

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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VOLUME II.

33

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Maine Unemployment
Compensation Commission

TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
GOVERNOR HORACE A. HILDRETH



January 31, 1947



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Honorable Horace A. Hildreth
Governor of Maine
State House
Augusta, Maine

Dear Governor Hildreth:

In accordance with the provisions of the Maine Unemployment Compensation Law there is respectfully submitted herewith a report covering the administration and operation of this Law during the preceding calendar year, together with a statement showing the financial status of the Maine Unemployment Trust Fund at the close of 1946.

Respectfully submitted,

MAINE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION

L. C. FORTIER, *Chairman*

CHARLES E. FORTIN, *Commissioner*

ROBERT J. FAULKNER, *Commissioner*

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INTRODUCTION

November 16, 1946, the Maine State Employment Service, an integral part of an efficient employment security program, was returned to the Commission. The Employment Service had been under Federal control and operation since January 1, 1942.

The Commission, in order to have a coordinated and integrated program to better serve the public, has taken steps to better acquaint employers and workers with the value of its service to all Maine communities.

The Agency placed in operation step three of its stream-lined procedure April 1, 1946. Under this new method unemployed workers make application for unemployment insurance by presenting their copies of withholding statements, showing their earnings for employment during the previous calendar year, at a local office, where they are advised of their eligibility. Previously it was necessary to determine all eligibility cases at the Central Office in Augusta, which necessitated the searching of wage slips to determine the amount of earnings.

This program is being closely watched by other states desirous of eliminating cumbersome wage record procedures.

The Commission issued 354,702 unemployment compensation payments totalling \$5,487,300.00 during 1946. This was the largest annual gross sum issued since the law has been in effect. However, the number of payments made in each of the years, 1938, 1939, and 1940 exceeded the 1946 total. That the number of payments was below those years while the amount was greater is explained by the fact that base period earnings of claimants were, on an average, much higher last year than for the previous periods. In comparing issuances with prior years, it is interesting to note that 12,128 more benefit checks were written during the twelve months of 1946 than in the entire forty-eight month span from January, 1942, through December, 1945.

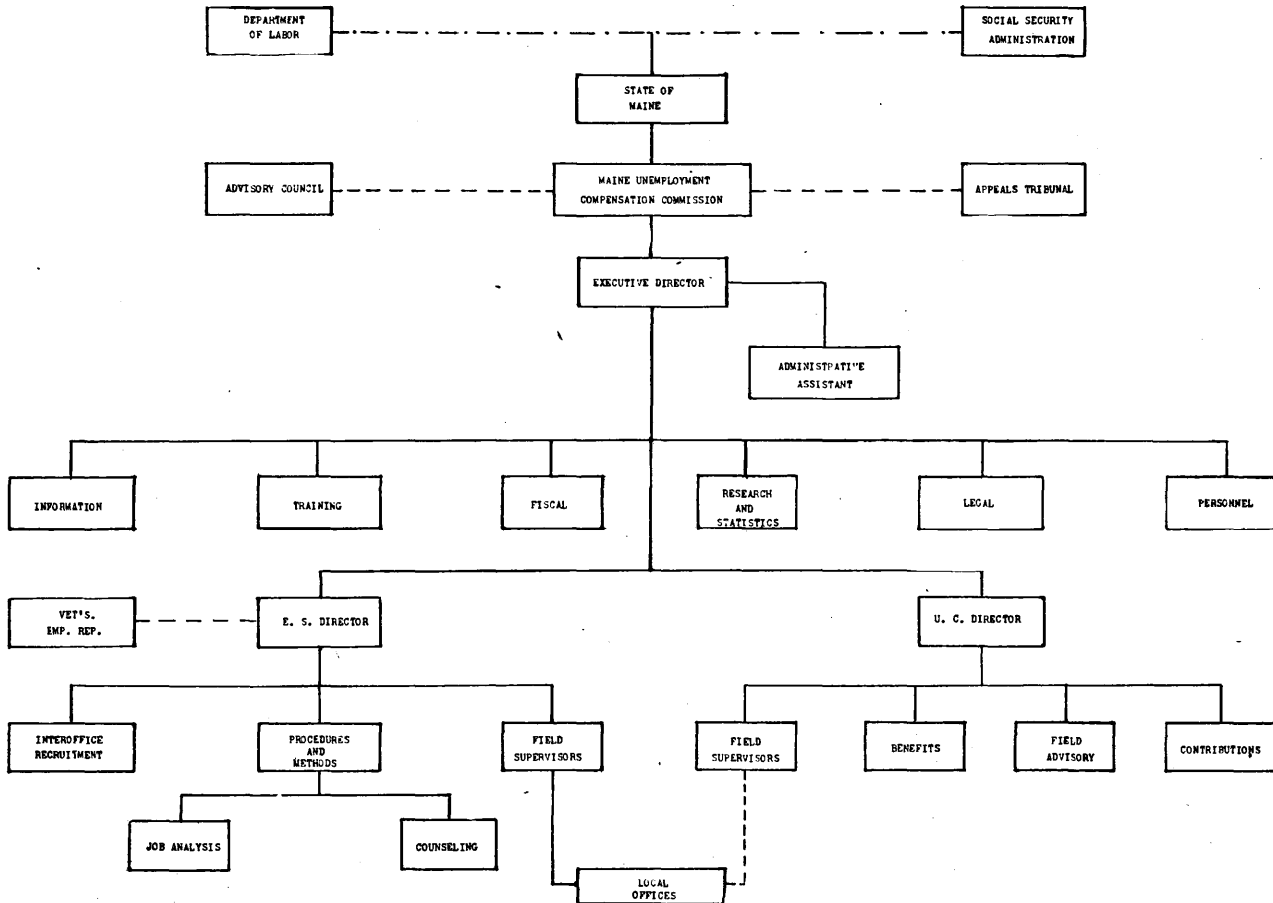
Thirty-one thousand, seven hundred and seven different individuals, or roughly twelve per cent of all workers in the State with wage credits, received benefits covering 353,755 weeks of unemployment during the year. Of the weeks covered, 323,411, or slightly more than ninety-one per cent, were weeks of total unemployment, while the balance were weeks of partial and part-total unemploy-

ment. The average annual benefits per eligible claimant in 1946 amounted to \$173.06, and the average number of weeks these claimants were in a compensable unemployment status was eleven. Corresponding averages in 1945 were \$118.54 and eight weeks.

Although the total amount of benefits paid during 1946 was the largest since the inception of the program, contributions for the same period were approximately \$500,000.00 more than benefits paid.

Payments to veterans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, which is administered by the Agency, increased during 1946. A total of 471,116, weekly checks were issued amounting to \$9,374,530.00.

MAINE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION
ORGANIZATION CHART



REPORT OF ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Revised Statutes of Maine, 1944, Chapter 24, Sec. 11 (e) and (d) establish the legal status and list the duties of the Advisory Council. The six members are appointed by the Commission. Employers, employees, and the general public are represented each by two members. The statutes provide that the duties of the Council shall include: aid to "the Commission in formulating policies and discussing problems related to the administration of this act and in assuring impartiality and freedom from political influence" and advice to the Commission relative to appropriate steps for the stabilization of employment.

The Council supports the legislative proposal of the Commission that the Council be increased to nine members to provide an additional representative for each of the three categories named in the Law.

Council Personnel. The following persons served on the Council during the year 1946 and have been reappointed for the year 1947:

1. Representatives of the Public.
 - (a) Orren C. Hormell, chairman—has served since the beginning of the Council in 1937—Professor of Government, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.
 - (b) Arthur Galen Eustis, Professor of Business Administration; Treasurer and Business Manager, Colby College, Waterville.
2. Representatives of Employees.
 - (a) Mark H. Burke, Secretary and Business Agent of the Lewiston and Auburn Shoeworkers Protective Association, Lewiston.
 - (b) Chelsea A. Waldron, Business Agent, Moving Picture Operators Local Union No. 458, I.A.T.S.E., affiliated with the A. F. of L., Portland.
3. Representatives of Employers.
 - (a) Walter E. Nutter, Purchasing Agent, Goodall-Sanford, Inc., Sanford.
 - (b) Walter Underwood, Safety Director, Central Maine Power Co., Augusta.

Activities of the Council. Six regular meetings of the Council were held during the year 1946. These meetings were also attended by the three members of the Commission and their legal adviser, Mr. Fessenden.

The problems of current significance, to which consideration was given and recommendations made, include:

- (a) Amendments to the Law.
- (b) Re-establishing the employment offices, resulting from the return to the states, November, 1946.
- (c) The relation of seasonal employment to the working of experience rating, and to the security of the unemployment fund.
- (d) Better public relations.

Recommendations of the Council

1. The Council renews its recommendation made in 1945 for the enactment of an amendment effecting the elimination of the so-called "double penalties" now inflicted by the Revised Statutes, Chapter 24, Sec. 5, Sub-Secs. (a), (b), and (c).

2. It recommends the reduction of the number of employees required to bring the employer under coverage of the Act from 8 to 4. It is significant that, in New England, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island have reduced the coverage to employers of 4 or more, while Massachusetts has reduced the coverage to 1 or more. In the whole country only 22 States retain the 8 or more coverage.

