Select Subcommittee on Federal Impacts on Minnesotans and Economic Stability

October 1, 2025

second harvest HEARTLAND®

MEASURING HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY IN MINNESOTA

THE FOOD SECURITY SCALE

FOOD INSECURE | FOOD SECURE

No help

Do not have enough food, not receiving grocery help

Some help

Receiving grocery help (SNAP, food shelves, etc.), but do not have enough food

Enough help, still not food secure

With support (SNAP, local food shelves, etc.) are able to get enough food for today

No need for help, have enough food

Able to purchase enough groceries without assistance

1 IN 5 MINNESOTANS ARE FOOD INSECURE (2024)

FOOD INSECURE | FOOD SECURE

No help

Do not have enough food, not receiving grocery help

2%

Some help

Receiving grocery help (SNAP, food shelves, etc.), but do not have enough food

5%

Enough help, still not food secure

With support (SNAP, local food shelves, etc.), able to get enough food for today

13%

No need for help, have enough food

Able to purchase enough groceries without assistance

81%

Totals reflect rounding.

NORTHWEST

Stop 1	Stop 2	Stop 3	Stop 4
1%	9%	10%	80%

WEST CENTRAL

Stop 1	Stop 2	Stop 3	Stop 4
1%	6%	13%	81%

SOUTHWEST

Stop 1	Stop 2	Stop 3	Stop 4
3%	5%	18%	74%

Hunger and food insecurity rates are relatively consistent statewide

NORTHLAND

Stop 1	Stop 2	Stop 3	Stop 4
3%	5%	15%	77%

CENTRAL

Stop 1	Stop 2	Stop 3	Stop 4
2%	4%	15%	78%

TWIN CITIES

Stop 1	Stop 2	Stop 3	Stop 4
2%	4%	12%	82%

SOUTHERN

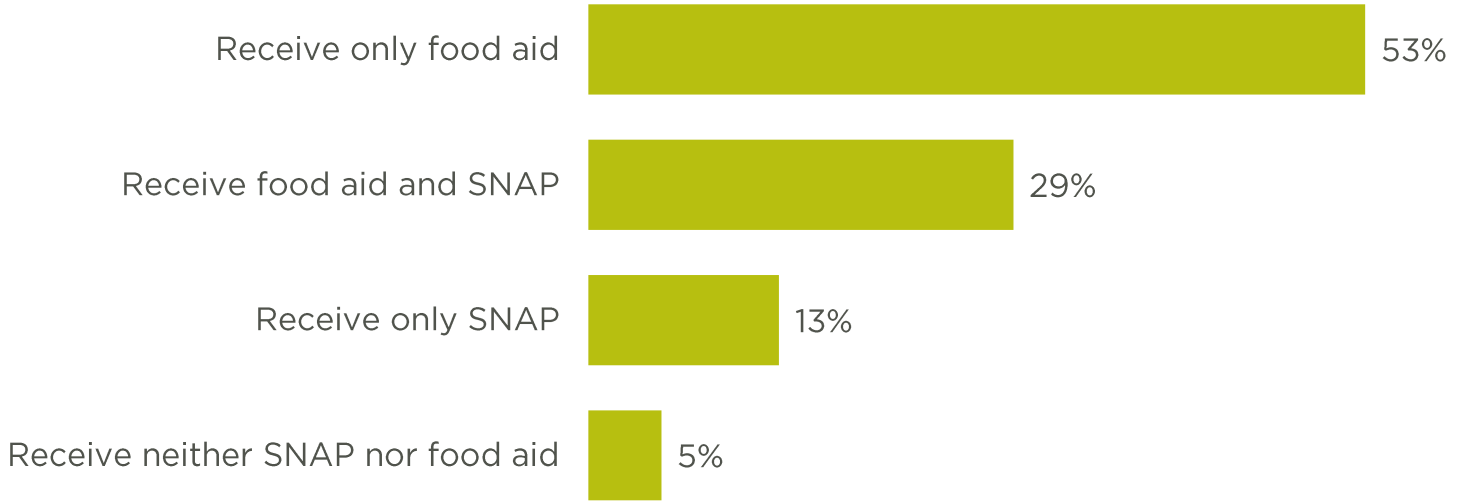
Stop 1	Stop 2	Stop 3	Stop 4
1%	4%	11%	84%

