The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the nation’s most important anti-hunger program.

**Whom Does SNAP Reach?**

In fiscal year 2019,\(^8\) it reached:

- **1,180,000** Michigan residents, or **12%** of the state population (**1 in 8**)
- **38,000,000** participants in the United States, or **12%** of the total population (**1 in 9**)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MICHIGAN</th>
<th>Michigan</th>
<th>Michigan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>almost</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>more than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of SNAP participants are in</td>
<td></td>
<td>are in families with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>families with children</td>
<td></td>
<td>members who are elderly or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>have disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONALLY</td>
<td>more than</td>
<td>almost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of SNAP participants are in</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>families with children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CBPP analysis of data from USDA Food and Nutrition Service, FY 2019

**Most SNAP Participants in Michigan Are Poor**

Share of participants by household income, FY 2019

- Income at or below 50% of poverty: **24%**
- Income between 51-100% of poverty: **48%**
- Income above 100% of poverty: **28%**

Source: CBPP analysis of data from USDA Food and Nutrition Service, FY 2019

**Many Michigan households struggle to put food on the table.**

The most recent data show:

- **12.2%** of households were “food insecure,” or struggled to afford a nutritionally adequate diet.
- Median income was **0.5% above** the 2007 level, after adjusting for inflation.
- **13%** of the population lived below the poverty line.
- **17.6%** of children lived below the poverty line.
- **8.4%** of elderly lived below the poverty line.

**SNAP reaches needy populations:** **94%** of eligible individuals participated in SNAP in **Michigan** in 2017, and **89%** of eligible workers participated.

SNAP kept **270,000** people out of poverty in **Michigan**, including **110,000** children, per year between 2013 and 2017, on average. (These figures adjust for households’ underreporting of benefits.)
What Benefits Do SNAP Recipients Receive?

SNAP targets benefits according to need. Very poor households receive more SNAP benefits than households closer to the poverty line since they need more help affording an adequate diet. SNAP recipients in Michigan received $1.7 billion in benefits in 2019.¹

Fiscal Year 2019

Average monthly SNAP benefit for each household member: $120

Average SNAP benefit per person per meal: $1.32

Average Monthly SNAP Benefit By Demographic Group, FY 2019, Michigan

All Households $215
Households with children $398
Working households $272
Households with seniors $114
Households with non-elderly disabled individuals $159

Source: CBPP analysis of data from USDA Food and Nutrition Service, FY 2019

How Does SNAP Benefit the Economy?

Moody’s Analytics estimates that in a weak economy, $1 in SNAP benefits generates $1.70 in economic activity. Households receive SNAP benefits on electronic benefit transfer (EBT) cards, which can be used only to purchase food at one of about 247,600 authorized retail locations around the country, including some 9,400 in Michigan.

For more information on SNAP, including Michigan-specific information, please see:

USDA SNAP data: http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap
Michigan SNAP program: https://www.michigan.gov/mdhhs/0,5885,7-339-71547_5527--,00.html

Notes: In addition to SNAP, in FY 2019, based on preliminary data, an average of about 1,900 individuals in Michigan received benefits through the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), which is a federal program that provides commodity foods to low-income households, including the elderly, living on Indian reservations, and to Native American families residing in designated areas near reservations and in the State of Oklahoma.

¹ Published SNAP participation data from USDA are adjusted for January and February 2019 to account for early issuance of February 2019 benefits in January 2019. Published benefit data from USDA have not been adjusted.