



# Characteristics of People and Cases on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

**December 2022**

October 2023

This report is published on the [SNAP Reports page](#) on the Minnesota Department of Human Services' website at <http://mn.gov/dhs/>.

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# Abbreviations

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ABAWD	Able-bodied Adult without Dependents
DWP	Diversionsary Work Program
DHS	Minnesota Department of Human Services (department)
EBT	Electronic Benefits Transfer
FFCRA	Families First Coronavirus Response Act
FPG	Federal Poverty Guidelines
GA	General Assistance
QC	Quality Control
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
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
TLR	Time-limited Recipients
TOP	Treasury Offset Program

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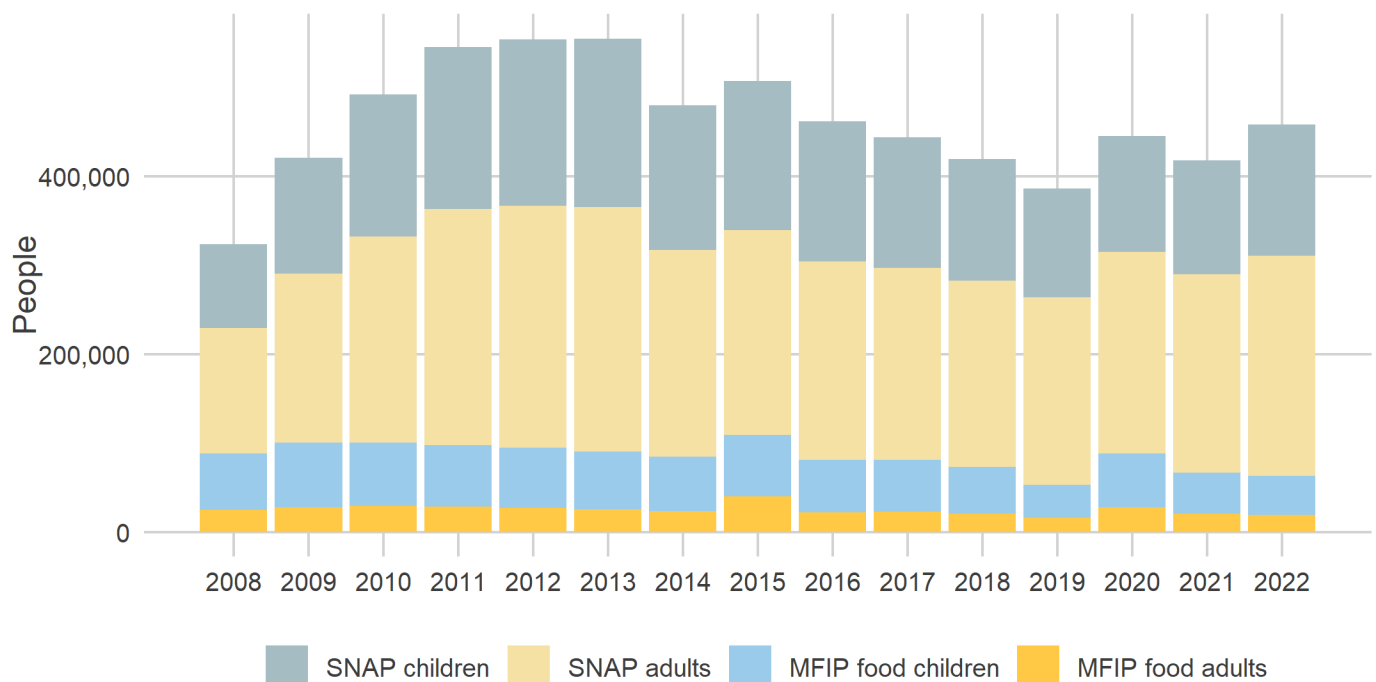
## Executive summary

The federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), frequently referred to by its former name, Food Stamps, provides monthly benefits to low-income families, seniors, persons with disabilities, and some single adults, for purchasing food. The Minnesota Department of Human Services (department) administers both stand-alone SNAP and the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), combining SNAP with cash grants. SNAP benefits are based on household size and the amount and types of income and expenses. SNAP benefits cannot be used to purchase nonfood items.

### SNAP and MFIP food trends.

In December 2022, 450,067 Minnesotans were enrolled in either stand-alone SNAP or MFIP. This is an increase of 10 percent from the 408,719 adults and children enrolled in December 2021, and greater than the number enrolled in 2008 (Figure 1). Early in the COVID-19 pandemic, a record number of households reported food insecurity. In response to this Public Health Emergency, Minnesota enacted significant changes to SNAP program policies (more on pages 10-11 of this report). Both factors likely contributed to this increase. See the [MFIP Characteristics](#) report for information on receipt of SNAP through the MFIP food portion.

**Figure 1. SNAP participants: December 2008 to December 2022**



### Persons enrolled in stand-alone SNAP

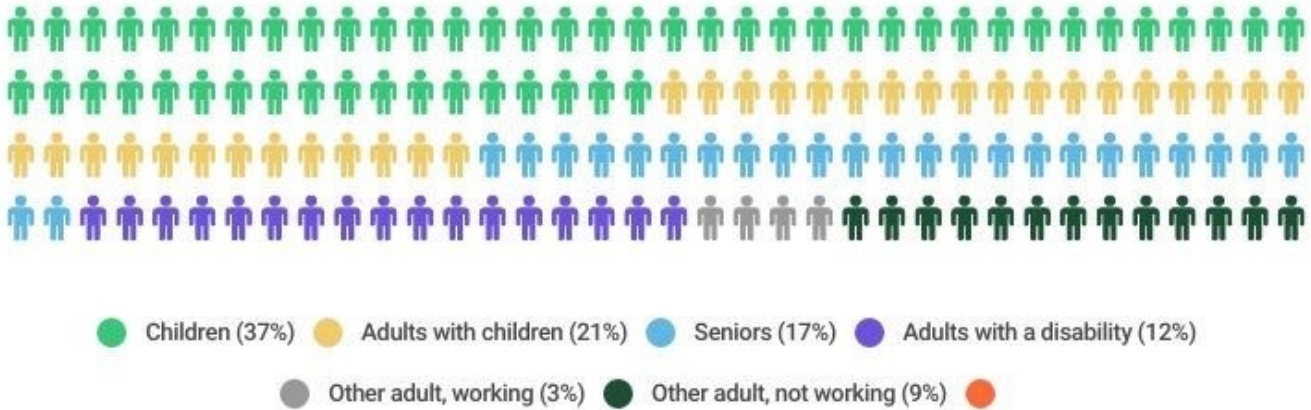
This SNAP Characteristics report provides information on the 395,127 persons enrolled in stand-alone SNAP, focusing on 247,786 adults.

## Figure 2. SNAP enrolled adults and children

In December 2022

# 395,127 people

received stand-alone SNAP benefits



### SNAP cases with income from work

Overall, 27 percent of households receiving SNAP (57,338) reported income from work. Of the households reporting work: 70 percent are families with children; 18 percent are other adults; 6 percent are adults with disabilities; and 6 percent are seniors.

The average reported earnings for households with workers was \$2,579 per month. Of these, families with children reported the highest earnings, at \$2,759; seniors reported the lowest, with \$946, on average.

### SNAP cases with no income

For December 2022, 23 percent of households receiving SNAP (49,735) had no reported income, earned or unearned. Those households included 28,438 adults under age 60 without disabilities and no children. SNAP may be the only safety net available for these *other adults*, as they are not eligible for income supports available to families with children, seniors aged 60 or older, and those with documented disabilities.



