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Minnesota Department of **Human Services**

Characteristics of People and Cases on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program December 2012

April 2013

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	Diversionsary Work Program
EBT	Electronic Benefits 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 its former names of Food Stamps nationally or Food Support in Minnesota, provides a monthly stipend to low-income families, seniors, disabled people, and some single adults for the purchase of food. SNAP benefits cannot be used to purchase any nonfood items.

Caseload. SNAP caseloads are at historic highs in Minnesota and nationwide. In December 2012, 554,002 people were eligible including adults and children in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), the state's cash assistance program for families. The number of eligible people has nearly doubled since December 2007. While 50 percent of the December 2012 caseload is SNAP-eligible adults, the fastest growth in the last 6 years has been SNAP-eligible children. The number of children eligible for SNAP increased by 160 percent since December 2007. There are more than 2.5 times more children eligible for SNAP as a stand-alone program than through MFIP.

Who is on SNAP. In December 2012, 272,496 adults were eligible for stand-alone SNAP in Minnesota. Thirty-nine percent were in families with minor children, 16 percent were seniors aged 60 or older, 34 percent were disabled adults, and 24 percent were childless, non-disabled adults. There were 186,790 children eligible for stand-alone SNAP. Thirteen percent of these children had disabled parents and 1 percent lived with a senior.

Income from work. Overall, 31 percent of SNAP cases had reported income from work. This varied by case category with 66 percent of families with children, 26 percent of other adults, 12 percent of disabled, and 7 percent of senior cases reporting work. The average reported earnings for working cases were \$1,341 per month. Families with children reported the highest earnings with \$1,609 and seniors reported the lowest with \$763 on average.

Cases with no income. Twenty-one percent of SNAP cases (47,929) had no income reported for December 2012. Those cases include 50,129 eligible adults. Fifty-six percent of cases with childless, non-disabled adults under age 60 had no reported income. Many of these people 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 program available.

Introduction

The federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), which is frequently referred to using its former name of Food Stamps or Food Support in Minnesota, provides a monthly stipend to low-income families, seniors, disabled people, and single adults for the purchase of food. SNAP benefits cannot be used to purchase any nonfood items like pet food, personal hygiene products, or 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 people that is currently \$2,080 per month. Grants are based on household size and amount and types of income.

A Short History of SNAP

SNAP was created with the Food Stamp Act of 1964 (HR 10222) which was introduced by 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, allowed food stamps to be used to purchase items for consumption excluding alcohol and imported foods, divided responsibility for the program between the states and federal government with the states responsible for certification and issuance and the federal government responsible for funding and authorizing retailers, and 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 which required states to implement Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) by October 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; 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 that were aimed at improving payment accuracy.

Most recently, the Farm Bill of 2008 (H.R. 2419, the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008) changed the name from Food Stamps to SNAP, expanded eligibility by indexing asset limits to inflation and excluding 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/rules/Legislation/about.htm> (downloaded March 2012)

Important Policy Changes in Minnesota

In recent years Minnesota has also made changes to its 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 implemented simplified reporting, received a waiver that lifts the 3-month eligibility limit and mandatory work requirements for Able-Bodied Adults without Dependents (ABAWD), began allowing eligibility and recertification interviews to be conducted over the phone rather than in person, and, as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009, SNAP grant amounts increased by 13.6 percent.

Six-Month Reporting for certain income types and amounts went into effect 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 six-month period following. 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 FPG, although they would remain eligible up to 165 percent FPG.²

Effective January 1, 2009, the three-month time limit and mandatory work requirements for Able Bodied Adults without Dependents (ABAWDs) were waived.³ Previously, most unemployed ABAWDs were eligible for SNAP for only three months in any 36-month period and were required to participate in SNAP Employment and Training (E&T) services. Under this change, ABAWDs can continue to receive SNAP so long as they meet the other eligibility criteria. Prior to this waiver, ABAWDs were required to report if their work hours fell below 20 hours per week. This reporting requirement has also been waived. This waiver was extended to September 30, 2013.

On November 1, 2010, asset limits were eliminated and the gross income limit for SNAP eligibility was increased from 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Guideline (FPG) to 165 percent of the FPG for most households applying or being recertified.⁴

Finally, Minnesota has received a waiver from the US Department of Agriculture Family and Nutrition Services since 1998 that 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 (cash assistance), as a single program. 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 outside MFIP and those through MFIP. The combined SNAP and MFIP caseloads are referred to as the total SNAP caseload. Participants eligible for SNAP through MFIP are only in Table 1 and Figure 1.

² Combined Manual 0007.03.02.

³ Combined Manual 0011.24.

⁴ Combined Manual 0020.12 and 0015.03.

Report Format

This report is the seventh in a series that provides a snapshot of the household, demographic, and economic characteristics of SNAP cases and eligible people each December. 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, or households in December 2012. This report and last year's report are formatted quite differently from previous years, toward the continuing goal of making data more accessible to policy-makers and the public. The largest change, and one that precludes data comparisons with old reports, is the replacement of the mutually exclusive household types with overlapping groups of people. While the groups are the same – families with children, seniors, people with disabilities, and other adults – the new report format recognizes the intersections between these groups by not forcing people into artificial groupings. The “Total” columns in the tables are all eligible adults;⁵ adding the subgroups will exceed this total due to the overlaps. Many of the data that were previously aggregated and reported as case or household data are now reported as person-level data. The only case data are the grant amounts and income types found in Table 4.

Most of the large data tables of previous years are still included, now at the back of the report in the Data Tables section. Table 3 Household Composition and Residence of SNAP Households and Table 4 Relationship to Applicant and Disability Status of Eligible and Suspended People in SNAP Households were eliminated. Data found in Table 6 Economic Characteristics of SNAP Households were split into two tables, one with person-level data and the other with case-level data.

In addition to the data tables, Quick Facts sheets 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 blue text boxes. Quick Facts sheets were designed to be stand-alone, mini-reports so that readers can share topics relevant to their work by copying a single page.

Finally, 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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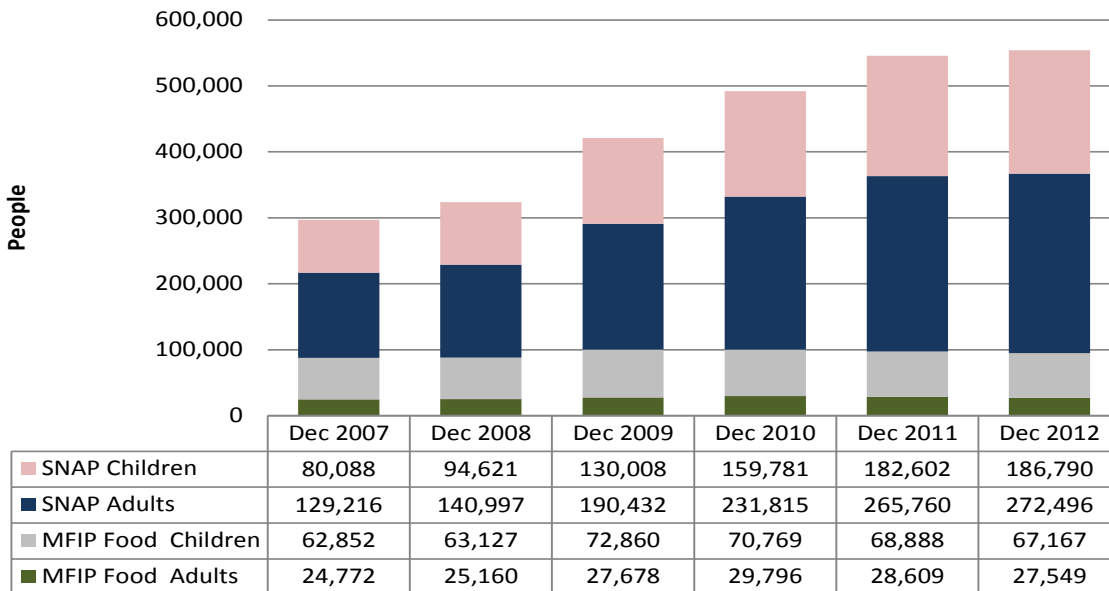
⁵ Adult children, ages 18 to 21 that are living with a parent or guardian, are considered children and are included in their parent's SNAP case per SNAP policy. Minors that are applicants in their own case, separate from their parents, are considered adults.

