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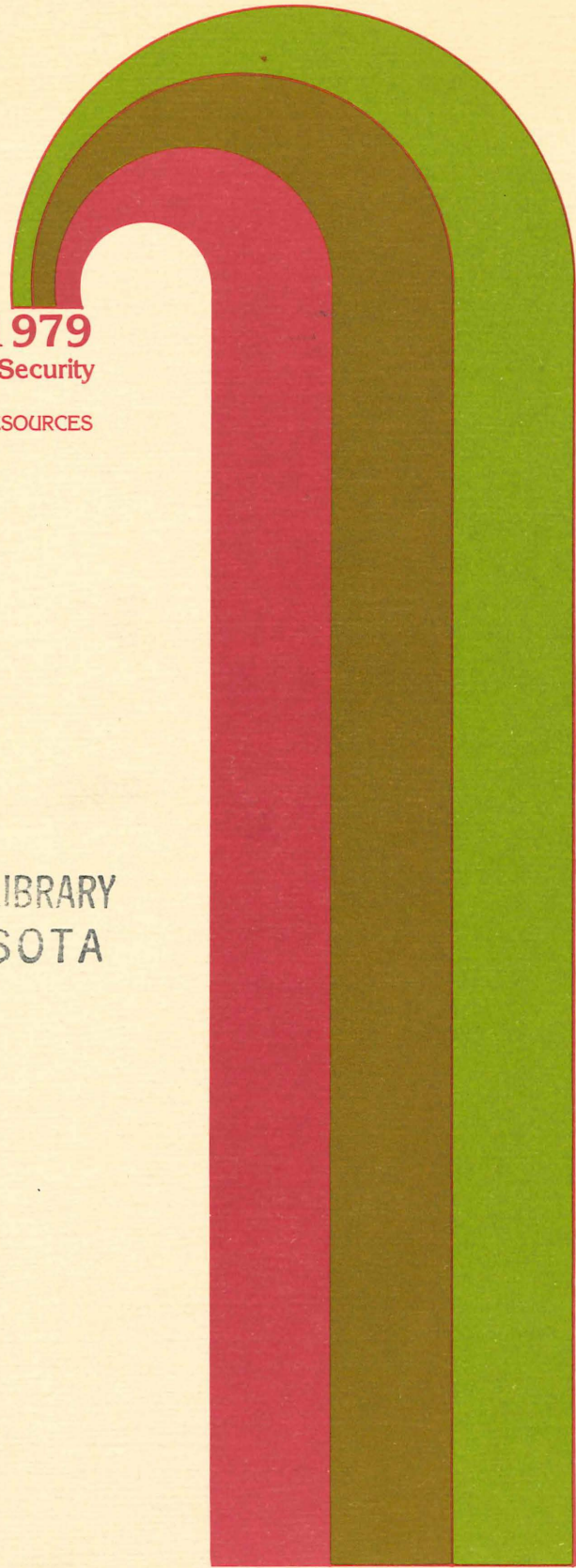
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ANNUAL REPORT, 1979
Minnesota Department of Economic Security

DEVELOPING HUMAN RESOURCES

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I am pleased to present this report on the activities of the department during the past year. It describes how our programs operate. I believe it also illustrates that our programs work and that we have real impact on the lives of thousands of Minnesotans and the communities in which they live.

This past year has been spent preparing for the 1980s. We have developed a means to make the programs of the department more responsive to local needs. Local service teams are addressing community issues and identifying resources and opportunities for increased cooperation.

In 1979, we devoted time to recognizing the common mission and mutual interests of our programs within the department. We continue to make progress. More needs to be done. While serving employers and the public, we have begun to prepare our management to

meet the challenges of this decade.

The underlying strengths of our programs will be important as we move into the 1980s. The next few years are likely to represent risks and uncertainty to our business community and to our labor force. Changes in technology, energy use and consumption will mean changes in the job market.

We must continue to promote efficiency in the labor market through effective service to employers and job seekers. The stabilizing effect of unemployment insurance benefits will be vital to our communities.

In the face of inflationary pressures that have created troubling reversals in our progress against poverty, we must renew our commitment to programs of self-help for the poor. Prudent public investment in the earning capacity of our most disadvantaged citizens is essential to the economic and social health of our communities.

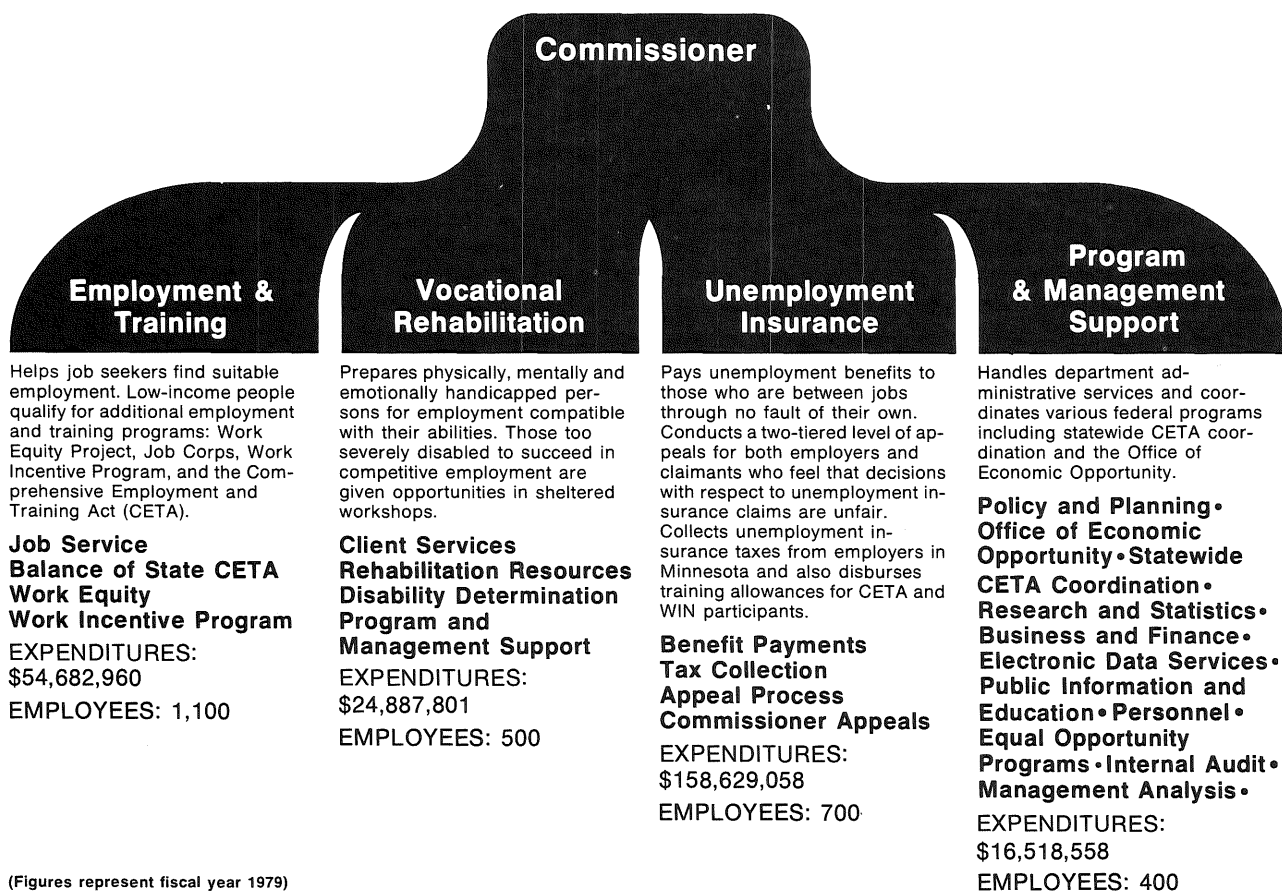
Equality of opportunity will be important to attain, especially for handicapped citizens who face day-to-day barriers that limit their independence.

The evident talents of department personnel bodes well for our commitment to excellence in public service. In large measure, the department will be judged on its stewardship resulting from the teamwork it develops during the 1980s.

Rolf Middleton
Commissioner
May, 1980

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Organization of the Minnesota Department of Economic Security



(Figures represent fiscal year 1979)

Affirmative Action Policy

It is the policy of the Minnesota Department of Economic Security to provide equal employment opportunities without regard to race, color, creed,

religion, age, sex, physical or mental disability, marital status, arrest or conviction records (whenever appropriate), public assistance status, national origin or political affiliation.

1979 Performance In Review

The Minnesota Department of Economic Security oversees programs in the areas of employment and training, vocational rehabilitation, unemployment insurance, anti-poverty advocacy, emergency fuel assistance and weatherization.

The department is the primary source of state employment and training policy and labor market information.

In 1979, the department's programs involved 277,813 people who registered with Job Service for help in finding a job; 17,100 people who signed up for job training with the Comprehen-



sive Employment and Training Act (CETA) in Balance of State, a 54 county rural area under the department's jurisdiction; 39,226 people with disabilities who sought vocational rehabilitation; and 6,275 low-income families whose homes were insulated to make them more fuel-efficient.

In 1979, 192,446 claims for unemployment insurance benefits were filed.

The department has 2,700 employees and delivers its services through local offices across the state (see p. 26). Programs are funded by federal and state appropriations and Minnesota employer contributions. The latter support unemployment insurance payments. In fiscal year 1979, the total department funding amounted to \$254.7 million.

The many services of the department include direct placement in jobs; counseling, training and rehabilitation; and short-term financial help. The ultimate goal of department services is to help people find jobs.