# Introduction

The federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), sometimes referred to by its former names, Food Stamps, or Food Support, provides a monthly benefit to low-income families, seniors, people with disabilities, and some single adults for purchasing only food. SNAP benefits cannot be used to purchase hot food or nonfood items like pet food, personal hygiene products, cosmetics, alcohol, tobacco, vitamins or medicines. Households must meet income guidelines that vary by state; in Minnesota, households must have incomes of less than 165 percent of the Federal Poverty Guideline (FPG). For a household of two that limit is \$2,396 per month.<sup>1</sup> Benefits are based on household size, and the amount and types of income and expenses.

## A brief history of SNAP

The first idea of what later would be called the Food Stamp program, appeared in 1939. The next years were filled with research reports and legislative proposals to pass food stamp program legislation.

SNAP was officially created with the Food Stamp Act of 1964 [PL 93-86] introduced under Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman, a Minnesotan. Goals of the original food stamp program were to strengthen the agricultural economy and increase the quality of nutrition in low-income households. The program required that households use food stamps for food purchases only.

States and the federal government share responsibility; states manage certification and issuance; the federal government manages funding and retailer authorization.

The program prohibited discrimination in benefit eligibility by race, creed, national origin and political beliefs. Several legislative acts in the 1960s and '70s increased state accountability, establishing national standards of eligibility, and expanding the program to all states and territories.

The Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 [PL 93-86] created major changes resulting in a program that looks more like the SNAP of today. It set income eligibility criteria using the current Federal Poverty Guidelines according to household size; restricted eligibility of students, some immigrants, and people who voluntarily quit jobs; set requirements for states regarding the application processing times; and established 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) [PL 104-193] of 1996, requiring states to eliminate the actual *stamps* by implementing Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) by October 1, 2002.

PRWORA also limited access to SNAP to three months in a three-year period for those that the U.S. Department of Agriculture deems are *time-limited recipients*. These childless adults aged 18 to 49 are only eligible for SNAP if their income is below the gross income limit, and if they work at least 80 hours per month, or participate in SNAP Employment and Training activities. This time limit does not apply to those who are unable to work due to physical or mental health reasons, those caring for child/ren or an incapacitated person, or otherwise exempt from general work

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<sup>1</sup> Combined Manual 0019.06 (Federal Fiscal Year 2022).



requirements. States can request to waive [PL 110-234] temporarily this time limit for SNAP recipients who live in areas with high unemployment.

The Farm Bill of 2008 (Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008) (PL 110–234) changed the program’s name to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. It 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.<sup>2</sup>

On Feb. 7, 2014, the SNAP program was reauthorized through 2018, part of the Agricultural Act of 2014. [PL 113-79] On Dec. 20, 2018, the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 became law. [PL 115-334] This Farm Bill made changes to program integrity and prioritized job training and other employment-related activities, based on findings from SNAP Employment and Training pilot projects established in the 2014 Farm Bill. It also ended bonuses to states demonstrating significant improvement in program operations.

## Tribal nations in Minnesota and SNAP

Three Tribal Nations in Minnesota administered SNAP at the time of this report. In October 2017, White Earth Nation was the first Tribal Nation in the country to meet the Merit system requirement to administer SNAP. It serves Tribal members in the counties of Becker, Clearwater and Mahnomen. Red Lake Nation was the second Tribal Nation to meet the Merit system requirement to administer SNAP in 2018, serving Tribal members within its boundaries. In September 2022 the Mille Lacs Band began serving its Tribal members residing in the counties of: Aitkin, Benton, Chisago, Crow Wing, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Morrison and Pine.

In recognition of Tribal sovereignty and self-determination, the department collaborated with the above two Tribal Nations to meet Merit system requirements. The Tribes, department, and county agencies collaborated to develop a transition plan ensuring a smooth transfer of SNAP duties within Tribal geographic boundaries.

## Important changes affecting Minnesota

Starting on March 1, 2009, SNAP recipients began reporting earned and unearned income every six months for grant awards determination instead of monthly.

Households must report income changes that result in gross earnings that exceed 130 percent of the FPG for their household size, although they remain eligible up to 165 percent of the FPG.<sup>3</sup> Able-bodied adults subject to work requirements must report if their work hours or activities drop below 20 hours a week, or 80 hours a month.

As of December 2020, the gross income limit for SNAP eligibility remained at 165 percent of the FPG for most households applying or being recertified.<sup>4</sup> In July 2022, the gross income limit was increased to 200 percent of FPG for all SNAP households. Minnesota continues to have no asset limit for the SNAP program.

In 2017, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, extended the department’s waiver combining cash and food benefits through September 2022. In September 2022, Minnesota received a waiver extension through December 2023. Since 1998, the department has been able to provide SNAP to households enrolled in the in the

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/short-history-snap>.

<sup>3</sup> Combined Manual 0007.03.02.

<sup>4</sup> Combined Manual 0020.12 and 0015.03.

Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) or the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program as a combined benefit.

The department also has a waiver that allows community-based organizations serving newly arrived refugees and asylees and humanitarian parolees to complete the SNAP application interview. The Quick Facts for December trends on page 13 include households and people enrolled in SNAP, both as a stand-alone program and through MFIP. The combined SNAP and MFIP caseloads are referred to as the total SNAP caseload. Participants enrolled in SNAP through MFIP are included only in Figure 1.

## COVID-19-related waivers and flexibilities

The Public Health Emergency declared in March 2020 as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic introduced significant changes to SNAP program policies and implementation through the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) and other federally allowed waivers:

- The FFCRA provision partially suspended the three-month time limit and mandatory work requirements for Time-limited Recipients (TLRs) (formerly known as able-bodied adults without dependents) on April 1, 2020. From July 1, 2020 – July 1, 2023, Minnesota had a statewide waiver of these requirements.
- From April 2020 – February 2023, Minnesota issued SNAP Emergency Allotments (E-SNAP), made available by the FFCRA. The extra allotment boosts SNAP households' benefits – including Uncle Harry and the MFIP food portion – to the maximum rate (or \$95 above for those already at the maximum rate). As of May 2020, 134,000 SNAP households, or 255,290 people, benefit from E-SNAP. The average emergency supplement per household was \$149.
- Pandemic Electronic Benefit Transfer (P-EBT): FFCRA authorized a temporary assistance program for households with children affected by school closures during the public health emergency. The Minnesota Department of Human Services and the Minnesota Department of Education started issuing P-EBT benefits in July 2020 to children eligible for free and reduced-price school meals through the State's SNAP EBT card system if their schools were closed for at least five consecutive days during the emergency designation. In addition, the State issued benefits to children 5 years old and younger as of September 2020, who received SNAP, MFIP or Tribal TANF benefits and did not receive P-EBT school enrollment benefits.
- The Public Health Emergency also provided extended certification periods and waived scheduled periodic reporting. Renewal forms were not sent beginning report month of April 2020. Renewals resumed starting June 2021. While some reporting requirements were still in place, the waivers allowed county and tribal eligibility staff to focus primarily on new applications.
- Adjustment to interview requirements. FNS granted Minnesota a waiver to the requirement to offer interviews to SNAP households at application and recertification.
- Adjustment to signature requirement. This waiver allows applicants to sign verbally on either application or recertification forms without recording. This waiver began on March 27, 2020.
- Online purchasing options: On March 1, 2020, the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture approved Minnesota's request to allow households that receive SNAP to purchase food with their SNAP EBT benefits from online [retailers](#). Participants were able to order online starting May 28, 2020.
- SNAP overpayments referred to Treasury Offset Program (TOP) were not collected in May, June, July and August 2020.

- SNAP Quality Control (QC): States were allowed to conduct telephone interviews in lieu of face-to-face interviews for QC purposes.

## Report format

Data are provided on the SNAP caseload, demographics of enrolled adults, length of SNAP enrollment, use of other public assistance, and economic characteristics of cases in December 2022. Since some individuals have multiple characteristics such as disability status and age, SNAP caseloads are described according to a hierarchy, so that participants or cases are counted only once: households with children are identified first, then seniors over age 59, next adults with a disability, and then other adults. Most data are reported at the person level; the only case data are the grant amounts and income types in tables 12 to 14. Most of the report is about adults receiving SNAP.

