



Minnesota Department of **Human Services**

Characteristics of People and Cases on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program December 2013

April 2014

Transition to Economic Stability Division
Minnesota Department of Human Services

Abbreviations Used in this Report

ABAWD	Able-bodied Adult without Dependents
ACS	American Community Survey
DHS	Department of Human Services
DWP	Diversionary Work Program
EBT	Electronic Benefit Transfer
FPG	Federal Poverty Guideline
GED	General Educational Development Equivalency Certificate
MFIP	Minnesota Family Investment Program
MSA	Minnesota Supplemental Aid
PRWORA	Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act
RCA	Refugee Cash Assistance
RSDI	Retirement, Survivors, and Disability Insurance
SMRT	State Medical Review Team
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
TANF	Temporary Aid to Needy Families

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Executive Summary

The federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), which is frequently referred to using the former names of Food Stamps nationally, or Food Support in Minnesota, provides a monthly benefit to low-income families, seniors, people with disabilities and some single adults for the purchase of food. SNAP benefits cannot be used to purchase any nonfood items.

Caseload. SNAP caseloads remain high following the recession in Minnesota and nationwide. In December 2013, 554,940 people were eligible, including adults and children in both stand-alone SNAP and in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), the state's family assistance program for families that combines SNAP with cash grants. The number of eligible people has nearly doubled since December 2007, due to both a major recession and policy changes. Most of that growth was in stand-alone SNAP, more than doubling for both adults and children over six years. The caseload continued to increase through the end of 2013, although growth leveled off. (The loss of the waiver for mandatory work provisions and the three-out-of-36 months' time limit if not cooperating with SNAP employment and training for able bodied adults without a dependent caused a drop in that group's SNAP cases in early 2014.)

Who is on SNAP. In December 2013, 275,252 adults were eligible for stand-alone SNAP in Minnesota. Thirty-nine percent were in families with minor children; 17 percent were seniors aged 60 or older; 35 percent were adults with disabilities; and 23 percent were childless adults; with 13 percent in multiple categories. There were 189,315 children eligible for stand-alone SNAP; 14 percent of these children had parents with disabilities and 1 percent lived with a senior.

Income from work. Overall, 31 percent of SNAP cases reported income from work. This varied by case category, with 66 percent of families with children, 27 percent other adults, 12 percent adults with disabilities and 7 percent of senior cases reporting work. The average reported earnings for working cases were \$1,373 per month. Of these, families with children reported the highest earnings, with \$1,648 and seniors reported the lowest, with \$744 on average.

Cases with no income. Twenty percent of SNAP cases (46,734) had no income reported for December 2013. Those cases include 48,938 eligible adults; 56 percent were childless, adults without disabilities under age 60 with no reported income. Many of these people are not potentially eligible for income supports available to people with children, seniors aged 60 and older, and people with diagnosed disabilities. For them, SNAP may be the only safety net program available.

Introduction

The federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), which is sometimes referred to by the former names of Food Stamps nationally, or Food Support in Minnesota, provides a monthly benefit to low-income families, seniors, people with disabilities, and single adults for the purchase of food. SNAP benefits cannot be used to purchase nonfood items like pet food, personal hygiene products, cosmetics, alcohol or tobacco, vitamins or medicines, or hot food. Households must meet income guidelines which vary by state; in Minnesota households must have income of less than 165 percent of the Federal Poverty Guideline (FPG). For a household of two with no senior or adults with a disability, the limit is \$2,133 per month. Benefits are based on household size and amount and types of other income.

A Short History of SNAP

SNAP was created with the Food Stamp Act of 1964 (HR 10222) which was introduced under Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman, a Minnesotan. The goals of the original Food Stamp program were to strengthen the agricultural economy and increase nutrition in low-income households. The program required households to purchase their food stamps, and allowed food stamps to be used to purchase items for consumption, excluding alcohol and imported foods. Responsibility for the program was divided between the states and federal government, with the states responsible for certification and issuance and the federal government responsible for funding and authorizing retailers. The program prohibited discrimination in benefits eligibility by race, creed, national origin and political beliefs. Several legislative acts in the 1960s and 1970s increased state accountability, established national standards of eligibility, and expanded the program to all states and territories.

The Food Stamp Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-113) made major program changes that resulted in a program that looks more like the SNAP of today. It eliminated the purchase requirement; set income eligibility guidelines according to the poverty line; restricted eligibility of students, some immigrants, and people who voluntarily quit jobs; set requirements for states regarding application processing time; and other provisions meant to make access and certification easier for participants.

Other major legislative changes to the program included provisions in the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996 that required states to implement Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) by Oct. 1, 2002, eliminating the “stamps” in Food Stamps; limited eligibility of able-bodied adults with no dependents to three months in any 36-month period if not meeting work requirements; and enacted other provisions relating to how a household’s budget is determined. The Farm Bill of 2002 made changes to the quality control system aimed at improving payment accuracy.

The Farm Bill of 2008 [H.R. 2419, the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008] changed the name from Food Stamps to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. It expanded eligibility by indexing asset limits to inflation and excluded combat pay from calculation of benefits, made money available to test point-of-purchase incentives for healthful foods, and set other provisions meant to simplify administration and strengthen program integrity.¹

¹ <http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/short-history-snap> (Updated November 2013)

On Feb. 7, 2014, the SNAP program was reauthorized through 2018, part of The Agricultural Act of 2014 [P.L. 113-79].

Recent Changes Affecting Minnesota

In recent years, Minnesota has experienced changes to the SNAP program, formerly called Food Support, to increase access and simplify administration. Some of these changes were federally mandated, others a result of state legislation, and some as a result of state waiver requests.

In 2009, Minnesota received a waiver that lifted the three-month eligibility limit and mandatory work requirements for able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWDs) due to the nationwide recession and high unemployment rate. As the economy improved and the unemployment rate stabilized, Minnesota was no longer eligible for the ABAWD waiver, effective Oct. 1, 2013. As a result of the federal government shutdown on Oct. 1, 2013, Minnesota received approval to delay implementation of the mandatory work provisions for ABAWDs until Nov. 1, 2013. Effective Nov. 1, 2013, the SNAP Employment and Training program and the ABAWD work provisions began, which limits eligibility to three of 36 months if not meeting the work requirements. Cases eligible in November through January began losing eligibility in February 2014, therefore, are not reflected in this report.

Part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 increased SNAP benefits by 13.6 percent. Those ARRA provisions also ended in 2013, resulting in reduced SNAP benefits being issued beginning Nov. 1, 2013.

Six-month reporting was implemented on March 1, 2009. Previous to this policy change, households with earned income or recent work history reported income to their county financial worker each month. Now, most households report earned and unearned income once every six months and their SNAP grant amount is calculated using that income amount for the entire following six-month period. Households must report income changes that result in total gross earnings that exceed 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Guideline (FPG) for their household size. Households are still required to report income greater than 130 percent of the FPG, although they would remain eligible up to 165 percent of the FPG.² And ABAWDs must report if their work hours or work activities drop below 20 hours per week or 80 hours per month.

Minnesota continues to have no asset limit for the SNAP program, and the gross income limit for SNAP eligibility remains at 165 percent of the FPG for most households applying or being recertified.³

In September 2012, Minnesota received approval to extend the waiver that it has had since 1998. The U.S. Department of Agriculture Family and Nutrition Services allows the state to provide SNAP to households enrolled in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), Minnesota's Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) program (family cash assistance), as a single program. This waiver was extended through Sept. 30, 2017. To report the total number of people that receive assistance through SNAP, the Caseload Data section (starting on page 5) includes both households and people eligible for SNAP, both as a stand-alone program and through MFIP. The combined

² Combined Manual 0007.03.02.

³ Combined Manual 0020.12 and 0015.03.

SNAP and MFIP caseloads are referred to as the total SNAP caseload. Participants eligible for SNAP through MFIP are included only in Figure 1.

Report Format

This report is the eighth in an annual series that provides a snapshot of the household, demographic, and economic characteristics of SNAP cases and eligible people. Data are provided on the SNAP caseload, demographics of eligible adults, length of SNAP eligibility and use of other public assistance, and economic characteristics of cases in December 2013. This report continues the format shift started with the December 2011 report. Counts reflect the overlap in categories. Previous to the December 2011 report, mutually exclusive groups within a hierarchy were used. The “Total” columns in the tables are all eligible adults;⁴ adding the subgroups will exceed this total due to overlaps. Most data are reported as person-level data; the only case data are the grant amounts and income types in Table 4.

Quick Facts highlight important information from the larger tables and provide selected trend data using small charts and bulleted text. Relevant policy information needed for interpreting data are included in text boxes. Quick Facts were designed to be stand-alone, mini-reports so that readers can share topics relevant to their work by copying a single page.

Data in the Data Tables section are the source for data in the Quick Facts which cite the table where the data can be found (Tables 1 to 4). Table 5 gives SNAP data by county. Important detailed policy and data definitions follow the Data Tables and are important in understanding them.