To this end in 1979, Job Service filled 153,242 job openings. CETA in Balance of State placed

2,755 of its enrollees in jobs. More than 7,000 people who were dependent on welfare received training that led to permanent employment. More than 59,000 youth were placed in summer jobs or found part-time employment.

The department's performance in 1979 continued to be strong. Job Service, for example, equaled the pace set in 1978 by filling more than 150,000 job openings, which represents a 29 percent increase over 1977 levels.

While the number of people finding jobs through CETA (in Balance of State) decreased from 1978 levels, the amount of job training necessary to make a person employable was reduced in 1979 to 23 percent of 1977 levels. The number of new unemployment insurance claims dropped by 11 percent compared to activity in 1978. Vocational rehabilitation placements were 27 percent above 1978 levels.

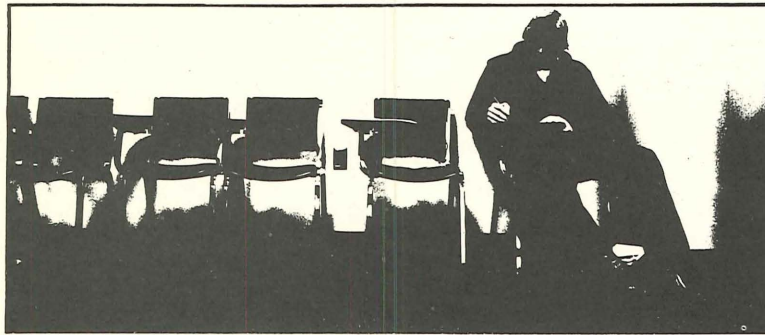
The success of the department's programs parallels the success of Minnesota's economy in 1979. Minnesota's 1979 unemployment rate averaged 4.2 percent, which is about 2 percent below the national average.

Minnesota has a diverse economy based on agriculture, mining and manufacturing.

The state has a labor force of approximately 2 million people. Some 1.7 million work in business and industry. Another 300,000 work in government and non-profit organizations.

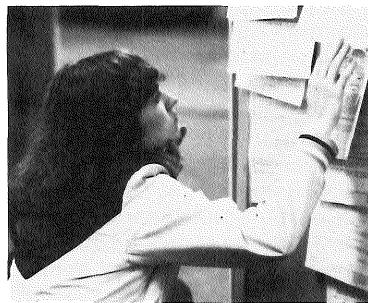
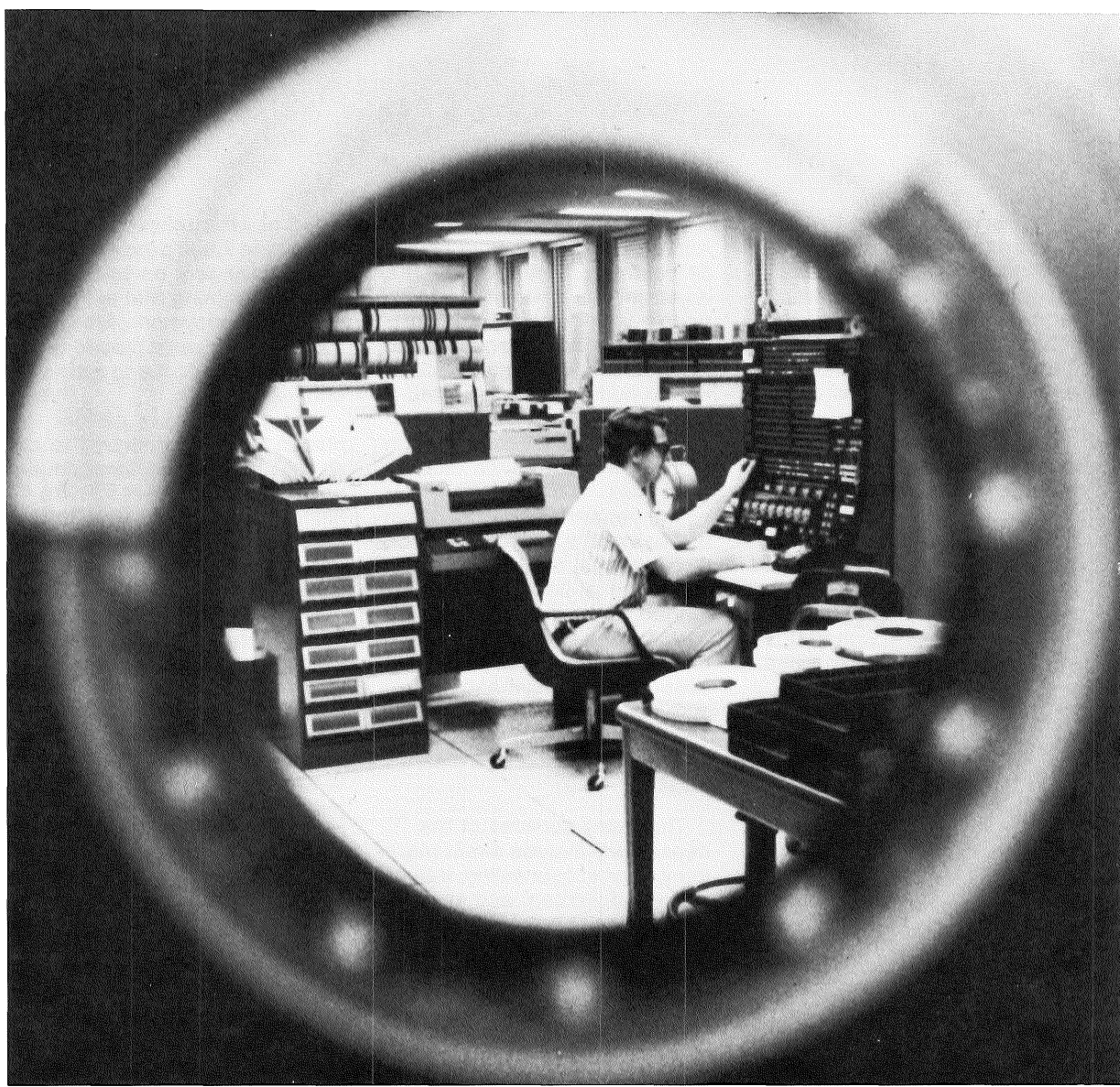
In 1979, the state's 84,000 employers paid an average annual wage of \$12,800.

Performance of programs continues strong in 1979.



Over the years Robert Hughes (top photo), president of a Twin Cities maintenance firm, has hired 15 people through a department employment and training program.

A young man takes the first step toward employment by completing an application for department services.



Flexible work schedules enable department offices to open earlier in the morning and later in the afternoon than most businesses. A young woman stops on her way to work to check posted job openings.



The department's modern computer center (top photo) processes 5.5 million pieces of information yearly. New computer capabilities will be extended to field locations in 1980.

Jerry Kenney, Northern States Power general manager in Mankato, meets regularly with other employers who are trying to make department programs more responsive to business and industry.



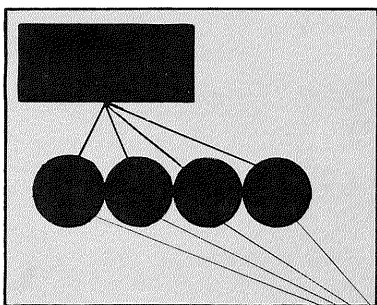
Evert Salo (left) Job Service and Unemployment Insurance manager; Mary Brunkow, CETA supervisor; and W. Donald Allert, Vocational Rehabilitation counseling supervisor, combine their offices in Winona to make it easier for people to use the department's programs. Together, the three managers represent 55 years of experience and service.

Goals of Merger Advance

The Department of Economic Security was created in 1977 by merging the department of Employment Services, the department of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Governor's Manpower Office.

One goal of the merger was to make it easier for people to use the various services. The department took a number of steps in this direction in 1979. In 14 communities, local offices of different programs were combined to form one-stop service centers for the public's convenience. As a result of a continuing program, nearly 80 percent of all offices are now free of barriers to people with handicaps.

In 1979, the department began additional planning and advisory groups that have opened avenues for job seekers and employers to comment on policy and initiate changes that lead to better service. Job Service and Unemployment Insurance have 16 employer committees. CETA (Balance of State area) has eight advisory councils and one private industry council. The Work Equity Project has two task forces. Vocational Rehabilitation has four advisory groups.



Administrative changes have followed the department's reorganization.

Groups have been established to coordinate policy formulation among the department's many programs. Among them are a "core" management group of about 45 managers of major department programs. In field operations, the department is forming area and local service teams, representing either field districts or communities, and responsible for coordinating outreach, placement, public information and client services.

A number of efforts have been completed or are underway to improve program coordination and planning, a second major goal of the merger. In 1979, a policy and planning unit was established in the administrative office. This new unit has members who represent the department's major programs.

Jurisdictional boundaries of the field operations of different programs were revised and made coterminous to simplify working relationships, joint planning and budgeting. Corresponding changes in the structure of field supervision were begun. A department policy and procedures manual was drafted that listed measurable goals and timetables for completion.

A third goal is to streamline the department's administrative structure. To this end some internal functions were consolidated and administrative workers were moved to a central location.

Another part of this effort involves decentralizing authority to make field operations more

responsive to local needs. Office and district managers are being given authority over staffing, budgeting, purchasing and leasing activities. New computer capabilities also are strengthening field operations. Field offices are installing computer terminals that will be used for direct input and access to client information.