Employment Service

1. The Council is unanimous in its opinion that successful administration of the Employment Service, recently returned to the State, demands state-wide extension of meetings with employers, and with employees, of the character of the February meeting of the Commission and employers located in the Waterville area, which meeting was presided over by Professor Eustis of the Council. Continued attention should be given to improving the character and increasing the quantity of newspaper and radio reporting. Such information should encourage employers to make full use of the Employment Service in order to satisfy their employment requirements.

2. It is further recommended that a training program for new recruits in the service should be joined with continuing in-service training whenever sufficient staff is available.

3. It is recommended that the members of the Maine Council cooperate with the councils of other states, especially in New England, to bring to the attention of representatives in Congress the handicaps under which the Employment Security Program is being administered, resulting from the division of federal supervision between the Department of Labor and the Social Security Administration.

APPEALS DEPARTMENT

Appeal Tribunal

There were 76 active cases carried over from 1945 and 760 benefit appeals were received, making a case load of 836. Eighty-five of these cases were withdrawn prior to hearing. Six hundred thirty-seven cases were decided by formal decision of the Appeal Tribunal leaving 114 pending as of December 31, 1946.

In addition to the 836 benefit cases, the Appeal Tribunal was called upon to conduct 192 hearings in appeal cases concerning the payment of claims by other states to residents of this State.

The Appeal Tribunal, acting for the Veterans Administration, heard and decided 571 appeal cases in connection with readjustment allowances. There were 7 cases pending at the beginning of the year and 713 cases were received. One hundred forty-nine cases were pending at the end of the year.

The 760 State benefit appeals received during 1946 represent about 8.9% of the total number of decisions made by the deputies—8,522.

Following is a table indicating the issues involved and the disposition of all State benefit appeal cases by the Appeal Tribunal:

**Appeal Tribunal Decisions
January 1 to December 31, 1946**

ISSUES INVOLVED	Decisions Rendered	PRIOR DETERMINATION					
		ALLOWED			DISALLOWED		
		Affirmed	Reversed	Modified	Affirmed	Reversed	Modified
Able and Available	253	3	65	13	145	2	25
Suitable Work	151	—	65	2	68	1	15
Voluntary Quit	121	39	15	3	35	15	14
Misconduct	76	24	17	—	15	17	3
Determination and Coverage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Claim and Reg.	26	1	7	—	17	—	1
Total and Partial Unemp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not unemployed	7	—	5	—	2	—	—
Self-employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labor Dispute	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Fraud	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	637	67	175	18	284	35	58

Commission

During the year the Commission rendered 60 decisions appealed from the Tribunal relative to benefit payments. The following table indicates the issues involved and the disposition:

ISSUES INVOLVED	Decisions Rendered	PRIOR DETERMINATION					
		ALLOWED			DISALLOWED		
		Affirmed	Reversed	Modified	Affirmed	Reversed	Modified
Able and Available	33	—	6	—	27	—	—
Misconduct	6	3	1	—	1	1	—
Suitable Work	14	—	2	—	12	—	—
Voluntary Quit	5	2	1	—	2	—	—
Claim and Reg.	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
TOTALS	60	5	10	—	44	1	—

The Commission was called upon to render decisions in ten cases involving labor disputes within the purview of section 5 (d) of the Act.

BENEFIT DEPARTMENT

The substantial increase in the claim load, which began during 1945, continued into 1946, and reached a peak in the month of April, during which month an aggregate of 54,525 initial and continued claims were taken at the local office level. This represents the greatest number of claims taken in any one month since July 1940. A heavy load was experienced from that time on through the month of August, the four months' average for all types of claims being 41,610. Due largely to improved employment conditions throughout the State plus the fact that approximately 2,000 claimants exhausted their available benefits, the load took a sharp dip in September, down to 21,366 aggregate claims, and reached a low of 19,209 claims for the month of November.

While the aggregate claim load for the year reflects an increase of 152% over that of the previous year and an increase of 705% over the low year of 1944, it was, however, 50% less than the load of the peak year of 1938.

Initial Claims

A total of 37,036 new initial claims were taken by local offices during 1946, an increase of 52.1% over the 24,356 taken in 1945, this being the highest number of new initial claims taken in any year since 1941. Of these, 35,545, or 97.3% were determined eligible on the basis of wage credits, and 992, or only 2.7%, as not eligible, the lowest percentage of ineligibles in the nine years of benefit operations, and conspicuously lower than the 12% average for the eight preceding years. The first 8,491 determinations were made in the Central Office. It is significant to note here that the remaining 23,216 determinations were made in the Local Offices, under the new stream-lined procedure which went into effect April 1, 1946, which makes use of the employee's copy of the Withholding Tax Receipt, Form W-2, as a wage record.

Benefit Payments

A total of 354,702 benefit checks were issued and mailed to claimants during 1946, in a gross amount of \$5,487,299.37. The number of checks issued represents an increase of 198.4% over the 118,880 issued in the previous year, and is the greatest number issued in any year since 1940, but is still 37.6% less than the number issued in the peak year of 1938.

On the other hand, the gross amount of benefits paid during the year reflects an all time high, being approximately one million dollars more than the previous high of \$4,537,809.55 for 1938, and an increase of 213% over the amount of \$1,752,942.00 paid out in the year 1945. The seemingly disproportionate increase in amount paid in relation to increase in number of payments is attributable in part to statutory changes in the benefit schedule, increasing benefit amounts and potential duration of benefits, and in part to over-all increase in individual annual earnings throughout the State as compared to pre-war years. This results in a disproportionate percentage of claimants eligible for the maximum weekly benefit amount of \$20.00. This condition is further illustrated by the fact that the average amount of the benefit checks issued in 1946 was \$15.47 as compared to the \$7.98 average check for 1938, and the \$7.28 over-all average for the period 1938 through 1945.

It is significant to note that, while 35,545 claimants who filed new initial claims during 1946 were determined eligible for benefits, a total of 31,707, or 89.2% continued to file to complete their waiting period and receive at least one payment. This is notably higher than the previous high of record, namely 69.5%, and 32% higher than the previous yearly average of 67.5%. Benefits were exhausted during the year by a total of 6,642 claimants, which represents 18.7% of the number of claimants determined eligible during the same period, and 20.9% of those who actually drew benefits. The corresponding ratios for 1945 were 6.8% and 9.8% respectively, denoting a sharp increase in the percentage of claimants exhausting benefit rights in 1946.

Adjustment Section

A total of 8,522 Deputies' Decisions were recorded and tabulated in the Central Office during the year, 5,084 of which were in favor of the claimant and 3,438 against the claimant. This reflects a sixty-forty division, as against a fifty-fifty division in 1945. The number of decisions for the year denotes an increase of 84.2%, which is compatible with the increase of the claim load, the ratio of decisions to the number of claimants found eligible being 23.98%, only 8.86% higher than the comparable ratio of 22% for the year 1945.

Table of 1946 Decisions by Type of Case

Type of Case	Total Number	Per Cent of Total	Allowed		Disallowed or Disqualified	
			Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Voluntary Quit	3717	43.62%	3217	86.55%	500	13.45%
Misconduct	1113	13.06%	629	56.51%	484	43.49%
Refusal to Accept or Apply	1061	12.45%	522	49.19%	539	50.81%
Able and Available	2490	29.22%	699	28.07%	1791	71.93%
Other	141	1.65%	17	12.06%	124	87.94%
All Cases	8522	100.00%	5084	59.66%	3438	40.34%

From the above table it will be noted that the largest group, namely 43.6%, of decisions fell in the category of Voluntary Quit. The second largest group involved the question Able and Available, 29.2% falling in this category. This is a reversal of experience prior to 1946. As usual, the majority of Voluntary Quit cases, 86.5%, were decided *in favor* of the claimant, and a majority of the Able and Available cases, 71.9%, were decided *against* the claimant. However, the percentage of Voluntary Quit cases allowed increased noticeably from the previous year, whereas the percentage of Able and Available cases disallowed decreased in approximately the same proportion.

A total of 1,578 decisions involved disqualifications in an aggregate of 4,995 weeks, and reduction of available benefits totalling \$71,534.00. The average period of disqualification was 3.17 weeks, and the average reduction in benefits was \$45.33. As a result of decisions, debits were set up in a total of 583 cases, involving 1,263 weeks and a total amount of \$15,949.40. During the year recovery was made by way of cash reimbursements and application of compensable claims to debits in a total amount of \$8,088.14.

Interstate Unit

During the year a total of 2,052 new initial interstate claims and 11,739 continued interstate claims were filed against Maine as the liable state, in accordance with the interstate agreement. This reflects an increase of 81.4% for initial claims, and 113.75% for continued claims over the preceding year.

