

December 2004 Characteristics of Racial/Ethnic and Immigrant Groups in Minnesota Family Assistance Programs

This report is part of the Racial/Ethnic and Immigrant Studies (REIS) series issued by the Minnesota Department of Human Services (DHS) describing welfare reform outcomes of racial/ethnic groups and subgroups. These reports inform policy makers, agencies, and organizations about current trends in family assistance programs whose goal is the economic stability of participants – the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) and the Diversionary Work Program (DWP).

The information in this study brief updates the data in the ninth REIS report and parallels the DHS report entitled *Characteristics of December 2004 Minnesota Family Assistance Programs: Cases and Eligible Adults*¹ that analyzes the same data from the perspectives of programs and counties. This report examines the demographic characteristics of eligible adults, family composition characteristics, and economic characteristics for cases that received MFIP or DWP payments in December 2004.

This report for the first time includes data on DWP. DWP's goal is to facilitate unsubsidized employment, increased economic stability, and a reduced risk of needing long-term assistance under MFIP in the future.² Starting in July 2004, eligible families who apply for cash assistance are directed to DWP with its intensive work supports and short-term benefits (up to four months) and diverted from MFIP. Thus the number of MFIP cases in a given month is decreased at least by the number of cases eligible for DWP. The characteristics of DWP cases in 2004 may not have been representative of DWP cases over time because of the start up of the program in this period and because of the large number of Hmong immigrants who arrived from Thailand during October to December 2004, many of whom enrolled in DWP. Interpreting any differences in outcomes between MFIP and DWP needs to take into account that DWP cases are considered likely to attain or regain stability quickly while MFIP includes many long-term cases.

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¹ Published on the DHS website at <http://edocs.dhs.state.mn.us/lfserver/Legacy/DHS-4219F-ENG>.

² Minnesota Department of Human Services. Bulletin #04-69-05 *DHS Announces Implementation of the Diversionary Work Program (DWP)*. St. Paul, MN: April 2004. This bulletin provided policy information and instructions for implementation to county directors and others and is available at http://www.dhs.state.mn.us/main/groups/publications/documents/pub/DHS_id_016583.pdf.

Cases included in this report

In the MFIP caseload, there are cases in which caregivers are not personally eligible for MFIP (child-only cases) and cases in which one or two adults are (eligible-adult cases). The DWP caseload includes only eligible-adult cases. This study brief describes eligible-adult cases that received an MFIP or DWP payment in December 2004. 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 through Minnesota's automated systems for administering assistance programs (MAXIS) and medical programs (MMIS), as well as from the Child Support Enforcement Division (CSED) and Department of Employment and Economic Development (DEED), and extracted from the DHS data warehouse.

Racial/ethnic groups and Asian and black subgroups

Throughout the study, the race/ethnicity of the case applicant was used for the case, with these categories: (1) Hispanics of all races; (2) non-Hispanic American Indians; (3) non-Hispanic Asians and Pacific Islanders, (4) non-Hispanic Blacks, and (5) non-Hispanic whites. These categories are consistent with reporting by the U.S. census. The third and fourth groups were further broken down for this study into subgroups based on citizenship and immigrant group membership. There were also small numbers of persons who selected multiple racial/ethnic categories or none.

The two largest immigrant groups in Minnesota are Hmong and Somali. To describe important subgroups and compare their outcomes, Asians were subdivided into Hmong (identified by declared nationality or preferred language), non-Hmong Asian immigrants, and non-immigrant Asian American citizens. Blacks were subdivided into Somali (also identified by nationality or language), non-Somali black immigrants, and non-immigrant African American citizens.

Taking Action on Disparities Project

Data on racial/ethnic outcome differences are reported to counties. These data are being used to guide the *Taking Action on Disparities* project funded by the Otto Bremer Foundation and DHS. Full Circle Community Institute convened five leadership academies during August and September 2005 with teams from Minnesota counties, tribes, and DHS staff. Teams included county workers, tribal and community-based nonprofit representatives, and current or former welfare clients. Discussions at the academies led to county plans to reduce their outcome gaps that were incorporated into each county's 2006 to 2007 service agreement with the state.

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Study Highlights

How do racial/ethnic groups differ from each other in their use of family assistance from the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) and the Diversionary Work Program (DWP)? How are they different in demographic and family characteristics, and are there differences across racial/ethnic groups in their economic situation in the population and within program participants?

Family Assistance Caseloads

Child-only MFIP cases – those whose caregivers are not eligible for MFIP – had increased by 39 percent since the start of MFIP and accounted for 27 percent of all MFIP cases in December 2004. Over half of Hispanic and Hmong MFIP families had child-only cases.

The remainder of this report focuses primarily on cases with eligible adults. The number of all family assistance cases with eligible caregivers, including both MFIP and DWP, was down by 10 percent over the 12 months ending in December 2004. Cases for Asian families, however, were up by nearly a quarter, due in part to the immigration of Hmong refugees from Thailand in late 2004. Meanwhile, cases for white and American Indian families were down by a sixth each over one year.

Poverty and Disparities

While 90 percent of all adults in Minnesota were white, only 43 percent of MFIP-eligible and 46 percent of DWP-eligible adults were white in December 2004. Official poverty rates were unequal across racial groups, with 6 percent of white adults, but 29 percent of adult American Indians and 27 percent of black adults under the poverty line in Minnesota. In fact, one of every 11 adult American Indians and one of every nine black adults in Minnesota participated in either MFIP or DWP in December 2004, while only one in every 210 white adults did. One percent of all adult Minnesotans were eligible in one of these programs that month. A black adult in Minnesota was 25 times more likely than a white adult to be on MFIP; an Asian adult was 16 times more likely than a white adult to be on DWP.

Demographic Characteristics

The average age of caregivers in both programs was around 30 years, and nearly half of eligible adults in each program were in their twenties. Immigrant groups, however, had proportionately more caregivers over age 50 and fewer teens than other groups. Most caregivers in each program were women, but there were proportionately more males and more married caregivers on DWP than on MFIP. This gender difference was related to the following racial/ethnic differences between the programs: (1) higher percentage of Hmong immigrants in DWP than in MFIP, (2) higher percentages of African Americans and American Indians in MFIP than in DWP, (3) highest proportions of males and of married caregivers in the immigrant groups, especially Asian but also black, and (4) African Americans and American Indians most likely never to have married. About 60 percent of eligible caregivers in each program had completed high school, either by diploma or GED, but there were great differences across the racial/ethnic groups in current educational level. Immigrant caregivers, especially Hmong and Somali, were far less likely to have even a grade school education; many had little or no formal education. Eighty-nine percent of the Hmong and 52 percent of the Somali DWP-eligible adults were in this lowest educational group, many having

recently arrived in the U.S. Whites and blacks, except Somali immigrants, were the most likely to have some post-secondary education. U.S. citizenship was, of course, lowest for the immigrant groups and lower for DWP than for MFIP, as low as 6 percent for Somali and 3 percent for Hmong on DWP. Approximately one in five Hispanic eligible caregivers was a non-citizen with documents.

Family Characteristics

Most eligible caregivers were parents of the children on their case; only one percent were relative caregivers, typically grandparents. The proportion of pregnant women with no other children in the DWP case, at 9 percent, was nearly four times as high as in MFIP. DWP families were more likely than MFIP families to have two caregivers (29 versus 19 percent) and also more likely to have two married caregivers (22 percent versus 10 percent). The majority of Hmong families had two caregivers, usually married. Ineligible caregivers were most likely Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients, except for the Hispanic group whose ineligible caregivers tended to be undocumented non-citizens.

Two children per family was the average for both programs, with Hmong families averaging four children. Four percent of children in MFIP families and 2 percent of children in DWP families received SSI, highest for African American families (6 percent for MFIP and 5 percent for DWP). The average age of the youngest child in MFIP families was four, compared to five for DWP families, with youngest children in black DWP families closer to age six and youngest children in Asian DWP families closer to age four.

Around half of all families in each program lived in Hennepin county (that includes Minneapolis) or Ramsey county (that includes St. Paul) and about a third lived outside the metro area, the rest lived in the metro suburbs. The greatest percentages of each black group lived in Hennepin county; for Asian groups, Ramsey county was the most frequent address, while for white, American Indian, and Hispanic families, it was outside the metro area.

Many families, especially among those on MFIP, had serious challenges. Family violence exemptions, an underestimate of actual violence, had been granted to one in 20 MFIP families, but at a much lower rate for Asian and immigrant groups. During the previous year, caregivers in 18 percent of MFIP families had received a primary or secondary severe mental health diagnosis from a Medical Assistance (MA – Minnesota's Medicaid program) or MinnesotaCare provider; Hmong and white families had the highest percentages. Eight percent of the DWP families included a caregiver with a severe mental health diagnosis, higher for white and American Indian families. Because for much or all of the year, many DWP families and some MFIP families had not been eligible for MA or MinnesotaCare, these counts are underestimates. This is also true for chemical dependency (CD) diagnoses. Thirteen percent of all MFIP cases had a caregiver who received a primary or secondary CD diagnosis from an MA or MinnesotaCare provider during the previous year. A lower proportion of DWP families had a caregiver with a CD diagnosis. American Indian cases had the highest rates in both MFIP (25 percent for one year and 43 percent for the previous three years) and DWP (18 percent for one year and 31 percent for three years).

Economic Characteristics

A quarter of MFIP cases had more than five years of welfare in Minnesota in the previous nine years, with Hmong, American Indian, and African American cases averaging the most months. Asian immigrant and African American families were the most likely to be near the MFIP time limit or extended. Nearly two-thirds of DWP cases had not received welfare in Minnesota, while 4 percent had more than five years, including more than one in ten American Indian DWP families. Few DWP cases were near the time limit.

One in five MFIP cases were new to MFIP in 2004, and nearly a quarter of these had moved into the state in that year. The highest proportions of new cases that had moved into Minnesota were among immigrant groups, especially the Hmong at 60 percent. Two-thirds of DWP cases had no MFIP history, and nearly half of these had recently moved into the state, again highest for immigrant groups.

Average cash grants were higher for DWP (\$409) than for MFIP (\$338), and especially high for the larger Hmong DWP families. MFIP families averaged \$303 in the MFIP food portion, and one in ten received Food Support separately for an MFIP-ineligible family member. DWP is a cash-only program; 92 percent of cases also received an average of \$349 in Food Support.

The percentage of cases reported working was a little more than a third for each program. Working was highest for whites and Hispanics in both programs and for Asians on MFIP, and quite low for the Hmong and Somali immigrants on DWP. Working at least 160 hours per month was highest in MFIP for immigrant families, many with two earners, and highest in DWP for Hispanic, white, and non-Hmong immigrant families. The proportion of families with wages had been about 10 percentage points higher in the second quarter of 2004 than in December 2004 for each program. The level of these quarterly wages, however, was much higher for DWP than for MFIP working families, \$4,147 versus \$2,183 overall, with comparable differences in every racial/ethnic group.

Seven percent of MFIP cases were in sanction for the month, higher for American Indian and white cases. Three percent had six counted sanction months, which could trigger a case closure, highest at 7 percent for American Indian cases. Nearly a third of families lived in subsidized housing, including 65 percent of Somali and 37 percent of African American families. One in ten MFIP families had a family member receiving SSI, either a caregiver or a child or both, with Hmong families, at 43 percent, the highest. (The comparable SSI figures for DWP were 4 percent, with 8 percent of African American families the highest.) A quarter of the cases had a deduction made to their MFIP grant because the family received SSI or a housing subsidy. The family cap was imposed on 4 percent of MFIP cases, ranging from 3 percent for whites to 8 percent for Somali families.

Finally, child support data were only available for this report for current or former public assistance clients, not including DWP. Thirteen percent of all the MFIP families received a current child support payment in December 2004, for an average of \$222. White families were the most likely to get child support, and Hmong and Somali immigrant families (with high percentages of two-parent families) the least likely. Payments to Asian and Somali families had the highest average, and payments to African American families the lowest average amount.

Family Assistance Cases and Participants

Distribution of All Cases

This report focuses on caregivers personally eligible for MFIP or DWP, who therefore are required to participate in employment services, and cases with eligible caregivers. Figure 1 looks at the larger context of *all* cases that received a grant from these programs in December 2004, including child-only cases (27 percent of all MFIP cases) – those having only ineligible caregivers, including SSI recipients, undocumented non-citizens, and most relative caregivers. Sixty-three percent of MFIP cases had one eligible adult, and 10 percent had two. Seventy-three percent of DWP cases had one and 27 percent had two eligible adults.

