

girls under sixteen years of age could work overtime by permission. Since the new Act this is entirely prohibited. There is no restriction on the working of overtime by men.)

Year.				Number of Women.	Number of Boys.	Hours Worked in Excess of 90-hour Limit.
1943	..	..	..	4,983	42	455,934
1944	..	..	..	4,298	22	392,493
1945	..	..	..	2,672	22	207,421
1946	..	..	..	2,703	15	197,642
1947	..	..	..	2,006	..	126,585
1948	..	..	..	1,935	..	103,398
1949	..	..	..	2,394	..	116,871

The increase in overtime authorized in 1949 over 1948 is not large by comparison with the decline from the wartime peak in 1943. Considerable overtime still seems to be necessary in the clothing-manufacture, tobacco, printing, and engineering industries.

(2) Hours beyond the ninety-hour limit were authorized as follows in some of the leading industries:—

	Hours.
Tobacco-manufacture (mainly Napier, Lower Hutt, and Wellington)	25,876
Clothing-manufacture (mainly Auckland and Wellington)	18,619
Printing	10,636
Woollen and knitting mills	9,610
Engineering trades (mainly Lower Hutt and Wellington)	9,367
Footwear (four main centres)	4,266

(3) The next table shows the geographical distribution of overtime worked in 1949:—

District.	Number of Women for Whom Overtime Authorized.	Total Hours Overtime Worked.	Number of Women for Whom Extra Overtime Authorized.	Hours Worked in Excess of Statutory Limit of 90 Hours.
Auckland	4,944	207,080	644	22,299
Lower Hutt	1,401	75,962	316	18,353
Wellington	3,403	174,164	689	34,006
Christchurch	2,213	91,284	206	16,145
Dunedin	1,922	70,017	222	9,801
All other districts	3,064	122,021	317	16,267

Increases in the total hours of overtime worked occurred in all the above areas except Lower Hutt. Various reasons—*e.g.*, election printing (printing industry), the need to provide overtime in order to attract and retain staff, and increased availability of supplies (biscuit and confectionery industry) are adduced to account for the increases. A tendency can again be noted for women in Lower Hutt and Wellington to work longer hours of overtime than in other centres though it was in Christchurch that women, on the average, worked a greater number of hours in excess of the 90-hour limit.

(g) *Outworkers' Licences*

(1) The need has again been apparent, mainly in the clothing trades, to supplement the labour force by the issue of outworkers' licences. The shortage of female factory