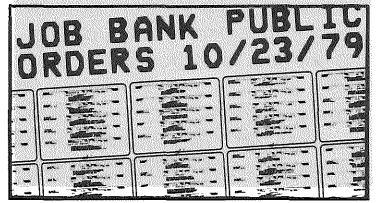
Increased citizen involvement, program coordination and local control mark progress of merger.

no-fee matching service computerized Job Bank	help overcoming disabilities, preparing for employment	unemployment insurance benefits employment assistance	job placement training, supportive services employment assistance
JOB SEEKERS	HANDICAPPED	UNEMPLOYED	LOW INCOME & WELFARE

People Served by the Department

recruiting & screening of applicants use of test instruments	retraining, relocation assistance unemployment insurance	priority employment training services	are helped by CETA, MN Community Action agencies, rehabilitation facilities
EMPLOYERS	DISLOCATED WORKERS	SPECIAL GROUPS	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

The department offers a variety of services to a variety of people.



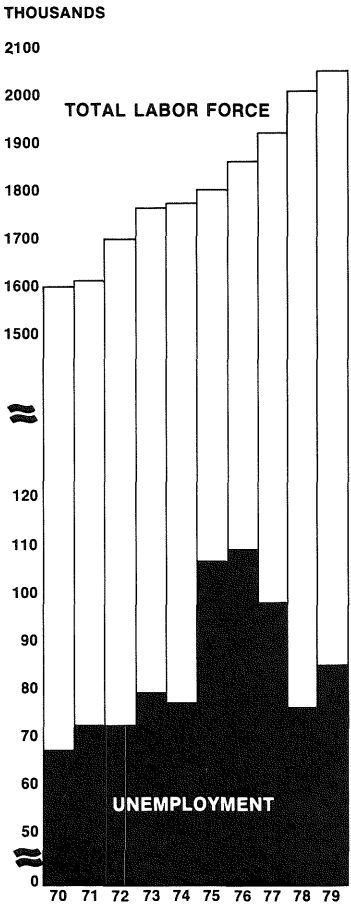
Warren Lee, a disabled veteran from Willmar, became employed as a telephone operator with the help of Vince Nordstrom (standing) Job Service veteran outreach worker. Nordstrom, himself a veteran, received wounds in Vietnam that required him to be hospitalized for a year and a half.

In cooperation with Boy Scouts of America, department specialists periodically talk with students in 50 Twin Cities schools about work opportunities in the trades. Bill Marvin (top photo), an apprenticeship specialist for 12 years, addresses a gathering at Washington Senior High in St. Paul.

Thousands of job openings are posted daily on microfiche (center photo), which job seekers can review by using special viewers available at all Job Service offices.

Employment and training staff members give tests which assess job seekers' abilities and aptitudes. In Rochester, Mary Jane Cowden (left) times Linda Linaman during a dexterity exercise.

Employment and Unemployment in Minnesota



A recession at mid-decade temporarily halted the growth of Minnesota's labor force. By 1979, the labor force was 27 percent larger than in 1970, a change due in part to the influx of women into the work force.

Minnesota's unemployment rate reached a high of 5.9 percent in 1976, when 110,000 Minnesotans were out of work.

Job Service

Job Service continued to be Minnesota's largest single resource for matching jobs and workers. In 1979, Job Service registered 277,813 job seekers, posted 221,750 job openings and placed 153,242 people in jobs.

The heart of the placement operation is Job Bank, a computer-assisted system that provides job seekers with information about job openings available at all offices statewide. Employers can list their job openings with Job Bank by calling the nearest Job Service office. Only qualified applicants who are referred for interviews are given the name and address of the employer.

Job Service staff also counsels applicants who are unsure of job goals and who need to overcome obstacles in their search for employment. In 1979, counselors conducted 26,000 interviews.

Job Service gives tests which help job seekers make career decisions. Other tests assess job

seekers' abilities and aptitudes for performing specific jobs offered by employers. In 1979, 29,711 tests were administered, a slight increase over 1978.

Test specialists worked to develop new tests for meter reading, transcription machine operating and working in the graphic arts industry. The Spanish version of a general aptitude test was completed; the need for an Indo-Chinese version was examined. All new tests were validated according to equal opportunity guidelines, and existing tests for underwriting, contract clerking and arc welding were revalidated.

Tests were used in other department programs and were made available to schools and non-profit organizations.

In addition to general services, Job Service provided specialized aid to persons considered to be at a disadvantage in the job market.

Handicapped Workers. Job Service staff, including handicap specialists, helped find jobs for

8,028 people with disabilities.

Older Workers. Job Service offices found jobs for 11,499 people over 45 years of age. Each office has a staff member who aids older job seekers.

Veterans. Job Service found jobs for 11,843 veterans in 1979. Of these, 861 were disabled. By law, Job Service must give preference to veterans in need of job training and placement. In 1979, the department exceeded veteran performance standards set by the Department of Labor. Offices have staff specialists who work with veterans. Certain offices employ disabled Vietnam veterans to help their peers.

Food Stamp Recipients. By law, food stamp recipients who are required to register for work (county welfare agencies make this determination) are referred to the department for training and job placement. There were 6,396 referrals to jobs in 1979; 3,902 were placed in jobs. Their average starting wage was \$3.64 an hour.

Migrant Workers. In 1979,

Job Service matches job seekers and employers; placements set record.



A migrant worker weeds sugar beets. Migrants who rely on the department's interstate recruiting system are assured of work when they get to Minnesota.



Often people who receive food stamps are referred to the department for training and job placement.



Kathryne Kuhns, South St. Paul, poses in one of the exhibits at the Dakota County Historical Society, where she works part time. Kathryn is representative of older workers who are given special help by the department.

1,200 Minnesota employers hired 12,200 migrant and seasonal farm workers for beet cultivation and other vegetable processing.

Youth. The department found 59,081 jobs for youth in 1979. Many of these youth were placed in temporary summer employment, and the department coordinated these activities with other state and federal programs. Department "mini" offices, staffed by youth, found jobs for 20,000 young people.

In 1979, the department recruited 85 young men and women for Job Corps, a residential program which offers basic education and vocational training to disadvantaged people between the ages of 16 and 21. The department also recruited people for Youth Conservation Corps and Young Adult Conservation Corps projects in the state.

Apprentices. Specialists at apprenticeship information centers in Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul provide information on how people may qualify for work in trades and crafts, and tell them about related job prospects. In 1979, 1,355 people visited the apprenticeship information centers.

Workers Hurt by Imports. The department administers the Trade Act of 1974, which provides benefits to workers who lose their jobs because of competition from foreign products. In 1979, 50 companies filed petitions for assistance. Twenty-four were certified as eligible for benefits, and 1,566 of their employees received Trade Act unemployment insurance benefits

totaling \$2,450,687.

Another \$88,300 was used to pay for job retraining, job search help and relocation expenses. Changes in consumer buying habits brought on by the energy crisis indicate that Trade Act activity will grow in 1980.

Immigrants. The department certified approximately 600 foreign workers for employment in 1979. During the year, additional federal safeguards increased protection for United States workers while allowing foreigners with needed skills to enter the country.

Job Service continued to develop employer committees whose responsibility is to examine Job Service operations and suggest improvements. Six additional employer groups were begun in 1979, bringing the total to 16. Each advises a Job Service office. The committees sponsored employer seminars, job fairs and public information campaigns.

To make its services more available, Job Service established new offices in 1979 in the East Grand Forks and Winona Area Vocational-Technical Institutes, in the Duluth Mall, and in Plymouth, Rochester and Warroad. Eleven existing offices moved into new quarters which were designed to be accessible to handicapped applicants.

Under contracts with Comprehensive Employment and Training Act prime sponsors, 55 Job Service professionals provided testing, counseling, job development and placement services to disadvantaged and unemployed persons.

Work Incentive Program

The Work Incentive Program (WIN) reduced total governmental expenditures again in 1979, as 6,286 persons from families receiving welfare assistance under Aid to Families with Dependent Children entered employment while participating in WIN.



Marie Zoretich studies interior design at the Alexandria Area Vocational Technical Institute under the Work Incentive program. "The program is good for our children because they see their parent working and striving toward goals," Marie says.

WIN cuts welfare spending again in 1979.

Elimination or reduction of welfare grants to WIN participants saved an estimated \$11.7 million and additional savings resulted from reduced costs for Medicare and Food Stamps. In addition, income taxes paid by employed WIN participants increased state and federal revenues.

WIN is operated jointly by the Department Economic Security and the Minnesota Department of Public Welfare (DPW). The Department of Economic Security provides counseling to WIN registrants, refers them to training programs and assists qualified registrants in obtaining employment. DPW decides who is eligible and provides support by defraying medical, child care and transportation expenses when appropriate.

Participants entering permanent employment earned an average wage of \$3.88 an hour. More than eight percent were employed in professional, technical and managerial capacities. About half entered clerical and service fields. Of the registrants, 20 percent were men; 17 percent were from minority groups.

Working WIN registrants are able to receive more money than those who are not employed. In addition, registrants may receive a combined expense and incentive allowance for participating in training.

Incentives for employers who hire WIN participants include tax credits and partial reimbursement for on-the-job training costs.

Target Jobs Tax Credits


Participation in the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit program can result in savings of up to \$2,580 in federal income taxes for each eligible worker a firm hires, depending on its tax bracket.

At the end of 1979, a monthly average of 215 workers were employed under the program. Eligible workers include people receiving certain types of welfare payments, people with disabilities, Vietnam veterans, ex-felons and youth.

The department, through its Job Service offices, refers applicants who qualify for tax credits to employers. Employers also may request to interview eligible people.

The tax credits apply to qualified workers employed after September 26, 1978. The effec-

**You
can save
\$\$\$
in Taxes by
employing
Targeted
Workers**



Department mailings on the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit program were sent to employers.