Figure 1. Distributions of types of December 2004 MFIP and DWP cases

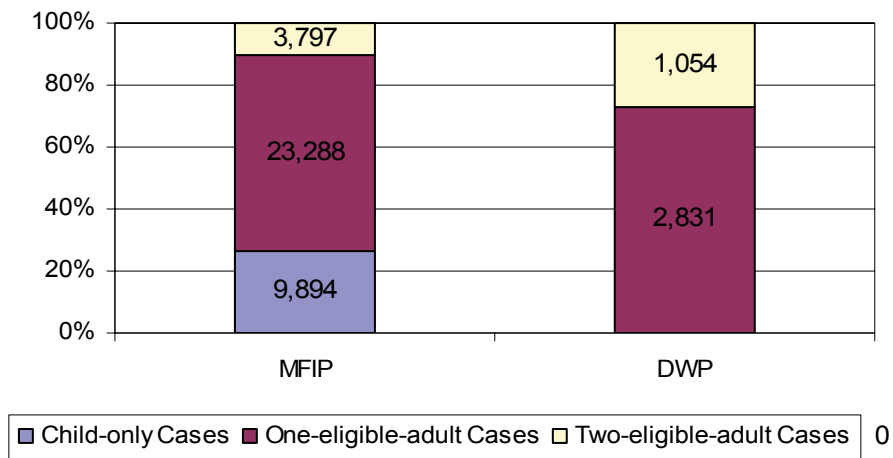
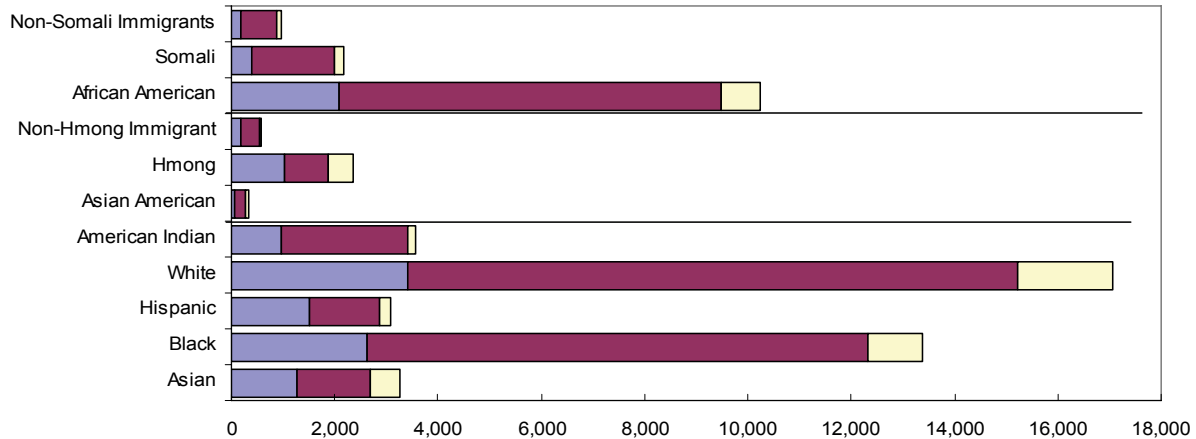


Figure 2 illustrates differences in case counts for program and case types by racial/ethnic groups and Asian and black subgroups.³ MFIP eligible-adult cases were the most common type within every group and subgroup except two. Hispanic and Hmong applicants were more likely to head an MFIP child-only case, rather than either an MFIP or a DWP case with eligible adults.

³ Throughout the study, the race/ethnicity of the case applicant was used to characterize the case. The case applicant is the caregiver (in a majority of cases, the mother) who filled out the application for cash or food programs.

Figure 2. Distribution of December 2004 MFIP and DWP cases by race/ethnicity



	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian	Asian American	Hmong	Non-Hmong Immigrant	African American	Somali	Non-Somali Immigrant
□ DWP Eligible-adult Cases	566	1,059	224	1,849	141	52	480	34	772	181	106
■ MFIP Eligible-adult Cases	1,417	9,687	1,362	11,797	2,448	232	849	336	7,411	1,584	692
■ MFIP Child-only Cases	1,274	2,642	1,496	3,411	975	49	1,030	195	2,069	396	177

Trends in Eligible-Adult Cases

The remainder of this report includes only data on eligible caregivers and their cases.⁴ In December 2004, the number of MFIP cases with eligible adults was 27,085, a decrease of 21 percent from December 2003, as Table 1 shows. Approximately half of the decline was due to the diversion of 3,885 potential MFIP eligible-adult cases to the new DWP program. For all family assistance cases including DWP, the number of cases over the year was down by 10 percent, to 30,970 cases.

Table 1. December 2003 to December 2004 change in family assistance cases with eligible adults

Family Assistance Cases with Eligible Adults	All Cases	Racial/Ethnic Groups					Asian Subgroups			Black Subgroups		
		Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian	Asian American	Hmong Immigrant	Non-Hmong Immigrant	African American	Somali Immigrant	Non-Somali Immigrant
Dec 2003 MFIP Cases	34,495	1,625	11,206	1,763	16,268	3,035	229	962	434	8,615	1,796	795
Dec 2004 MFIP Cases	27,085	1,417	9,687	1,362	11,797	2,448	232	849	336	7,411	1,584	692
Change from Dec 2003	-21%	-13%	-14%	-23%	-27%	-19%	1%	-12%	-23%	-14%	-12%	-13%
Dec 2004 MFIP and DWP Cases	30,970	1,983	10,746	1,586	13,646	2,589	284	1,329	370	8,183	1,765	798
Change from Dec 2003	-10%	22%	-4%	-10%	-16%	-15%	24%	38%	-15%	-5%	-2%	0.4%

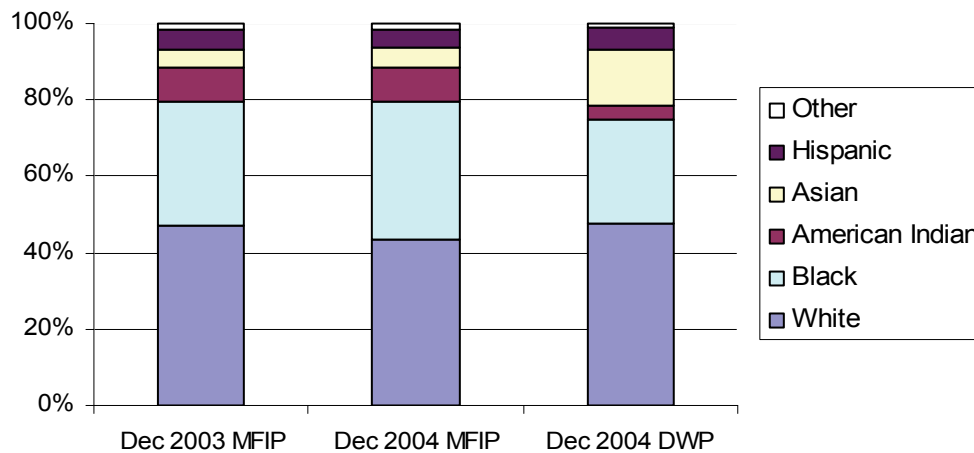
Considering only MFIP cases, whites had the largest decrease (down 27 percent), while Asians and blacks had the smallest decreases at 13 and 14 percent, respectively. Among subgroups, cases headed by Asian Americans had a one percent increase and cases headed by non-Hmong Asian immigrants fell 23 percent. Hmong immigrants and all three black subgroups fell between 12 and 14 percent. For all family assistance cases, however, Hmong immigrants and Asian Americans had large increases and blacks had the least change.

⁴ Totals include cases whose applicants selected more than one race to describe themselves or for whom race and ethnicity were missing; therefore, totals are greater than the sum of the five major groups.

Figure 3 displays the proportions of MFIP cases in the two years and DWP cases in 2004 of each of the major race/ethnicity groups, plus those in the “other” category whose case applicant chose more than one category or none. The MFIP distributions by race/ethnicity were quite similar from year to year, but blacks and American Indians were underrepresented in DWP and Asians were overrepresented. The arrival of a group of Hmong refugees from Thailand in the last quarter of 2004 is an explanation for the latter observation that could be expected to disappear in the next annual report. Reasons for the difference for blacks and American Indians in DWP program participation are in question.

For both MFIP and DWP cases, the largest number had white case applicants, followed by black. The third largest group was American Indian cases for MFIP and Asian cases for DWP. Hmong were the largest Asian subgroup and African Americans were the largest black subgroup. Subsequent sections include counts and percentages for program participation for groups and subgroups for eligible persons (Tables 2 through 4) and for cases (Tables 5 through 8).

Figure 3. Race/ethnicity distributions of December 2003 and 2004 MFIP and DWP cases



MFIP and DWP Eligible Adults

Table 2 gives counts of adult caregivers eligible for MFIP and DWP in December 2004. These numbers include second parents. The patterns reflect those described above for cases, with whites the largest group (43 percent of eligible MFIP caregivers and 46 percent for DWP) and blacks the next largest group for both programs (35 percent for MFIP and 25 percent for DWP). American Indians were the third largest MFIP group (9 percent), while Asians were the third largest DWP group (19 percent).

Table 2. Distribution of race/ethnicity for MFIP and DWP eligible adults in December 2004 compared to Minnesota population figures from 2000 U.S. Census

December 2004 Minnesota, MFIP and DWP Eligible Adults			All Adults	Racial/Ethnic Groups				
				Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian
Eligible Adults	MFIP	Count of Eligible Adults	30,882	1,766	10,889	1,591	13,387	2,812
		Percent of Total	100.0%	5.7%	35.3%	5.2%	43.3%	9.1%
	DWP	Count of Eligible Adults	4,939	953	1,211	279	2,266	163
		Percent of Total	100.0%	19.3%	24.5%	5.6%	45.9%	3.3%
All Minnesota Adults	2000 Census	Count of Eligible Adults	3,632,585	88,847	105,852	87,742	3,281,738	32,890
		Percent of Total	100.0%	2.4%	2.9%	2.4%	90.3%	0.9%
2000 Adult Poverty Rates (U.S. Census)	Minnesota	Minnesota	7.9%	19.0%	27.2%	20.1%	6.0%	28.6%
		U.S.	11.3%	10.8%	22.1%	21.2%	7.5%	25.9%
Adult Program Participation	One of Every:		101	33	9	47	210	11
Disparity	Percent on MFIP	Percent on MFIP	0.9%	2.0%	10.3%	1.8%	0.4%	8.5%
		MFIP Disparity Index		4.9	25.2	4.4	1.0	21.0
	Percent on DWP	Percent on DWP	0.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%
		DWP Disparity Index		15.5	16.6	4.6	1.0	7.2

Poverty and Disparity

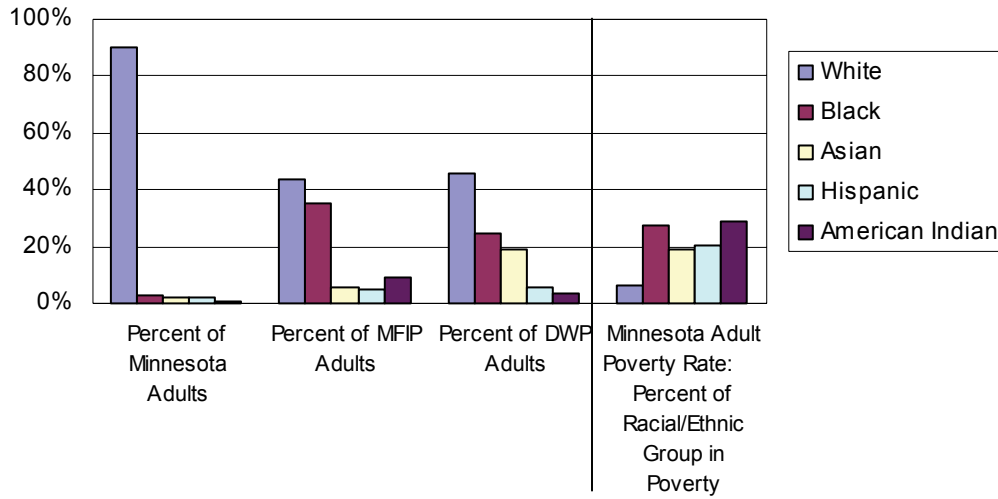
As shown in Table 2, the racial/ethnic distribution for the general adult population in Minnesota (U.S. Census 2000)⁵ was very different from the program distributions. In 2000, 90 percent of all Minnesota adults were white, and blacks were 3 percent of the state population. Asian and Hispanics were each 2 percent and American Indians 1 percent.⁶ (The remainder chose multiple categories or none.) The poverty rates were also very different across racial/ethnic groups in 2000, ranging from 6 percent for white Minnesotans to 27 percent for blacks and 29 percent for American Indians in Minnesota. Figure 4 compares population and poverty statistics. The first three groupings add up to 100 percent (less multiple and missing cases), while the poverty rates give percentages of each racial/ethnic group.

Approximately one percent of Minnesota adults were eligible on an active MFIP (0.9 percent) or DWP (0.1 percent) case in December 2004. While one of every 210 white adults was on MFIP or DWP, one of every nine black adults was and one of every 11 American Indian adults was.

⁵ 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-three MFIP participants chose multiple categories and 144 chose none; these people were not included in any of the race/ethnicity or cultural groups.

⁶ 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.

Figure 4. Comparing population and poverty statistics by racial/ethnic groups



Another way to compare the differential participation in programs is to compute a disparity index. The index is the ratio of the percentage of adults in a group that are participating in a program to the percentage of whites. For example, 10.3 percent of all black adults were on MFIP and 0.4 percent of all white adults, so a black adult in Minnesota was 25 times more likely to be on MFIP than a white adult Minnesotan. For DWP, the black/white disparity was nearly 17. American Indians were 21 more times likely than whites to be on MFIP, but seven times more likely to be on DWP.

Demographic Characteristics

The next two tables summarize demographic characteristics of eligible-adult cases in December 2004 for the state, the five racial/ethnic groups, and Asian and black subgroups for MFIP (Table 3 on pages 11 and 12) and DWP (Table 4 on pages 15 and 16). The demographics include age, gender, education, marital status, and citizenship.

Minnesota Family Investment Program

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, Asians had the highest average age (34 years), compared to an average adult age of 29 or 30 years for the other four groups. Similarly, Asians had the largest proportions of people age 40 or older (31 percent) and age 50 or older (11 percent), compared with 2 percent to 5 percent for the other major groups.

Among Asian and black subgroups, the average adult age and proportion of people age 50 and over were highest for immigrants. Hmong, Somali, and non-Somali black immigrants had much larger proportions of people at least age 50 (14, 12 and 13 percent, respectively) than the statewide caseload average of 3 percent. Among black and Asian subgroups, Somali immigrants were least likely to be teens (3 percent) and Asian Americans the most likely (28 percent).

Gender

Statewide, females made up the majority of eligible adults at 82 percent. Among racial/ethnic groups, eligible Asian adults included more males (37 percent) than any other group. The range for other groups was between 17 percent of blacks and 21 percent of American Indians.

The Hmong subgroup had the largest proportion of male eligible adults (44 percent). This was related to the large number of Hmong participants married and living with a spouse at the time of MFIP application (57 percent). MFIP-eligible African Americans had the lowest proportion of males at 15 percent.

Education

Statewide, more than half of all adults (60 percent) had an educational level equivalent to a high school graduate (diploma or GED⁷) or higher, and 30 percent had some high school education but never graduated. There were large differences in educational attainment among the racial/ethnic groups. Seventy percent of whites had at least a high school education or a GED, compared to between 55 percent for blacks and 36 percent for Asians, among the major groups. The immigrant subgroups had the lowest high school completion rates, with only 30 percent of Hmong caregivers having finished high school and as many as 38 percent having no formal education.

