

Issue Paper



PAPERS EXAMINING CRITICAL ISSUES
FACING THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE

POPULATION, POVERTY, AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TRENDS IN MICHIGAN 2002-2014

by

John Maxwell
Fiscal Analyst

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Ellen Jeffries, Director
Senate Fiscal Agency
P.O. Box 30036
Lansing, Michigan 48909-7536
Telephone (517) 373-2768
www.senate.michigan.gov/sfa

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES	1
Population Shifts	1
Poverty Rates.....	5
Population Changes and Poverty Rate Interaction	8
ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.....	16
Medicaid.....	16
Food Assistance Program (FAP)	17
Family Independence Program (FIP).....	18
State Disability Assistance (SDA).....	20
State Emergency Relief (SER)	20
Unduplicated Recipient Rate and Total Public Assistance Value.....	21
CONCLUSION.....	24
APPENDIX.....	25

INTRODUCTION

The Michigan Department of Human Services (now part of the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services) has published programmatic statistical guides since 2002. These reports are rich in data that provide policymakers with key information about assistance programs. A limitation on the annual reporting of this information, however, is a lack of context as to structural and demographic changes.

To fill that information gap, this paper offers a trend analysis of public assistance programs. First, the paper delves into changes in population and poverty rates by county to view public assistance trends. Next, the paper covers the public assistance trends in Michigan from 2002 through 2014 (the time period covered by available data). Since the data are reported at a county level of detail, this is the dimension by which the separate demographic and assistance trends are analyzed.

This paper focuses on the following public assistance programs: the Family Independence Program (FIP); State Disability Assistance (SDA); State Emergency Relief (SER), from both State and Federal sources; the Food Assistance Program (FAP); and traditional Medicaid (i.e., before the Healthy Michigan Plan expansion). The FIP, SDA, SER, and FAP sections cover the changes in the participants as well as the monetary value of the benefit. Only the participant data are analyzed for Medicaid, as data are not available on the value of in-kind (noncash) assistance that recipients received. This list of assistance programs was selected as these programs have the most consistent data and comprise a large majority of public assistance benefits in Michigan. For each program, the paper provides a background as well as information on some of the policy and eligibility changes that have occurred during the study period. Lastly, the paper attempts to explore the broad conceptual ideas from the analysis and the State's overall experience with poverty and public assistance.

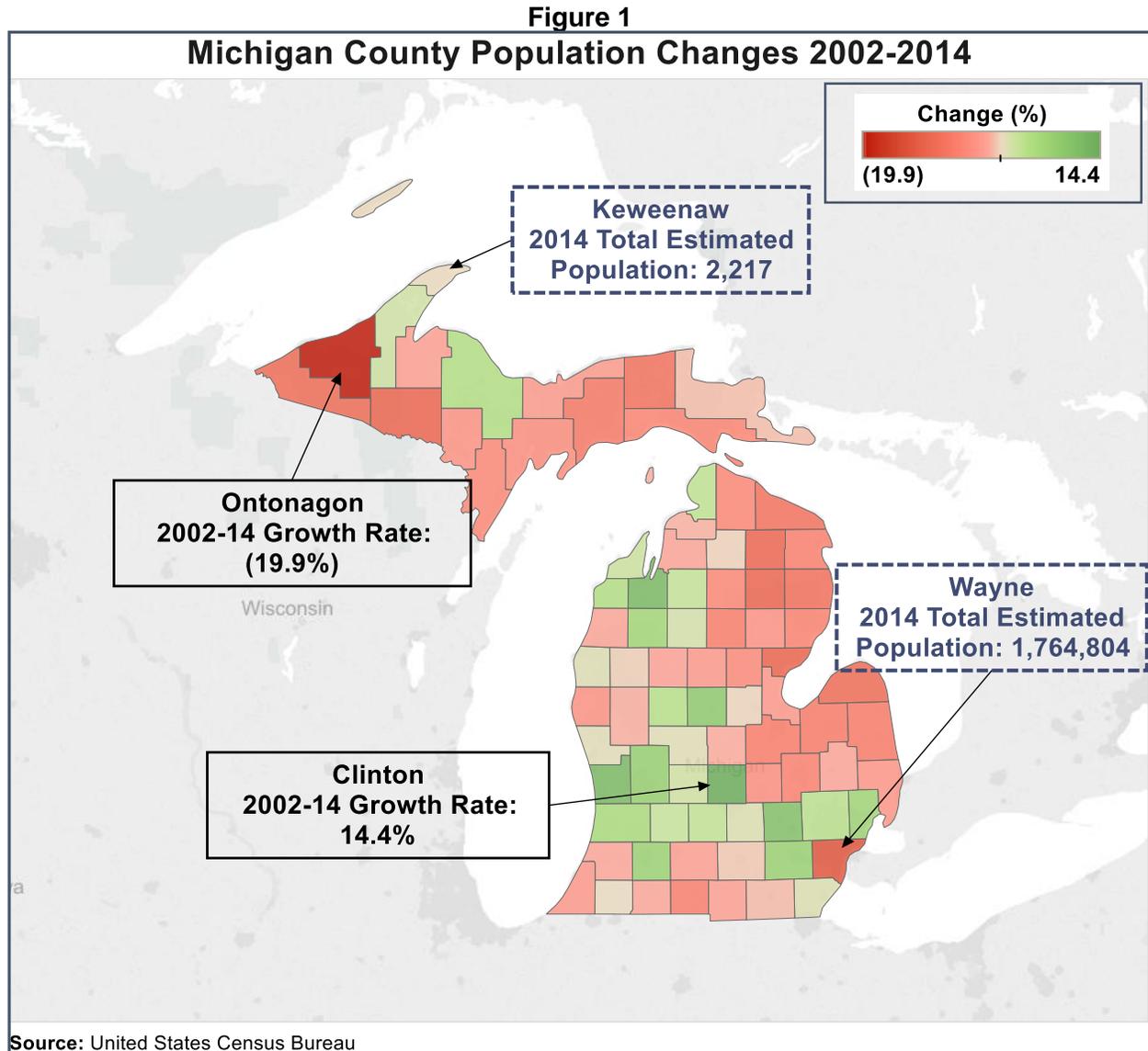
DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES

Population Shifts

In 2002, Michigan had a total estimated population just over 10.0 million, with approximately 50% of the population of the entire State in the largest five counties: Wayne (2.0 million people), Oakland (1.2 million people), Macomb (808,000 people), Kent (585,000 people), and Genesee (440,000 people). At the same time, of the 83 counties in Michigan, 48 had fewer than 50,000 people, with the majority of those counties in the Upper Peninsula and in the northern portion of the Lower Peninsula. Since there is a concentration of the population in the large counties in the southern portion of Michigan, any percentage change in population in those counties will have a disparate impact on the overall State population as a whole. Likely as a result of the difficult economic circumstances that existed from the early 2000s until the mid-2010s, there has been a realignment in the distribution of the population within the State. By 2014, the population of the State had decreased slightly to 9.9 million people, with the concentration of the population not changing greatly, but with major changes in the five largest counties: Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, Kent, and Genesee. As Wayne County declined by over 10.0% to below 2.0 million people, the other surrounding Metro Detroit counties grew by an average of 3.3%.

Table 1 in the Appendix shows the population change for each county from 2002 to 2014.

Between 2002 and 2014, Wayne County had the largest decline of absolute population at 260,329 people (12.9% decline)¹. The largest percentage population decline was in Ontonagon County, a drop of nearly 20% with the loss of 1,530 people. The largest increase of absolute population was in Macomb County, with an increase of 51,655 people (6.4% increase). The county with the largest percentage increase was Clinton, with an increase of 14.4%, and an absolute increase of 9,701 people, as Figure 1 below shows.



As of 2014, the largest county remained Wayne, but Kent, Macomb, and Oakland combined contain a larger percentage of the population, rising from 26.7% of the statewide total in 2002 to 27.5% in 2014. The largest growth in population over the study period has been concentrated in the suburban counties in southeastern Michigan and in the western portion of the State. As shown in Tables 2 and 3 in the Appendix, 29 counties experienced a net population increase from 2002 to 2014. Several other counties located in mid- and central Michigan saw population increases as well, including Eaton, Ingham, Ionia, and Isabella Counties, in addition to Clinton.

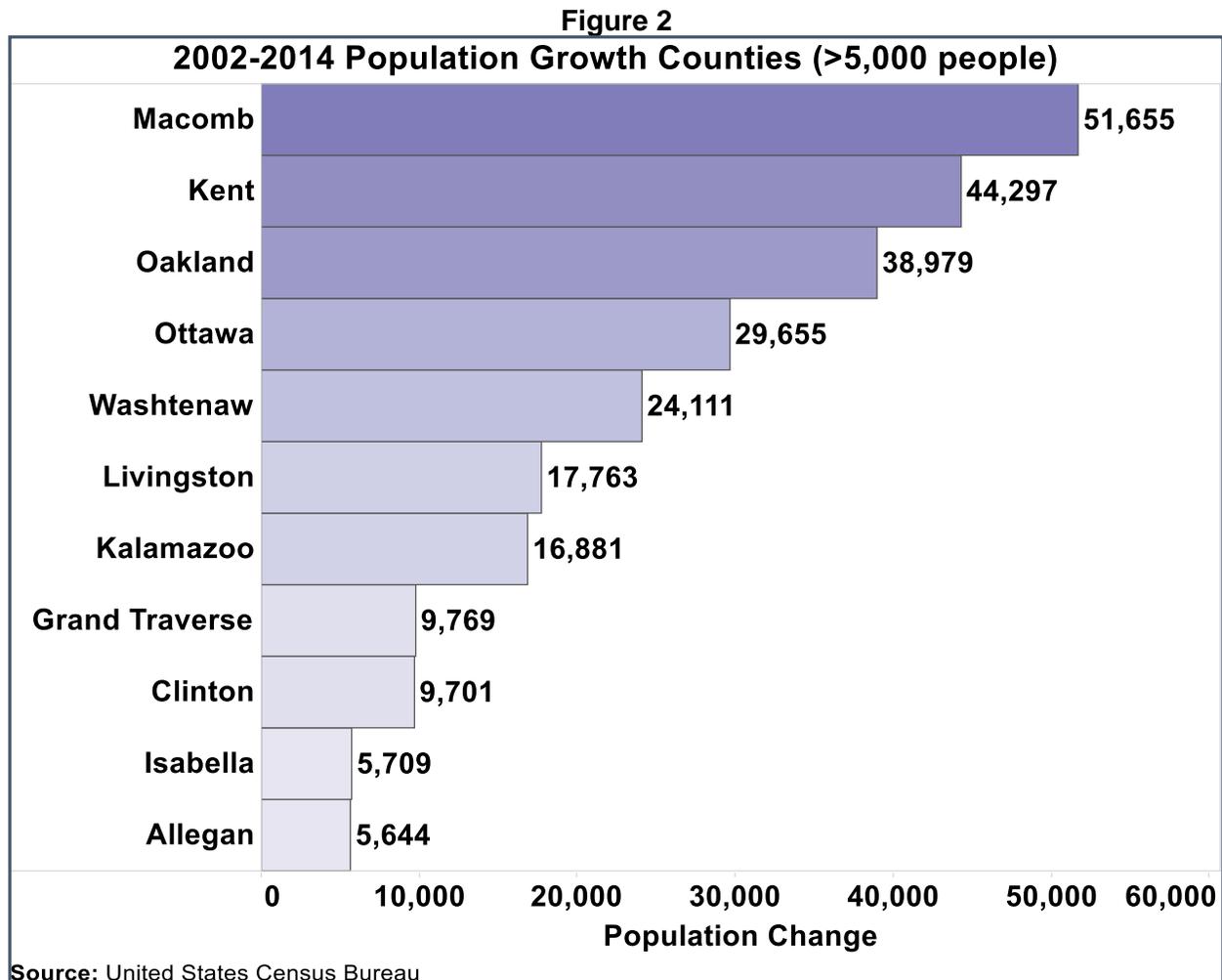
The counties are broken into groups: rural, suburban, and metropolitan counties, sorted by population density and the number of people living in cities. This grouping allows for comparisons

¹ "Absolute" growth or decline refers to the change in overall numbers.

by location and the tracking of specific effects of the interaction between population growth rate changes and poverty rate changes.

The changes in a given county's population could have several explanations. Increased population could be due to an increased birth rate within Michigan and that particular county. An increase could be due to an increase in the available jobs in that area that have attracted people to that location either as an in-State move or from outside the State entirely. Another factor could be in-State movement due to domicile preferences, such as the desire to live on a lake in northern Michigan or move closer to family.

Livingston and Ottawa Counties stand out for having both the top-five absolute population growth and the top-five relative population growth.² Having large increases as well as fast growth means that the counties are likely experiencing organic population growth as well as external attraction to the county.³ Grand Traverse County also stands out for having double-digit percentage growth as well as adding nearly 10,000 people. Isabella is a noteworthy case as it has grown 8.8% and added almost 6,000 people, even though it is a rural county outside the growth belt of Metro Detroit and central/western Michigan. Also, as shown in [Figure 2](#), Kent, Macomb, and Oakland are three of the largest counties to begin with and have had an average 5.7% growth, adding a combined 135,000 people.

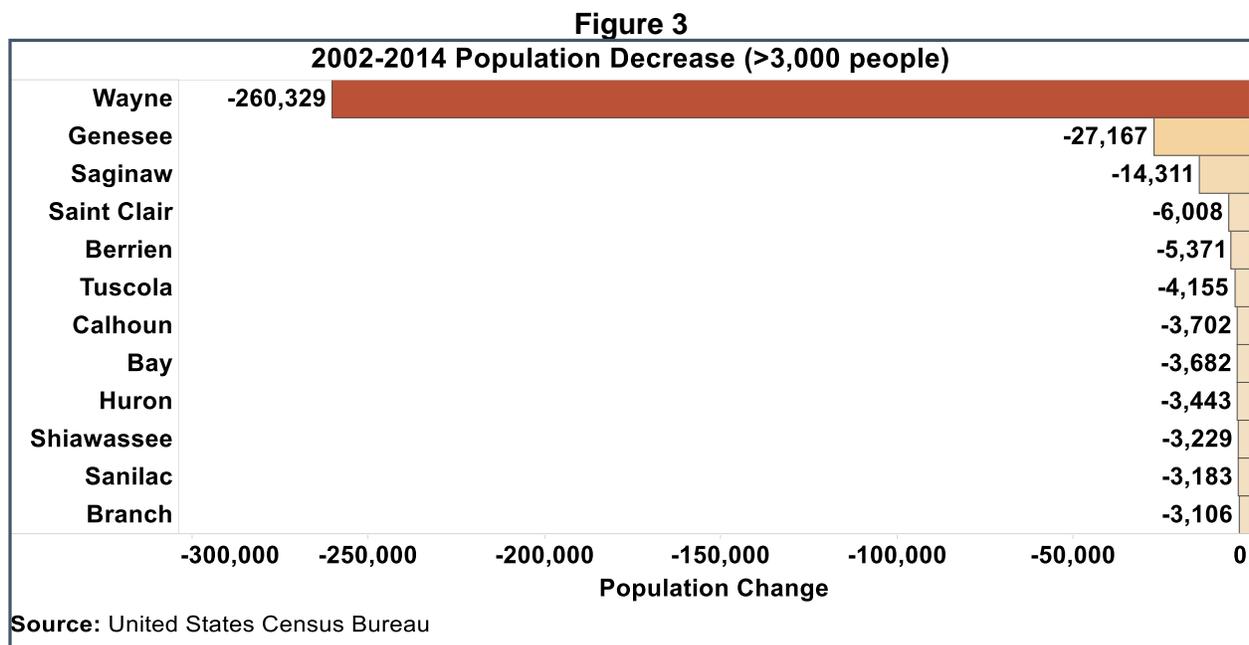


² "Relative" growth or decline refers to the change relative to a county's population base, which is the population before the growth or decline.

³ "Organic" growth or decline refers to changes that occur within a county without a direct cause.