A total of 10,369 interstate benefit checks were issued amounting to \$163,222.00, an increase of 201.3% in number, and 190.8% in

amount over the previous year. The following table shows distribution of interstate benefit payments by states:

<i>State or Territory</i>	<i>Weeks Covered</i>	<i>Amt. of Payments</i>
Alabama.....	75	\$1,269.
Arizona.....	14	210.
Arkansas.....	20	180.
California.....	496	7,620.
Colorado.....	62	651.
Connecticut.....	472	7,219.
Delaware.....	40	650.
District of Columbia.....	34	502.
Florida.....	654	11,528.
Georgia.....	87	1,359.
Hawaii.....	1	16.
Illinois.....	145	2,107.
Indiana.....	51	677.
Iowa.....	29	488.
Kansas.....	18	164.
Kentucky.....	39	550.
Louisiana.....	27	219.
Maryland.....	38	506.
Massachusetts.....	2,520	40,072.
Michigan.....	71	960.
Minnesota.....	23	391.
Mississippi.....	36	430.
Missouri.....	48	608.
Nebraska.....	12	184.
Nevada.....	15	300.
New Hampshire.....	2,007	32,094.
New Jersey.....	220	3,023.
New Mexico.....	1	20.
New York.....	1,432	23,711.
North Carolina.....	13	228.
North Dakota.....	1	20.
Ohio.....	122	1,911.
Oklahoma.....	11	114.
Oregon.....	18	360.
Pennsylvania.....	284	4,067.
Rhode Island.....	286	4,281.
South Carolina.....	41	717.
Tennessee.....	87	1,191.

<i>State or Territory</i>	<i>Weeks Covered</i>	<i>Amt. of Payment</i>
Texas	120	1,694.
Utah	30	170.
Vermont	382	6,300.
Virginia	88	1,334.
Washington	166	2,570.
West Virginia	29	484.
Wisconsin	4	73.

It is significant to note in connection with above table that 24.3% of all interstate payments were made to claimants filing from Massachusetts, 19.4% to New Hampshire claimants, and 13.8% to New York claimants. Further, 54.7% of all payments were made to claimants filing from the five other New England states, and a total of 68.5% to the New England states and New York combined.

Readjustment Allowances

At the opening of the calendar year 1946 the Commission experienced the full impact of the Readjustment Allowance claim load, the January load being more than double that for the last month of 1945. The peak was reached in the month of April, with an aggregate load of Applications, Initial and Continued Claims of 63,710. The aggregate Readjustment Allowance claim load for the year was 560,818, which in combination with the regular Unemployment Compensation load, placed a work load on the Agency far in excess of any previous year of operation.

During the year 34,349 applications for Readjustment Allowances were received from veterans. This reflects an increase of 395.7% over the 6,929 applications received in 1945.

A total of 471,116 weekly Readjustment Allowance checks were issued in a gross amount of \$9,374,530.00, an increase of 1515.9% in number, and 1513.3% in amount, respectively, over the previous year.

It is significant to note, that, whereas from the inception of the program up to the end of December 1946, a total of 42,497 veterans had filed applications for Readjustment Allowances, and a total of 38,086 of them had drawn one or more Readjustment Allowance payments, only 464 veterans had, as of that date, exhausted all their rights to Readjustment Allowances. This figure reflects an exhaustion ratio to date of only 1.09% of the total number of veterans who have filed applications, and 1.22% of the number of

veterans who have drawn one or more Readjustment Allowance payments.

In addition, 7,306 monthly claims for self-employed veterans were certified and paid in a total amount of \$691,647.00. The average monthly number of self-employed claims paid during the year was 609.

Adjustment Section

During the year a total of 8,206 Deputies' Decisions were rendered with respect to Readjustment Allowance claims, and recorded and tabulated in the Central Office, as against only 742 decisions in 1945. This increase is, of course, primarily due to the increased Readjustment Allowance activity. However, the increase was partly caused by a tightening up of eligibility requirements in line with the expressed policy of the Veterans Administration, for which the Commission acts as agent.

**Table of 1946 Readjustment Allowance Decisions
by Type of Case**

Type of Case	Total Number	Per Cent of Total	Allowed		Disallowed or Disqualified	
			Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Voluntary Quit	2941	35.84%	2314	78.68%	627	21.32%
Misconduct	453	5.52%	296	65.34%	157	34.66%
Refusal to Accept or Apply	1791	21.83%	835	46.62%	956	53.38%
Able and Available	2930	35.70%	659	22.49%	2271	77.51%
Other	91	1.11%	0	0	91	100.00%
All Cases	8206	100.00%	4104	50.00%	4102	50.00%

The above table illustrates that the majority of the cases, namely about 70%, fall in the two categories involving Voluntary Quit and the question of Able and Available, approximately 35% of all being distributed to each of these two categories.

It is significant to note, however, that whereas the number of cases in each of these categories are practically the same, 78.68% of the Voluntary Quit cases were decided *in favor* of the veteran, 77.51% of the cases involving the question of Able and Available were decided *against* the veteran. This discloses that when a veteran voluntarily leaves a job, he is generally, upon investigation, found to have done so with good cause, whereas when a question of availability arises, investigation generally reveals that the veteran is not eligible for Readjustment Allowances.

CONTRIBUTIONS DEPARTMENT

Employer Accounts

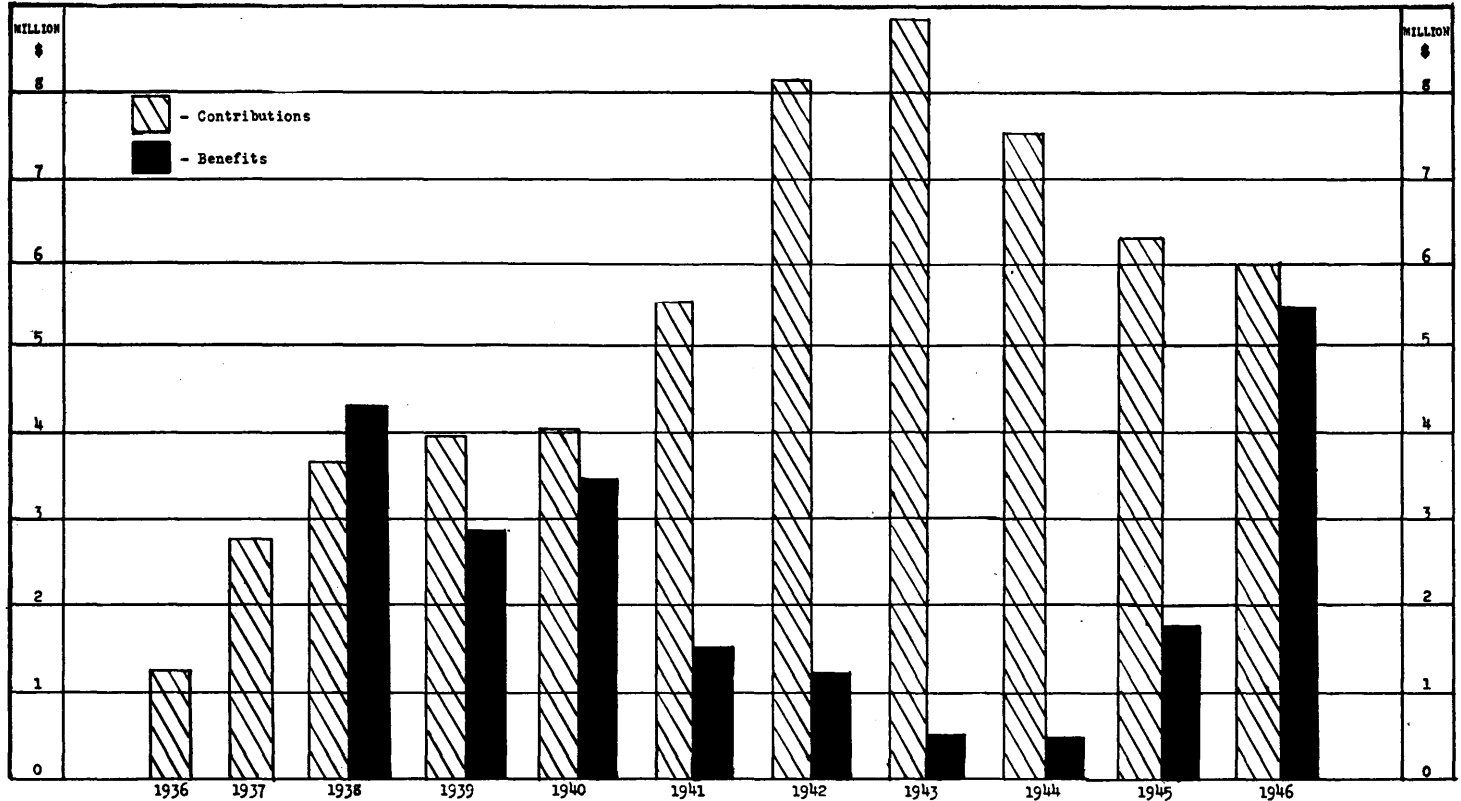
Three thousand five hundred eighty-five employers were subject under the Maine Unemployment Compensation Law at the beginning of 1946. During the year 813 employers established liability, of this number 124 had previously been subject, 212 acquired the business of subject employers, 27 elected voluntarily, and 450 became liable under other provisions of the Law. Fifty-five employers were granted termination of coverage, 55 were placed inactive as they ceased doing business temporarily, and 285 were closed because of selling or dissolving their business. As of December 31, 1946, there were 4,003 active employer accounts.

The total amount received and deposited during 1946 was \$6,695,893.78. This amount includes contributions, interest on overdue employer accounts, late payroll penalties, and interest on the Trust Fund. During the year 293 refunds were issued to employers in the amount of \$41,176.87.