According to the 2000 census, 88 percent of Minnesota's population age 25 and older were at least high school graduates or the equivalent.

⁷ A General Educational Development (GED) equivalency certificate is an alternative to a high school diploma.

Marital status

Among statewide adult participants, the majority (62 percent) had never been married, while 16 percent were married and living with a spouse. Among racial/ethnic groups, the most likely to be married and living with a spouse were Asians (46 percent) and the least likely were blacks (14 percent) and American Indians (8 percent). Conversely, American Indian and blacks were the most likely never to have been married at 77 percent and 67 percent, respectively. Whites had the most divorced participants (11 percent), and Hispanics had the most participants married and living apart (17 percent).

Among subgroups, more than half of Hmong eligible adults (57 percent) were married and living with a spouse. Most of the African Americans were never married (80 percent). About a third of the Somali were married and living with their spouse and about a third were married and separated from their spouse.

U.S. citizenship

All but 14 percent of eligible adults were U.S. citizens. Citizenship was more common among American Indians (nearly 100 percent) and whites (98 percent) than for Hispanics (83 percent) or blacks (77 percent) or Asians (36 percent). The percentage of Asians who were U.S. citizens was up from 25 percent three years previous.

Among immigrants, one in four Hmong and one in five non-Hmong Asian immigrants were U.S. citizens. A small proportion of Somali and non-Somali black immigrants were citizens (8 and 9 percent, respectively).

Table 3. Demographic characteristics of eligible adults on December 2004 MFIP paid cases for racial/ethnic groups and subgroups

Characteristics of Adults Eligible on December 2004 MFIP Cases		All Eligible Adults		Racial/Ethnic Groups						Asian Subgroups				Black Subgroups			
		Number	Percent of Total	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian	Asian American	Asian Hmong	Asian Immigrants Hmong	Asian Immigrants Non-Hmong	African American	Somali	Black Immigrants Somali	Black Immigrants Non-Somali	
Eligible Adults	Number	30,882	100.0%	1,766	10,889	1,591	13,387	2,812	287	1,073	406	8,142	1,931	816			
	Percent of Total			5.7%	35.3%	5.2%	43.3%	9.1%	0.9%	3.5%	1.3%	26.4%	6.3%	2.6%			
Age of Adults	Mean	29.8		33.7	30.3	28.8	29.3	29.0	24.6	35.5	35.3	28.9	34.6	34.0			
	Median	27		33	28	27	27	27	22	35	34	27	33	32			
	Minimum	13		13	14	13	13	14	15	13	17	14	15	15			
	Maximum	94		94	74	63	75	67	64	94	76	64	74	69			
Frequency	< 18	629		79	232	75	157	75	34	42	3	201	14	17			
		2.0%		4.5%	2.1%	4.7%	1.2%	2.7%	11.8%	3.9%	0.7%	2.5%	0.7%	2.1%			
	18 - 19	2,295		146	713	141	967	262	47	85	14	620	53	40			
		7.4%		8.3%	6.5%	8.9%	7.2%	9.3%	16.4%	7.9%	3.4%	7.6%	2.7%	4.9%			
	20 - 29	14,536		529	4,984	710	6,735	1,334	150	262	117	4,036	666	282			
		47.1%		30.0%	45.8%	44.6%	50.3%	47.4%	52.3%	24.4%	28.8%	49.6%	34.5%	34.6%			
	30 - 39	8,351		461	3,102	438	3,508	761	32	295	134	2,200	657	245			
		27.0%		26.1%	28.5%	27.5%	26.2%	27.1%	11.1%	27.5%	33.0%	27.0%	34.0%	30.0%			
	40 - 49	4,000		350	1,366	186	1,757	312	14	240	96	938	308	120			
		13.0%		19.8%	12.5%	11.7%	13.1%	11.1%	4.9%	22.4%	23.6%	11.5%	16.0%	14.7%			
	50 - 59	888		140	401	37	246	58	8	97	35	141	171	89			
		2.9%		7.9%	3.7%	2.3%	1.8%	2.1%	2.8%	9.0%	8.6%	1.7%	8.9%	10.9%			
	60 and over	183		61	91	4	17	10	2	52	7	6	62	23			
		0.6%		3.5%	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.7%	4.8%	1.7%	0.1%	3.2%	2.8%			
Gender	Female	25,187		1,115	9,083	1,274	11,113	2,234	217	603	295	6,928	1,515	640			
		81.6%		63.1%	83.4%	80.1%	83.0%	79.4%	75.6%	56.2%	72.7%	85.1%	78.5%	78.4%			
	Male	5,695		651	1,806	317	2,274	578	70	470	111	1,214	416	176			
		18.4%		36.9%	16.6%	19.9%	17.0%	20.6%	24.4%	43.8%	27.3%	14.9%	21.5%	21.6%			

Note: Among MFIP-eligible adults in December 2004, 293 (0.9%) selected multiple races and 144 (0.5%) were missing race/ethnicity data.

Diversionsary Work Program

Age

Statewide, the average age for a DWP-eligible adult was 31, with the largest percentage (45 percent) between the ages of 20 and 29. There was little variation in average age among the major racial/ethnic groups.

Among Asian and black subgroups, the average adult age was highest for Somali and non-Somali black immigrants (37 and 34, respectively). The Somali had a much larger proportion of people age 50 or older (19 percent) than the statewide caseload average of 5 percent. Black immigrant participants were least likely to be teens (less than 2 percent).

Gender

Statewide, females made up the majority of DWP-eligible adults at 73 percent, considerably less than the 82 percent in the MFIP caseload. The higher proportion of males in DWP than MFIP reflects the higher married rate. Among racial/ethnic groups, eligible Asian adults included more males (42 percent) than any other group. The range for other groups was 21 percent of blacks to 26 percent each of American Indians and Hispanics.

The Hmong had the largest proportion of male eligible adults (44 percent) among the subgroups. This was related to the large number of Hmong participants married and living with a spouse at the time of DWP application (84 percent). African Americans had the lowest proportion of males at 19 percent.

Education

Statewide, more than half of all DWP-eligible adults (59 percent) had an educational level equivalent to a high school graduate (diploma or GED) or higher, and 16 percent had some high school education but never graduated. Twenty percent had less than a grade school education or their educational status was unknown compared to 4 percent of MFIP-eligible adults. There were large differences in educational attainment among the racial/ethnic groups. High school graduation rates were highest among whites and lowest among Asians. Seventy-eight percent of whites had at least a high school education, compared to 10 percent of Asians.

Among subgroups, a majority of African Americans completed high school (73 percent) followed by Asian Americans (70 percent). Many in the immigrant groups had no formal education recorded (89 percent of Hmong and 52 percent of Somali), accounting in part for the low high school graduation rates (4 percent and 24 percent, respectively).

Marital status

While 42 percent of DWP adult participants had never been married, they were twice as likely as MFIP participants to be married and living with their spouse at the time of application (35 percent versus 16 percent). Among the racial/ethnic groups, Asians (79 percent) were the most likely to have been married and living with a spouse; American Indians and blacks (18 percent each) were the least likely. American Indians and blacks were the most likely never to have been married (59 percent each). Similar to MFIP participants, whites had a larger proportion of divorced participants (13 percent), and Hispanics more that were married and living apart (20 percent).

Among subgroups, more than half of Hmong adults eligible for DWP (84 percent) and non-Hmong Asian immigrants (58 percent) were married and living with a spouse. Most of the African Americans were never married (72 percent). As for MFIP, about a third of the Somali were married and living with their spouse and about a third were married and living apart.

U.S. citizenship

Twenty-seven percent of adult DWP participants were not U.S. citizens compared to 14 percent of MFIP-eligible adults. U.S. citizenship was more common among American Indians (100 percent) and whites (97 percent) than for Hispanics (80 percent) and blacks (73 percent), and least likely for Asians (11 percent). The recent Hmong arrivals from Thailand kept the latter percentage low.

Among immigrants, 17 percent of non-Hmong Asian immigrants were U.S. citizens compared to 3 percent of Hmong immigrants. A small proportion of Somali and non-Somali black immigrants were citizens (6 and 10 percent, respectively).

Table 4. Demographic characteristics of eligible adults on December 2004 DWP paid cases for racial/ethnic groups and subgroups

Characteristics of Adults Eligible on December 2004 DWP Cases		All Eligible Adults		Racial/Ethnic Groups						Asian Subgroups				Black Subgroups			
		Number	Percent of Total	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian	Asian American	Asian Hmong	Asian Immigrants Non-Hmong	African American	Black Somali	Black Immigrants Non-Somali			
Eligible Adults	Number	4,939	100.0%	953	1,211	279	2,266	163	66	839	48	858	217	136			
	Percent of Total	31.4	32.3	30.7	31.0	31.6	30.7	3.3%	1.3%	17.0%	1.0%	17.4%	4.4%	2.8%			
Age of Adults	Mean	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	24	30	30	30	35	33			
	Median	15	15	17	17	18	17	18	16	15	18	18	18	18			
	Minimum	76	72	58	62	58	62	58	59	72	53	58	76	64			
	Maximum																
Frequency	< 18	18	14	1	3	0	3	0	2	12	0	0	0	0			
	18 - 19	205	1.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	3.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
	20 - 29	2,202	4.2%	3.5%	4.1%	1.8%	4.1%	1.8%	6.1%	5.8%	4.2%	4.4%	0.9%	1.5%			
	30 - 39	1,540	2.9%	4.2%	4.4%	4.6%	4.5%	4.7%	6.2%	4.1%	3.9%	4.5%	3.2%	3.6%			
	40 - 49	730	1.5%	3.4%	3.7%	3.4%	3.1%	3.2%	1.5%	2.6%	4.3%	3.6%	1.9%	3.4%			
	50 - 59	222	0.4%	1.1%	1.1%	1.6%	1.6%	1.1%	9.1%	12.0%	8.3%	11.5%	2.6%	1.7%			
	60 and over	22	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
Gender	Female	3,602	58.0%	963	206	1,720	120	45	45	474	34	695	170	98			
	Male	1,337	27.1%	248	73	546	43	21	21	365	14	163	47	38			
				20.5%	26.2%	24.1%	26.4%	31.8%	31.8%	43.5%	29.2%	19.0%	21.7%	27.9%			

Note: Among DWP-eligible adults in December 2004, 27 (0.5%) selected multiple races and 40 (0.8%) were missing race/ethnicity data.

Table 4 – Page 2

DWP Demographic Characteristics	Racial/Ethnic Groups										Asian Subgroups				Black Subgroups			
	All Eligible Adults					Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian	Asian American	Asian Hmong	Asian Immigrants Non-Hmong	African American	Black Somali	Black Immigrants Non-Somali		
Education None or Pre-1st Grade or Unknown Grade School Some High School High School Graduate Some Post-Secondary College Graduate Graduate Degree High School Graduate or Higher	1,008	755	160	5	76	4					6	747	2	18	113	29		
	20.4%	79.2%	13.2%	1.8%	3.4%	2.5%					9.1%	89.0%	4.2%	2.1%	52.1%	21.3%		
	209	56	72	32	40	8					1	43	12	15	38	19		
	4.2%	5.9%	5.9%	11.5%	1.8%	4.9%					1.5%	5.1%	25.0%	1.7%	17.5%	14.0%		
	797	48	227	98	375	41					13	18	17	195	15	17		
	16.1%	5.0%	18.7%	35.1%	16.5%	25.2%					19.7%	2.1%	35.4%	22.7%	6.9%	12.5%		
	2,402	79	613	129	1,443	97					35	29	15	514	47	52		
	48.6%	8.3%	50.6%	46.2%	63.7%	59.5%					53.0%	3.5%	31.3%	59.9%	21.7%	38.2%		
	413	9	111	14	261	12					8	0	1	99	1	11		
	8.4%	0.9%	9.2%	5.0%	11.5%	7.4%					12.1%	0.0%	2.1%	11.5%	0.5%	8.1%		
	55	1	15	1	37	0					0	1	0	10	0	5		
	1.1%	0.1%	1.2%	0.4%	1.6%	0.0%					0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	3.7%		
	55	5	13	0	34	1					3	1	1	7	3	3		
1.1%	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%	1.5%	0.6%					4.5%	0.1%	2.1%	0.8%	1.4%	2.2%			
2,925	94	752	144	1,775	110					46	31	17	630	51	71			
59.2%	9.9%	62.1%	51.6%	78.3%	67.5%					69.7%	3.7%	35.4%	73.4%	23.5%	52.2%			
Marital Status Divorced Legally Separated Married, Living with Spouse Never Married Married, Separated Widowed	414	20	52	23	304	14					3	17	0	42	4	6		
	8.4%	2.1%	4.3%	8.2%	13.4%	8.6%					4.5%	2.0%	0.0%	4.9%	1.8%	4.4%		
	15	0	1	0	14	0					0	0	0	1	0	0		
	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%		
	1,728	750	221	86	617	30					18	704	28	98	73	50		
	35.0%	78.7%	18.2%	30.8%	27.2%	18.4%					27.3%	83.9%	58.3%	11.4%	33.6%	36.8%		
	2,066	136	719	111	968	96					37	84	15	617	56	46		
	41.8%	14.3%	59.4%	39.8%	42.7%	58.9%					56.1%	10.0%	31.3%	71.9%	25.8%	33.8%		
	661	28	194	56	356	21					8	17	3	98	70	26		
	13.4%	2.9%	16.0%	20.1%	15.7%	12.9%					12.1%	2.0%	6.3%	11.4%	32.3%	19.1%		
Citizenship Non-U.S. U.S.	55	19	24	3	7	2					0	17	2	2	14	8		
	1.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.1%	0.3%	1.2%					0.0%	2.0%	4.2%	0.2%	6.5%	5.9%		
	1,319	851	327	56	78	0					0	811	40	0	204	123		
26.7%	89.3%	27.0%	20.1%	3.4%	0.0%					0.0%	96.7%	83.3%	0.0%	94.0%	90.4%			
3,620	102	884	223	2,188	163					66	28	8	858	13	13			
73.3%	10.7%	73.0%	79.9%	96.6%	100.0%					100.0%	3.3%	16.7%	100.0%	6.0%	9.6%			

Family Composition, Residence, and Challenges

The next two tables summarize family characteristics of cases with eligible adults in December 2004 for the state, the five racial/ethnic groups, and Asian and black subgroups. The data for MFIP (Table 5 on pages 20 to 22) and for DWP (Table 6 on pages 25 to 27) include family types, two-caregiver families, types of ineligible caregivers, family size and age of youngest child, area of residence, and challenges to obtaining employment (family violence, adult mental health diagnosis, and adult chemical dependency diagnosis).

