**How MFIP and SNAP treat young people’s earned income: A Resource for Youth employment services providers**

|  | **MFIP** | **SNAP** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Children younger than 18 (minor children)**Attending school (Attendance may be self-verified.) | Earnings from a job do NOT count if the young person is enrolled full-time in school. | Earnings from a job do NOT count if the young person is both:* enrolled at least half-time in school and
* living with a parent or another responsible adult

The eligibility worker will need to know about all of these earnings even if they will not count |
| **Someone 18 years old**  | Earnings from a job do NOT count if the young person:* does not have a high school diploma or GED, and
* is a fulltime student in secondary school or is pursuing a fulltime secondary level course
 | Earnings from a job DO count:SNAP counts the earnings of people 18 and older regardless of whether or not they are enrolled in school. |
| **A young person who is a parent** | Earnings do NOT count if the young person is:* younger than 20; and
* enrolled at least half time in a secondary program.
 | SNAP does not have any special policies for young parents. |
| **In kind income** ( examples: gift cards for specific purchases or at certain retailers; shelter; or clothing) | MFIP does not count in-kind income for people of all ages. | In-kind income does NOT count if a person of any age does not have a choice between cash or in-kind payment. |
| **Earnings funded by WIOA or Disability Employment Initiative**, including: * Job Corps
* Summer Youth Employment (WIOA funded)
* Minnesota Migrant Council
* YouthBuild
 | Earnings do not count (for a person of any age)MFIP does NOT count reimbursements for training or work related expenses (such as child care or transportation) as income. | Earnings do NOT count (for a person of any age). |
| **Earnings from the Minnesota Youth Program**  | See row above.  | Earnings do NOT count |

**Not all earnings count dollar for dollar against benefits**

| **Program** | **What earnings from work are disregarded when figuring out benefits** |
| --- | --- |
| **SNAP** | 20% of income earned as wages is not counted, per wage earner |
| **MFIP** | The first $65 and then half of the remaining earnings per wage earner |

**What happens when a young person turns 18 or 19**

MFIP (*MFIP provides combined cash and food benefits).*

**A young person is no longer a minor child for MFIP purposes when she or he:**

* Turns 18 with a high school diploma or
* Turns 19 with a high school diploma.  *The family continues to get cash benefits for the young person between their 18th and 19th birthdays if the young person does not have a high school diploma but is attending school fulltime to get a high school diploma or GED or is in a trade school.*

**When a young person is no longer considered a minor child**

* The young person is no longer counted for calculating how much assistance the family gets on MFIP.
* But that young person may be able to SNAP benefits.
* The young person’s earnings income:
	+ Will not affect the family’s MFIP benefits.
	+ Will affect their SNAP benefits.

**When a young adult (over 18 years of age) family member is disabled:**

**If a parent is the legal guardian of their adult child, how do MFIP treat that situation?**

**MFIP:** MFIP combines cash and food benefits for families, commonly referred to as the MFIP cash and food portions. The food portion of the MFIP grant follow some different rules than regular SNAP benefits. See the chart below for what policies apply in different circumstances:

| **The disabled adult child’s particular circumstances** | **How that affects the family’s MFIP benefits** |
| --- | --- |
| The adult child is on SSI | * The adult child is not counted when figuring out how much MFIP assistance the family qualifies for
* The adult child’s SSI benefits do not affect how much MFIP the rest of the family receives
 |
| The adult child is not on SSI and has a high school diploma or GED | * MFIP does not count that person when figuring out how much cash assistance the family qualifies for
 |
| The parent is needed in the home to care for the disabled adult child | * The parent is eligible for family stabilization services.
* The parent is still required to follow MFIP’s work requirements however, the work requirements can be more flexible.
* The parent may qualify for assistance beyond the 5 year lifetime limit.
 |
| The adult child qualifies for waivered services or home-based services through Medical Assistance | * The parent can bank additional months to use at a later date if they have not been on MFIP for 60 months.
* The parent may qualify for assistance beyond the 5 year lifetime limit.
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**Other SNAP resources related to Students and Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents:**

[Combined Manual (CM)](https://www.dhs.state.mn.us/main/idcplg?IdcService=GET_DYNAMIC_CONVERSION&RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased&dDocName=CombinedManual):

[CM0011.18 (Students)](https://www.dhs.state.mn.us/main/idcplg?IdcService=GET_DYNAMIC_CONVERSION&RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased&dDocName=cm_001118)

[CM0017.15.15 (Income of Minor Child/Caregiver Under 20)](https://www.dhs.state.mn.us/main/idcplg?IdcService=GET_DYNAMIC_CONVERSION&RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased&dDocName=CM_00171515)

[CM0011.24 (Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents)](https://www.dhs.state.mn.us/main/idcplg?IdcService=GET_DYNAMIC_CONVERSION&RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased&dDocName=cm_001124)

[CM0028.03.03 (Employment Services/SNAP E&T Required Components)](https://www.dhs.state.mn.us/main/idcplg?IdcService=GET_DYNAMIC_CONVERSION&RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased&dDocName=CM_00280303)

[CM0028.06.12 (Who is Exempt from SNAP Work Registration)](https://www.dhs.state.mn.us/main/idcplg?IdcService=GET_DYNAMIC_CONVERSION&RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased&dDocName=CM_00280612)

[CM0028.07 (General Work Rules for SNAP)](https://www.dhs.state.mn.us/main/idcplg?IdcService=GET_DYNAMIC_CONVERSION&RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased&dDocName=CM_002807)