A child care worker is one of many summer workers who are hired through the CETA program.



John Williams was hired by CETA and assigned to work for Job Service in Duluth. He is surrounded by new, federally-designed office modules.

tive date for claiming the tax credit is January 1, 1979, through December 31, 1980.

Balance of State CETA

The department administers the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) in 54 Minnesota counties, an area called the "Balance of State" (BOS). Through BOS, the department served 17,100 people in 1979 at a cost of \$20 million.

CETA is a federally-financed,

locally planned and operated program that offers job training and temporary employment to the unemployed and people with low incomes with the purpose of finding them permanent jobs in business and industry.

A personal evaluation is given to each client who enrolls in the basic CETA program. The client and counselor write a plan that lists training, schooling, work experience and support services needed to make the client employable. In some cases during training, the client earns an allowance or wage. In 1979, more than 8,500 people received these services.

CETA can reimburse an employer for part of the cost of training a person on the job. The amount of reimbursement varies, but generally is computed

as 50 percent of the wages paid over a prescribed period of time. In 1979, 1,849 people received on-the-job training.

In 1979, Balance of State also financed temporary public service jobs for 3,417 people and found jobs for 4,764 youths.

CETA became law in 1973. In 1978, the law was amended to insure that CETA services would be directed toward those who would benefit most from employment and training.

Another amendment expanded involvement of the private sector in the development of CETA's programs by establishing private industry councils comprising representatives from business and industry. The councils have funds to design (and, if they wish, to operate) employment and training programs tailored to local needs.

Minnesota has 16 councils. One of these, the BOS council formed in 1979, has committed portions of its \$1.3 million budget to the development of projects that will serve business and industry, on-the-job training programs and public information activities.

CETA special programs in 1979 included:

Skills Improvement. People who need training and workers who need retraining because their skills are no longer in demand are assisted by special BOS programs. In 1979, 158 persons were given training and allowances at a cost of \$904,031.

Displaced Homemaker Aids. During 1979, 142 homemakers who had been thrust into the job market after divorce, death of a

CETA offers training, temporary jobs for the poor and unemployed.



The CETA office in Rochester (top photo) is one of 14 operated by the department.

John Moon (left), International Harvester dealer in Montevideo, chats with Orlo Andrist of the CETA office. Moon has hired CETA workers for farm equipment set-up and janitorial jobs.

spouse or other loss of family income found work through this program of counseling, workshops and training.

Veteran Training. On-the-job training opportunities were provided to 303 veterans. The average starting salary was \$4.41 an hour.

Chemical Dependency Help. For the second year, CETA offices in Mankato, St. Cloud and Crookston provided counseling, referral and intervention services to chemically dependent CETA clients. Training sessions for CETA staff made them aware of the problems a chemically dependent person faces.

Public Service Projects. BOS expended \$2.7 million in 1979 to finance 197 public service projects initiated by local advisory councils on the basis of the needs of the community. Workers who met CETA eligibility requirements were employed to carry out community betterment projects which otherwise could not have been implemented.

Work Equity is operated in seven Minnesota counties and St. Paul. The project helps to demonstrate effective ways to train and find jobs for people otherwise dependent upon welfare and food stamp programs.

People who may be eligible for Work Equity are screened by an interviewer and a social worker. The interviewer determines if the person qualifies for Work Equity's help. The social worker arranges supportive services such as child care, medical care and transportation. Each participant sets a personal job goal, outlines the steps leading to employment and sets a timetable for reaching that goal.

Work Equity Demonstration is financed by a \$10.8 million grant from the Labor Department and is operated in cooperation with the Health and Human Services Department.



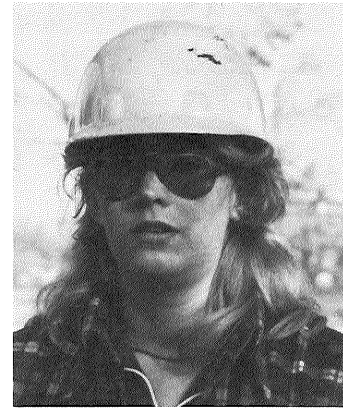
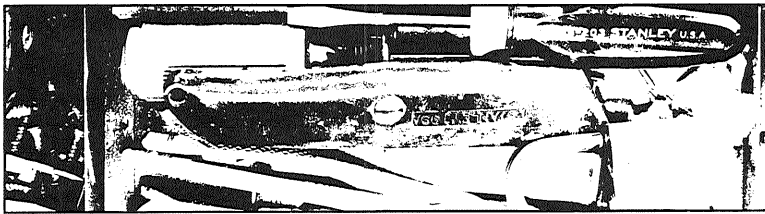
Work Equity develops job opportunities for people on public assistance.

Work Equity

The Work Equity Demonstration Project, offering training and employment to people receiving welfare assistance, completed its first year of experimentation in 1979. During the year, 2,899 people participated and, by year's end, 728 found employment in business and industry. Another 776 were employed in on-the-job training and community work or public service projects. The remaining registrants were participating in counseling and classroom training.

A CETA crew member (top photo) clears brush from cross-country ski trails in the northern Minnesota wilderness.

Rosey (operated by CETA employee Kay Gehrke) gives friendly advice about the problems of childhood to Tracy Hastings at the Austin Parenting Resource Center.



Through the Work Equity project in St. Cloud, a group of women receiving welfare assistance (photos this page) are learning to be electricians and carpenters. As part of their training they renovate homes that are subsequently sold to people with low incomes.

*Kathy Rasmuson (top photo)
Penny Rozeske (center photo)
Catherine Bergquist*

*Gloria Gohman (top photo)
Linda Osment (center photo)
Deborah Kmetz*

Vocational Rehabilitation finds jobs for 5,473.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Program

The department's Vocational Rehabilitation division provides special employment and training services to people with physical or mental handicaps.

To qualify for rehabilitation, a person must have a handicap that is a barrier to obtaining employment. There also must be a reasonable expectation that the person will be able to benefit from vocational rehabilitation services to the point of becoming gainfully employed in the general labor market, in sheltered employment or as a homemaker or family worker.

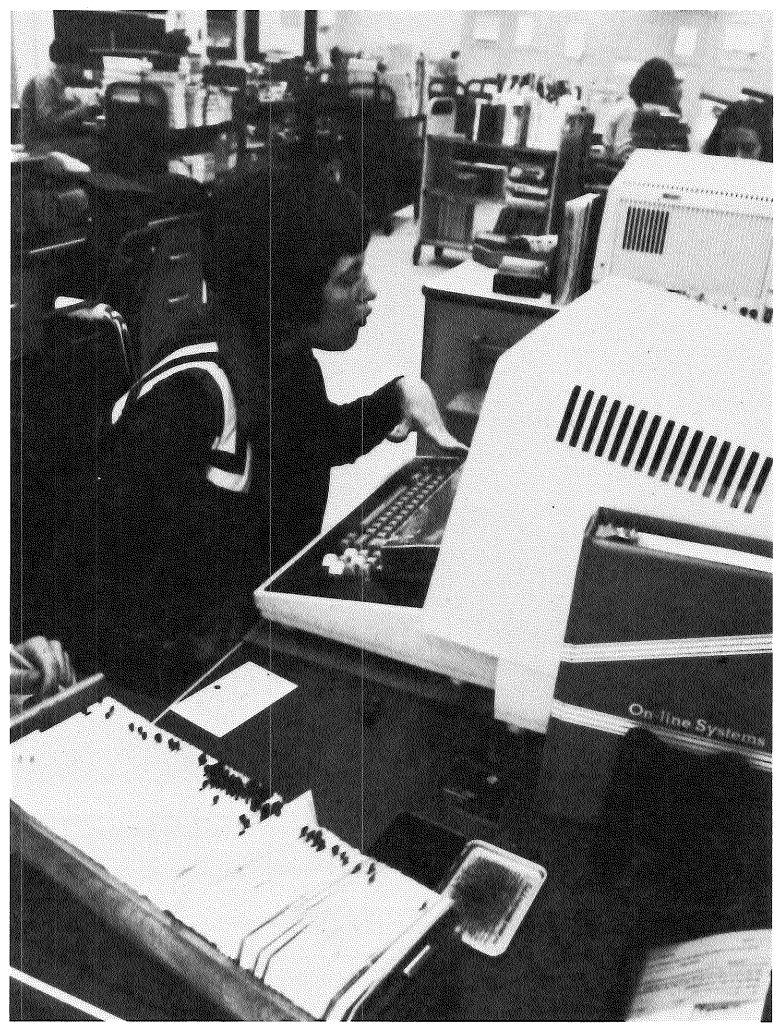
In 1979, 5,473 people completed vocational rehabilitation programs and became employed. By federal mandate, persons with more severe handicaps are given priority. In 1979, over 52 percent of the clients were severely handicapped.

Total expenditures for basic vocational rehabilitation services in 1979 were approximately \$16.5 million. A cost-benefit survey indicates that by 1983 those expenditures will be exceeded by the savings of more than \$6.5 million in disability benefits and the increased state and federal tax collections of more than \$15.3 million which will result from rehabilitation accomplished in 1979.

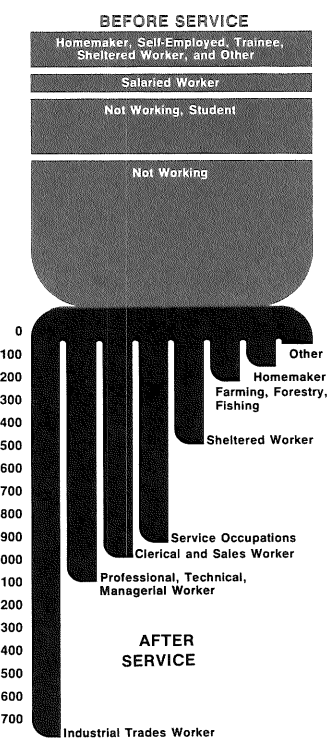
Clients are referred to any of the department's 33 vocational rehabilitation offices by educators, public or private social agencies, physicians, lawyers and employers. Self-referrals can be made by individuals who want help.