Questions about the data or suggestions for future reports can be directed to:

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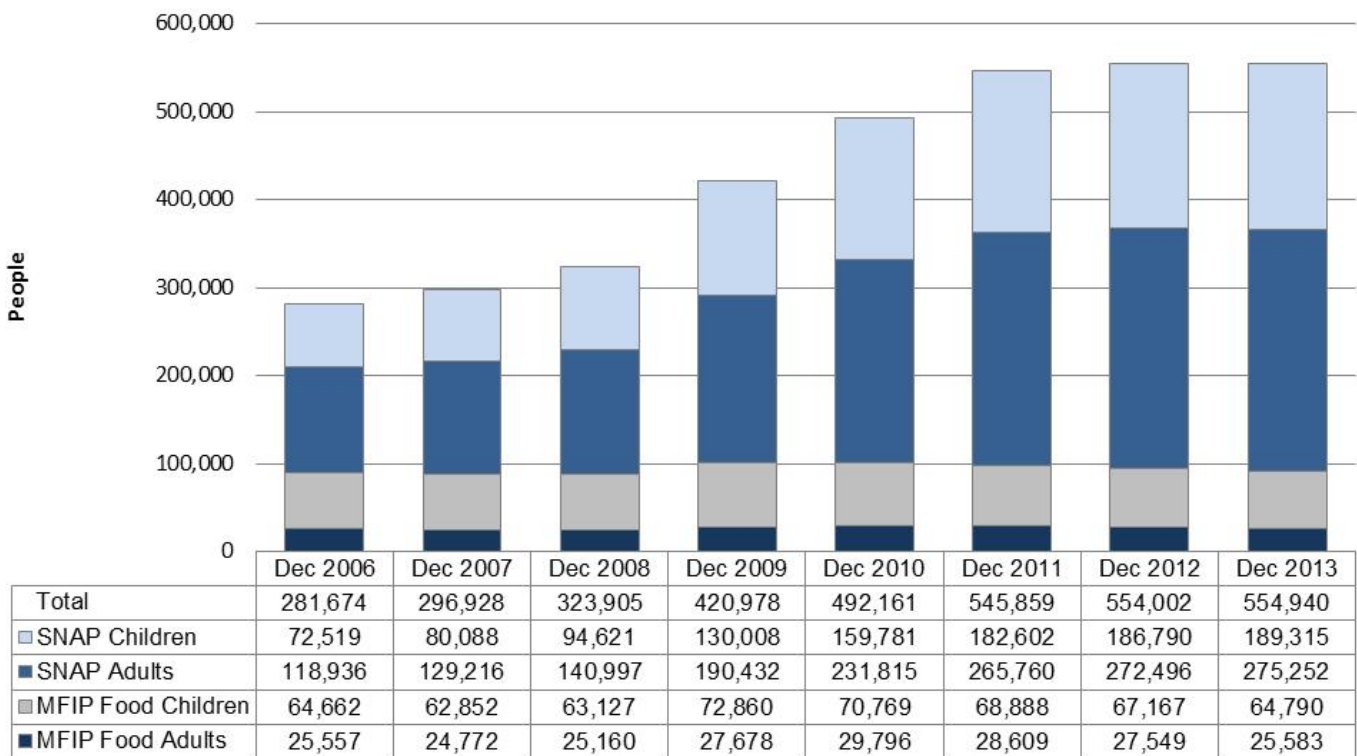
⁴ Adult children, ages 18 to 21 that are living with a parent or guardian, are considered children and are included in their parent’s SNAP case per SNAP policy. Minors that are applicants in their own case, separate from their parents, are considered adults.

SNAP Caseload and Trends

Quick Facts for December Trends

- SNAP caseloads are at historic highs in Minnesota and nationwide. In December 2013, 554,940 people were eligible, including adults and children in Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), the state’s cash assistance program for families (see Figure 1). The MFIP grant includes food assistance from SNAP. This page reports on all SNAP received, both stand-alone SNAP and the MFIP food portion. The remainder of the report reflects stand-alone SNAP and excludes the MFIP food portion.
- After years of double digit increases during the recession, the total number of SNAP-eligible people continued to plateau, increasing by 1.5 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively, the last two years. The total number of people eligible increased by 30 percent between December 2008 and 2009, by 17 percent between December 2009 and 2010, and by 11 percent between December 2010 and 2011.
- While the caseload for stand-alone SNAP increased since 2009, MFIP did not experience the same level of increase, with adult and child caseloads in December 2013 having dropped back close to where they started in December 2006. While half of the total December 2013 caseload was stand-alone SNAP-eligible adults, the fastest growth over the last period has been among stand-alone SNAP-eligible children, with an increase of 161 percent since December 2006. There are nearly three times more children eligible for stand-alone SNAP than for MFIP.

Figure 1. SNAP-eligible People: December 2006 to December 2013

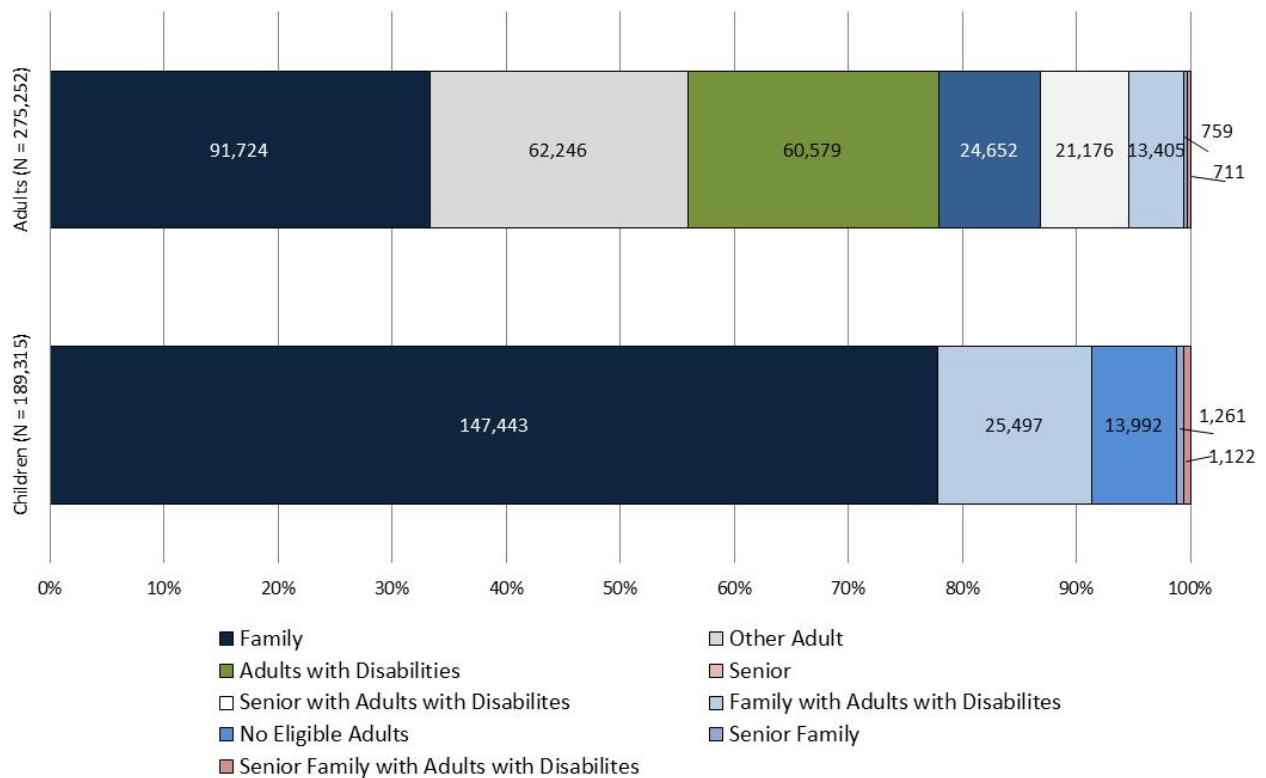


Populations on SNAP

Quick Facts for December 2013

- The “Characteristics of People and Cases on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: December 2013” report divides adults into three overlapping and one distinct group: Families with children, seniors, the adults with disabilities and other adults. Families with children can also have members aged 60 and older and members who are adults with disabilities. Seniors can live with minor children and have a disability. People with disabilities can have children or be aged 60 or older. To allow for these real-life complexities, those three groups are not mutually exclusive. Other adult cases and cases with no eligible adult members (described below) do not overlap with the first three case types.
- Figure 2 shows the unduplicated total eligible adult and child populations by the various combinations. Although each Quick Facts related to a group provides the overlaps with other groups, all other tables and figures count each adult in every group they belong to. (Data from Table 1a)
- Seven percent of children live in households with no SNAP-eligible adults. Most of their caregivers are MFIP-eligible, which includes a SNAP-funded food portion, making them ineligible for stand-alone SNAP. These children are most often ineligible for MFIP because they receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for a disability.