A case consists of people who live and eat together. Not all persons living in a household are necessarily eligible; some may be disqualified and excluded from an assistance unit. These individuals are not included in the person-level data. People living in the same household may be members of separate cases. There is no age requirement for SNAP; those under age 18 may apply as their own case if they are not living with a parent who is a case member.<sup>5</sup>

Quick Facts highlight important information from the larger tables and provide selected trend data using small charts and bulleted text. Data in the tables section are the source for information in Quick Facts. Detailed policy and data definitions follow the data tables and are important for understanding tables. All percentages are rounded to the nearest whole percent. Therefore, percentages less than 0.5% will be reported as zero, and totals may not equal 100% when summed across subgroups.

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<sup>5</sup> Combined Manual 0014.03.03.

## Quick facts for December 2022: Trends

- In December 2022, 450,067 individuals were enrolled in Minnesota’s SNAP caseload, including adults and children in the Minnesota Family Investment Program, the state’s largest cash assistance program for families (see Figure 1, Table 1). The MFIP grant combines food assistance from SNAP with cash assistance. This page reports on all SNAP received, both stand-alone and MFIP food portion.
- The total number of SNAP participants increased by 41,348 (10 percent) since December 2021. The number of MFIP participants dropped by 3,634 (5 percent) from 2021 to 2022.
- Of participants enrolled in the MFIP food portion in 2022, 19,715 were adults and 43,746 were children. The percentage of MFIP food portion participants who are children (69 percent) dropped by 5 percent from the prior year. Of the SNAP-only participants enrolled in 2022, 127,704, (36 percent) were children.

**Table 1. SNAP participants: December 2008 to 2022**

Year	MFIP food adults	MFIP food children	SNAP adults	SNAP children	Total
2022-12-01	19,715	43,746	247,786	147,341	450,067
2021-12-01	20,994	46,101	223,203	127,704	408,719
2020-12-01	27,946	60,214	226,857	130,413	440,300
2019-12-01	16,641	36,739	210,981	121,944	386,305
2018-12-01	20,712	52,669	209,675	136,347	419,403
2017-12-01	23,092	58,451	215,502	146,982	444,027
2016-12-01	22,553	59,071	222,891	157,241	461,756
2015-12-01	39,901	69,579	229,963	168,354	507,797
2014-12-01	23,684	61,043	232,828	162,724	480,279
2013-12-01	25,583	64,790	275,252	189,315	554,940
2012-12-01	27,549	67,167	272,496	186,790	554,002
2011-12-01	28,609	68,888	265,760	182,602	545,859
2010-12-01	29,796	70,769	231,815	159,781	492,161
2009-12-01	27,678	72,860	190,432	130,008	420,978
2008-12-01	25,160	63,127	140,997	94,621	323,905

**\* Note: The remainder of the report reflects only people receiving stand-alone SNAP, excluding those receiving the MFIP food portion.**

## Quick facts for December 2022: Populations on SNAP

- This report organizes participants into distinct groups: Adults with children,<sup>6</sup> seniors, adults with a disability, other adults and children. Other adults are those on SNAP who are under age 60, not part of a case with children, and who do not have a disability.
- Figure 3 shows the unduplicated total enrolled adult and child populations. Fifty-eight percent of SNAP participants are children and their families, 17 percent seniors, and 12 percent adults with a disability.
- Figure 3 separates the *other adults* group into those who are working and those not employed. Much of the current policy debate around work requirements centers on this group. The other adults group constitutes 12 percent of those receiving SNAP in Minnesota.

### Figure 3. SNAP enrolled adults and children

In December 2022

# 395,127 people

received stand-alone SNAP benefits

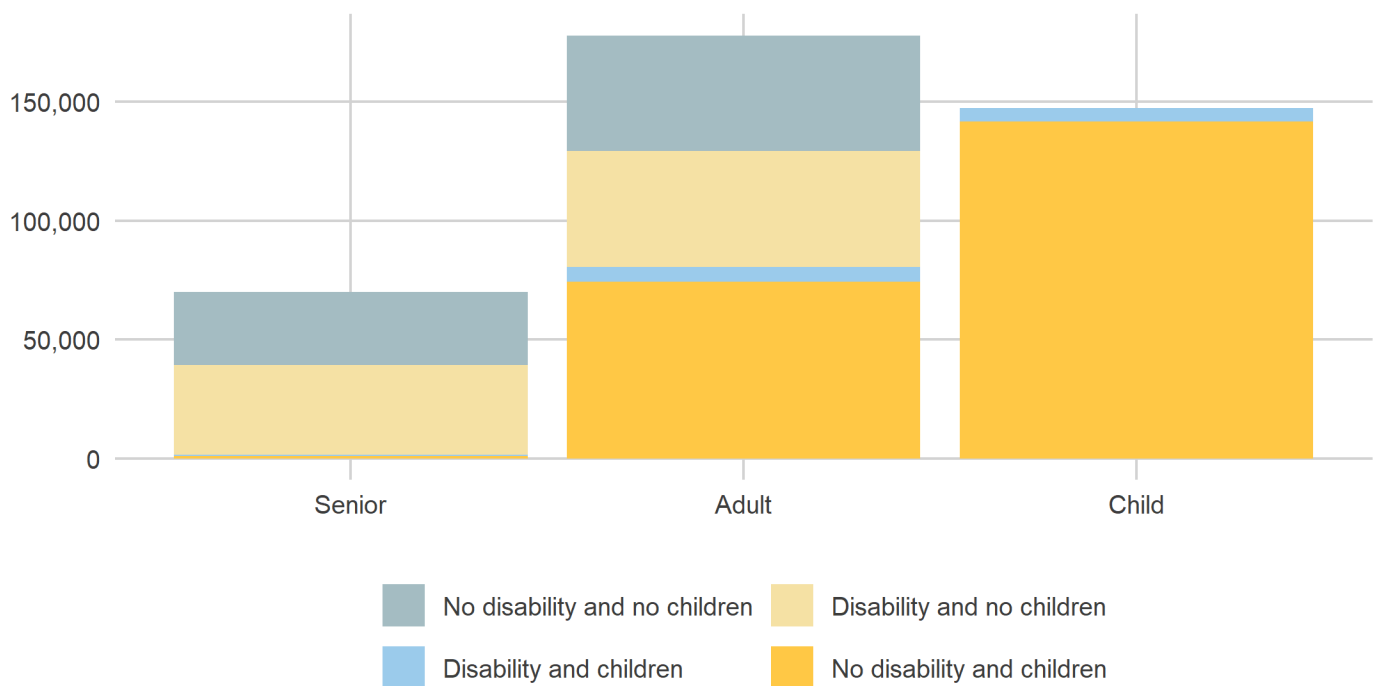


<sup>6</sup> Most often, those in the adults with children group are parents.

## Quick facts for December 2022: Overlapping characteristics

- SNAP participants can meet criteria for multiple characteristic groupings; having a disability or child/ren in the home are not mutually exclusive. Figure 4 shows seniors, nonsenior adults; and children by disability status, and whether a child is in a household.
- More than half of seniors (54 percent) receiving SNAP in December 2022 also had a disability documented in the eligibility system.
- Only 2 percent of seniors had a child in their household.