Basic services include counseling and guidance, medical and vocational evaluation, medical treatment and job training. All services must help the handicapped individual achieve vocational goals. Job placement is a vital component as is "follow-up" after employment.

Counseling and guidance, medical and vocational evaluations and job placement are provided without cost to the client. Maintenance and transportation may be provided to clients in rehabilitation programs. The department helps purchase tools and equipment



Although she has cerebral palsy, Peg Johnson works for the Minneapolis Public Library as a computer operator after completing a vocational rehabilitation program. Of her accomplishment, she says: "A job in society, wow. It's too good to be true."



As a result of vocational rehabilitation, thousands of people with handicaps are able to join the labor force.



Emery Covey hauls feed at Rehab Acres, a dairy operation and rehabilitation facility in Fergus Falls. Covey, who had been a farmhand for 19 years, was referred to the facility by the Vocational Rehabilitation division after he became handicapped by arthritis.

Severely handicapped persons given special attention.

that are required during training or on the job.

Due to limited vocational rehabilitation resources, counselors and clients draw on supplemental financial resources to cover costs for long-term college or vocational training and for medical treatment. Scholarships, public assistance funds and similar sources are used for these purposes.

In 1979, the division contacted 39,226 handicapped persons. Some who apply for services are so severely handicapped that they cannot continue with the program. Others encounter personal problems that prevent them from completing their vocational programs. Counselors help solve many, but cannot solve all, of the social and personal problems which interfere with employment.

In other cases, individuals referred for services decide not to participate.

While the primary goal of vocational rehabilitation is to help people become employable, the division also seeks:

- To identify those with vocational disabilities.
- To evaluate their problems and offer appropriate vocational rehabilitation services.
- To maintain sheltered employment and work activity for people who have job skills but cannot compete in the labor market.
- To maintain leadership for vocational rehabilitation programs in Minnesota.

Vocational rehabilitation basically is financed 80 percent

by federal funds and 20 percent by state and local funds. Long-term sheltered employment and work activity programs are financed separately by the state.

In addition to providing services itself, the division promotes other rehabilitation activity through cooperative arrangements with public schools,



Concentration and a keen eye help Jane Ann Martenson succeed at a project in the work activity center at Opportunity Workshop, Inc., in Minnetonka (the site of all photos on this page).

Evelyn Sporleder (left) and Kevin Conlon (foreground) (top photo) assemble a product in the sheltered employment area.

An arts and crafts class at the rehabilitation facility is popular with Frank Cainer.

correctional institutions and state hospitals for the retarded and the mentally ill.

The division also provides funding, information and technical aid to private non-profit rehabilitation facilities, sheltered workshops and work activity centers for the purposes of establishing new programs, upgrading existing programs and assuring that sheltered employment and work activity programs meet state standards.

Disability Determination

The Disability Determination section determines whether individuals are eligible for benefits under Social Security disability programs. Determinations are made according to standards set by the Social Security Administration, which funds the operating cost of this section.

During fiscal year 1979, the section handled 24,939 claims referred primarily from local Social Security offices. Of the 8,001 people determined medically eligible for Social Security benefits, 2,528 were considered to have rehabilitation potential and were referred to vocational rehabilitation.

Another 13,932 claimants were determined ineligible for Social Security benefits, but most were considered to have rehabilitation potential and were informed of vocational rehabilitation services. Rehabilitation services for persons eligible for Social Security disability benefits were paid with Social Security funds.

In many cases, vocational rehabilitation services resulted in employment, making continued

Social Security benefits unnecessary.

New Trends In Rehabilitation
Independent Living.

A task force was established in 1979 to help develop a program that will enable severely handicapped Minnesotans to function more independently in their home or community. Possible services are peer counseling, information and referral, advocacy, and coordination of services.

Independent living services are made possible under new portions of the Rehabilitation Act of 1978. The Minnesota Legislature has appropriated funds to match the anticipated federal allocations.

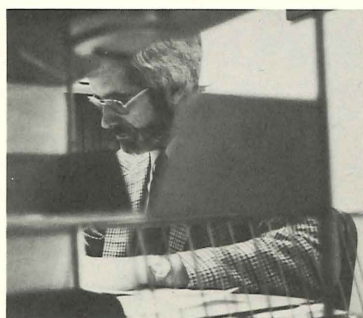
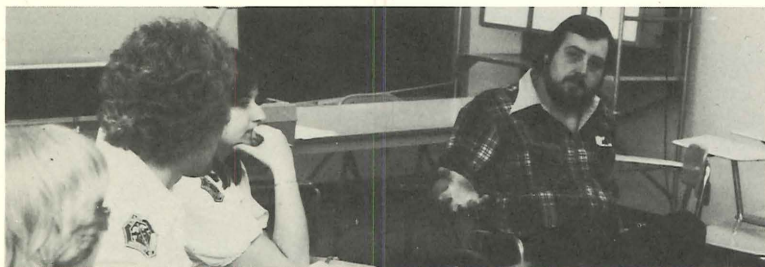
Programs for the Hearing Impaired. A "Five Year Plan for the Hearing Impaired" proposes a range of specialized services for people with hearing impairments.

The availability of TTY's (teletypewriter equipment) and staff with sign language skills in field offices are intended to remove significant communication barriers.

The goal of the plan is to increase the number of hearing impaired clients served and rehabilitated by 100 percent within the five-year period.

The Ombudsman Project. The department is enlarging its nationally recognized "Ombudsman Project," whereby third parties help to resolve situations in which vocational rehabilitation clients or sheltered workers are having difficulties. The program was operated in the metro area in 1978. Its success led to statewide expansion in 1979.

Independent living, programs for the hearing impaired are new emphases.

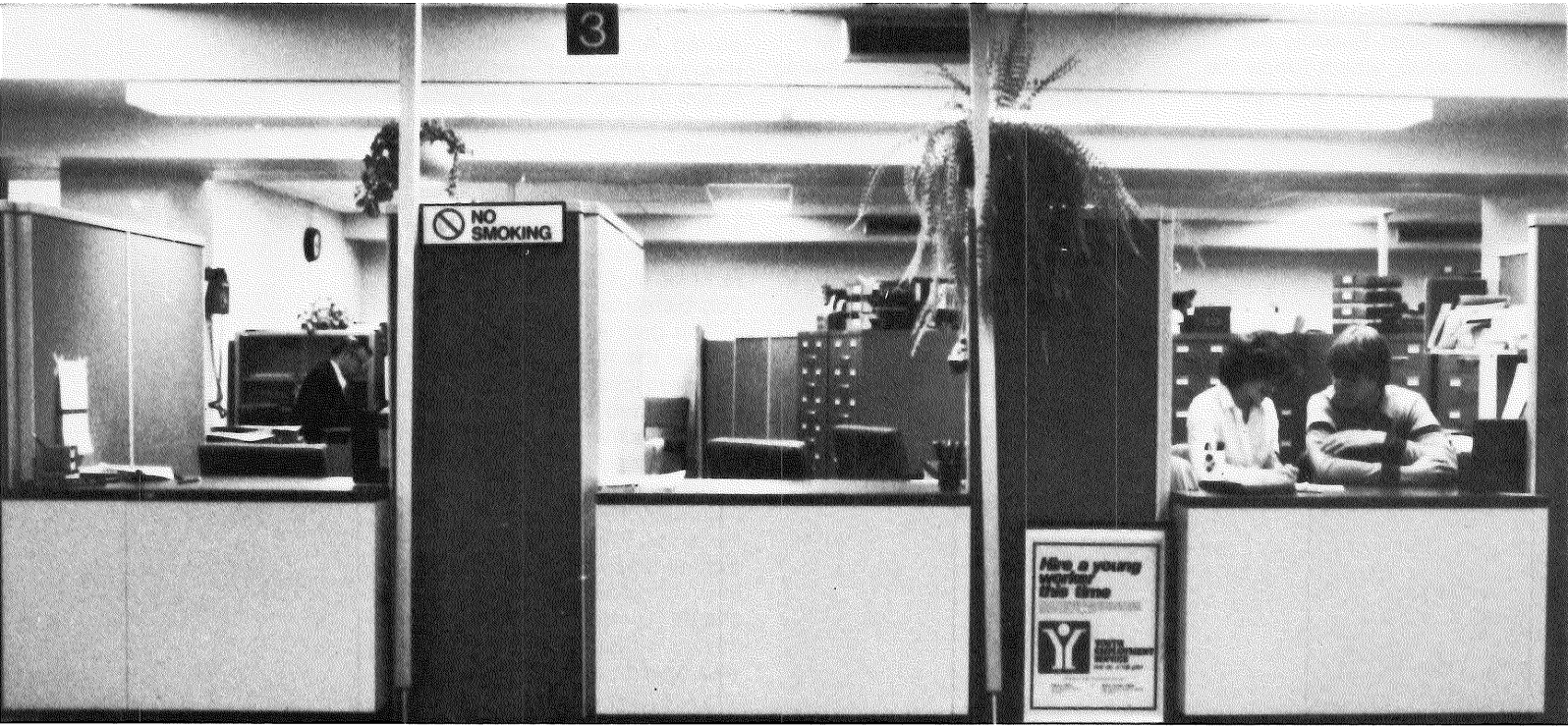
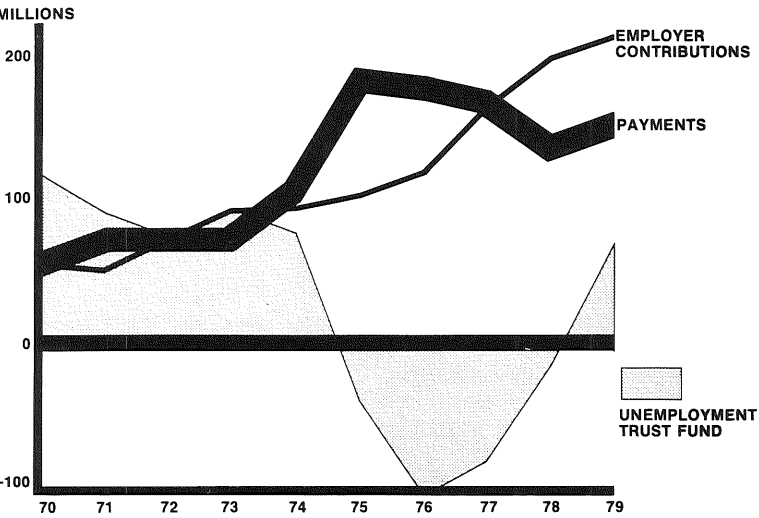


