

It will be observed that in nearly every case the figures for 1918 are greater than the 1917 figures. The slight decrease in the average salary of male assistants is accounted for by the fact that a larger proportion left the service to take up military duties in 1918 than in any other year, their places being filled for the most part by women teachers. It should be pointed out that of the 4,818 teachers 4,076 are included in section (3) above, where the average salary of men and women is £200 8s., and the average salary of men teachers is £285 10s. 6d.; the number of male head teachers receiving an average salary of £318 15s. 6d. is 745, and the number of female head teachers receiving an average salary of £250 19s. 4d. is 189. The following is a comparison of the average salaries paid in 1913 and 1918:—

					1913.			1918.		
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
All teachers	..	..	..	..	159	8	5	187	3	1
Men	..	..	..	..	219	7	8	272	11	9
Women	..	..	..	..	123	5	6	153	6	6

The average salaries paid in England in 1918 are quoted as follows:—

					Men.		Women.	
					£		£	
Head teachers..	..	..	..	..	214		166	
Assistants	..	..	..	..	160		122	

A scale of increased salaries came into operation at the beginning of 1919, providing an average annual increase per head of about £18, ranging from £10 to £30, and further increases of a still more substantial character are now in contemplation. The salaries payable to sole or head teachers range from £130 to £450, and to assistants from £120 to £370. The same scale applies to men and women teachers. House allowances and special allowances to married assistants may be paid in addition to the scheduled salaries. The salaries and allowances payable to pupil-teachers and probationers have also been materially increased, probationers now receiving £55 or £60 per annum (according to qualifications), and pupil-teachers (now called “junior teachers”) from £60 to £65 per annum. If obliged to live away from home probationers and junior teachers receive in addition a lodging - allowance of £25 per annum, or if obliged to travel to school a travelling-allowance not exceeding £10 per annum. Proposals for further increases for these young teachers are also now under consideration.

STATUS OF TEACHERS IN REGARD TO CERTIFICATES.

(E.—2, Tables E2 and E3.)

The table below gives a summary of the position with regard to the number of primary-school teachers who hold teachers’ certificates. Figures relating to the last five years are given for purposes of comparison.

PRIMARY TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.	
		Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
I. Certificated teachers	..	3,282	74	3,298	71	3,322	71	3,323	71	3,426	71
II. Uncertificated teachers—											
(1.) Holding licenses	..	90	2	83	2	82	1	99	2	107	2
(2.) Unlicensed	..	1,076	24	1,287	27	1,306	28	1,285	27	1,285	27
Total uncertificated	..	1,166	26	1,370	29	1,388	29	1,384	29	1,392	29
Totals of I and II	..	4,448	100	4,668	100	4,710	100	4,707	100	4,818	100

The percentage (71) of certificated teachers still remains unaltered, although the percentage holding certificates higher than the D certificate has increased slightly in the last few years. If teachers of schools with an average attendance of twenty and under are excluded, the proportion of certificated teachers is 80. Including teachers of all schools, it appears that 82 per cent. of the male teachers hold