Minnesota Family Investment Program

Family types

Statewide, the most frequent family type for MFIP cases with eligible caregivers consisted of parent(s) and their natural, adopted, or step-children (96 percent) for all racial/ethnic groups and subgroups (94 to 99 percent). The remaining family types were pregnant women with no other children in their household and families in which relatives provided care for children who were eligible for MFIP. Whites, non-Somali black immigrants, and American Indians had the largest percent of cases with pregnant women and no other children in the household (3 percent), while Somali had the largest proportion of eligible relative caregivers (4 percent).

Eligible adults

Fourteen percent of the cases had two eligible caregivers and 86 percent were one-eligible-adult cases. The three Asian subgroups and the Somali cases each had over 20 percent with two eligible adults, and the African American subgroup was lowest with 7 percent.

Two-caregiver families

Statewide, 19 percent of eligible-adult cases had two caregivers in the household (14 percent with two eligible adults and 5 percent with one eligible adult and one ineligible adult) in December 2004. Cases with two caregivers ranged from 53 percent for Asians to 13 percent for blacks. Caregivers not eligible for MFIP in two-caregiver cases are described in the next section. Two-eligible-adult households made up 14 percent of Hispanic cases while a total of 23 percent of their households had two caregivers so 9 percent had one eligible and one ineligible caregiver. Cases with two eligible adults made up 25 percent of all Asian cases while a total of 53 percent of Asian household had two caregivers, 28 percent with one eligible and one ineligible. Among racial/ethnic subgroups, Hmong had the largest percent (64 percent) of two-caregiver families while African Americans had the lowest at 9 percent. Finally, while 19 percent of the cases had two caregivers, the two caregivers were married in 55 percent of those cases.

Ineligible caregivers

Caregivers can be ineligible for an MFIP grant at the same time that other members of their family are eligible for a number of reasons. The primary reasons for a caregiver being ineligible in a family with one eligible parent are the following: SSI recipient for a disability, undocumented noncitizen who cannot receive welfare, disqualified for committing fraud to obtain benefits.⁸ This section of Table 5 gives person counts; the rest of the table are case counts. There were 1,313 ineligible caregivers on all MFIP cases in December 2004. Most of these ineligible parents (77 percent)

⁸ "Others" included caregivers who opted out, either a parent with 60 counted months or a relative caregiver.

received SSI that month. Almost all ineligible Asian caregivers (98 percent) were receiving SSI. This was the most common reason caregivers for all the racial/ethnic groups were ineligible except Hispanics for whom 68 percent of ineligible parents were undocumented non-citizens.⁹

Children

The number of children – the total of MFIP-eligible and MFIP-ineligible children¹⁰ – in a case ranged from none to 13. The highest number of eligible children was 13, and the highest number of ineligible children was four. 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 70 percent of all families having a child under age 6.

Asians had the largest family size, averaging between three and four minor children, while all other racial/ethnic groups were close to two. White families were the most likely to have just one child in the household (49 percent) while Asians were least likely (28 percent). The age of the youngest child averaged between four and five years for all major racial/ethnic groups. Between 20 and 26 percent of families in each of these groups had an infant less than age 1. Between 5 percent and 9 percent of the families in each major racial/ethnic group had ineligible children.

Immigrant families were larger than average, with Hmong MFIP families averaging four children and Somali MFIP families three children. Twenty percent of Hmong households had more than six children. Asian Americans (34 percent) and Somali (28 percent) were the most likely to have an infant less than 1 year old. Eleven 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.

Area of residence

Fifty-two percent of eligible-adult households resided in Hennepin and Ramsey counties, 35 percent in greater Minnesota and the rest in the other nine counties in the Twin Cities metropolitan area.¹¹ Among racial/ethnic groups, more than half of Asian families receiving MFIP (56 percent) lived in Ramsey County and the majority of black families (54 percent) lived in Hennepin County. The majority of American Indian (66 percent) and white (52 percent) families lived outside the Twin Cities metropolitan area.¹² White families had the largest percentage (21 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 participants were concentrated in Hennepin County (56 percent) with 20 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.

⁹ For MFIP purposes, an undocumented non-citizen is defined as an individual who did not provide documents to verify his or her legal status in the United States.

¹⁰ Most ineligible children were receiving SSI, but some were undocumented or lacking a Social Security number or going into or coming out of foster care.

¹¹ For comparison, according to Census 2000, 33 percent of Minnesota's population resided in Hennepin and Ramsey counties.

¹² The Twin Cities metropolitan area includes the following counties: Hennepin (including Minneapolis), Ramsey (including St. Paul), Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Isanti, Scott, Sherburne, Washington, and Wright.

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 2000 to 2004 (comparable to the five-year period in previous reports). This is considered an underestimate because participants can be reluctant to go through the process to apply for a family violence exemption and carry out its requirements. Five percent of eligible-adult cases received an exemption or extension for following a family violence safety plan. Among racial groups, 6 percent of American Indian MFIP families had received this exemption or extension and 5 percent each of blacks and whites. Asians were the least likely to have a family violence exemption or extension (fewer than one percent).

Among the black subgroups, African American cases had the largest percent of exemption or extension for family violence at 5 percent compared to 2 percent for non-Somali black immigrants and 1 percent for Somali immigrants.

Severe mental health diagnosis

Data are also reported for two periods about cases with caregivers – whether or not eligible for MFIP on their own in a December 2004 case – who had received a diagnosis for a severe mental health condition¹³ (psychosis, depression, personality disorder, post-traumatic stress syndrome, or anxiety state diagnosis). Statewide, 18 percent of MFIP eligible-adult cases had one or two caregivers with a severe mental health diagnosis made during 2004. That proportion rose to 26 percent for the entire three-year period.

Among racial/ethnic groups, such a severe mental health diagnosis during the previous year was most common for Asians (28 percent) and whites (23 percent) and 15 percent or less for the other groups. Asian immigrants had higher rates than Asian Americans, and black immigrants had rates less than half the rate for African Americans.

Chemical dependency diagnosis

Data are reported for the first time in this report series on individuals with a chemical dependency (CD) diagnosis.¹⁴ Statewide, 13 percent of MFIP eligible-adult cases had a caregiver with a known CD diagnosis during 2004, and 21 percent during 2002 to 2004. During 2004, one quarter of American Indian cases had a caregiver with a CD diagnosis as did 15 percent of cases with a white applicant, while Asian cases had the lowest rate (3 percent). Rates were low for all three Asian subgroups, and higher for African Americans (9 percent) than for black immigrants.

¹³ Data were extracted from the medical database of publicly funded services (MMIS) in the DHS warehouse for mental health and chemical dependency diagnoses. These databases only have medical data from the public programs of health coverage: Medical Assistance (Medicaid) and MinnesotaCare.

¹⁴ Again, only diagnoses from the public programs of health coverage: Medical Assistance (Medicaid) and MinnesotaCare are available in the DHS database.

Table 5. Family composition, residence, and challenges of MFIP paid cases with eligible adults in December 2004 by racial/ethnic groups and subgroups

Family Characteristics of December 2004 MFIP Cases with Eligible Adults		Racial/Ethnic Groups										Asian Subgroups				Black Subgroups			
		All Cases	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian	Asian American	Asian Hmong	Asian Immigrants Non-Hmong	African American	Black Immigrants Somali	Black Immigrants Non-Somali	Percent of Cases	Count	Percent of Cases	Count	Percent of Cases	Count
Cases	Count	27,085	1,417	9,687	1,362	11,797	2,448	232	849	336	7,411	1,584	692	100%					
	Percent of MFIP Cases	100%	5.2%	35.8%	5.0%	43.6%	9.0%	0.9%	3.1%	1.2%	27.4%	5.8%	2.6%						
Family Type Count of Cases	Natural / Adopted / Step Children	26,035	1,392	9,287	1,331	11,371	2,293	229	839	324	7,145	1,494	648						
	Pregnant Only	96.1%	98.2%	95.9%	97.7%	96.4%	93.7%	98.7%	98.8%	96.4%	96.4%	94.3%	93.6%						
	Relative Care	627	15	177	22	337	64	3	6	6	131	27	19						
		2.3%	1.1%	1.8%	1.6%	2.9%	2.6%	1.3%	0.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	2.7%						
Two Eligible Adults Cases	Count	347	9	189	6	61	81	0	4	5	103	62	24						
	Percent of Cases	1.3%	0.6%	2.0%	0.4%	0.5%	3.3%	0.0%	0.5%	1.5%	1.4%	3.9%	3.5%						
	Count	3,797	348	972	195	1,858	376	56	214	78	495	357	120						
	Percent of Cases	14.0%	24.6%	10.0%	14.3%	15.7%	15.4%	24.1%	25.2%	23.2%	6.7%	22.5%	17.3%						
Two-caregiver Families	Count of Cases	5,109	746	1,270	316	2,277	446	68	541	137	696	431	143						
	Percent of Cases	18.9%	52.6%	13.1%	23.2%	19.3%	18.2%	29.3%	63.7%	40.8%	9.4%	27.2%	20.7%						
	Count of Cases	2,794	577	752	177	1,148	120	27	442	108	268	361	123						
	Percent of Cases	10.3%	40.7%	7.8%	13.0%	9.7%	4.9%	11.6%	52.1%	32.1%	3.6%	22.8%	17.8%						
Ineligible Caregivers: Count of Persons	SSI	1,007	388	222	33	327	33	10	326	52	141	63	18						
	Undocumented Non-citizens	76.7%	97.5%	74.2%	27.3%	78.0%	47.1%	83.3%	99.7%	88.1%	69.8%	85.1%	78.3%						
	Count of Persons	140	5	11	82	33	8	2	1	2	3	5	3						
	Disqualified	10.7%	1.3%	3.7%	67.8%	7.9%	11.4%	16.7%	0.3%	3.4%	1.5%	6.8%	13.0%						
Others	Count of Cases	29	1	3	3	16	5	0	0	1	3	0	0						
	Percent of Cases	2.2%	0.3%	1.0%	2.5%	3.8%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%						
	Count of Cases	137	4	63	3	43	24	0	0	4	55	6	2						
	Percent of Cases	10.4%	1.0%	21.1%	2.5%	10.3%	34.3%	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%	27.2%	8.1%	8.7%						
Number of ALL Children in Family & Household	Count of Ineligible Caregivers	1,313	398	299	121	419	70	12	327	59	202	74	23						
	Count of Cases	27,085	1,417	9,687	1,362	11,797	2,448	232	849	336	7,411	1,584	692						
	Mean	2.0	3.4	2.2	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.7	4.2	2.4	2.1	2.8						
	Median	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	4	2	2	2	2						
	Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
	Maximum	13	13	12	11	11	8	9	13	13	12	12	11	10					
	Frequency of Cases	0	15	202	24	353	71	3	15	13	13	252	57	29					
		2.5%	1.1%	2.1%	1.8%	3.0%	2.9%	1.3%	1.8%	3.9%	3.4%	3.4%	3.6%	4.2%					
		11,499	403	3,639	513	5,747	995	128	164	111	2,897	450	292						
		42.5%	28.4%	37.6%	37.7%	48.7%	40.6%	55.2%	19.3%	33.0%	39.1%	28.4%	42.2%						
4 - 6	Count of Cases	7,426	276	2,544	382	3,449	682	67	114	95	2,024	361	159						
	Percent of Cases	27.4%	19.5%	26.3%	28.0%	29.2%	27.9%	28.9%	13.4%	28.3%	27.3%	22.8%	23.0%						
	Count of Cases	4,026	169	1,642	226	1,559	386	23	88	58	1,262	281	99						
	Percent of Cases	14.9%	11.9%	17.0%	16.6%	13.2%	15.8%	9.9%	10.4%	17.3%	17.0%	17.7%	14.3%						
	Count of Cases	3,088	375	1,523	201	667	301	10	305	60	1,016	396	111						
	Percent of Cases	11.4%	26.5%	15.7%	14.8%	5.7%	12.3%	4.3%	35.9%	17.9%	13.7%	25.0%	16.0%						