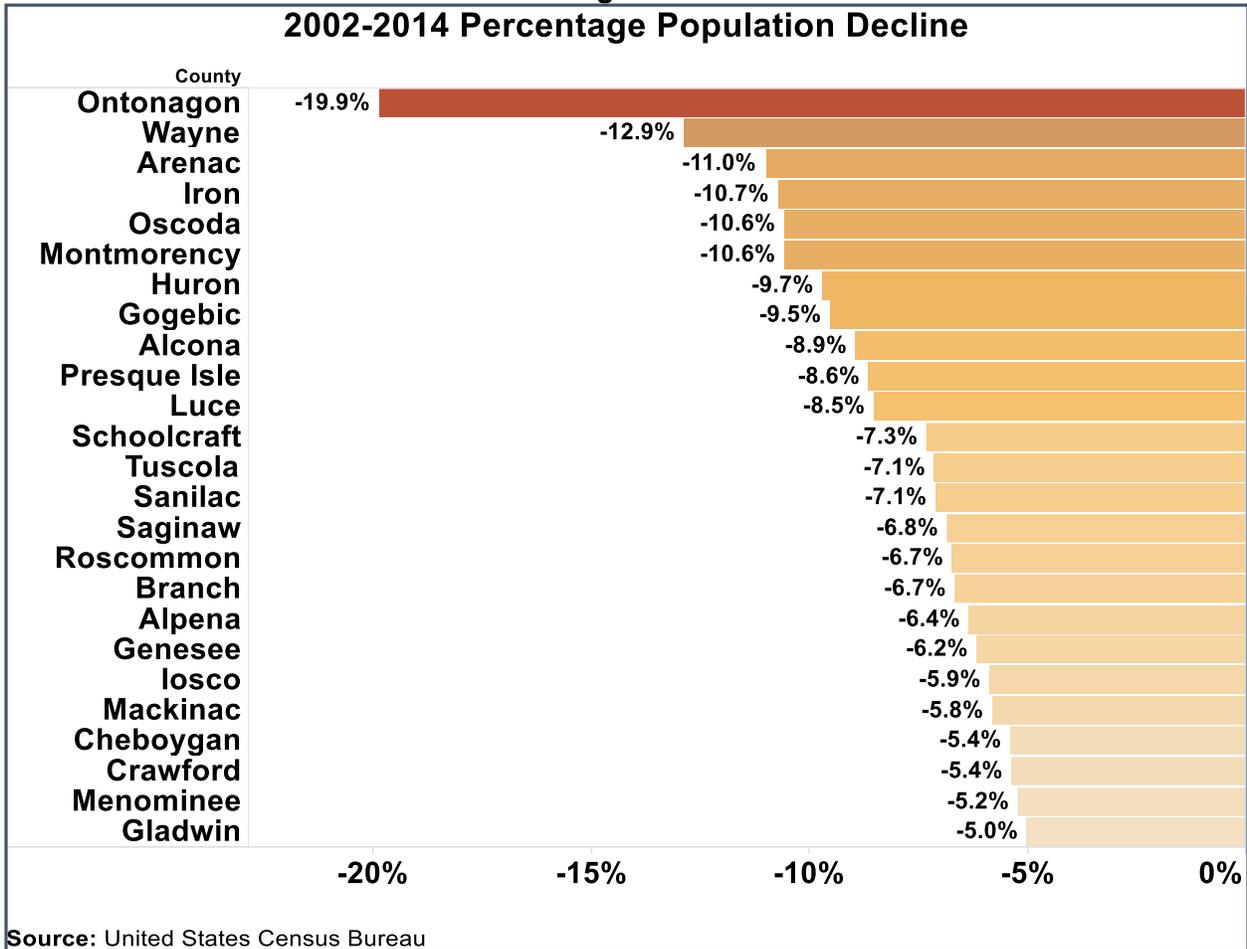
For counties that lost population, one explanation is that the counties that exhibited absolute and relative declines are situated at the geographic extremes of the State in both rural and metropolitan areas. In the case of the metropolitan Counties of Genesee, Saginaw, and Wayne, the absolute decline in population was a little over 300,000 people. Another observation is the reduced population in several counties bordering the Thumb and Lake Huron regions, including Bay, Huron, St. Clair, Sanilac, and Tuscola, shown in [Figure 3](#). In relative change terms, rural counties such as Arenac, Iron, Ontonagon, and Oscoda declined more than 10% from their 2002 population levels as displayed in [Figure 4](#). Ontonagon County is somewhat of an outlier, as it had the third-lowest population in 2002, but experienced a decline of nearly 20%.

These declines are most likely a combination of several factors; it could be that these counties are losing people due to decreasing economic opportunities or simply personal preference to move from rural and metropolitan areas to suburban counties. These changes also could be explained by structural changes such as a birth rate that is lower than the replacement level, or a discouraging labor market.



Population changes provide limited information in that they do not show how the changed population has been affected. These changes lead to other questions as to how the impact from population changes across the State has affected other trends. The information on population changes helps indicate how this demographic aspect is connected to other changes such as increases or decreases in poverty rates. Poverty rates give further information that helps to provide context for changes to specific benefit programs.

Figure 4



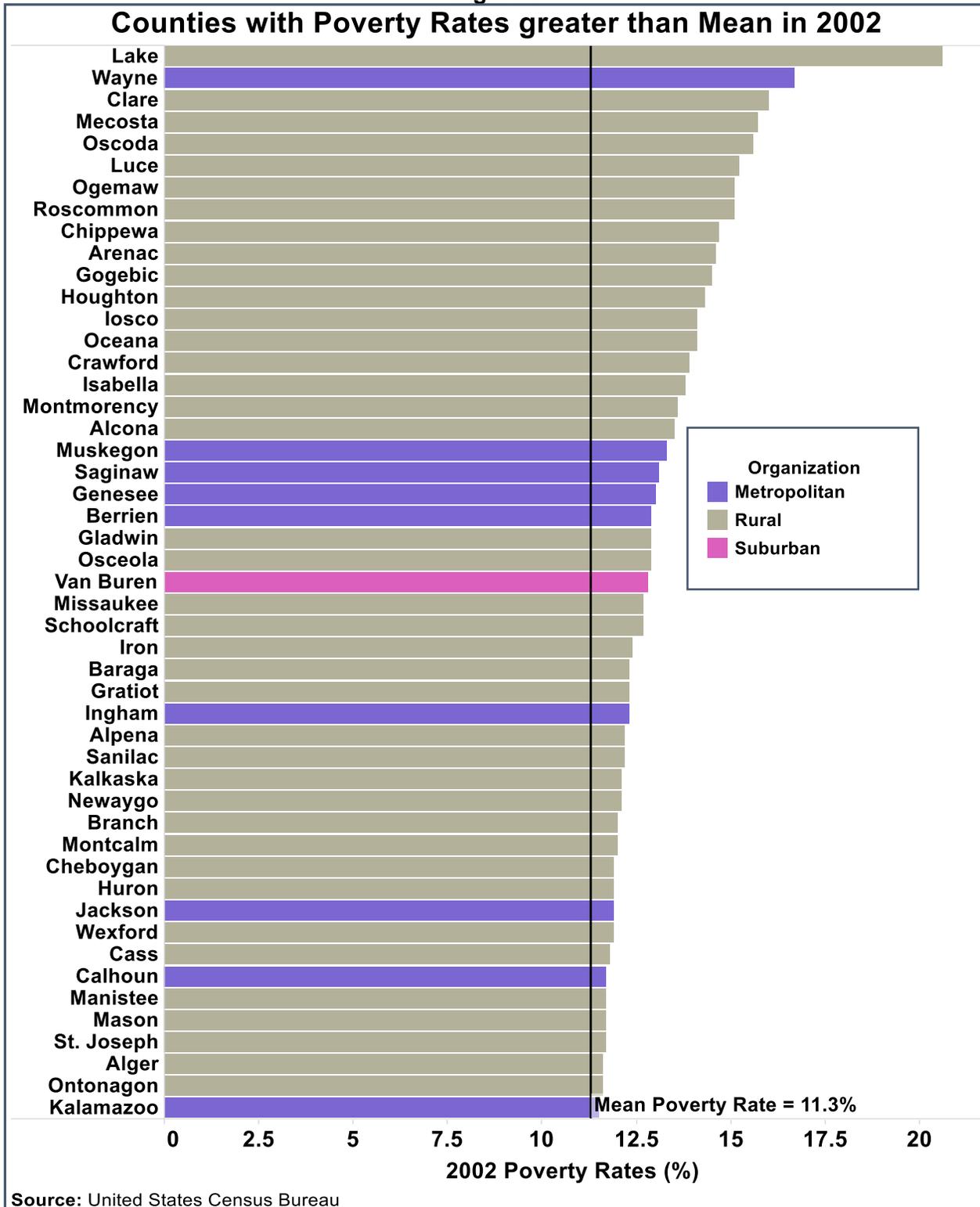
Poverty Rates

In 2002, the average poverty rate (the percentage of people who fall below the poverty line) in Michigan was 11.3%, whereas nationally it was 12.1%. By 2013 (the last year for which poverty data are available), Michigan's average had risen to 17.1%, whereas nationally it was 14.5%. Between those two points in time, there was a large transformation in both the national and State economies and the financial crisis resulted in large displacements of workers, but Michigan was damaged to a greater extent than the rest of the nation.

In 2002, the county with the highest poverty rate was Lake County at 20.6%. The county with the lowest poverty rate was Livingston at 4.0%. By 2013, the counties with the highest and lowest rates remained Lake and Livingston, respectively. However, the poverty rates in these counties, as well as all of the counties in the State, rose. Lake County rose to a 31.0% poverty rate, an increase of 33.6%. Livingston County rose to a 6.4% poverty rate, an increase of 37.5%. The county with the greatest rate of growth in the poverty rate between 2002 and 2013 was Isabella, with a 52.1% increase from 13.8% to 28.8%. This county may have a technical explanation, however, in that this calculation was computed with modifications as to how tribal benefits are included in the poverty rate as well as off-campus student population at Central Michigan University.

The counties are categorized by the make-up of the county's population density pattern, as metropolitan, rural, and suburban counties.

Figure 5

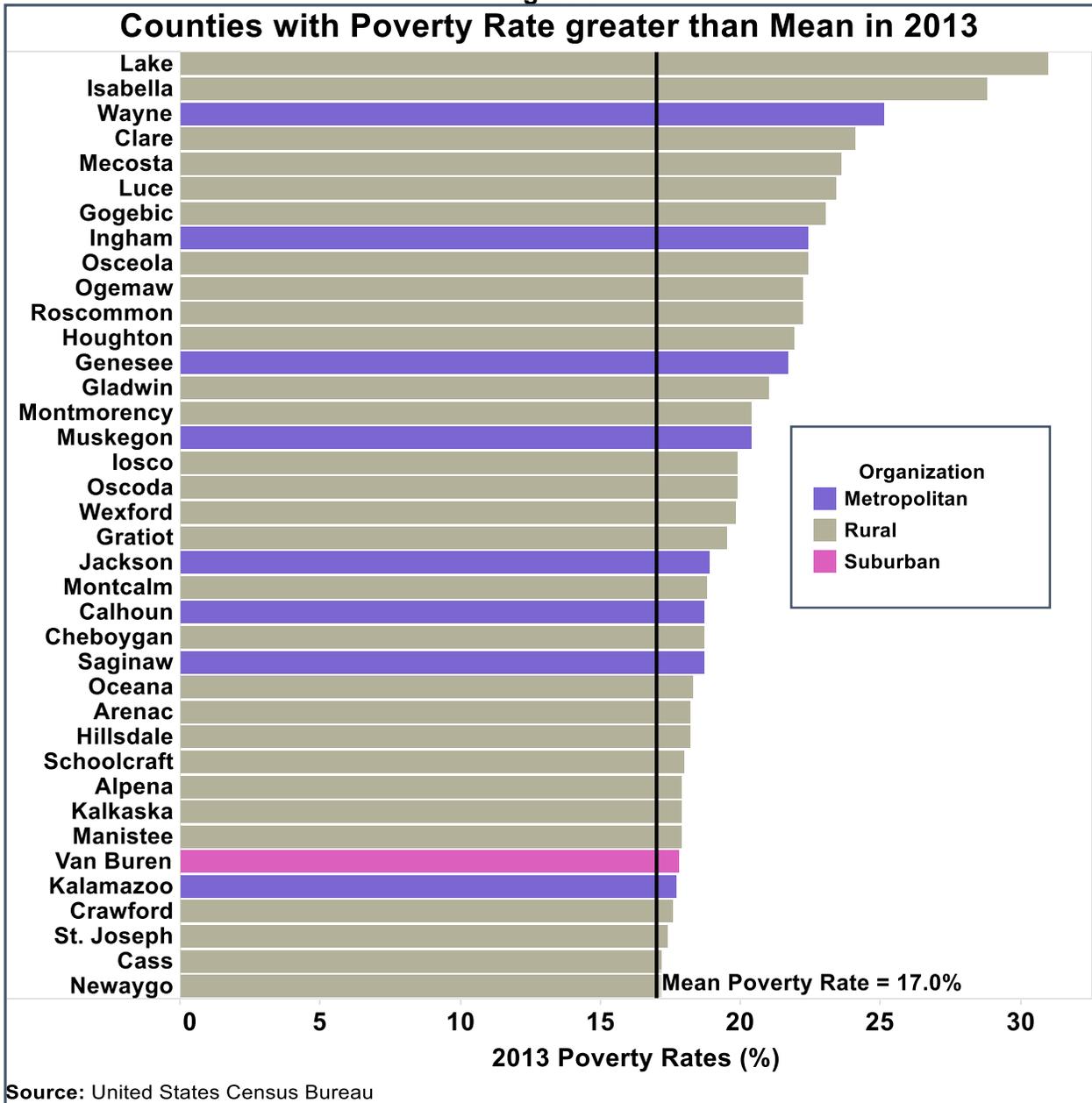


As shown in [Figure 5](#), in 2002, of the 49 counties with a poverty rate that exceeded the mean, only one was suburban: Van Buren. The remaining 48 counties were classified as rural or metropolitan. Several metropolitan counties rank consecutively in the amount by which they exceed the mean poverty rate: Muskegon (2.0 percentage points greater), Saginaw (1.8 percentage points greater), Genesee (1.7 percentage points greater), and Berrien (1.6 percentage points greater).

Of the 34 counties that were below the mean poverty rate, 11 were suburban. Livingston had the lowest poverty rate at 4.0%, which is a difference of 7.3 percentage points from the median. Only four metropolitan counties beneath the mean, Bay, Kent, and Midland, were located outside of the metropolitan Detroit area. The rural counties with the lowest poverty rates were Barry, Emmet, Grand Traverse, and Leelanau.

By 2013, as shown in Figure 6, the mean poverty rate rose to 17.1%, but the number of counties that had a poverty rate greater than the mean declined to 38. From 2002 to 2013, all counties had at least a 10.0% increase in rate. Chippewa was the county with the lowest increase of poverty rate, at an 11.5% increase over the observation period. There were 12 counties with poverty rates above the mean in 2002, whose respective poverty rates had fallen below the mean by 2013. Those counties are Alcona, Alger, Baraga, Berrien, Branch, Chippewa, Huron, Iron, Mason, Missaukee, Ontonagon, and Sanilac. Of these 12 counties, 10 had population decreases. Hillsdale is a county that was below the mean in 2002, but by 2013 has seen its poverty rate increase above the mean. Population declines with poverty rate increases in metropolitan and rural counties, and population increases with poverty rate increases, are emblematic of the transformations that occurred in Michigan between 2002 and 2013.

Figure 6



Livingston and other counties that had poverty rates lower than the mean in 2002 saw increases in their poverty rates, but since larger counties in the State saw greater increases, there was an increase in the average poverty rate. One reason for this impact is that Wayne County bears disparate impacts for statewide changes. Even though Wayne County's poverty rate increased less than the average increase statewide (at 33.4%), the sheer number of people classified as living in poverty in Kent, Macomb, Oakland, and Wayne Counties meant that the State realized an overall average poverty rate increase.

Some counties, such as Eaton, Leelanau, and Oakland, saw their distance below the mean increase even as the overall poverty rate increased within the county.

Population Changes and Poverty Rate Interaction

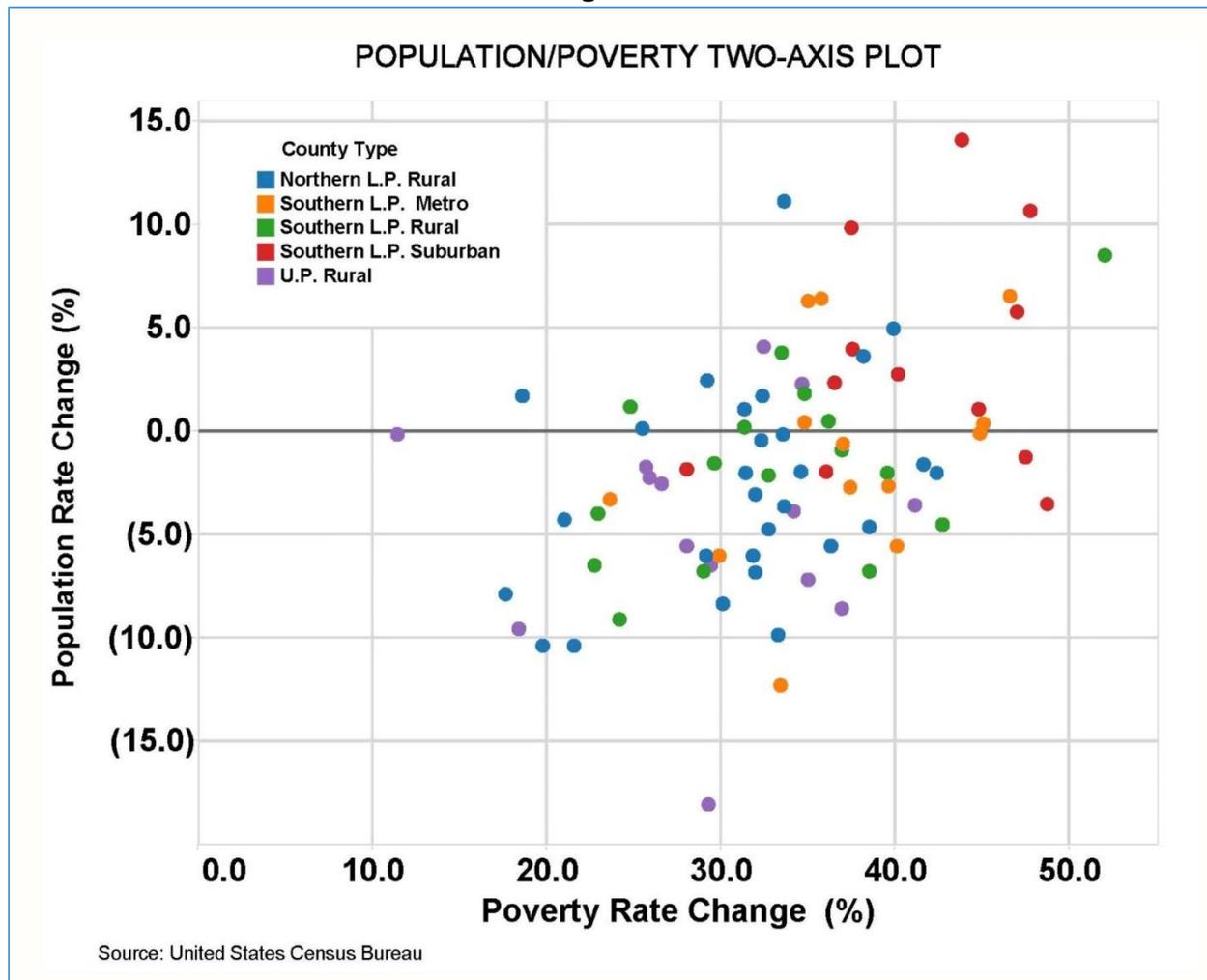
There may be geographic or demographic effects that drove the changes in the poverty rate. In addition to the population effects, each county is sorted into one of five groups, defined by the

location and the type of county. One note on the data is that since the poverty rate changes were available only through 2013, the population change data were taken from 2002 to 2013 as well to provide a consistent comparison.