Former vocational rehabilitation client John Schatzlein (top photo), Minneapolis, instructs students at the University of Minnesota department of physical medicine and rehabilitation. Vocational rehabilitation helped him with his education.

John Morrisette, a supervisor in the Disability Determination section, won a \$1,000 merit award for ideas that will reduce department expenditures for psychiatric consultations.

Since birth, Kenneth Judd, Circle Pines, has suffered from disabling nerve damage. Vocational rehabilitation and help from CETA landed him a maintenance job at a manufacturing firm.

Unemployment Insurance Financial Status



Employer contributions comprise the unemployment trust fund from which unemployment insurance benefits are paid. During the recession of 1975-77 (see chart at top of page) benefit payments under the Unemployment Insurance program exceeded employer tax contributions. This resulted in a trust fund deficit, and caused the department to borrow from the federal government. The loan was repaid in 1979.

Unemployment insurance management analyst Colleen Gunderson, St. Paul, (left, top photo) attends a night school class in financial accounting. Her job-related education costs are paid in part by the department.

The Duluth Unemployment Insurance office is specially designed to allow claimants increased privacy while discussing their situation with department staff members.

Unemployment Insurance

Due to a healthy state economy in 1979, the department's unemployment insurance program continued to recover from the recession of 1975-77. Increased unemployment insurance tax collections and lower unemployment benefit payments enabled the state to repay borrowed federal funds and decrease the unemployment tax rate for new employers in 1980.

The unemployment insurance program provides a weekly income to people who have lost their jobs. Coverage is for a limited period of time. The program is intended to protect against the uncertainties of irregular income and to help stabilize the economy.

Employer contributions through unemployment insurance taxes totaled \$210.4 million in 1979. This represents an increase of 5.9 percent from 1978 levels. The fund balance on December 31, 1979, was \$67.5 million, compared to an actual deficit of \$10.8 million on the same date in 1978. The tax is paid by 83,128 Minnesota employers.

The continuing low unemployment rate in 1979 helped hold the line on unemployment benefit payments. The unemployment rate in Minnesota averaged 4.2 percent in 1979, compared with 3.8 percent in 1978. In 1979, unemployment benefits totaling \$156.5 million were paid to 154,003 Minnesotans. Benefit payments were up 5.9 percent from 1978 levels, while the number of claimants in-

creased 1.8 percent.

The estimated 5,000 Minnesota employers to be added to the tax roles in 1980 will pay unemployment insurance taxes of 1.9 percent instead of the 2.4 percent 1979 rate.

In 1979, Minnesota finished repaying \$172 million borrowed from the federal government to meet high unemployment insurance costs during the recession of 1975-77. A \$20 million payment was made in 1978. The rest was repaid in November of 1979.

Benefits normally are paid through employer contributions to the Minnesota Unemployment Compensation Fund. However, the fund was depleted by the large number of unemployment claims resulting from the 1975-77 recession. Minnesota was one of a number of states receiving federal loans during this period.

Benefit Payments

Unemployment benefits in 1979 ranged from \$30 to \$150 a week for periods of 11 to 26 weeks. The amount of a claimant's benefit check and the number of weeks for which payment may be made depend on the number of weeks worked and the amount earned prior to becoming unemployed.

A weekly benefit is reduced by earnings from employment or by the amount of other income such as severance pay, pensions and social security.

To remain eligible for benefits, a claimant must be able to work, be available for work and be actively searching for work. Each time a claimant reports, these and other criteria are reviewed to

determine the weekly benefit amount and the claimant's eligibility.

During 1979, the department investigated 57,375 job separation and work refusal issues, resulting in a 64 percent disqualification rate. Additionally, 40 percent of all claimants met with department staff to review their eligibility and to draft personal plans that could lead to re-employment.

Special unemployment benefit payments were made in 1979 to:

- *Victims of Severe Flooding.* Payments of \$555,463 were issued to 1,473 people who were unable to work because of severe flooding in the Red River Valley in April. Many of these people were farmers.
- *Interstate Claimants.* People who earned wages in two or more states, including Minnesota, or people who worked in Minnesota and then left the state, accounted for 16,688 claims.

The department's Unemployment Insurance division also issued training and travel allowance checks totaling \$5 million to 6,500 people enrolled in CETA, WIN and Work Equity. Money for these payments was provided by the federal government.

Staff performance and workload projections are monitored to help keep planning, budgeting and operation as efficient as possible.

Employer Taxes

In 1979, an additional 14,192 Minnesota employers began

State repays federal unemployment insurance loan.

Unemployment insurance tax rate drops; "new employee" rate drops.

paying unemployment insurance taxes, bringing the total number to 83,128.

New employers were assigned a tax rate of 2.4 percent (compared with 2.7 percent in 1978) of wages paid, up to \$8,000, for each employee.

Employers eventually became eligible for an "experience" rate that depends on the amount of unemployment benefit payments claimed by their former employees. Experience rates are determined annually. The average tax rate in 1979 was 2.35 percent, down slightly from 1978. More than 55 percent of all employers were taxed at the minimum rate of one percent in 1979.

Divisions of government and non-profit organizations may choose not to pay unemployment insurance taxes but to reimburse the department for the amount of unemployment benefits paid to their former employees. In 1979, 3,407 employers were in this category.

In 1979, the department began to bill employers quarterly, instead of semi-annually, for unemployment insurance tax charges. The change was made in response to requests from employers who wanted more frequent notification of claims filed by former employees. Employers were enabled to report suspected irregularities sooner, which helped the department prevent overpayments to claimants.

Error, Fraud Detected

The department makes a strong effort to detect and prevent claimant and employer fraud in the unemployment in-

surance program.

Auditors found that in 1979 overpayment of benefits occurred in 13,122 cases and amounted to \$2.3 million. Most overpayments were due to unintentional errors or misunderstandings on the part of the claimant but 1,432 cases were determined to be fraudulent. Thirty-six of these cases were recommended for prosecution by the state attorney general.

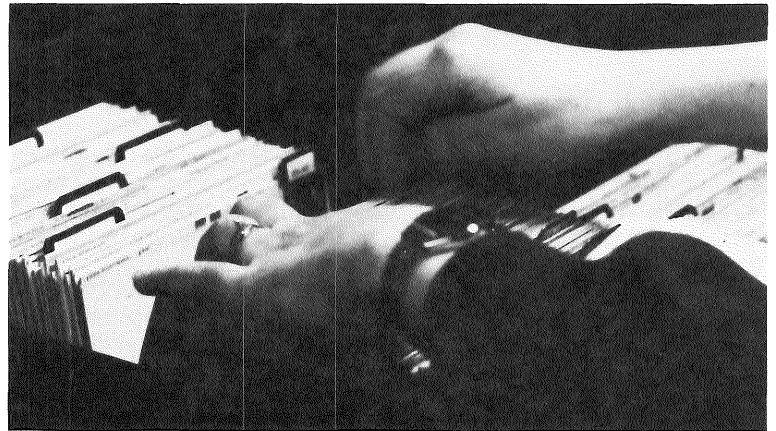
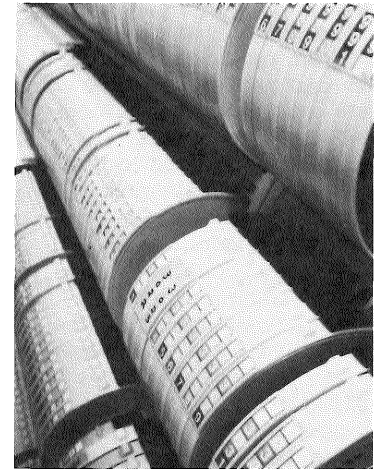
The department recovered \$1.3 million in overpaid claims. In addition, in cases where fraud was determined, an individual could be disqualified for up to 52 weeks of future benefits.

Field auditors examine the records of employers to determine tax delinquencies and under-or-overpayments. In 1979, the department collected 17,300 delinquent tax payments totaling nearly \$2.5 million. The amount of overdue taxes grew by \$1.9 million in 1979 to a total of \$11.5 million. Consequently, the department increased the size of the collection staff.

More than 23,000 employers overpaid unemployment insurance taxes and were issued credit notices or refund checks.