Table 5 – Page 2

MFIP Family Characteristics	All Cases	Racial/Ethnic Groups						Asian Subgroups				Black Subgroups			
		Racial/Ethnic Groups						Asian		Asian Immigrants		African American		Black Immigrants	
		Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Indian	American	American	Hmong	Hmong	Non-Hmong	American	Somali	Non-Somali	
Number of Children in Family & Household	331 1.2% 38 0.1%	154 10.9% 25 1.8%	127 1.3% 10 0.1%	15 1.1% 1 0.1%	20 0.2% 2 0.0%	13 0.5% 0 0.0%	13 0.5% 0 0.0%	149 17.6% 23 2.7%	1 0.4% 0 0.0%	4 1.2% 2 0.6%	51 4.2% 6 0.1%	66 4.6% 3 0.2%	10 1.4% 1 0.1%		
Count of All Children	55,320	4,767	21,615	2,974	20,390	4,946	383	3,580	804	15,704	4,397	1,514			
Count of Cases	27,085	1,417	9,687	1,362	11,797	2,448	232	849	336	7,411	1,584	692			
Mean	2.0	3.3	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.6	4.2	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.2			
Median	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	4	2	2	2	2			
Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Maximum	13	13	12	11	11	8	9	13	11	12	11	9			
Frequency of Cases	1,038	23	327	28	548	91	6	9	8	268	34	25			
	3.8%	1.6%	3.4%	2.1%	4.6%	3.7%	2.6%	1.1%	2.4%	3.6%	2.1%	3.6%			
	11,751	416	3,791	530	5,798	1,016	136	169	111	3,045	457	289			
	43.4%	29.4%	39.1%	38.9%	49.1%	41.5%	58.6%	19.9%	33.0%	41.1%	28.9%	41.8%			
	7,339	271	2,521	383	3,389	684	60	114	97	1,998	359	164			
	27.1%	19.1%	26.0%	28.1%	28.7%	27.9%	25.9%	13.4%	28.9%	27.0%	22.7%	23.7%			
	3,799	166	1,580	221	1,426	365	20	90	56	1,199	286	95			
	14.0%	11.7%	16.3%	16.2%	12.1%	14.9%	8.6%	10.6%	16.7%	16.2%	18.1%	13.7%			
	2,828	378	1,347	185	617	281	9	311	58	854	385	108			
	10.4%	26.7%	13.9%	13.6%	5.2%	11.5%	3.9%	36.6%	17.3%	11.5%	24.3%	15.6%			
	303	143	117	14	17	11	1	138	4	46	60	11			
	1.1%	10.1%	1.2%	1.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	16.3%	1.2%	0.6%	3.8%	1.6%			
	27	20	4	1	2	0	0	18	2	1	3	0			
	0.1%	1.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%			
Count of Eligible Children	53,182	4,642	20,572	2,887	19,672	4,806	364	3,490	788	14,764	4,315	1,493			
Frequency of Cases	25,234	1,310	8,801	1,295	11,148	2,327	215	772	323	6,606	1,522	673			
Percent of Cases	93.2%	92.4%	90.9%	95.1%	94.5%	95.1%	92.7%	90.9%	96.1%	89.1%	96.1%	97.3%			
	1,636	95	767	60	590	105	15	68	12	694	56	17			
	6.0%	6.7%	7.9%	4.4%	5.0%	4.3%	6.5%	8.0%	3.6%	9.4%	3.5%	2.5%			
	188	8	103	6	54	15	2	4	0	14	1	0			
	0.7%	0.6%	1.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%			
	27	4	16	1	5	1	0	4	0	15	1	0			
	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%			
Count of Ineligible Children on SSI	2,095	123	1,022	75	714	138	19	90	14	932	69	21			
Percent of All Children	3.8%	2.6%	4.7%	2.5%	3.5%	2.8%	5.0%	2.5%	1.7%	5.9%	1.6%	1.4%			
Count of All Ineligible Children	2,138	125	1,043	87	718	140	19	90	16	940	82	21			
Percent of All Children	3.9%	2.6%	4.8%	2.9%	3.5%	2.8%	5.0%	2.5%	2.0%	6.0%	1.9%	1.4%			

Table 5 – Page 3

MFIP Family Characteristics		Racial/Ethnic Groups						Asian Subgroups			Black Subgroups		
		All Cases	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian	Asian American	Asian Hmong	Asian Immigrants Non-Hmong	African American	Somali	Non-Somali
Age of Youngest Child (All Children)	Count of Cases	26,408	1,402	9,485	1,338	11,444	2,377	229	843	330	7,256	1,557	672
	Mean	4.4	4.7	4.6	3.9	4.4	4.3	2.5	5.1	5.4	4.6	4.3	5.0
	Median	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	4	4	3	2	3
	Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Maximum	19	18	18	18	18	19	18	18	18	18	18	18
Frequency of Cases	< 1 Year Old	6,019	269	2,030	352	2,696	569	77	139	53	1,454	431	145
	1-5 Years Old	22.8%	19.2%	21.4%	26.3%	23.6%	23.9%	33.6%	16.5%	16.1%	20.0%	27.7%	21.6%
	6-10 Years Old	46.8%	46.0%	46.8%	47.1%	46.4%	47.3%	54.6%	45.4%	41.5%	47.7%	43.4%	45.2%
	11-12 Years Old	4.076	283	1,481	200	1,750	335	14	189	80	1,195	191	95
	13-15 Years Old	15.4%	20.2%	15.6%	14.9%	15.3%	14.1%	6.1%	22.4%	24.2%	16.5%	12.3%	14.1%
	> 15 Years Old	1.293	78	502	53	545	104	5	50	23	411	55	36
		4.9%	5.6%	5.3%	4.0%	4.8%	4.4%	2.2%	5.9%	7.0%	5.7%	3.5%	5.4%
Region	Hennepin County	1,730	91	651	71	741	166	6	61	24	487	121	43
	Ramsey County	6.6%	6.5%	6.9%	5.3%	6.5%	7.0%	2.6%	7.2%	7.3%	6.7%	7.8%	6.4%
	Metro Suburban	932	36	379	32	399	79	2	21	13	246	84	49
	Greater Minnesota	3.5%	2.6%	4.0%	2.4%	3.5%	3.3%	0.9%	2.5%	3.9%	3.4%	5.4%	7.3%
		7,980	376	5,192	189	1,582	526	59	239	78	3,965	878	349
		29.5%	26.5%	53.6%	13.9%	13.4%	21.5%	25.4%	28.2%	23.2%	53.5%	55.4%	50.4%
Family Violence	Adult Severe Mental Health Diagnosis (All Adults)	6,024	794	2,887	387	1,643	193	100	556	138	2,409	295	183
	During 2002 - 2004	22.2%	56.0%	29.8%	28.4%	13.9%	7.9%	43.1%	65.5%	41.1%	32.5%	18.6%	26.4%
	During 2004	3,655	97	754	139	2,502	117	31	23	43	577	101	76
	During 2002 - 2004	13.5%	6.8%	7.8%	10.2%	21.2%	4.8%	13.4%	2.7%	12.8%	7.8%	6.4%	11.0%
		9,426	150	854	647	6,070	1,612	42	31	77	460	310	84
		34.8%	10.6%	8.8%	47.5%	51.5%	65.8%	18.1%	3.7%	22.9%	6.2%	19.6%	12.1%
Adult Chemical Dependency Diagnosis (All Adults)	MFIP Exemption or Extension During 2000 - 2004	1,294	13	520	51	556	140	3	6	4	482	23	15
	During 2002 - 2004	4.8%	0.9%	5.4%	3.7%	4.7%	5.7%	1.1%	0.6%	0.9%	5.3%	1.3%	1.8%
	During 2004	6,972	494	1,721	233	3,849	588	46	354	94	1,527	133	61
	During 2002 - 2004	25.7%	34.9%	17.8%	17.1%	32.6%	24.0%	16.9%	36.4%	20.9%	16.9%	7.4%	7.5%
	During 2004	4,925	389	1,192	158	2,763	366	34	283	72	1,061	97	34
	During 2002 - 2004	18.2%	27.5%	12.3%	11.6%	23.4%	15.0%	12.5%	29.1%	16.0%	11.7%	5.4%	4.2%
Adult Chemical Dependency Diagnosis (All Adults)	During 2002 - 2004	5,570	67	1,424	207	2,758	1,040	16	37	14	1,388	17	19
	During 2004	20.6%	4.7%	14.7%	15.2%	23.4%	42.5%	5.9%	3.8%	3.1%	15.4%	0.9%	2.3%
		3,409	43	873	124	1,712	607	11	24	8	853	9	11
	12.6%	3.0%	9.0%	9.1%	14.5%	24.8%	4.0%	2.5%	1.8%	9.4%	0.5%	1.3%	

Diversionsary Work Program

Family types

As in MFIP, the most frequent eligible-adult family type in DWP statewide consisted of parent(s) and their natural, adopted, or step children (91 percent), but DWP cases were more likely than MFIP to have a pregnant women with no other children in their household (9 percent). In each program approximately 1 percent of cases with eligible adults had relative caregivers. American Indians and black immigrants were more than twice as likely (4 percent each) to have relative care cases with eligible caregivers than any of the other categories.

Eligible adults

The proportion of DWP cases with two eligible adults (27 percent) was nearly twice the proportion for MFIP cases. Asian cases (69 percent) and especially Hmong cases (75 percent) were the most likely to have two eligible caregivers. African American cases (10 percent) were the least likely.

Two-caregiver families

Twenty-nine percent of all eligible-adult DWP cases had two caregivers in the household (27 percent with two eligible adults and the rest with one eligible and one ineligible adult) in December 2004. The comparisons of two-eligible cases made above hold for two-caregiver families. And, while 22 percent of the cases had two caregivers, the two caregivers were married in 77 percent of those cases.

Ineligible caregivers

Only 55 caregivers were ineligible for DWP. More than half of these received SSI due to a disability, and most of the rest were undocumented non-citizens (including nearly all ineligible Hispanic parents).

Children

The number of children in a DWP case ranged between 0 and 11. The mean number of children (the total of both eligible and ineligible) in a family overall and for all but one group was two. Asian families averaged three minor children. White and American Indian families were the most likely to have just one child in the household (43 percent each), while Asians were least likely (19 percent). The average age of the youngest child was five, with 62 percent of all families having a child under age six. Asian families were the most likely to have younger children (average age four and 77 percent with a youngest child under age six) and black families the least likely (average age six and 54 percent with a child under age six). The biggest difference among the subgroups was that Hmong families averaged over three children and the other Asian subgroups averaged fewer than two children.

Eight percent of African American eligible-adult cases had SSI children and 5 percent of all children in African American families had a disability qualifying them for SSI, by far the highest rates across racial/ethnic groups and subgroups. All but five of the DWP-ineligible children were on SSI.

Area of residence

Forty-eight percent of DWP households resided in Hennepin county or Ramsey county, 34 percent in greater Minnesota, and the rest in the metro suburban counties. Among racial/ethnic groups, over two-thirds of Asian DWP families (65 percent) lived in Ramsey County, and the majority of

black families (54 percent) lived in Hennepin County. The majority of American Indian (57 percent), white (54 percent), and Hispanic families (52 percent) lived outside the 11-county Twin Cities metropolitan area. White families had the largest percentage (26 percent) that lived in the metropolitan suburbs followed by Hispanics (16 percent) and American Indians (14 percent).

Most Hmong DWP participants lived in the two urban counties (68 percent in Ramsey and 28 percent in Hennepin). The same was true of African American participants, but with a majority in Hennepin County (54 percent) and half as many in Ramsey County (28 percent). Somali were concentrated in Hennepin County (59 percent) with 18 percent in greater Minnesota, primarily in Olmsted and surrounding counties.

Family violence

Fewer than one percent of each group and subgroup had a family violence safety plan during MFIP or DWP participation in 2000 to 2004. Again, this was a serious underestimate of actual incidence of family violence because it counted only families with past MFIP family violence exemptions.

Severe mental health diagnosis

Statewide, 8 percent of DWP cases had a caregiver with a severe mental health diagnosis made during 2004 and known to Medical Assistance or MinnesotaCare. Among racial/ethnic groups, this was most common for whites (12 percent) and American Indians (10 percent) and least common for Asians (4 percent) and blacks (3 percent). African Americans had the largest percentage (still relatively low at 4 percent) among black subgroups.

Chemical dependency diagnosis

Seven percent of DWP cases had a caregiver with a CD diagnosis during 2004 and 10 percent during 2002 to 2004. American Indians (18 percent) and whites (10 percent) were most likely to have a CD diagnosis, and Asians the least likely (1 percent). Among both Asian and black subgroups, non-immigrants were the most likely to have a CD diagnosis (6 percent of African American cases).

Table 6. Family composition, residence, and challenges of DWP paid cases with eligible adults in December 2004 by racial/ethnic groups and subgroups

Family Characteristics of December 2004 DWP Cases with Eligible Adults	All Cases	Racial/Ethnic Groups						Asian Subgroups				Black Subgroups			
		Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian		Asian American	Asian Hmong	Asian Immigrants Non-Hmong	African American	Somali	Black Immigrants	Non-Somali	
															Count
Cases	3,885	566	1,059	224	1,849	141		52	480	34	772	181	106		
Percent of MFIP Cases	100%	14.6%	27.3%	5.8%	47.6%	3.6%		1.3%	12.4%	0.9%	19.9%	4.7%	2.7%		
Family Type	3,514	532	944	214	1,660	121		38	465	29	695	157	92		
Natural / Adopted / Step Children	90.5%	94.0%	89.1%	95.5%	89.8%	85.8%		73.1%	96.9%	85.3%	90.0%	86.7%	86.8%		
Pregnant Only	336	30	97	10	181	15		14	11	5	71	16	10		
Relative Care	8.6%	5.3%	9.2%	4.5%	9.8%	10.6%		26.9%	2.3%	14.7%	9.2%	8.8%	9.4%		
	31	4	16	0	6	5		0	4	0	4	8	4		
	0.8%	0.7%	1.5%	0.0%	0.3%	3.5%		0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.5%	4.4%	3.8%		
Two Eligible Adults Cases	1,054	391	138	49	440	25		14	362	15	73	38	27		
Percent of Cases	27.1%	69.1%	13.0%	21.9%	23.8%	17.7%		26.9%	75.4%	44.1%	9.5%	21.0%	25.5%		
Two-caregiver Families	1,109	399	147	67	459	26		17	367	15	78	42	27		
Percent of Cases	28.5%	70.5%	13.9%	29.9%	24.8%	18.4%		32.7%	76.5%	44.1%	10.1%	23.2%	25.5%		
Two Caregivers Married	855	374	99	42	313	18		10	350	14	41	35	23		
Percent of Cases	22.0%	66.1%	9.3%	18.8%	16.9%	12.8%		19.2%	72.9%	41.2%	5.3%	19.3%	21.7%		
Ineligible Caregivers:	29	6	8	0	14	1		1	5	0	5	3	0		
Count of Persons	52.7%	75.0%	88.9%	0.0%	73.7%	100.0%		33.3%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	75.0%	0.0%		
Undocumented Non-citizens	24	1	1	17	5	0		1	0	0	0	1	0		
Disqualified	43.6%	12.5%	11.1%	94.4%	26.3%	0.0%		33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	25.0%	0.0%		
	2	1	0	1	0	0		1	0	0	0	0	0		
	3.6%	12.5%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%		33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
Count of Ineligible Caregivers	55	8	9	18	19	1		3	5	0	5	4	0		
Number of All Children in Family & Household	3,885	566	1,059	224	1,849	141		52	480	34	772	181	106		
Mean	2.0	3.3	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8		1.4	3.6	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.1		
Median	2	3	2	2	1	1		1	3	2	2	2	2		
Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		
Maximum	11	11	10	5	10	7		5	11	7	8	10	8		
Frequency of Cases	340	30	100	10	181	16		14	11	5	73	17	10		
Percent of Cases	8.8%	5.3%	9.4%	4.5%	9.8%	11.3%		26.9%	2.3%	14.7%	9.5%	9.4%	9.4%		
	1	1,493	109	87	800	60		17	81	11	308	60	39		
	2	38.4%	19.3%	38.8%	43.3%	42.6%		32.7%	16.9%	32.4%	39.9%	33.1%	36.8%		
	3	984	97	271	523	31		11	76	10	204	41	26		
	25.3%	17.1%	25.6%	25.4%	28.3%	22.0%		21.2%	15.8%	29.4%	26.4%	22.7%	24.5%		
	555	100	139	50	241	20		8	86	6	103	23	13		
	14.3%	17.7%	13.1%	22.3%	13.0%	14.2%		15.4%	17.9%	17.6%	13.3%	12.7%	12.3%		
	441	179	127	20	99	13		2	176	1	79	32	16		
	11.4%	31.6%	12.0%	8.9%	5.4%	9.2%		3.8%	36.7%	2.9%	10.2%	17.7%	15.1%		