**Figure 4. Overlapping characteristics of SNAP participants in December 2022**

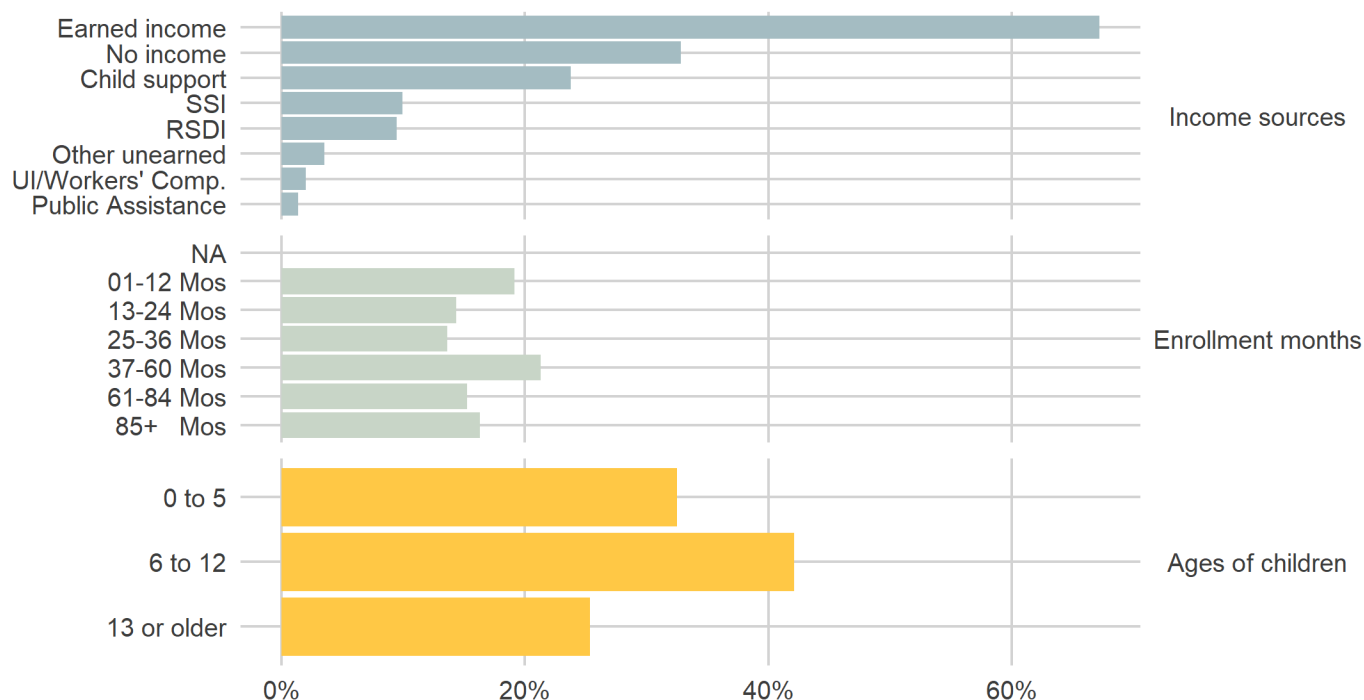


- Twenty-seven percent of adults under age 60 did not have a documented disability or a child in their household and fall into the report category of other adults.
- Thirty percent of adults under age 60 had a disability, and 4 percent had a disability and a child in their household.
- Forty-one percent of adults under age 60 had a child in their household and no disability. Three percent of children receiving SNAP in December 2022 had a documented disability.

## Quick facts for December 2022: Families with children

- Thirty-three percent of SNAP adults live in households with minor children (81,956)<sup>7</sup>; 147,341 children receive SNAP<sup>8</sup> (Table 2).
- The average age of adults with children is 36, with 68 percent in their 30s; 68 percent are female, 53 percent have at least a high school diploma, 50 percent never married, 31 percent are married and living with their spouse. Forty-four percent are white (Table 3 to 8).

**Figure 5: SNAP families with minor children**



- Of the 59,984 family cases, 67 percent report income from work, with an average income of \$2,759 per month (Table 13).
- For unearned income, 23 percent receive child support, 9 percent from SSI and 9 percent receive Retirement, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (RSDI) (Figure 5, Table 14).
- Adults in families with children averaged 45 months of SNAP enrollment over the previous nine years. Thirty-three percent of adults in families used 24 months or fewer (Figure 5, Table 10).
- Thirty-two percent of children receiving SNAP are under age 6; 53 percent of family cases have at least one child under age 6. Seventeen percent of family cases have at least one person with a disability (Figure 5)

<sup>7</sup> All SNAP participants in households with minor children fall into the report category of families with minor children.

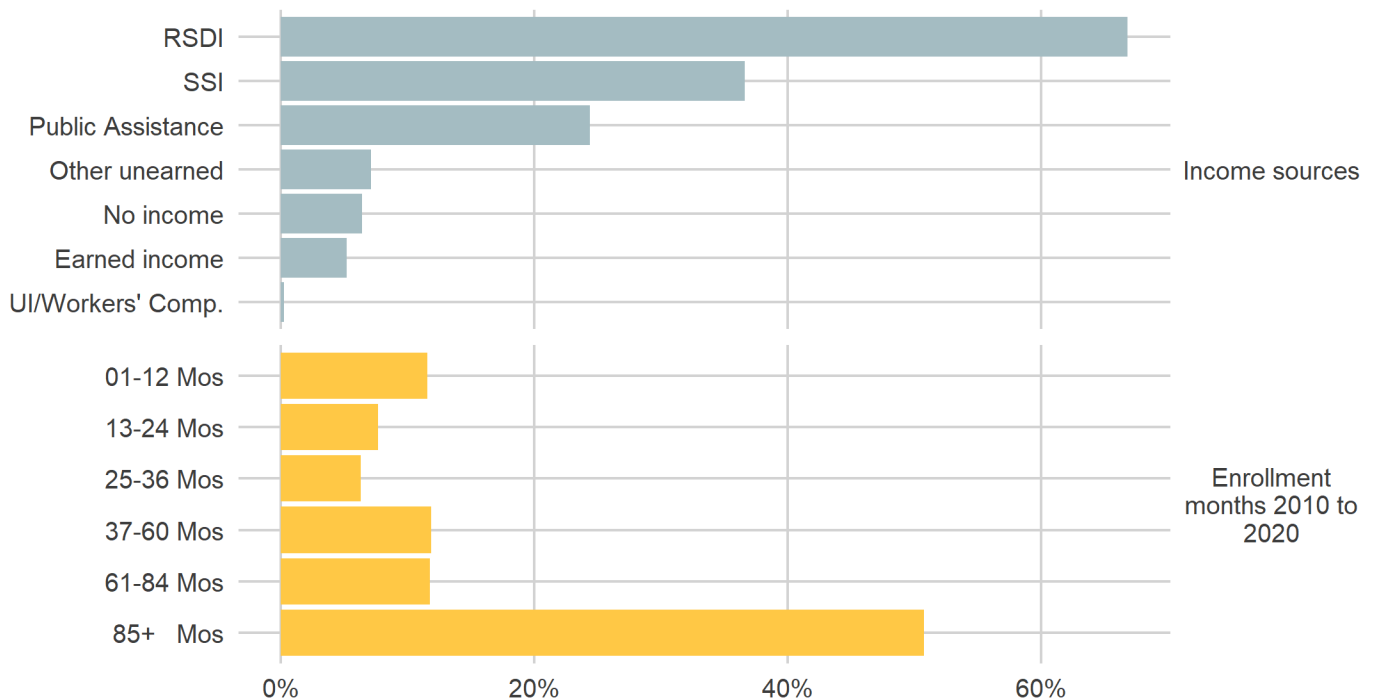
<sup>8</sup> This includes 6,277 children in families where a child is the only member to receive stand-alone SNAP; other family members receive the food portion of MFIP or are ineligible for SNAP because of income or other requirements.



## Quick facts for December 2022: SNAP seniors

- Twenty-nine percent (71,036) of SNAP adults are age 60 or older, considered seniors according to SNAP policy, and do not have a child in the household (Table 3).
- The average age of seniors on SNAP is 69 (with a minimum age of 60), 61 percent are female, 68 percent are at least high school graduates, 15 percent are married and living with their spouse, 15 percent are widowed, and 60 percent are white (Tables 4-8).
- Nearly all cases (91 percent) with seniors have unearned income, with RSDI being the most common source (67 percent), followed by SSI (36 percent), and public assistance grants (24 percent). The average amount of unearned income is \$1,162 per month. Five percent reported earned income (Figure 6, Table 14).
- Seniors average about 71 months (six years) of SNAP enrollment over the previous 10 years, with 50 percent enrolled for more than 84 months (seven years) (Figure 6, Table 10).

