

six to forty in average attendance; omitting these, the proportion of men to women among the primary teachers in the Dominion was slightly higher in 1909 than in 1908.

The ratio of male pupil-teachers to female pupil-teachers was 1 to 3·19 in 1909, as against 1 to 2·96 in 1908.

It may be interesting to note the corresponding proportions for primary-school teachers, secondary teachers in district high schools, and secondary schools (exclusive of visiting teachers), and for students in training colleges, respectively:—

Number of Women Teachers or Students per Hundred Men Teachers or Students (omitting Teachers of Schools with Fifteen or less in Average Attendance).

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Adult primary teachers ..	125	124	126	140
Pupil-teachers ..	339	277	296	319
Secondary teachers ..	80	77	76	82
Training-college students	350	315	286	280
All teachers and students	148	142	144	158

In other words, out of a total of 4,446 persons engaged in the above-named branches of the teaching profession there were in 1909, 1,721 men and 2,725 women.

Remembering that a much larger number of women than of men leave the profession after a few years of service, we may form some idea of the extent to which New Zealand has been affected by the general tendency all over the world towards the increase of women in the teaching profession.

So far as can be gathered from the reports received from England, Scotland, and the United States, the following statement shows the number of women teachers per hundred men teachers:—

	England.*	Scotland.*	United States.†	New Zealand (1909).
Adult primary teachers ..	326	252	388	140
Pupil-teachers ..	323	456	..	319
Secondary teachers ..	‡	‡	117	82
Training-college students ..	239	396	321	280

Full details of the primary staffs of the public schools in the several education districts are given in Table E1 of the report on primary education (E.-2).

[The relieving-teachers appointed by several of the Boards are not included in Table E1, or in the summary given above, but will be found in Table 1 of the Appendix to E.-2.]

The following appeared in last year's report:—

“The Education Amendment Act, 1908, will, among other things, improve the staffing of the public schools in the following respects:—

- “(1.) It gives an assistant as soon as a school reaches an average attendance of 36, instead of 41 as heretofore: this amendment comes into force at once. The other amendments will operate gradually; the chief are,—
- “(2.) A second assistant is given at 81, whereas the second increase of staff under the principal Act was a pupil-teacher, given when there were 91 in average attendance. Similarly, the third and fourth assistants also will be adults, and will be employed when a school reaches 121 and 161 respectively. Hence the new staff for schools between 161 and 200 will in the future be a head teacher and four assistants, instead of a head teacher and three assistants (or a head teacher, two assistants, and two pupil-teachers), which was the staffing under the former scale.
- “(3.) In the schools with an average attendance above 200 the staff will be further strengthened by providing an adult teacher for every 50 or part of 50 children in average attendance, instead of an adult teacher or two pupil-teachers for every 60 children. Thus, in a school of 601 to 660 the old staff was 9 adults and 6 pupil-teachers, equivalent to 12 adults; the new staff will consist of 14 adult teachers, as pupil-teachers will gradually

* Figures for 1907-8, being last available.

† From report for 1907.

‡ Not available.