



Minnesota Department of Human Services

Characteristics of December 2003 Minnesota Family Investment Program Cases and Eligible Adults by Racial/Ethnic Groups and Subgroups

Welfare Reform Outcomes of Racial/Ethnic And Immigrant Groups in Minnesota

This is the ninth in the series of Racial/Ethnic and Immigrant Studies (REIS) issued by the Minnesota Department of Human Services (DHS) describing welfare reform outcomes of racial/ethnic groups and subgroups. These reports are intended to inform policy makers, agencies, and organizations about current trends in public assistance as they assist participants in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) toward self-sufficiency.

This report examines the demographic characteristics of adults eligible on MFIP cases, characteristics of families, and economic characteristics of cases that received MFIP payments in December 2003. The information in this study brief updates the data in the fifth REIS report and parallels the DHS report entitled *Characteristics of December 2003 Minnesota Family Investment Program Cases and Eligible Adults* released in August 2004.

Cases included in this study brief

In the MFIP caseload, there are cases in which only children are eligible for MFIP (child-only cases) and cases in which adults and/or children are eligible for MFIP (eligible adult cases). This study brief describes cases in the latter group that received an MFIP payment in December 2003. When there are two eligible parents, they are either spouses or have a child in the household in common. In a relative-care case, they are spouses.

Data sources

Administrative data used in this report were obtained from Minnesota's automated system for administering assistance programs (MAXIS) and extracted from the DHS data warehouse. Some information on MAXIS not used for eligibility determination, such as citizenship status, education, and marital status, are entered at application but not routinely updated. Additional data on medical treatment and child protection services were extracted from the DHS medical (MMIS) and social services (SSIS) information in the data warehouse.

Definition of racial/ethnic groups and subgroups

Throughout the study, the race/ethnicity of the case applicant was used for the case. Administrative data are presented by the traditional five major racial/ethnic groups—American Indian, Asian, black, Hispanic, and white—and subgroups of Asians and blacks.

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The Asian and black subgroups were subdivided to understand outcomes among the two largest immigrant groups among MFIP participants—Hmong and Somali. Asians are subdivided into Asian Americans, Hmong, and Non-Hmong Asian Immigrants. Blacks are subdivided into African Americans, Somali, and Non-Somali Black Immigrants. The Asian group includes Pacific Islanders.

Technical notes on the change in the racial/ethnic codes

A new racial/ethnic coding method, which follows the U.S. Census 2000 methodology, was initiated on the MFIP application in December 2000. Applicants are asked to indicate their status (yes or no) for each of five racial categories (American Indian, Asian, black, Pacific Islander, white) and Hispanic ethnicity. Ongoing participants are asked to provide this information at recertification. (Previously the MFIP application, like the census, required a person to choose only one racial category.) Pacific Islanders are included with Asians in this analysis because of their low population totals in Minnesota.

As noted above, Asian and black racial groups have been subdivided to understand outcomes for the two largest immigrant groups among MFIP participants—Hmong and Somali. Hmong participants are Asians who choose Hmong as their nationality or preferred language. Non-Hmong Asian immigrants are Asian immigrants with nationality and language other than Hmong. The remaining Asians are Asian Americans. Somali participants are blacks with Somali as their nationality or preferred language. Non-Somali black immigrants are blacks identified as immigrants with nationality and language other than Somali. The remaining blacks are African Americans.

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DHS reports can be found at
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Study Brief Highlights

Throughout the study, groups refer to the five racial/ethnic groups and subgroups refer to the subgroups of Asians and blacks. Immigrants refer to Hmong, non-Hmong Asian immigrants, Somali and non-Somali black immigrants.

- Whites (48 percent) and blacks (32 percent) were the two largest racial/ethnic groups receiving MFIP assistance. The other three groups – American Indians, Asian and Hispanics – together accounted for 20 percent of the eligible adults. Hmong (4 percent) and Somali (6 percent) participants were the two largest immigrant groups.
- Asians had the highest average age (33), proportion of males (36 percent), proportion with no formal or known education (30 percent), married participants (43 percent), and noncitizens (63 percent) among the five racial/ethnic groups.
- High school graduation rates were highest among whites (69 percent) and lowest among Asians (33 percent), especially Hmong (27 percent).
- A majority of Asians were married and living with their spouse; the majority of adults in each of the other four racial/ethnic groups were *not* married. Immigrants were much more likely to be married (52 percent of Hmong and 35 percent of Somali) than American Indians (9 percent) and African Americans (7 percent).
- Asians had the most families headed by two caregivers (51 percent) and the most with two eligible adults (23 percent). Blacks had the fewest in both adult categories (13 percent and 10 percent).
- Among the subgroups, Hmong had the largest proportion of families headed by two parents (64 percent) and African Americans the lowest (9 percent). Asians also had the largest families, averaging 3.3 minor children per household (versus two children for the other major groups, the lowest at 1.7 for whites).
- White families were most likely to have only one child in the household (48 percent) and Asians the most likely to have more than 6 children (13 percent). Twenty-two percent of Hmong families had more than six children.
- Half of Asian MFIP families (52 percent) lived in Ramsey County, the majority of black families (57 percent) lived in Hennepin County, and the majority of American Indian (69 percent), White (57 percent), and Hispanic (55 percent) MFIP families lived in greater Minnesota.
- Child maltreatment determinations during the 3-year period 2001-03 were highest for American Indians (15 percent) and blacks (11 percent) and, among subgroups, highest for

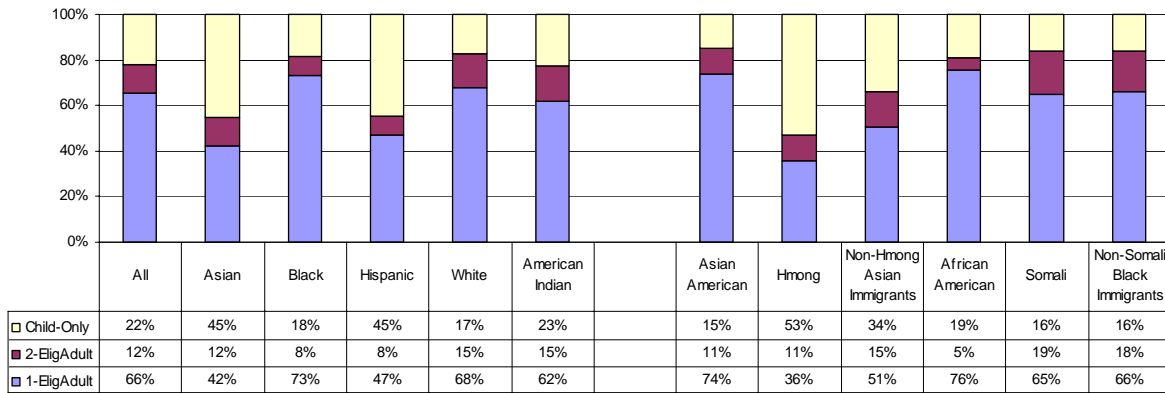
African Americans (13 percent)

- Statewide, 14 percent of MFIP eligible adult cases had a severe mental health diagnosis in 2003. Severe mental health diagnosis among the racial/ethnic groups between 2001 and 2003 was highest for whites (26 percent) and lowest for blacks (13 percent). Among subgroups, it was highest for Hmong (22 percent) and lowest for Somali and Non-Somali black Immigrants (7 percent).
- Asians and American Indians averaged the most months participating in welfare during the last 9 years (48 and 47 months respectively). Among subgroups, Hmong averaged the most at 56 months.
- In months counted towards TANF lifetime limit of 60 months, Asians (29) and blacks (28) averaged the most and, for subgroups, Hmong and African Americans (33 and 29 respectively). A fairly large percent of Asians and blacks are also nearing their 60th counted month (23 and 15 percent).
- Asian cases received the most extensions (19 percent) beyond the 60th TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families) month and whites and Hispanics the least (less than 4 percent). The most common extension reasons overall were an IQ score below 80, special medical criteria, and being ill or incapacitated.
- In 2003, a third of all new cases to MFIP (with no welfare history going back to 1995) moved into Minnesota in 2003. Sixty-eight percent of new Hispanic cases and 58 percent of new black cases moved into Minnesota in 2003 (African Americans 61 percent and Somali 49 percent).
- The percentage of cases with income earned from employment was highest for whites (42 percent) and lowest for American Indian (30 percent).
- Employed adults in Asian households worked the most hours (one or two caregivers averaging 128 hours for December 2003). Many Asian families had two working parents. Hmong families had the largest proportion of cases (19 percent) with adults working more than 160 hours during December 2003.
- Exemptions from participating in employment services were highest for Asians (20 percent of eligible adults) and lowest for Hispanics (13 percent).
- Sanction rates for participants not complying with employment services were lowest for Asian (4 percent) and highest for American Indians (14 percent). Among subgroups, Hmong had the lowest sanction rate of 2 percent and African Americans the highest at 8 percent.
- Current child support was most common for white families (16 percent) and much lower for

all non-white families. The mean amount received by MFIP families getting *any* child support in December 2003 was \$272.

- While the rest of this report excludes child-only cases, Figure 1 illustrates differences in proportions of the three types of MFIP cases in December 2003: child-only, one eligible adult, and two eligible adults. Hispanics and Asians (particularly the Hmong) were the most likely to have child-only cases. Blacks and whites were the most likely to have cases with one eligible adult. Blacks and Hispanics were the least likely to have two-eligible-adult cases. In the December 2003 caseload, 22 percent of cases were child-only, 66 percent had one eligible adult, and 12 percent had two eligible adults.

