

organisation partly financed by the State Government. Pre-school centres or kindergartens are a mixture of private and State financed institutions.

Pre-school (Kindergartens)

The Department of Health is the State co-ordinating authority for pre-school services working in co-operation with voluntary organisations. There are no accurate statistics with regard to the total number of pre-school children who attend kindergartens within the planning area, but it is estimated that the number at present approximates 20,000, of which some 5,000 attend 115 State subsidised centres and the remainder private kindergartens. One of the difficulties is that many of the private kindergartens are virtually small play groups organised in private houses. Normally it is estimated that 25% of each age group between two and five years attend kindergartens of some type which on the present population involves some 17,100 children. However, at the present time in many areas it is known that a higher percentage are attending kindergartens which suggests that a total figure of 20,000 is probably more accurate. Those subsidised by the State are fairly well distributed throughout the suburbs of Melbourne, but in relation to population there is a considerably higher proportion of private kindergartens in the eastern and southern suburbs than in the western, northern and central suburbs.

The question of providing kindergartens and pre-school centres is closely allied to that of Infant Welfare Centres which are considered in Chapter 11. There is every reason to believe that the proportion of children in the pre-school age group attending kindergartens will tend to increase in the future and that a minimum figure of around 50,000 should be contemplated when the population of Melbourne reaches 2,500,000. At existing minimum desirable standards this would involve an eventual total of some 1,200 kindergartens alone.

Primary Schools

Primary schools involve the greatest number of children of all education groups and really form the basis of the education structure. In Melbourne there were 144,702 children attending 451 primary schools during 1951, of which two-thirds were attending State schools. The general distribution of these schools among the five statistical districts is set out in Table 61 and illustrated in map 44.

It is seen that over all 10.5% of the population is attending primary schools. These figures, however, include a number of sub-primary students in some of the private schools and therefore tend to be on the high side for actual primary school ages. The principal differences between districts are the higher percentage of primary school children that attend State schools in the western and northern suburbs as compared with the eastern and southern suburbs where a higher proportion attend private schools. The percentage who attend Catholic primary schools is generally more stable as between districts than the non-Catholic

private schools, although there tends to be a higher percentage in the industrial suburbs.

In general, it is anticipated there will be a slight overall increase in the proportion of State to private schools, although it is assumed that the Catholic schools will continue to maintain their proportion over the long period. For planning purposes the following future distribution of pupils might appear to be reasonable in the light of present trends:

<i>District</i>	<i>State %</i>	<i>Catholic %</i>	<i>Non-Catholic %</i>
Southern	70	23	7
Eastern	70	15	15
Northern	75	23	2
Western	75	23	2
Central	60	35	5
Total	70	24	6

Secondary Schools

In 1951 the total number of full-time pupils attending secondary schools within the metropolitan area was 47,815. Of this number 62.7% were attending State secondary schools, including technical schools, 16.9% were attending Catholic schools, and 20.4% were attending non-Catholic private schools. In the case of girls only, the proportion attending all private schools was over 60%.

The distribution of secondary schools within the planning area is set out in Table 62 and illustrated in map 45.

It will be seen that an average of 3.5% of the total population is at present attending secondary schools full-time during the day, of which 36,073 are attending normal secondary schools and 11,742 technical schools.

In analysing the position of non-technical secondary schools we find that a preponderance of such schools are located in the central, eastern and southern suburbs, and that the proportion attending private schools is considerably higher in these three districts than in the rest of the area. As with the primary schools, the Catholic secondary schools are more evenly dispersed throughout the metropolitan area than is the case with the non-Catholic private schools. In the eastern district some 50% of enrolments at non-technical secondary schools within that district are with non-Catholic private schools as compared with 35% State schools and 15% Catholic schools. The position is somewhat similar but not quite so marked in the southern and central sectors, whereas in the northern and western sectors the State secondary schools predominate, and there are relatively few private schools. The large private schools have practically all developed on the eastern side of Melbourne, relatively close to the city, and as they have grown they have continued to draw students from throughout the metropolitan area, although the great majority have come from the eastern and southern suburbs where most higher income families have settled. Some of these schools with insufficient space to provide for the ever-increasing number of pupils have