Table 6 – Page 2

DWP Family Characteristics	Racial/Ethnic Groups						Asian Subgroups			Black Subgroups		
	All Cases	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian	Asian American	Asian Hmong	Asian Immigrants Non-Hmong	African American	Somali	Non-Somali
Number of Children in Family & Household	7 - 9	66	47	14	0	4	1	0	46	5	7	2
	10 or more	1.7%	8.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	9.6%	0.6%	3.9%	1.9%
Count of All Children		6	4	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	0
		0.2%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
Number of Eligible Children in Family & Household		7,719	1,874	2,053	435	3,042	248	72	1,741	1,410	425	218
		3,885	566	1,059	224	1,849	141	52	480	772	181	106
Frequency of Cases		2.0	3.3	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.4	3.6	1.7	2.3	2.1
		Median	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	2
Percent of Cases		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		11	11	10	5	10	6	4	11	7	10	8
Frequency of Cases		367	30	113	10	195	16	14	11	86	17	10
		9.4%	5.3%	10.7%	4.5%	10.5%	11.3%	26.9%	2.3%	11.1%	9.4%	9.4%
Percent of Cases		1	1,497	109	412	90	60	17	81	312	61	39
		38.5%	19.3%	38.9%	40.2%	43.1%	42.6%	32.7%	16.9%	40.4%	33.7%	36.8%
Frequency of Cases		2	986	98	267	58	32	11	77	201	40	26
		25.4%	17.3%	25.2%	25.9%	28.4%	22.7%	21.2%	16.0%	26.0%	22.1%	24.5%
Percent of Cases		3	540	139	46	231	20	8	85	103	23	13
		13.9%	17.5%	13.1%	20.5%	12.5%	14.2%	15.4%	17.7%	13.3%	12.7%	12.3%
Frequency of Cases		4 - 6	426	180	114	20	97	2	177	66	32	16
		11.0%	31.8%	10.8%	8.9%	5.2%	9.2%	3.8%	36.9%	8.5%	17.7%	15.1%
Percent of Cases		7 - 9	64	47	13	4	0	0	46	4	7	2
		1.6%	8.3%	1.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9.6%	0.5%	3.9%	1.9%
Frequency of Cases		5	3	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0
		0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
Percent of Cases		10 or More	7,589	1,867	1,984	428	244	71	1,735	1,342	424	218
		Count of Eligible Children	560	1,001	219	1,809	137	51	475	714	181	106
Frequency of Cases		0	3,771	94.5%	97.8%	97.8%	97.2%	98.1%	99.0%	92.5%	100.0%	100.0%
		Percent of Cases	104	5	50	5	4	1	4	50	0	0
Frequency of Cases		1	2.7%	0.9%	4.7%	2.2%	2.8%	1.9%	0.8%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%
		Count of Ineligible Children on SSI in Family & Household	9	1	7	0	0	0	1	7	0	0
Percent of Cases		2	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
		3 or More	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Frequency of Cases		0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
		Count of Ineligible Children on SSI	125	7	67	5	4	1	6	67	0	0
Percent of Cases		1.6%	0.4%	3.3%	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%	1.4%	0.3%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%
		Count of All Ineligible Children	130	7	69	7	41	4	6	68	1	0
Percent of Cases		1.7%	0.4%	3.4%	1.6%	1.3%	1.6%	1.4%	0.3%	4.8%	0.2%	0.0%
		Percent of All Children										

Table 6 – Page 3

DWP Family Characteristics		Racial/Ethnic Groups						Asian Subgroups				Black Subgroups			
		All Cases	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian	Asian American	Asian Hmong	Asian Immigrants	Non-Hmong	African American	Somali	Black Immigrants	Non-Somali
Age of Youngest Child (All Children)	Count of Cases	3,545	536	959	214	1,668	125	38	469	29	699	164	96		
	Mean	5.3	3.7	6.2	4.8	5.4	5.5	3.9	3.6	4.3	6.1	6.5	6.1		
	Median	4	2	5	3	4	4	1	2	3	5	5	5		
	Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Maximum	18	17	18	17	18	17	17	17	17	18	18	18		
	Frequency of Cases	545	111	125	28	260	14	14	93	4	87	26	12		
Frequency of Cases	< 1 Year Old	15.4%	20.7%	13.0%	13.1%	15.6%	11.2%	36.8%	19.8%	13.8%	12.4%	15.9%	12.5%		
	1-5 Years Old	1,639	300	388	109	755	64	13	271	16	289	61	38		
	6-10 Years Old	46.2%	56.0%	40.5%	50.9%	45.3%	51.2%	34.2%	57.8%	55.2%	41.3%	37.2%	39.6%		
	11-12 Years Old	694	74	216	44	328	22	6	61	7	158	33	25		
	13-15 Years Old	19.6%	13.8%	22.5%	20.6%	19.7%	17.6%	15.8%	13.0%	24.1%	22.6%	20.1%	26.0%		
	> 15 Years Old	202	18	68	11	95	9	1	17	0	55	5	8		
Region	Hennepin County	5.7%	3.4%	7.1%	5.1%	5.7%	7.2%	2.6%	3.6%	0.0%	7.9%	3.0%	8.3%		
	Ramsey County	315	23	106	18	155	12	2	20	1	79	22	5		
	Metro Suburban	8.9%	4.3%	11.1%	8.4%	9.3%	9.6%	5.3%	4.3%	3.4%	11.3%	13.4%	5.2%		
	Greater Minnesota	150	10	56	4	75	4	2	7	1	31	17	8		
		4.2%	1.9%	5.8%	1.9%	4.5%	3.2%	5.3%	1.5%	3.4%	4.4%	10.4%	8.3%		
		982	147	575	28	195	31	10	134	3	420	107	48		
Family Violence	During 2000 - 2004	25.3%	26.0%	54.3%	12.5%	10.5%	22.0%	19.2%	27.9%	8.8%	54.4%	59.1%	45.3%		
	During 2002 - 2004	875	365	271	45	172	10	22	325	18	218	28	25		
	During 2004	22.5%	64.5%	25.6%	20.1%	9.3%	7.1%	42.3%	67.7%	52.9%	28.2%	15.5%	23.6%		
		691	33	109	35	485	19	12	13	8	74	13	22		
		17.8%	5.8%	10.3%	15.6%	26.2%	13.5%	23.1%	2.7%	23.5%	9.6%	7.2%	20.8%		
		1,337	21	104	116	997	81	8	8	5	60	33	11		
Adult Severe Mental Health Diagnosis	During 2002 - 2004	34.4%	3.7%	9.8%	51.8%	53.9%	57.4%	15.4%	1.7%	14.7%	7.8%	18.2%	10.4%		
		16	1	1	1	12	1	0	1	0	1	0	0		
		0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%		
		464	23	60	22	328	22	3	18	2	56	2	2		
		11.9%	4.1%	5.7%	9.8%	17.7%	15.6%	5.8%	3.8%	5.9%	7.3%	1.1%	1.9%		
		312	20	32	17	221	14	1	17	2	29	1	2		
Adult Chemical Dependency Diagnosis (All Adults)	During 2002 - 2004	8.0%	3.5%	3.0%	7.6%	12.0%	9.9%	1.9%	3.5%	5.9%	3.8%	0.6%	1.9%		
		403	4	78	17	254	43	2	2	0	76	1	1		
		10.4%	0.7%	4.4%	7.6%	13.7%	30.5%	3.8%	0.4%	0.0%	9.8%	0.6%	0.9%		
		268	4	45	11	176	26	2	2	0	44	1	0		
		6.9%	0.7%	4.2%	4.9%	9.5%	18.4%	3.8%	0.4%	0.0%	5.7%	0.6%	0.0%		

Economic Characteristics

Tables 7 and 8 summarize the economic characteristics of December 2004 cases with eligible adults in MFIP (Table 7, starting on page 32) or DWP (Table 8, starting on page 38) for racial/ethnic groups and subgroups. The data for MFIP cases include welfare use and counted TANF months, extensions beyond the time limit, cases new to MFIP in 2004, MFIP and Food Support grants, cases with food-only assistance, employment, earnings and work hours, wages in the second quarter of 2004, sanctions, housing subsidy, SSI, deductions to the MFIP grant for cases receiving a housing subsidy and/or SSI, children not included in the grant due to the family cap policy, and child support disbursements.

Minnesota Family Investment Program

Welfare use and months counted toward the time limit

The reports in this series give the number of months of welfare receipt (Aid to Families with Dependent Children [AFDC], Family General Assistance [FGA], or MFIP) in the previous nine years, for this report for the years 1996 through 2004. The conversion from AFDC to MFIP in Minnesota was implemented during the first half of 1998. Months toward the 60-month time limit accumulated in Minnesota, however, were counted starting in July 1997, the latest date permitted by the federal law (states could start counting months as early as September 1996, and all months a person uses from any state count in their total). In December 2004, eligible-adult cases on MFIP averaged 40 months of welfare use in the previous nine years, with an average of 27 months counted toward the 60-month time limit.

Among racial/ethnic groups, Asian and American Indian cases had the longest welfare histories over the previous nine years, an average of 48 months. Hispanics and whites averaged the fewest months at 35 each. The groups averaged between 24 and 31 months counted toward the 60-month time limit. Asians and blacks had the largest proportions of cases with fewer than six months of MFIP eligibility remaining (26 percent and 19 percent, respectively).

Among the Asian and black subgroups, Hmong and African Americans cases averaged the most months on welfare in the previous nine years (56 months and 47 months, respectively), while Somali, more recent arrivals, averaged 38 months. Thirty-four percent of Hmong families and 21 percent of African American families had used more than 54 counted months.

Extensions 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 2004, 8 percent of December 2004 eligible-adults cases had been extended, compared to 6 percent in December 2003 and 3 percent in December 2002. Extensions were most common for Asians (17 percent), followed by blacks (11 percent), and least common for whites (5 percent). Being ill or incapacitated for at least 30 days was the most frequent reason for an extension overall (22 percent of all extensions) and for whites (28 percent) and American Indians (39 percent). An IQ score below 80 was the most frequent extension reason for Asians (33 percent), and blacks and Hispanics (23 percent). Among the subgroups, Hmong

and African American cases had the highest percent of cases extended (23 percent and 13 percent, respectively). Only one extension reason is recorded for each month extended, and counties varied in their use of extensions.

Cases new to MFIP in 2004

Twenty percent of all December 2004 cases had never received MFIP before 2004. Among racial/ethnic groups, Asians had the largest proportion of new MFIP cases (24 percent) and American Indians the smallest (14 percent).

In 2004, three-fourths of the new cases were residents in Minnesota by the start of the year, and the other fourth of the families moved into Minnesota during the year. The majorities of each of the main racial/ethnic groups were Minnesota residents, including about 90 percent of new white and American Indian cases and 73 percent of new Hispanic cases. Asians (46 percent) and blacks (41 percent) had the highest percentage of their new cases moving into Minnesota in 2004. Only immigrant subgroups had a majority of new cases coming from outside Minnesota, most of these from a foreign country.

The majority of new Hispanic cases (53 percent) that moved into Minnesota came from Texas. Fifty-seven percent of the 383 new African American MFIP cases that moved into Minnesota came from Illinois, 7 percent from Wisconsin, and 6 percent from Indiana.

Cash and food benefits

For cases receiving an MFIP grant in December 2004, the average cash amount was \$338 and the average food portion was \$303.¹⁵ Average cash grants were highest for American Indians (\$375) and lowest for whites (\$312). Asians had the highest average food benefits at \$396. Among Asian and black subgroups, Hmong cases had the largest average cash grant (\$392) and largest average food benefit (\$450). This is related to their larger average family size.

Some MFIP cases also get Food Support – usually either on an “Uncle Harry” case where a family member not eligible for MFIP (for example, as an SSI recipient) is eligible for Food Support. Forty percent of Hmong cases have a member in this situation. The other reason is that Food Support is sometimes expedited (issued immediately) at MFIP application in place of the food portion for that month.

Food-only assistance

Most cases received both food and cash assistance, but 13 percent received only the food portion, averaging \$251. As total family income increases – both earned and unearned – the cash amount is decreased first, in some cases leaving only a food portion. In addition, some cases eligible for small cash grants opt out of the cash portion to save months of MFIP eligibility. Months of food-only assistance are not counted toward the time limit unless a cash grant was reduced to zero due to sanction or recoupment.

The proportion of cases receiving food-only assistance among the five racial/ethnic groups ranged from 21 percent for Asians to 8 percent for American Indians. The two largest

¹⁵ The average was calculated using the cash amount of all cases including zero cash.

immigrant groups in the state had the highest rates of food-only assistance, 24 percent of Hmong cases and 25 percent of Somali cases.

Employment

Reported earned income is a measure of work. In December 2004, 38 percent of all cases with an eligible adult had an adult working. Whites had the highest proportion of cases with at least one working adult (42 percent).