SNAP CASELOAD AND TRENDS

Quick Facts for December Trends

- SNAP caseloads are at historic highs in Minnesota and nationwide. In December 2012, 554,002 people were eligible including adults and children in Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), the state’s cash assistance program for families; the MFIP grant includes food assistance from SNAP.
- After years of double digit increases, the total number of SNAP-eligible people remained about the same over the last year, decreasing by less than 1 percent. The 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 about 50 percent of the December 2012 caseload is SNAP-eligible adults, the fastest growth in the last 6 years has been SNAP-eligible children. The number of children eligible for SNAP increased by 160 percent since December 2007 and yearly increases surpassed those of SNAP adults until the last year when it fell by 5 percent. There are more than 2.5 times more children eligible for SNAP than MFIP.
- While the economy is the underlying reason for these caseload increases, DHS has found that the waiver that temporarily ended limits on Able Bodied Adults without Dependents (ABAWD) to 3-months in any 36-month period has been an important driver in the increase in SNAP-eligible adults.*

Figure 1. SNAP-eligible People: December 2007 to December 2012



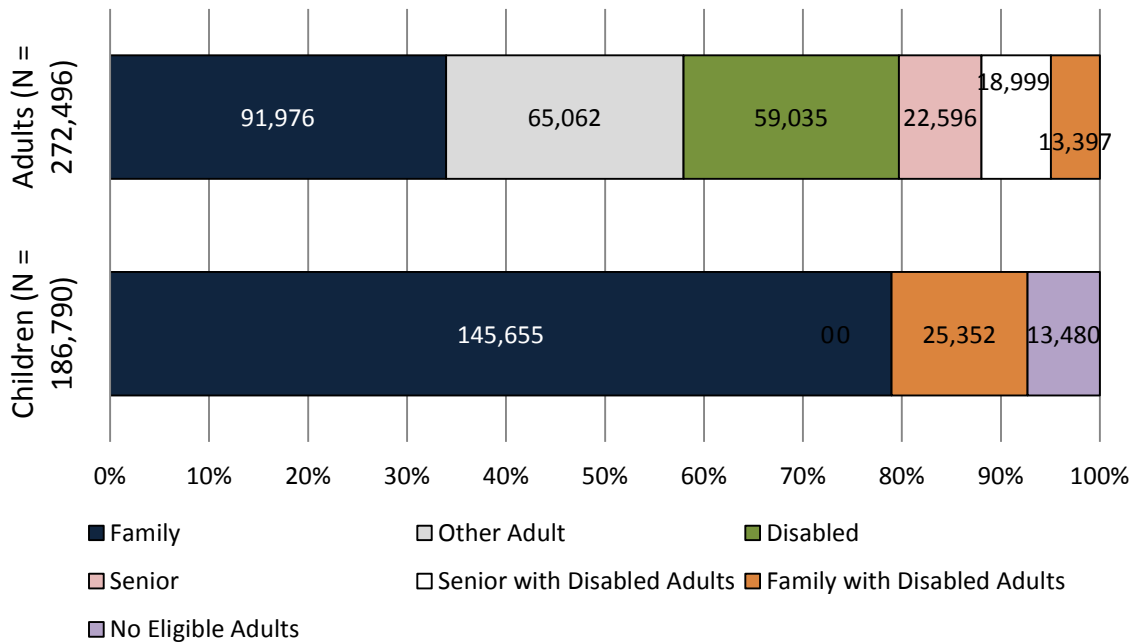
* *Evaluation Notes Issue 21: The Growing SNAP Caseload.* DHS January 2010.

POPULATIONS ON SNAP

Quick Facts for December 2012

- The *Characteristics of People and Cases on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: December 2012* report divides people into three overlapping and one distinct group: Families with Children, Seniors, the Disabled, and Other Adults. Families with children can also have members aged 60 and older and have disabled adult members. Seniors can live with minor children and have a disability. Disabled people can have children or be aged 60 or older. To allow for these real-life complexities, those three groups are not unduplicated.
- Figure 2 shows the unduplicated total eligible adult and child populations by the various combinations. Although each Quick Fact sheet related to a group provides the overlaps with other groups, all other tables and figures counts each adult in each group they align with and those in multiple groups are reported in each.
- 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 and makes them ineligible for stand-alone SNAP. These children are most often ineligible for MFIP because they receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for a disability.
- Two groups were not included in this figure due to very small numbers. There were 720 Seniors with minor children and 711 Seniors with minor children and disabilities.

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

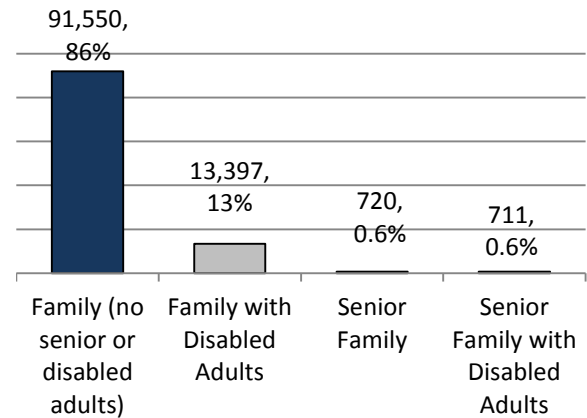


SNAP FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

Quick Facts for December 2012

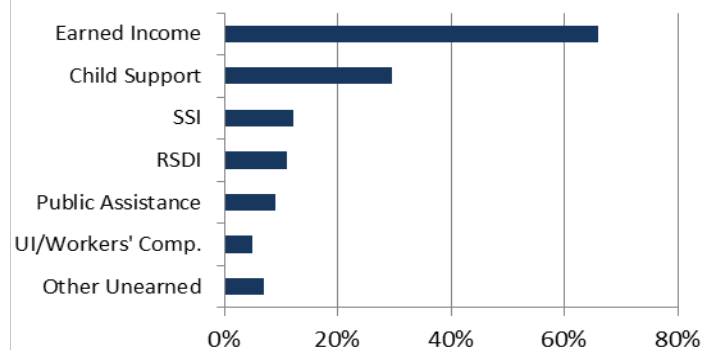
- Forty percent of SNAP-eligible adults lived in households with minor children (106,804 adults). There were 186,790 SNAP-eligible children and 67,167 MFIP-eligible children that received SNAP through MFIP's Food Portion. 13,480 children were eligible for SNAP in cases with no SNAP-eligible adult. (Figure 1)

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



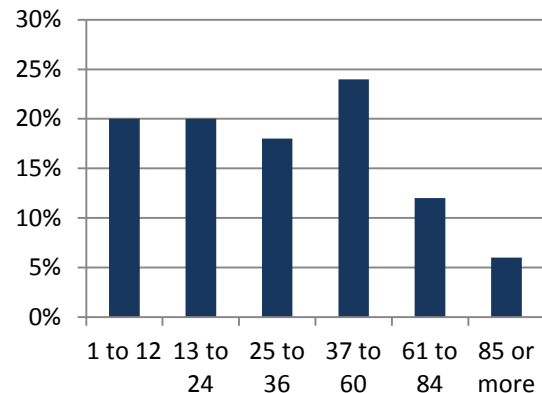
- Figure 3 shows the overlaps between groups in this report. Thirteen percent of SNAP-eligible adults caring for minor children were also disabled. Less than 1 percent were disabled and aged 60 or older or aged 60 or older and non-disabled.

