214	
Maintenance of children in Government institutions	..	..	..	..	..	19,429	
Maintenance of children in private institutions	..	..	..	..	..	3,091	
Maintenance of buildings, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	1,761	
Rent, office requisites, telephones, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	2,016	
Office furniture and fittings	..	..	..	..	..	55	
Postage and telegrams	..	..	..	..	..	743	
Payment to Post and Telegraph Department for services	..	..	..	..	..	682	
Payment to Registrar-General's Department for services	..	..	..	..	..	20	
Refunds of inmates' earnings	..	..	..	..	..	534	
Refund of maintenance payments	..	..	..	..	..	133	
Legal expenses	..	..	..	..	..	65	
Less recoveries—						134,037	
Maintenance fees, &c.	..	..	..	..	17,425		
Refunds for clothing, &c., supplied	..	..	..	..	4,669		
Refunds of boarding-out payments	..	..	..	..	405		
Refunds of travelling-expenses	..	..	..	..	161		
Recoveries on account of office rent, &c.	..	..	..	..	33		
Recoveries on account of inmates' earnings	..	..	..	..	523		
Sale of produce	..	..	..	..	2,265		
Board of staff and others	..	..	..	..	2,024		
Rent of land and buildings	..	..	..	..	442		
Accumulated earnings of deceased inmates	..	..	..	..	1,052		
Maintenance of institutions, &c.	..	..	..	..	70		
Recoveries on account of staffs, &c.	..	..	..	..	15		
Sale of furniture, surplus stores, &c.	..	..	..	..	46		
						29,130	104,907
<b>Material and Stores.</b>							
Salaries	..	..	..	..	..	1,089	
Stores and material purchased	..	..	..	..	..	3,402	
Lighting, cleaning, cartage, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	89	
Less stores issued and charged to other items of vote					..	4,580	
Education						4,599	
Less recoveries : Stores sold					..	Cr. 19	
						45	Cr. 64

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECOVERIES, ETC.—continued.

Miscellaneous.				£	£	£
Conference of Education Authorities .. .. .	..	..	..	..	19	
Examination expenses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,683	
Grading of teachers, costs of appeal, inquiries, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	441	
Accidents to school children and teachers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	11	
Salaries of teachers on exchange from overseas (recoverable) ..	..	..	..	..	3,462	
Teachers' Superannuation Fund—						
Annual contribution under Act .. .. .	..	..	..	43,000		
Additional allowance to widows and children .. .. .	..	..	..	4,776		
Additional subsidy .. .. .	..	..	..	112,800		
Additional subsidy (loss of interest) .. .. .	..	..	..	9,450		
					170,026	
Gramophones and radios for schools (recoverable) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	585	
Purchase of map and flags for schools (recoverable) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	254	
					177,481	
Less recoveries—						
Examination fees, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	2,388		
Salaries of teachers on exchange from abroad .. .. .	..	..	..	2,833		
Radios and gramophones for schools .. .. .	..	..	..	582		
Grading of teachers .. .. .	..	..	..	58		
Maps and flags for schools .. .. .	..	..	..	600		
					6,461	
						171,020
Net total, excluding new buildings, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,125,213
Capital Expenditure.				Public Works Fund.	Consolidated Fund: Vote, Education.	
Sites, buildings, equipment, &c.—				£	£	
Public schools and training colleges .. .. .	..	..	..	81,043	7,475	
Secondary schools .. .. .	..	..	..	22,195	1,321	
Technical schools .. .. .	..	..	..	58,191	1,159	
Native schools .. .. .	..	..	..	8,083	316	
Child Welfare Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	221	..	
				169,733	10,271	
Less recoveries (sale of sites, &c., and recoveries on account of expenditure of past years)—						
Public schools .. .. .	..	..	..	35,395	238	
Secondary schools .. .. .	..	..	..	2,855	..	
Technical schools .. .. .	..	..	..	9,659	..	
Native schools .. .. .	..	..	..	400	..	
				48,309	238	
Net expenditure on new buildings, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	121,424	10,033	
						131,457
Net total, including new building, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,256,670

SUMMARY.

Consolidated Fund—									£
Vote Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,795,096
Vote Internal Affairs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,450
Finance Act, 1934 (No. 2), (Section 17) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112,800
Unauthorized .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262
Land Act, 1924 (national-endowment reserves revenue) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95,968
Education Reserves Act, 1928, sections 23 and 30 (primary-education reserves revenue) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106,451
Education Reserves Act, 1928, sections 23 and 30 (secondary-education reserves revenue) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,187
Tauranga Educational Endowment Reserves Act, 1896 (reserves revenue) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	245
Public Revenue Act, 1926, section 133 (Fire Insurance Fund) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,149
Public Works Fund, vote Education buildings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121,424
									3,259,032
Less—									
Consolidated Fund—									£
Recoveries on account of expenditure of previous year .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128
Territorial revenue .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159
Miscellaneous revenue .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,070
Registration and other fees .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
									2,362
									£3,256,670
Additional amounts are available from revenue from reserves vested in post-primary schools and University Colleges as follows:—									
Post-primary schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£ 39,271
University colleges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,051
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£60,322

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