Working cases averaged 109 work hours during December (an average of 25 hours per week). Ten percent of all cases reported 160 or more hours worked during December by one adult or sometimes two adults combined (an average of at least 37 hours per week) compared to 7 percent in December 2003. The groups with the most cases in this category were Asians (18 percent) including the Hmong (20 percent), and also the Somali (16 percent). These higher work hours reflect the fact that immigrant groups have a higher proportion of two-parent families.

Earnings

The 38 percent of families that had working adults averaged earnings of only \$947 per month. Immigrant families had the highest average earnings, \$1,565 for Hmong cases and \$1,218 for Somali cases, often for two earners.

Thirty percent of MFIP cases had budgeted earnings in December 2004. 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 and some self-employment expenses are excluded from the budget, and then 36 percent of earnings are disregarded.

Employment exemptions

As of July 1, 2003, employment services exemptions were no longer granted. Continuing cases were changed to non-exempt status as of their next recertification interview for state fiscal year 2004. By December 2004, all cases had been converted to universal participation.

Wages reported for jobs covered by Unemployment Insurance

Employers covered by the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system (which excludes government, religious, and seasonal workers, people who work in other states, as well as those who work “off the books”) must report wages to the state. The table gives the average second quarter 2004 wages reported for participants’ jobs covered by UI as a measure of recent work history and earnings. During that quarter nearly 6 months earlier, 43 percent of MFIP cases had a working caregiver at least part of the time. The average quarterly earnings for the working families was \$2,183. This monthly average of \$761 would not be directly comparable to the monthly average for December alone because some of the cases in the second quarter were likely not employed all three months of the quarter. Working Hmong families had by far the highest average earnings (\$3,765), while whites and Hispanics had the highest percentage of cases with working caregivers (48 percent and 45 percent, respectively).

Sanctions

Seven percent of cases with eligible adults were sanctioned in December 2004. One-eligible-adult cases in their first month of sanction lost 10 percent; otherwise, it was 30 percent (two-thirds of the sanctions). Beginning July 1, 2003, sanction months were counted toward a 100 percent sanction that could be applied to close a case with six counted sanction months.

American Indian cases had the highest and Asian cases the lowest sanction rates for not cooperating with employment services (9 percent and 3 percent, respectively). Hmong and all black immigrant cases had the lowest sanction rates among subgroups (under 1 percent).

Housing subsidy

In December 2004, 29 percent of eligible-adult cases received housing subsidies averaging \$581. Black families were most likely to live in subsidized housing (42 percent), especially Somali (65 percent), and American Indian and Asian American cases were the least likely (15 percent and 12 percent, respectively).

SSI benefits

Ten percent of MFIP eligible-adult households received SSI benefits (including either or both children and adults) in December 2004. Thirty-two percent of Asian households received SSI benefits, three times higher than any other major group. Forty-three percent of Hmong families on eligible-adult cases in that month had income from SSI.

Deductions to MFIP grants

Beginning in July 2003, deductions to the MFIP grant were made of up to \$125 for each family member receiving SSI plus up to \$50 for families living in subsidized housing. Twenty-eight percent of eligible-adult cases had a deduction; the mean of all deductions was \$77. Deductions were most likely to be made to grants to black and Asian cases (38 percent and 32 percent, respectively), including 52 percent of Somali cases. These were also the groups with the highest receipt of SSI and housing subsidies.

Family cap

Starting July 1, 2003, the family cap policy enacted by the legislature was implemented. The MFIP cash grant could not include children conceived when the family was receiving MFIP. Four percent of MFIP cases with an eligible caregiver were subject to the family cap on benefits in December 2004, between 3 and 6 percent of the major racial/ethnic groups, and 8 percent of Somali families.

Child support

Child support was disbursed on behalf of children in 16 percent of MFIP eligible-adult cases. In December 2004, this represented \$1.12 million of child support collections disbursed on behalf of 4,255 MFIP families. More than two-thirds of these dollars were from payments for current child support and the rest for arrears – delinquent child support payments. Starting January 1, 2001, current child support payments were passed through to families and deducted from MFIP grant amounts dollar for dollar (counted as unearned income with no disregard) instead of going directly to the government to reimburse welfare costs. Current child support disbursements were most common for cases headed by whites (17 percent), least common for Asians (6 percent), but low overall at 13 percent of all cases with eligible adults.

Table 7 – Page 2

MFIP Economic Characteristics	All Cases	Racial/Ethnic Groups						Asian Subgroups				Black Subgroups									
		Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian	American	Asian American	Asian American	Asian American	Asian American	Asian American	Asian American	Asian American	Asian American	Asian American					
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent				
Extensions	2,180	1,086	75	606	161	4	191	45	981	83	22	8.0%	11.2%	5.5%	6.6%	1.7%	22.5%	13.4%	13.2%	5.2%	3.2%
	476	189	10	172	63	0	34	6	161	20	8	16.7%	17.4%	13.3%	39.1%	0.0%	17.8%	13.3%	16.4%	24.1%	36.4%
	424	201	16	144	24	0	30	5	189	11	1	35	201	16	144	24	30	5	189	11	1
	19.4%	18.5%	21.3%	23.8%	14.9%	1	68	11	228	19	5	14.6%	18.5%	21.3%	23.8%	14.9%	15.7%	11.1%	19.3%	13.3%	4.5%
	418	252	17	55	14	1	68	11	228	19	5	80	252	17	55	14	68	11	228	19	5
	19.2%	23.2%	22.7%	9.1%	8.7%	0	7	2	23.2%	22.9%	22.7%	33.3%	23.2%	22.7%	8.7%	25.0%	35.6%	24.4%	23.2%	22.9%	22.7%
	265	144	10	91	10	0	7	2	139	4	1	9	144	10	91	10	7	2	139	4	1
	12.2%	13.3%	13.3%	15.0%	6.2%	0	3	4.4%	14.2%	4.8%	4.5%	3.8%	13.3%	13.3%	15.0%	6.2%	3.7%	4.4%	14.2%	4.8%	4.5%
	204	83	7	60	11	3	29	9	74	8	1	41	83	7	60	11	29	9	74	8	1
	9.4%	8.8%	4.0%	5.6%	10.6%	0	0	20.0%	7.5%	9.6%	4.5%	9.6%	8.8%	4.0%	5.6%	10.6%	15.2%	20.0%	7.5%	9.6%	4.5%
	173	96	3	34	17	0	15	8	82	11	3	23	96	3	34	17	15	8	82	11	3
	7.9%	8.8%	4.0%	5.6%	10.6%	0	0	17.8%	8.4%	13.3%	13.6%	9.6%	8.8%	4.0%	5.6%	10.6%	7.9%	17.8%	8.4%	13.3%	13.6%
	85	38	7	27	7	0	3	1	28	7	3	3.9%	1.7%	3.5%	4.3%	0.0%	1.6%	2.2%	2.9%	8.4%	13.6%
	64	37	2	14	10	0	0	0	37	0	0	64	37	2	14	10	0	0	37	0	0
	2.9%	3.4%	2.7%	2.3%	6.2%	0	0	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	3.4%	2.7%	2.3%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%
46	26	3	7	5	0	2	3	26	0	0	46	26	3	7	5	2	3	26	0	0	
2.1%	2.4%	4.0%	1.2%	3.1%	0	0	0.0%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.1%	2.4%	4.0%	1.2%	3.1%	1.0%	6.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	
23	19	0	1	0	0	3	0	16	3	0	23	19	0	1	0	3	0	16	3	0	
1.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	1.6%	3.6%	0.0%	1.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	1.6%	3.6%	0.0%	
2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	
New MFIP Cases in Year 2004	4,051	995	204	2,271	315	64	74	45	746	151	98	76.4%	59.3%	73.1%	91.3%	83.1%	39.8%	60.0%	66.1%	45.1%	45.8%
	15.0%	10.3%	15.0%	19.3%	12.9%	13	112	30	10.1%	9.5%	14.2%	15.0%	10.3%	15.0%	12.9%	27.6%	8.7%	13.4%	10.1%	9.5%	14.2%
	1,254	683	75	292	30	13	112	30	383	184	116	1,254	683	75	292	30	112	30	383	184	116
	23.6%	40.7%	26.9%	11.4%	8.7%	16.9%	60.2%	40.0%	33.9%	54.9%	54.2%	23.6%	40.7%	26.9%	11.4%	8.7%	60.2%	40.0%	33.9%	54.9%	54.2%
	4.6%	7.1%	5.5%	2.5%	1.2%	5.6%	13.2%	8.9%	5.2%	11.6%	16.8%	4.6%	7.1%	5.5%	2.5%	1.2%	13.2%	8.9%	5.2%	11.6%	16.8%
	5,305	1,678	279	2,563	345	77	186	75	1,129	335	214	5,305	1,678	279	2,563	345	186	75	1,129	335	214
	19.6%	17.3%	20.5%	21.7%	14.1%	33.2%	21.9%	22.3%	15.2%	21.1%	30.9%	19.6%	17.3%	20.5%	21.7%	14.1%	33.2%	21.9%	22.3%	15.2%	21.1%

Table 7 – Page 3

MFIP Economic Characteristics	All Cases	Racial/Ethnic Groups						Asian Subgroups				Black Subgroups		
		Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian	American	Asian American	Asian American	Asian American	African American	Somali	Non-Somali	
MIFIP Cash Grants	\$338	\$367	\$355	\$312	\$375	\$360	\$351	\$392	\$316	\$360	\$336	\$353		
MIFIP Food Portion	\$303	\$396	\$316	\$279	\$308	\$306	\$280	\$450	\$340	\$306	\$363	\$314		
Food Support - Uncle Harry Cases	\$104	\$109	\$105	\$99	\$107	\$103	\$99	\$110	\$107	\$103	\$113	\$116		
Food Support - Other Standalone	11.3%	29.9%	12.8%	9.1%	8.9%	7.5%	7.8%	40.0%	19.6%	13.4%	9.6%	9.7%		
Food-Only Assistance	3.5%	3.3%	3.2%	3.7%	3.4%	4.0%	4.3%	3.4%	2.4%	3.1%	3.5%	2.7%		
Count of Cases	\$251	\$355	\$282	\$208	\$241	\$253	\$208	\$395	\$295	\$238	\$370	\$279		
Percent of All Cases	3,574	301	1,266	1,589	204	174	1,589	204	68	763	390	113		
Count of Cases	10,287	554	3,421	4,952	708	530	4,952	321	148	2,505	656	260		
Percent of All Cases	38.0%	39.1%	35.3%	42.0%	28.9%	38.9%	42.0%	36.6%	44.0%	33.8%	41.4%	37.6%		
December Total	\$947	\$1,370	\$994	\$865	\$923	\$1,000	\$865	\$1,565	\$1,127	\$916	\$1,218	\$1,182		
Earned Income	\$814	\$1,283	\$871	\$744	\$805	\$880	\$744	\$1,503	\$1,056	\$797	\$1,099	\$1,066		
December Budgeted	\$329	\$640	\$340	\$291	\$313	\$329	\$291	\$795	\$489	\$287	\$508	\$429		
Earnings	\$256	\$643	\$262	\$241	\$219	\$228	\$241	\$878	\$495	\$185	\$512	\$363		
December Work Hours	109	143	110	104	110	113	104	156	128	101	138	125		
Median	102	150	103	99	104	116	99	160	129	99	128	120		
Percent of All Cases	3,478	100	1,104	1,824	238	174	1,824	44	36	910	129	65		
80 - 119 Hours	12.8%	7.1%	11.4%	15.5%	9.7%	12.8%	15.5%	5.2%	10.7%	12.3%	8.1%	9.4%		
120 - 159 Hours	2,286	92	749	1,185	132	95	1,185	40	27	562	139	48		
160 Hours or More	8.4%	6.5%	7.7%	10.0%	5.4%	7.0%	10.0%	4.7%	8.0%	7.6%	8.8%	6.9%		
Count of Cases	1,845	109	624	848	123	118	848	66	29	454	124	46		
Percent of All Cases	6.8%	7.7%	6.4%	7.2%	5.0%	8.7%	7.2%	7.8%	8.6%	6.1%	7.8%	6.6%		
Count of Cases	2,562	250	885	1,056	205	139	1,056	170	55	539	250	96		
Percent of All Cases	9.5%	17.6%	9.1%	9.0%	8.4%	10.2%	9.0%	20.0%	16.4%	7.3%	15.8%	13.9%		
Wages Reported for	\$2,183	\$3,297	\$2,180	\$2,064	\$2,079	\$2,523	\$2,064	\$3,765	\$2,942	\$2,046	\$2,662	\$2,670		
2nd Quarter 2004 for	\$1,701	\$3,000	\$1,687	\$1,608	\$1,612	\$2,015	\$1,608	\$3,878	\$2,621	\$1,475	\$2,361	\$2,203		
Jobs Covered by	11,708	555	3,800	5,630	966	610	5,630	86	142	2,971	559	270		
Unemployment Insurance	43.2%	39.2%	39.2%	47.7%	39.5%	44.8%	47.7%	38.5%	42.3%	40.1%	35.3%	39.0%		