Figure 2. SNAP-eligible Adults and Children: Types and Overlaps



SNAP Families with Children

Quick Facts for December 2013

- Nearly 40 percent of SNAP-eligible adults live in households with minor children (106,599 adults). There are 189,315 SNAP-eligible children; 13,992 children are eligible for SNAP in cases with no SNAP-eligible adult. (Data from Table 1a)
- Figure 3 shows the overlap of people in family cases with other case types. Thirteen percent of SNAP-eligible adults caring for minor children are under age 60 and also have a disability. Fewer than 1 percent each is senior or has a disability and senior without a disability. (Figure 3 with data from Table 1b)
- The average age of adults with children is 35 years with nearly 40 percent in their 30s, 69 percent are female, 74 percent have at least a high school diploma, 44 percent never married and 35 percent are married and living with a spouse, and 57 percent are white. (Table 2)
- Of the 77,642 family cases, 67 percent report income from work. Thirty percent have child support, 12 percent income from SSI, and 8 percent receive cash public assistance (GA, MSA, RCA, MFIP, or DWP). Of those with reported work, the average amount was \$1,648 per month. (Figure 4, Table 3)
- Adults in families averaged 37 months of SNAP eligibility since 2005. Just over 40 percent of adults in families have used 24 months or less. (Figure 5, Table 3)

Figure 3. SNAP-eligible Adults with Minor Children: Overlaps with Other SNAP Groups

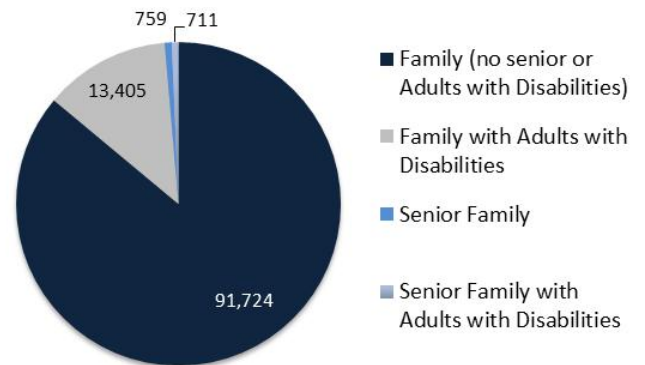


Figure 4. SNAP Cases with Minor Children: Income Sources

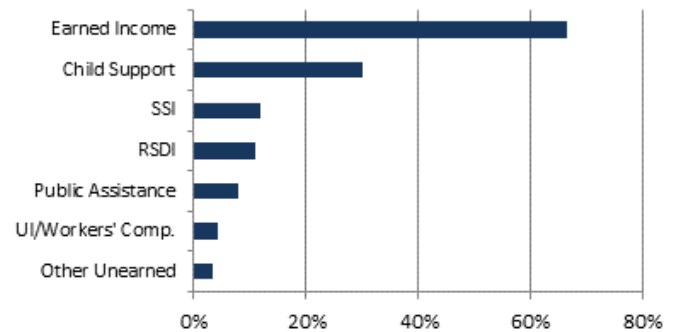
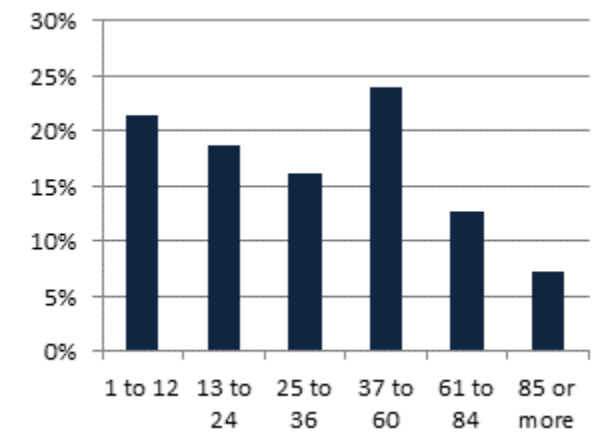


Figure 5. SNAP-eligible Adults with Minor Children: Eligibility Months, 2005 to 2013



SNAP-eligible Seniors

Quick Facts for December 2013

- Seventeen percent (47,298) of SNAP-eligible adults are age 60 or older, seniors according to SNAP policy. (Data from Table 1a)
- Fifty-two percent of SNAP-eligible seniors do not have a disability and have no minor children, 45 percent have a disability and no children, 3 percent have minor children, and about half of seniors have a disability. (Figure 6 with data from Table 1b)
- The average age of seniors is 70 (with a minimum of 60), 63 percent are female, 61 percent are high school graduates, about 18 percent are married and living with a spouse, 20 percent are widowed and 61 percent are white. Seniors are more likely to be Asian, more likely to be married, and have less education than other groups. (Table 2)
- Nearly all cases with seniors have unearned income with RSDI being the most common source (62 percent), followed by SSI (43 percent) and GA, MSA, RCA, MFIP, or DWP grants (33 percent). The average amount of unearned income is \$912 per month. Seven percent report earned income. (Figure 7, Table 4)
- Seniors average 59 months of SNAP eligibility over the previous nine years, with 35 percent eligible for more than seven years. (Figure 8, Table 3)

Figure 6. SNAP-eligible Seniors: Overlap with Other SNAP Groups

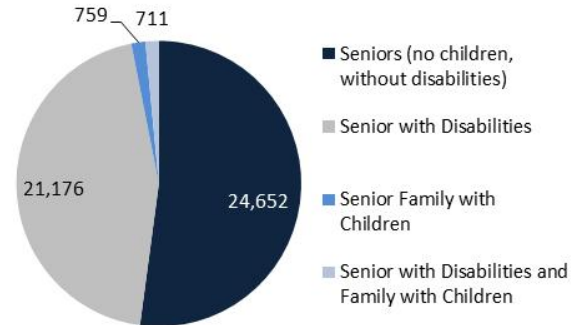


Figure 7. SNAP Cases with Seniors: Income Sources

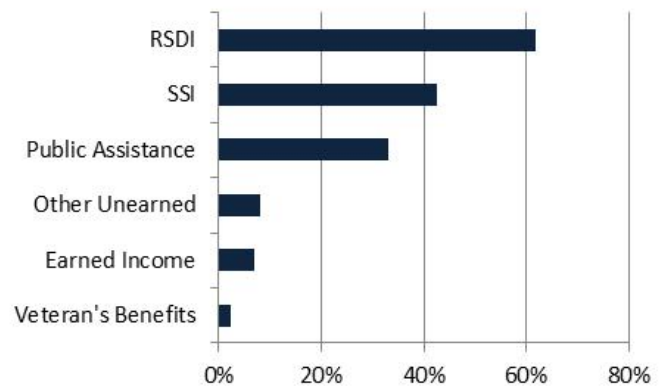
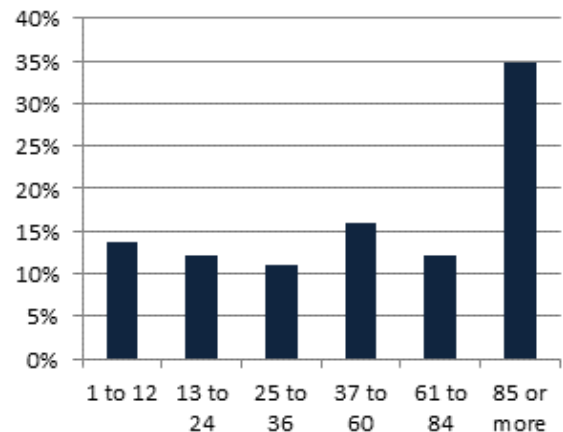


Figure 8. SNAP-eligible Seniors: Eligibility Months, 2005 to 2013



SNAP-eligible Adults with Disabilities

Quick Facts for December 2013

- Thirty-five percent (95,871) of SNAP-eligible adults have a disability. Twenty-two percent of these adults are also seniors, 14 percent have minor children, and less than 1 percent are seniors with minor children. (Figure 9 data from Tables 1a and 1b)
- The average age of SNAP-eligible adults with a disability is 49 years; with nearly three-quarters age 40 or older. Fifty-six percent are female, 67 percent have at least a high school diploma, and nearly half never married. (Table 2)
- Fifty-eight percent of SNAP-eligible adults with a disability are white, 26 percent black, 8 percent Asian, 4 percent American Indian and 3 percent Hispanic. (Table 2)
- Ninety-one percent of SNAP-eligible cases with people with a disability report unearned income averaging \$847 per month. The most common type is SSI (48 percent); RSDI (47 percent); public assistance (39 percent), mainly Minnesota Supplemental Aid (MSA), but also includes GA, RCA, MFIP or DWP. Twelve percent report earned income. (Figure 10, Table 4)
- Adults with disabilities average 59 months of SNAP-eligibility over a nine year period. Twenty-nine percent have been SNAP eligible for more than seven years. (Figure 11, Table 3)