Figure 4. SNAP Cases with Minor Children: Income Sources



- The average age of adults with children was 35 years with nearly 40 percent in their 30s, 66 percent were female, 74 percent had at least a high school diploma, 43 percent had never married and 35 percent were married and living with a spouse, and 59 percent were white. (Table 2)

Figure 5. SNAP-eligible Adults with Minor Children: Eligibility Months, 2003 to 2011



- Of the 77,417 family cases, 66 percent reported income from work. Thirty percent had child support, 12 percent had income from SSI, and 9 percent received cash public assistance (GA, MSA, RCA, MFIP, or DWP). Of those with reported work, the average amount was \$1,609 per month. (Figure 4)

- Adults in families averaged 36 months of SNAP eligibility since 2004. Forty percent of adults in families had used 24 months or less. (Figure 5)

SNAP-ELIGIBLE SENIORS

Quick Facts for December 2012

- Sixteen percent (43,026 adults) of SNAP-eligible adults are aged 60 or older. SNAP policy defines Senior as age 60 or older.
- Fifty-three percent of SNAP-eligible seniors are not disabled and have no minor children, 44 percent are disabled with no children, 2 percent have minor children, and 2 percent have minor children and a disability. (Figure 6)
- The average age of seniors was 70 years (with a minimum of 60), 63 percent were female, 59 percent were high school graduates, about 19 percent were married and living with a spouse and 21 percent were widowed, and 62 percent were white. Seniors were more likely to be Asian, more likely to have been married, and had less education than other groups. (Table 2)
- Nearly all cases with seniors had unearned income with RSDI being the most common source (61 percent), followed by SSI (45 percent) and GA, MSA, RCA, MFIP, or DWP grants (36 percent). The average amount of unearned income was \$892 per month. Seven percent reported earned income. (Figure 7)
- Seniors averaged 60 months of SNAP eligibility over the previous nine years with 36 percent eligible for more than seven years. (Figure 8)

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

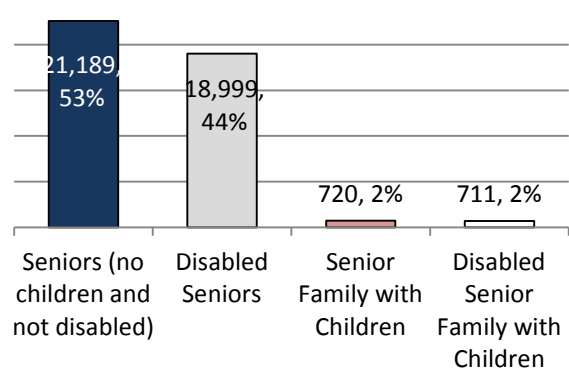


Figure 7. SNAP Cases with Seniors: Income Sources

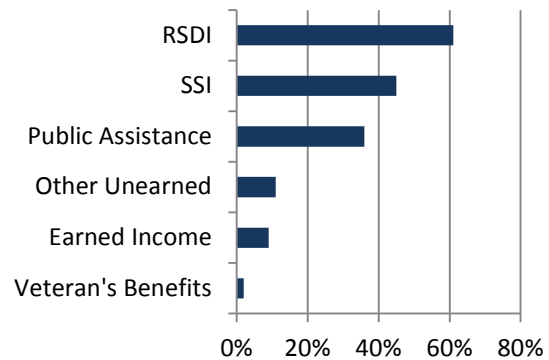
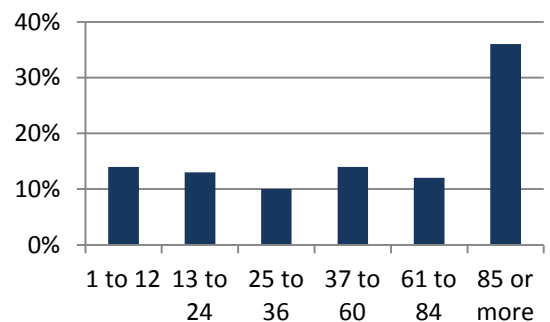


Figure 8. SNAP-eligible Seniors: Eligibility Months, 2004 to 2012



SNAP-ELIGIBLE ADULTS WITH DISABILITIES

Quick Facts for December 2012

- Thirty-three percent (92,142 adults) of SNAP-eligible adults have a disability. Twenty-one percent of these adults are also seniors, 15 percent have minor children, and less than 1 percent are seniors with minor children. (Figure 9)
- The average age of SNAP-eligible adults with a disability was 48 years, with nearly three-quarters age 40 or older. Fifty-six percent were female, 67 percent had at least a high school diploma, and nearly half had never married. (Table 2)
- Fifty-eight percent of SNAP-eligible adults with a disability were white, 26 percent black, 8 percent Asian, 4 percent American Indian, and 3 percent Hispanic. (Table 2)
- Ninety percent of SNAP-eligible cases with disabled people reported unearned income which averaged \$803 per month. The most common type was SSI (48 percent), followed by RSDI (46 percent), and public assistance (41 percent), mainly Minnesota Supplemental Aid (MSA) but including GA, RCA, MFIP, or DWP. Twelve percent reported earned income. (Figure 10)
- Adults with disabilities averaged 59 months of SNAP-eligibility over a nine year period. Twenty-nine percent had been SNAP eligible for more than seven years. (Figure 11)

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

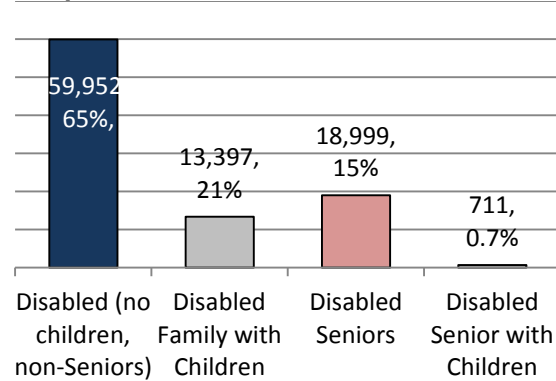


Figure 10. SNAP Cases with People with Disabilities: Income Sources

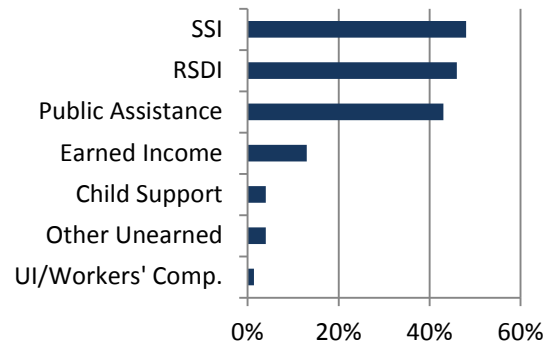
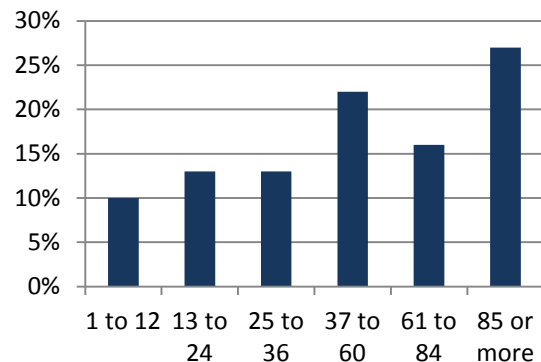


Figure 11. SNAP-eligible Adults with Disabilities: Eligibility Months from 2004 to 2012



SNAP-ELIGIBLE CHILDLESS, NON-DISABLED ADULTS

Quick Facts for December 2012

- Twenty-four percent of SNAP-eligible adults (65,062 adults) were Other Adults which do not overlap with other groups as they have no children, are not disabled, and are younger than age 60. (Figure 12)

Policy Note: Adults in this group include Able-bodied Adults without Dependents (ABAWD), which are a specific group of non-disabled adults between the ages of 18 and 50 that have restricted SNAP eligibility (which is currently waived by the USDA). 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.