Table 7 – Page 4

MFIP Economic Characteristics	All Cases	Racial/Ethnic Groups						Asian Subgroups				Black Subgroups			
		Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian	American	Asian American	Asian Immigrants		Asian American	Black Immigrants		Somali	Non-Somali
									Hmong	Non-Hmong		African American	Somali		
Employment Services	571	14	176	17	283	71	71	2	7	5	145	21	10		
Sanctions	1,230	23	313	75	662	140	140	10	3	10	273	18	22		
Cases with ES Sanctions	1,801	37	489	92	945	211	211	12	10	15	418	39	32		
Percent of All Cases	6.6%	2.6%	5.0%	6.8%	8.0%	8.6%	8.6%	5.2%	1.2%	4.5%	5.6%	2.5%	4.6%		
Six Counted Sanction Months	855	13	282	41	347	161	161	4	3	6	262	14	6		
Percent of All Cases	3.2%	0.9%	2.9%	3.0%	2.9%	6.8%	6.8%	1.7%	0.4%	1.8%	3.5%	0.9%	0.9%		
Housing Subsidy	\$581	\$454	\$646	\$520	\$508	\$587	\$587	\$481	\$436	\$483	\$692	\$556	\$505		
Mean	7,934	344	4,040	274	2,821	377	377	28	212	104	2,755	1,036	249		
Count of Cases	29.3%	24.3%	41.7%	20.1%	23.9%	15.4%	15.4%	12.1%	25.0%	31.0%	37.2%	65.4%	36.0%		
Percent of All Cases	2,743	455	1,077	97	941	152	152	26	363	66	920	120	37		
Cases Receiving SSI	10.1%	32.1%	11.1%	7.1%	8.0%	6.2%	6.2%	11.2%	42.8%	19.6%	12.4%	7.6%	5.3%		
Deductions to MFIP Grant	2,274	320	914	81	803	134	134	16	255	49	792	93	29		
SSI (Maximum \$125 per person)	8.4%	22.6%	9.4%	5.9%	6.8%	5.5%	5.5%	6.9%	30.0%	14.6%	10.7%	5.9%	4.2%		
Percent of All Cases	5,616	136	3,010	203	1,926	280	280	24	53	59	2,092	755	163		
Housing (Maximum \$50 per case)	20.7%	9.6%	31.1%	14.9%	16.3%	11.4%	11.4%	10.3%	6.2%	17.6%	28.2%	47.7%	23.6%		
Percent of All Cases	7,578	451	3,712	276	2,658	401	401	38	306	107	2,696	828	188		
Either SSI or Housing Deductions	28.0%	31.8%	38.3%	20.3%	22.5%	16.4%	16.4%	16.4%	36.0%	31.8%	36.4%	52.3%	27.2%		
Percent of All Cases	\$77	\$111	\$75	\$73	\$75	\$79	\$79	\$77	\$124	\$85	\$80	\$60	\$62		
Mean Deductions \$0	1,151	58	495	62	365	154	154	6	39	13	338	129	28		
One Child	25	0	11	2	9	3	3	0	0	0	11	0	0		
Two Children	4.3%	4.1%	5.2%	4.7%	3.2%	6.4%	6.4%	2.6%	4.6%	3.9%	4.7%	8.1%	4.0%		
Percentage of Cases	\$222	\$269	\$200	\$239	\$232	\$207	\$207	\$265	\$263	\$277	\$191	\$268	\$222		
Current Mean	\$199	\$252	\$175	\$215	\$208	\$174	\$174	\$292	\$203	\$271	\$165	\$275	\$219		
Median	3,474	86	941	174	1,990	232	232	17	33	36	804	84	53		
Count	12.8%	6.1%	9.7%	12.8%	16.9%	9.5%	9.5%	7.3%	3.9%	10.7%	10.8%	5.3%	7.7%		
Percent of All Cases	\$772,050	\$23,149	\$187,807	\$41,643	\$460,938	\$48,126	\$48,126	\$4,497	\$8,680	\$9,973	\$153,466	\$22,552	\$11,789		
Sum	\$125	\$171	\$105	\$104	\$134	\$144	\$144	\$53	\$165	\$230	\$98	\$178	\$79		
Arrears Mean	\$63	\$50	\$59	\$65	\$70	\$53	\$53	\$37	\$67	\$53	\$55	\$76	\$59		
Median	2,768	71	768	144	1,572	179	179	16	21	34	646	77	45		
Count	10.2%	5.0%	7.9%	10.6%	13.3%	7.3%	7.3%	6.9%	2.5%	10.1%	8.7%	4.9%	6.5%		
Percent of All Cases	\$346,588	\$12,141	\$80,542	\$14,991	\$210,574	\$25,700	\$25,700	\$854	\$3,470	\$7,817	\$63,312	\$13,674	\$3,556		
Sum	\$263	\$343	\$233	\$262	\$275	\$262	\$262	\$282	\$304	\$404	\$224	\$302	\$240		
Total Mean	\$210	\$263	\$195	\$219	\$185	\$185	\$185	\$286	\$232	\$292	\$186	\$267	\$218		
Median	4,255	103	1,152	216	2,443	282	282	19	40	44	968	120	64		
Count	15.7%	7.3%	11.9%	15.9%	20.7%	11.5%	11.5%	8.2%	4.7%	13.1%	13.1%	7.6%	9.2%		
Percent of All Cases	\$1,118,638	\$35,290	\$268,349	\$56,634	\$671,513	\$73,826	\$73,826	\$5,350	\$12,150	\$17,790	\$216,778	\$36,226	\$15,345		
Sum															

Diversionsary Work Program

Table 8 (starting on page 38) contains data available for DWP cases. This includes welfare use and counted months, current month of DWP eligibility (of up to four months), DWP cases with no MFIP history and those new to Minnesota in 2004, DWP cash grants, Food Support, employment, earnings and work hours, wages in the second quarter of 2004, and SSI.

Welfare use and months counted toward the time limit

DWP began enrolling cases in July 2004. Families that apply for cash welfare are diverted to DWP unless they have received MFIP in the previous 12 months or are considered unlikely to benefit from DWP. In December 2004, eligible-adult cases on DWP averaged 10 months of welfare use in the previous nine years, with an average of 8 months counted toward the 60-month time limit. Sixty-one percent had no previous MFIP participation. This was true also of 95 percent of Hmong cases and over 80 percent of Somali and other black immigrant cases. Fifty-nine percent of all DWP cases as of December 2004 had no months counted toward the time limit.

On the average, American Indian cases had the longest welfare histories over the previous nine years (18 months) and Asian cases the fewest months (3 months). Very few cases were approaching the MFIP time limit.

Months since start of DWP eligibility

As of December 2004, 27 percent of cases were in their first month of DWP eligibility, while 21 percent of cases were in their fourth and last month. The most notable departure from approximately one quarter of DWP cases per eligibility month was the nearly half of Hmong cases in their third month, reflecting the influx of Hmong cases from Thailand peaking in October 2004.

DWP cases with no MFIP history

By policy, none of the DWP cases had received MFIP in the year previous to their first month on DWP. Two-thirds of these cases (67 percent) had never received MFIP, ranging from 92 percent of Asian cases to 50 percent of American Indian cases. Among the subgroups, the most likely to be new were Hmong cases (95 percent) and Somali cases (83 percent).

Approximately half of the 2,602 DWP cases with no MFIP history were headed by individuals who were Minnesota residents at the start of the year, while the other half of families had moved into Minnesota during the year 2004. Asians (90 percent) and blacks (66 percent) had the highest percent of DWP cases with no MFIP history that moved into Minnesota in 2004. Among non-immigrant groups, African American cases had the highest percentage of new cases that moved into Minnesota in 2004 (59 percent).

Cash and food benefits

Statewide, the average cash grant was \$409. Ninety-two percent of DWP cases received an average Food Support payment of \$349 for DWP-eligible family members, and less than one percent of cases received an average of \$217 for other family members.¹⁶

¹⁶ Uncle Harry cases received Food Support for a household member who was not eligible for the cash program.

Among the subgroups, Hmong cases had the largest average cash grants (\$662) and largest food benefits (\$561) for DWP-eligible family members. One reason for this was the larger size of Hmong families.

Employment

The case budget for DWP is determined for the first month and can remain in effect for the duration of the four months of program participation, with no reporting requirement. In December 2004, 36 percent of all cases had an adult working as of the last report (a month between September and December). These working cases averaged 106 work hours (an average of 25 hours per week). Nine percent of all cases reported 160 or more hours worked by the caregiver or caregivers of the family (an average of 37 hours per week or more).

Budgeted earnings

Budgeted earnings are used, along with unearned income, family size, and information on household living arrangements, to determine the size of the initial DWP grant. Certain kinds of income and some self-employment expenses are excluded from the budget. Depending on when the participant gets a job, either 36 percent of the rest of the earnings or the total earnings are disregarded. The average earnings budgeted for the 36 percent of cases last reported working was \$308.

Wages reported for jobs covered by Unemployment Insurance

While 45 percent of the cases had covered wages in the second quarter of 2004, the proportion of racial/ethnic groups and subgroups with wages covered by UI ranged from 60 percent for white cases and 54 percent for Hispanic cases to very low numbers for groups with many recent immigrants, 6 percent for Hmong and 18 percent for Somali cases.

SSI

Four percent of DWP cases had a family member receiving SSI. The highest group was African Americans, with 8 percent.

Table 8. Economic characteristics of DWP paid cases with eligible adults in December 2004 by racial/ethnic groups and subgroups

Economic Characteristics of December 2004 DWP Cases with Eligible Adults		Racial/Ethnic Groups										Asian Subgroups					Black Subgroups										
		All Cases		Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian	Asian American	Asian Hmong	Asian Immigrants Non-Hmong	African American	Asian American	Somali	Non-Somali	Percent of All Cases	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian	Asian American	Asian Hmong	Asian Immigrants Non-Hmong	African American	Somali	Non-Somali
Cases		3,885	566	1,059	224	1,849	141	52	480	34	772	181	106		100%	14.6%	27.3%	5.8%	47.6%	3.6%	1.3%	12.4%	0.9%	19.9%	4.7%	2.7%	
Family Assistance in Minnesota: 1996 to 2004		9.9	2.7	11.8	12.7	10.3	17.9	25.4	56.4	43.7	46.5	38.3	28.5		0	0	0	3	0	7	19	54	35	41	35	21	
Frequency of Cases		2,349	517	662	108	971	60	41	458	18	431	146	85		60.5%	91.3%	62.5%	48.2%	52.5%	42.6%	78.8%	95.4%	52.9%	55.8%	80.7%	80.2%	
Percent of All Cases		590	16	112	45	385	23	4	4	8	92	10	10		15.2%	2.8%	10.6%	20.1%	20.8%	16.3%	7.7%	0.8%	23.5%	11.9%	5.5%	9.4%	
1 - 12 Months		350	9	86	27	200	24	4	4	1	75	7	4		9.0%	1.6%	8.1%	12.1%	10.8%	17.0%	7.7%	0.8%	2.9%	9.7%	3.9%	3.8%	
13 - 24 Months		204	7	53	16	121	6	1	4	2	43	7	3		5.3%	1.2%	5.0%	7.1%	6.5%	4.3%	1.9%	0.8%	5.9%	5.6%	3.9%	2.8%	
25 - 36 Months		145	4	44	10	79	7	1	1	2	37	5	2		3.7%	0.7%	4.2%	4.5%	4.3%	5.0%	1.9%	0.2%	5.9%	4.8%	2.8%	1.9%	
37 - 48 Months		101	5	37	10	44	5	0	5	0	33	3	1		2.6%	0.9%	3.5%	4.5%	2.4%	3.5%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	4.3%	1.7%	0.9%	
49 - 60 Months		146	8	65	8	49	16	1	4	3	61	3	1		3.8%	1.4%	6.1%	3.6%	2.7%	11.3%	1.9%	0.8%	8.8%	7.9%	1.7%	0.9%	
Over 60 Months		7.7	1.7	11.8	9.7	6.7	12.6	16.0	33.6	30.0	32.1	28.4	21.2		0	0	1	2	0	4	11	36	28	31	28	15	
Counted Months: 9/1996 to 12/2004		2,307	515	525	109	1,074	57	40	453	22	308	137	80		59.4%	91.0%	49.6%	48.7%	58.1%	40.4%	76.9%	94.4%	64.7%	39.9%	75.7%	75.5%	
Frequency of Cases		698	21	172	50	402	40	5	11	5	143	14	15		18.0%	3.7%	16.2%	22.3%	21.7%	28.4%	9.6%	2.3%	14.7%	18.5%	7.7%	14.2%	
Percent of All Cases		400	13	137	32	202	13	4	6	3	119	13	5		10.3%	2.3%	12.9%	14.3%	10.9%	9.2%	7.7%	1.3%	8.8%	15.4%	7.2%	4.7%	
1 - 12 Months		245	12	108	15	98	9	2	8	2	91	12	5		6.3%	2.1%	10.2%	6.7%	5.3%	6.4%	3.8%	1.7%	5.9%	11.8%	6.6%	4.7%	
13 - 24 Months		69	1	30	6	25	7	1	0	0	28	1	1		1.8%	0.2%	2.8%	2.7%	1.4%	5.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.6%	0.9%	
25 - 36 Months		66	3	34	6	18	5	0	2	1	32	2	0		1.7%	0.5%	3.2%	2.7%	1.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.4%	2.9%	4.1%	1.1%	0.0%	
37 - 42 Months		64	1	35	3	19	6	0	0	1	34	1	0		1.6%	0.2%	3.3%	1.3%	1.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	4.4%	0.6%	0.0%	
43 - 48 Months		36	0	18	3	11	4	0	0	0	17	1	0		0.9%	0.0%	1.7%	1.3%	0.6%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.6%	0.0%	
49 - 54 Months																											
55 - 60 Months																											

Table 8 – Page 3

DWP Economic Characteristics	All Cases	Racial/Ethnic Groups								Asian Subgroups				Black Subgroups			
		Asian		Black	Hispanic	White	American Indian		Asian American	Asian Hmong	Asian Immigrants Non-Hmong	African American	Black Immigrants		Somali	Non-Somali	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
Wages Reported for Mean of Cases with UI Wages	\$4,147	\$4,982	\$4,328	\$4,079	\$4,087	\$3,533	\$5,269	\$5,298	\$3,733	\$4,397	\$3,836	\$4,225	\$4,275	\$3,405	\$4,357		
2nd Quarter 2004 for Median	\$3,714	\$4,772	\$4,196	\$4,031	\$3,497	\$3,419	\$4,928	\$4,902	\$3,797	\$4,275	\$3,405	\$4,357	\$4,275	\$3,405	\$4,357		
Jobs Covered by Count of Cases	1,740	72	352	120	1,106	69	29	29	14	285	33	34	285	33	34		
Unemployment Insurance Percent of All Cases	44.8%	12.7%	33.2%	53.6%	59.8%	48.9%	55.8%	6.0%	41.2%	36.9%	18.2%	32.1%	36.9%	18.2%	32.1%		
Cases Receiving SSI Count of Cases	142	12	66	5	54	5	2	10	0	63	3	0	63	3	0		
Percent of Cases	3.7%	2.1%	6.2%	2.2%	2.9%	3.5%	3.8%	2.1%	0.0%	8.2%	1.7%	0.0%	8.2%	1.7%	0.0%		