Figure 1: Percentage distribution of child-only, one-eligible-adult, and two-eligible-adult MFIP cases in December 2003 among the five racial/ethnic groups and Asian and Black subgroups



Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 summarizes demographic characteristics of MFIP-eligible adult cases in December 2003 for the state, the five racial/ethnic groups, and Asian and black subgroups. The demographics include:

- Eligible adults
- Age
- Gender
- Education
- Marital status
- Citizenship

The distribution of adults eligible for MFIP in December 2003 differed from U.S. Census 2000 racial/ethnic¹ distribution for the general adult population in Minnesota (Table 1). The 2000 census found that whites comprised 90 percent of all Minnesota adults while accounting for 48 percent of eligible adults on MFIP paid cases. Blacks were 3 percent of the population but accounted for 32 percent of MFIP adult participants, Asians were 2 percent versus 5 percent, Hispanics were 2 percent versus 6 percent, and American Indians² were 1 percent of the population versus 9 percent of MFIP participants. Similarly, the 2000 U.S. poverty rates indicated economic differences across racial/ethnic groups. Twenty-six percent of American Indians, 22 percent of blacks, and 21 percent of Hispanics were living below the federal poverty level, compared to 11 percent of Asians and 8 percent of whites.

Distribution of eligible adults

There were 39,993 adults eligible for MFIP in December 2003, statewide. Among racial/ethnic groups, whites (48 percent) and blacks (32 percent) were the two largest racial/ethnic adult groups, followed by American Indians (8 percent), Asians (5 percent), and Hispanics (6 percent). Twenty-four percent of eligible adults were African Americans, 6 percent were Somali and 3 percent were Hmong. While the change in the number of participants between December 2002 and December 2003 dropped 3 percent statewide, Asians dropped 15 percent followed by Hispanics (5 percent).

¹ As of 2001, DHS administrative data for race and ethnicity follow the racial/ethnic questions and coding used in the 2000 U.S. Census. Respondents answer yes or no to five races (American Indian, Asian, black, Pacific Islander, white) and to Hispanic ethnicity. For analysis, all people who said they were Hispanic are included in the Hispanic category regardless of which race or races they selected. Everyone else who chose one race is categorized in that race. The few people identified as Pacific Islanders were included in the Asian category. Two hundred and ninety-one people chose multiple categories and 320 chose none; these people were not included in any of the race/ethnicity or cultural groups.

² The American Indian group included only MFIP participants; participants in the Mille Lacs Tribal TANF program are excluded. In the tables that follow, American Indian data are positioned last among the major racial/ethnic groups for comparison with the Asian and black subgroups.

Among subgroups, Hmong and non-Hmong Asian immigrants had the largest decreases at 20 percent and 14 percent, respectively, while non-Somali black immigrants increased 15 percent.³ One reason for the larger decreases can be attributed to some MFIP participants becoming ineligible when their case reached the 60-month time limit if they did not qualify for an extension. Some may have also become ineligible for MFIP when they started receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI), the most common reason for child-only cases.

Age

Statewide, the average age for an MFIP-eligible adult was 30, with the largest percentage (47 percent) between the ages of 20 and 29. Nine percent were teens. Among the racial/ethnic groups, the average age was highest for eligible Asian adults (33 years). Twenty-nine percent of Asian adults were age 40 or older. Asians also had the largest proportion of people age 50 or older (9 percent compared with 2 percent to 4 percent for the other major groups). Adults in each of the other four groups averaged 29 or 30 years of age.

Among subgroups, the average adult ages were the highest among Asian and black immigrants. Hmong and Somali had much larger proportions of people over the age of 50 (9 percent and 12 percent respectively) than the statewide caseload average of 3 percent. Among subgroups, Somali immigrants were least likely to be teens (3 percent).

Gender

Statewide, females made up the majority of adults at 80 percent. Among racial/ethnic groups, eligible Asian adults included more males (36 percent) than any other group. The range for other groups was 17 percent of blacks to 23 percent of Hispanics.

Hmong had the largest proportion of males among eligible adults (43 percent) among subgroups. This was related to the large number of Hmong participants married and living with a spouse at the time of MFIP application (52 percent). African Americans had the lowest proportion of males at 15 percent.

Education

Statewide, more than half of all adults (59 percent) had an educational level equivalent to a high school graduate (including a GED) or higher, and 29 percent had some high school education but never graduated.⁴ There were large differences in educational attainment among the racial/ethnic groups. High school graduation rates were highest among whites, and educational attainment was lowest among Asians. Sixty-nine percent of whites had at least a high school education or a GED compared to 55 percent of American Indians and 54 percent of blacks. Forty percent of Hispanics and 33 percent of Asians had completed a high school education.

³ Percentage change in the number of eligible adults from December 2002 to December 2003

Eligible Adults	All Cases	Racial/Ethnic Groups					Asian Subgroups			Black Subgroups		
		Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian	Asian American	Asian Immigrants		African American	Black Immigrants	
								Hmong	Non-Hmong		Somali	Non-Somali
Dec 2002	41,094	2,412	12,901	2,334	19,527	3,474	362	1,440	610	9,818	2,268	815
Dec 2003	39,993	2,042	12,751	2,214	18,997	3,378	366	1,154	522	9,589	2,222	940
% Change	-3%	-15%	-1%	-5%	-3%	-3%	1%	-20%	-14%	-2%	-2%	15%

⁴ A General Educational Development (GED) equivalency certificate is an alternative to a high school diploma.

Among subgroups, a majority of African Americans completed high school (60 percent) followed by Asian Americans (49 percent). Many in the immigrant groups had no formal education recorded (43 percent of Hmong and 29 percent of Somali) and therefore also had low high school graduation rates (27 percent and 35 percent, respectively). Census 2000 data showed that 88 percent of Minnesota's population age 25 and older had an educational attainment of a high school graduate (or equivalency) or higher.

Marital status

Among statewide adult participants, the majority (60 percent) had never been married and 17 percent were married and living with a spouse. In the racial/ethnic groups, Asians (43 percent) were the most likely to have been married and living with a spouse; American Indians (9 percent) and blacks (14 percent) were the least likely. American Indian and blacks were the most likely never to have been married at 76 percent and 66 percent respectively. Whites had more divorced participants (12 percent) and Hispanics had more participants that were married and separated.

Among subgroups, more than half of Hmong eligible adults (52 percent) were married and living with a spouse. Most of the African Americans were never married (78 percent). About a third (32 percent) of the Somalis were married and separated.

U.S. Citizenship

All but 13 percent eligible adults were U.S. citizens. Citizenship was more common among American Indians (nearly 100 percent) and whites (98 percent) than for Hispanics (80 percent) and blacks (77 percent). Thirty-seven percent of Asians were U.S. citizens, up from 25 percent two years ago.

Among immigrants, one in four Hmong (26 percent) was a U.S. citizen followed by non-Hmong Asian immigrants at 16 percent. A small proportion of Somali and non-Somali black immigrants were citizens (7 percent each).

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of eligible adults on December 2003 MFIP paid cases for racial/ethnic groups and subgroups

Eligible Adult Characteristics of December 2003 MFIP Cases		All Cases	Racial/Ethnic Groups					Asian Subgroups			Black Subgroups		
			Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian	Asian American	Asian Immigrants		African American	Black Immigrants	
									Hmong	Non-Hmong		Somali	Non-Somali
Eligible Adults	Number	39,993	2,042	12,751	2,214	18,997	3,378	366	1,154	522	9,589	2,222	940
	Percent of Total	100.0%	5.1%	31.9%	5.5%	47.5%	8.4%	0.9%	2.9%	1.3%	24.0%	5.6%	2.4%
U.S. Census	Minnesota - 2000	100%	2.4%	2.9%	2.4%	90.3%	0.9%						
	U.S. Poverty Rate - 2000	11.3%	10.8%	22.1%	21.2%	7.5%	25.9%						
Age of Adults	Mean	29.6	32.7	30.2	28.8	29.2	29.3	24.7	34.4	34.5	29.0	34.1	33.8
	Median	28	32	28	27	27	27	22	35	33	27	32	32
	Minimum	13	15	13	14	14	14	15	15	16	13	13	15
	Maximum	80	67	80	79	72	66	63	66	67	68	80	74
Frequency	< 18	676	84	225	67	199	84	29	50	5	196	14	15
		1.7%	4.1%	1.8%	3.0%	1.0%	2.5%	7.9%	4.3%	1.0%	2.0%	0.6%	1.6%
	18 - 19	2,962	170	820	203	1,400	281	67	85	18	706	62	52
		7.4%	8.3%	6.4%	9.2%	7.4%	8.3%	18.3%	7.4%	3.4%	7.4%	2.8%	5.5%
	20 - 29	18,869	632	5,854	1,038	9,463	1,557	197	272	163	4,691	827	336
		47.2%	31.0%	45.9%	46.9%	49.8%	46.1%	53.8%	23.6%	31.2%	48.9%	37.2%	35.7%
	30 - 39	11,273	574	3,761	634	5,203	977	44	355	175	2,746	737	278
		28.2%	28.1%	29.5%	28.6%	27.4%	28.9%	12.0%	30.8%	33.5%	28.6%	33.2%	29.6%
	40 - 49	5,050	408	1,545	224	2,424	402	18	283	107	1,084	325	136
	12.6%	20.0%	12.1%	10.1%	12.8%	11.9%	4.9%	24.5%	20.5%	11.3%	14.6%	14.5%	
50 - 59	989	144	436	43	284	72	9	90	45	155	188	93	
	2.5%	7.1%	3.4%	1.9%	1.5%	2.1%	2.5%	7.8%	8.6%	1.6%	8.5%	9.9%	
60 and over	174	30	110	5	24	5	2	19	9	11	69	30	
	0.4%	1.5%	0.9%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	1.6%	1.7%	0.1%	3.1%	3.2%	
Gender	Female	32,053	1,313	10,576	1,704	15,321	2,652	279	658	376	8,116	1,749	711
		80.1%	64.3%	82.9%	77.0%	80.6%	78.5%	76.2%	57.0%	72.0%	84.6%	78.7%	75.6%
	Male	7,940	729	2,175	510	3,676	726	87	496	146	1,473	473	229
	19.9%	35.7%	17.1%	23.0%	19.4%	21.5%	23.8%	43.0%	28.0%	15.4%	21.3%	24.4%	

Among Eligible adults in December 2003, 291 (0.7%) selected multiple races and 320 (0.8%) were missing race/ethnicity data.