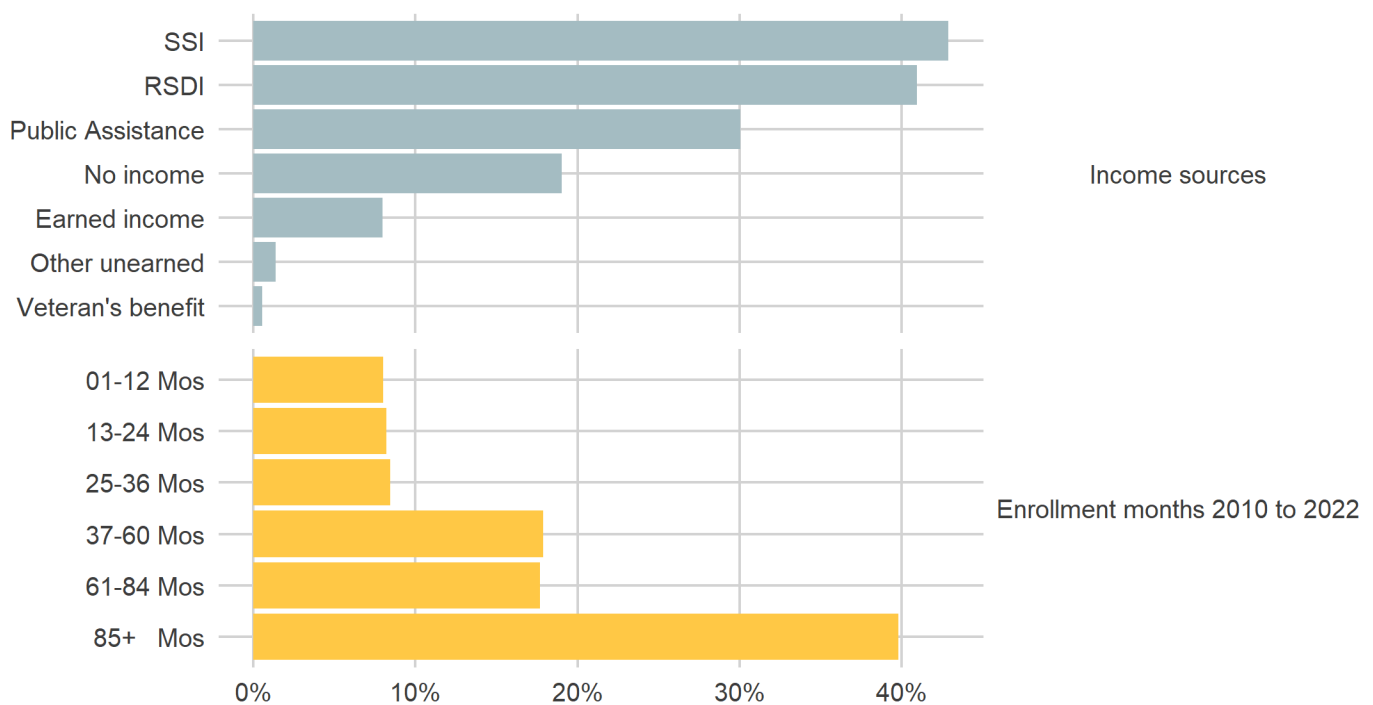
**Figure 6: SNAP seniors**



## Quick facts for December 2022: SNAP adults with disabilities

- The average age of nonsenior SNAP adults with a disability who are not on a case with a child is 44. Fifty percent are female, 72 percent have at least a high school diploma, and 66 percent never married (Table 3 to 7).
- Fifty-nine percent of SNAP adults with a disability are white, 26 percent Black, 5 percent Asian, 6 percent American Indian and 3 percent Hispanic (Table 8).
- Seventy-nine percent of SNAP cases with persons who have a disability report unearned income averaging \$970 per month. The most common types are SSI (54 percent), RSDI (51 percent), and public assistance (38 percent), including Minnesota Supplemental Aid (MSA), General Assistance, Refugee Cash Assistance, MFIP and DWP.
- Eight percent of cases with disability report earned income.
- Adults with disabilities average about 67 months of SNAP enrollment over a nine-year period; 39 percent were enrolled in SNAP for more than 84 months (seven years) (Figure 7, Table 10).

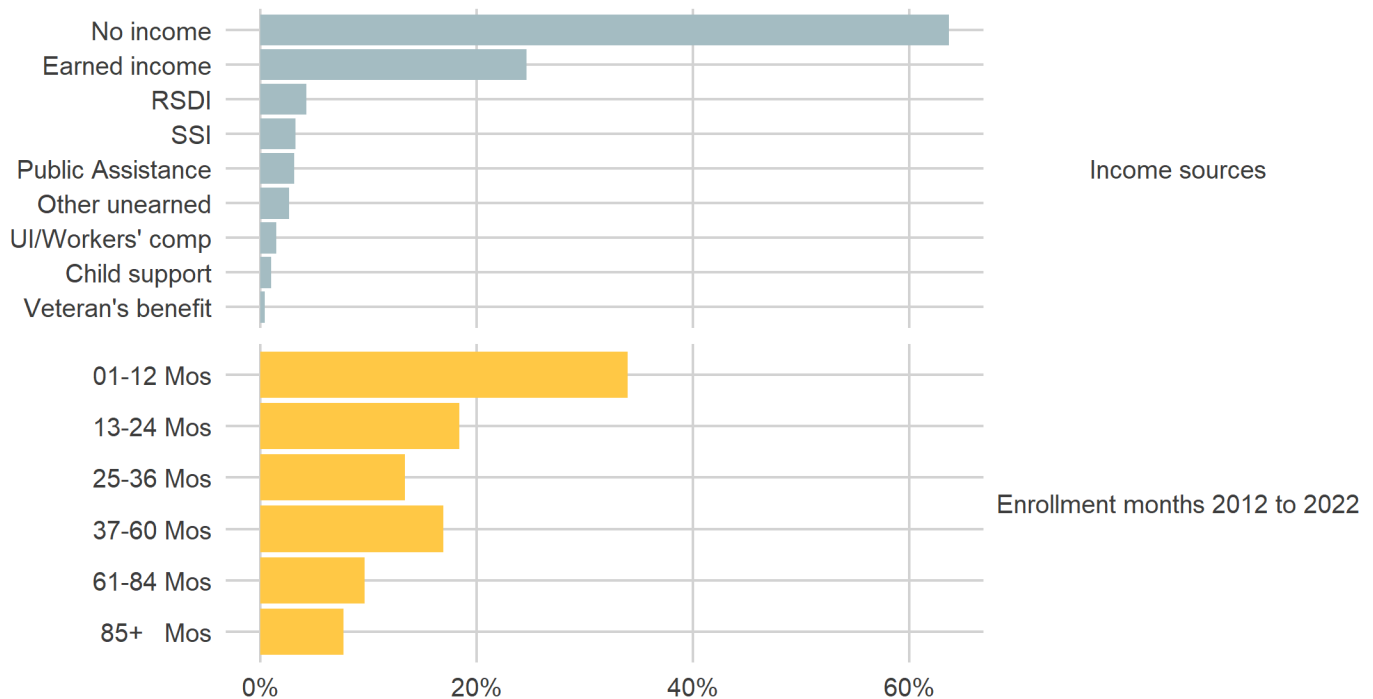
**Figure 7: SNAP adults with disabilities**



## Quick facts for December 2022: SNAP adults without a disability and without children

- Twenty percent of SNAP adults (48,654) are other adults. Those in this group do not overlap with other groups, as they have no children, do not have a disability, and are younger than age 60 (Table 2).
- Other adults have an average age of 37. They were more likely to be male (54 percent), and more likely to have never married than other groups (75 percent) (Tables 4 through 6).
- Consistent with SNAP policy, other adults received SNAP an average of 33 months in the past nine years, the lowest average of the various groups (Figure 8, Table 10).