Claimant and Employer Appeals

A claimant who disagrees with a benefit determination, or an employer who disagrees with a tax or benefit determination, may appeal the decision. Legal coun-



Hard work and efficiency increased the frequency of timely unemployment benefit payments to 89 percent in 1979. The department also signed a \$2 million contract with the Department of Labor which will increase automation and computerization.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DIVISION

sel is permitted (but not required) at the appeal hearings.

In 1979, these hearings became more numerous. The department conducted 15,300 compared with 14,000 in 1978. When either party was dissatisfied with the hearing officer's decision, an appeal for review was made to the commissioner of the department. Commissioner's representatives

issued 2,540 decisions in 1979, up 25 percent from 1978.

A party dissatisfied with a decision of the commissioner's representative can appeal that decision to the Minnesota Supreme Court.

The department purchased high-speed word processing equipment to save staff time and reduce the wait for those exercising their right to appeal. The

equipment nearly halved the time it takes to transcribe hearing testimony.

To save travel, time and fuel, offices in Bemidji, Brainerd, Duluth, Fergus Falls and Virginia installed telephone equipment that allows reviews to be held while the employers and claimants are in their local area and the commissioner's representative is in St. Paul.

New equipment facilitates appeals process.



Department employees who help settle unemployment benefit and tax appeals include (from left, seated) Phyllis Reha, Richard Mandell, Samuel Fried, Robert Kenney and Lee Nelson. Standing are Robert Hinck, Richard Luis, John King, Clarence Anderson, Richard Croft, Lawrence Vaubel, Charles Green, Ralph Moore, John Kananianen, Richard Sackett and Dwight Witt.

OEO coordinates anti-poverty efforts, advocates for low-income people.

Program and Management Support

The department's Program and Management Support division handles department administrative services and coordinates various federal programs. Some of its activities are:

Office of Economic Opportunity

The Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) serves an advocate for low income people within state government and operates programs which help the poor save energy, acquire better housing, secure jobs and become more involved in decisions that affect their lives. Included in OEO's 1979 accomplishments are:

The Mailer. OEO published a monthly newsletter that informed local anti-poverty agencies of pending legislation and financial and informational resources.

Food and Nutrition. The Minnesota Food Action Coalition coordinated food and nutrition advocacy in Minnesota. The coalition of 30 state and local groups sponsored workshops,



It bothered Ted Niskanen, Office of Economic Opportunity, to see wood go to waste when trees died of Dutch Elm disease. His idea: Why not convert the wood to useable fuel? "I grew up on a farm where we never threw anything away," Ted says. "We fed table scraps to the pigs, tossed egg shells to the chickens and threw paper into the heating stove." (See other photos on this page.)

task forces and newsletters.

Energy Crisis Assistance. OEO was designated by the Governor to administer a \$5.6 million Community Services Administration energy assistance program that helps pay heating bills of low income households. Another \$48 million is expected in 1980.

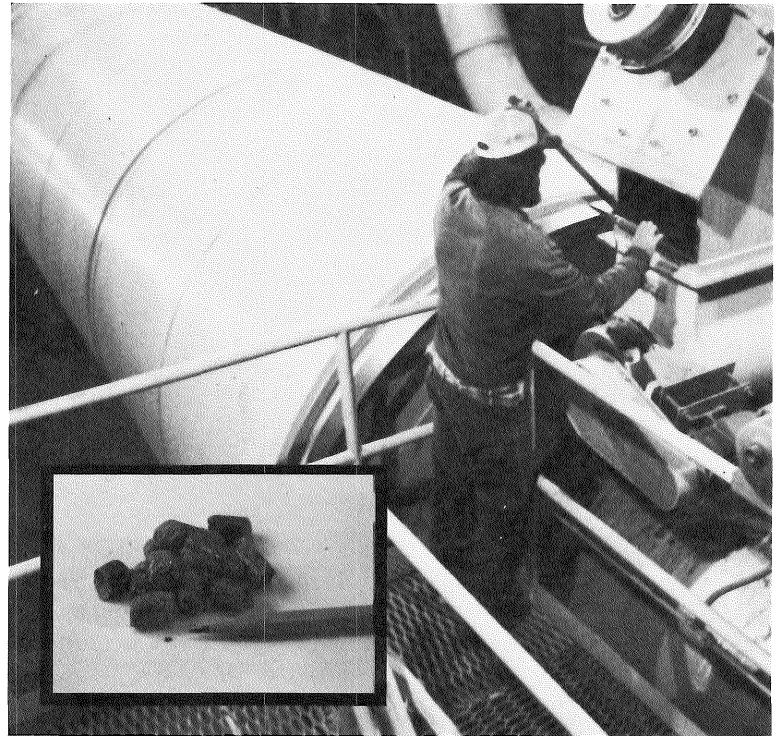
Office of Statewide CETA Coordination

Statewide CETA Coordination administers special grants and projects, promotes program coordination among state and local employment and training agencies, and furnishes technical assistance and training

for employment and training staff. Among its activities in 1979:

CETA Law Changes. Statewide CETA Coordination helped CETA sponsors respond to 1978 changes in the CETA law. The new law expanded the involvement of business and industry in the development of CETA programs. Funding for temporary public service employment was reduced from \$72.5 million in FY 1979 to \$25.3 million in FY 1980.

Governor's Council on Employment and Training. Statewide CETA Coordination provided staff support. The Council has 40 members who



Trees are chipped and compressed into fuel pellets (inset photo). Their size is shown relative to a pencil.

Ted's idea led to construction of a wood densification plant which heats Stillwater prison. The plant is operated by inmates who are training to become licensed boiler operators.

PROGRAM AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT DIVISION

represent CETA, business, labor, agriculture, state agencies, service providers and the public.

Links with Education. In 1979, \$690,000 in CETA discretionary funds were available to tie education with employment and training. A number of local projects were funded to demonstrate ways of cooperating between CETA and education.

Vocational Education. In 1979, \$1.5 million in CETA money was used for tuition, allowances, books, supplies and supportive services for 1,600 people who were enrolled by CETA in vocational education.

Part-time Employment for Seniors. In FY 1979, 185 people 55 years of age and over were employed in part-time community service jobs under a program financed by the Older American's Act and administered by Statewide CETA Coordination.

Special Projects. Statewide CETA Coordination used CETA grant money to finance special coordination and demonstration projects. Among them are a CETA staff training network, labor market information, teaching by computer, chemical dependency service coordination and public information.

Research and Statistical Services Office

The Research and Statistical Services Office collects, interprets and distributes information on labor market conditions, other economic activities and program operations of the department. It also conducts specially-funded studies which have a bearing on legislative or administrative policies in the area of employment or unemployment.

Data gathering activities include employment and wages by occupation and industry, job openings and new hires by occupation and industry, labor force estimates, employment projections, affirmative action program statistics and unemployment insurance data.

The Research and Statistical Services Office coordinates the work of regional labor market information centers in St. Paul, Duluth, Rochester, St. Cloud, Moorhead and New Ulm.

Office of Audit Coordination

The Office of Audit Coordination is responsible for developing polices on contract management and coordinating agency audits. The office contracts with public accounting firms for independent audits of programs funded by CETA; the Community Services Administration; the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; and the Department of Energy.

Office of Policy and Planning

The Office of Policy and Planning was established in July, 1979, to review and analyze department policies, programs

Department conducts employment-related studies.



Donna Burton (foreground), a clerical staff member in the Research and Statistical Services Office, studies a computer printout.



Lenita Marie Washington takes time to read to her son, Jhontal, before starting her day of part-time work and schooling. Lenita joined the Solo Parents project, an employment and training effort designed to help young mothers finish high school. In 1979, \$498,328 in CETA money was used to finance this and other special employment projects.



Following her divorce, Pat Bowles, a homemaker and mother of four, had no income and no marketable skills. Pat joined the Displaced Homemaker program which provided counseling and training. She soon found work as a financial planner. The Displaced Homemaker program was begun by the Office of Statewide CETA Coordination. In 1979, the state legislature provided funds to continue the program.



A weatherization crew (top photo) takes a break during work on a house in Shakopee. Crews weatherstrip, caulk, close fireplaces, insulate and repair storm windows.

Senior programmer Krishna Jain prepares modifications that will help the department convert to a faster computer system.

and plans. Activities include analysis of current proposals for welfare reform, coordination of department legislative proposals, program evaluation and preparation of a data practices policy.

Electronic Data Processing Office

With the signing in 1979 of the Employment Security Automated Project (ESAP) agreement, work

began on automation that will help the department improve service to the public. As a result, a new computer (IBM 370/155) was installed and requests were made for devices that would boost storage capacity. Approximately 1,200 existing computer programs were converted to the new system.

In 1979, the Electronic Data Processing Office also implemented a quarterly employer tax charging process and an unemployment benefit overpayment detection process.

Public Information and Education Office

The Public Information and Education Office is responsible for internal communications,

program support materials, media relations and public information.

In 1979, office special projects included multi-media advertising campaigns for Job Service, statewide planning for a CETA public information effort and revision and expansion of the staff newsletter.

Office of Equal Opportunity Programs

The Office of Equal Opportunity Programs promotes equal opportunity for department staff and for the public it serves. Through an established affirmative action policy and plan and with the assistance of an affirmative action committee, the office seeks to insure that members of minority groups, females, veterans and people with handicaps receive department services in a manner proportional to their percentage in the overall population.

Weatherization

In 1979, the department administered a weatherization program throughout Minnesota. The program seeks to reduce home energy costs for low income Minnesotans by improving insulation and decreasing cold air infiltration.

The \$11.6 million program was financed by state and federal grants and was operated by community action agencies and Indian reservations. By year's end, 91 weatherization crews were working and 6,275 homes had been weatherized, compared with 3,303 homes in 1978. Up to \$1,000 can be spent on each of these homes.