THE HUNGER-RELIEF NETWORK IS FEEDING A LOT OF MINNESOTANS

Some help

Enough help, still not food secure

Among Households Who Are Receiving Support:



WHAT'S NEXT

- We are wrapping up the second annual survey now, still in partnership with Wilder Research
- In the next couple of months, we will have year-over-year data, so we can understand what has changed
- This will continue to help us determine what actions we, collectively, should take to address hunger and food insecurity in MN
- This research is even more important now, in light of the decision to stop collecting federal hunger and food insecurity data from the USDA

THE IMPACT OF THE "ONE BIG BEAUTIFUL BILL ACT" ON FOOD INSECURE MINNESOTANS

THE OBBBA'S KEY SNAP PROVISIONS

STATE COST SHARE

Increases the administrative cost share from 50% to 75% and requires states with SNAP error rates over 6% to pay between 5–15% of benefit costs for the first time.

EXPANDED WORK REQUIREMENTS

Creates new work requirements for childless adults aged 18 to 64 (from 54) and those with dependents ages 14+ and restricts states' ability to seek waivers for areas with high unemployment.

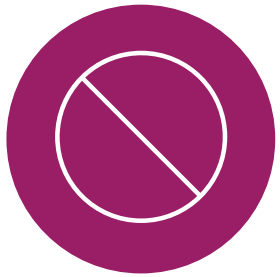
THRIFTY FOOD PLAN CHANGES

Requires that future updates to SNAP benefits be cost neutral, making it even harder to increase benefits to a level that is enough to help families afford food.

IMPACT ON MINNESOTANS

STATE COST SHARE

Preliminary estimates suggest Minnesota taxpayers could pay up to $86-$127 million more each year for SNAP benefits and $39 million for SNAP administration.



WORK REQUIREMENTS

29,000 Minnesota adults on SNAP will face new work requirements, and 1,000 more could lose benefits due to restrictions on state waivers.

THRIFTY FOOD PLAN

Ending the USDA's authority to increase SNAP benefits means that all 450,000 SNAP participants in Minnesota will see an effective cut over time.

Source: Minnesota Department of Children, Youth, and Families

OTHER NOTABLE SNAP PROVISIONS

FEWER DEDUCTIONS

The cuts will restrict utility and internet costs from being deducted for up to 50,000 Minnesotans, reducing benefit amounts for many families.

NARROWED IMMIGRANT ACCESS

Eligibility will be restricted to U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents, removing food support for about 10,000 Minnesota refugees and asylees.

ELIMINATION OF SNAP-ED

The law eliminates funding for SNAP-Ed, cutting off vital programs that teach participants how to shop, cook, and eat healthy.

Source: Minnesota Department of Children, Youth, and Families

OBBB Implementation Timeline

ISSUE	Implementation Timeline**
SNAP Benefit Cost Shift to States, from 0% to 15% based on error rate	October 2027 (FY 2028) 1-2 year delayed implementation for states with highest error rates
SNAP Admin Cost Shift to States from 50% to 75%	October 2026 (FY27)
SNAP Work Requirement Time Limits for Able-Bodied Adults	Effective upon enactment
Thrifty Food Plan restricted to cost neutrality	Effective upon enactment
SNAP eligibility restrictions for certain legal immigrants	Effective upon enactment
SNAP utility allowance and internet deduction changes	Effective upon enactment
SNAP-Ed funding eliminated	October 2025 (FY26)

** Additional details related to effective dates and implementation details of all provisions are expected to be provided by USDA. We will continue to share updates as we learn more. Please reach out to your state agency for additional details and the timing and process you can expect for program changes.

FEEDING AMERICA

Thank you!

Questions?

second harvest HEARTLAND®