Total collected and deposited	\$6,695,893.78
Applied to 1936 contributions	32.30
Applied to 1937 contributions	81.71
Applied to 1938 contributions	132.27
Applied to 1939 contributions	116.70
Applied to 1940 contributions	367.26
Applied to 1941 contributions	94.92
Applied to 1942 contributions	592.04
Applied to 1943 contributions	1,156.02
Applied to 1944 contributions	5,032.43
Applied to 1945 contributions	1,254,827.42
Applied to 1946 contributions	4,721,392.86
Interest on delinquent employer accounts . .	2,389.68
Late payroll penalty	1,861.00
Interest on Trust Fund	707,736.57

The accompanying chart depicts the relationship between contributions received and unemployment benefits paid by calendar year.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED and UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PAID 1936 to 1946 INCLUSIVE



Note: (Monies collected other than contributions amount to \$2,808,934.30. This amount includes \$2,750,601.11 for interest on Fund and \$58,333.19 from Interest and Penalties on Employer Accounts)

Experience Rating Unit

An analysis of 3,838 employer accounts as of December 31, 1945, revealed that 2,596 accounts were eligible to a rate lower than 2.7%.

The following table reflects the number of accounts by rate in each industry:

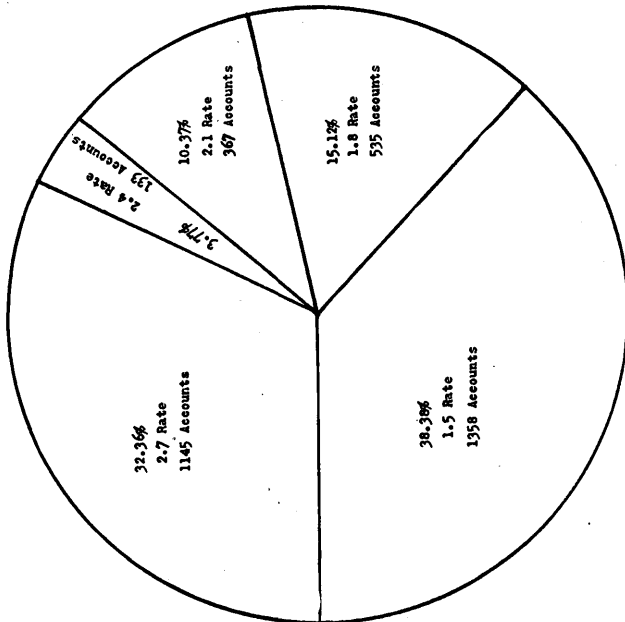
Industry	Total	1.2%	1.5%	1.8%	2.1%	2.4%	2.7%
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES . . .	3,838	1,060	582	589	283	82	1,242
Agriculture	10	-	-	1	1	-	8
Forestry	4	2	-	-	1	-	1
Bituminous and other soft coal mining	4	-	-	2	-	-	2
Nonmetallic mining & quarrying	13	1	1	1	2	1	7
Building construction — general contractors	118	12	2	13	12	4	75
General contractors, other than building	51	10	1	4	6	1	29
Construction—special-trade contractors	179	19	11	17	7	7	118
Ordnance and accessories	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
Food and kindred products	178	26	18	25	17	7	85
Textile-mill products	65	3	11	15	11	11	14
Apparel & other finished products	25	3	4	8	2	1	7
Lumber & timber basic products	350	39	30	68	45	8	160
Furniture and finished lumber products	122	30	14	24	6	6	42
Paper and allied products	31	7	13	6	-	-	5
Printing, publishing and allied industries	45	29	3	1	-	-	12
Chemicals and allied products	36	2	5	6	9	1	13
Rubber products	7	-	1	1	-	-	5
Leather and leather products	87	6	19	18	12	3	29
Stone, clay and glass products	19	4	3	3	-	1	8
Iron and steel and their products	33	9	6	6	7	1	4
Transportation equipment	34	2	3	3	10	2	14
Nonferrous metals and their products	6	1	2	1	1	-	1
Electrical machinery	3	1	-	1	-	-	1
Machinery (except electrical)	22	1	5	9	2	-	5
Misc. manufacturing industries	12	3	2	2	-	1	4
Local railways and bus lines	10	-	-	3	4	-	3
Trucking & warehousing for hire	73	13	13	25	3	2	17
Other transportation, except water transportation	23	-	1	2	6	1	13
Water transportation	6	2	1	-	1	1	1
Services allied to transportation, N.E.C.	13	1	-	2	-	2	8
Communication	18	6	8	4	-	-	-

	Total	1.2%	1.5%	1.8%	2.1%	2.4%	2.7%
Utilities.	26	19	4	1	1	-	1
Local utilities and public services, N.E.C.	34	30	3	-	-	-	1
Full-service and limited-function wholesalers.	239	98	41	33	11	1	55
Wholesale distributors.	401	205	65	33	10	3	85
Wholesale and retail trade com- bined, N.E.C.	80	27	19	9	5	3	17
Retail general merchandise.	64	19	15	15	3	-	12
Retail food and liquor stores . . .	88	20	27	10	5	2	24
Retail automotive.	109	63	13	12	2	-	19
Retail apparel and accessories. . .	103	25	23	31	6	-	18
Retail trade, N.E.C.	250	92	49	41	6	1	61
Eating and drinking places.	146	4	12	44	18	2	66
Retail filling stations.	11	3	2	2	-	-	4
Banks and trust companies.	72	30	36	2	-	-	4
Security dealers and investment banking.	25	18	2	-	1	-	4
Finance agencies, N.E.C.	21	12	2	1	-	-	6
Insurance carriers.	82	62	10	2	2	-	6
Insurance agents, brokers, and services.	17	10	-	-	1	-	6
Real estate.	46	11	10	7	3	-	15
Real estate, insurance, loans, law offices.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Holding companies.	4	3	1	-	-	-	-
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	100	3	10	19	22	5	41
Personal services.	94	10	23	21	8	2	30
Business services, N.E.C.	46	18	7	4	1	-	16
Employment agencies and com- mercial and trade schools	6	4	-	-	1	-	1
Automobile repair services and garages.	33	8	6	5	4	-	10
Miscellaneous repair services and hand trades.	12	1	3	1	1	-	6
Motion pictures.	46	21	11	7	-	-	7
Amusement, recreation and re- lated services, N.E.C.	38	3	3	5	4	2	21
Medical and other health services.	14	1	1	8	1	-	3
Law offices and related services.	2	1	-	-	-	-	1
Educational institutions & Ag'cys	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other professional & social-service agencies.	5	1	-	1	-	-	3
Nonprofit membership organiza- tions.	23	5	6	3	2	-	7

The following graphs depict employer experience rating accounts by rate group:

EMPLOYER EXPERIENCE RATING ACCOUNTS BY RATE GROUP

PERIOD JULY 1, 1945 TO JUNE 30, 1946



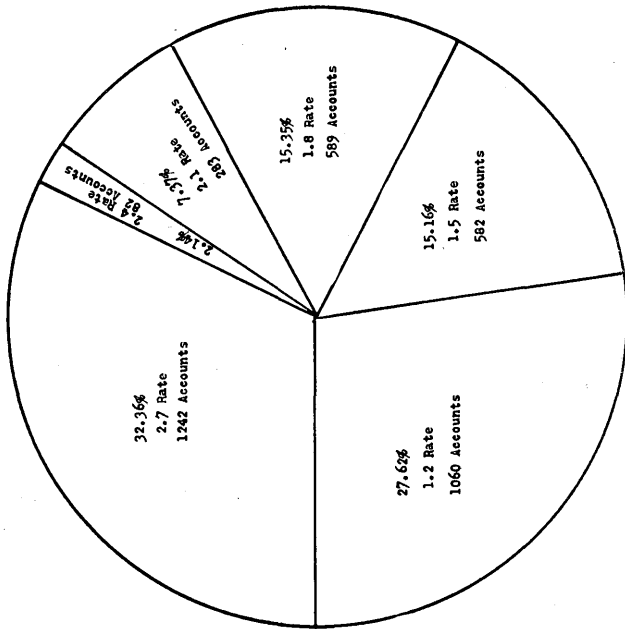
2538 Accounts

885 of the 1145 accounts with a

rate of 2.7 did not meet minimum

requirements for determination

PERIOD JULY 1, 1946 TO JUNE 30, 1947



2838 Accounts

1064 of the 1242 Accounts with a

rate of 2.7 did not meet minimum

requirements for determination

The Commission is of the opinion that the "Experience Rating" provision should be continued.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The effectiveness of any public employment service is in direct proportion to the extent that such service is used by both the workers and the employers of the community and surrounding area where the local office is located.

Since the inception of the State Employment Service in 1937 it has, due to major economic influences, been forced to operate under the widest extremes of labor market conditions. One of the results of this operating experience is the recognition that all classes of workers utilize or more readily seek assistance in locating jobs through the employment service facilities than do employers use the service in their efforts to fill all their jobs.

To promote the maximum use of employment office facilities and services by employers in the recruitment and retention of their required labor forces, local office staff members follow a regular program of visiting employing establishments. On such visits, in addition to obtaining a knowledge of specific job opportunities, information is imparted relative to the availability of labor supply and fluctuations of the labor market.

