

TABLE F1.—SCHOOL STAFF, DECEMBER, 1905.

Education Districts.	Heads of School.		Sole Teachers.		Assistant Teachers.		Total Number of Adult Teachers.			Pupil-teachers.		Yearly Average Attendance. (Mean of Totals for Four Quarters.)	Average Number of Pupils to One Teacher.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Auckland	133	6	148	119	51	236	332	361	693	35	124	27,507	32.3
Taranaki	21	4	21	27	7	35	49	66	115	3	17	4,252	31.5
Wanganui	71	7	51	56	16	104	138	167	305	11	43	10,774	30.0
Wellington	62	6	30	56	43	126	135	188	323	9	85	14,071	33.7
Hawke's Bay	44	4	12	34	19	70	75	108	183	7	43	7,629	32.7
Marlborough	10	1	4	44	1	13	15	58	73	..	8	1,633	20.2
Nelson	28	4	18	62	6	43	52	109	161	..	25	4,831	26.0
Grey	8	..	..	24	2	13	10	37	47	3	4	1,381	25.6
Westland	5	..	3	24	1	8	9	32	41	..	3	901	20.5
North Canterbury	85	1	34	83	36	159	155	245	400	31	76	16,871	33.3
South Canterbury	26	1	15	32	10	40	51	73	124	8	15	4,501	30.6
Otago	95	..	36	87	47	171	178	258	436	27	57	17,438	33.5
Southland	48	1	41	70	14	62	103	133	236	17	28	8,476	30.2
Totals for 1905	636	35	413	720	253	1080	1,302	1,835	3,137	151	523	120,265	31.5
Totals for 1904	619	38	415	709	238	1050	1,272	1,797	3,069	144	505	116,506	31.3
Difference	17	-3	-2	11	15	30	30	38	68	7	23	3,759	0.2

In addition to the teachers shown in this table, several Boards employed relieving-teachers, whose numbers and rates of salary are given in Table 1 in the Appendix.

The last column of Table F1 shows the number of pupils per teacher for all schools, the difference in the numbers in the several districts being chiefly due to the larger or smaller number of schools in grades 0 to 3 in proportion to those in higher grades.

*TABLE F2.—COMPARISON OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN NEW ZEALAND, OTHER BRITISH COLONIES, AND ENGLAND.

Country.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Adult Teachers.			Number of Pupil-teachers and Monitors.			Number of Adult Female Teachers for every 100 Adult Male Teachers.	Number of Pupil-teachers and Monitors to each 100 Adults.	Number of Pupils per Adult Teacher† (all schools).
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
New Zealand	1,827	116,506	1,272	1,797	3,069	144	505	649	141	21	34.3
Queensland	1,003	69,635	850	932	1,782	287	308	595	110	33	33.5
New South Wales	2,817	153,304	2,581	1,711	4,292	441	591	1,032	66	24	31.9
Victoria	1,922	145,500	1,561	1,250	2,811	350	1,219	1,569	80	56	40.4
Tasmania	336	13,863	226	366	592	23	76	99	162	17	21.6
South Australia	715	42,752	349	660	1,009	54	248	302	189	30	36.9
Western Australia	262	20,283	229	271	500	42	133	175	118	35	36.3
Quebec	6,212	246,319	1,304	9,433	10,737	..	..	..	722	..	22.9
Ontario	6,662	261,480	2,294	7,073	9,367	..	..	..	308	..	27.1
Cape Colony	2,734	126,860	1,877	3,411	5,288	..	..	1,822	182	35	20.5
England	20,173	5,047,129	31,819	95,158	126,977	6,121	29,028	35,149	299	23	34.9

* Extracted from last year's annual report. † Two pupil-teachers are here (column 8) reckoned as equivalent to one adult.

In the United States, on the 30th June, 1903, there were 280 female teachers employed in the common schools to every 100 males. (Five years previously there were only 210 females to each 100 males; while in 1879-80 the figures were 133 to 100). These figures, taken in conjunction with those in column 6 of the above table, will probably be of special interest at the present time, as they show the number of women employed as teachers in elementary schools for every hundred men so employed in the principal English-speaking countries of the world. In England and America the proportion of women to men among the adult teachers is very much higher than it is in any of the other countries named; in the Province of Quebec, indeed, it is as high as seven to one. The numerical predominance of women in the profession is also more marked in South Australia, Cape Colony, and Tasmania, than in New Zealand; the four remaining States of Australia show, on the other hand, a smaller proportion of women, the male teachers being in the majority in New South Wales and Victoria.

The ratio of male to female teachers in New Zealand remained the same for 1905 as for 1904—100 to 141. It is, however, noticeable that whereas in 1904 the number of female teachers increased by 71 and the number of male teachers by only 2 there was in 1905 an increase of 38 females and 30 males. This