Figure 9. SNAP-eligible People with Disabilities: Overlap with Other SNAP Groups

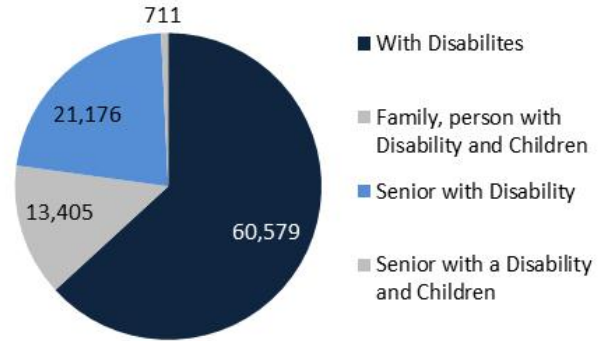


Figure 10. SNAP Cases with People with Disabilities: Income Sources

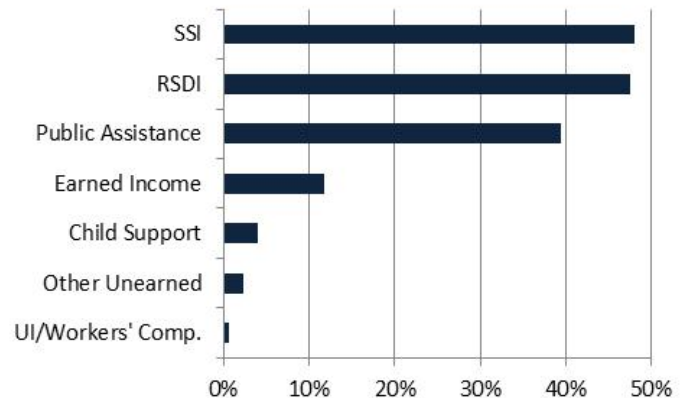
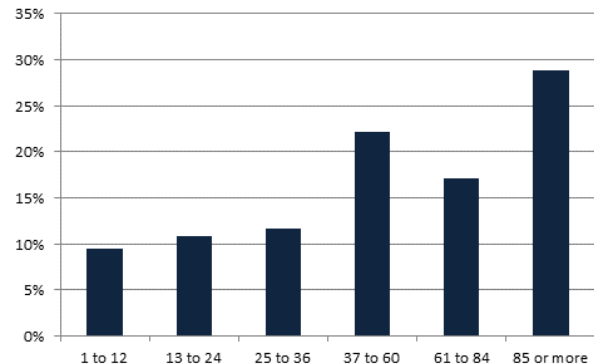


Figure 11. SNAP-eligible Adults with Disabilities: Eligibility Months from 2005 to 2013



SNAP-eligible Childless, Adults without a Disability

Quick Facts for December 2013

- Twenty-three percent of SNAP-eligible adults (62,426) are other adults. People in this group do not overlap with other groups as they have no children, do not have a disability and are younger than age 60. (Figure 12 data from Table 1a)

Policy note: Adults in this group include able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWD), a specific group of adults without a disability between the ages of 18 and 50 who have restricted SNAP eligibility to three in 36 months (which was waived by the USDA for four years in Minnesota until Oct.31, 2013). Other adults in this group include participants in cash assistance programs like General Assistance (GA) adults aged 51 to 59, and working-poor adults with income within program guidelines.

- Other adults are disconnected compared with other SNAP participants. Fifty-six percent have no reported income sources other than SNAP, while 27 percent reported work and 19 percent have unearned income. Only 9 percent are receiving other public assistance (GA, MSA, RCA, MFIP, or DWP). (Figure 13, Table 4)
- These adults received SNAP for an average of 25 months in the last 9 years, with 36 percent eligible one year or less. (Figure 14, Table 3)
- Other adults have an average age of 37, 59 percent are male, 70 percent have at least a high school diploma, 71 percent have never married and 57 percent are white. (Table 2)

Figure 12. SNAP-eligible Adults by Category

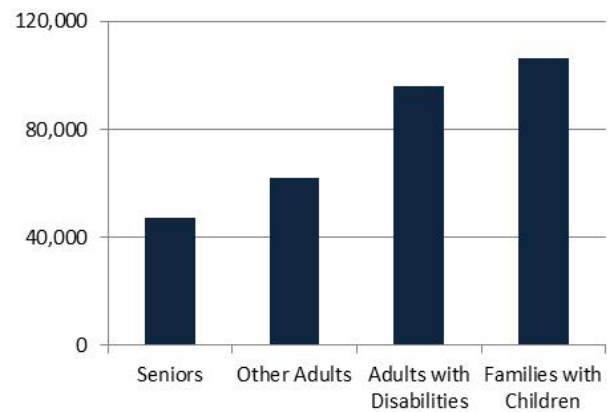


Figure 13. Other Adult Cases: Income Sources

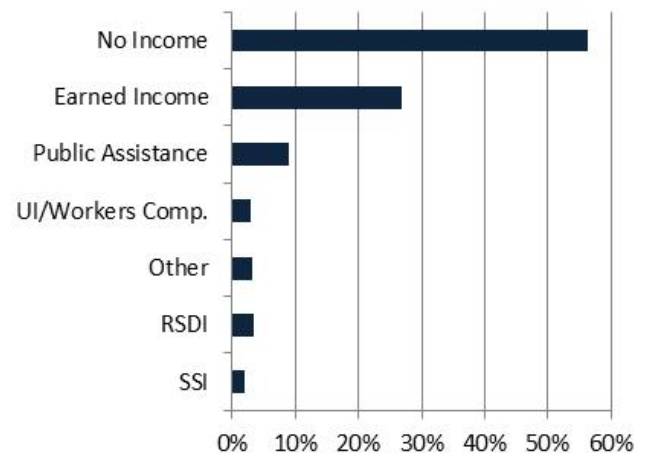
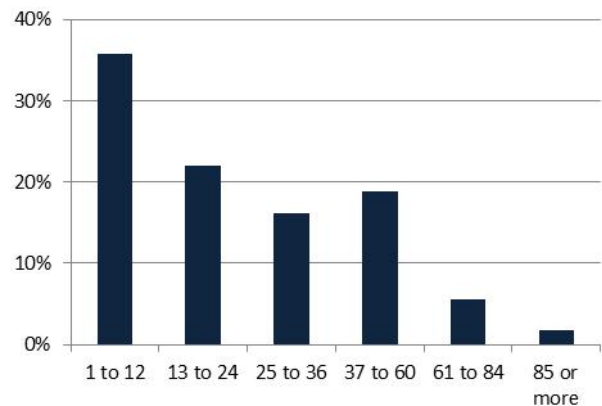


Figure 14. Other SNAP-eligible Adults: Eligibility Months from 2005 to 2013



SNAP-eligible Adults: Demographic Trends

Quick Facts for 2008 to 2013

- Although the number of SNAP-eligible adults has increased by 131 percent since December 2006, most demographic characteristics of the caseload have not changed.
- The racial/ethnic composition of the SNAP caseload has not changed. Whites comprise 58 percent, blacks 24 percent, Asians 7 percent and Hispanics and American Indians 4 percent each. (Figure 15, Table 2)
- According to the 2012 American Community Survey, 9 percent of white adults, 38 percent of blacks, 26 percent of Hispanics, 32 percent of American Indians and 16 percent of Asians lived below the poverty line in Minnesota.
- The percentage of adults with less than a high school education has decreased slightly. (Figure 16)
- Prior to December 2008, and the start of the recession, males made up about 39 percent of SNAP-eligible adults. From December 2009 to the present, the percent of males increased slightly to 43 percent. This increase is due to the growth of childless, adults without a disability who are more likely to be male. (Table 2)
- While the average age, currently 43, has not varied significantly in the last six years, the proportion of people aged 16-22 decreased, and those ages 30 to 39 increased by 4 percentage points each. (Figure 17)

Figure 15. Race/Ethnicity of SNAP-eligible Adults

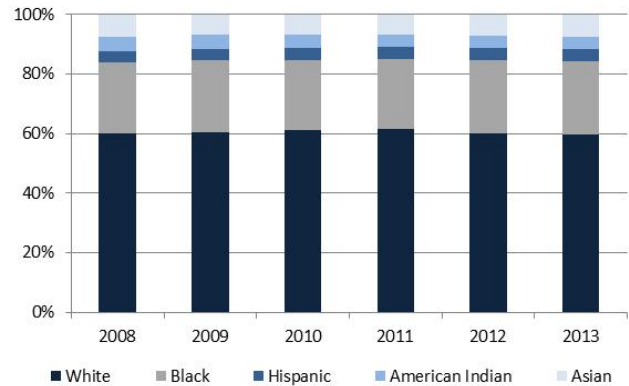


Figure 16. Education Level of SNAP-eligible Adults

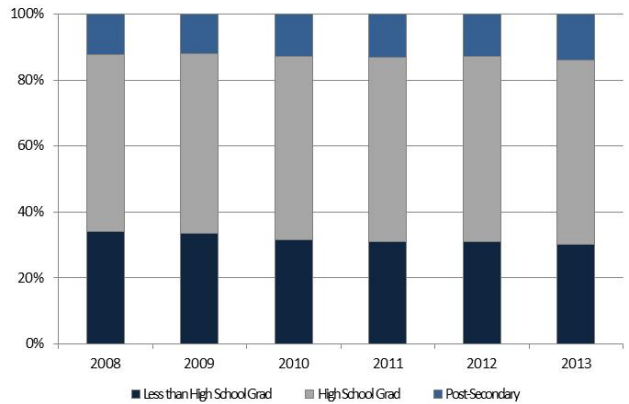
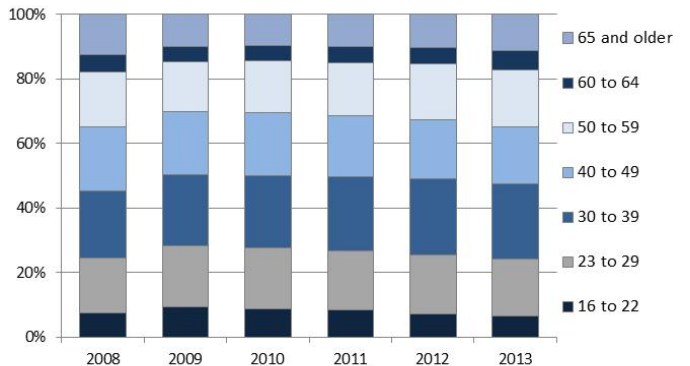