Adult Characteristics		All Cases	Racial/Ethnic Groups					Asian Subgroups			Black Subgroups			
			Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian	Asian American	Asian Immigrants		African American	Black Immigrants		
									Hmong	Non-Hmong		Somali	Non-Somali	
Education	None or Pre-1st Grade or Unknown	2,594 6.5%	613 30.0%	1,142 9.0%	94 4.2%	646 3.4%	41 1.2%	30 8.2%	498 43.2%	85 16.3%	228 2.4%	652 29.3%	262 27.9%	
	Grade School	2,103 5.3%	273 13.4%	878 6.9%	320 14.5%	410 2.2%	194 5.7%	19 5.2%	126 10.9%	128 24.5%	260 2.7%	482 21.7%	136 14.5%	
	Some High School	11,565 28.9%	476 23.3%	3,836 30.1%	918 41.5%	4,897 25.8%	1,277 37.8%	138 37.7%	216 18.7%	122 23.4%	3,362 35.1%	309 13.9%	165 17.6%	
	High School Graduate	20,011 50.0%	591 28.9%	5,847 45.9%	779 35.2%	10,837 57.0%	1,653 48.9%	154 42.1%	276 23.9%	161 30.8%	4,855 50.6%	704 31.7%	288 30.6%	
	Some Post-Secondary	3,099 7.7%	72 3.5%	891 7.0%	94 4.2%	1,813 9.5%	178 5.3%	19 5.2%	35 3.0%	18 3.4%	785 8.2%	51 2.3%	55 5.9%	
	College Graduate	321 0.8%	8 0.4%	71 0.6%	8 0.4%	204 1.1%	26 0.8%	3 0.8%	2 0.2%	3 0.6%	50 0.5%	9 0.4%	12 1.3%	
	Graduate Degree	300 0.8%	9 0.4%	86 0.7%	1 0.0%	190 1.0%	9 0.3%	3 0.8%	1 0.1%	5 1.0%	49 0.5%	15 0.7%	22 2.3%	
	High School Graduate or Higher	23,731 59.3%	680 33.3%	6,895 54.1%	882 39.8%	13,044 68.7%	1,866 55.2%	179 48.9%	314 27.2%	187 35.8%	5,739 59.8%	779 35.1%	377 40.1%	
	Marital Status	Divorced	3,118 7.8%	96 4.7%	468 3.7%	126 5.7%	2,207 11.6%	188 5.6%	11 3.0%	58 5.0%	27 5.2%	377 3.9%	66 3.0%	25 2.7%
		Legally Separated	98 0.2%	4 0.2%	16 0.1%	7 0.3%	64 0.3%	6 0.2%	0 0.0%	2 0.2%	2 0.4%	14 0.1%	0 0.0%	2 0.2%
Married, Living with Spouse		6,947 17.4%	873 42.8%	1,805 14.2%	481 21.7%	3,415 18.0%	286 8.5%	66 18.0%	599 51.9%	208 39.8%	713 7.4%	787 35.4%	305 32.4%	
Never Married		23,931 59.8%	798 39.1%	8,428 66.1%	1,192 53.8%	10,512 55.3%	2,580 76.4%	251 68.6%	347 30.1%	200 38.3%	7,497 78.2%	562 25.3%	369 39.3%	
Married, Separated		5,617 14.0%	235 11.5%	1,875 14.7%	401 18.1%	2,738 14.4%	303 9.0%	38 10.4%	128 11.1%	69 13.2%	965 10.1%	717 32.3%	193 20.5%	
Widowed		282 0.7%	36 1.8%	159 1.2%	7 0.3%	61 0.3%	15 0.4%	0 0.0%	20 1.7%	16 3.1%	23 0.2%	90 4.1%	46 4.9%	
Citizenship	Non-U.S.	5,200 13.0%	1,293 63.3%	2,938 23.0%	446 20.1%	440 2.3%	9 0.3%	0 0.0%	855 74.1%	438 83.9%	0 0.0%	2,065 92.9%	873 92.9%	
	U.S.	34,793 87.0%	749 36.7%	9,813 77.0%	1,768 79.9%	18,557 97.7%	3,369 99.7%	366 100.0%	299 25.9%	84 16.1%	9,589 100.0%	157 7.1%	67 7.1%	

Family Composition, Residence, and Problems

Table 2 summarizes family characteristics of MFIP-eligible adult cases in December 2003 for the state, the five racial/ethnic groups, and Asian and black subgroups. The data includes:

- Case distribution
- Family types
- Two-caregiver families
- Types of ineligible caregivers
- Family size and age of youngest child
- Geographic distribution
- Family violence
- Child maltreatment
- Adult mental health diagnosis

Case distribution

In December 2003, the number of paid MFIP cases with eligible adults was 34,495, a decrease of 3 percent from December 2002.⁵ Forty-seven percent of cases were headed by a white adult, 33 percent by a black adult, 9 percent by an American Indian, 5 percent by a Hispanic, and 5 percent by an Asian. Asians had the largest decrease at 14 percent while blacks and whites had the smallest decreases at 2 and 3 percent respectively.

Among subgroups, cases headed by Asian Americans had the largest decrease of 39 percent followed by Hmong at 15 percent. Non-Somali black immigrants had the largest increase (31 percent) followed by non-Hmong Asian immigrants (13 percent).

Family types

Statewide, the most frequent eligible adult MFIP family type consisted of parent(s) and their natural, adopted, or step children (95 percent). This trend was true across the racial ethnic groups and subgroups (91 to 98 percent). The remaining family types were pregnant women with no other children in their household and families in which relatives provided care for eligible MFIP children. Asian Americans had the largest percent of cases with pregnant women and no other children in the household (8 percent) while Somali had the largest proportion of eligible relative caregivers (4 percent).

⁵ The total number of cases with eligible adults was greater than the sum of the numbers of cases for the five-racial/ethnic groups because some cases were missing applicant race/ethnicity or the person had chosen multiple racial/ethnic categories. The table below shows the percentage change of adult cases from 2002 to 2003:

	All Cases	Racial/Ethnic Groups					Asian Subgroups			Black Subgroups		
		Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian	Asian American	Asian Immigrants		African American	Black Immigrants	
								Hmong	Non-Hmong		Somali	Non-Somali
Dec 2002	35,421	1,898	11,474	1,896	16,806	2,971	377	1,138	383	9,005	1,863	606
Dec 2003	34,495	1,625	11,206	1,763	16,268	3,035	229	962	434	8,615	1,796	795
% Change	-3%	-14%	-2%	-7%	-3%	2%	-39%	-15%	13%	-4%	-4%	31%

Two-caregiver families

Statewide, 20 percent of eligible adult cases had two caregivers in the household (12 percent with two eligible adults and 8 percent with one eligible adult) in December 2003. Cases with two caregivers ranged from 51 percent for Asians to 13 percent for blacks. But not all caregivers in two-caregiver household are eligible for MFIP. Two-eligible adult households made up 15 percent of Hispanic cases while 23 percent of their households had two caregivers. Cases with *two eligible adults* made up 23 percent of all Asian cases even though 51 percent of Asian household had two caregivers.

Among subgroups, Hmong had the largest percent (64 percent) of two caregiver families while African Americans had the fewest at 9 percent.

Ineligible caregivers

Most of the ineligible second parents (81 percent) received Supplemental Security Income (SSI) because of disability. This was true for all the racial/ethnic groups except Hispanics where the largest percent of ineligible second parents were undocumented non-citizens.⁶ Almost all ineligible Asian second caregivers (98 percent) were receiving SSI.

Among subgroups, most ineligible second parents were also receiving SSI. Sixty-four percent of Hmong cases had two caregivers while only 25 percent had two eligible adults, with most ineligible caregivers receiving SSI.

Family size and age of youngest child

The number of children in a case ranged from 1 to 14. Ninety-seven percent of cases had at least one child. The average number of children in all families was two. The average age of the youngest child was between four and five years, with 69 percent of all families having a child under age 6. Asians had the largest family size, averaging between three and four minor children (both eligible and ineligible children) in their families while all other racial/ethnic groups were close to two. White families were the most likely to have just one child in the household (48 percent) while Asians were least likely (30 percent). The age of the youngest child averaged between four and five years for all major racial/ethnic groups. About one-fifth of the families in each of these groups had an infant less than age 1. Between 4 percent and 8 percent of the families in each major racial/ethnic group had a child receiving SSI (between 92 and 96 percent of families having none).