The five groupings are as follows:

- Upper Peninsula - Rural
- Northern Lower Peninsula - Rural
- Southern Lower Peninsula - Rural
- Southern Lower Peninsula - Suburban
- Southern Lower Peninsula - Metropolitan

Figure 7



As shown in [Figure 7](#), there is a lot of "noise" in the data, meaning that it is hard to tell what, if any, impact there is between changes in poverty and population. A simple reference tool to organize the different effects is to assign the counties into smaller groupings, which provides a more granular insight into changes that have occurred. The method used to sort the counties into smaller groups is breaking the entire chart into quadrants. The quadrant method shows the different changes that could have occurred over the time period: poverty rates increased above average and population increased or decreased. Without any organization of the data, it is difficult to glean anything useful from the scatterplot shown in [Figure 7](#). Adding some reference lines for differentiating between population gains and losses, as well as poverty rate changes relative to the average change statewide, reveals a distinction between the counties, as demonstrated in [Figure 8](#). The four quadrants sorted between changes of population and poverty rates are:

- Quadrant I: Population Growing with a Poverty Rate Growth Less Than Average
- Quadrant II: Population Declining with a Poverty Rate Growth Less Than Average
- Quadrant III: Population Declining with a Poverty Rate Growth Greater Than Average
- Quadrant IV: Population Growing with a Poverty Rate Growth Greater Than Average

Figure 8

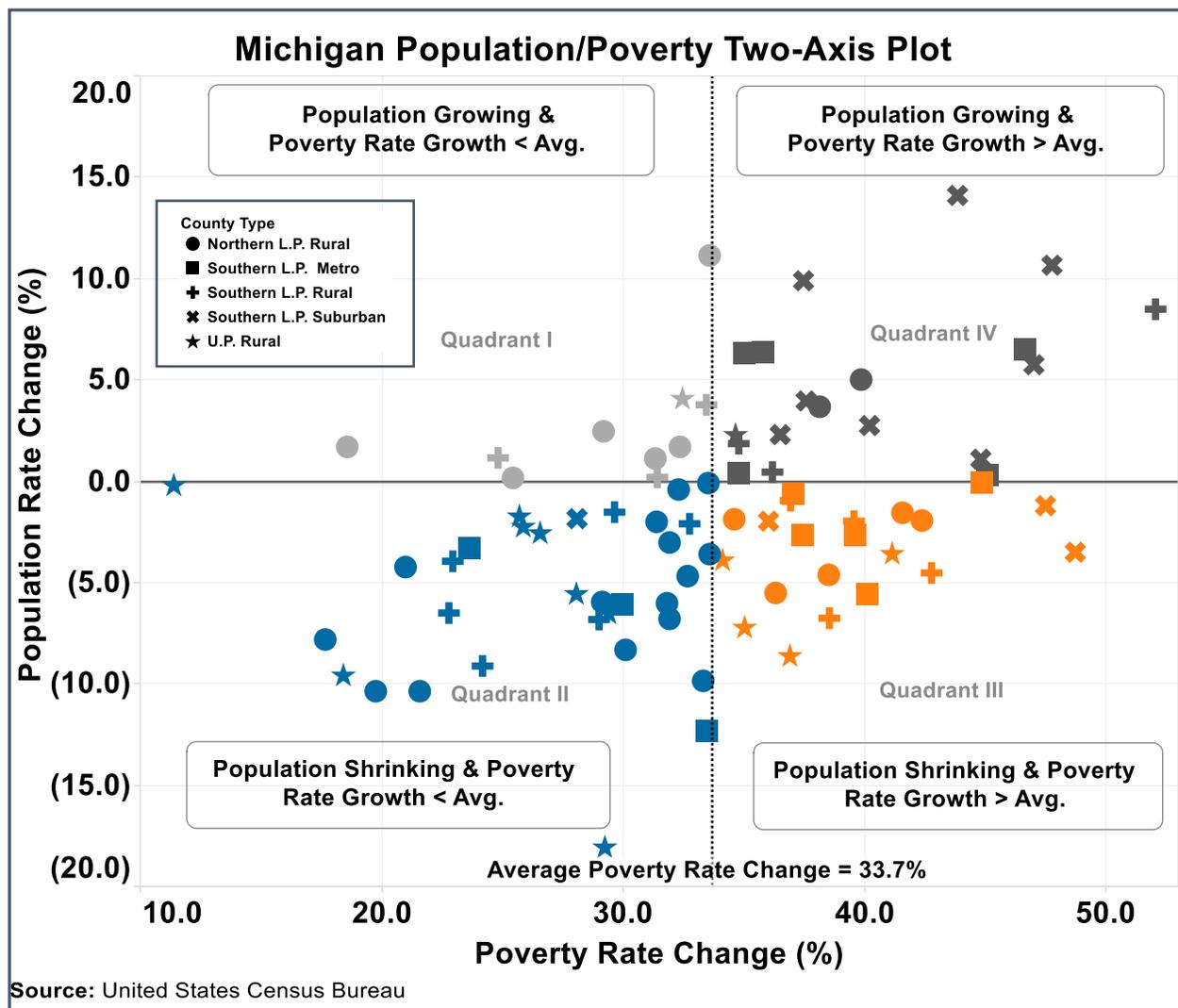


Figure 9

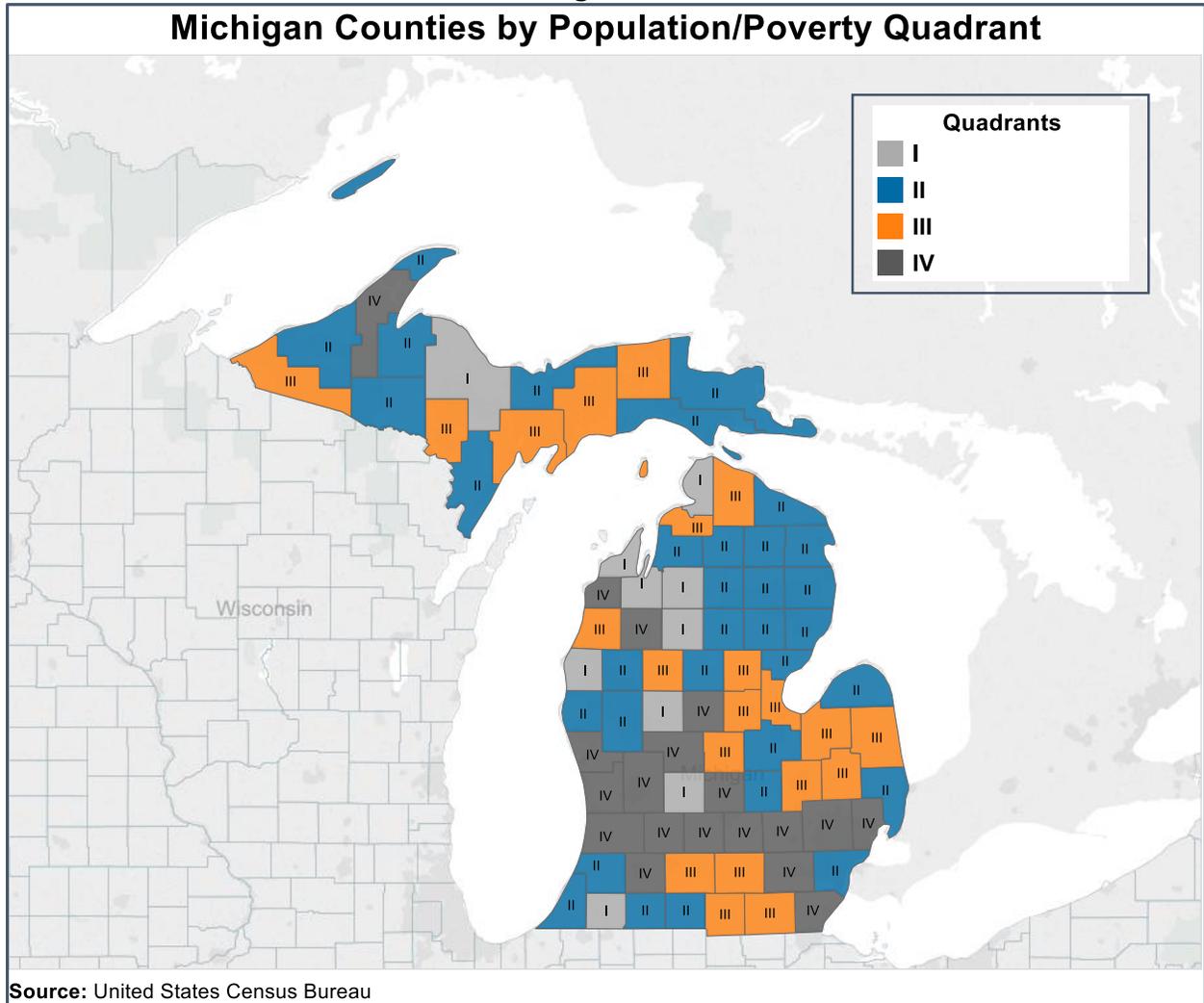
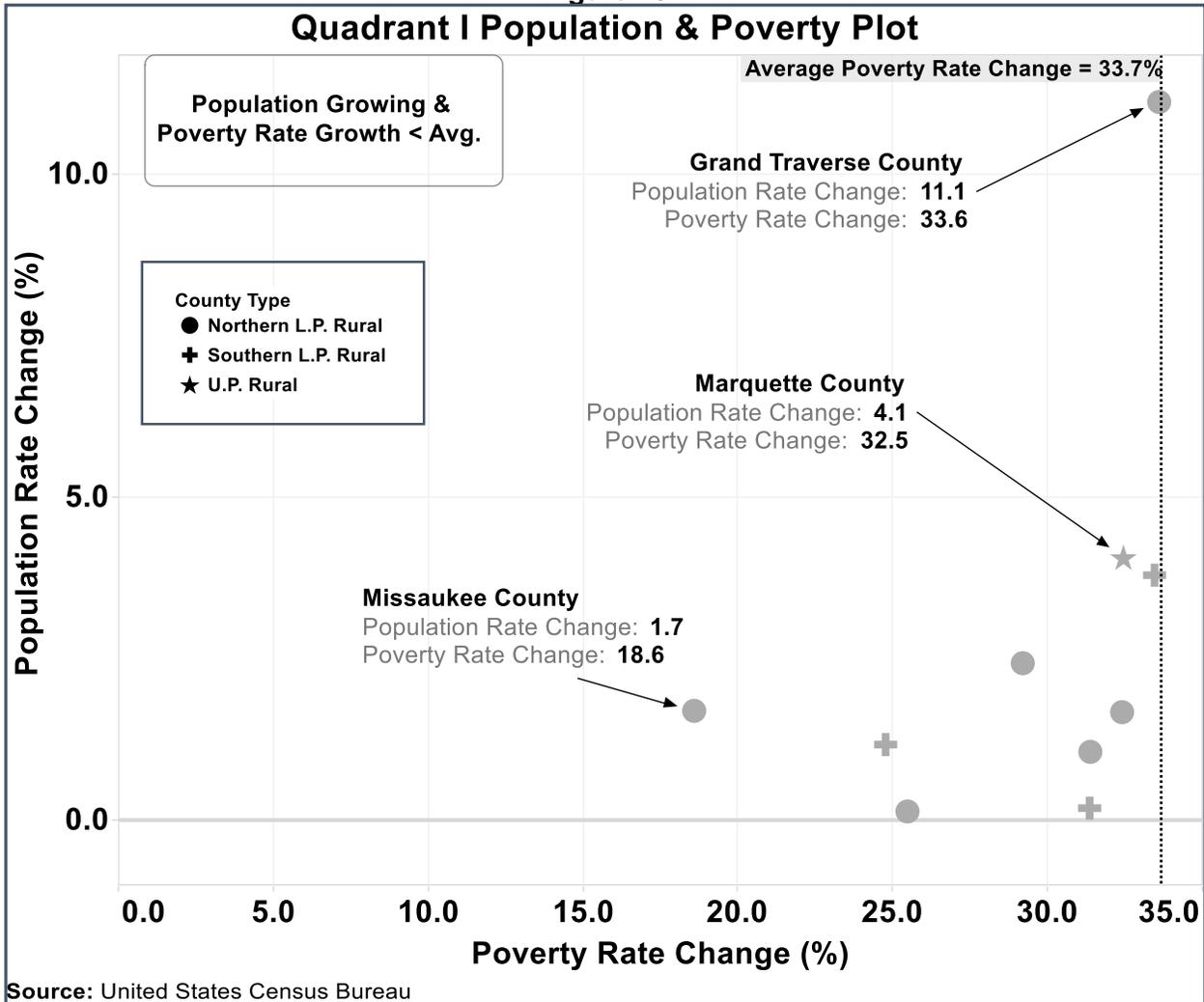


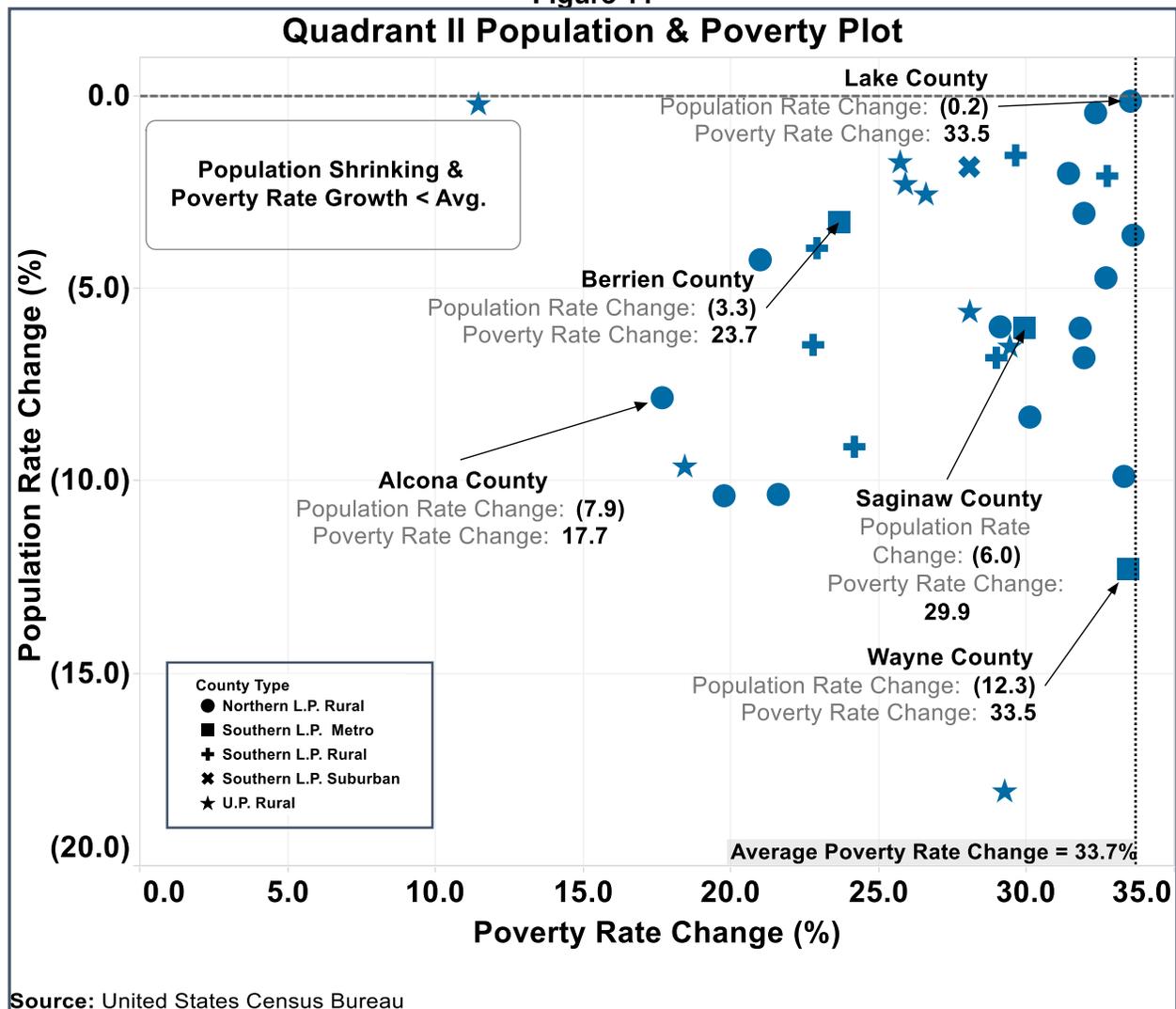
Figure 9 shows a map of the locations of quadrant counties. The impacts of the changes are given a more location-specific view. There is a swath of counties along the I-96 corridor that fall in Quadrant IV, meaning that there was a positive population change with a greater-than-average growth in the poverty rate. Another observation is that many Quadrant II and III counties are along the Thumb and Lake Huron shoreline. Although these counties had different changes below and above the mean poverty change, they all had a negative population change. In the Upper Peninsula, only Marquette County saw its population rise with a less-than-average change in the poverty rate.