- These people are disconnected compared to other SNAP participants. Fifty-six percent have no other reported income sources than SNAP. Only 26 percent reported work and 20 percent have unearned income. Most are not receiving other public assistance (GA, MSA, RCA, MFIP, or DWP). (Figure 13)
- These adults received SNAP for an average of 26 months in the last 9 years, with 33 percent using a year or less. (Figure 14)
- Other Adults had an average age of 37, 60 percent were male, 70 percent had at least a high school diploma, 71 percent had never married, and 58 percent were white. (Table 4)

Figure 12. SNAP-eligible Adults by Category

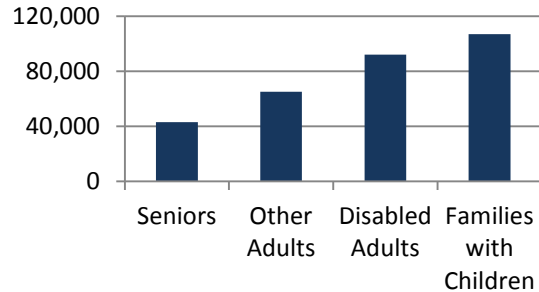


Figure 13. Other Adult Cases: Income Sources

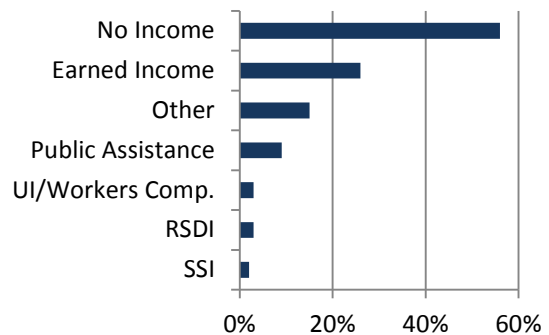
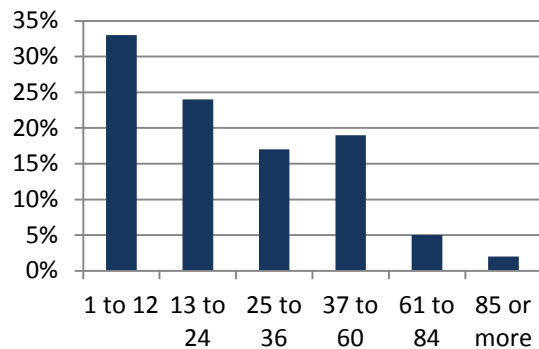


Figure 14. Other SNAP-eligible Adults: Eligibility Months from 2004 to 2012



SNAP-ELIGIBLE ADULTS: DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Quick Facts for 2007 to 2012

- Although the number of SNAP-eligible adults has increased by 123 percent since December 2006, most demographic characteristics of the caseload have not changed.
- The racial/ethnic composition of the SNAP caseload has not changed. White people make up about 60 percent, black people 25 percent, Asian people 7 percent, and Hispanics and American Indians 4 percent each. (Figure 15)
- According to the 2011 American Community Survey, 9 percent of white adults, 33 percent of black adults, 21 percent of Hispanic adults, 37 percent of American Indian adults, and 14 percent of Asian adults lived in poverty in Minnesota.
- Prior to December 2008, and the start of the recession, males made up about 39 percent of SNAP-eligible adults. From December 2009 onward the percent of males increased slightly to 43 percent. This increase is due to the growth of childless, non-disabled adults who are more likely to be male.
- While the average age of about 42 has not changed in the last 6 years, the proportion of younger people increased during the recession, but has since returned to pre-recession levels. People ages 23 to 29 and ages 30 to 39 increased slightly by about 2 percentage points each. (Figure 17)

Figure 15. Race/Ethnicity of SNAP-eligible Adults

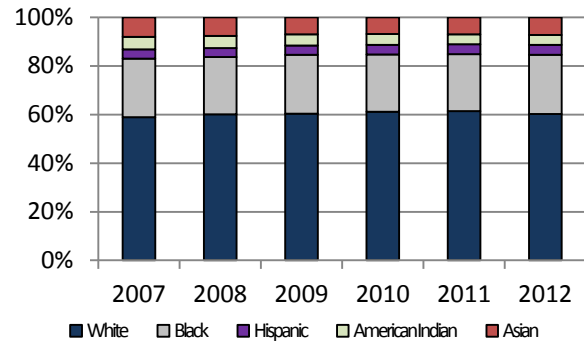


Figure 16. Education Level of SNAP-eligible Adults

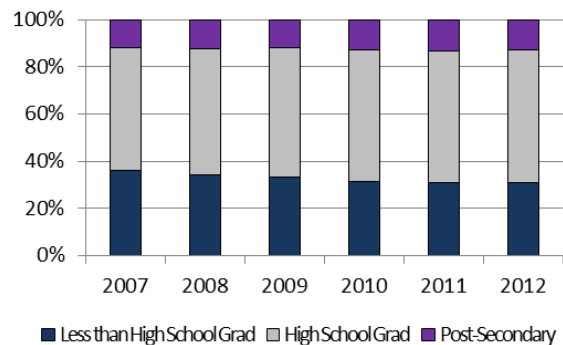
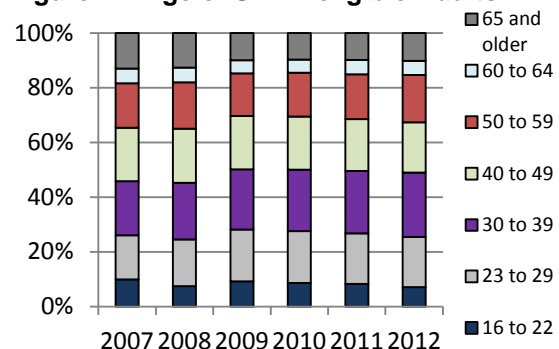


Figure 17. Age of SNAP-eligible Adults



SNAP AS SAFETY NET: PEOPLE WITH NO INCOME

Quick Facts for December 2012

- Twenty-one percent of SNAP cases (47,929) had no income reported. Those cases include 50,159 eligible adults.
- Fifty-six percent of cases with childless, non-disabled adults under age 60 had no reported income. Many of these people 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 program available. (Figure 18)

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, and at either monthly or 6-month intervals. Not all income is used to determine the grant amount or eligibility.