Figure 17. Age of SNAP-eligible Adults



SNAP as Safety Net: People with No Income

Quick Facts for December 2013

- Twenty percent of SNAP cases (46,734) have no income reported, including 48,938 eligible adults. (Table 4)
- Fifty-six percent of cases that are childless, adults without a disability under age 60, have no reported income. Many of them are not eligible for income supports available to people with children, seniors aged 60 and older, and people with diagnosed disabilities. For them, SNAP may be the only safety net available. (Figure 18, Table 4)

Policy note: Households must report all income types, both from unearned sources and from self-employment and jobs. Income information is collected at application, annual recertification, either monthly or six-month intervals. Not all income is used to determine the grant amount or eligibility.

- People in households with no income have similar education levels to those with income. Fifty-six percent of each have a high school diploma and those with no income are only two percentage points less likely to have at least some post-secondary education.
- People with no income are more likely to be young, male, and black or American Indian. They are also more likely to have never married (72 percent compared to 44 percent), which is partly due to younger ages. (Figures 19 and 20)

Figure 18. Percent of SNAP Cases with No Income by Category

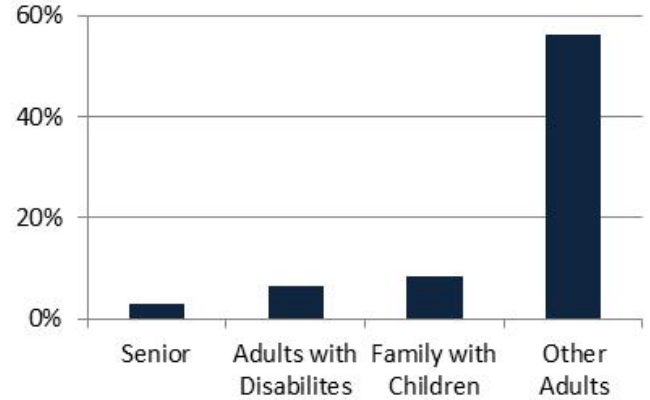


Figure 19. Race/Ethnicity of SNAP-eligible Adults With and Without Income

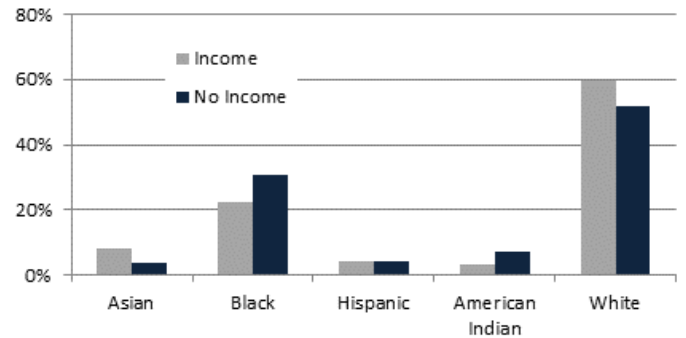
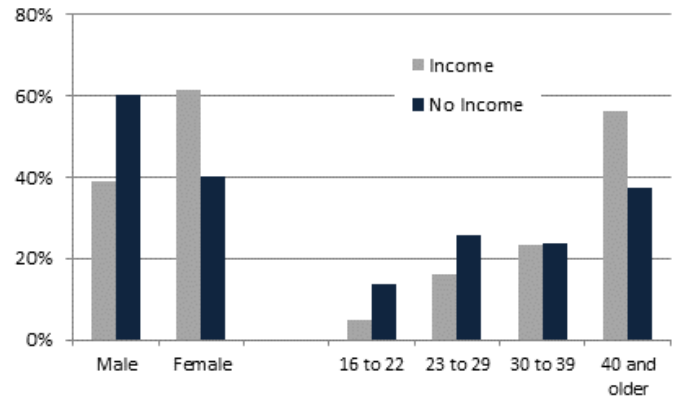


Figure 20. Gender and Age of SNAP-eligible Adults With and Without Income



Income and Earnings of SNAP Households

Quick Facts for December 2013

- Overall, 31 percent of SNAP cases report income from work. This varies by type of case, with 67 percent of families with children, 27 percent of other adults, 12 percent of adults with disabilities and 7 percent of senior cases reporting work. (Figure 21; all data on this page came from Table 4)
- The average reported earnings for working cases were \$1,373 per month. Families with children reported the highest earnings with \$1,648, and seniors the lowest, with \$744 on average. (Figure 22)

Policy note: Most people receiving SNAP report their income every six months. Income changes during that time period do not have to be reported unless household income goes above 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Guideline. Decreases in income can also be reported. Reported earnings may have been received in any month from July to December 2013.

- Sixty percent of SNAP cases reported unearned income, with a monthly average of \$778. More than 90 percent each of senior and adults with disabilities cases reported unearned income. (Figure 21)
- The most common types of unearned income vary by case type. Families with children are most likely to have child support (30 percent); seniors were most likely to have Retirement, Survivors, and Disability Income (RSDI) (62 percent); and adults with disabilities cases most likely to have Supplemental Security Income (SSI) (48 percent). (Figure 23)

Figure 21. Percentage of SNAP Cases with Earned and Unearned Income by Type

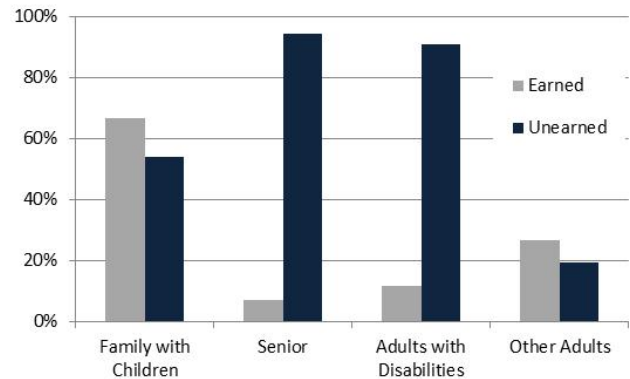


Figure 22. Average Monthly Earnings of SNAP Cases by Type for Working Cases

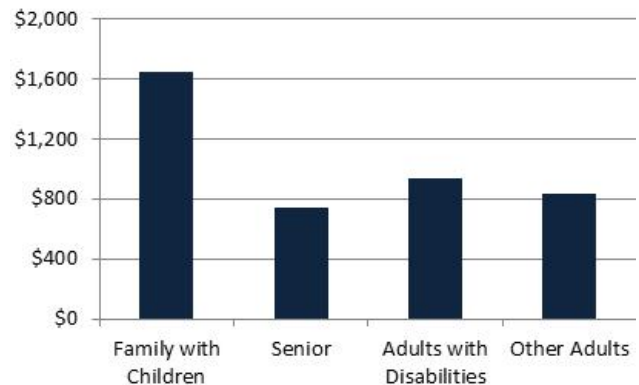
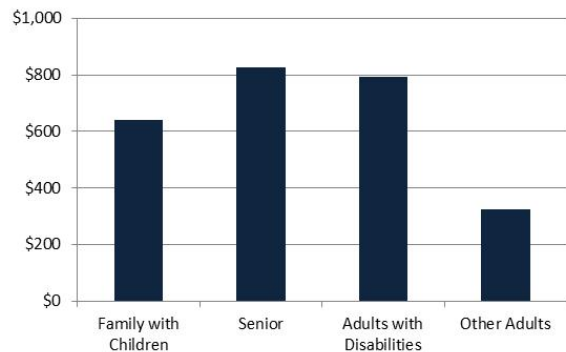


Figure 23. Average Monthly Unearned Income of SNAP Cases by Type for Cases Receiving Unearned Income



Data Tables

Table 1a. December 2013 Stand-alone SNAP Cases and Eligible People in Overlapping Case Types