Immigrant families had larger-than-average families, with Hmong averaging four children and Somali three children. Twenty-two percent of Hmong households had more than six children. Somali (30 percent) and Asian Americans (29 percent) were the most likely to have an infant less than 1 year old. Ten percent of African American eligible adult cases had SSI children and 6 percent of all children in African American families had a disability qualifying them for SSI, the highest rates.

Geographic distribution

Forty-nine percent of eligible adult households resided in Hennepin and Ramsey counties; 40

⁶ For MFIP purposes, an undocumented noncitizen is defined as an individual who did not provide documents to verify his or her legal status in the United States.

percent in greater Minnesota.⁷ Among racial/ethnic groups, just over half of Asian MFIP families (52 percent) lived in Ramsey County and the majority of black families (57 percent) lived in Hennepin County. The majority of American Indian (69 percent), white (57 percent), and Hispanic families (55 percent) lived outside the 11-county Twin Cities metropolitan area.⁸ While more than two-thirds of American Indians lived in greater Minnesota, mainly on or near reservations, 23 percent lived in Hennepin County. White families had the largest percent (23 percent) that lived in the metropolitan suburbs followed by Hispanics (10 percent).

Most Hmong MFIP participants lived in the two urban counties (62 percent in Ramsey and 31 percent in Hennepin). Somali were concentrated in Hennepin County (58 percent) with 21 percent in greater Minnesota, primarily in Olmsted and surrounding counties. Very few African American (6 percent) or Hmong (4 percent) MFIP families lived in greater Minnesota.

The last section of Table 2 gives lower bounds for the incidence of three types of family problems—family violence, child maltreatment and severe mental health diagnosis.⁹

Family violence

Family violence is signaled by ever having had a time limit exemption or extension for a family violence safety plan during MFIP participation in 1999 to 2003. This was the case in 4 percent of eligible adult cases. Among racial groups, 6 percent of American Indian MFIP families had received an exemption or extension because of family violence followed by blacks at 5 percent. Asians were the least likely to have an exemption or extension because of family violence.

Among the black subgroups, African American cases had the largest percent of exemption or extension at 6 percent, 2 percent for non-Somali black immigrants and 1 percent for Somalis.

Child maltreatment

Child protection assessment or determination of child maltreatment by an adult caregiver is given for the period 2001 to 2003. Twenty-five percent of eligible adult cases had an assessment done during the three-year period. A maltreatment determination was made in 11 percent of cases. Of the 39,993 MFIP-eligible adults in December 2003, 18 percent had a child protection assessment for child maltreatment and 8 percent had been determined to be offenders in the year 2003. The one-year Minnesota population rate of assessments for child maltreatment was 5.1 per thousand adults in 2000, and the rate of determinations of adults as offenders was 2.3 per thousand adults.

Among racial/ethnic groups, child maltreatment determinations were highest for American Indians (15 percent) and blacks (11 percent) and lowest for Asians (5 percent).

Among black subgroups, child maltreatment determinations were highest for African Americans

⁷ For comparison, according to Census 2000, 33 percent of Minnesota's population resided in the Hennepin and Ramsey counties.

⁸ The Twin Cities metropolitan area includes the following counties: Hennepin, Ramsey, Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Isanti, Scott, Sherburne, Washington, and Wright.

⁹ Data were extracted from the social services (SSIS) and medical (MMIS) databases on the DHS warehouse for child protection involvement and adult mental health diagnosis in the MFIP population, respectively.

at 13 percent and lowest for Somali at 1 percent.

Severe mental health diagnosis

Data are also reported on individuals with a severe mental health diagnosis (psychosis, depression, personality disorder, post-traumatic stress syndrome, or anxiety state diagnosis) during 2003 and during 2001 to 2003 for any eligible adult in a December 2003 case. Statewide, fourteen percent of MFIP eligible adult cases had a caregiver with severe mental health diagnosis in 2003. In previous years, study brief data focused on mental health *treatment* or medication frequently prescribed for a mental health condition, so these numbers are not comparable with last year's report. The change was made to identify persons with severe mental health problems more accurately.

Among racial/ethnic groups, mental health diagnosis was most common for whites (26 percent) and least common for blacks (13 percent) and black immigrant subgroups. Among Asian subgroups, Hmong had the largest percent with a severe mental health diagnosis (22 percent) and Asian American the least at 8 percent. African Americans had the largest percent (14 percent) among black subgroups.

Table 2: Family composition, residence, and problems of MFIP paid cases with eligible adults in December 2003 by racial/ethnic groups and subgroups

Family Characteristics in December 2003 Cases with Eligible Adults		All Cases	Racial/Ethnic Groups					Asian Subgroups			Black Subgroups		
			Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian	Asian American	Asian Immigrants		African American	Black Immigrants	
									Hmong	Non-Hmong		Somali	Non-Somali
Cases	Count	34,495	1,625	11,206	1,763	16,268	3,035	229	962	434	8,615	1,796	795
	Percent of MFIP Cases	100%	4.7%	32.5%	5.1%	47.2%	8.8%	0.7%	2.8%	1.3%	25.0%	5.2%	2.3%
Two Eligible Adults Cases	Count	5,498	366	1,151	259	2,978	598	53	240	110	933	414	184
	Percent of Cases	16%	22.5%	10.3%	14.7%	18.3%	19.7%	23.1%	24.9%	25.3%	10.8%	23.1%	23.1%
Family Type <i>Count of Cases</i>	Natural / Adopted / Step Children	32,775	1,570	10,654	1,702	15,462	2,830	209	945	416	8,245	1,662	747
	Pregnant Only	95.0%	96.6%	95.1%	96.5%	95.0%	93.2%	91.3%	98.2%	95.9%	95.7%	92.5%	94.0%
	Relative Care	1,193	42	299	46	673	97	19	12	11	222	53	24
		3.5%	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%	4.1%	3.2%	8.3%	1.2%	2.5%	2.6%	3.0%	3.0%
Two-caregiver Families	Count of Cases	384	8	204	8	67	94	1	2	5	109	76	19
	Percent of Cases	1%	0.5%	1.8%	0.5%	0.4%	3.1%	0.4%	0.2%	1.2%	1.3%	4.2%	2.4%
Ineligible Caregivers: <i>Count of Persons</i>	SSI	6,949	820	1,416	403	3,460	674	32	611	177	756	467	193
	Undocumented Non-citizens	20.1%	50.5%	12.6%	22.9%	21.3%	22.2%	14.0%	63.5%	40.8%	8.8%	26.0%	24.3%
	Disqualified	1,177	449	249	32	393	42	5	369	71	177	51	15
	Others	80.8%	97.6%	84.4%	16.6%	90.8%	75.0%	100.0%	98.1%	94.7%	86.3%	81.0%	71.4%
		184	5	9	155	9	0	0	2	3	0	5	4
		12.6%	1.1%	3.1%	80.3%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	4.0%	0.0%	7.9%	19.0%
Count of Ineligible Caregivers		38	1	9	4	19	3	0	0	1	8	1	0
		2.6%	0.2%	3.1%	2.1%	4.4%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	3.9%	1.6%	0.0%
	58	5	28	2	12	11	0	5	0	20	6	2	
	4.0%	1.1%	9.5%	1.0%	2.8%	19.6%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	9.8%	9.5%	9.5%	
	1,457	460	295	193	433	56	5	376	75	205	63	21	

Family Characteristics		All Cases	Racial/Ethnic Groups					Asian Subgroups			Black Subgroups			
			Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian	Asian American	Asian Immigrants		African American	Black Immigrants		
									Hmong	Non-Hmong		Somali	Non-Somali	
Number of Eligible Children in Family & Household	Count of Cases	34,495	1,625	11,206	1,763	16,268	3,035	272	973	449	9,039	1,809	817	
	Mean	1.9	3.3	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.5	4.2	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.2	
	Median	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	4	2	2	2	2	
	Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Maximum	14	14	10	10	10	8	6	14	12	10	10	10	
	Frequency of Cases	0	1,733	53	493	62	946	133	20	18	16	400	65	35
			5.0%	3.3%	4.4%	3.5%	5.8%	4.4%	7.4%	1.8%	3.6%	4.4%	3.6%	4.3%
		1	14,897	483	4,354	642	7,857	1,240	151	199	167	3,632	562	323
			43.2%	29.7%	38.9%	36.4%	48.3%	40.9%	55.5%	20.5%	37.2%	40.2%	31.1%	39.5%
		2	9,240	301	2,883	495	4,601	825	69	124	119	2,453	394	180
			26.8%	18.5%	25.7%	28.1%	28.3%	27.2%	25.4%	12.7%	26.5%	27.1%	21.8%	22.0%
		3	4,828	167	1,844	305	1,975	483	20	88	71	1,488	307	130
			14.0%	10.3%	16.5%	17.3%	12.1%	15.9%	7.4%	9.0%	15.8%	16.5%	17.0%	15.9%
	4 - 6	3,415	421	1,505	245	858	346	12	350	67	1,011	422	132	
		9.9%	25.9%	13.4%	13.9%	5.3%	11.4%	4.4%	36.0%	14.9%	11.2%	23.3%	16.2%	
	7 - 9	348	174	123	13	28	8	0	169	8	54	56	16	
		1.0%	10.7%	1.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	17.4%	1.8%	0.6%	3.1%	2.0%	
	10 or More	34	26	4	1	3	0	0	25	1	1	3	1	
		0.1%	1.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	
	Count of Eligible Children	66,273	5,312	23,403	3,752	26,934	5,930	399	4,071	994	17,902	4,697	1,801	
Number of Ineligible (SSI) Children in Family & Household	Frequency of Cases	0	32,455	1,525	10,262	1,669	15,528	2,892	266	890	435	8,159	1,747	789
			94.1%	93.8%	91.6%	94.7%	95.5%	95.3%	97.8%	91.5%	96.9%	90.3%	96.6%	96.6%
		1	1,803	91	808	86	680	122	6	75	13	750	56	24
			5.2%	5.6%	7.2%	4.9%	4.2%	4.0%	2.2%	7.7%	2.9%	8.3%	3.1%	2.9%
		2	213	6	124	6	54	20	0	5	1	118	5	4
			0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	1.3%	0.3%	0.5%
	3 or More	24	3	12	2	6	1	0	3	0	12	1	0	
		0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	
	Count of Ineligible Children	2,381	121	1,132	112	826	168	6	103	15	1,062	72	32	
	Percent of All Children	3.5%	2.2%	4.6%	2.9%	3.0%	2.8%	1.5%	2.5%	1.5%	5.6%	1.5%	1.7%	