- People in households with no income had similar education levels to those with income. About 30 percent of each did not have a high school diploma or equivalent, 56 percent of each had a high school diploma, and about 13 percent of each had at least some post-secondary education.
- People with no income were more likely to be young, male, and black or American Indian. They were also more likely to have never been married (73 percent compared to 44 percent), which is mostly due to age. (Figures 19 and 20)

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

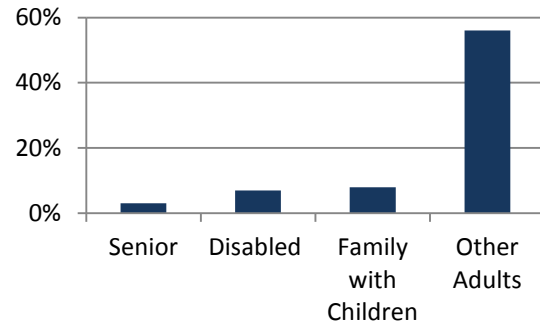


Figure 19. Race/Ethnicity of SNAP-eligible Adults With and Without Income

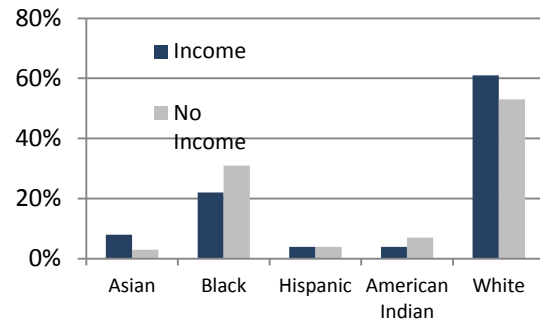
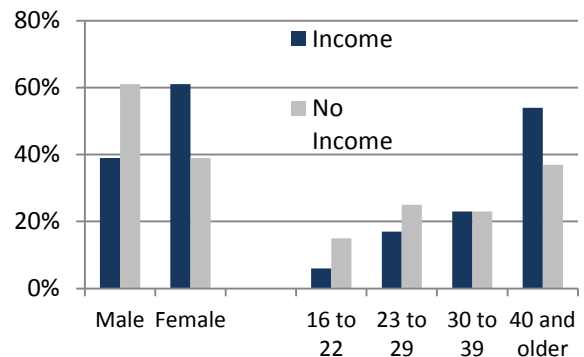


Figure 20. Gender and Age of SNAP-eligible Adults With and Without Income



INCOME AND EARNINGS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Quick Facts for December 2012

- Overall, 31 percent of SNAP cases had reported income from work. This varied by case category with 66 percent of families with children, 26 percent of other adults, 12 percent of disabled, and 7 percent of senior cases reporting work. (Figure 21)
- The average reported earnings for working cases were \$1,341 per month. Families with children reported the highest earnings with \$1,609 and seniors reported the lowest with \$763 on average. (Figure 22)

Policy Note: Most people report their income every 6 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. Reported earnings may have been in any months from July to December 2012.

- Sixty percent of SNAP cases reported unearned income with a monthly average of \$761. More than 90 percent of senior and disabled cases reported unearned income. (Figures 21 and 22)
- The most common types of unearned income varied by case type. Families with children were most likely to have child support (30 percent), seniors most likely to have Retirement, Survivors, and Disability Income (RSDI) (61 percent), and disabled 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 Category

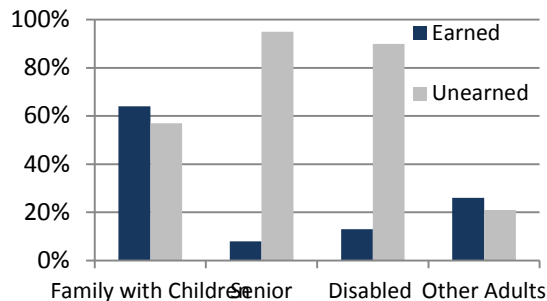


Figure 22. Average Monthly Earnings of SNAP Cases by Type for Working Cases

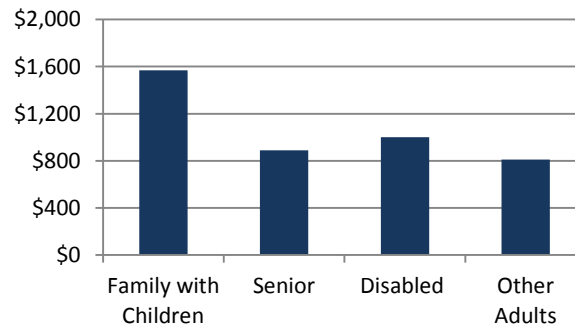
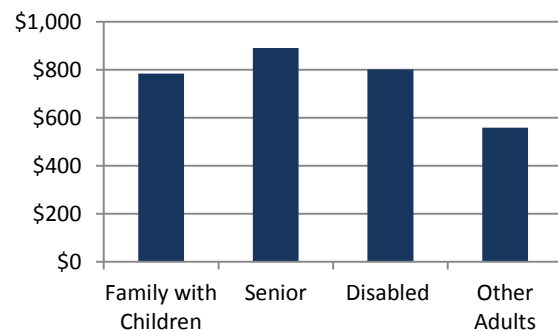


Figure 23. Average Monthly Unearned Income of SNAP Cases by Type for Cases Receiving



Data Tables

Table 1. December 2012 SNAP Cases and Eligible People

	TOTAL	Families with Children	Seniors	Disabled Adults	Other Adults
CASES	245,806 100.0%	77,417 31.5%	39,671 16.1%	88,942 36.2%	62,477 25.4%
ADULTS	272,501 100.0%	106,804 39.2%	43,026 15.8%	92,142 33.8%	65,062 23.9%
CHILDREN	186,790 100.0%	173,310 92.8%	2,303 1.2%	26,467 14.2%	0 0.0%

13,480 children are the only SNAP-eligible household member. There are no eligible adults on their cases. These children are included in the total cases and total children columns, but not in the household types.

Table 2. Demographic Characteristics of SNAP-eligible Adults, December 2012

		TOTAL	Families with Children	Seniors	Disabled Adults	Other Adults
ELIGIBLE ADULTS	Count	272,496	106,804	43,026	92,142	65,062
	Row Percent	100.0%	39.2%	15.8%	33.8%	23.9%
AGE	Mean	42.6	34.9	69.9	48.3	36.5
	Median	40	33	68	49	34
	Minimum	15	15	60	16	16
	Maximum	104	94	104	104	59
	16 - 22	20,204	6,785	0	2,455	11,317
	Column Percent	7.4%	6.4%	0.0%	2.7%	17.4%
	23 - 29	49,547	27,965	0	8,722	14,827
		18.2%	26.2%	0.0%	9.5%	22.8%
	30 - 39	63,198	41,397	0	14,641	11,808
		23.2%	38.8%	0.0%	15.9%	18.1%
	40 - 49	49,966	21,979	0	20,259	11,858
		18.3%	20.6%	0.0%	22.0%	18.2%
	50 - 59	46,561	7,247	0	26,360	15,252
	17.1%	6.8%	0.0%	28.6%	23.4%	
60 - 64	14,568	826	14,568	9,019	0	
	5.3%	0.8%	33.9%	9.8%	0.0%	
65 and over	28,452	605	28,452	10,686	0	
	10.4%	0.6%	66.1%	11.6%	0.0%	
GENDER	Female	155,053	73,417	27,025	51,296	26,130
		56.9%	68.7%	62.8%	55.7%	40.2%
	Male	117,443	33,387	16,001	40,846	38,932
		43.1%	31.3%	37.2%	44.3%	59.8%
EDUCATION	None, <1st, Unknown	22,649	7,404	8,423	7,629	4,150
		8.3%	6.9%	19.6%	8.3%	6.4%
	Grade School	6,538	2,067	2,416	2,668	1,055
		2.4%	1.9%	5.6%	2.9%	1.6%
	Some High School	53,897	18,597	6,926	20,235	14,652
		19.8%	17.4%	16.1%	22.0%	22.5%
	High School Graduate	152,910	63,364	19,545	49,750	37,102
		56.1%	59.3%	45.4%	54.0%	57.0%
	Some Post-Secondary	27,137	12,165	3,504	8,791	5,914
		10.0%	11.4%	8.1%	9.5%	9.1%
College Graduate	4,651	1,773	969	1,474	1,061	
	1.7%	1.7%	2.3%	1.6%	1.6%	
Graduate Degree	4,714	1,434	1,243	1,595	1,128	
	1.7%	1.3%	2.9%	1.7%	1.7%	
High School Grad or Higher	189,412	78,736	25,261	61,610	45,205	
	69.5%	73.7%	58.7%	66.9%	69.5%	