Figure 10



In Quadrant I, shown in [Figure 10](#), the 10 counties that had positive population growth and less-than-average growth in poverty are all rural. One county, Marquette, is in the Upper Peninsula, while Cass, Ionia, and Mecosta are in the southern portion of the Lower Peninsula. The remaining six, Emmet, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Leelanau, Mason, and Missaukee, are all in the northern portion of the Lower Peninsula. A takeaway from this figure is that Missaukee County's population grew the most with the lowest increase in the poverty rate. By this metric, Missaukee performed fairly well given the changes in other counties in the State. Grand Traverse County had the greatest population growth, but basically followed the State average in the growth in its poverty rate, meaning the county was not necessarily attracting a population that would increase the poverty rate.

Figure 11



Quadrant II counties, shown in [Figure 11](#), had population losses and less-than-average growth in poverty. These 33 counties are distributed throughout the State and could be described as saturated (that is, the poverty levels were at such an extent that there was little room for the poverty rate to increase). Although growth in the poverty rate was less than average, there were population declines. The counties did not grow in size, but since the poverty rate was less than the mean, these counties are not in the worst position for a future outlook. People were leaving these counties, but they were not a population that would cause the poverty rate to increase. Of the 33 counties that experienced population loss and less-than-average poverty rate growth, 29 are rural. Eight are rural Upper Peninsula counties comprising approximately half of all the counties in the Upper Peninsula. The 15 other rural counties are located in the northern portion of the Lower Peninsula. The remaining six rural counties are located in the southern portion of the Lower Peninsula. The remaining four nonrural counties, Berrien, Saginaw, Wayne (all metropolitan counties), and Van Buren (suburban) are in the Lower Peninsula.

From an overall population perspective, both ends of the spectrum are represented as all but one county is either rural or metropolitan. For further evidence of the saturation aspect, Lake County, which had the highest poverty rate in both 2002 and 2013, lost only 0.4% of its population over the time period, implying that poverty can make it difficult to relocate.

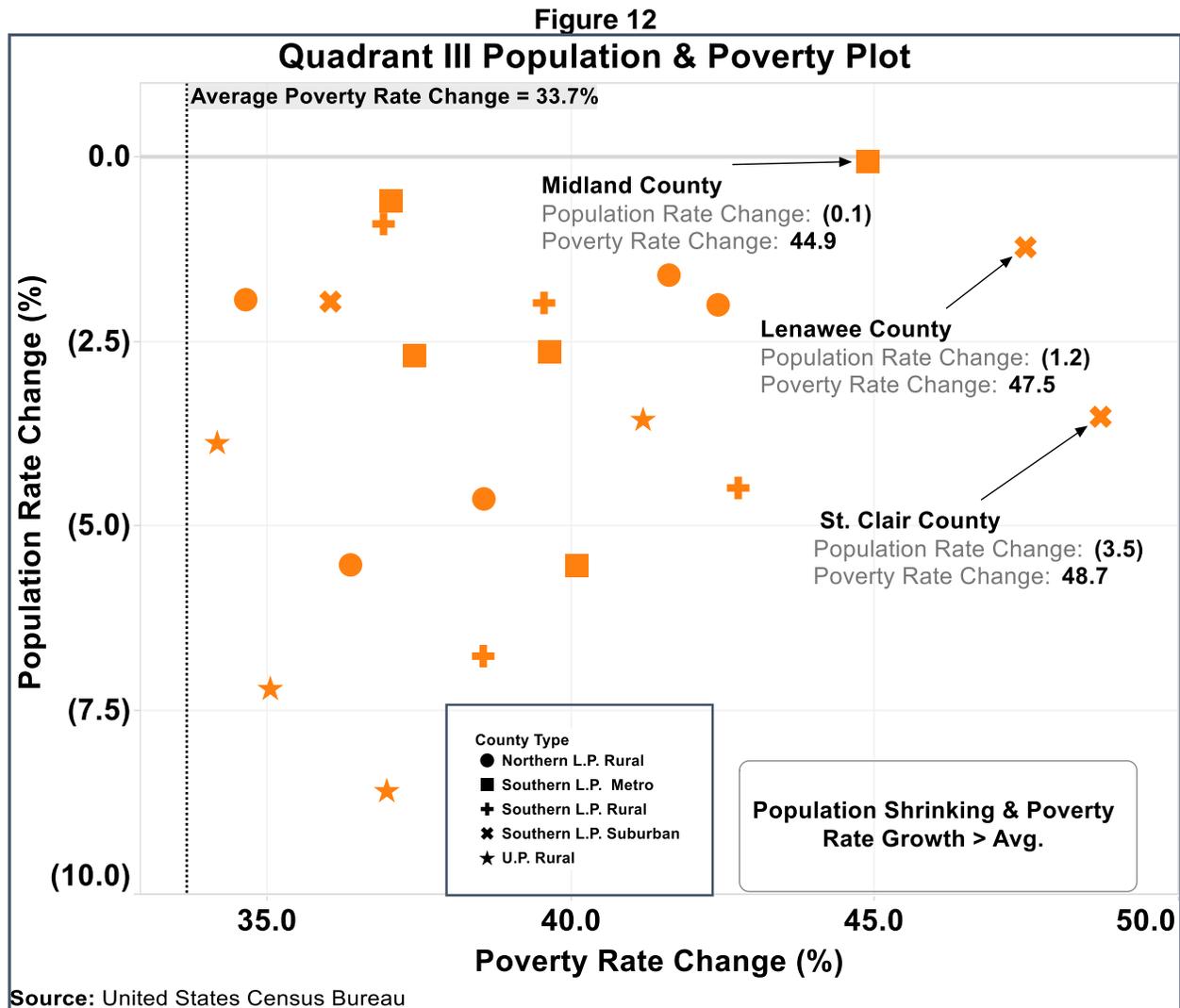


Figure 12 depicts Quadrant III, counties that had population losses and a greater-than-average growth in poverty. This quadrant reflects what may be the least desirable label: counties that lost people but had poverty increases greater than the State as a whole. The saturation point of poverty may not have been reached, but people are leaving the counties. This quadrant includes 21 counties and is the most balanced in terms of the location and type of county. Four of the counties are rural and are in the Upper Peninsula. Nine are rural counties in the Lower Peninsula. The remaining eight, Bay, Calhoun, Genesee, Jackson, and Midland (all metropolitan counties), and Lapeer, Lenawee, and St. Clair (suburban) also are in the Lower Peninsula. Some of the largest growth in poverty was in two suburban counties, Lenawee and St. Clair. Midland had the highest growth above the mean for metropolitan counties, with Shiawassee having the greatest for rural counties. In Quadrant III, if those leaving were not in poverty, it is not clear whether the overall poverty rate rose because those people left, or whether the increase was attributable to those who stayed.

Figure 13

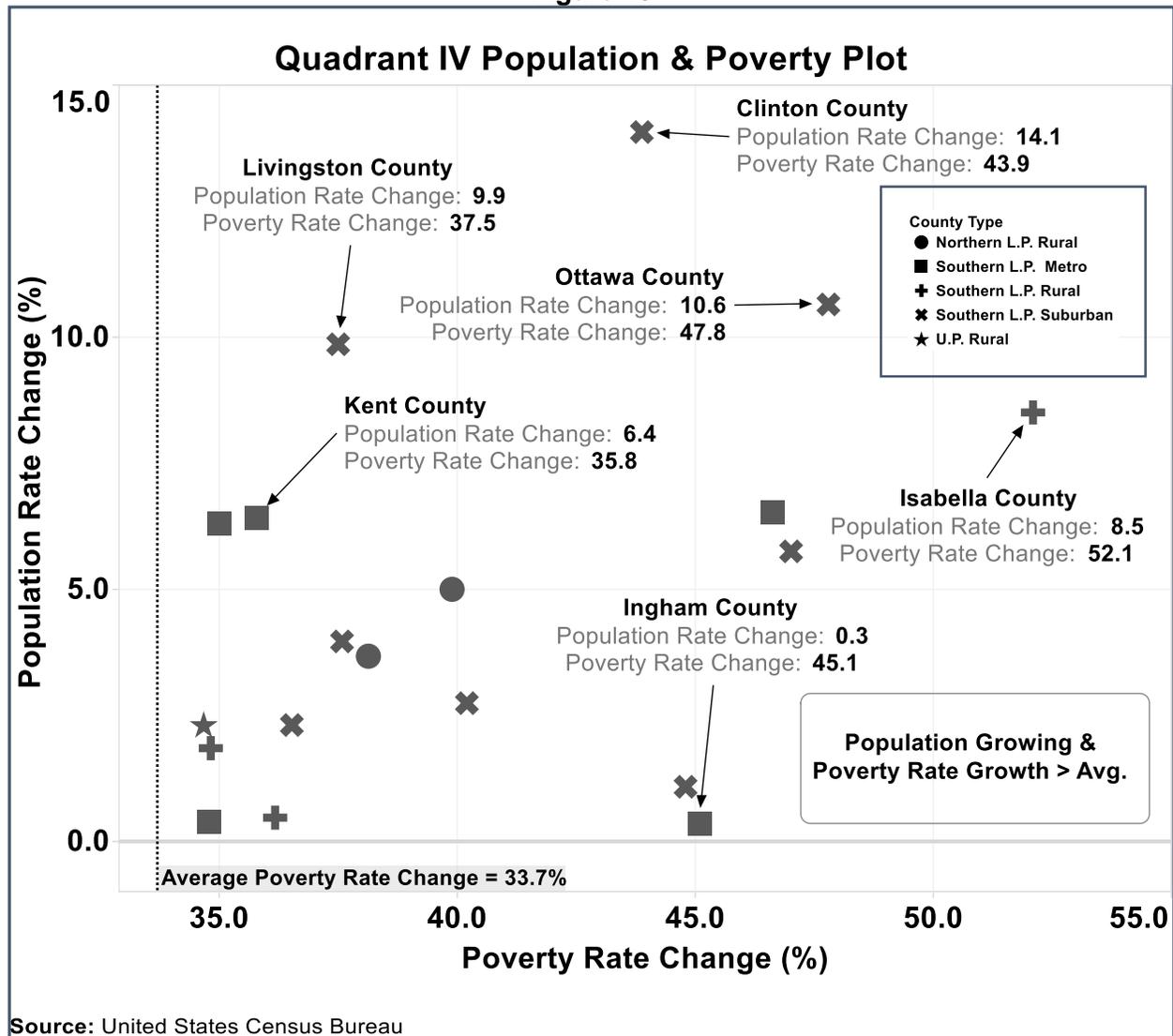


Figure 13 depicts Quadrant IV, counties that had population increases and a greater-than-average growth in poverty. Quadrant IV contains 19 counties and is the only quadrant in which rural counties are outnumbered by metropolitan and suburban counties. The rural counties where the population increased are Barry, Benzie, Houghton, Isabella, Montcalm, and Wexford. The metropolitan counties are Ingham, Kalamazoo, Kent, Muskegon, and Washtenaw. The suburban county category, which has the greatest number of counties in Quadrant IV, includes Allegan, Clinton, Eaton, Livingston, Macomb, Monroe, Oakland, and Ottawa. Leaving Isabella aside for data reasons, Macomb, Ottawa, and Washtenaw exhibited the largest population increase and above-average growth in poverty rates. This quadrant may have the opposite characteristics of Quadrant II, but that also means that the people who arrived in these counties could be increasing the poverty rate, if the current trends being observed continue. With the increase in population, however, there is likely a greater ability for organic job creation due to demographic factors.

The purpose of these quadrant plots is to discern the relationship between population changes and poverty rate changes. The different quadrants represent a way to organize the different changes that occurred over the study period. There are additional indicators that give a more granular picture of how population and poverty rates have manifested themselves in changes to

public assistance programs. The trends in the recipient rate of public assistance can show the impacts of changes in poverty as well as how policy and eligibility changes have related to variations of population over the study period.

ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

This section covers the six main assistance programs for which data are available. The programs are discussed in the order of their public assistance value from largest to smallest. (The term "value" is used because most assistance is in-kind, rather than a cash transfer.)

Medicaid

The largest public assistance program in the State is the Medicaid program. This program is an in-kind assistance program yielding data only on the number of individuals enrolled in the program and not the monetary value associated with benefits to individual participants. The program is considered the largest based on the gross amount of reimbursements to providers. This analysis looks only at the traditional, nonexpansion Medicaid population, as the Healthy Michigan Plan did not begin until April 1, 2014.⁴ The traditional Medicaid program provides health services for the individuals who are not recipients under the Healthy Michigan Plan. The average number of people in the program between 2002 and 2014 was 1.5 million with the maximum eligible in 2006 at 1.7 million and the minimum at 1.2 million in 2002.

As shown in Table 4 in the Appendix, Lake and Oceana Counties had the highest eligibility rate for Medicaid, with 22% of the total population eligible for Medicaid in 2002. The other counties in the upper tier of eligibility are Luce (21%) and Clare, Ogemaw, Van Buren, and Wayne (all 19% eligibility rate). Not coincidentally, Clare, Lake, Luce, Ogemaw, and Wayne are in the upper tier of the 2002 poverty rates. The county with the lowest eligibility rate in 2002 is Livingston, with Clinton, Oakland, Ottawa, and Washtenaw rounding the bottom five.

As displayed in Table 5 in the Appendix, by 2014, Oceana and Wayne (each 23%) were the counties with the highest rate of Medicaid-eligible individuals, while Livingston (8%) remained the county with the lowest rate. Table 6 in the Appendix exhibits the changes in the eligibility rate between 2002 and 2014; Oakland and Livingston (with 113% increases) are the counties with the highest percentage change in the eligibility rate. Macomb (98%), Lapeer (86%), and Ottawa (77%) are the other counties in the top five in experiencing a growth in Medicaid-eligible residents. Macomb (6.4%) and Ottawa (12.0%) both experienced population growth that was less than the growth in Medicaid cases. Lapeer had a population rate of -2.1%, meaning that the number of cases increased within the county to a greater degree than existing Medicaid cases relocated to Lapeer County. There were only five counties that experienced a decline in the Medicaid-eligibility rate, Keweenaw, Lake, Luce, Ontonagon, and Schoolcraft. These counties all had population declines as well, which could mean that existing cases were relocating.

Further information on the Medicaid program and its recent history can be found in the following Senate Fiscal Agency publications: "Medicaid Enrollment in the State of Michigan 1999-2004", Issue Paper, March 2005⁵, and "Medicaid Enrollment Growth: 1999-2012", State Notes, Winter 2013⁶.

⁴ The Healthy Michigan Plan provides benefits to newly eligible adults who meet certain income criteria, resulting in an expansion of the Medicaid population.

⁵ <http://www.senate.michigan.gov/sfa/publications/issues/medicaidenrollment/medicaidenrollment.pdf>

⁶ <http://www.senate.michigan.gov/sfa/publications/notes/2013notes/noteswin13sa.pdf>

Food Assistance Program (FAP)

The U.S. Department of Agriculture administers Federal funding for food assistance through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), commonly referred to as food stamps. The State of Michigan, in turn, distributes the Federal benefits and determines eligibility through the State's Food Assistance Program. While the Federal government determines most of the eligibility requirements and payment levels for individuals who are enrolled in FAP, the State does have some flexibility at the policy level. While the State shares some of the administrative costs with the Federal government, the monthly FAP benefits are 100.0% paid by Federal SNAP funding.

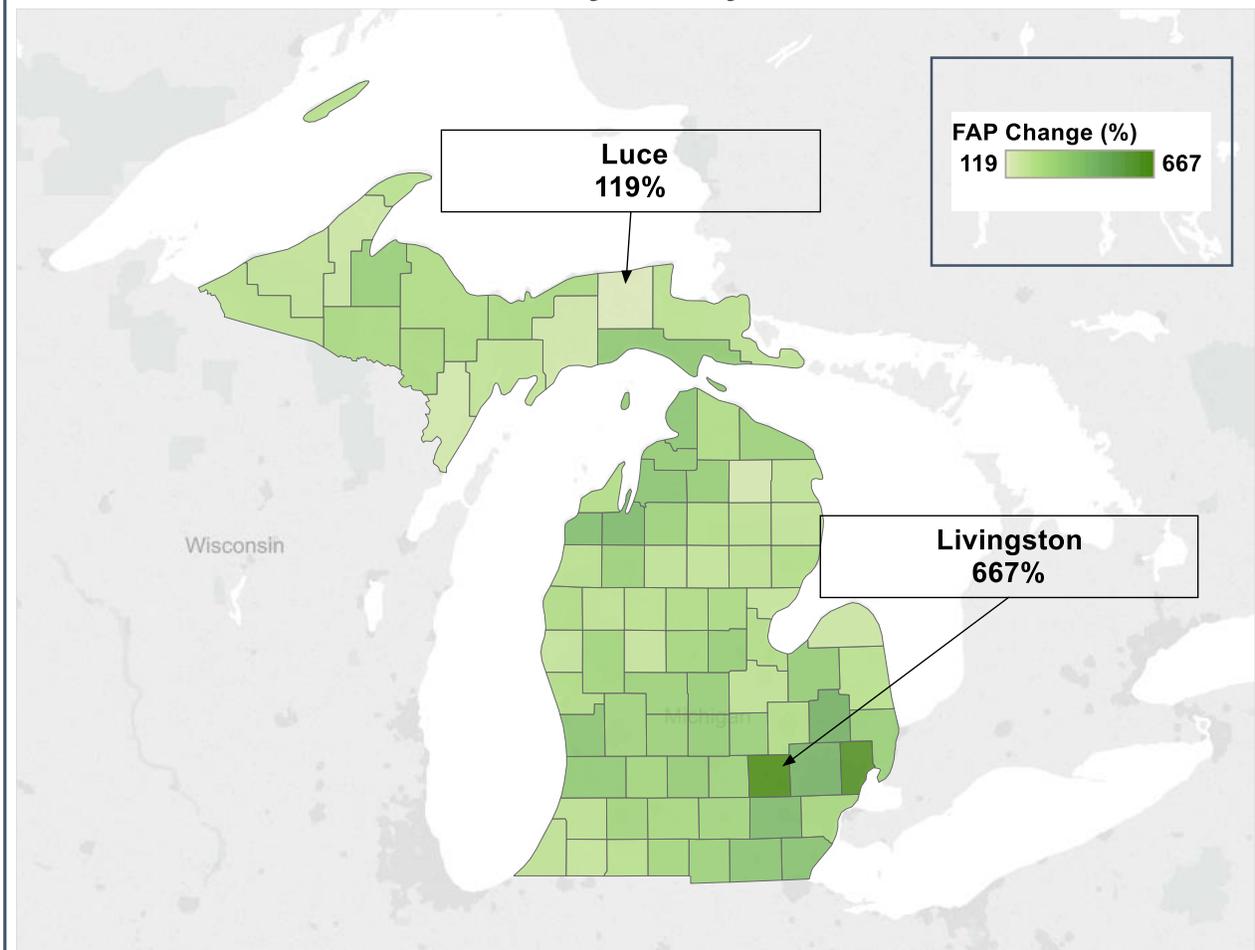
As of September 2015, the monthly number of FAP cases was 802,001 with 1,526,238 recipients, 40.7% of whom were children. The average case received \$233.20 per month, or \$122.54 per individual.