Family Characteristics		All Cases	Racial/Ethnic Groups					Asian Subgroups			Black Subgroups			
			Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian	Asian American	Asian Immigrants		African American	Black Immigrants		
									Hmong	Non-Hmong		Somali	Non-Somali	
Number of ALL Children in Family & Household	Count of Cases	34,495	1,625	11,206	1,763	16,268	3,035	272	973	449	9,039	1,809	817	
	Mean	2.0	3.3	2.2	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.5	4.3	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.2	
	Median	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	4	2	2	2	2	
	Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Maximum	14	14	11	10	10	8	6	14	12	11	10	10	
	Frequency of Cases	0	1,303	47	335	54	724	106	20	15	13	252	57	29
			3.8%	2.9%	3.0%	3.1%	4.5%	3.5%	7.4%	1.5%	2.9%	2.8%	3.2%	3.5%
		1	14,710	480	4,246	624	7,809	1,229	147	198	167	3,522	561	325
			42.6%	29.5%	37.9%	35.4%	48.0%	40.5%	54.0%	20.3%	37.2%	39.0%	31.0%	39.8%
		2	9,309	301	2,892	493	4,672	810	73	121	120	2,464	387	178
			27.0%	18.5%	25.8%	28.0%	28.7%	26.7%	26.8%	12.4%	26.7%	27.3%	21.4%	21.8%
		3	5,016	165	1,886	307	2,093	510	19	89	68	1,533	311	129
			14.5%	10.2%	16.8%	17.4%	12.9%	16.8%	7.0%	9.1%	15.1%	17.0%	17.2%	15.8%
		4 - 6	3,732	413	1,703	269	936	371	13	337	72	1,201	430	138
			10.8%	25.4%	15.2%	15.3%	5.8%	12.2%	4.8%	34.6%	16.0%	13.3%	23.8%	16.9%
		7 - 9	381	186	137	15	31	9	0	181	8	63	60	17
			1.1%	11.4%	1.2%	0.9%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	18.6%	1.8%	0.7%	3.3%	2.1%
		10 or more	44	33	7	1	3	0	0	32	1	4	3	1
			0.1%	2.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
	Count of All Children		68,578	5,424	24,497	3,857	27,741	6,095	405	4,165	1,009	18,926	4,766	1,833
Age of Youngest Child (All Children)	Count of Cases	33,207	1,578	10,879	1,710	15,550	2,929	252	958	436	8,795	1,752	788	
	Mean	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.4	2.7	4.5	5.2	4.6	3.9	4.8	
	Median	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	3	4	3	2	3	
	Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Maximum	19	18	18	18	19	18	17	18	18	18	18	18	
Frequency of Cases	< 1 year old	7,079	319	2,205	341	3,357	664	72	183	80	1,692	517	176	
			21.3%	20.2%	20.3%	19.9%	21.6%	22.7%	28.6%	19.1%	18.3%	19.2%	29.5%	22.3%
	1-5 years old	15,775	724	5,133	896	7,355	1,399	147	439	181	4,237	772	350	
			47.5%	45.9%	47.2%	52.4%	47.3%	47.8%	58.3%	45.8%	41.5%	48.2%	44.1%	44.4%
	6-10 years old	5,421	335	1,800	281	2,553	406	19	217	103	1,505	212	117	
			16.3%	21.2%	16.5%	16.4%	16.4%	13.9%	7.5%	22.7%	23.6%	17.1%	12.1%	14.8%
	11-12 years old	1,736	79	601	65	803	169	4	55	22	516	50	40	
			5.2%	5.0%	5.5%	3.8%	5.2%	5.8%	1.6%	5.7%	5.0%	5.9%	2.9%	5.1%
	13-15 years old	2,086	75	717	89	981	201	7	42	29	557	114	55	
			6.3%	4.8%	6.6%	5.2%	6.3%	6.9%	2.8%	4.4%	6.7%	6.3%	6.5%	7.0%
	>15 years old	1,110	46	423	38	501	90	3	22	21	288	87	50	
			3.3%	2.9%	3.9%	2.2%	3.2%	3.1%	1.2%	2.3%	4.8%	3.3%	5.0%	6.3%

Family Characteristics		All Cases	Racial/Ethnic Groups					Asian Subgroups			Black Subgroups		
			Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian	Asian American	Asian Immigrants		African American	Black Immigrants	
									Hmong	Non-Hmong		Somali	Non-Somali
Region	Hennepin County	9,944	508	6,226	239	2,120	664	74	300	134	4,809	1,013	404
		29.9%	32.2%	57.2%	14.0%	13.6%	22.7%	29.4%	31.3%	30.7%	54.7%	57.8%	51.3%
	Ramsey County	6,482	821	3,102	399	1,827	203	86	598	137	2,621	290	191
		19.5%	52.0%	28.5%	23.3%	11.7%	6.9%	34.1%	62.4%	31.4%	29.8%	16.6%	24.2%
	Metro Suburban	4,876	109	852	177	3,476	144	38	23	48	644	131	77
	14.7%	6.9%	7.8%	10.4%	22.4%	4.9%	15.1%	2.4%	11.0%	7.3%	7.5%	9.8%	
	Greater Minnesota	13,193	187	1,026	948	8,845	2,024	31	41	115	541	362	123
		39.7%	11.9%	9.4%	55.4%	56.9%	69.1%	12.3%	4.3%	26.4%	6.2%	20.7%	15.6%
Family Violence	MFIP Exemption or Extension	1,371	17	518	41	613	171	5	5	7	483	21	14
	During 1999 - 2003	4.1%	1.1%	4.8%	2.4%	3.9%	5.8%	2.0%	0.5%	1.6%	5.5%	1.2%	1.8%
Child Protection	Assessment During	8,445	179	2,382	453	4,373	949	25	113	41	2,189	90	103
		25.4%	11.3%	21.9%	26.5%	28.1%	32.4%	9.9%	11.8%	9.4%	24.9%	5.1%	13.1%
	Maltreatment Determination	3,516	80	1,184	165	1,607	433	9	59	12	1,123	21	40
		10.6%	5.1%	10.9%	9.6%	10.3%	14.8%	3.6%	6.2%	2.8%	12.8%	1.2%	5.1%
	Assessment During 2003	5,979	100	1,530	343	3,238	685	16	59	25	1,406	53	71
	18.0%	6.3%	14.1%	20.1%	20.8%	23.4%	6.3%	6.2%	5.7%	16.0%	3.0%	9.0%	
	Maltreatment Determination	2,508	40	771	125	1,221	317	5	28	7	729	14	28
		7.6%	2.5%	7.1%	7.3%	7.9%	10.8%	2.0%	2.9%	1.6%	8.3%	0.8%	3.6%
Adult Mental Health Diagnosis	During 2001 - 2003	6,548	292	1,381	235	3,995	549	19	213	60	1,209	116	56
		19.7%	18.5%	12.7%	13.7%	25.7%	18.7%	7.5%	22.2%	13.8%	13.7%	6.6%	7.1%
	During 2003	4,547	232	948	143	2,798	356	14	175	43	833	80	35
		13.7%	14.7%	8.7%	8.4%	18.0%	12.2%	5.6%	18.3%	9.9%	9.5%	4.6%	4.4%

Economic Characteristics

Table 3 summarizes economic characteristics of MFIP eligible adult cases in December 2003 for the state, the five racial/ethnic groups, and Asian and black subgroups. The data include:

- Welfare use and counted TANF months
- Extensions beyond the time limit
- New cases to MFIP in 2003
- Cases with food-only assistance
- MFIP cash payments
- Housing subsidy
- Cases receiving SSI
- Budgeted earnings
- Employment
- Income and work hours
- Exemptions from work
- Sanctions
- Child support

Welfare use and counted TANF months

TANF was implemented in Minnesota in July 1997. December 2003 marked the 78th month since its inception. In December 2003, eligible adult cases on MFIP averaged 37 months of welfare use in the previous nine years, with an average of 23 months counted toward the 60-month time limit. The current law allows only 60 months of TANF or state MFIP receipt unless an extension is granted. Most MFIP cases with an eligible adult started to reach month 60 in June 2002. A few cases that received TANF in other states before July 1997 reached the limit as early as September 2001.