**Figure 8: SNAP adults without a disability and without children**

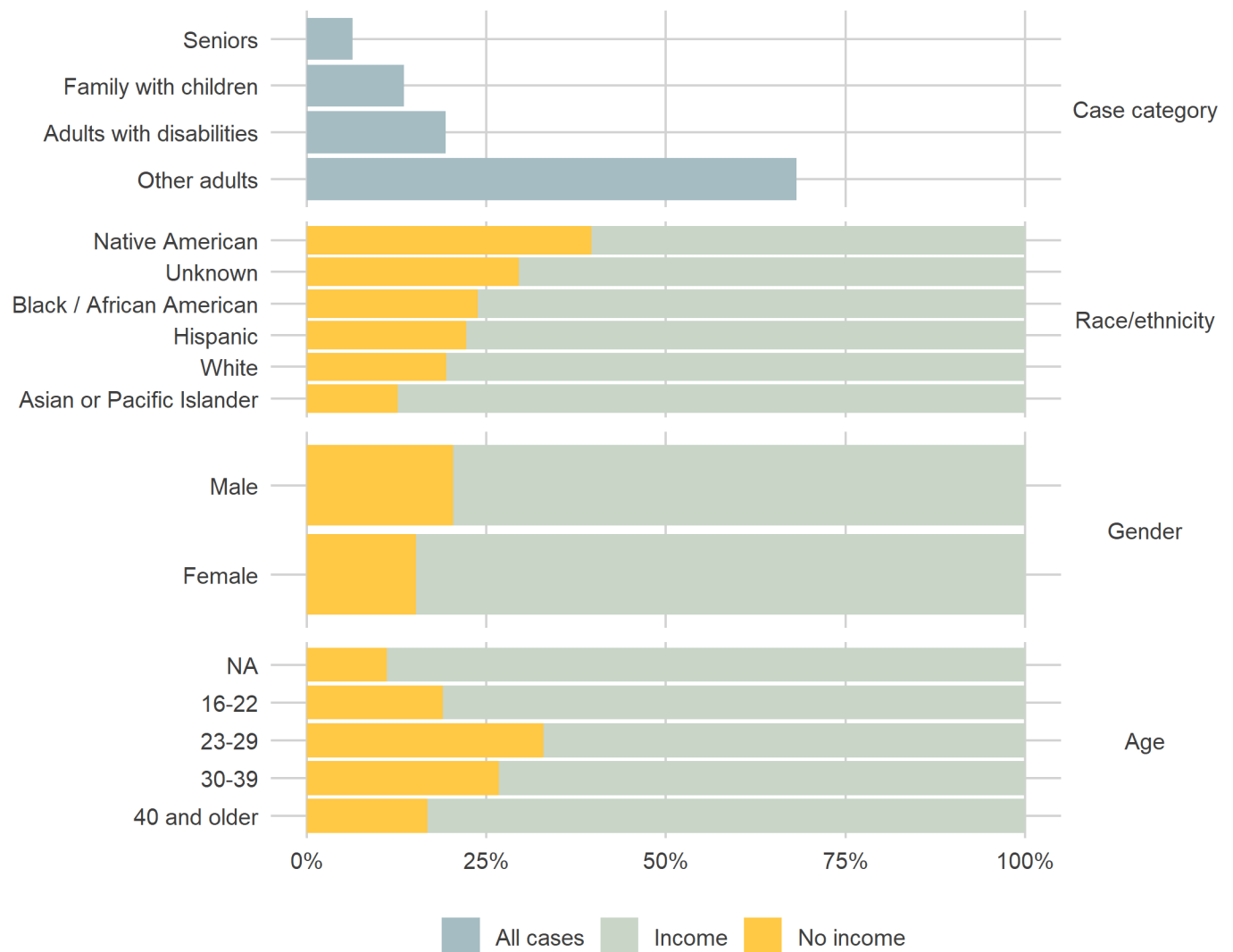


Policy note: Adults in this group include time-limited recipients a specific, federally defined group of adults without a disability between the ages of 18 and 49 who have restricted SNAP eligibility to three months in a 36-month period. Many are not eligible for income supports available to families with children, seniors aged 60 and older, and persons with diagnosed disabilities. These requirements were waived during the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency.

## Quick facts for December 2022: SNAP enrollees with no other income

- Twenty-three percent of SNAP cases (49,735) had no income reported (Table 13).
- Sixty-eight percent of cases with adults under age 60 without a documented disability and children, had no reported income (28,438) (Figure 9, Table 13).
- Adults in households with no income had similar education levels to those with income. More than 42 percent of adults in households, either with or without income, had at least a high school diploma or equivalent.