The availability of Federal SNAP funding peaked in Michigan in fiscal year (FY) 2010-11 at \$3.1 billion, an increase of 129.0% over pre-economic downturn funding levels in FY 2006-07. This increase is partially due to an increased caseload and partially due to the availability of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding in FY 2008-09. At the peak in FY 2010-11, the average monthly FAP caseload for the fiscal year was 967,566 and each case received an average payment of \$270 per month. The FY 2015-16 enacted budget includes \$2.4 billion in SNAP funding. Over the study period, FAP benefits totaling \$26.1 billion were funded.

Like Medicaid, FAP is an in-kind program in which recipients receive food assistance in the form of vouchers and are only able to obtain allowed items with their assistance card. Since there is a monetary, though noncash amount tied to each recipient's participation, it is possible both to track the recipient rate and to observe trends in the value of the assistance over time. On the recipient side, Tables 7 and 8 in the Appendix show the FAP recipient rates by county for 2002 and 2014. Lake County had the highest rate in 2002 and Wayne the highest rate in 2014. Livingston County was the lowest in both 2002 and 2014. As Table 9 in the Appendix and Figure 14 demonstrate, though Livingston had the lowest rate in both 2002 and 2014, over the 2002 to 2014 time period Livingston had the greatest growth in the recipient rate, with an increase of 304%. Macomb (298%), Lapeer (239%), Oakland (199%), and Antrim (191%) were the other counties that saw the largest growth in the recipient rate. While the statewide average recipient rate change was 127%, changes were below the average in several counties, including Luce (41%), Mecosta (58%), Schoolcraft (64%), Houghton (68%), and Oceana (69%). Counties that saw a lower-than-average increase in the recipient rate generally lost population or did not see their poverty rate change substantially between 2002 and 2014. The counties that had a lower-than-average growth could be considered somewhat saturated in that the poverty rate did not change more than the average.

Figure 14

**Michigan Total Percentage Point Change
in FAP Value by County 2002-2014**



Source: Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Senate Fiscal Agency

There are differences between the recipient rate changes and the changes in the food assistance value. [Table 9](#) in the Appendix illustrates how the changes in the assistance value all increased above the recipient rate due to increases in the benefits under the 2009 ARRA. Livingston (667%), Macomb (642%), Lapeer (472%), Oakland (460%), and Grand Traverse (429%) experienced large assistance value increases. Kalamazoo, Luce, and Mecosta Counties experienced an increase in value that was approximately double the increase in the recipient rate. Of the total \$33.1 billion of public assistance value in Michigan between 2002 and 2014, \$26.1 billion, or 79%, was in FAP value.

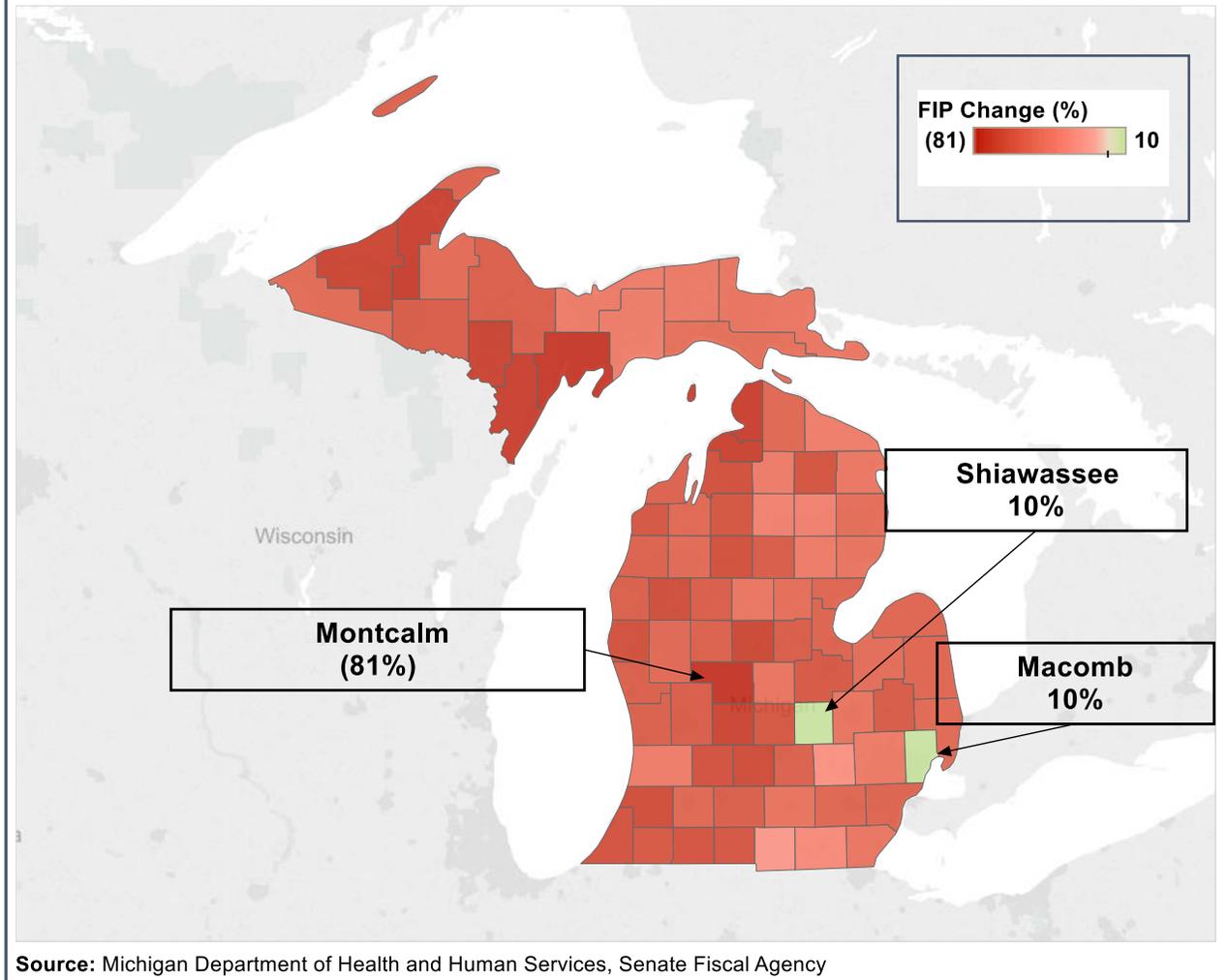
Family Independence Program (FIP)

The Family Independence Program provides cash assistance to qualifying families and individuals using both State General Fund/General Purpose (GF/GP) revenue and Federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funding. Eligibility is primarily restricted to low-income families with children, yet also includes some special cases, such as child-only cases (i.e., a child in foster care) and qualifying disabled individuals. Unless exempted from work requirements under TANF rules or the Social Welfare Act (MCL 400.57f), the head of the household unit is required to meet work requirements through employment, school, community service, or other effort. There is a 60-month time limit on TANF cash assistance and a 48-month time limit for State-funded cases (MCL 400.57r), unless a recipient qualifies for exemptions (MCL 400.57p).

The most recent FY 2015-16 projection for the average monthly FIP caseload is 25,473, with an average monthly benefit payment of \$362.93. The average number of individuals per caseload in FY 2014-15 was 2.4, for a monthly average of 66,747 recipients (as of June 2015). Based on these figures, the average number of recipients in FY 2015-16 will be approximately 61,100.

Figure 15

**Michigan Total Percentage Point Change
in FIP Recipient Rate by County 2002-2014**



In FY 2001-02, the average number of FIP recipients was 202,466. This figure increased to 237,110 in FY 2006-07 and reached a 14-year peak of approximately 239,508 recipients in FY 2010-11, before dropping significantly in FY 2011-12 after the adoption of several new policy and legislative changes dealing with eligibility and time limits. As indicated in [Table 10](#) in the Appendix, in 2002, the statewide average FIP recipient rate was 1.4% while Saginaw County had the highest recipient rate at 4.5% and Livingston had the lowest rate at 0.2%. By 2014, as illustrated in [Table 11](#) in the Appendix, the statewide average had declined to 0.6% with Genesee County having the highest recipient rate (2.2%) and five counties in the bottom position with a 0.1% rate. Only two counties experienced an increase in the recipient rate, Macomb and Shiawassee, both with a 10% increase, as depicted in [Figure 15](#).

By 2014, the overall value of FIP benefits (both TANF and GF/GP-funded) was approximately \$197.5 million less than in 2002. Over this period, a total of \$4.7 billion Gross in FIP value was funded, representing 14.1% of the public assistance value.

State Disability Assistance (SDA)

State Disability Assistance is a State-funded disability program that provides monthly cash benefits to disabled, low-income adults, caretakers of disabled individuals, and individuals age 65 or older.

The most recent FY 2015-16 projection for the average monthly SDA caseload is 5,566 with an average monthly benefit payment of \$209.88. On average, there are 1.4 recipients per case, which means that the average number of recipients per month will be slightly higher than 5,566.

In FY 2001-02, the average number of SDA recipients was approximately 9,290. This figure reached a 14-year peak, increasing to approximately 10,995 recipients in FY 2007-08, before dropping significantly in FY 2012-13 with the adoption of several new policy and legislative changes. Over the study period, the benefit value declined by 17% on average statewide. However, as shown in Table 12 in the Appendix, Baraga (84%), Lenawee (74%), Iosco (60%), Alcona (56%), and Shiawassee (52%) experienced significant increases in the SDA benefits paid in the county. Between 2002 and 2014, a total of \$388.6 million was funded in SDA value, which represents 1.2% of the total public assistance paid out over that period.

State Emergency Relief (SER)

The State Emergency Relief program provides aid to individuals and families facing circumstances of extreme hardship or emergencies that threaten their health and safety. Through a combination of direct financial assistance and contracts with a network of nonprofit organizations (Salvation Army and local Community Action Organizations), SER helps low-income households meet emergency needs such as utilities (winter heating), urgent home repairs, and indigent burial.

The SER program is primarily designed to maintain low-income households that are normally able to meet their needs but occasionally need help when unexpected emergencies arise. The program is not used to solve ongoing or chronic financial difficulties. For example, the program might provide help to prevent an eviction, stop a utility shut-off, or pay for a burial.

The SER program has an income test and an asset test. The income test may require a person to pay a copayment before being eligible to receive SER money. The income test also might have a cap on how much money a person is eligible to receive. The asset test limits the value of noncash assets a person may own while still qualifying for SER. The asset test does not apply to the first \$50 of assets per household. Some assets, such as a home, one car, and personal and household goods, are excluded from the asset limit.

The SER program is funded through both State and Federal sources. The majority of the State funds are generally spent on burials while the Federal funds are spent on utility assistance.

In FY 2001-02, the value of State-funded SER was approximately \$3.0 million. This figure reached a 14-year peak in FY 2010-11 increasing to approximately \$4.5 million before dropping in FY 2014-15 to \$6.2 million. Over the time period, Baraga County increased its total received value by 1,280%. However, this is mainly due to the fact that payments were \$804 in FY 2001-02 and were \$11,090 in FY 2013-14. In fact, as demonstrated in Table 13 in the Appendix, the entire State experienced an average increase of 80% even though the recipient rate declined, as burials are not accounted for at a recipient level as the "benefit" is only expended once per individual. As the number of recipients has not risen and the recipient figure does not detail burials, the increase in burials explains the increase in the State-funded SER.

In FY 2001-02, the value of federally funded SER was approximately \$91.7 million. This figure

reached a 14-year peak in FY 2009-10, increasing to approximately to \$189.7 million, before dropping significantly in FY 2013-14 to \$72.1 million with the adoption of several new policy and legislative changes. As shown in Table 14 in the Appendix, the value of federally funded SER by county declined on average by 6% statewide between 2002 and 2014, but rural Lower Peninsula counties such as Kalkaska (87%), Lake (73%), Newaygo (44%), and Gladwin (44%) experienced fairly large value growth.

Over the study period, the State funded a total of \$73.1 million in SER value and Federal funds supported \$1.8 billion in SER value, representing 5.6% of the public assistance value.

Unduplicated Recipient Rate and Total Public Assistance Value

One measure of public assistance is the "unduplicated recipient rate" (URR), which refers to the average percentage of people in a given county receiving public assistance in a given year.⁷ The average of the counties' URR is the statewide unduplicated recipient rate. As shown in Table 15 in the Appendix, in 2002, Michigan's URR was 8% of total population statewide. By 2014, the average URR had doubled to 16%. Statewide, there was a universal increase in the percentage of people in each county who were receiving some form of public assistance. In 2002, Lake County had the highest URR statewide at 15%. Table 16 in the Appendix illustrates that Lake County's URR had risen to 26% in 2014, which ranked second in the State behind Wayne County. As shown in Table 17 in the Appendix, Wayne County experienced a 131% percentage point change in the URR, which was just above the statewide average of 126%. Livingston (298%), Macomb (294%), Lapeer (234%), Wexford (199%), and Oakland (196%) were the top five URR growth counties. Missaukee at 24% URR growth had the least amount of change among any county.

As a related concept, total public assistance value (PAV) represents the total dollar value of public assistance benefits received in a particular county. While the URR is the average percentage of people in a county receiving public assistance, the PAV is the yearly total of public assistance benefits paid to those people who are receiving assistance. Comparing the changes between the URR and the PAV shows the relative increases in recipients as well as the overall dollar value of changes in assistance. For these concepts, both magnitude and directional changes are important. Figure 16 shows the changes in the recipients and the total public assistance value.