Among racial/ethnic groups, Asians and American Indians had the longest welfare histories over the previous nine years, averaging 48 and 47 months per case, respectively. Hispanics and whites averaged the fewest months at 31 each. Asians also had the largest proportion of their cases (23 percent between 55 and 60 months) nearing the TANF lifetime limit compared to 15 percent for blacks, 11 percent for American Indians, 7 percent each for Hispanics and 6 percent for whites.

Hmong averaged 56 months of welfare use, while Somali, more recent arrivals, averaged 35 months. Forty-five percent of Hmong families had received assistance for more than 60 months and nearly a third of Hmong cases (31 percent) have used between 55 and 60 counted TANF months.

Extension beyond the time limit

Federal law allows states to use TANF funds to extend benefits beyond the 60-month limit for up to 20 percent of their caseload, because of hardship. In December 2003, 6 percent of December 2003 eligible adults cases had been extended past the 60 counted months compared to 3 percent in December 2002. Extensions were most common for Asians (19 percent) followed by blacks (8 percent) and least common for whites (3 percent). An IQ score below 80 was the most frequent extension reason overall and for Asians, blacks, and Hispanics.

Among subgroups, Hmong had the highest percent of cases extended (27 percent) while Asian Americans had the fewest at less than one percent. An IQ score below 80 was also the most frequent extension reason for Hmong (36 percent), non-Hmong Asian immigrants (28 percent) and African Americans (25 percent). For Somali and non-Somali black immigrants, employment with a wage not high enough to make them ineligible for assistance was the most common reason for extension.

New Cases to MFIP in 2003

Twenty-six percent of all December 2003 cases were new to MFIP in 2003. New cases were defined as those receiving no family assistance in Minnesota going back to 1995.¹⁰ In 2003, two-thirds (65 percent) of 9,078 new cases were headed by individuals who were Minnesota residents at the start of the year, while the other third were opened by people who moved into Minnesota during the year. Among racial/ethnic groups, whites had the largest proportion of new cases (30 percent) compared with American Indians with 17 percent of new cases. Among subgroups, Asian Americans (45 percent) and Non-Somali black immigrants (37 percent) had the largest percent of new cases.

Hispanics (68 percent) and blacks (58 percent) had the highest percent of their new cases moved *into Minnesota* in 2003. The majority of new Hispanic cases (60 percent) that moved into Minnesota came from Texas. New white cases were mostly Minnesota residents (80 percent). Among subgroups, 61 percent of new African American cases moved into Minnesota in 2003. Half of new African American cases that moved into Minnesota came from Illinois and 9 percent from Wisconsin. The majority of new non-Somali black immigrant cases that moved into Minnesota in 2003 came from overseas (63 percent), primarily from Ethiopia (35 percent) and Liberia (29 percent).

Cash grants and food benefits

Statewide, for cases receiving both cash and food, the average cash grant was \$339 and food portion was \$288.¹¹ Average cash grants were highest for American Indians (\$381) and lowest for whites (\$310). Asians had the highest average food benefits at \$376.

Among subgroups, Hmong had the largest average cash grants (\$401) and largest food benefits (\$433). This can partially be explained by the larger household size in Hmong families.

Food-only assistance

Most cases received both food and cash assistance, but 12 percent received only the food portion, averaging \$221. As family income increases—both earned and unearned—the cash grant is decreased first so that some cases are only eligible for the food portion. In addition, some cases eligible for small cash grants opt out of the cash portion. Months of food-only assistance are not counted toward the time limit unless a cash grant was

¹⁰ New cases were defined as those not receiving Minnesota family assistance—either Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Family General Assistance (FGA) or MFIP—during the previous nine years.

¹¹ For cash grants the average was calculated using the cash amount of all cases including zero cash balance. For the food portion, the mean was calculated using food portion greater than zero. For cases that received MFIP cash but expedited Food Support for December 2003, the Food Support amounts were excluded.

reduced to zero due to sanction or recoupment.

The proportion of cases receiving food-only assistance among the five large racial/ethnic groups ranged from 19 percent for Asians to 8 percent for American Indians. Hmong (22 percent) and Somali (20 percent) had the highest proportions of cases receiving food-only assistance among the subgroups.

Housing subsidy

Housing subsidy data are reported for cases where the subsidy had been verified either with a shelter form, a lease or other document. In December 2003, 29 percent of eligible adult cases received housing subsidies averaging \$516. Blacks had the largest percent of cases with housing subsidies (42 percent). Among subgroups, Somali had the largest proportion of cases with housing subsidy (67 percent) and Asian American had the lowest, at 14 percent.

SSI benefits

Nine percent of MFIP eligible adult households received SSI benefits (including SSI children and/or adults) in December 2003. Thirty-two percent of Asian households receive SSI benefits compared to blacks (10 percent), white and American Indian at 7 percent each and Hispanic at 6 percent. Among subgroups, Hmong had the largest percent of their cases receiving SSI (44 percent). Somali had 6 percent.

Budgeted earnings

Thirty percent of MFIP cases had budgeted earnings in December 2003. Budgeted earnings are used, along with unearned income, family size, and information on household living arrangements, sanction status, and recoupment for a previous overpayment to determine the size of the MFIP grant. Certain kinds of income are excluded from the budget and 36 percent of earnings are disregarded. Self-employment income amounts are determined after expenses are deducted.

Employment

In MFIP, reported earned income is used as a measure of work. In December 2003, 37 percent of all cases had an adult working. These working cases averaged 98 work hours during December (an average of 23 hours per week). Seven percent of all cases reported 160 or more hours worked during December by one adult or two adults combined (an average of 37 hours per week or more).

Among the racial/ethnic groups, whites (42 percent each) had the highest proportion of cases with at least one working adult followed closely by Hispanics at 39 percent and Asians at 38 percent. Asians had the largest proportion (15 percent) of cases working more than 160 hours during the month of December 2003. Asians also had a greater proportion of two-caregiver families than the other groups so the likelihood of more than 160 hours of work for the case was greater.

Hmong (19 percent) and Somali (13 percent) had the largest percent of cases working 160 hours or more. Again, these higher work hours reflect the fact that immigrant groups

have a higher proportion of two-parent families.

Employment exemptions

Statewide, 17 percent of MFIP adults were exempt from participating with employment service activities. Care of a child under age one was the most frequent type of exemption, followed by being ill or incapacitated for more than 30 days.

Among racial/ethnic groups, the percent of cases exempted ranged from a high of 20 percent for Asians to 13 percent of Hispanics. Care of a child under age one was the most common reason for exemptions among all racial/ethnic groups except Asians where ill or incapacitated more than 30 days was the most exemption.

Exemptions ranged from 23 percent for Hmong to 13 percent for non-Somali black immigrants. Again, care for a child and ill or incapacitated 30 or more days were common reasons for exemption.

Sanctions

Cases with one-eligible adult are sanctioned at 10 percent for the first month of sanction and 30 percent in subsequent months. In two-eligible adult cases, the first month of sanction begins at 30 percent if both adults are not cooperating. Ten percent of all MFIP adult cases were sanctioned for not cooperating. Two-thirds of sanctions were at the 30 percent level. Beginning July 1st, 2003, a 100 percent sanction can be applied to a case with six sanction months. Case closings for this reason started in January 2004.

American Indian cases had the highest rate of sanction (14 percent) and Asian cases the lowest (4 percent) for not cooperating with employment services. Hmong and Somali had the lowest sanction rates among subgroups at 2 and 5 percent respectively.

Child support

Child support was disbursed on behalf of children in 15 percent of MFIP eligible adult cases.¹² In December 2003, \$1.4 million of child support collections were disbursed on behalf of 5,110 MFIP families. More than two-thirds of these dollars were from payments for current child support (69 percent) and the rest for arrears—delinquent child support payments. Starting January 1, 2001, current child support payments were passed through to families and then deducted from MFIP grant amounts instead of going directly to the government to reimburse welfare costs. Child support is counted as unearned income (with no disregard) in determining MFIP grant amounts.

Current child support disbursements were most common for cases headed by whites (16 percent), least common for Asians (6 percent), and 9 percent each for blacks, Hispanics, and American Indians. Twenty-two percent of white one-caregiver families received current or arrears child support and 9 percent of two caregivers, both the highest for any group.

¹² Cases with one eligible adult were more likely to get child support (17 percent) than cases with two eligible adults (6 percent).

Among subgroups, African American and Asian American headed cases were more likely to have current child support (10 percent each) than Hmong (4 percent) or Somali (5 percent).