**Figure 9: SNAP enrollees with no other income**

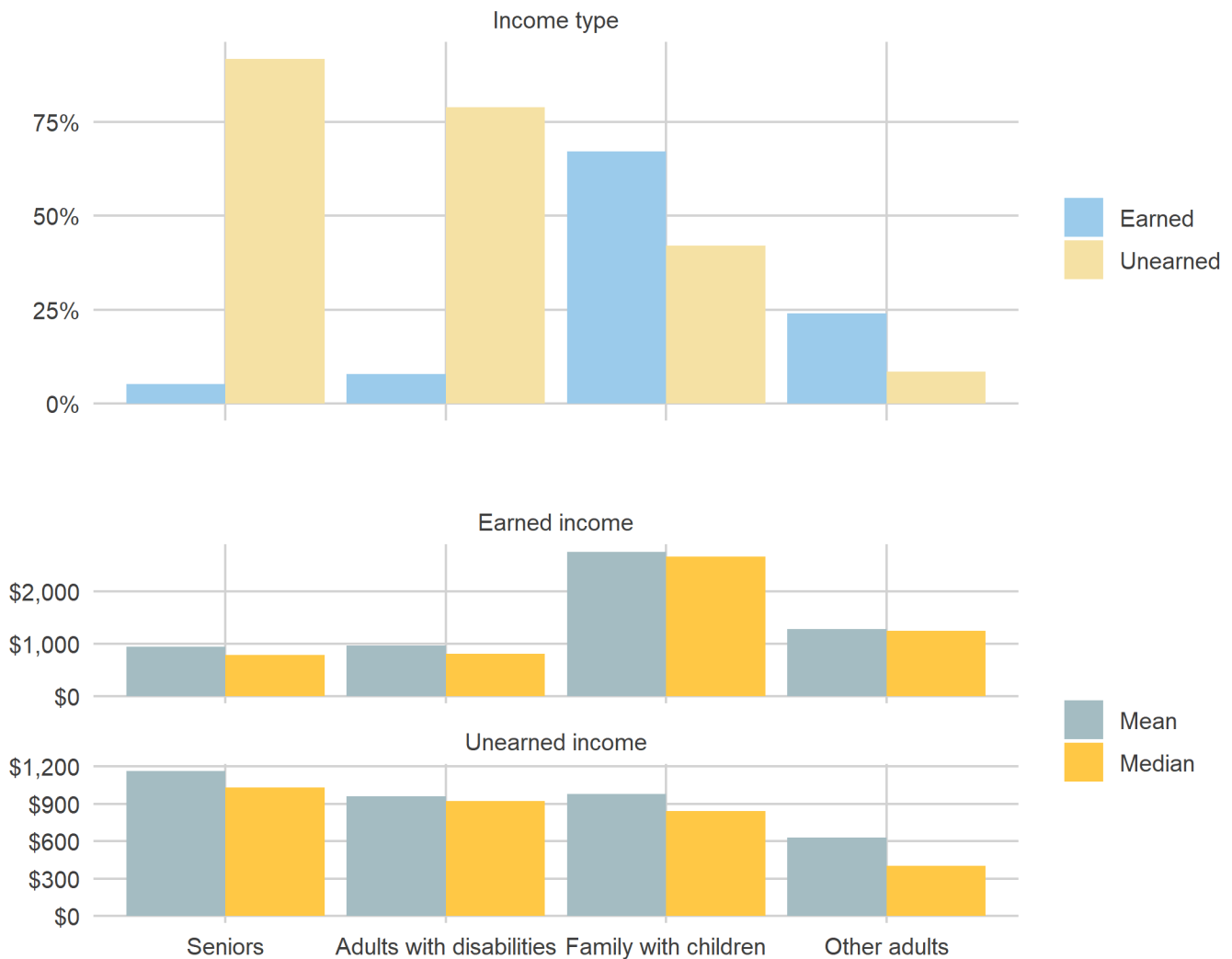


Policy note: Households must report all income types, unearned sources, self-employment and jobs. Income information is collected at application, annual recertification, at six-month intervals, and when income increases significantly. Not all income is used to determine grant amounts for eligibility.

## Quick facts for December 2022: Income and earnings of SNAP households

- Overall, 26 percent of SNAP cases report income from work. This varies by type of case, with 67 percent of families with children, 24 percent of other adults, 8 percent of adults with disabilities, and 5 percent of senior cases reporting work (Figure 10, Table 13).
- Reported earnings of households with workers averaged \$2,579 per month. Families with children reported the highest earnings, at \$2,759, and seniors the lowest, at \$968, on average (Figure 10). A total of 59 percent of SNAP cases reported unearned income, with a monthly average of \$1,026 (Table 13).
- The most common types of unearned income vary by case type. Families with children are most likely to have child support (24 percent), seniors likely to have RSDI (67 percent), and adults with disabilities likely to have SSI (43 percent), (Table 14).

**Figure 10: Income and earnings of SNAP households**



## Data tables

**Table 2. December 2022 stand-alone SNAP cases and participants categorized by hierarchy <sup>9</sup>**

Case type	Case count	Case percent	Adult count	Adult percent	Children count	Children percent
Total	212,470	100%	247,786	100%	147,341	100%
Adults with disabilities	46,957	22%	48,862	20%		
Family with children	59,984	28%	81,956	33%	147,341	100%
Other adults	41,704	20%	48,654	20%		
Seniors	63,825	30%	68,314	28%		

**Table 3. SNAP adults by case types for December 2022**

Statistic	Total adults	Adults with children	Seniors	Adults with disabilities	Other adults
Count	247,786	81,956	71,036	50,089	44,705
Percent	100%	33%	29%	20%	18%

<sup>9</sup> Persons and cases are assigned in a hierarchical order. 1. Families with children (includes child only cases); 2. Seniors (age >= 60); 3. Adults with disabilities; and 4. Other adults (everyone else) For example, if a senior has a disability they would be categorized as a senior, because that category comes earlier in the hierarchy. When a case includes both a Senior and a non-Senior adult, the case will be categorized as a Senior type of case.

**Table 4. Age characteristics of SNAP adults by case types for December 2022**

<b>Statistic</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Family with children</b>	<b>Seniors</b>	<b>Adults with disabilities</b>	<b>Other adults</b>
Mean	47	36	69	44	37
Median	45	35	67	47	36
Max	108	94	108	59	59
Min	18	18	18	18	18
Under 23 - count	17,746	8,554	524	2,355	6,313
Under 23 - percent	7%	10%	1%	5%	14%
23-29 - count	26,046	13,212	297	4,327	8,210
23-29 - percent	11%	16%	0%	9%	18%
30-39 - count	55,910	34,442	299	9,907	11,262
30-39 - percent	23%	42%	0%	20%	25%
40-49 - count	40,546	18,787	271	12,305	9,183
40-49 - percent	16%	23%	0%	25%	21%
50-59 - count	37,672	5,409	1,331	21,195	9,737
50-59 - percent	15%	7%	2%	42%	22%
60-64 - count	22,797	855	21,942		
60-64 - percent	9%	1%	31%		
65 and older - count	47,069	697	46,372		
65 and older - percent	19%	1%	65%		



**Table 5. SNAP adults by case type and gender for December 2022**

<b>Statistic</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Family with children</b>	<b>Seniors</b>	<b>Adults with disabilities</b>	<b>Other adults</b>
Female - count	145,323	56,504	43,134	25,080	20,605
Female - percent	59%	69%	61%	50%	46%
Male - count	102,463	25,452	27,902	25,009	24,100
Male - percent	41%	31%	39%	50%	54%

**Table 6. SNAP adults by case type and education for December 2022**

<b>Statistic</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Family with children</b>	<b>Seniors</b>	<b>Adults with disabilities</b>	<b>Other adults</b>
None or pre-first grade or unknown - count	18,542	5,374	9,414	2,140	1,614
None or pre-first grade or unknown - percent	7%	7%	13%	4%	4%
Grade school - count	6,315	2,079	2,836	888	512
Grade school - percent	3%	3%	4%	2%	1%
Some high school - count	44,789	14,733	10,112	10,776	9,168
Some high school - percent	18%	18%	14%	22%	21%
High school - count	133,988	43,456	36,722	28,642	25,168
High school - percent	54%	53%	52%	57%	56%
Some post-secondary - count	33,040	12,783	8,176	5,984	6,097
Some post-secondary - percent	13%	16%	12%	12%	14%
College graduate - count	6,778	2,423	1,983	976	1,396
College graduate - percent	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%
Graduate degree - count	4,334	1,108	1,793	683	750
Graduate degree - percent	2%	1%	3%	1%	2%

**Table 7. SNAP adults by case type and marital status for December 2022**

<b>Statistic</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Family with children</b>	<b>Seniors</b>	<b>Adults with disabilities</b>	<b>Other adults</b>
Divorced - count	42,961	6,657	22,079	8,840	5,385
Divorced - percent	17%	8%	31%	18%	12%
Legally separated - count	1,136	355	362	222	197
Legally separated - percent	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Married living apart - count	22,869	7,170	8,032	4,540	3,127
Married living apart - percent	9%	9%	11%	9%	7%
Married living with spouse - count	39,971	25,471	10,726	2,051	1,723
Married living with spouse - percent	16%	31%	15%	4%	4%
Never married - count	127,685	41,553	19,010	33,428	33,694
Never married - percent	52%	51%	27%	67%	75%
Widowed - count	13,162	748	10,827	1,008	579
Widowed - percent	5%	1%	15%	2%	1%

**Table 8. SNAP adults by case type and race and ethnicity for December 2022**

<b>Statistic</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Family with children</b>	<b>Seniors</b>	<b>Adults with disabilities</b>	<b>Other adults</b>
American Indian - count	13,420	3,918	1,899	3,183	4,420
American Indian - percent	5%	5%	3%	6%	10%
Asian - count	21,079	8,580	8,291	2,500	1,708
Asian - percent	9%	10%	12%	5%	4%
Black - count	64,827	26,170	14,127	12,905	11,625
Black - percent	26%	32%	20%	26%	26%
Hispanic - count	11,977	5,668	2,435	1,616	2,258
Hispanic - percent	5%	7%	3%	3%	5%
Unknown - count	4,311	1,457	1,095	551	1,208
Unknown - percent	2%	2%	2%	1%	3%
White - count	132,172	36,163	43,189	29,334	23,486
White - percent	53%	44%	61%	59%	53%