When the 1940 census was taken the report for Maine showed 39,078 persons seeking work and 12,526 more were on relief projects (potentially available for gainful employment)—a total of 51,604. At the same time the census was taken 47,288 persons were registered with the Maine State Employment Service as actively available for work—91.6% of the number reported by the census as not in gainful employment. This is a strong indication that the State Employment Service has registered a majority of workers seeking suitable employment.

The State Employment Service cannot create jobs; that is the function of private employers. The Employment Service can play a vital role in speeding the adjustment and readjustment of workers if employers will realize all of the advantages that accrue to them through full utilization of the service.

The Commission has endorsed an employment service program designed to achieve definite objectives in six coordinated functions, commonly referred to as the "Six Point Program," which specifically includes:

1. *Placement Service.* To provide an effective central clearing house or employment exchange where workers may obtain information regarding job opportunities and employers may obtain information regarding available workers.

2. *Special Services to Veterans.* To provide veterans with the maximum of job opportunity in the field of gainful employment through the use of employment service staff and facilities in supplying counseling and placement service to veterans; and giving priority in selection and referral to qualified veterans and preferential treatment to disabled veterans.
3. *Employment Counseling.* To provide an effective and realistic employment counseling service whereby the present and potential qualifications of an applicant who has not made a satisfactory vocational choice are evaluated; requirements and conditions reviewed so that the applicant may make an appropriate definite vocational choice and plan.
4. *Labor Market Information.* To provide for the collection, analysis and distribution of current employment information showing trends, labor supply, demand, and the current and prospective labor market conditions.
5. *Industrial Services.* To maintain an adequate occupational analysis and industrial service to render assistance in connection with problems which involve the recruitment, selection, assignment, transfer and promotion of workers with a view to promoting stability of employment in the most effective use of workers' skills and abilities.
6. *Community Participation.* To cooperate with other agencies and organizations concerned with employment problems. To a large degree the program for community participation is a projection of the first five points of the Employment Service Program and the activities which lie outside the local office with the purpose of improving the employment process in the community. The unique feature of the sixth point is the action of the local office to participate in, or stimulate community action to resolve problems which prevent the achievement of maximum and stable employment in the community.

The summary of basic workload items for the six-week period ending December 31, 1946, tabulated below, reveals a number of significant facts. Ninety-one thousand three hundred eighty reception contacts in local offices or itinerant points indicate the extent the service is utilized for one purpose or another. The continued flow of new applicants, youth entering the labor market for the first time, persons who have not been occupationally dislocated for many

years, new workers coming into the area, make up this force. Applicant interviews totalling 11,666 for the period indicate the scope of activity pursuant to changes in vocational pursuits. Counseling interviews, shown for the period as 588, is a phase of operations that will increase wherein pertinent advice and guidance is given to those who need such special service.

The summary further reveals a ratio of 1.88 referrals to 1.0 verified placement. The employment service does not make a final hiring commitment, the choice in the final selection always being with the employer, accounting for the larger number of referrals as compared to verified placements. Local placements for the period are shown only when a valid verification of a hiring commitment is made by an employer as the result of an employment service referral. The active file breakdown by office and by sex and veteran identity is revealing in showing the distribution of such categories of workers. The openings or opportunities for work at the end of the period show that the offices at Bangor, Caribou, Rumford, and Skowhegan list comparatively high numbers of openings. This is accounted for by the fact that such offices continually carry as "active" orders for workers in the woods industry to offset the importation of skilled Canadian woodsmen.

Summary of Basic Work Load Items--Nov. 16-Dec. 31, 1946

ITEM	Reception Contacts	New Applications	Applicant Interviews	Counseling Interviews	Local Referrals	Local Placements	Employer Field Visits	Active File—End of Period				Openings on Order End of Period
								Total	Male	Female	Veterans	
TOTAL	91,380	5,189	11,663	558	6,566	3,489	2,012	17,666	14,627	3,039	9,584	10,783
Augusta	4,919	289	1,051	73	307	156	46	906	755	151	428	219
Bangor	5,076	571	1,403	41	913	350	127	1,353	1,107	246	774	2,882
Bath	9,206	339	785	24	503	398	138	2,322	2,010	312	958	246
Biddeford	5,719	425	1,367	6	641	420	209	1,141	935	206	619	175
Calais	2,389	79	195	5	43	31	100	709	491	218	380	298
Caribou	3,310	331	787	32	220	32	58	901	830	71	704	2,455
Ellsworth	707	225	240	13	43	17	107	546	393	153	275	45
Houlton	1,374	74	99	2	141	84	93	235	222	13	200	364
Lewiston	13,649	599	2,449	129	826	366	176	2,327	1,930	397	1,275	194
Portland	32,625	1,461	2,145	204	2,047	1,103	592	4,566	3,820	746	2,506	109
Rockland	5,067	367	459	10	232	208	118	1,146	950	196	603	62
Rumford	949	59	79	3	195	132	91	230	155	75	125	1,131
Sanford	1,252	79	190	13	115	39	16	227	193	34	145	45
Skowhegan	1,729	104	102	3	157	86	68	339	263	76	200	2,205
Waterville	3,409	187	312	0	183	67	73	718	573	145	392	353

FIELD DEPARTMENT

The field examiners play an important part inasmuch as they represent the Agency in close contact with employers in the State, particularly the employers who are subject under the Law. In the first instance the examiners disseminate information on all phases of the Act and continually check employing units to determine whether or not there is liability.

During the year 11,890 calls were made on employers. This department established 272 new accounts with contributions amounting to \$73,636.98.

Routine calls are made to perform yearly audits and during 1946, audits revealed 173 employers had underpaid \$2,734.95, while 92 had overpaid \$2,899.79.

The examiners contact employers who are delinquent in filing reports and during 1946 collected \$129,241.90 after contacting 335 employers.

Due to the increased claim load the field examiners were called upon to spend considerable time in the Benefit Department and were used in making investigations of veterans filing self-employment claims under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

FISCAL DEPARTMENT

Funds available to the Agency for administrative costs during the calendar year 1946 totaled \$521,753.77. The administrative costs for the year 1946 amounted to \$501,779.51.

Grants

Social Security Administration	\$321,905.27	
Veterans Administration	143,704.50	
U. S. Department of Labor	56,144.00	\$521,753.77

Expenditures

Personal Services	\$358,545.10	
Consumable Supplies	30,964.60	
Communications	12,751.80	
Travel Expense	22,123.14	
Printing and Binding	827.00	
Heat, Light, and Water	6,000.94	
Rent of Premises	31,939.50	
Rent of Equipment	6,460.37	
Repairs and Maintenance	3,837.51	
Other Expense	11,201.96	
Equipment	17,127.59	\$501,779.51

Unexpended		\$19,974.26
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Trial Balance

Assets

Cash		\$47,564.79
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Liabilities

Unencumbered Allotments (1946) .	\$19,974.26	
Unencumbered Allotments (1945) .	30.95	\$20,005.21

Unliquidated Encumbrances

Current Period	\$23,029.02	
Prior Period	4,463.10	27,492.12

Miscellaneous Cash Receipts

Profit Departmental Garage ..	\$19.53	
Sale of Scrap Paper	47.93	67.46

\$47,564.79

The total income of the Unemployment Compensation Fund less benefit payments since 1936 is as follows:

Contributions-1936 ..	\$1,176,990.73	
Contributions-1937 ..	2,676,099.75	
Contributions-1938 ..	3,607,804.77	
Contributions-1939 ..	3,927,838.73	
Contributions-1940 ..	4,033,919.56	
Contributions-1941 ..	5,513,792.75	
Contributions-1942 ..	8,115,429.54	
Contributions-1943 ..	8,911,054.58	
Contributions-1944 ..	7,571,472.24	
Contributions-1945 ..	6,294,650.38	
Contributions-1946 ..	4,716,665.27	\$56,545,718.30
<hr/>		
Interest on Trust Fund	2,750,601.11	
Benefit Fines	145.00	
Interest and Penalties on Employer Accounts	58,188.19	\$59,354,652.60
<hr/>		
Net Benefits Paid-1938	\$4,196,189.40	
Net Benefits Paid-1939	2,872,556.89	
Net Benefits Paid-1940	3,470,158.72	
Net Benefits Paid-1941	1,543,387.24	
Net Benefits Paid-1942	1,182,664.40	
Net Benefits Paid-1943	427,997.72	
Net Benefits Paid-1944	320,601.05	
Net Benefits Paid-1945	1,750,348.94	
Net Benefits Paid-1946	5,479,662.84	\$21,243,567.20
<hr/>		
Balance		<u><u>\$38,111,085.40</u></u>

INFORMATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Two major educational campaigns were activated during 1946, in addition to frequent routine news releases, for press and radio, as they became necessary to acquaint employers, workers, and the general public with Commission activities, rules and regulations. In view of the great number of veteran claimants for readjustment allowances, and during the fourth quarter, for self-employment claims, many releases explained current procedures.

The first major campaign was carried on in February, March, and April, to acquaint benefit claimants with a new procedure—the use of employees' copies of W-2 Forms (withholding tax receipts) to establish income earned by benefit claimants and to expedite benefit payments.

The second major program was activated in October, November, and December, in connection with the return of the Employment Service to Commission control.

In both programs, full use was made of daily and weekly newspapers, labor publications, direct-by-mail pieces, placards, radio news releases, and special radio scripts.

