

	1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ratio of adult male to adult female teachers, schools with 1 to 15 scholars	100	: 362	100	: 356	100	: 349
Ratio of adult male to adult female teachers, schools with more than 15 scholars	100	: 142	100	: 151*	100	: 152
Ratio of adult male to adult female teachers, all schools	100	: 157	100	: 164*	100	: 166
Ratio of male pupil-teachers to female pupil-teachers	100	: 295	100	: 293	100	: 334
Ratio of male to female teachers, all schools	100	: 172	100	: 177*	100	: 180

* The increase is due to the appointment of additional assistant teachers in lieu of pupil-teachers (Grades V and VIa). Very few of the assistants so appointed were males.

From the above table it will be seen that with the exception of pupil-teachers and sole teachers of small schools the proportion of males to females is not small. As a matter of fact, the ratio of adult males to adult females in schools in the Auckland District was as high as 100:121. The figures relating to pupil-teachers indicate that a very much larger percentage of females enter the service than males; but it is to be borne in mind that a number of these female pupil-teachers leave before completing their period of training. The large proportion of female teachers to males in schools having 1 to 15 scholars in attendance is readily explained, the the maximum salary in these schools, £120 per annum, being too small to attract male teachers. It may be fairly argued, perhaps, that in districts not too remote women are more suitable than men for small schools of this type; there is, at all events, a sufficient number of other positions to absorb all the men in the profession at present.

If we take into consideration the corresponding proportion for primary-school teachers, secondary teachers in district high schools, and secondary schools (exclusive of part-time teachers), and for students in training colleges respectively, we have—

NUMBER OF WOMEN TEACHERS OR STUDENTS PER HUNDRED MEN TEACHERS OR STUDENTS (OMITTING TEACHERS OF SCHOOLS WITH 15 OR LESS IN AVERAGE ATTENDANCE).

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Adult primary teachers ..	124	126	140	141	142	151	152
Pupil-teachers ..	277	296	319	302	295	293	334
Secondary teachers ..	77	76	82	85	84	82	83
Training-college students ..	315	285	280	219	197	252	251
All teachers and students	142	144	158	156	155	161	164

Out of a total of 5,190 persons engaged in the above-named branches of the teaching profession, there were, in 1913, 1,963 men and 3,227 women.

It will be interesting to see how these figures compare with those from other parts of the world—England, Scotland, and the United States, for instance. In comparing this Dominion with such old-established countries, it is necessary to bear in mind that in the latter, the population being comparatively dense and the facilities for transit more numerous, there are few schools corresponding to our Grade 0 or Grade I schools. Consequently such schools are omitted from the New Zealand figures.

NUMBER OF WOMEN TEACHERS PER HUNDRED MEN IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

	England (Board of Education).	Scotland.	United States.	New Zealand.
Adult primary teachers ..	299	281	426	152
Pupil-teachers ..	235	583	*	334
Secondary teachers ..	99	*	121	83
Training-college students ..	429	358	392	251

* Information not available.

It is pleasing to note the comparatively small increase in the proportion of women teachers during the last five years. It will be seen that the scarcity of male teachers is not nearly so marked in the Dominion as it is in some other countries. About one-half of the children in our public schools are under ten years of age, and one-half of the remainder (or one-quarter of the whole) are girls; and it is the contention