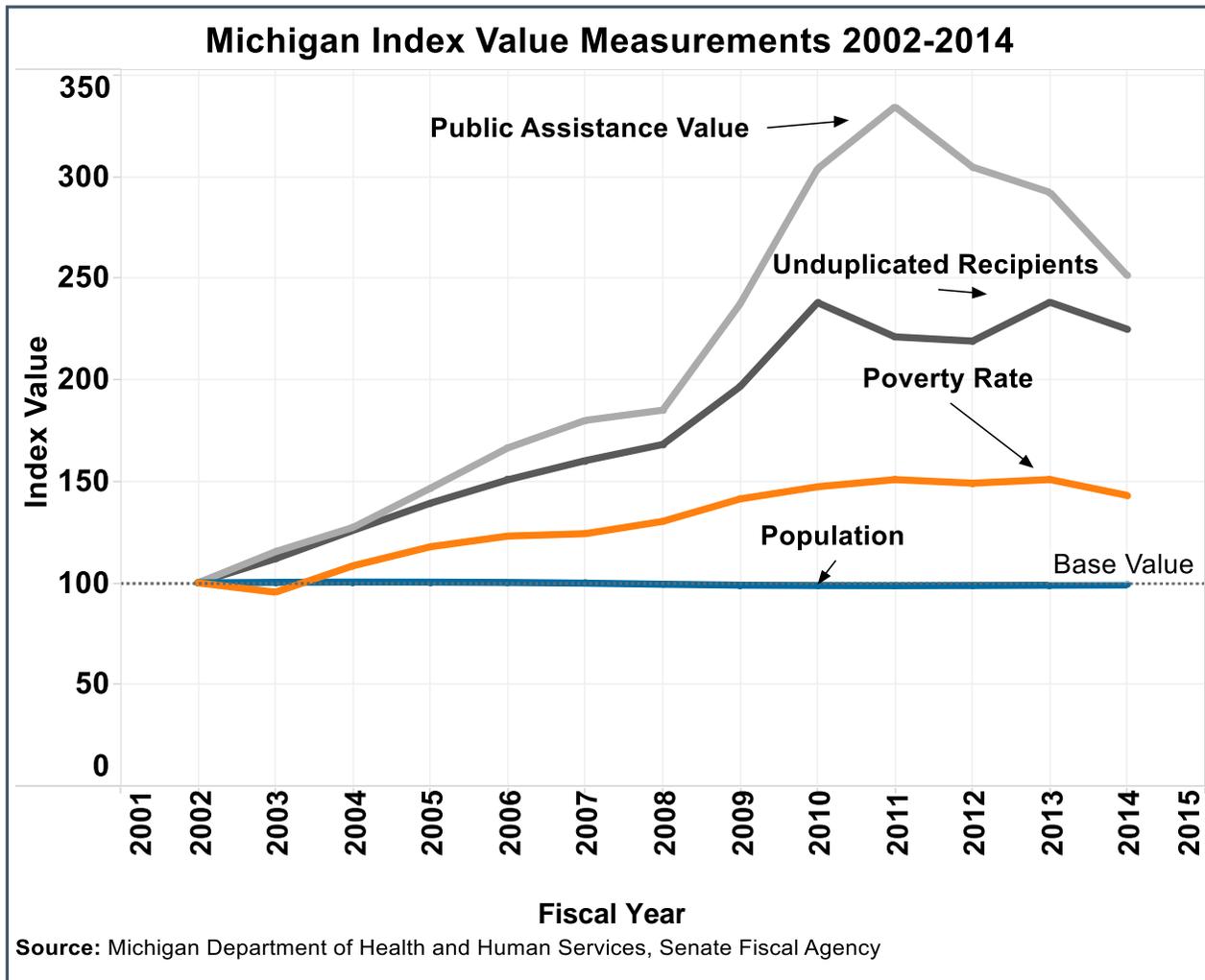
In terms of the PAV changes, Livingston (545%), Macomb (514%), Lapeer (381%), Grand Traverse (375%), and Oakland (368%) were the top five growth counties as shown in Table 18 (Appendix). The growth in the PAV outpaced the growth in the URR due to policy changes that increased benefits and lowered eligibility requirements. In fact, the Food Assistance Program (\$1.9 billion) increased more than the overall increase as some programs lost value. In terms of absolute dollar changes (changes in total amounts), Wayne County, at \$504.0 million, made up 30% of the \$1.7 billion increase in public assistance benefits between 2002 and 2014. The absolute value (total dollar amount) of funded programs as displayed in Table 19 (Appendix) somewhat followed the order of population as Wayne County ranked first (\$10.0 billion), Genesee second (\$2.1 billion), Oakland third (\$1.8 billion), Macomb fourth (\$1.7 billion), and Kent fifth (\$1.7 billion). Wayne County had the highest absolute value and the highest poverty rate. The total value of assistance to Wayne's average population of 1.8 million people was \$5,332 per resident.

The URR and PAV correlate in showing how the increase in the amount of public assistance tracks the number of individuals who are receiving public assistance. Overlaying poverty rate changes and population changes can illuminate the changes that have taken place over the time period from 2002 to 2014. As the index chart in Figure 16 shows, there was a large increase in

⁷ The "unduplicated" rate represents the true number of individuals receiving assistance, and eliminates the potential for double-counting people enrolled in more than one assistance program.

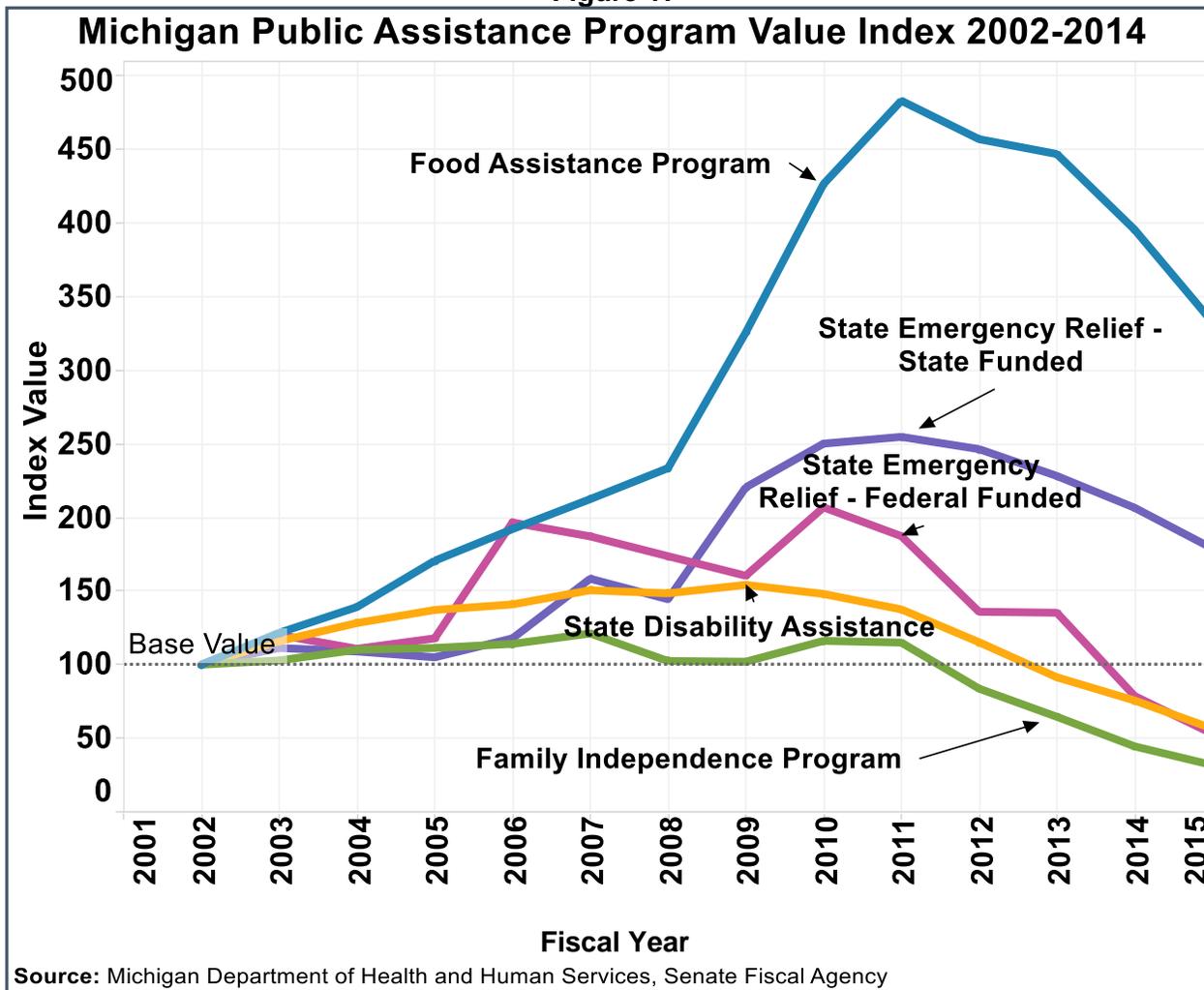
the PAV and URR in the years of economic difficulty.

Figure 16



The index values show that population was flat to negative for the entire study period while the poverty rate grew after shrinking in 2003. The URR and the PAV increased substantially. The poverty rate and URR peaked in 2013 while the PAV peaked in 2011. This reflects a change in benefit eligibility for the FIP, SER, and SDA. As shown in the PAV index chart in [Figure 17](#), FAP peaked in 2011 with a 3.83 times greater value than in 2002. Federally funded State Emergency Relief and State-funded State Emergency Relief peaked in 2010 and 2011, respectively. The Family Independence Program peaked in 2007 while SDA peaked in 2009, but both saw significant declines. In fact, in 2014, the FIP, SDA, and federally funded SER were at levels below those of 2002.

Figure 17



The nature of public assistance changed in Michigan over the 2002 to 2014 time period. There was massive growth in the FAP and the value was distributed among Michigan residents. As the economy strengthened, the FAP and State-supported SER did not decline to the base 2002 level. Other programs that increased during the recession declined. In 2014, the PAV was still 1.5 times greater than it was in 2002. The poverty rate was 0.43 times higher than in 2002. Michigan made progress as the structure of the economy realigned for the better, with the addition of approximately 300,000 jobs in October 2014 compared to the lowest October jobs data in 2009⁸. By October 2014, the unemployment rate was 7.1%, the lowest October unemployment rate since 2006⁹.

Even with these gains in the numbers of jobs and the unemployment rate, the poverty rate peaked but did not return to 2002 levels. In 2002, the total civilian labor force in Michigan was 5.0 million people after peaking in 2000 at 5.2 million people¹⁰. In 2014, the total civilian labor force was 4.8 million people. In 2002, the labor force participation rate was 65.8%, while in 2014, the rate was 60.5%¹¹. Even as the unemployment rate overall declined, there were fewer people engaged in the labor force.

Though the PAV and the URR also lagged behind the gains in total jobs and unemployment since

⁸ Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor (Household Data)

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor (Local Area Unemployment Statistics)

¹¹ Ibid.

2002, there was a reduction in reliance on public assistance in the State. From 2002 to 2012, the PAV and URR increased greatly. Different parts of the State underwent disparate impacts from the restructuring of the economy. Lake County had the highest poverty rate as well as the highest URR in 2002. By 2013, Lake County still had the highest poverty rate, but had moved to second for the URR. From a relative perspective with respect to the rest of the State, Lake County did not experience large growth in either measure (50% change in the poverty rate and 73% change in the URR). The URR is a leading indicator of the poverty rate. The counties with the largest poverty rate growth had the largest growth in the URR; these include, for example, Lapeer, Livingston, and Macomb Counties.

CONCLUSION

Examining both relative and absolute figures of poverty and public assistance helps measure the point at which, and the degree to which, the tide can be stemmed. In theory, those areas with the highest growth may have a less difficult experience in reducing the growth. Those areas with the highest absolute levels of calcified URRs and poverty rates face difficulty from the pre-2002 effect of poverty combined with the recent negative impacts of the recession, population loss, and reduction in labor force participation. Both types of areas will require different types of intervention to achieve improved conditions that would lead to lower unemployment and poverty rates as well as higher population growth and higher labor force participation. The use of population, poverty, and public assistance figures enables policymakers to tailor policies to best suit those areas with either absolute or relative measures of public assistance and poverty.

APPENDIX

Table 1

MICHIGAN POPULATION BY COUNTY 2002-2014 SELECT YEARS								
COUNTY	<u>2002</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2014</u>	% Change 2002-2014
Alcona	11,480	11,459	11,503	11,286	10,942	10,599	10,454	(8.9)%
Alger	9,764	9,680	9,687	9,647	9,601	9,494	9,459	(3.1)
Allegan	108,203	110,225	111,156	111,589	111,408	111,939	113,847	5.2
Alpena	30,956	30,735	30,209	30,119	29,598	29,240	28,988	(6.4)
Antrim	23,773	24,263	24,278	24,047	23,580	23,361	23,267	(2.1)
Arenac	17,245	17,128	16,968	16,547	15,899	15,512	15,353	(11.0)
Baraga	8,889	8,884	8,940	8,822	8,860	8,706	8,654	(2.6)
Barry	58,061	59,005	59,610	59,788	59,173	59,073	59,281	2.1
Bay	109,861	109,453	108,711	108,320	107,771	107,084	106,179	(3.4)
Benzie	16,793	17,420	17,867	17,733	17,525	17,387	17,519	4.3
Berrien	160,604	159,742	157,537	157,380	156,813	156,057	155,233	(3.3)
Branch	46,651	46,791	46,805	46,305	45,248	43,756	43,545	(6.7)
Calhoun	138,580	139,443	138,291	137,313	136,146	134,760	134,878	(2.7)
Cass	51,588	52,290	52,282	52,684	52,293	52,054	51,608	0.0
Charlevoix	26,542	26,601	26,394	26,280	25,949	26,039	26,121	(1.6)
Cheboygan	27,138	27,228	27,249	26,738	26,152	25,774	25,675	(5.4)
Chippewa	38,748	38,803	39,051	39,247	38,520	38,996	38,321	(1.1)
Clare	31,707	31,821	31,612	31,064	30,926	30,780	30,652	(3.3)
Clinton	67,596	70,605	72,881	74,302	75,382	76,426	77,297	14.4
Crawford	14,527	14,591	14,597	14,379	14,074	13,985	13,745	(5.4)
Delta	38,300	38,123	37,898	37,409	37,069	36,831	36,559	(4.5)
Dickinson	27,019	27,231	26,951	26,622	26,168	26,228	25,957	(3.9)
Eaton	105,794	107,533	108,364	108,021	107,759	107,968	108,579	2.6
Emmet	32,279	32,824	32,926	32,852	32,694	32,895	33,204	2.9
Genesee	440,062	442,534	441,164	433,082	425,790	418,058	412,895	(6.2)
Gladwin	26,754	26,971	26,726	25,956	25,692	25,508	25,411	(5.0)
Gogebic	17,394	16,976	16,552	16,499	16,427	16,050	15,737	(9.5)
Grand Traverse	81,013	82,768	84,705	86,209	86,986	89,005	90,782	12.1
Gratiot	42,428	42,583	42,714	42,774	42,476	42,031	41,665	(1.8)
Hillsdale	47,051	47,392	47,499	46,951	46,688	46,264	45,830	(2.6)
Houghton	35,905	36,154	35,765	36,292	36,628	36,850	36,495	1.6
Huron	35,508	35,014	34,363	33,504	33,118	32,466	32,065	(9.7)
Ingham	282,030	283,586	282,104	281,315	280,895	282,272	284,582	0.9
Ionia	63,265	64,562	65,157	65,167	63,905	63,896	64,294	1.6
Iosco	27,009	26,860	26,869	26,542	25,887	25,370	25,420	(5.9)
Iron	12,753	12,460	12,248	12,081	11,817	11,586	11,387	(10.7)
Isabella	64,907	67,067	68,556	69,328	70,311	70,552	70,616	8.8
Jackson	160,893	162,140	163,387	160,825	160,248	160,156	159,741	(0.7)
Kalamazoo	241,937	242,505	244,178	246,862	250,331	255,020	258,818	7.0
Kalkaska	16,989	17,400	17,572	17,546	17,153	17,082	17,394	2.4
Kent	584,940	589,554	595,191	599,234	602,622	614,545	629,237	7.6
Keweenaw	2,219	2,125	2,087	2,119	2,156	2,207	2,217	(0.1)%

Table 1 (cont.)

MICHIGAN POPULATION BY COUNTY 2002-2014 SELECT YEARS								
COUNTY	<u>2002</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2014</u>	% Change 2002-2014
Lake	11,390	11,757	11,707	11,629	11,539	11,468	11,341	(0.4)%
Lapeer	90,035	91,125	91,691	89,914	88,319	88,184	88,153	(2.1)
Leelanau	21,518	21,859	21,818	21,731	21,708	21,636	21,915	1.8
Lenawee	100,293	101,216	101,715	101,169	99,892	99,150	99,047	(1.2)
Livingston	167,833	175,245	181,620	181,171	180,967	183,013	185,596	10.6
Luce	7,026	6,894	6,736	6,680	6,631	6,494	6,426	(8.5)
Mackinac	11,725	11,647	11,474	11,248	11,113	11,129	11,042	(5.8)
Macomb	808,457	823,418	833,328	837,857	840,978	847,750	860,112	6.4
Manistee	24,929	25,048	25,201	24,960	24,733	24,604	24,420	(2.0)
Marquette	65,012	65,620	66,002	66,539	67,077	67,790	67,676	4.1
Mason	28,624	28,842	28,846	28,668	28,705	28,669	28,824	0.7
Mecosta	41,639	42,553	42,876	42,683	42,798	43,482	43,186	3.7
Menominee	25,023	24,987	24,472	24,317	24,029	23,748	23,714	(5.2)
Midland	83,664	84,058	83,693	83,605	83,629	83,649	83,427	(0.3)
Missaukee	14,842	15,127	15,043	15,028	14,849	15,037	15,037	1.3
Monroe	148,561	151,117	153,460	152,806	152,021	150,840	149,824	0.9
Montcalm	62,547	63,482	63,806	63,635	63,342	63,059	62,893	0.6
Montmorency	10,397	10,326	10,125	9,922	9,765	9,492	9,300	(10.6)
Muskegon	171,563	172,771	173,710	173,846	172,188	170,146	172,344	0.5
Newaygo	48,697	49,272	49,287	49,153	48,460	47,962	47,900	(1.6)
Oakland	1,198,889	1,203,812	1,202,256	1,199,545	1,202,362	1,220,631	1,237,868	3.3
Oceana	27,281	27,556	27,484	27,120	26,570	26,259	26,221	(3.9)
Ogemaw	21,890	22,053	22,003	21,885	21,699	21,425	21,039	(3.9)
Ontonagon	7,702	7,497	7,241	6,922	6,780	6,404	6,172	(19.9)
Osceola	23,712	23,990	23,887	23,662	23,528	23,270	23,169	(2.3)
Oscoda	9,360	9,299	9,090	8,963	8,640	8,602	8,371	(10.6)
Otsego	24,240	24,586	24,805	24,378	24,164	24,049	24,158	(0.3)
Ottawa	246,637	253,048	258,003	261,906	263,801	269,454	276,292	12.0
Presque Isle	14,233	14,163	14,006	13,701	13,376	13,112	13,004	(8.6)
Roscommon	25,683	25,771	25,560	24,856	24,449	24,091	23,955	(6.7)
Saginaw	209,323	208,489	205,822	201,966	200,169	198,268	195,012	(6.8)
St. Clair	166,086	168,457	168,312	165,959	163,040	160,564	160,078	(3.6)
St. Joseph	62,152	62,265	62,236	62,083	61,295	60,902	60,946	(1.9)
Sanilac	44,770	44,939	44,917	44,177	43,114	42,311	41,587	(7.1)
Schoolcraft	8,817	8,962	8,946	8,471	8,485	8,355	8,171	(7.3)
Shiawassee	72,162	73,034	72,839	71,523	70,648	69,300	68,933	(4.5)
Tuscola	58,155	58,230	57,472	56,512	55,729	54,705	54,000	(7.1)
Van Buren	76,777	77,241	77,019	76,501	76,258	75,250	75,199	(2.1)
Washtenaw	332,763	339,422	344,018	341,595	344,791	351,301	356,874	7.2
Wayne	2,025,133	1,983,830	1,932,490	1,865,058	1,820,584	1,792,770	1,764,804	(12.9)
Wexford	31,015	31,778	32,461	32,765	32,735	32,594	32,886	6.0
Michigan	10,015,710	10,055,315	10,036,081	9,946,889	9,883,640	9,884,781	9,909,877	(1.1%)