Weatherization reduces energy costs; households served nearly doubles.



The Public Information and Education Office distributes informational materials (top photo) and serves as a central point for public inquiries about agency services.

Richard Williams directs the Office of Public Information and Education. A department employee for 12 years, he formerly worked as capitol reporter for the St. Paul Dispatch/Pioneer Press and was editor of daily newspapers at Marshall, Minnesota, and Huron, South Dakota.

Office locations are convenient.

Job Service and Unemployment Insurance

Job applicants and employers can find help at 35 Job Service offices and 65 satellite offices. Unemployment insurance services also are offered at these locations. Main offices are listed below.

916 S. Broadway
Albert Lea, MN 56007
507/373-3951

418 3rd Avenue E.
Alexandria, MN 56308
612/762-2131

105 11th Avenue N.E.
Austin, MN 55912
507/433-3457

Highway #2 W.
Bemidji, MN 56601
218/755-2936

9100 W. Bloomington Freeway
Bloomington, MN 55431
612/884-7405 (JS)
612/884-8263 (UI)

1919 S. 6th Street
Brainerd, MN 56401
218/828-2450

80 Coon Rapids Boulevard
Coon Rapids, MN 55433
612/786-6000 (JS)
612/786-6004 (UI)

210 N. Broadway
Crookston, MN 56716
218/281-3593

407 W. Superior Street
Duluth, MN 55802
218/723-4730 (JS)
218/723-4745 (UI)

30 S. 1st Avenue E.
Ely, MN 55731
218/365-3177

923 N. State Street
Fairmont, MN 56031
507/235-5516

218 Central Avenue N.
Faribault, MN 55021
507/332-3220

125 W. Lincoln Avenue
Fergus Falls, MN 56537
218/739-2295

310 N.W. 3rd Street
Grand Rapids, MN 55744
218/326-6669

Mesabi Mall
Hibbing, MN 55746
218/263-3644

135 Shady Oak Road S.
Hopkins, MN 55343
612/935-5521

407 4th Street
Int'l. Falls, MN 56649
218/283-9427

106 1st Avenue S. E.
Little Falls, MN 56345
612/632-5427

709 N. Front Street
Mankato, MN 56001
507/389-6723

107 E. Main Street
Marshall, MN 56258
507/537-6236

309 2nd Avenue S.
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612/341-7300 (JS)
612/341-7330 (UI)

125 S. 1st Street
Montevideo, MN 56265
612/269-8819

810 4th Avenue S.
Moorhead, MN 56560
218/236-2191

100 S. Park Street
Mora, MN 55051
612/679-3611

1200 S. Broadway
New Ulm, MN 56073
507/354-3138

1929 S. Cedar
Owatonna, MN 55060
507/451-5774

116 Broad Street
Red Wing, MN 55066
612/388-3526

107 4th Street S.E.
Rochester, MN 55901
507/285-7315

111 Lincoln Avenue S.E.
St. Cloud, MN 56301
612/255-3266

115 E. 7th Street
St. Paul, MN 55101
612/296-8718 (JS only)

155 E. 7th Street
St. Paul, MN 55101
612/296-8219 (UI only)

318 N. Knight Avenue
Thief River Falls, MN 56701
218/681-1100

1325 S. 9th Street
Virginia, MN 55792
218/741-6996

324 W. 3rd Street
Willmar, MN 56201
612/235-3222

52 E. 5th Street
Winona, MN 55987
507/457-2950

321 11th Street
Worthington, MN 56187
507/376-3116

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act

CETA's training and employment services are offered to job seekers and employers at more than 50 locations.

The Department of Labor has designated 10 CETA prime sponsors in Minnesota. The address and telephone number of local CETA offices can be obtained from the prime sponsor.

The Department of Economic Security runs the Balance of State CETA prime sponsor.

Rural Minnesota Concentrated Employment Programs, Inc.
819 Lincoln Avenue
Detroit Lakes, MN 56501
218/847-9205

City of Duluth Employment and Training Services
317 City Hall
Duluth, MN 55802
218/723-3576

Dakota County CETA
750 S. Plaza Drive, Room 314
Mendota Heights, MN 55120
612/452-5700

City of Minneapolis Federal Employment and Training Programs
210 1/2 City Hall
Minneapolis, MN 55415
612/348-4383

Hennepin County CETA Services
1st Level S. Government Center
300 S. 6th Street
Minneapolis, MN 55487
612/348-7432

Ramsey County CETA
2100 E. Eleventh Avenue
North St. Paul, MN 55109
612/770-8900

Balance of State CETA
690 American Center Building
150 E. Kellogg Boulevard
St. Paul, MN 55101
612/296-6050

City of St. Paul CETA
333 Sibley Street, 4th Floor
St. Paul, MN 55101
612/298-4904

Quad Counties Consortium
2305 Ford Parkway
St. Paul, MN 55116
612/698-4212

Region III Comprehensive Employment and Training Consortium
Midway School
Vermillion Drive
Virginia, MN 55792
218/749-1274

Vocational Rehabilitation
People with disabilities can apply for vocational rehabilitation at the 37 offices listed below.

Central Jr. High School
7th and Fillmore
Alexandria, MN 56308
612/762-2141

Austin Area Vo-Tech Institute
1900 8th Avenue N.W., Room 124A
Austin, MN 55912
507/437-3209

State Service Center
1705 U.S. Highway 2 W.
Bemidji, MN 56601
218/755-3980 (TTY)

1927 S. 6th Street
Brainerd, MN 56401
218/828-2530 (TTY)

135 N.W. 2nd Avenue
Cambridge, MN 55008
612/689-3250

202 S. Main Street
Crookston, MN 56716
218/281-1946

Arrowhead Place, Suite 437
205 W. 2nd Street
Duluth, MN 55802
218/723-4698

Depot Square Building
303 N.E. 1st Avenue
Faribault, MN 55021
507/332-3330 (TTY)

Lincoln Centre, Suite 3
125 W. Lincoln
Fergus Falls, MN 56537
218/736-5658

401 11th Street S.E.
Grand Rapids, MN 55744
218/326-1201 (TTY)

1250 Highway 55 W.
Hastings, MN 55033
612/437-2137

Rainy River Community College
Int'l. Falls, MN 56649
218/283-3436

709 1/2 S. Front Street
Mankato, MN 56001
507/389-6511 (TTY)

107 1/2 E. Main Street
Marshall, MN 56258
507/537-7280

3101 W. 69th Street
Minneapolis, MN 55435
612/926-6537

1315 Penn Avenue N.
Minneapolis, MN 55411
612/341-7160

6040 Earle Brown Drive
Minneapolis, MN 55430
612/341-7140

2344 Nicollet Avenue S.
Minneapolis, MN 55404
612/341-7117

312 Central Avenue, Suite 392
Minneapolis, MN 55414
612/341-7130

310 4th Avenue S., Suite 1020
Minneapolis, MN 55415
612/341-7100 (TTY)

Townsite Center
810 4th Avenue S.
Moorhead, MN 56560
218/236-2206

601 E. 1st Street
Park Rapids, MN 56470
218/732-9761

Red Wing Area Vo-Tech Institute
Pioneer Road and Highway 58
Red Wing, MN 55066
612/388-7811

(continued)

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY
STATE OF MINNESOTA

Vocational Rehabilitation
(continued)

717 3rd Avenue S.E.
Rochester, MN 55901
507/285-7293 (TTY)

D 62 Professional Building
950 Highway 10
Spring Lake Park, MN 55432
612/786-6061

54 28th Avenue N.
St. Cloud, MN 56301
612/255-2224 (TTY)

Metro Square Building
Room LL-60
7th and Robert Streets
St. Paul, MN 55101
612/296-6786 (TTY)

180 Griggs-Midway Building
1821 University Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55104
612/296-9380 (TTY)

Administrative Office
Space Center
444 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55101
612/296-5616
612/296-5643 (TTY)

Labree Avenue S. and Zeh Street
Thief River Falls, MN 56701
218/681-2598

Pearsall Industrial Park
1500 18th Street S.
Virginia, MN 55792
218/741-5855

Wentworth Office Center
33 E. Wentworth
W. St. Paul, MN 55118
612/297-2623

311 Jefferson Street N.
Wadena, MN 56482
218/631-4601

Lincoln Square
3148 Century Avenue N.
White Bear Lake, MN 55110
612/296-9350

Canard Center, 3rd Floor
200 S.W. 4th Street
Willmar, MN 56201
612/235-0707

58 E. 5th Street
Winona, MN 55987
507/457-2198

909 4th Avenue
Worthington, MN 56187
507/372-2149 (TTY)

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY
STATE OF MINNESOTA

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY

— 1979 Expenditures —

Employment and Training

Personal Services	19,464,278	
Nonpersonal Services	4,094,702	
Subgrant and Client Payments	31,123,980	
TOTAL		\$ 54,682,960

Vocational Rehabilitation

Personal Services	7,861,617	
Nonpersonal Services	3,048,258	
Subgrant and Client Payments	13,977,926	
TOTAL		\$ 24,887,801

Unemployment Insurance

Personal Services	6,959,982	
Nonpersonal Services	669,076	
Subgrant and Client Payments	151,000,000	
TOTAL		\$158,629,058

Program and Management Support

Personal Services	6,356,676	
Nonpersonal Services	1,985,863	
Subgrant and Client Payments	8,176,019	
TOTAL		\$ 16,518,558

Total Department		\$254,718,377
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Minnesota. Dept. of Economic
Security.
Annual report - Minnesota

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