Maine Labor Market news letters are issued bi-monthly presenting in summary form the most recent labor market information available in the principal employment centers of the State. They are designed to supply labor market information to employers, workers, veterans' information centers, vocational schools, labor organizations, and, to a certain extent, to establishments or individuals seeking sites for new industries. Individual releases for each of the areas are prepared and released to press and radio facilities serving those areas, plus a state-wide release.

Special Job Reporter programs are carried on weekly by radio to provide current labor market information concerning jobs available to unemployed workers, and qualifications of unusual workers for employers, each program serving the area covered by individual stations.

Too much credit cannot be given to Maine publishers and radio program managers for their generous use of white space and radio time in making the Commission's informational program effective. To all these the Commission wishes to express its deep appreciation.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

During 1946, the most important matters handled by the Legal Department of the Commission involved arrangements for the return of the Employment Service from Federal to State control, and the preparation of suggested amendments to the Law for possible submission to the 1947 Legislature.

A new procedure for the reporting of fraud cases was instituted and each local office deputy instructed therein.

Under directions of the Veterans Administration a waiver committee was organized to pass upon veterans' claims arising under irregular payments of readjustment allowances.

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

The functions of this department relate primarily to the preparation of reports and analyses dealing with the Unemployment Compensation, Employment Service, and Servicemen's Readjustment Allowance Programs. Each program requires a comprehensive and coordinated system of statistical reports covering all phases of activities performed, and it is the responsibility of the department to devise and adapt reporting methods applicable to each, compile information derived from the reporting plans in force, and to analyze and interpret both detailed and summarized data thus obtained. Reports and analyses are assembled for: (1) the Commission to use in appraising the effectiveness of programs and controlling their operations; (2) the Federal agencies having jurisdiction in the programs; (3) other organizations, public and private, having use for them; and (4) informational releases to the general public.

Tabular presentations appearing on the following pages are illustrative of the types of economically important and administratively valuable information processed in this department during 1946. The tables are confined to the Unemployment Compensation and Servicemen's Readjustment Allowance programs.

Unemployment Compensation Program

Analyses of weeks of unemployment covered and benefit payments according to the industries from which claimants were initially separated within the portions of the benefit years represented in 1946, indicate, as might be expected, that manufacturing industries, especially those which were formerly engaged in producing war materials, accounted for the major proportion of unemployment during the past year. Tables 2 and 3 serve to bear out this point, as it will be noted from the contents of the two tables that a

preponderance of the unemployment which was compensated resulted from separations from the shipbuilding (Transportation Equipment) industry. Table 4, which carries a comparison between 1945 and 1946 of amounts issued to residents of the sixteen counties in Maine, emphasizes further the effects of the termination of war production projects upon the Unemployment Compensation program. It will be observed that residents of the counties in which war production plants were located received the largest aggregate amounts in benefits.

Claims-taking activities in the local offices of the Commission are summarized for each year that the Unemployment Compensation program has been in existence in tables 5 and 6. Initial claims filed are indicative of the number of times covered workers initiate claim series at the start of unemployment periods, while continued claims include waiting weeks served and other completed weeks of total, partial, and part-total unemployment. The 1946 claim load in all local offices was considerably higher than during any of the preceding five years, and two offices, those located in Bath and Portland, experienced the heaviest loads they had ever had.

Tables 7 and 8 deal with workers engaged in covered employment and wages paid to them during 1945. Comparable information for the past year cannot be compiled until late in the spring of 1947 when all reports from employers subject to the Unemployment Compensation Law have been received.

Servicemen's Readjustment Allowance Program

Tables 9 and 10 reflect, in part, the extensiveness of the workload which developed under the Servicemen's Readjustment Allowance program during 1946. When compared with activities in the Unemployment Compensation program, it is apparent that SRA claims taken and unemployment allowances paid were far in excess of the year's Unemployment Compensation claims and payments. A total of \$9,374,530.00 in allowances was issued by the Commission during the year to cover 471,116 weeks of unemployment, and local offices received a total of 526,429 SRA unemployment and self-employment claims between January 1 and December 31, 1946. In addition to the claims received, 34,349 veterans filed Applications for Entitlement in the State during the period. The volume of activities carried out under this program was particularly high due to the return to civilian life, within the space of a few months, of large numbers of servicemen, many of whom were unable to find suitable employment because of the limited absorptive capacity of our industries during the reconversion period.

**Table 1--Weeks of Unemployment Covered and Amount of
Benefit Payments Issued Classified by Month and
Type of Unemployment for 1946**

Month	All Payments		TYPE OF UNEMPLOYMENT			
			Total		Part-Total and Partial	
	Weeks Covered	Amount*	Weeks Covered	Amount	Weeks Covered	Amount
TOTAL	353,755	\$5,487,300	323,411	\$5,129,964	30,344	\$357,336
January	38,602	609,229	36,240	584,924	2,362	24,305
February	35,541	568,586	34,167	553,452	1,374	15,134
March	43,759	683,384	39,417	636,073	4,342	47,311
April	26,846	403,703	25,370	387,588	1,476	16,115
May	37,637	558,753	35,583	534,346	2,054	24,407
June	36,733	557,783	33,693	523,288	3,040	34,495
July	33,567	526,853	30,581	489,406	2,986	37,447
August	32,904	526,062	30,299	490,682	2,605	35,380
September	17,517	285,306	15,776	261,220	1,741	24,086
October	16,068	264,734	14,004	235,522	2,064	29,212
November	12,496	194,098	10,751	174,096	1,745	20,002
December	22,085	308,809	17,530	259,367	4,555	49,442

*Includes supplemental payments and reissued checks.

**Table 2--Summary of Weeks of Unemployment Compensated Broken Down
by Industry and by Month for 1946**

INDUSTRY	Total	MONTH OF											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	353,755	38,602	35,541	43,759	26,846	37,637	36,733	33,567	32,904	17,517	16,068	12,496	22,085
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,128	96	140	216	100	139	128	88	92	30	25	18	56
Mining and Quarrying	714	74	83	133	52	73	85	64	73	18	18	13	28
Construction	8,794	1,472	1,625	1,766	707	630	433	380	356	241	263	259	662
Manufacturing	290,320	33,617	29,531	36,135	22,813	31,295	29,674	27,271	26,585	13,716	12,493	9,936	17,254
Ordnance and Accessories	474	74	37	37	32	68	67	60	65	23	10	1	—
Food and Kindred Products	51,948	8,170	6,176	8,953	5,674	6,730	4,191	2,535	1,690	788	627	1,019	5,395
Textiles and Apparel	19,240	1,442	1,450	1,949	1,513	2,113	2,181	1,838	2,026	1,068	1,081	977	1,602
Basic and Finished Lumber Products	14,310	1,186	1,320	1,839	1,428	1,830	1,650	1,391	1,391	637	492	447	699
Paper and Allied Products	9,256	377	575	978	808	1,176	1,158	1,032	1,040	580	513	455	564
Printing and Publishing	568	30	30	33	27	68	59	59	65	52	54	48	43
Chemicals and Allied Products	1,286	73	158	255	119	140	113	127	107	34	27	44	89
Leather and Leather Products	16,331	2,301	1,257	1,512	843	1,037	1,536	1,696	1,373	957	993	1,115	1,711
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	897	130	134	170	70	68	68	61	64	18	35	25	54
Iron and Steel and Their Products	6,657	637	581	632	449	736	788	736	692	355	374	260	417
Transportation Equipment	158,507	18,144	16,601	18,190	11,072	16,058	16,741	16,737	16,825	8,814	7,906	5,257	6,162
Nonferrous Metals and Their Products	189	26	15	29	17	26	32	21	20	2	—	1	—
Machinery (except electrical)	6,346	649	611	795	417	650	608	563	940	283	278	190	362
Other Manufacturing Industries	4,311	378	586	763	344	595	482	415	287	105	103	97	156
Transportation, Communication and Other Public Utilities	15,293	620	612	948	392	1,549	2,296	2,034	2,033	1,455	1,330	643	1,381
Eating and Drinking Places	3,130	303	366	440	254	341	335	280	284	167	5	135	220
Other Wholesale and Retail Trade	19,390	1,425	1,650	2,212	1,380	2,024	2,236	2,067	2,126	1,166	1,187	749	1,168
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,783	172	130	189	91	187	207	192	220	110	89	83	113
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps and Other Lodging Places	3,743	366	439	526	268	323	293	262	229	142	174	237	484
Other Service Industries	5,088	457	472	587	417	554	536	463	450	229	261	250	412
Veteran Payments	4,372	—	493	607	372	522	510	466	456	243	223	173	307