Source: United States Census Bureau

Table 2

NUMERIC CHANGE IN COUNTY POPULATIONS 2002-2014 RANKED BY DESCENDING ORDER OF INCREASE			
Macomb	51,655	Mackinac	(683)
Kent	44,297	Gratiot	(763)
Oakland	38,979	Crawford	(782)
Ottawa	29,655	Newaygo	(797)
Washtenaw	24,111	Ogemaw	(851)
Livingston	17,763	Oscoda	(989)
Kalamazoo	16,881	Alcona	(1,026)
Grand Traverse	9,769	Clare	(1,055)
Clinton	9,701	Oceana	(1,060)
Isabella	5,709	Dickinson	(1,062)
Allegan	5,644	Montmorency	(1,097)
Eaton	2,785	Jackson	(1,152)
Marquette	2,664	Saint Joseph	(1,206)
Ingham	2,552	Hillsdale	(1,221)
Wexford	1,871	Presque Isle	(1,229)
Mecosta	1,547	Lenawee	(1,246)
Monroe	1,263	Menominee	(1,309)
Barry	1,220	Gladwin	(1,343)
Ionia	1,029	Iron	(1,366)
Emmet	925	Cheboygan	(1,463)
Muskegon	781	Ontonagon	(1,530)
Benzie	726	Van Buren	(1,578)
Houghton	590	Iosco	(1,589)
Kalkaska	405	Gogebic	(1,657)
Leelanau	397	Roscommon	(1,728)
Montcalm	346	Delta	(1,741)
Mason	200	Lapeer	(1,882)
Missaukee	195	Arenac	(1,892)
Cass	20	Alpena	(1,968)
Keweenaw	(2)	Branch	(3,106)
Lake	(49)	Sanilac	(3,183)
Otsego	(82)	Shiawassee	(3,229)
Baraga	(235)	Huron	(3,443)
Midland	(237)	Bay	(3,682)
Alger	(305)	Calhoun	(3,702)
Charlevoix	(421)	Tuscola	(4,155)
Chippewa	(427)	Berrien	(5,371)
Antrim	(506)	Saint Clair	(6,008)
Manistee	(509)	Saginaw	(14,311)
Osceola	(543)	Genesee	(27,167)
Luce	(600)	Wayne	(260,329)
Schoolcraft	(646)	MICHIGAN	(105,833)

Table 3

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN COUNTY POPULATIONS 2002-2014 RANKED BY DESCENDING ORDER OF INCREASE			
Clinton	14.4%	Lapeer	(2.1)%
Grand Traverse	12.1	Antrim	(2.1)
Ottawa	12.0	Osceola	(2.3)
Livingston	10.6	Hillsdale	(2.6)
Isabella	8.8	Baraga	(2.6)
Kent	7.6	Calhoun	(2.7)
Washtenaw	7.2	Alger	(3.1)
Kalamazoo	7.0	Clare	(3.3)
Macomb	6.4	Berrien	(3.3)
Wexford	6.0	Bay	(3.4)
Allegan	5.2	Saint Clair	(3.6)
Benzie	4.3	Oceana	(3.9)
Marquette	4.1	Ogemaw	(3.9)
Mecosta	3.7	Dickinson	(3.9)
Oakland	3.3	Shiawassee	(4.5)
Emmet	2.9	Delta	(4.5)
Eaton	2.6	Gladwin	(5.0)
Kalkaska	2.4	Menominee	(5.2)
Barry	2.1	Crawford	(5.4)
Leelanau	1.8	Cheboygan	(5.4)
Houghton	1.6	Mackinac	(5.8)
Ionia	1.6	Iosco	(5.9)
Missaukee	1.3	Genesee	(6.2)
Ingham	0.9	Alpena	(6.4)
Monroe	0.9	Branch	(6.7)
Mason	0.7	Roscommon	(6.7)
Montcalm	0.6	Saginaw	(6.8)
Muskegon	0.5	Sanilac	(7.1)
Cass	0.0	Tuscola	(7.1)
Keweenaw	(0.1)	Schoolcraft	(7.3)
Midland	(0.3)	Luce	(8.5)
Otsego	(0.3)	Presque Isle	(8.6)
Lake	(0.4)	Alcona	(8.9)
Jackson	(0.7)	Gogebic	(9.5)
Chippewa	(1.1)	Huron	(9.7)
Lenawee	(1.2)	Montmorency	(10.6)
Charlevoix	(1.6)	Oscoda	(10.6)
Newaygo	(1.6)	Iron	(10.7)
Gratiot	(1.8)	Arenac	(11.0)
Saint Joseph	(1.9)	Wayne	(12.9)
Manistee	(2.0)	Ontonagon	(19.9)
Van Buren	(2.1)%	MICHIGAN AVG.	(1.7)%

Table 4

ELIGIBILITY RATE OF MEDICAID BY COUNTY 2002 RANKED BY DESCENDING ORDER OF ELIGIBILITY RATE			
Lake	22%	Sanilac	13%
Oceana	22	Chippewa	13
Luce	21	Tuscola	13
Ogemaw	19	Bay	13
Clare	19	Gratiot	13
Van Buren	19	Montcalm	13
Wayne	19	Menominee	12
Schoolcraft	18	Ingham	12
Oscoda	18	Dickinson	12
Arenac	18	Branch	12
Roscommon	18	Jackson	12
Montmorency	17	Alger	12
Alpena	17	Presque Isle	12
Muskegon	17	Hillsdale	12
Saginaw	17	Kent	12
Genesee	17	Shiawassee	12
Wexford	17	Kalamazoo	11
Missaukee	17	Antrim	11
Iron	16	Benzie	11
Berrien	16	Charlevoix	11
Osceola	16	Saint Clair	11
Iosco	16	Marquette	11
Gogebic	16	Ionia	11
Gladwin	16	Lenawee	10
Kalkaska	16	Emmet	10
Ontonagon	16	Mackinac	10
Crawford	15	Isabella	10
Calhoun	15	Allegan	10
Cheboygan	15	Midland	10
Mason	15	Grand Traverse	9
Newaygo	15	Barry	9
Manistee	15	Monroe	8
Delta	15	Lapeer	8
Saint Joseph	14	Leelanau	8
Alcona	14	Eaton	8
Baraga	14	Macomb	7
Mecosta	14	Clinton	6
Keweenaw	14	Oakland	6
Cass	14	Washtenaw	6
Huron	14	Ottawa	6
Otsego	14	Livingston	4
Houghton	14%	MICHIGAN AVG.	13%

Table 5

ELIGIBILITY RATE OF MEDICAID BY COUNTY 2014 RANKED BY DESCENDING ORDER OF ELIGIBILITY RATE			
Oceana	23%	Antrim	17%
Wayne	23	Delta	16
Wexford	22	Kent	16
Clare	22	Mecosta	16
Ogemaw	22	Manistee	16
Lake	21	Bay	16
Kalkaska	21	Baraga	16
Muskegon	21	Lenawee	16
Van Buren	21	Alcona	16
Newaygo	21	Benzie	15
Saint Joseph	21	Dickinson	15
Genesee	21	Ingham	15
Iosco	20	Huron	15
Oscoda	20	Ontonagon	15
Otsego	20	Ionia	15
Osceola	20	Allegan	15
Missaukee	20	Houghton	15
Calhoun	20	Menominee	15
Arenac	20	Charlevoix	15
Roscommon	19	Lapeer	15
Branch	19	Presque Isle	15
Tuscola	19	Kalamazoo	15
Crawford	19	Chippewa	14
Sanilac	19	Emmet	14
Saginaw	19	Macomb	14
Iron	19	Alger	14
Cheboygan	18	Grand Traverse	14
Berrien	18	Mackinac	13
Montcalm	18	Keweenaw	13
Gladwin	18	Barry	13
Mason	18	Monroe	13
Gogebic	18	Oakland	13
Hillsdale	18	Midland	13
Alpena	18	Marquette	13
Gratiot	18	Eaton	12
Montmorency	18	Isabella	12
Shiawassee	17	Ottawa	10
Cass	17	Washtenaw	9
Saint Clair	17	Leelanau	9
Luce	17	Clinton	9
Jackson	17	Livingston	8
Schoolcraft	17%	MICHIGAN AVG.	17%

Table 6

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN ELIGIBILITY RATE OF MEDICAID BY COUNTY 2002-2014 RANKED BY DESCENDING ORDER OF INCREASE			
Oakland	113%	Muskegon	23%
Livingston	113	Osceola	22
Macomb	98	Presque Isle	22
Lapeer	86	Genesee	22
Ottawa	77	Bay	22
Eaton	60	Crawford	22
Saint Clair	58	Cheboygan	21
Monroe	58	Menominee	19
Allegan	57	Marquette	18
Washtenaw	56	Mason	18
Branch	56	Missaukee	18
Hillsdale	52	Isabella	17
Barry	52	Gladwin	17
Grand Traverse	52	Mecosta	15
Lenawee	49	Leelanau	15
Shiawassee	49	Gogebic	15
Antrim	49	Clare	14
Otsego	48	Iron	14
Clinton	45	Van Buren	13
Saint Joseph	45	Alger	13
Tuscola	43	Huron	13
Montcalm	43	Baraga	12
Ionia	42	Berrien	12
Sanilac	41	Oscoda	11
Jackson	40	Delta	11
Kent	39	Roscommon	11
Emmet	39	Ogemaw	11
Benzie	38	Arenac	11
Kalkaska	38	Houghton	10
Newaygo	37	Saginaw	9
Gratiot	37	Alcona	8
Midland	35	Chippewa	8
Wexford	34	Manistee	7
Charlevoix	33	Oceana	6
Mackinac	31	Alpena	3
Calhoun	29	Montmorency	2
Kalamazoo	29	Ontonagon	(2)
Iosco	26	Keweenaw	(3)
Dickinson	26	Lake	(3)
Wayne	25	Schoolcraft	(9)
Ingham	25	Luce	(21)
Cass	24%	MICHIGAN AVG.	30%

Table 7

RECIPIENT RATE OF FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FAP) BY COUNTY 2002 RANKED BY DESCENDING ORDER OF RECIPIENT RATE			
Lake	15%	Iron	7%
Wayne	13	Montcalm	7
Ogemaw	12	Ontonagon	7
Saginaw	12	Chippewa	7
Clare	12	Otsego	7
Muskegon	12	Huron	7
Genesee	12	Kent	7
Oceana	12	Saint Clair	7
Roscommon	12	Tuscola	7
Oscoda	11	Gratiot	7
Luce	11	Shiawassee	6
Van Buren	11	Branch	6
Arenac	10	Hillsdale	6
Berrien	10	Keweenaw	6
Montmorency	10	Ionia	6
Iosco	10	Baraga	6
Mecosta	10	Isabella	6
Alpena	10	Alger	6
Schoolcraft	10	Marquette	6
Crawford	10	Dickinson	6
Osceola	10	Presque Isle	5
Wexford	10	Lenawee	5
Missaukee	10	Midland	5
Calhoun	9	Barry	5
Newaygo	9	Allegan	5
Cass	9	Antrim	5
Gogebic	9	Benzie	4
Mason	9	Eaton	4
Bay	8	Monroe	4
Gladwin	8	Charlevoix	4
Delta	8	Mackinac	4
Kalkaska	8	Grand Traverse	4
Saint Joseph	8	Emmet	4
Sanilac	8	Lapeer	4
Cheboygan	8	Macomb	4
Manistee	8	Washtenaw	3
Alcona	8	Leelanau	3
Ingham	8	Oakland	3
Kalamazoo	7	Clinton	3
Jackson	7	Ottawa	3
Houghton	7	Livingston	1
Menominee	7%	MICHIGAN AVG.	7%

Table 8

RECIPIENT RATE OF FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FAP) BY COUNTY 2014 RANKED BY DESCENDING ORDER OF RECIPIENT RATE			
Wayne	29%	Mecosta	16%
Lake	26	Branch	15
Genesee	24	Ontonagon	15
Clare	24	Cass	15
Ogemaw	24	Kalamazoo	15
Muskegon	24	Hillsdale	15
Roscommon	22	Luce	15
Wexford	22	Kent	15
Oscoda	22	Lenawee	15
Saginaw	22	Baraga	15
Iosco	22	Alcona	15
Newaygo	21	Ionia	14
Calhoun	21	Macomb	14
Arenac	20	Chippewa	14
Oceana	20	Presque Isle	14
Van Buren	20	Antrim	13
Crawford	19	Huron	13
Kalkaska	19	Dickinson	13
Alpena	19	Lapeer	13
Gladwin	19	Midland	13
Osceola	19	Menominee	13
Berrien	18	Alger	12
Gogebic	18	Benzie	12
Otsego	18	Houghton	12
Cheboygan	18	Monroe	12
Tuscola	18	Isabella	12
Montmorency	18	Allegan	12
Missaukee	18	Keweenaw	12
Montcalm	18	Mackinac	12
Mason	17	Barry	11
Bay	17	Marquette	11
Ingham	17	Emmet	11
Saint Clair	17	Charlevoix	11
Sanilac	17	Grand Traverse	11
Shiawassee	17	Eaton	11
Saint Joseph	17	Oakland	9
Jackson	17	Washtenaw	9
Iron	17	Ottawa	7
Gratiot	16	Clinton	7
Schoolcraft	16	Leelanau	6
Manistee	16	Livingston	6
Delta	16%	MICHIGAN AVG.	16%

Table 9

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN ELIGIBILITY RATE OF FAP BY COUNTY 2002-2014 RANKED BY DESCENDING ORDER OF INCREASE			
Livingston	304%	Kent	118%
Macomb	298	Iosco	117
Lapeer	239	Alger	115
Oakland	199	Isabella	111
Antrim	191	Sanilac	109
Emmet	183	Kalamazoo	108
Benzie	182	Genesee	107
Monroe	182	Gogebic	106
Grand Traverse	179	Bay	105
Lenawee	179	Clare	104
Mackinac	176	Oscoda	104
Washtenaw	174	Saint Joseph	102
Tuscola	170	Manistee	101
Ottawa	167	Muskegon	100
Shiawassee	163	Marquette	100
Allegan	161	Crawford	99
Saint Clair	160	Keweenaw	98
Charlevoix	159	Mason	97
Otsego	156	Ogemaw	96
Presque Isle	155	Leelanau	96
Midland	154	Arenac	95
Eaton	152	Chippewa	93
Baraga	149	Delta	92
Gratiot	148	Roscommon	92
Branch	146	Alpena	91
Hillsdale	145	Osceola	91
Montcalm	145	Alcona	91
Clinton	139	Huron	89
Ionia	139	Van Buren	85
Newaygo	134	Missaukee	83
Kalkaska	133	Saginaw	82
Barry	132	Berrien	79
Wexford	131	Lake	77
Wayne	129	Cass	74
Iron	129	Menominee	74
Dickinson	128	Montmorency	72
Ingham	127	Oceana	69
Jackson	127	Houghton	68
Gladwin	127	Schoolcraft	64
Cheboygan	122	Mecosta	58
Calhoun	121	Luce	41
Ontonagon	118%	MICHIGAN AVG.	127%

Table 10

RECIPIENT RATE OF FAMILY INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM (FIP) BY COUNTY 2002 RANKED BY DESCENDING ORDER OF RECIPIENT RATE			
Saginaw	4.5%	Menominee	1.2%
Wayne	4.3	Chippewa	1.2
Genesee	4.1	Branch	1.2
Muskegon	3.8	Ionia	1.2
Lake	3.0	Tuscola	1.1
Berrien	2.8	Hillsdale	1.1
Oceana	2.4	Manistee	1.1
Calhoun	2.3	Shiawassee	1.1
Van Buren	2.2	Isabella	1.0
Ogemaw	2.1	Houghton	1.0
Clare	2.1	Cheboygan	1.0
Roscommon	1.9	Baraga	1.0
Ingham	1.9	Lenawee	1.0
Jackson	1.9	Gratiot	1.0
Luce	1.9	Monroe	1.0
Kalamazoo	1.8	Huron	0.9
Oscoda	1.8	Marquette	0.9
Bay	1.8	Barry	0.9
Kent	1.8	Midland	0.8
Osceola	1.7	Dickinson	0.8
Gogebic	1.7	Otsego	0.8
Ontonagon	1.6	Eaton	0.8
Mason	1.6	Washtenaw	0.8
Arenac	1.6	Kalkaska	0.8
Wexford	1.5	Allegan	0.7
Missaukee	1.5	Lapeer	0.7
Newaygo	1.5	Keweenaw	0.7
Iosco	1.5	Oakland	0.7
Alpena	1.5	Macomb	0.6
Cass	1.4	Alger	0.6
Saint Clair	1.4	Mackinac	0.6
Montmorency	1.4	Presque Isle	0.6
Mecosta	1.4	Antrim	0.6
Saint Joseph	1.4	Benzie	0.5
Gladwin	1.4	Charlevoix	0.4
Iron	1.3	Ottawa	0.4
Crawford	1.3	Emmet	0.4
Delta	1.3	Clinton	0.4
Schoolcraft	1.3	Grand Traverse	0.4
Alcona	1.3	Leelanau	0.3
Sanilac	1.3	Livingston	0.2
Montcalm	1.2%	MICHIGAN AVG.	1.4%