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		TOTAL	Families with Children	Seniors	Disabled Adults	Other Adults
MARITAL STATUS	Divorced	42,893 15.7%	10,278 9.6%	12,384 28.8%	20,627 22.4%	8,248 12.7%
	Legally Separated	818 0.3%	324 0.3%	166 0.4%	342 0.4%	142 0.2%
	Married, Living with Spouse	52,596 19.3%	37,371 35.0%	8,086 18.8%	10,144 11.0%	4,406 6.8%
	Never Married	134,792 49.5%	46,180 43.2%	7,732 18.0%	44,413 48.2%	46,236 71.1%
	Married, Living Apart	29,887 11.0%	11,714 11.0%	5,842 13.6%	12,258 13.3%	5,313 8.2%
	Widowed	11,502 4.2%	930 0.9%	8,816 20.5%	4,355 4.7%	717 1.1%
	RACE/ETHNICITY	Asian	19,297 7.1%	9,029 8.5%	6,153 14.3%	7,181 7.8%
Black		64,217 23.6%	22,709 21.3%	7,620 17.7%	23,565 25.6%	18,181 27.9%
Hispanic		11,100 4.1%	6,051 5.7%	1,375 3.2%	2,605 2.8%	2,239 3.4%
American Indian		11,352 4.2%	3,956 3.7%	914 2.1%	4,088 4.4%	3,576 5.5%
White		161,906 59.4%	63,062 59.0%	26,495 61.6%	53,610 58.2%	37,726 58.0%
Multiple		2423 0.9%	1,163 1.1%	92 0.2%	676 0.7%	691 1.1%
CITIZENSHIP		Non-U.S.	19,673 7.2%	10,352 9.7%	3,824 8.9%	4,477 4.9%
	U.S.	252,817 92.8%	96,447 90.3%	39,202 91.1%	87,662 95.1%	61,323 94.3%
RACE/ETHNICITY OF NON-CITIZENS	Asian	6,914	3,990	1,480	1,818	862
	Percent of All Asians	35.8%	44.2%	24.1%	25.3%	44.6%
	Black	8,960	4,357	1,433	1,823	2,346
	Percent of All Blacks	14.0%	19.2%	18.8%	7.7%	12.9%
	Hispanic	1,913	1,087	440	402	232
	Percent of All Hispanics	17.2%	18.0%	32.0%	15.4%	10.4%
	American Indian	43	15	7	14	12
Percent of All American Indians	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	
White	1,696	828	436	404	248	
Percent of All Whites	1.0%	1.3%	1.6%	0.8%	0.7%	

* Eight people were missing marital status. 2,201 adults had an unknown race/ethnicity. Six people were missing citizenship data

Table 3. December 2012 SNAP-eligible Adults: Months of SNAP Assistance and Cash Assistance Eligibility

		TOTAL	Families with Children	Seniors	Disabled Adults	Other Adults
ELIGIBLE ADULTS	Count	272,496	106,804	43,026	92,142	65,062
	Row Percent	100.0%	39.2%	15.8%	33.8%	23.9%
SNAP MONTHS IN MN: 2004 - 2012 CUMULATIVE	Mean	41.4	35.9	59.9	58.6	25.5
	Median	34	31	58	55	21
	1 - 12 Months	53,706	21,330	6,086	7,726	21,330
	Column Percent	19.7%	20.0%	14.1%	8.4%	32.8%
	13 - 24 Months	49,499	21,629	5,450	10,297	15,630
		18.2%	20.3%	12.7%	11.2%	24.0%
	25 - 36 Months	42,318	19,009	4,414	11,337	11,347
		15.5%	17.8%	10.3%	12.3%	17.4%
	37 - 60 Months	59,010	26,020	6,141	20,972	12,494
		21.7%	24.4%	14.3%	22.8%	19.2%
61 - 84 Months	30,750	12,352	5,254	15,562	3,174	
	11.3%	11.6%	12.2%	16.9%	4.9%	
85 or More Months	37,213	6,464	15,681	26,248	1,087	
	13.7%	6.1%	36.4%	28.5%	1.7%	
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN MN: 2012	MFIP/DWP	22,155	19,303	92	3,182	1,852
		8.1%	18.1%	0.2%	3.5%	2.8%
	MSA	31,220	324	14,052	25,715	84
		11.5%	0.3%	32.7%	27.9%	0.1%
	GA/RCA	25,605	601	2,601	15,822	7,555
	9.4%	0.6%	6.0%	17.2%	11.6%	
Emergency Services	19,095	10,614	966	7,012	2,938	
	7.0%	9.9%	2.2%	7.6%	4.5%	
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN MN: 2004 - 2012	MFIP/DWP	86,492	61,053	1,946	19,205	14,163
		31.7%	57.2%	4.5%	20.8%	21.8%
	MSA	40,833	991	17,197	34,123	255
		15.0%	0.9%	40.0%	37.0%	0.4%
	GA/RCA	55,199	4,271	8,474	34,856	13,602
	20.3%	4.0%	19.7%	37.8%	20.9%	
Emergency Services	88,409	42,083	6,572	35,033	16,841	
	32.4%	39.4%	15.3%	38.0%	25.9%	

Table 4. December 2012 SNAP Cases: SNAP Grants, Earned Income, and Unearned Income

		TOTAL	Families with Children	Seniors	Disabled Adults	Other Adults
CASES	Count	232,326	77,417	39,671	88,942	62,477
	Row Percent	85.3%	28.4%	14.6%	32.6%	22.9%
SNAP Grant	Mean	\$205	\$345	\$107	\$142	\$173
	Median	\$190	\$333	\$94	\$123	\$200
NO INCOME	Count of Cases	47,929	6,329	1,173	5,956	35,261
	Column Percent	20.6%	8.2%	3.0%	6.7%	56.4%
INCOME FROM WORK	Count of Cases	72,919	51,007	2,724	10,295	16,368
		31.4%	65.9%	6.9%	11.6%	26.2%
EARNED INCOME AT LAST REPORT	Mean of Working Cases	\$1,341	\$1,609	\$763	\$941	\$800
	Median	\$1,212	\$1,518	\$561	\$749	\$780
DECEMBER UNEARNED INCOME	Count of Cases	139,521	42,634	37,562	80,402	12,365
		60.1%	55.1%	94.7%	90.4%	19.8%
	Mean of Cases Receiving	\$761	\$763	\$892	\$830	\$517
UNEARNED INCOME TYPES	Median	\$779	\$648	\$802	\$779	\$300
	Child Support	23,576	23,111	152	3,557	284
		10.1%	29.9%	0.4%	4.0%	0.5%
	SSI	52,704	9,031	17,674	42,864	1,149
		22.7%	11.7%	44.6%	48.2%	1.8%
	RSDI	56,462	8,534	24,161	41,106	1,934
		24.3%	11.0%	60.9%	46.2%	3.1%
	Public Assistance Grants	52,432	6,840	14,280	36,638	5,777
		22.6%	8.8%	36.0%	41.2%	9.2%
	Unemployment Insurance/ Workers' Compensation	6,676	4,199	271	674	2,103
	2.9%	5.4%	0.7%	0.8%	3.4%	
Veteran's Benefits	2,263	507	921	836	555	
	1.0%	0.7%	2.3%	0.9%	0.9%	
Other	7,956	2,596	3,080	2,036	1,884	
	5.7%	6.1%	8.2%	2.5%	15.2%	