**Table 3--Summary of Amount Covered by All Benefit Payments Issued Broken Down
by Industry and by Month for 1946**

INDUSTRY	Total	MONTH OF											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	\$5,487,300	\$609,229	\$568,586	\$683,384	\$403,703	\$558,753	\$557,783	\$526,853	\$526,062	\$285,306	\$264,734	\$194,098	\$308,809
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	13,585	1,039	1,715	2,651	1,172	1,596	1,583	1,123	1,119	391	338	209	649
Mining and Quarrying	10,796	1,199	1,351	2,073	742	950	1,242	879	1,030	294	351	228	457
Construction	142,152	25,038	27,554	29,599	11,128	9,366	6,402	5,551	5,327	3,701	4,101	4,006	10,379
Manufacturing:	4,550,728	533,716	478,596	569,324	346,645	467,605	453,040	433,855	432,879	227,921	210,192	157,360	239,595
Ordnance and Accessories	6,903	1,372	730	740	494	935	946	249	963	324	138	12	—
Food and Kindred Products	520,492	87,940	64,399	92,978	58,624	64,562	37,841	23,182	16,479	8,103	6,779	10,059	49,546
Textiles and Apparel	255,094	19,960	20,229	26,376	19,277	26,517	27,928	24,985	26,785	14,351	14,150	12,819	21,717
Basic and Finished Lumber Products	187,479	15,101	17,497	24,814	19,517	23,770	20,829	17,713	17,605	8,254	6,593	6,126	9,660
Paper and Allied Products	136,082	5,280	8,144	14,371	11,927	17,226	17,105	15,511	15,584	8,520	7,518	6,701	8,195
Printing and Publishing	8,402	459	397	433	367	980	838	890	984	808	828	732	686
Chemicals and Allied Products	18,957	996	2,645	4,114	1,771	1,903	1,564	1,741	1,401	450	407	609	1,358
Leather and Leather Products	14,662	29,221	18,793	21,982	11,883	13,908	19,280	21,708	17,881	12,221	13,040	13,709	21,036
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	13,959	2,006	2,218	2,853	1,076	1,004	983	961	979	227	495	381	776
Iron and Steel and Their Products	113,126	11,097	9,649	10,735	7,401	11,929	12,992	12,318	11,682	6,305	6,798	4,747	7,473
Transportation Equipment	2,911,398	343,772	314,242	343,553	202,450	286,599	296,706	300,227	304,673	162,473	147,821	97,394	111,485
Nonferrous Metals and Their Products	2,571	389	228	456	225	307	442	215	273	16	—	20	—
Machinery (except electrical)	98,560	11,132	10,473	13,498	6,516	9,528	8,955	8,325	13,364	4,374	4,108	2,752	5,535
Other Manufacturing Industries	63,043	4,991	8,952	12,421	5,117	8,437	6,631	5,830	4,226	1,492	1,517	1,299	2,130
Transportation, Communication and Other Public Utilities	253,849	9,257	9,384	14,880	6,071	26,375	39,401	33,946	34,081	24,629	22,426	10,667	22,732
Eating and Drinking Places	41,014	4,372	4,998	5,978	3,219	4,287	4,168	3,436	3,530	2,233	53	1,784	2,956
Other Wholesale and Retail Trade	270,256	20,978	23,215	31,449	19,332	27,843	30,894	28,795	28,864	15,695	16,729	10,441	16,021
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	28,510	2,822	2,138	3,137	1,418	2,943	3,255	3,112	3,596	1,867	1,454	1,203	1,585
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps and Other Lodging Places	43,217	4,424	5,245	6,485	3,160	3,363	3,309	3,057	2,770	1,656	2,114	2,588	5,046
Other Service Industries	66,055	6,384	6,502	8,327	5,216	6,673	6,750	5,924	5,702	3,034	3,371	2,969	5,203
Veteran Payments	67,138	—	7,888	9,481	5,600	7,752	7,739	7,175	7,164	3,885	3,605	2,643	4,206

Table 4--Analysis of Benefit Payments Issued for 1946 and 1945 to Residents of the Various Counties in Maine

County	Benefit Payments			
	1946		1945	
	Amount of Payments	Per Cent Distribution	Amount of Payments	Per Cent Distribution
TOTAL	\$5,487,300	100.0	\$1,752,941	100.0
Androscoggin	519,675	9.8	183,530	10.5
Aroostook	88,117	1.6	20,567	1.2
Cumberland	2,211,412	40.3	888,750	50.7
Franklin	25,608	0.4	12,501	0.7
Hancock	70,043	1.3	37,960	2.2
Kennebec	348,301	6.3	64,946	3.7
Knox	140,933	2.6	38,952	2.2
Lincoln	222,220	4.0	21,921	1.2
Oxford	108,749	2.0	31,365	1.8
Penobscot	155,970	2.8	27,608	1.6
Piscataquis	30,680	0.5	11,720	0.7
Sagadahoc	622,148	11.3	23,725	1.3
Somerset	104,442	1.9	56,254	3.2
Waldo	95,225	1.7	28,531	1.6
Washington	398,284	7.2	185,259	10.6
York	182,193	3.3	63,227	3.6
Interstate	163,300	3.0	56,125	3.2

Table 5--Initial Claims Taken at Local Office Level by Year, 1938 to 1946 Inclusive

Local Office	Initial Claims Received								
	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
TOTAL.....	49,590	30,895	14,304	14,627	33,816	56,457	104,726	104,037	120,708
Augusta.....	3,953	1,646	1,040	1,687	2,221	3,659	7,363	6,882	5,421
Bangor.....	2,448	1,488	960	1,454	4,319	7,133	13,953	13,738	13,724
Bath.....	5,520	1,219	94	116	399	1,033	2,066	1,819	3,433
Biddeford.....	2,632	1,205	892	791	1,761	3,847	9,847	9,861	10,730
Calais.....	4,494	3,345	2,970	2,969	3,791	3,621	6,768	5,131	5,945
Caribou.....	1,270	428	227	377	2,630	5,358	6,821	6,903	7,683
Houlton*.....	146	55	33	47	671	0	0	0	1,050
Lewiston.....	8,827	7,323	2,652	1,723	5,127	10,835	21,562	22,956	20,304
Portland.....	11,354	9,329	2,012	1,576	4,041	7,795	11,924	11,419	13,498
Rockland.....	2,696	1,520	645	607	1,496	2,263	5,280	4,077	6,342
Rumford.....	903	353	285	469	1,246	1,904	2,945	3,141	3,671
Sanford.....	1,490	722	899	1,694	3,141	4,593	7,710	8,465	6,100
Skowhegan.....	1,560	960	766	482	1,118	2,348	4,065	4,932	4,792
Waterville.....	1,461	835	829	635	1,855	2,068	4,422	4,713	6,879
Norway†.....	0	0							2,704
Farmington†.....	0	0							1,610
Millinocket†.....	0	0							597
Ellsworth†.....	836	467							2,688
Dover-Foxcroft†.....	0	0							2,140
Fort Kent†.....	0	0							1,397

*Houlton Office reopened for claims-taking in 1942.

†These offices closed December, 1938. Ellsworth Office reopened September, 1945.

Table 6--Continued Claims Taken at Local Office Level by Year, 1938 to 1946 Inclusive

Local Office	Continued Claims Received								
	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
TOTAL.....	401,934	147,856	41,759	59,034	162,582	256,269	679,532	656,699	778,398
Augusta.....	22,144	3,823	1,824	3,558	11,356	16,907	47,296	43,306	38,860
Bangor.....	18,844	8,985	3,980	8,907	23,428	33,989	76,859	89,178	88,395
Bath.....	57,825	3,938	331	598	2,650	5,472	12,794	10,819	17,797
Biddeford.....	11,834	3,633	1,664	1,369	4,853	12,533	52,394	48,380	78,684
Calais.....	40,427	23,102	11,542	19,909	19,352	16,254	44,578	32,399	38,273
Caribou.....	10,012	2,973	1,058	1,813	9,759	21,586	36,256	47,870	46,859
Houlton*.....	1,507	512	154	293	2,462	0	0	0	4,336
Lewiston.....	44,214	20,815	5,466	4,355	23,458	49,581	159,086	137,386	118,171
Portland.....	138,717	59,158	4,299	4,378	22,677	41,714	82,622	80,482	80,229
Rockland.....	19,363	6,090	2,531	3,431	8,283	10,038	33,485	27,845	36,203
Rumford.....	6,551	2,129	1,166	2,278	7,542	8,107	16,102	19,487	25,906
Sanford.....	4,619	1,744	1,566	2,974	11,692	20,319	52,805	55,577	67,480
Skowhegan.....	9,001	5,162	3,096	2,036	6,573	8,833	33,059	35,110	30,648
Waterville.....	9,727	4,178	3,082	3,135	8,497	10,936	32,196	28,860	47,567
Norway†.....	0	0							15,462
Farmington†.....	0	0							6,826
Millinocket†.....	0	0							2,689
Ellsworth†.....	7,349	1,614							14,208
Dover-Foxcroft†.....	0	0							14,722
Fort Kent†.....	0	0							5,083

*Houlton Office reopened for claims-taking in 1942.

†These offices closed December, 1938. Ellsworth Office reopened September, 1945.