Table 11

RECIPIENT RATE OF FAMILY INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM (FIP) BY COUNTY 2014 RANKED BY DESCENDING ORDER OF RECIPIENT RATE			
Genesee	2.2%	Cass	0.5%
Wayne	1.9	Iron	0.5
Saginaw	1.6	Otsego	0.5
Muskegon	1.5	Baraga	0.5
Ogemaw	1.2	Missaukee	0.5
Shiawassee	1.2	Montmorency	0.5
Oscoda	1.2	Saint Joseph	0.4
Clare	1.1	Cheboygan	0.4
Luce	1.1	Manistee	0.4
Jackson	1.0	Allegan	0.4
Hillsdale	0.9	Ontonagon	0.4
Lake	0.9	Huron	0.4
Calhoun	0.9	Branch	0.4
Berrien	0.9	Oakland	0.4
Crawford	0.8	Presque Isle	0.4
Alpena	0.8	Alger	0.4
Kalamazoo	0.8	Marquette	0.3
Iosco	0.8	Washtenaw	0.3
Gogebic	0.8	Midland	0.3
Schoolcraft	0.8	Mackinac	0.3
Ingham	0.8	Ionia	0.3
Bay	0.8	Menominee	0.3
Oceana	0.7	Keweenaw	0.3
Wexford	0.7	Isabella	0.3
Newaygo	0.7	Delta	0.3
Roscommon	0.7	Barry	0.3
Lenawee	0.7	Kalkaska	0.3
Kent	0.7	Lapeer	0.3
Gladwin	0.7	Houghton	0.2
Macomb	0.7	Montcalm	0.2
Saint Clair	0.7	Eaton	0.2
Arenac	0.7	Dickinson	0.2
Osceola	0.7	Grand Traverse	0.2
Chippewa	0.6	Antrim	0.2
Mason	0.6	Ottawa	0.2
Alcona	0.6	Benzie	0.2
Van Buren	0.6	Clinton	0.1
Mecosta	0.6	Leelanau	0.1
Tuscola	0.5	Livingston	0.1
Sanilac	0.5	Charlevoix	0.1
Monroe	0.5	Emmet	0.1
Gratiot	0.5%	MICHIGAN AVG.	0.6%

Table 12

CHANGE IN STATE DISABILITY ASSISTANCE (SDA) BENEFITS BY COUNTY 2002-2014 RANKED BY DESCENDING ORDER OF INCREASE			
Baraga	84%	Oceana	(26)%
Lenawee	74	Gladwin	(26)
Iosco	60	Genesee	(26)
Alcona	56	Saint Joseph	(27)
Shiawassee	52	Washtenaw	(27)
Lapeer	43	Manistee	(27)
Berrien	42	Macomb	(28)
Ionia	40	Van Buren	(29)
Otsego	38	Kalamazoo	(30)
Livingston	33	Huron	(31)
Crawford	32	Barry	(31)
Kent	24	Calhoun	(32)
Gogebic	23	Midland	(33)
Sanilac	18	Alger	(35)
Monroe	18	Dickinson	(37)
Jackson	14	Wayne	(39)
Mecosta	13	Ontonagon	(40)
Montcalm	12	Marquette	(40)
Presque Isle	9	Oakland	(41)
Tuscola	7	Branch	(42)
Alpena	7	Roscommon	(42)
Osceola	7	Grand Traverse	(44)
Hillsdale	6	Saginaw	(46)
Ingham	4	Chippewa	(48)
Allegan	(1)	Cass	(49)
Eaton	(4)	Antrim	(50)
Cheboygan	(4)	Keweenaw	(51)
Newaygo	(5)	Clare	(52)
Muskegon	(6)	Menominee	(54)
Bay	(8)	Kalkaska	(55)
Clinton	(10)	Lake	(58)
Delta	(11)	Montmorency	(60)
Arenac	(12)	Emmet	(64)
Ottawa	(13)	Leelanau	(66)
Houghton	(13)	Iron	(68)
Saint Clair	(17)	Missaukee	(68)
Wexford	(17)	Mackinac	(71)
Ogemaw	(17)	Luce	(75)
Isabella	(22)	Charlevoix	(76)
Mason	(23)	Benzie	(79)
Gratiot	(24)	Schoolcraft	(85)
Oscoda	(25)%	MICHIGAN AVG.	(17)%

Table 13

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF STATE FUNDED BENEFITS BY COUNTY 2002-2014			
RANKED BY DESCENDING ORDER OF INCREASE			
Baraga	1280%	Newaygo	29%
Livingston	408	Gogebic	28
Crawford	347	Marquette	27
Lapeer	320	Menominee	24
Otsego	317	Kalamazoo	17
Bay	312	Wexford	15
Oakland	304	Presque Isle	15
Macomb	301	Midland	14
Huron	284	Sanilac	14
Ottawa	269	Osceola	4
Wayne	240	Branch	0
Washtenaw	194	Ontonagon	(3)
Allegan	188	Kalkaska	(3)
Oceana	186	Shiawassee	(8)
Oscoda	177	Isabella	(8)
Ogemaw	176	Antrim	(9)
Saint Clair	170	Ionia	(9)
Arenac	159	Mackinac	(17)
Berrien	155	Saint Joseph	(17)
Clare	144	Chippewa	(20)
Gladwin	138	Van Buren	(22)
Saginaw	134	Charlevoix	(28)
Alger	122	Leelanau	(34)
Alpena	95	Cass	(37)
Genesee	94	Roscommon	(37)
Kent	89	Schoolcraft	(39)
Houghton	81	Emmet	(39)
Mecosta	78	Dickinson	(40)
Lenawee	70	Alcona	(41)
Hillsdale	69	Montmorency	(41)
Tuscola	68	Jackson	(41)
Ingham	68	Mason	(42)
Monroe	66	Manistee	(46)
Grand Traverse	65	Delta	(49)
Clinton	62	Montcalm	(67)
Calhoun	60	Barry	(69)
Cheboygan	49	Missaukee	(70)
Eaton	47	Keweenaw	(73)
Lake	44	Benzie	(75)
Iosco	44	Luce	(78)
Muskegon	44	Iron	(80)
Gratiot	39%	MICHIGAN AVG.	80%

Table 14

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF FEDERALLY FUNDED BENEFITS BY COUNTY 2002-2014			
RANKED BY DESCENDING ORDER OF INCREASE			
Kalkaska	87%	Gogebic	(10)%
Lake	73	Kent	(11)
Newaygo	44	Iosco	(11)
Gladwin	44	Mason	(13)
Missaukee	38	Van Buren	(14)
Antrim	37	Clinton	(14)
Ogemaw	31	Barry	(14)
Mecosta	28	Cheboygan	(14)
Benzie	25	Oscoda	(14)
Muskegon	25	Jackson	(14)
Wexford	21	Iron	(16)
Ionia	21	Bay	(16)
Lapeer	21	Washtenaw	(17)
Arenac	20	Oceana	(17)
Midland	19	Branch	(17)
Otsego	18	Gratiot	(17)
Eaton	18	Roscommon	(18)
Saint Clair	16	Charlevoix	(20)
Saginaw	15	Monroe	(20)
Livingston	14	Berrien	(23)
Grand Traverse	14	Keweenaw	(24)
Lenawee	13	Oakland	(24)
Isabella	11	Sanilac	(25)
Allegan	10	Schoolcraft	(28)
Hillsdale	9	Luce	(28)
Tuscola	9	Chippewa	(28)
Clare	8	Saint Joseph	(29)
Cass	7	Alger	(34)
Montcalm	7	Ottawa	(35)
Genesee	6	Delta	(37)
Crawford	6	Marquette	(38)
Calhoun	5	Mackinac	(41)
Kalamazoo	(1)	Alpena	(42)
Manistee	(2)	Montmorency	(43)
Shiawassee	(4)	Leelanau	(45)
Emmet	(4)	Menominee	(45)
Osceola	(4)	Wayne	(56)
Ontonagon	(7)	Dickinson	(56)
Houghton	(8)	Huron	(56)
Macomb	(9)	Presque Isle	(65)
Ingham	(9)	Alcona	(68)
Baraga	(9)%	MICHIGAN AVG.	(6)%

Table 15

RATE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BY COUNTY 2002 RANKED BY DESCENDING ORDER OF RECIPIENT RATE			
Lake	15%	Houghton	7%
Missaukee	14	Montcalm	7
Wayne	13	Chippewa	7
Ogemaw	12	Ontonagon	7
Saginaw	12	Otsego	7
Clare	12	Huron	7
Muskegon	12	Kent	7
Genesee	12	Saint Clair	7
Oceana	12	Tuscola	7
Roscommon	12	Gratiot	7
Oscoda	11	Branch	6
Luce	11	Shiawassee	6
Van Buren	11	Hillsdale	6
Arenac	10	Baraga	6
Berrien	10	Ionia	6
Montmorency	10	Keweenaw	6
Iosco	10	Isabella	6
Schoolcraft	10	Alger	6
Alpena	10	Marquette	6
Mecosta	10	Dickinson	6
Crawford	10	Presque Isle	5
Osceola	10	Lenawee	5
Calhoun	9	Barry	5
Newaygo	9	Midland	5
Cass	9	Allegan	5
Gogebic	9	Antrim	5
Mason	9	Benzie	4
Kalkaska	8	Monroe	4
Bay	8	Eaton	4
Delta	8	Mackinac	4
Saint Joseph	8	Charlevoix	4
Gladwin	8	Emmet	4
Sanilac	8	Grand Traverse	4
Cheboygan	8	Lapeer	4
Manistee	8	Macomb	4
Ingham	8	Leelanau	3
Alcona	8	Washtenaw	3
Wexford	8	Oakland	3
Kalamazoo	7	Clinton	3
Jackson	7	Ottawa	3
Menominee	7	Livingston	1
Iron	7%	MICHIGAN AVG.	8%

Table 16

RATE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BY COUNTY 2014 RANKED BY DESCENDING ORDER OF RECIPIENT RATE			
Wayne	29%	Mecosta	16%
Lake	26	Branch	16
Genesee	25	Cass	16
Clare	25	Ontonagon	16
Ogemaw	24	Kalamazoo	15
Muskegon	24	Hillsdale	15
Wexford	23	Luce	15
Roscommon	23	Baraga	15
Saginaw	22	Kent	15
Oscoda	22	Lenawee	15
Iosco	22	Alcona	15
Newaygo	21	Ionia	14
Calhoun	21	Macomb	14
Arenac	21	Chippewa	14
Oceana	20	Presque Isle	14
Van Buren	20	Antrim	13
Crawford	20	Huron	13
Kalkaska	20	Dickinson	13
Alpena	19	Lapeer	13
Gladwin	19	Midland	13
Osceola	19	Menominee	13
Berrien	19	Alger	12
Gogebic	18	Benzie	12
Otsego	18	Houghton	12
Cheboygan	18	Monroe	12
Tuscola	18	Isabella	12
Missaukee	18	Allegan	12
Montmorency	18	Keweenaw	12
Montcalm	18	Mackinac	12
Mason	18	Barry	12
Bay	17	Marquette	11
Ingham	17	Emmet	11
Saint Clair	17	Charlevoix	11
Sanilac	17	Eaton	11
Shiawassee	17	Grand Traverse	11
Saint Joseph	17	Oakland	9
Jackson	17	Washtenaw	9
Iron	17	Clinton	7
Gratiot	16	Ottawa	7
Manistee	16	Leelanau	7
Delta	16	Livingston	6
Schoolcraft	16%	MICHIGAN AVG.	16%

Table 17

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN RECIPIENT RATE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BY COUNTY 2002-2014 RANKED BY DESCENDING ORDER OF INCREASE			
Livingston	298%	Kent	118%
Macomb	294	Iosco	116
Lapeer	234	Alger	115
Wexford	199	Isabella	109
Oakland	196	Genesee	109
Antrim	191	Kalamazoo	109
Grand Traverse	181	Sanilac	107
Emmet	180	Clare	106
Benzie	179	Gogebic	106
Monroe	178	Bay	105
Lenawee	175	Oscoda	104
Washtenaw	175	Muskegon	102
Tuscola	169	Manistee	101
Mackinac	168	Crawford	100
Ottawa	165	Arenac	100
Shiawassee	164	Saint Joseph	100
Allegan	160	Marquette	99
Charlevoix	157	Ogemaw	98
Saint Clair	157	Mason	98
Otsego	157	Keweenaw	97
Midland	152	Alcona	93
Presque Isle	152	Osceola	92
Eaton	150	Roscommon	92
Gratiot	147	Chippewa	92
Baraga	145	Delta	92
Montcalm	145	Alpena	92
Hillsdale	144	Leelanau	91
Branch	142	Huron	89
Clinton	138	Van Buren	85
Ionia	136	Saginaw	84
Newaygo	133	Lake	81
Gladwin	132	Berrien	81
Wayne	131	Montmorency	73
Kalkaska	130	Menominee	73
Barry	128	Cass	72
Jackson	128	Oceana	70
Iron	128	Houghton	68
Dickinson	127	Mecosta	63
Ingham	125	Schoolcraft	61
Calhoun	122	Luce	42
Cheboygan	120	Missaukee	24
Ontonagon	118%	MICHIGAN AVG.	126%

Table 18

CHANGE IN TOTAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BY COUNTY 2002-2014 RANKED BY DESCENDING ORDER OF INCREASE			
Livingston	545%	Alger	244%
Macomb	514	Dickinson	244
Lapeer	381	Clare	242
Grand Traverse	375	Calhoun	241
Oakland	368	Marquette	236
Washtenaw	335	Leelanau	232
Lenawee	334	Mason	230
Benzie	331	Manistee	229
Ottawa	330	Ogemaw	228
Allegan	319	Iron	227
Antrim	316	Bay	227
Otsego	315	Saint Joseph	224
Kalkaska	314	Wayne	223
Monroe	314	Sanilac	221
Clinton	312	Chippewa	220
Emmet	312	Mecosta	217
Shiawassee	311	Osceola	216
Charlevoix	303	Muskegon	215
Eaton	301	Alpena	214
Tuscola	299	Missaukee	212
Gratiot	297	Genesee	212
Baraga	289	Oscoda	211
Midland	289	Arenac	211
Hillsdale	286	Gogebic	210
Wexford	285	Cass	209
Saint Clair	284	Delta	207
Montcalm	279	Van Buren	207
Ionia	277	Lake	205
Mackinac	271	Roscommon	203
Newaygo	268	Houghton	196
Isabella	263	Berrien	194
Ingham	260	Keweenaw	191
Barry	258	Oceana	187
Gladwin	258	Schoolcraft	184
Jackson	255	Huron	183
Branch	255	Saginaw	181
Presque Isle	255	Ontonagon	177
Kalamazoo	251	Menominee	172
Kent	251	Alcona	170
Crawford	250	Montmorency	164
Iosco	249	Luce	157
Cheboygan	247%	MICHIGAN	258%

Table 19

TOTAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE VALUE FUNDED BY COUNTY 2002-2014 RANKED BY DESCENDING ORDER OF INCREASE			
Wayne	\$10,035,079,599	Oceana	\$107,018,623
Genesee	2,106,128,989	Delta	99,331,231
Oakland	1,828,544,368	Alpena	98,019,385
Macomb	1,745,687,500	Roscommon	97,518,020
Kent	1,689,002,805	Iosco	96,425,160
Saginaw	887,699,633	Ogemaw	92,261,587
Ingham	884,118,472	Clinton	91,434,795
Muskegon	832,018,165	Chippewa	90,113,088
Kalamazoo	758,358,203	Mason	87,085,304
Washtenaw	588,231,940	Gladwin	84,722,061
Calhoun	543,228,327	Osceola	78,898,035
Berrien	531,852,022	Houghton	77,772,992
Jackson	490,107,364	Huron	76,767,214
Saint Clair	444,380,060	Cheboygan	75,383,807
Ottawa	327,004,355	Schoolcraft	69,698,572
Bay	325,125,771	Manistee	68,721,766
Monroe	306,309,570	Otsego	68,069,589
Van Buren	269,306,821	Emmet	61,072,719
Lenawee	232,542,419	Lake	57,159,229
Allegan	223,101,488	Arenac	56,608,995
Shiawassee	195,164,462	Menominee	55,374,359
Eaton	194,004,389	Kalkaska	54,778,024
Montcalm	184,795,838	Gogebic	54,701,092
Isabella	177,546,057	Dickinson	50,779,544
Midland	175,286,086	Antrim	49,472,039
Lapeer	171,254,086	Charlevoix	45,205,404
Saint Joseph	167,586,076	Crawford	43,622,981
Livingston	164,075,222	Missaukee	42,196,392
Newaygo	163,691,653	Benzie	36,108,967
Grand Traverse	161,304,319	Oscoda	32,938,748
Ionia	153,512,339	Montmorency	32,003,952
Cass	149,950,853	Iron	31,243,015
Tuscola	149,871,646	Alcona	27,070,132
Mecosta	145,844,975	Presque Isle	26,920,687
Sanilac	142,612,791	Baraga	22,823,051
Clare	140,918,033	Leelanau	22,660,758
Marquette	139,522,391	Mackinac	20,585,749
Hillsdale	124,985,182	Luce	19,469,439
Wexford	122,044,286	Alger	17,479,577
Barry	121,205,897	Ontonagon	17,096,284
Branch	120,808,884	Keweenaw	4,153,301
Gratiot	\$110,955,749	MICHIGAN	\$30,765,534,757