Table 61
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN MELBOURNE, 1951

District	State			Private Catholic			Private Non-Catholic			Total		% of Pupils to Population
	Schools	Pupils	%	Schools	Pupils	%	Schools	Pupils	%	Schools	Pupils	
Southern	70	29,910	68.2	49	9,676	22.1	26	4,276	9.7	145	43,862	9.2
Eastern	58	19,811	65.6	28	5,509	18.3	27	4,865	16.1	113	30,185	11.5
Northern	54	23,086	71.2	24	8,724	26.9	6	600	1.9	84	32,410	11.2
Western	19	10,172	74.3	10	3,511	25.7	—	—	—	29	13,683	12.6
Central	39	14,112	57.4	38	9,374	38.2	3	1,076	4.4	80	24,562	9.5
Total	240	97,091	67.1	149	36,794	25.4	62	10,817	7.5	451	144,702	10.5

secured sites with larger areas in the outer suburbs. Others, despite the disabilities of their present position are reluctant to move from their central location and from a catchment area which has traditionally supported the school in the past.

As with primary schools, it is anticipated that the overall proportion of pupils attending State secondary schools will tend to increase. Excluding technical schools, which it is assumed will continue to be State schools, it is estimated that non-technical secondary schools' attendance in the future may be distributed somewhat as follows:

District	State %	Catholic %	Non-Catholic %
Southern	55	25	20
Eastern	55	15	30
Northern	75	15	10
Western	75	15	10
Central	60	20	20
Total	60	20	20

Technical Schools

There are 20 technical schools in the planning area of Melbourne of which 17 are general technical schools and 3 special technical schools providing for single trade courses only.

Of the 17 general technical schools, 16 provide for junior day students as well as evening classes for seniors. The

Melbourne Technical College provides for seniors only, both full-time and part-time. Only four of the schools, Melbourne, Hawthorn (Swinburne), Footscray and Caulfield are diploma standard schools. Four of the schools, Sunshine, Swinburne, Brighton and Prahran provide for both boys' and girls' junior classes, while Box Hill has a separate school for junior girls. All the single trade schools are located in the central area, Emily McPherson College for senior girls, William Angliss Trade School for senior men and women and the North Melbourne Printing School for part-time evening classes only.

In 1951, of the 11,742 full-time day students, 9,506 were juniors and 2,236 seniors, while in addition there were some 24,000 senior students attending part-time chiefly at night, making a total of some 36,000 technical school students in all. The distribution of these schools throughout the planning area are shown in Table 63.

The present distribution of technical schools throughout Melbourne seems to be more closely related to the industrial population than to total population. The principal divergence from this is in the inner suburbs where there is a high proportion of unskilled industrial workers, the result being that a relatively high proportion of enrolments at technical schools in these suburbs come from outside the central district. In the other districts the numbers are fairly well related to the number of industrial workers resident in the district. Another factor to note with regard to technical

Table 62
DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN MELBOURNE, 1951

District	State						Private						Total		% of Pupils to Population
	Technical			Non-Technical			Catholic			Non-Catholic					
	Schools	Pupils	%	Schools	Pupils	%	Schools	Pupils	%	Schools	Pupils	%	Schools	Pupils	
Southern	5	2,979	19.5	12	6,137	40.3	21	3,071	20.1	15	3,071	20.1	53	15,258	3.4
Eastern	3	2,131	21.9	7	2,633	27.1	9	1,154	11.9	15	3,804	39.1	34	9,722	3.7
Northern	3	2,041	27.8	8	4,126	56.1	7	929	12.6	3	258	3.5	21	7,354	2.5
Western	2	1,540	47.4	4	1,659	51.1	1	49	1.5				7	3,248	3.0
Central	7	3,051	25.0	10	3,716	30.4	18	2,856	23.3	4	2,610	21.3	39	12,233	4.7
Total	20	11,742	24.5	41	18,271	38.2	56	8,059	16.9	37	9,743	20.4	154	47,815	3.5