SNAP provides funds, which can only be used to purchase food, to eligible low-income households. In 2009, the program payout was increased as a response to the Great Recession. I use this policy change to identify how the budgets allocated to various food groups changed as participants received more SNAP benefits. More specifically I investigate whether they purchase healthier foods. Through multiple specifications of difference-in-difference, I find that participants increase their budget share spent meats as their benefits increased. Simultaneously, they reduce their budget shares spent on fruits and vegetables which tend to be under-consumed. The implications of this finding are that a small increase in SNAP benefits might not be the most effective in increasing the consumption of fruits and vegetables. In fact, a SNAP benefit increase big enough to increase the purchase of these foods might not be financially feasible for SNAP.