Table 7--Summary by Month of Covered Workers Employed in 1945 by Industry Groups

INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL	166,195	164,163	162,029	155,663	155,055	157,915	158,547	156,470	153,016	148,642	142,677	155,476
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	133	132	126	143	143	191	186	185	201	232	239	242
Mining	121	124	126	191	226	248	270	281	294	269	288	265
Construction	2,672	2,441	2,528	2,598	2,920	3,231	3,744	4,090	4,302	4,191	4,226	3,789
Manufacturing:	118,824	117,327	114,393	108,357	107,285	108,338	107,671	105,396	101,880	97,860	90,874	100,996
Ordnance and Accessories	12	12	12	12	12	33	56	136	45	28	26	10
Food and Kindred Products	6,829	7,357	8,223	8,126	8,561	8,930	10,597	11,781	12,252	9,088	7,922	6,196
Tobacco Manufactures												
Textile Mill Products	24,891	24,568	24,838	24,355	23,807	23,935	22,957	23,222	23,480	24,019	16,917	26,272
Apparel	1,827	1,869	1,858	1,837	1,799	1,848	1,801	1,814	1,712	1,716	1,748	1,812
Lumber and Timber Basic Products	12,419	12,000	10,909	10,559	11,289	11,897	11,188	11,243	11,090	11,003	11,587	12,444
Furniture and Finished Lumber Products	5,954	6,137	6,119	6,030	5,839	6,102	6,238	6,033	5,899	5,955	5,920	6,279
Paper and Allied Products	14,386	14,524	14,447	14,445	14,390	14,588	14,396	14,462	14,605	14,646	14,887	15,512
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	1,225	1,225	1,234	1,218	1,228	1,224	1,243	1,253	1,256	1,244	1,289	1,317
Chemicals and Allied Products	605	653	728	759	755	608	609	602	591	568	630	615
Products of Petroleum and Coal												
Rubber Products	238	235	241	258	263	261	284	267	188	192	214	224
Leather and Leather Products	12,440	12,620	12,702	12,663	12,702	12,828	12,587	12,539	12,513	12,906	13,357	13,722
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	622	630	637	678	665	662	671	647	658	705	720	731
Iron and Steel and Their Products	2,115	2,186	2,189	2,145	2,178	2,124	2,134	2,113	1,858	1,741	1,736	1,790
Transportation Equipment	29,673	27,728	24,684	19,757	18,239	17,697	17,353	13,798	10,395	8,573	8,235	8,118
Nonferrous Metals and Their Products	54	54	52	54	55	58	62	66	65	69	86	68
Electrical Machinery	559	567	565	584	579	621	651	629	558	481	512	513
Machinery	4,455	4,462	4,454	4,392	4,437	4,442	4,367	4,315	4,232	4,399	4,540	4,828
Automobiles and Equipment												
Miscellaneous	520	500	501	485	487	480	477	476	483	527	548	545
Transportation, Communication and Other Public Utilities	8,927	8,744	8,664	8,710	8,226	8,381	8,761	8,373	8,546	9,192	9,699	10,739
Eating and Drinking Places	2,682	2,668	2,676	2,711	2,677	2,700	2,700	2,740	2,687	2,401	2,378	2,391
Other Wholesale and Retail Trade	22,431	22,332	22,985	22,362	22,626	22,858	22,705	22,700	23,273	23,442	24,240	26,334
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	3,113	3,117	3,135	3,172	3,179	3,229	3,209	3,209	3,187	3,233	3,265	3,326
Hotels, Camps, Lodging Places	2,336	2,317	2,309	2,358	2,693	3,462	3,990	4,178	3,467	2,861	2,572	2,515
Other Service Industries	4,955	4,960	5,086	5,061	5,080	5,207	5,311	5,318	5,179	4,961	4,896	4,879
Establishments, Not Classified	1	1	1									

Table 8--Total Wages Paid for Covered Employment in 1945 by Industry

INDUSTRY	Total for Year	QUARTER			
		First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
TOTAL.....	\$326,111,889	\$88,207,115	\$82,858,977	\$78,008,622	\$77,037,175
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.....	315,058	47,375	66,518	82,575	118,590
Mining.....	512,723	61,662	106,630	143,677	200,754
Construction.....	8,129,196	1,452,446	1,825,414	2,344,905	2,506,431
Manufacturing.....	234,136,289	67,289,522	61,005,300	54,806,063	51,035,404
Ordnance and Accessories.....	83,319	6,543	9,154	53,792	13,830
Food and Kindred Products.....	13,551,801	2,934,014	3,163,886	4,107,242	3,346,659
Tobacco Manufactures.....					
Textile Mill Products.....	45,721,619	11,500,949	12,639,635	10,363,036	11,217,999
Apparel.....	2,445,925	621,578	639,864	576,944	607,539
Lumber and Timber Products.....	20,405,638	5,380,729	4,609,644	4,971,387	5,443,878
Furniture and Finished Lumber Products.....	10,479,663	2,670,167	2,538,466	2,578,007	2,693,023
Paper and Allied Products.....	35,558,661	8,749,981	8,748,300	8,854,549	9,205,831
Printing and Publishing.....	2,580,803	607,510	610,923	649,391	712,979
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,467,959	361,309	412,145	344,420	350,085
Products of Petroleum and Coal.....					
Rubber Products.....	431,587	100,182	121,252	104,847	105,306
Leather and Leather Products.....	23,150,222	5,599,507	5,839,029	5,396,796	6,314,890
Stone, Clay and Glass Products.....	1,347,535	294,999	343,304	350,067	359,165
Iron and Steel and Their Products.....	5,240,525	1,419,174	1,469,943	1,236,784	1,114,624
Transportation Equipment.....	58,450,129	23,590,210	16,423,296	12,204,955	6,231,668
Nonferrous Metals and Their Products.....	130,569	32,988	32,285	30,024	35,272
Electrical Machinery.....	1,504,093	397,604	404,063	378,185	324,241
Machinery.....	10,844,924	2,841,515	2,830,936	2,423,755	2,748,718
Automobiles and Equipment.....					
Miscellaneous.....	741,317	180,563	169,175	181,882	209,697
Transportation, Communication and Other Public Utilities.....	19,408,069	4,709,984	4,837,854	4,752,253	5,107,978
Eating and Drinking Places.....	2,954,942	724,482	727,959	771,273	731,228
Other Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	42,703,412	9,856,350	9,999,927	10,335,827	12,511,308
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	7,315,745	1,739,381	1,774,387	1,774,387	2,036,590
Hotels, Camps, Lodging Places.....	3,981,584	762,251	897,047	1,314,359	1,007,927
Other Service Industries.....	6,654,821	1,563,612	1,626,941	1,683,303	1,780,965
Establishments, not Classified.....	50	50			

Table 9--Summary of Applications and Claims for Servicemen's Readjustment Allowances--1946

Month	Applications for Entitlement	Claims for Unemployment		Claims for Self-Employment	
		Initials	Continued	New	Additional
TOTAL	34,349	48,133	471,099	1,504	5,733
January.....	5,561	5,968	25,288	50	53
February.....	4,977	5,252	34,160	97	88
March.....	4,895	5,214	46,437	160	196
April.....	3,818	4,519	54,900	143	330
May.....	2,830	3,401	52,534	208	444
June.....	2,668	3,523	42,879	231	579
July.....	3,010	4,343	54,410	141	695
August.....	2,247	3,504	45,315	126	773
September.....	1,074	2,590	36,825	86	828
October.....	709	2,412	26,717	63	666
November.....	846	2,712	21,061	97	575
December.....	1,714	4,695	30,573	102	506

Table 10--Summary of Weeks Covered and Amount of Payments for Servicemen's Readjustment Allowances--1946

Month	Weeks Covered	Amount of Payments
TOTAL	471,116	\$9,374,530
January.....	23,596	470,417
February.....	33,057	658,546
March.....	49,403	983,988
April.....	50,748	1,010,511
May.....	50,615	1,005,811
June.....	50,949	1,012,826
July.....	48,546	966,086
August.....	51,357	1,022,454
September.....	35,556	707,849
October.....	27,171	540,046
November.....	19,118	379,986
December.....	31,000	616,010

TRAINING DEPARTMENT

The training plan as originally conceived by the Commission was not changed during the past calendar year. It was necessary, however, because of increased claim loads under both the State Unemployment Compensation Act and Title V of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act to modify in some respects the types of training methods in order that new employees could receive appropriate induction and orientation training. Emphasis was placed on these two types of training in order to provide new employees with the required background and needed techniques for their jobs. The nature of our work demands training programs covering details of some forty major topics, which are in constant operation in order to provide an understanding of each specific job; a view of the broad purposes of unemployment insurance; the employee's job and an understanding of the Agency's personnel policies.

The training of new personnel has been done under the supervision of each unit head in accordance with training plans established. The method of training employees has been to acquaint them with each step of the work function until the employee has received full knowledge of each particular operation. Employees are advanced from one function to another as rapidly as they are able to learn the details of each operation. This plan of training was necessary because of increased production to permit exchange of employees from one function to another.

Conferences were held during the past year for local office personnel covering local office operations, decisions, reporting, procedures, etc. Other conferences were held for central office employees covering Unemployment Compensation and Servicemen's Readjustment Allowance operations. Four classes of induction training were held during the summer months for new field examiners who were trained in local office claims taking, and self-employment claims under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act. These newly appointed field examiners then entered on-the-job training in the field during which time they checked on claimants under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act who were filing claims for self-employment allowances. One centralized session was held during which they were given induction on the field examiners' work and are now completing orientation training.

On November 16, with the return of the United States Employment Service to the State, the Training Departments were merged.

Training plans are now being developed to cover both Employment Service and Unemployment Compensation operations which will result in complete coverage of all functions. The training unit is in the process of developing adequate training standards, reports, manuals, and related material which will be introduced during the coming year.