Table 5. December 2012 SNAP Eligible People by County

	Total People	Percent of State	Adults				Children
			Families with Children	Seniors	Disabled Adults	Other Adults	
PEOPLE	445,811	100.0%	106,804	43,026	92,142	65,062	173,310
			24.0%	9.7%	20.7%	14.6%	38.9%
AITKIN	1870	0.4%	499	221	395	245	683
			26.7%	11.8%	21.1%	13.1%	36.5%
ANOKA	23,380	5.2%	6,028	2,105	4,187	3,137	9,641
			25.8%	9.0%	17.9%	13.4%	41.2%
BECKER	3,939	0.9%	998	354	717	583	1,559
			25.3%	9.0%	18.2%	14.8%	39.6%
BELTRAMI	6,065	1.4%	1,488	425	1,154	1,235	2,234
			24.5%	7.0%	19.0%	20.4%	36.8%
BENTON	3,542	0.8%	980	238	667	472	1,398
			27.7%	6.7%	18.8%	13.3%	39.5%
BIG STONE	375	0.1%	85	71	76	44	139
			22.7%	18.9%	20.3%	11.7%	37.1%
BLUE EARTH	5,019	1.1%	1,262	377	984	792	1,931
			25.1%	7.5%	19.6%	15.8%	38.5%
BROWN	1,745	0.4%	475	176	262	187	756
			27.2%	10.1%	15.0%	10.7%	43.3%
CARLTON	3,092	0.7%	799	192	565	564	1,173
			25.8%	6.2%	18.3%	18.2%	37.9%
CARVER	3,231	0.7%	903	238	408	288	1,530
			27.9%	7.4%	12.6%	8.9%	47.4%
CASS	4,100	0.9%	1,093	320	635	613	1,691
			26.7%	7.8%	15.5%	15.0%	41.2%
CHIPPEWA	900	0.2%	250	96	141	109	358
			27.8%	10.7%	15.7%	12.1%	39.8%
CHISAGO	3,212	0.7%	914	271	488	434	1,309
			28.5%	8.4%	15.2%	13.5%	40.8%
CLAY	5,992	1.3%	1,605	384	1,052	763	2,552
			26.8%	6.4%	17.6%	12.7%	42.6%
CLEARWATER	1,018	0.2%	273	90	191	126	411
			26.8%	8.8%	18.8%	12.4%	40.4%
COOK	281	0.1%	72	26	67	41	105
			25.6%	9.3%	23.8%	14.6%	37.4%
COTTONWOOD	943	0.2%	237	128	207	113	361
			25.1%	13.6%	22.0%	12.0%	38.3%
CROW WING	6,115	1.4%	1,686	549	1,146	765	2,393
			27.6%	9.0%	18.7%	12.5%	39.1%
DAKOTA	21,516	4.8%	5,655	1,855	3,465	2,498	9,479
			26.3%	8.6%	16.1%	11.6%	44.1%
DODGE	1,435	0.3%	439	106	173	119	676
			30.6%	7.4%	12.1%	8.3%	47.1%
DOUGLAS	2,815	0.6%	745	277	525	412	1,049
			26.5%	9.8%	18.7%	14.6%	37.3%
FARIBAULT	1,457	0.3%	422	133	206	146	650
			29.0%	9.1%	14.1%	10.0%	44.6%
FILLMORE	1,579	0.4%	469	160	218	170	658
			29.7%	10.1%	13.8%	10.8%	41.7%

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	Total People	Percent of State	Adults				Children
			Families with Children	Seniors	Disabled Adults	Other Adults	
PEOPLE	448,362	100.0%	106,808	40,513	88,794	63,292	182,602
			23.8%	9.0%	19.8%	14.1%	40.7%
FREEBORN	2,853	0.6%	780	244	450	342	1,208
			27.3%	8.6%	15.8%	12.0%	42.3%
GOODHUE	2,703	0.6%	742	219	527	307	1,155
			27.5%	8.1%	19.5%	11.4%	42.7%
GRANT	553	0.1%	158	58	102	62	225
			28.6%	10.5%	18.4%	11.2%	40.7%
HENNEPIN	106,626	23.9%	19,673	12,932	27,210	20,954	34,880
			18.5%	12.1%	25.5%	19.7%	32.7%
HOUSTON	1,070	0.2%	292	104	182	144	424
			27.3%	9.7%	17.0%	13.5%	39.6%
HUBBARD	2,439	0.5%	659	212	462	325	979
			27.0%	8.7%	18.9%	13.3%	40.1%
ISANTI	3,357	0.8%	1,016	171	423	413	1,506
			30.3%	5.1%	12.6%	12.3%	44.9%
ITASCA	5,434	1.2%	1,439	470	1,126	802	2,006
			26.5%	8.6%	20.7%	14.8%	36.9%
JACKSON	699	0.2%	204	56	104	67	315
			29.2%	8.0%	14.9%	9.6%	45.1%
KABABEC	1,916	0.4%	540	154	322	264	767
			28.2%	8.0%	16.8%	13.8%	40.0%
KANDIYOHI	4,757	1.1%	1,265	290	652	670	2,114
			26.6%	6.1%	13.7%	14.1%	44.4%
KITSON	219	0.0%	55	36	44	25	78
			25.1%	16.4%	20.1%	11.4%	35.6%
KOOCHICHING	1,506	0.3%	388	154	343	185	559
			25.8%	10.2%	22.8%	12.3%	37.1%
LAC QUI PARLE	513	0.1%	129	61	78	58	225
			25.1%	11.9%	15.2%	11.3%	43.9%
LAKE	784	0.2%	205	62	135	103	327
			26.1%	7.9%	17.2%	13.1%	41.7%
LAKE OF THE WOODS	309	0.1%	74	37	57	32	125
			23.9%	12.0%	18.4%	10.4%	40.5%
LE SEUER	1,742	0.4%	503	123	269	163	784
			28.9%	7.1%	15.4%	9.4%	45.0%
LINCOLN	321	0.1%	90	35	53	32	132
			28.0%	10.9%	16.5%	10.0%	41.1%
LYON	2,183	0.5%	544	154	365	284	953
			24.9%	7.1%	16.7%	13.0%	43.7%
MCLEOD	2,514	0.6%	716	184	344	280	1,123
			28.5%	7.3%	13.7%	11.1%	44.7%
MAHNOMEN	1,036	0.2%	235	61	221	184	415
			22.7%	5.9%	21.3%	17.8%	40.1%
MARSHALL	535	0.1%	132	94	75	57	208
			24.7%	17.6%	14.0%	10.7%	38.9%
MARTIN	2,179	0.5%	618	185	387	256	871
			28.4%	8.5%	17.8%	11.7%	40.0%
MEEKER	1,737	0.4%	447	193	298	187	730
			25.7%	11.1%	17.2%	10.8%	42.0%
MILLE LACS	2,528	0.6%	726	170	406	273	1,112
			28.7%	6.7%	16.1%	10.8%	44.0%
MORRISON	2,807	0.6%	768	293	528	321	1,094
			27.4%	10.4%	18.8%	11.4%	39.0%
MOWER	4,223	0.9%	1,079	342	694	592	1,782
			25.6%	8.1%	16.4%	14.0%	42.2%