	TOTAL	Families with Children	Seniors	Adults with Disabilities	Other Adults	No Eligible Adults
CASES	242,818 100.0%	77,642 32.0%	43,731 18.0%	92,659 38.2%	59,947 24.7%	7,274 3.0%
ADULTS	275,252 100.0%	106,599 38.7%	47,298 17.2%	95,871 34.8%	62,246 22.6%	0 0.0%
CHILDREN	189,315 100.0%	175,323 92.6%	2,383 1.3%	26,619 14.1%	0 0.0%	13,992 7.4%

Table 1b. December 2013 Stand-alone SNAP Cases and Eligible People in Non-Overlapping Case Types

	TOTAL	Families with Children	Senior Family	Family with Adults with Disabilities	Senior Family with Adults with Disabilities	Seniors	Senior with Adults with Disabilities	Adults with Disabilities	Other Adults	No Eligible Adults
CASES	242,818 100.0%	63,779 26.3%	625 0.3%	12,515 5.2%	723 0.3%	21,577 8.9%	20,806 8.6%	58,615 24.1%	56,904 23.4%	7,274 3.0%
ADULTS	275,252 100.0%	91,724 33.3%	759 0.3%	13,405 4.9%	711 0.3%	24,652 9.0%	21,176 7.7%	60,579 22.0%	62,246 22.6%	0 0.0%
CHILDREN	189,315 100.0%	147,443 77.9%	1,261 0.7%	25,497 13.5%	1,122 0.6%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	13,992 7.4%

Table 2. Demographic Characteristics of SNAP-eligible Adults by Overlapping Case Types, December 2013

		TOTAL	Families with Children	Seniors	Adults with Disabilities	Other Adults
ELIGIBLE ADULTS	Count	275,252	106,599	47,298	95,871	62,246
	Row Percent	100.0%	38.7%	17.2%	34.8%	22.6%
AGE	Mean	43.4	35.1	69.9	48.8	37.0
	Median	41	34	68	50	35
	Minimum	14	15	59	17	14
	Maximum	107	91	107	107	59
	16 - 22	17,715	6,069	0	2,224	9,720
	Column Percent	6.4%	5.7%	0.0%	2.3%	15.6%
	23 - 29	48,609	27,358	0	8,789	14,403
		17.7%	25.7%	0.0%	9.2%	23.1%
	30 - 39	64,188	42,166	0	15,307	11,439
		23.3%	39.6%	0.0%	16.0%	18.4%
	40 - 49	48,696	22,010	0	19,843	10,992
		17.7%	20.6%	0.0%	20.7%	17.7%
	50 - 59	48,757	7,527	0	27,827	15,692
		17.7%	7.1%	0.0%	29.0%	25.2%
60 - 64	15,986	856	15,997	9,970	0	
	5.8%	0.8%	33.8%	10.4%	0.0%	
65 and over	31,301	613	31,301	11,911	0	
	11.4%	0.6%	66.2%	12.4%	0.0%	
GENDER	Female	158,384	73,676	29,683	53,538	25,585
		57.5%	69.1%	62.8%	55.8%	41.1%
	Male	116,868	32,923	17,615	42,333	36,661
		42.5%	30.9%	37.2%	44.2%	58.9%
EDUCATION	None, <1st, Unknown	22,874	7,490	8,812	7,936	3,782
		8.3%	7.0%	18.6%	8.3%	6.1%
	Grade School	6,637	2,151	2,517	2,715	952
		2.4%	2.0%	5.3%	2.8%	1.5%
	Some High School	53,137	18,278	7,277	20,531	13,732
		19.3%	17.1%	15.4%	21.4%	22.1%
	High School Graduate	154,232	62,591	22,163	52,076	35,626
		56.0%	58.7%	46.9%	54.3%	57.2%
	Some Post-secondary	28,462	12,713	4,009	9,380	5,910
		10.3%	11.9%	8.5%	9.8%	9.5%
	College Graduate	5,046	1,901	1,120	1,598	1,144
	1.8%	1.8%	2.4%	1.7%	1.8%	
Graduate Degree	4,864	1,475	1,400	1,635	1,100	
	1.8%	1.4%	3.0%	1.7%	1.8%	
High School Grad or Higher	192,604	78,680	28,692	64,689	43,780	
	70.0%	73.8%	60.7%	67.5%	70.3%	

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		TOTAL	Families with Children	Seniors	Adults with Disabilities	Other Adults
MARITAL STATUS*	Divorced	43,997 16.0%	10,114 9.5%	13,776 29.1%	21,458 22.4%	8,069 13.0%
	Legally Separated	845 0.3%	314 0.3%	191 0.4%	373 0.4%	139 0.2%
	Married, Living with Spouse	52,503 19.1%	37,063 34.8%	8,586 18.2%	10,105 10.5%	4,194 6.7%
	Never Married	135,478 49.2%	46,619 43.7%	8,931 18.9%	46,609 48.6%	44,008 70.7%
	Married, Living Apart	30,317 11.0%	11,608 10.9%	6,415 13.6%	12,758 13.3%	5,129 8.2%
	Widowed	12,108 4.4%	879 0.8%	9,399 19.9%	4,568 4.8%	705 1.1%
	Asian	20,404 7.4%	9,541 9.0%	6,609 14.0%	7,458 7.8%	2,007 3.2%
	Black	66,187 24.0%	24,021 22.5%	8,520 18.0%	24,672 25.7%	17,536 28.2%
Hispanic	11,335 4.1%	6,140 5.8%	1,539 3.3%	2,746 2.9%	2,164 3.5%	
American Indian	11,386 4.1%	3,953 3.7%	985 2.1%	4,109 4.3%	3,576 5.7%	
White	160,842 58.4%	60,814 57.0%	29,040 61.4%	55,668 58.1%	35,423 56.9%	
Multiple	2585 0.9%	1,239 1.2%	96 0.2%	739 0.8%	727 1.2%	
CITIZENSHIP*	Non-U.S.	19,324 7.0%	10,442 9.8%	3,632 7.7%	4,249 4.4%	3,568 5.7%
	U.S.	255,924 93.0%	96,156 90.2%	43,665 92.3%	91,621 95.6%	58,677 94.3%
RACE/ETHNICITY OF NON-CITIZENS	Asian	7,025	4,169	1,450	1,772	829
	Percent of All Asians	34.4%	43.7%	21.9%	23.8%	41.3%
	Black	8,496	4,273	1,209	1,627	2,228
	Percent of All Blacks	12.8%	17.8%	14.2%	6.6%	12.7%
	Hispanic	1,917	1,043	490	415	249
	Percent of All Hispanics	16.9%	17.0%	31.8%	15.1%	11.5%
	American Indian	30	12	5	14	5
	Percent of All American Indians	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%
White	1,685	862	448	396	209	
Percent of All Whites	1.0%	1.4%	1.5%	0.7%	0.6%	

* Four people are missing marital status. 2,513 adults have an unknown race/ethnicity. Four people are missing citizenship data

Table 3. December 2013 SNAP-eligible Adults: Months of SNAP Assistance and Cash Assistance Eligibility by Overlapping Case Types

		TOTAL	Families with Children	Seniors	Adults with Disabilities	Other Adults
ELIGIBLE ADULTS	Count	275,252	106,599	47,298	95,871	62,246
	Row Percent	100.0%	38.7%	17.2%	34.8%	22.6%
SNAP MONTHS IN MN: 2005 - 2013 CUMULATIVE	Mean	42.2	37.0	59.1	58.6	25.4
	Median	35	32	55	56	20
	1 - 12 Months	57,350	22,926	6,470	8,983	22,266
	Column Percent	20.8%	21.5%	13.7%	9.4%	35.8%
	13 - 24 Months	45,957	19,809	5,750	10,311	13,668
		16.7%	18.6%	12.2%	10.8%	22.0%
	25 - 36 Months	40,002	17,273	5,272	11,222	10,097
		14.5%	16.2%	11.1%	11.7%	16.2%
	37 - 60 Months	59,015	25,529	7,510	21,324	11,688
		21.4%	23.9%	15.9%	22.2%	18.8%
61 - 84 Months	33,168	13,420	5,793	16,426	3,423	
	12.1%	12.6%	12.2%	17.1%	5.5%	
85 or More Months	39,760	7,642	16,503	27,605	1,104	
	14.4%	7.2%	34.9%	28.8%	1.8%	
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN MN: 2013	MFIP/DWP	20,720	18,119	126	3,095	1,663
		7.5%	17.0%	0.3%	3.2%	2.7%
	MSA	30,763	256	13,877	25,611	69
		11.2%	0.2%	29.3%	26.7%	0.1%
	GA/RCA	25,230	605	2,784	15,474	7,379
	9.2%	0.6%	5.9%	16.1%	11.9%	
Emergency Services	18,293	9,382	1,251	7,332	2,802	
	6.6%	8.8%	2.6%	7.6%	4.5%	
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN MN: 2005 - 2013	MFIP/DWP	84,044	60,005	1,936	18,746	13,130
		30.5%	56.3%	4.1%	19.6%	21.1%
	MSA	41,167	952	17,522	34,667	245
		15.0%	0.9%	37.0%	36.2%	0.4%
	GA/RCA	55,864	4,244	9,251	35,450	13,496
	20.3%	4.0%	19.6%	37.0%	21.7%	
Emergency Services	86,355	40,524	7,020	35,285	15,932	
	31.4%	38.0%	14.8%	36.8%	25.6%	