Table 3: Economic characteristics of MFIP paid cases with eligible adults in December 2003 by racial/ethnic groups and subgroups

Family Characteristics in December 2003 Cases with Eligible Adults		All Cases	Racial/Ethnic Groups					Asian Subgroups			Black Subgroups		
			Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian	Asian American	Asian Immigrants		African American	Black Immigrants	
									Hmong	Non-Hmong		Somali	Non-Somali
Cases	Count	34,495	1,625	11,206	1,763	16,268	3,035	229	962	434	8,615	1,796	795
	Percent of All Cases	100%	4.7%	32.5%	5.1%	47.2%	8.8%	0.7%	2.8%	1.3%	25.0%	5.2%	2.3%
Welfare in Minnesota: 1995 to 2003	Mean	36.5	47.8	41.3	31.3	31.2	46.9	20.9	56.0	43.9	44.1	35.2	25.2
	Median	28	38	34	23	23	43	15	51	34	38	32	19
Frequency of Cases	1 - 12 Months	9,730	379	2,608	582	5,320	547	103	163	113	1,888	403	317
	Percent of All Cases	28.2%	23.3%	23.3%	33.0%	32.7%	18.0%	45.0%	16.9%	26.0%	21.9%	22.4%	39.9%
	13 - 24 Months	6,154	260	1,709	341	3,269	452	56	133	71	1,287	274	148
		17.8%	16.0%	15.3%	19.3%	20.1%	14.9%	24.5%	13.8%	16.4%	14.9%	15.3%	18.6%
	25 - 36 Months	4,578	159	1,485	244	2,271	353	29	86	44	1,012	351	122
		13.3%	9.8%	13.3%	13.8%	14.0%	11.6%	12.7%	8.9%	10.1%	11.7%	19.5%	15.3%
	37 - 48 Months	3,584	144	1,293	173	1,609	324	20	86	38	908	302	83
		10.4%	8.9%	11.5%	9.8%	9.9%	10.7%	8.7%	8.9%	8.8%	10.5%	16.8%	10.4%
	49 - 60 Months	2,828	108	1,038	148	1,188	321	6	66	36	804	179	55
		8.2%	6.6%	9.3%	8.4%	7.3%	10.6%	2.6%	6.9%	8.3%	9.3%	10.0%	6.9%
	Over 60 Months	7,621	575	3,073	275	2,611	1,038	15	428	132	2,716	287	70
		22.1%	35.4%	27.4%	15.6%	16.0%	34.2%	6.6%	44.5%	30.4%	31.5%	16.0%	8.8%
Counted Months: 9/1996 to 12/2003	Mean	23.7	29.1	28.3	20.3	20.5	24.6	12.6	33.2	29.0	29.3	27.4	19.0
	Median	19	27	26	15	16	21	8	34	27	28	27	14
Frequency of Cases	No Counted Months	3,040	163	833	210	1,423	330	53	87	23	610	123	100
		8.8%	10.0%	7.4%	11.9%	8.7%	10.9%	23.1%	9.0%	5.3%	7.1%	6.8%	12.6%
	1 - 12 Months	10,054	387	2,457	568	5,566	819	89	187	111	1,789	385	283
		29.1%	23.8%	21.9%	32.2%	34.2%	27.0%	38.9%	19.4%	25.6%	20.8%	21.4%	35.6%
	13 - 24 Months	6,840	231	2,016	364	3,600	505	48	120	63	1,550	316	150
		19.8%	14.2%	18.0%	20.6%	22.1%	16.6%	21.0%	12.5%	14.5%	18.0%	17.6%	18.9%
	25 - 36 Months	5,187	200	1,768	259	2,415	476	19	118	63	1,286	374	108
		15.0%	12.3%	15.8%	14.7%	14.8%	15.7%	8.3%	12.3%	14.5%	14.9%	20.8%	13.6%
	37 - 42 Months	2,141	99	862	89	878	195	10	48	41	661	153	48
		6.2%	6.1%	7.7%	5.0%	5.4%	6.4%	4.4%	5.0%	9.4%	7.7%	8.5%	6.0%
	43 - 48 Months	1,883	84	756	75	753	197	4	50	30	584	140	32
		5.5%	5.2%	6.7%	4.3%	4.6%	6.5%	1.7%	5.2%	6.9%	6.8%	7.8%	4.0%
	49 - 54 Months	1,793	89	815	84	597	193	4	54	31	658	124	33
		5.2%	5.5%	7.3%	4.8%	3.7%	6.4%	1.7%	5.6%	7.1%	7.6%	6.9%	4.2%
	55 - 60 Months	3,557	372	1,699	114	1,036	320	2	298	72	1,477	181	41
		10.3%	22.9%	15.2%	6.5%	6.4%	10.5%	0.9%	31.0%	16.6%	17.1%	10.1%	5.2%

Family Characteristics in December 2003 Cases with Eligible Adults		All Cases	Racial/Ethnic Groups					Asian Subgroups			Black Subgroups		
			Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian	Asian American	Asian Immigrants		African American	Black Immigrants	
									Hmong	Non-Hmong		Somali	Non-Somali
Extensions	Count	2,011	315	919	62	545	162	2	262	51	828	78	13
	Percent of All Cases	6%	19.4%	8.2%	3.5%	3.4%	5.3%	0.9%	27.2%	11.8%	9.6%	4.3%	1.6%
	IQ below 80	415	108	227	11	58	11	0	94	14	210	15	2
	Percent of Extended Cases	20.6%	34.3%	24.7%	17.7%	10.6%	6.8%	0.0%	35.9%	27.5%	25.4%	19.2%	15.4%
	Special Medical Criteria	370	35	159	10	128	36	0	29	6	151	6	2
	Percent of Extended Cases	18.4%	11.1%	17.3%	16.1%	23.5%	22.2%	0.0%	11.1%	11.8%	18.2%	7.7%	15.4%
	Ill or incapacitated	334	37	128	11	117	41	1	31	5	113	15	0
	Percent of Extended Cases	16.6%	11.7%	13.9%	17.7%	21.5%	25.3%	50.0%	11.8%	9.8%	13.6%	19.2%	0.0%
	Employment	281	60	128	7	64	21	0	48	12	103	20	5
	Percent of Extended Cases	14.0%	19.0%	13.9%	11.3%	11.7%	13.0%	0.0%	18.3%	23.5%	12.4%	25.6%	38.5%
	Mentally Ill	230	9	114	5	82	19	0	8	1	107	7	0
	Percent of Extended Cases	11.4%	2.9%	12.4%	8.1%	15.0%	11.7%	0.0%	3.1%	2.0%	12.9%	9.0%	0.0%
	Care of Ill or Incapacitated	184	45	63	4	53	17	1	33	11	55	7	1
	Percent of Extended Cases	9.1%	14.3%	6.9%	6.5%	9.7%	10.5%	50.0%	12.6%	21.6%	6.6%	9.0%	7.7%
	Unemployable	78	7	36	7	20	7	0	6	1	28	5	3
	Percent of Extended Cases	3.9%	2.2%	3.9%	11.3%	3.7%	4.3%	0.0%	2.3%	2.0%	3.4%	6.4%	23.1%
	Family Violence Waiver	49	0	29	3	10	6	0	0	0	28	1	0
Percent of Extended Cases	2.4%	0.0%	3.2%	4.8%	1.8%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	1.3%	0.0%	
Mentally Retarded	35	9	23	0	2	1	0	9	0	22	1	0	
Percent of Extended Cases	1.7%	2.9%	2.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	2.7%	1.3%	0.0%	
Learning Disabled	35	5	12	4	11	3	0	4	1	11	1	0	
Percent of Extended Cases	1.7%	1.6%	1.3%	6.5%	2.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.5%	2.0%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	
New Welfare Cases in Year 2003	Minnesota Residents	5,932	261	1,047	166	3,901	383	67	126	68	713	193	141
	Percent of New Cases	65.3%	69.0%	42.1%	32.5%	79.4%	74.7%	65.7%	75.0%	63.0%	39.2%	51.5%	47.6%
	Percent of All Cases	17.2%	16.1%	9.3%	9.4%	24.0%	12.6%	29.3%	13.1%	15.7%	8.3%	10.7%	17.7%
	Moved into State in 2003	3,146	117	1,441	344	1,013	130	35	42	40	1,104	182	155
	Percent of New Cases	34.7%	31.0%	57.9%	67.5%	20.6%	25.3%	34.3%	25.0%	37.0%	60.8%	48.5%	52.4%
	Percent of All Cases	9.1%	7.2%	12.9%	19.5%	6.2%	4.3%	15.3%	4.4%	9.2%	12.8%	10.1%	19.5%
	Total of New Cases	9,078	378	2,488	510	4,914	513	102	168	108	1,817	375	296
Percent of All Cases	26.3%	23.3%	22.2%	28.9%	30.2%	16.9%	44.5%	17.5%	24.9%	21.1%	20.9%	37.2%	