**Table 9. SNAP adults by case type and citizenship for December 2022**

<b>Statistic</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Family with children</b>	<b>Seniors</b>	<b>Adults with disabilities</b>	<b>Other adults</b>
Non U.S - count	13,218	7,281	3,075	1,158	1,704
Non U.S - percent	5%	9%	4%	2%	4%
U.S - count	234,565	74,675	67,959	48,931	43,000
U.S - percent	95%	91%	96%	98%	96%

**Table 10. SNAP adults: Months of SNAP enrollment**

<b>Statistic</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Adults with children</b>	<b>Seniors</b>	<b>Adults with disabilities</b>	<b>Other adults</b>
Mean	55	45	72	67	34
Median	50	39	87	71	26
1-12 months - count	41,724	15,699	7,775	3,921	14,329
1-12 months - percent	17%	19%	11%	8%	29%
13-24 months - count	29,894	11,763	5,192	4,015	8,924
13-24 months - percent	12%	14%	8%	8%	18%
25-36 months - count	26,614	11,153	4,287	4,119	7,055
25-36 months - percent	11%	14%	6%	8%	15%
37-60 months - count	43,923	17,464	8,037	8,733	9,689
37-60 months - percent	18%	21%	12%	18%	20%
61-84 months - count	34,217	12,511	8,002	8,635	5,069
61-84 months - percent	14%	15%	12%	18%	10%
85 or more months - count	71,413	13,365	35,021	19,439	3,588
85 or more months - percent	29%	16%	51%	40%	7%

**Table 11. SNAP adults in cash assistance programs for December 2022**

<b>Statistic</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Adults with children</b>	<b>Seniors</b>	<b>Adults with disabilities</b>	<b>Other adults</b>
MFIP/DWP - count	247,786	81,956	68,314	48,862	48,654
MFIP/DWP - percent	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

**Table 12. December 2022 SNAP adult cases and grant size**

<b>Statistic</b>	<b>Total cases</b>	<b>Families with children</b>	<b>Seniors</b>	<b>Adults with disabilities</b>	<b>Other adults</b>
Cases - count	212,470	59,984	63,825	46,957	41,704
Cases - percent	100%	28%	30%	22%	20%
SNAP grant - mean	425	582	176	198	265
SNAP grant - median	281	516	171	204	281

**Table 13. December 2022 SNAP adult cases: Earned and unearned income by case types**

<b>Statistic</b>	<b>Total cases</b>	<b>Families with children</b>	<b>Seniors</b>	<b>Adults with disabilities</b>	<b>Other adults</b>
No income - count	49,735	8,112	4,098	9,087	28,438
No income - percent	23%	16%	8%	18%	57%
Income from work - count	57,338	40,299	3,319	3,680	10,040
Income from work - percent	27%	70%	6%	6%	18%
Earned income at last report - mean	2,579	2,759	946	968	1,278
Earned income at last report - median	2,477	2,666	786	808	1,250
December unearned income - count	124,495	25,275	58,577	37,102	3,541
December unearned income - percent	59%	20%	47%	30%	3%
December unearned income - mean	1,026	980	1,162	961	628
December unearned income - median	922	840	1,031	922	400

**Table 14. December 2022 SNAP adult cases: SNAP grants, earned and unearned income by case types**

<b>Statistic</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Families with children</b>	<b>Seniors</b>	<b>Adults with disabilities</b>	<b>Other adults</b>
Child support income count	14,997	14,273	98	274	352
Child support income percent	7%	95%	1%	2%	2%
SSI count	49,470	5,981	23,361	19,990	138
SSI percent	23%	12%	47%	40%	0%
RSDI count	67,516	5,693	42,664	18,974	185
RSDI percent	32%	8%	63%	28%	0%
Public assistance grants count	31,829	827	15,568	14,254	1,180
Public assistance grants percent	15%	3%	49%	45%	4%
Unemployment insurance/workers' compensation count	2,084	1,216	156	81	631
Unemployment insurance/workers' compensation percent	1%	58%	7%	4%	30%
Veteran's benefits count	1,850	332	1,132	248	138
Veteran's benefits percent	1%	18%	61%	13%	7%
Other unearned income count	8,249	2,121	4,528	606	994
Other unearned income percent	4%	26%	55%	7%	12%

## Data notes and definitions

The source of the administrative data in this report is the statewide eligibility and payment system, MAXIS.

**Table 1.** This table includes historical and recent data on SNAP participation by category.

**Table 2.** Individuals were enrolled for SNAP in December 2022 if they met eligibility rules, including income, residency, immigrant status and other rules. A SNAP case is any group of people individually enrolled in SNAP, live together, and purchase and prepare food together. A case may have ineligible household members not included in a grant. This table, and all other tables and graphs, except Figure 1, exclude people enrolled in MFIP who received SNAP as the MFIP food portion. Each month, a portion of individuals transfer between SNAP and MFIP, but only receive a food benefit through one of the two programs. In this report, individuals were included in the program in which they received a food benefit. For example, if a person received SNAP benefits at the start of December and then applied for and approved eligible for only the MFIP cash portion because they already received stand-alone SNAP later in the month, that person would be included in SNAP counts rather than MFIP.

In this report, adults are those ages 18 and older with the exception of those ages 22 and younger living with their parents, and youths living independent of their parents. Anyone under age 22 living with their natural or adoptive parent/s or step-parent(s) are considered children. All children were, by definition, categorized as being in cases of families with children. There were 7,185 persons over age 18 categorized as children.

Families with children are households with at least one enrolled member who is a child by the above definition. Note that 6,277 children were in families where a child was the only member to receive stand-alone SNAP; other family members receive the food portion of MFIP or are ineligible for SNAP because of other requirements. Seniors are age 60 or older. Adults with disabilities are those with a SNAP disability status indicated by the MAXIS disability panel (STAT DISA). Adults with disabilities include those who are temporarily ill or incapacitated for 30 days or more; eligible for Retirement, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (RSDI) due to a disability or blindness; eligible for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) due to a disability or blindness; or determined to have a disability or blindness by the State Medical Review Team (SMRT). Other adults have no children, are younger than age 60, and have no disability information in MAXIS.

Persons and cases are assigned in a hierarchical fashion in the following order: 1. Families with children (includes child only cases); 2. Seniors (age  $\geq$  60); 3. Adults with disabilities as defined above; and 4. Other adults (everyone else). For example, if a senior has a disability they would be categorized as a senior, because that category comes earlier in the hierarchy.

**Tables 3 to 9.** Data not required for program eligibility may not be routinely updated after the initial application. Thus, education completion or marital status may be under-reported. If a person's education level is unknown, it is coded as if they had no formal education.

**Tables 10.** SNAP months are total months in which an individual was enrolled in SNAP in Minnesota between January 2012 and December 2022. As eligibility follows an individual, the count includes months in other households or cases, and months as a child in their parents' household. These months do not include MFIP food portion months.

**Table 11.** Public assistance eligibility in calendar year 2022 is whether an individual is personally enrolled in the listed program. Emergency Services includes Emergency Assistance and Emergency General Assistance programs.

**Tables 12 through 14** are the only case-based tables in this report.



All income is from the December 2020 SNAP budget panel for the active budget type (retrospective or prospective). If income is not reported on the budget panel, it is not included. Earned income is gross wages plus self-employment income (gross income less expenses, with a minimum of zero). Mean total income excludes cases with no expected income for the reporting period. Total gross income is earned and unearned income minus farm loss offset.

Cases receiving \$0 in SNAP benefit are excluded from mean/median SNAP grant calculations. In December 2022, there were 2,254 SNAP cases (one percent) receiving \$0 in SNAP benefit. A SNAP recipient may choose to remain eligible for SNAP while receiving \$0 grant to meet eligibility requirements for other assistance programs, such as free or reduced priced school lunch.

Public assistance grant income includes Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), General Assistance (GA), Minnesota Supplemental Aid (MSA), 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, and tribal payments.

Cases with no income are those with no earned or unearned income known to MAXIS. Adults are counted as having income if any adults on a case had income in Figure 9.