Table 4. December 2013 SNAP Adult Cases: SNAP Grants, Earned Income, and Unearned Income by Overlapping Case Types

		TOTAL	Families with Children	Seniors	Adults with Disabilities	Other Adults
CASES	Count	235,544	77,642	43,731	92,659	59,947
	Row Percent	100.0%	33.0%	18.6%	39.3%	25.5%
SNAP GRANT	Mean	\$185	\$312	\$97	\$127	\$161
	Median	\$173	\$300	\$82	\$108	\$189
NO INCOME	Count of Cases	46,734	6,583	1,290	5,879	33,800
	Column Percent	19.8%	8.5%	2.9%	6.3%	56.4%
INCOME FROM WORK	Count of Cases	73,949	51,677	3,054	10,799	16,045
		31.4%	66.6%	7.0%	11.7%	26.8%
EARNED INCOME AT LAST REPORT	Mean of Working Cases	\$1,373	\$1,648	\$744	\$939	\$830
	Median	\$1,241	\$1,551	\$581	\$726	\$816
DECEMBER UNEARNED INCOME	Count of Cases	143,396	41,909	41,338	84,185	11,584
		60.9%	54.0%	94.5%	90.9%	19.3%
	Mean of Cases Receiving	\$778	\$760	\$912	\$847	\$531
	Median	\$791	\$639	\$825	\$792	\$324
UNEARNED INCOME TYPES	Child Support	23,796	23,258	165	3,670	308
		10.1%	30.0%	0.4%	4.0%	0.5%
	SSI	54,591	9,137	18,643	44,554	1,207
		23.2%	11.8%	42.6%	48.1%	2.0%
	RSDI	60,665	8,637	27,077	43,988	1,991
		25.8%	11.1%	61.9%	47.5%	3.3%
	Public Assistance Grants	51,376	6,242	14,511	36,557	5,325
		21.8%	8.0%	33.2%	39.5%	8.9%
	Unemployment Insurance/ Workers' Compensation	5,298	3,270	258	549	1,683
		2.2%	4.2%	0.6%	0.6%	2.8%
Veteran's Benefits	2,309	491	1,019	856	514	
	1.0%	0.6%	2.3%	0.9%	0.9%	
Other	8,387	2,570	3,539	2,114	1,852	
	3.6%	3.3%	8.1%	2.3%	3.1%	

Table 5. December 2013 SNAP Eligible People by County: Unduplicated Total Counts and by Overlapping Case Types

	Total People	Percent of State	Adults				Children
			Families with Children	Seniors	Adults with Disabilities	Other Adults	
STATE	464,567	100.0%	106,599 22.9%	47,298 10.2%	95,871 20.6%	62,246 13.4%	189,315 40.8%
AITKIN	1,910	0.4%	506 26.5%	233 12.2%	409 21.4%	217 11.4%	723 37.9%
ANOKA	24,229	5.2%	6,030 24.9%	2,335 9.6%	4,436 18.3%	2,946 12.2%	10,297 42.5%
BECKER	3,570	0.8%	881 24.7%	355 9.9%	632 17.7%	502 14.1%	1,452 40.7%
BELTRAMI	6,186	1.3%	1,480 23.9%	441 7.1%	1,208 19.5%	1,239 20.0%	2,313 37.4%
BENTON	3,836	0.8%	1,007 26.3%	283 7.4%	711 18.5%	532 13.9%	1,531 39.9%
BIG STONE	362	0.1%	82 22.7%	74 20.4%	83 22.9%	49 13.5%	113 31.2%
BLUE EARTH	5,049	1.1%	1,258 24.9%	395 7.8%	983 19.5%	693 13.7%	2,043 40.5%
BROWN	1,662	0.4%	432 26.0%	171 10.3%	256 15.4%	173 10.4%	728 43.8%
CARLTON	3,084	0.7%	785 25.5%	220 7.1%	583 18.9%	550 17.8%	1,159 37.6%
CARVER	3,298	0.7%	848 25.7%	278 8.4%	437 13.3%	307 9.3%	1,586 48.1%
CASS	3,929	0.8%	1,006 25.6%	361 9.2%	633 16.1%	586 14.9%	1,598 40.7%
CHIPPEWA	925	0.2%	227 24.5%	98 10.6%	148 16.0%	107 11.6%	398 43.0%
CHISAGO	3,184	0.7%	869 27.3%	313 9.8%	532 16.7%	396 12.4%	1,289 40.5%
CLAY	5,966	1.3%	1,612 27.0%	415 7.0%	1,084 18.2%	660 11.1%	2,575 43.2%
CLEARWATER	989	0.2%	257 26.0%	96 9.7%	180 18.2%	100 10.1%	423 42.8%
COOK	364	0.1%	104 28.6%	35 9.6%	66 18.1%	46 12.6%	147 40.4%
COTTONWOOD	972	0.2%	239 24.6%	130 13.4%	220 22.6%	91 9.4%	399 41.0%
CROW WING	5,722	1.2%	1,534 26.8%	546 9.5%	1,148 20.1%	674 11.8%	2,243 39.2%
DAKOTA	22,997	5.0%	5,665 24.6%	2,059 9.0%	3,742 16.3%	2,351 10.2%	10,744 46.7%
DODGE	1,592	0.3%	459 28.8%	108 6.8%	186 11.7%	166 10.4%	749 47.0%
DOUGLAS	2,861	0.6%	766 26.8%	306 10.7%	554 19.4%	371 13.0%	1,068 37.3%
FARIBAULT	1,483	0.3%	416 28.1%	157 10.6%	230 15.5%	139 9.4%	647 43.6%

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	Total People	Percent of State	Adults				Children
			Families with Children	Seniors	Adults with Disabilities	Other Adults	
STATE	464,567	100.0%	106,599 22.9%	47,298 10.2%	95,871 20.6%	62,246 13.4%	189,315 40.8%
FILLMORE	1,624	0.3%	480 29.6%	180 11.1%	225 13.9%	152 9.4%	697 42.9%
FREEBORN	3,118	0.7%	783 0.7%	305 0.6%	486 0.5%	417 0.7%	1,301 0.7%
GOODHUE	2,559	0.6%	655 0.6%	235 0.5%	531 0.6%	298 0.5%	1,074 0.6%
GRANT	580	0.1%	167 0.2%	58 0.1%	122 0.1%	56 0.1%	234 0.1%
HENNEPIN	114,666	24.7%	19,925 18.7%	14,174 30.0%	28,001 29.2%	20,260 32.5%	41,993 22.2%
HOUSTON	986	0.2%	247 0.2%	123 0.3%	190 0.2%	128 0.2%	383 0.2%
HUBBARD	2,514	0.5%	698 0.7%	228 0.5%	473 0.5%	266 0.4%	1,067 0.6%
ISANTI	3,202	0.7%	942 0.9%	203 0.4%	497 0.5%	360 0.6%	1,401 0.7%
ITASCA	5,593	1.2%	1,434 1.3%	493 1.0%	1,186 1.2%	815 1.3%	2,088 1.1%
JACKSON	725	0.2%	215 0.2%	64 0.1%	100 0.1%	51 0.1%	347 0.2%
KANABEC	1,895	0.4%	520 0.5%	180 0.4%	339 0.4%	232 0.4%	768 0.4%
KANDIYOHI	4,886	1.1%	1,266 1.2%	354 0.7%	689 0.7%	594 1.0%	2,233 1.2%
KITTSOON	253	0.1%	66 0.1%	36 0.1%	46 0.0%	25 0.0%	99 0.1%
KOOCHICHING	1,447	0.3%	344 0.3%	169 0.4%	342 0.4%	184 0.3%	537 0.3%
LAC QUI PARLE	459	0.1%	110 0.1%	60 0.1%	86 0.1%	50 0.1%	187 0.1%
LAKE	777	0.2%	201 0.2%	69 0.1%	129 0.1%	111 0.2%	320 0.2%
LAKE OF THE WOODS	332	0.1%	88 0.1%	39 0.1%	53 0.1%	41 0.1%	132 0.1%
LE SEUER	1,863	0.4%	512 0.5%	125 0.3%	257 0.3%	161 0.3%	902 0.5%
LINCOLN	354	0.1%	94 0.1%	49 0.1%	62 0.1%	25 0.0%	150 0.1%
LYON	2,343	0.5%	612 0.6%	177 0.4%	388 0.4%	254 0.4%	1,046 0.6%
MCLEOD	2,501	0.5%	699 0.7%	188 0.4%	374 0.4%	254 0.4%	1,134 0.6%