Family Characteristics in December 2003 Cases with Eligible Adults		All Cases	Racial/Ethnic Groups					Asian Subgroups			Black Subgroups		
			Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian	Asian American	Asian Immigrants		African American	Black Immigrants	
									Hmong	Non-Hmong		Somali	Non-Somali
MFIP Cash Grants	Mean	\$339	\$374	\$363	\$355	\$310	\$381	\$339	\$401	\$332	\$366	\$344	\$375
MFIP Food Portion	Mean	\$288	\$376	\$301	\$298	\$268	\$299	\$250	\$433	\$314	\$292	\$339	\$308
Food-Only Assistance	Mean	\$221	\$320	\$252	\$207	\$190	\$213	\$160	\$361	\$258	\$209	\$337	\$294
	Count of Cases	4,219	312	1,297	223	2,085	232	26	213	73	824	367	106
	Percent of All Cases	12.2%	19.2%	11.6%	12.6%	12.8%	7.6%	11.4%	22.1%	16.8%	9.6%	20.4%	13.3%
Housing Subsidy (verified)	Mean	\$516	\$381	\$560	\$477	\$480	\$511	\$516	\$338	\$425	\$600	\$474	\$467
	Count of Cases	10,101	415	4,748	345	3,983	499	32	241	142	3,250	1,204	294
	Percent of All Cases	29.3%	25.5%	42.4%	19.6%	24.5%	16.4%	14.0%	25.1%	32.7%	37.7%	67.0%	37.0%
Cases Receiving SSI	Count of Cases	3,081	521	1,159	98	1,069	198	13	422	86	1,006	109	44
	Percent of Cases	8.9%	32.1%	10.3%	5.6%	6.6%	6.5%	5.7%	43.9%	19.8%	11.7%	6.1%	5.5%
December Budgeted Earnings	Mean	\$428	\$735	\$451	\$469	\$381	\$428	\$488	\$875	\$521	\$406	\$565	\$524
	Median	\$380	\$705	\$402	\$433	\$342	\$397	\$458	\$900	\$496	\$359	\$535	\$484
Frequency of Cases	Count of Cases	10,216	544	2,826	536	5,452	702	56	334	154	1,966	631	229
	Percent of All Cases	29.6%	33.5%	25.2%	30.4%	33.5%	23.1%	24.5%	34.7%	35.5%	22.8%	35.1%	28.8%
December Total Income	Mean	\$816	\$1,162	\$871	\$890	\$745	\$814	\$928	\$1,319	\$897	\$814	\$1,049	\$951
	Median	\$700	\$1,079	\$752	\$807	\$635	\$739	\$766	\$1,294	\$801	\$700	\$948	\$841
Income / Working	Count of Cases	12,783	620	3,629	689	6,747	900	68	384	168	2,623	723	283
	Percent of All Cases	37.1%	38.2%	32.4%	39.1%	41.5%	29.7%	29.7%	39.9%	38.7%	30.4%	40.3%	35.6%
December Work Hours	Mean	98	128	100	106	93	104	111	138	110	92	126	108
	Median	95	136	98	102	87	103	100	154	110	87	120	101
Percent of All Cases	1 - 79 Hours	5,087	138	1,386	246	2,931	314	23	68	47	1,121	176	89
		14.7%	8.5%	12.4%	14.0%	18.0%	10.3%	10.0%	7.1%	10.8%	13.0%	9.8%	11.2%
	80 - 119 Hours	2,922	105	821	142	1,607	201	14	49	42	595	154	72
		8.5%	6.5%	7.3%	8.1%	9.9%	6.6%	6.1%	5.1%	9.7%	6.9%	8.6%	9.1%
	120 - 159 Hours	2,317	137	670	148	1,132	192	13	78	46	480	135	55
		6.7%	8.4%	6.0%	8.4%	7.0%	6.3%	5.7%	8.1%	10.6%	5.6%	7.5%	6.9%
160 Hours or More	2,265	235	675	146	992	179	17	186	32	375	239	61	
	6.6%	14.5%	6.0%	8.3%	6.1%	5.9%	7.4%	19.3%	7.4%	4.4%	13.3%	7.7%	

Family Characteristics in December 2003 Cases with Eligible Adults		All Cases	Racial/Ethnic Groups					Asian Subgroups			Black Subgroups			
			Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian	Asian American	Asian Immigrants		African American	Black Immigrants		
									Hmong	Non-Hmong		Somali	Non-Somali	
Employment Services Exemptions	Non-employment Percent of Adults	6,630 16.6%	403 19.7%	1,812 14.2%	276 12.5%	3,511 18.5%	539 16.0%	47 12.8%	265 23.0%	91 17.4%	1,330 13.9%	363 16.3%	119 12.7%	
Eligible Adults Count by Exemption Type	Age 60 or Older	173 0.5%	30 1.8%	110 1.0%	5 0.3%	23 0.1%	5 0.2%	2 0.9%	19 2.0%	9 2.1%	11 0.1%	69 3.8%	30 3.8%	
	Pregnancy/Incapacitated	168 0.5%	2 0.1%	22 0.2%	17 1.0%	110 0.7%	14 0.5%	0 0.0%	2 0.2%	0 0.0%	15 0.2%	5 0.3%	2 0.3%	
	Ill/Incapacitated More than 30 Days	1,692 4.9%	118 7.3%	343 3.1%	63 3.6%	1,020 6.3%	133 4.4%	9 3.9%	87 9.0%	22 5.1%	263 3.1%	57 3.2%	23 2.9%	
	Care of Ill/Incapacitated Family Member	762 2.2%	92 5.7%	199 1.8%	33 1.9%	372 2.3%	58 1.9%	7 3.1%	69 7.2%	16 3.7%	160 1.9%	30 1.7%	9 1.1%	
	Personal/Family Crisis	338 1.0%	14 0.9%	109 1.0%	14 0.8%	163 1.0%	35 1.2%	1 0.4%	11 1.1%	2 0.5%	80 0.9%	26 1.4%	3 0.4%	
	Care of Child under One Year Old	2,325 6.7%	79 4.9%	598 5.3%	98 5.6%	1,303 8.0%	198 6.5%	22 9.6%	29 3.0%	28 6.5%	408 4.7%	147 8.2%	43 5.4%	
	Domestic Violence Safety Plan	438 1.3%	9 0.6%	193 1.7%	14 0.8%	173 1.1%	42 1.4%	4 1.7%	3 0.3%	2 0.5%	180 2.1%	9 0.5%	4 0.5%	
	Special Medical Criteria	734 2.1%	59 3.6%	238 2.1%	32 1.8%	347 2.1%	54 1.8%	2 0.9%	45 4.7%	12 2.8%	213 2.5%	20 1.1%	5 0.6%	
	Cases Required to Participate	30,042 87.1%	1,344 82.7%	9,908 88.4%	1,583 89.8%	13,993 86.0%	2,679 88.3%	207 90.4%	770 80.0%	367 84.6%	7,616 88.4%	1,570 87.4%	722 90.8%	
	Employment Services Sanctions	Cases with ES Sanctions	3,455	68	823	188	1,884	434	16	21	31	697	89	37
		Percent of All Cases	10.0%	4.2%	7.3%	10.7%	11.6%	14.3%	7.0%	2.2%	7.1%	8.1%	5.0%	4.7%
		Percent of Nonexempt Cases	11.5%	5.1%	8.3%	11.9%	13.5%	16.2%	7.7%	2.7%	8.4%	9.2%	5.7%	5.1%
		10% ES Sanction	1,195	28	331	64	617	133	8	12	8	263	48	20
Percent of All Cases		3.5%	1.7%	3.0%	3.6%	3.8%	4.4%	3.5%	1.2%	1.8%	3.1%	2.7%	2.5%	
30% ES Sanction	2,260	40	492	124	1,267	301	8	9	23	434	41	17		
Percent of All Cases	6.6%	2.5%	4.4%	7.0%	7.8%	9.9%	3.5%	0.9%	5.3%	5.0%	2.3%	2.1%		

Family Characteristics in December 2003 Cases with Eligible Adults		All Cases	Racial/Ethnic Groups					Asian Subgroups			Black Subgroups		
			Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian	Asian American	Asian Immigrants		African American	Black Immigrants	
									Hmong	Non-Hmong		Somali	Non-Somali
Child Support	Current Mean	\$228	\$275	\$220	\$228	\$230	\$219	\$271	\$308	\$244	\$212	\$276	\$266
Disbursements	Median	\$201	\$266	\$192	\$208	\$203	\$187	\$239	\$276	\$252	\$180	\$270	\$233
	Count	4,190	92	972	165	2,637	267	22	35	35	845	84	43
	Percent of All Cases	12.1%	5.7%	8.7%	9.4%	16.2%	8.8%	9.6%	3.6%	8.1%	9.8%	4.7%	5.4%
	Sum	\$955,213	\$25,298	\$214,021	\$37,598	\$606,526	\$58,477	\$5,962	\$10,790	\$8,547	\$179,418	\$23,172	\$11,431
	Arrears Mean	\$124	\$113	\$118	\$127	\$127	\$121	\$88	\$126	\$114	\$114	\$147	\$130
	Median	\$80	\$82	\$77	\$96	\$80	\$86	\$70	\$73	\$87	\$72	\$119	\$94
	Count	3,490	79	869	134	2,150	218	17	28	34	746	85	38
	Percent of All Cases	10.1%	4.9%	7.8%	7.6%	13.2%	7.2%	7.4%	2.9%	7.8%	8.7%	4.7%	4.8%
	Sum	\$432,811	\$8,888	\$102,246	\$17,042	\$273,982	\$26,331	\$1,502	\$3,521	\$3,865	\$84,806	\$12,498	\$4,941
	Total Mean	\$272	\$303	\$263	\$277	\$274	\$268	\$311	\$318	\$282	\$256	\$310	\$303
	Median	\$227	\$276	\$217	\$236	\$228	\$209	\$267	\$284	\$275	\$205	\$279	\$248
	Count	5,110	113	0	197	3,217	316	24	45	44	1,033	115	54
	Percent of Cases with One Caregiver	16.3%	7.9%	11.4%	12.2%	22.3%	11.4%	13.6%	4.8%	12.7%	12.7%	8.2%	8.5%
	Percent of Cases with Two Caregivers	7.1%	3.6%	5.0%	5.0%	8.6%	6.5%	0.0%	4.2%	2.7%	5.8%	0.5%	1.1%
	Percent of All Cases	14.8%	7.0%	0.0%	11.2%	19.8%	10.4%	10.5%	4.7%	10.1%	12.0%	6.4%	6.8%
	Sum	\$1,388,024	\$34,186	\$316,266	\$54,641	\$880,508	\$84,808	\$7,464	\$14,310	\$12,412	\$264,225	\$35,670	\$16,372