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	Total People	Percent of State	Adults				Children
			Families with Children	Seniors	Disabled Adults	Other Adults	
PEOPLE	448,362	100.0%	106,808	40,513	88,794	63,292	182,602
			23.8%	9.0%	19.8%	14.1%	40.7%
MURRAY	509	0.1%	138	50	86	50	226
			27.1%	9.8%	16.9%	9.8%	44.4%
NICOLLET	2,169	0.5%	632	155	277	241	961
			29.1%	7.1%	12.8%	11.1%	44.3%
NOBLES	1,849	0.4%	473	178	266	239	824
			25.6%	9.6%	14.4%	12.9%	44.6%
NORMAN	780	0.2%	226	59	117	60	367
			29.0%	7.6%	15.0%	7.7%	47.1%
OLMSTED	11,004	2.5%	2,751	1,043	1,789	1,544	4,671
			25.0%	9.5%	16.3%	14.0%	42.4%
OTTER TAIL	4,529	1.0%	1,194	502	855	472	1,835
			26.4%	11.1%	18.9%	10.4%	40.5%
PENNINGTON	1,329	0.3%	365	98	227	177	540
			27.5%	7.4%	17.1%	13.3%	40.6%
PINE	3,667	0.8%	1,037	280	629	538	1,436
			28.3%	7.6%	17.2%	14.7%	39.2%
PIPESTONE	878	0.2%	237	86	145	82	380
			27.0%	9.8%	16.5%	9.3%	43.3%
POLK	3,469	0.8%	857	301	755	464	1,365
			24.7%	8.7%	21.8%	13.4%	39.3%
POPE	934	0.2%	240	92	163	141	353
			25.7%	9.9%	17.5%	15.1%	37.8%
RAMSEY	65,800	14.8%	14,877	7,103	16,556	8,733	25,331
			22.6%	10.8%	25.2%	13.3%	38.5%
RED LAKE	396	0.1%	112	50	52	30	173
			28.3%	12.6%	13.1%	7.6%	43.7%
REDWOOD	1,263	0.3%	349	112	188	122	582
			27.6%	8.9%	14.9%	9.7%	46.1%
RENVILLE	1,399	0.3%	401	88	206	126	654
			28.7%	6.3%	14.7%	9.0%	46.7%
RICE	4,163	0.9%	1,126	295	595	483	1,945
			27.0%	7.1%	14.3%	11.6%	46.7%
ROCK	561	0.1%	154	54	85	63	238
			27.5%	9.6%	15.2%	11.2%	42.4%
ROSEAU	907	0.2%	247	83	142	90	406
			27.2%	9.2%	15.7%	9.9%	44.8%
ST. LOUIS	20,917	4.7%	4,658	1,641	5,976	3,614	6,807
			22.3%	7.8%	28.6%	17.3%	32.5%
SCOTT	6,065	1.4%	1,702	534	736	499	2,945
			28.1%	8.8%	12.1%	8.2%	48.6%
SHERBURNE	5,159	1.2%	1,583	293	636	439	2,507
			30.7%	5.7%	12.3%	8.5%	48.6%
SIBLEY	985	0.2%	286	83	95	98	464
			29.0%	8.4%	9.6%	9.9%	47.1%
STEARNS	11,760	2.6%	3,056	844	2,072	1,613	4,973
			26.0%	7.2%	17.6%	13.7%	42.3%
STEELE	3,602	0.8%	973	239	550	415	1,631
			27.0%	6.6%	15.3%	11.5%	45.3%
STEVENS	520	0.1%	139	54	90	75	202
			26.7%	10.4%	17.3%	14.4%	38.8%
SWIFT	764	0.2%	189	112	131	89	293
			24.7%	14.7%	17.1%	11.6%	38.4%
TODD	1,951	0.4%	472	287	419	244	702
			24.2%	14.7%	21.5%	12.5%	36.0%

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	Total People	Percent of State	Adults				Children
			Families with Children	Seniors	Disabled Adults	Other Adults	
PEOPLE	448,362	100.0%	106,808	40,513	88,794	63,292	182,602
			23.8%	9.0%	19.8%	14.1%	40.7%
TRAVERSE	321	0.1%	83	41	51	32	133
			25.9%	12.8%	15.9%	10.0%	41.4%
WABASHA	1,277	0.3%	350	109	184	153	545
			27.4%	8.5%	14.4%	12.0%	42.7%
WADENA	1,733	0.4%	432	200	425	196	647
			24.9%	11.5%	24.5%	11.3%	37.3%
WASECA	1,831	0.4%	477	133	261	248	786
			26.1%	7.3%	14.3%	13.5%	42.9%
WASHINGTON	9,882	2.2%	2,754	902	1,671	944	4,390
			27.9%	9.1%	16.9%	9.6%	44.4%
WATONWAN	883	0.2%	232	85	115	91	412
			26.3%	9.6%	13.0%	10.3%	46.7%
WILKIN	778	0.2%	215	72	142	86	319
			27.6%	9.3%	18.3%	11.1%	41.0%
WINONA	3,180	0.7%	786	304	711	511	1,146
			24.7%	9.6%	22.4%	16.1%	36.0%
WRIGHT	6,788	1.5%	1,991	504	840	767	3,041
			29.3%	7.4%	12.4%	11.3%	44.8%
YELLOW MEDICINE	602	0.1%	156	74	118	55	247
			25.9%	12.3%	19.6%	9.1%	41.0%

Data Notes and Definitions

Table 1. People were eligible for SNAP in December 2012 if they met the eligibility rules, including income, residence, 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 except Figure 1, excludes people eligible on MFIP.

Adults were people ages 23 and older and people ages 16 to 22 living independent of their parents. Young adults ages 18 to 22 that lived with their parents were considered children. Children were people younger than age 18 or ages 18 to 22 living with their parents.

Families with children were households with at least one eligible member that was a child. Seniors were people ages 60 or older. Disabled people were those with a SNAP disability status indicated by the MAXIS Disability panel (STAT DISA). Disabled people were 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 had no children, were younger than age 60, and had no disability information in MAXIS.

In all tables the total is unduplicated, and is not the sum of the four adult categories. People who met the criteria for more than one category were included in all relevant groups.

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

Eight people were missing marital status information, six people were missing citizenship information, and 2,201 people were missing race data. These people were excluded from those respective sections.

Table 3. SNAP months are total months in which an individual was eligible for SNAP in Minnesota between January 2004 and December 2012. As this 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 2012 or in the period January 2003 to December 2012 is whether an individual was 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 was summed to report total income for the case or household.

Total income was projected income of all adults whose income was deemed for the case. The amount used was prospective income that was reported at the start of the six-month reporting period or last reported, which may have been any month between July and December 2012. Income was gross except for the self-employed and room and board income where it was gross less

expenses, with a minimum of zero. Mean total income excluded cases with no expected income for the reporting period.

Unearned income was from the December 2012 SNAP budget panel for the active budget type (retrospective or prospective). If income was not reported on the budget panel, it was 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 were those with no earned or unearned income known to MAXIS.

Table 5. County was the county that processed the version of eligibility in effect for December 2012.