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	Total People	Percent of State	Adults				Children
			Families with Children	Seniors	Adults with Disabilities	Other Adults	
STATE	464,567	100.0%	106,599 22.9%	47,298 10.2%	95,871 20.6%	62,246 13.4%	189,315 40.8%
MAHNOMEN	830	0.2%	211 0.2%	45 0.1%	137 0.1%	117 0.2%	385 0.2%
MARSHALL	490	0.1%	128 0.1%	88 0.2%	76 0.1%	34 0.1%	195 0.1%
MARTIN	2,259	0.5%	620 0.6%	192 0.4%	392 0.4%	264 0.4%	924 0.5%
MEEKER	1,630	0.4%	399 0.4%	202 0.4%	324 0.3%	164 0.3%	678 0.4%
MILLE LACS	2,678	0.6%	731 0.7%	199 0.4%	445 0.5%	302 0.5%	1,172 0.6%
MORRISON	2,859	0.6%	751 0.7%	324 0.7%	508 0.5%	344 0.6%	1,126 0.6%
MOWER	4,707	1.0%	1,151 1.1%	377 0.8%	734 0.8%	587 0.9%	2,146 1.1%
MURRAY	478	0.1%	115 0.1%	54 0.1%	77 0.1%	42 0.1%	223 0.1%
NICOLLET	2,204	0.5%	603 0.6%	169 0.4%	306 0.3%	237 0.4%	1,010 0.5%
NOBLES	2,051	0.4%	462 0.4%	210 0.4%	288 0.3%	205 0.3%	1,027 0.5%
NORMAN	760	0.2%	221 0.2%	67 0.1%	125 0.1%	57 0.1%	344 0.2%
OLMSTED	11,813	2.5%	2,832 2.7%	1,115 2.4%	1,900 2.0%	1,517 2.4%	5,268 2.8%
OTTER TAIL	4,456	1.0%	1,137 1.1%	523 1.1%	849 0.9%	445 0.7%	1,834 1.0%
PENNINGTON	1,089	0.2%	274 0.3%	122 0.3%	238 0.2%	135 0.2%	417 0.2%
PINE	3,716	0.8%	1,026 1.0%	327 0.7%	669 0.7%	547 0.9%	1,420 0.8%
PIPESTONE	908	0.2%	234 0.2%	102 0.2%	159 0.2%	76 0.1%	397 0.2%
POLK	3,332	0.7%	845 0.8%	312 0.7%	751 0.8%	299 0.5%	1,417 0.7%
POPE	916	0.2%	243 0.2%	103 0.2%	177 0.2%	113 0.2%	345 0.2%
RAMSEY	71,746	15.4%	15,820 14.8%	7,772 16.4%	17,500 18.3%	8,546 13.7%	29,454 15.6%
RED LAKE	319	0.1%	92 0.1%	48 0.1%	45 0.0%	25 0.0%	135 0.1%
REDWOOD	1,232	0.3%	350 0.3%	127 0.3%	176 0.2%	101 0.2%	561 0.3%
RENVILLE	1,407	0.3%	389 0.4%	99 0.2%	219 0.2%	124 0.2%	669 0.4%
RICE	4,348	0.9%	1,101 1.0%	322 0.7%	656 0.7%	447 0.7%	2,125 1.1%
ROCK	558	0.1%	146 0.1%	58 0.1%	89 0.1%	52 0.1%	240 0.1%
ROSEAU	842	0.2%	233 0.2%	86 0.2%	134 0.1%	60 0.1%	389 0.2%

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	Total People	Percent of State	Adults				Children
			Families with Children	Seniors	Adults with Disabilities	Other Adults	
STATE	464,567	100.0%	106,599 22.9%	47,298 10.2%	95,871 20.6%	62,246 13.4%	189,315 40.8%
ST. LOUIS	20,461	4.4%	4,470 4.2%	1,934 4.1%	6,080 6.3%	3,158 5.1%	6,723 3.6%
SCOTT	6,321	1.4%	1,644 1.5%	581 1.2%	745 0.8%	459 0.7%	3,259 1.7%
SHERBURNE	5,081	1.1%	1,517 1.4%	339 0.7%	655 0.7%	390 0.6%	2,475 1.3%
SIBLEY	981	0.2%	258 0.2%	96 0.2%	108 0.1%	88 0.1%	471 0.2%
STEARNS	12,137	2.6%	3,033 2.8%	953 2.0%	2,115 2.2%	1,644 2.6%	5,213 2.8%
STEELE	3,815	0.8%	988 0.9%	245 0.5%	614 0.6%	427 0.7%	1,767 0.9%
STEVENS	571	0.1%	139 0.1%	65 0.1%	98 0.1%	93 0.1%	218 0.1%
SWIFT	806	0.2%	208 0.2%	109 0.2%	141 0.1%	94 0.2%	318 0.2%
TODD	1,987	0.4%	479 0.4%	301 0.6%	402 0.4%	203 0.3%	763 0.4%
TRAVERSE	317	0.1%	80 0.1%	45 0.1%	57 0.1%	25 0.0%	130 0.1%
WABASHA	1,178	0.3%	295 0.3%	125 0.3%	202 0.2%	128 0.2%	497 0.3%
WADENA	1,753	0.4%	429 0.4%	223 0.5%	441 0.5%	197 0.3%	636 0.3%
WASECA	1,779	0.4%	440 0.4%	144 0.3%	299 0.3%	229 0.4%	754 0.4%
WASHINGTON	10,044	2.2%	2,658 2.5%	1,000 2.1%	1,749 1.8%	1,036 1.7%	4,426 2.3%
WATONWAN	931	0.2%	243 0.2%	88 0.2%	112 0.1%	75 0.1%	462 0.2%
WHITE-EARTH TRIBE	440	0.1%	33 0.0%	59 0.1%	199 0.2%	136 0.2%	53 0.0%
WILKIN	838	0.2%	225 0.2%	84 0.2%	157 0.2%	106 0.2%	329 0.2%
WINONA	3,443	0.7%	845 0.8%	317 0.7%	699 0.7%	557 0.9%	1,300 0.7%
WRIGHT	6,604	1.4%	1,829 1.7%	560 1.2%	878 0.9%	674 1.1%	3,048 1.6%
YELLOW MEDICINE	586	0.1%	144 0.1%	69 0.1%	107 0.1%	57 0.1%	245 0.1%

Data Notes and Definitions

Table 1a. People were eligible for SNAP in December 2013 if they met eligibility rules, including income, residency, immigrant status and other rules. A SNAP case is any group of people that are personally SNAP-eligible, live together, and cook and prepare food together. A case may have ineligible household members who are not included in the grant. This table, and all other tables and graphs except Figure 1, excludes people eligible on MFIP who received SNAP as the MFIP food portion.

Adults are those age 23 and older and youth ages 16 to 22 living independent of their parents. Young adults ages 18 to 22 that live with their parents are considered children. Children are younger than age 18, or ages 18 to 22 if living with their parents.

Families with children are households with at least one eligible member that is a child. Seniors are age 60 or older. Adults with disabilities are those with a SNAP disability status indicated by the MAXIS disability panel (STAT DISA). Adults with disabilities include those who are: temporarily ill or incapacitated for 30 days or more; eligible for Retirement, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (RSDI) due to a disability or blindness; eligible for SSI due to a disability or blindness; or determined to have a disability or blindness by the State Medical Review Team (SMRT). Other adults have no children, are younger than age 60, and have no disability information in MAXIS.

In all tables, the total is unduplicated, and is not the sum of the case types. People who met the criteria for more than one category are included in all relevant groups.

Table 1b. This table breaks the types of cases down into mutually exclusive types, including all combinations of the basic case types.

Table 2. Data not required for program eligibility may not be routinely updated after the initial application. Thus education completion or marital status may be under-reported. If a person's education level is unknown, it is coded as if he or she has no formal education.

Four people are missing marital status information, four people are missing citizenship information, and 2,513 people are missing race data. These people are excluded from those respective sections.

Table 3. SNAP months are total months in which an individual was eligible for SNAP in Minnesota between January 2005 and December 2013. As eligibility follows the individual, the count includes months in other households or cases, and months as a child in a parent's household. These months do not include MFIP Food Portion months.

Public assistance eligibility in calendar year 2013, or in the period January 2005 to December 2013, is whether an individual is personally eligible for the listed program. Emergency Services is the name for the former Emergency Assistance and Emergency General Assistance Programs.

Table 4. Table 4 is the only case-based table in this report. Individual income is summed to report total income for the case or household.

Total income is the projected income of all adults whose income is deemed for the case. The amount used is prospective income reported at the start of the six-month reporting period, or last reported, which may have been any month between July and December 2013. Income is gross, except for the self-employed and room and board income where it is gross less expenses, with a minimum of zero. Mean total income excluded cases with no expected income for the reporting period.

Unearned income is from the December 2013 SNAP budget panel for the active budget type (retrospective or prospective). If income is not reported on the budget panel, it is not included. Public assistance grants income includes Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), General Assistance (GA), Minnesota Supplemental Aid (MSA), the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), and the Diversionary Work Program (DWP). Other unearned income includes annuity and pension payments, contract for deed income, certain royalties and honoraria, trust disbursements, gambling winnings, severance payments and tribal payments.

Cases with no income are those with no earned or unearned income known to MAXIS.

Table 5. County is the county that processed the version of eligibility in effect for December 2013.