



441 G St. N.W.
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Revised on August 24, 2026, to correct table 6 on page 9 (specifically, the number of nondisabled, nonelderly (NDNE) working adult Medicaid enrollees in Rhode Island and the corresponding percentages of NDNE working adult enrollees as a percentage of total Medicaid enrollees and all adult Medicaid enrollees) and table 22 on page 26 (specifically, the number of nondisabled, nonelderly (NDNE) working adult Medicaid enrollees in Rhode Island).

June 22, 2026

Accessible Version

The Honorable Bernard Sanders
Ranking Member
Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
United States Senate

Federal Social Safety Net Programs: Millions of Workers, Including Many Employed by Large Employers, Continue to Rely on Medicaid and SNAP

Dear Ranking Member Sanders:

Each year, millions of wage-earning adults participate in federally funded social safety net programs to help pay for basic needs including health care and food assistance. This report formally transmits our analysis in response to your request to provide the most current data on adult wage earners enrolled in Medicaid or receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits and their employers. This report includes a quantitative analysis estimating (1) the labor characteristics of working adult Medicaid enrollees and SNAP recipients and (2) where working adult Medicaid enrollees and SNAP recipients work in selected states. It updates findings and data presented in our October 2020 report.¹ On May 14, 2026, we briefed committee staff on our findings. This report formally submits updated tables shared in that briefing (see encs. I, II, III, and IV).

To estimate the labor characteristics of wage-earning Medicaid enrollees and SNAP recipients, we analyzed the most recent reliable program participation data captured in the U.S. Census Bureau's (Census) Current Population Survey (CPS) March 2025 Annual Social and Economic

¹GAO, *Federal Social Safety Net Programs: Millions of Full-time Workers Rely on Federal Health Care and Food Assistance Program*, [GAO-21-45](#) (Washington, D.C.: Oct. 19, 2020).

Supplement (ASEC).² Specifically, from this group, we extracted a subpopulation of individuals who reported being enrolled in Medicaid or living in a household that participated in SNAP in calendar year 2024. We analyzed several labor characteristics of the subpopulations both participating and not participating in the programs, including their work schedules, industries, occupations, and employer size, and produced nationally generalizable estimates for these variables.

To estimate the employers of nondisabled, nonelderly (NDNE) working adult Medicaid enrollees and working adult SNAP recipients, we collected data from 15 agencies in 11 states.³ These states collect, verify, and update the names of Medicaid enrollees' and SNAP recipients' employers and could extract these employer data in a way that met our requirements. We asked agencies to provide data from September 2025.⁴ The estimates we derived from these data are generalizable to the states from which we obtained these data. However, the estimates are not generalizable to all states or all NDNE wage-earning Medicaid enrollees or adult wage-earning SNAP recipients nationwide.

Using these data, we developed estimates of employers with the highest number of Medicaid enrollees and SNAP recipients in these states. Because of the lack of precision in employer names in the data we collected, we developed a process that allowed us to use unaggregated employer name data from each agency to produce statistically derived estimates of the 25 employers in each state that employed the most working adult Medicaid enrollees or SNAP recipients, respectively. We assessed the reliability of the CPS ASEC data by reviewing relevant documentation. We assessed the reliability of state data by interviewing knowledgeable state officials. We found the data to be reliable for the purposes of our reporting objectives.

We conducted this performance audit from August 2025 to June 2026 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

In summary, we found the following:

²CPS is a national survey designed and administered jointly by Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The ASEC sample includes March CPS respondents, the outgoing rotation group in February and the incoming rotation group in April (i.e., about one-quarter of the February and April CPS respondents), and selected households from the preceding August through November CPS sample. According to Census, the ASEC is a high-quality source of information used to produce the official annual estimate of poverty and estimates of a number of other socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, including income, health insurance coverage, school enrollment, marital status, and family structure. ASEC is self-reported survey data collected from a probability sample and may have high sampling errors for certain subpopulations. We did not independently verify the accuracy of the self-reported data. As we previously reported, CPS data are known to underreport program benefits. See GAO, *Low-Wage Workers: Poverty and Use of Selected Federal Social Safety Net Programs Persist among Working Families*, [GAO-17-677](#) (Washington, D.C.: Sept. 22, 2017) and [GAO-21-45](#).

³For our 2020 report, we sent a program-specific questionnaire to each state agency responsible for administering Medicaid and SNAP in all 50 states and D.C. to assess their ability to provide reliable and relevant data. We determined that only the 15 agencies in 11 states could do so. For this report, we collected data from the same 15 state agencies that provided data for our October 2020 report. For additional information on agency selection and methodology, see [GAO-21-45](#).

⁴We asked states to provide data from September 2025 because some states told us that it could take up to 2 months after the end of the month for data to stabilize or they did not receive quarterly wage match data for several weeks after the end of a quarter. Additionally, one state told us that the government shutdown may have affected the reliability of their data from October and November of 2025. Therefore, to ensure we obtained complete data from all agencies that contributed to our 2020 report, we requested data from September 2025.

- According to Census data, millions of wage-earning adults enrolled in Medicaid or living in households that received SNAP food assistance shared common labor characteristics. These shared characteristics included working predominantly for private- sector employers, working mostly full-time work schedules, and being highly concentrated in five industries and occupations. Among adults who worked at some point during 2024, an estimated 13.8 million were enrolled in Medicaid, and 10.6 million lived in households receiving SNAP benefits, according to CPS ASEC program participation data.⁵ Wage-earning adult Medicaid enrollees and SNAP recipients were more likely than wage earners who did not participate in the programs to work in the private sector; work in the arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services industries; and work in the food service and food preparation occupations.
- Nondisabled, nonelderly (NDNE) working adult Medicaid enrollees made up between 15 and 62 percent of all adult Medicaid enrollees in the six states that provided data. Working adult SNAP recipients made up between 13 and 35 percent of adult SNAP recipients in the nine states that provided data. These working Medicaid enrollees and SNAP recipients worked overwhelmingly in the private sector.
- According to our analysis of state-level data from September 2025, the employers who employed the most Medicaid enrollees or SNAP beneficiaries varied across the 11 states that provided data. However, 46 companies (about one-third of the total companies across all 11 states) were among the top 25 employers of Medicaid enrollees or SNAP beneficiaries in at least two states. Seventeen of these 46 companies were among the 50 largest Fortune 500 companies by number of employees.

As agreed with your office, unless you publicly announce the contents of this report earlier, we plan no further distribution until 30 days from the report date. At that time, we will send copies to the appropriate congressional committees, the Department of Agriculture, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Labor, and other interested parties. In addition, the report will be available at no charge on the GAO website at <https://www.gao.gov>.

If you or your staff have any questions about this report, please contact me at larink@gao.gov. Contact points for our Offices of Congressional Relations and Media Relations may be found on the last page of this report. Key contributors to this report were Kimberley Granger (Assistant Director), David Barish (Analyst in Charge), Michael Naretta, and Samuel Portnow. Also contributing to this report were Walker Adams, Edward Bodine, Charlotte Cable, David Forgosh, Cheryl Jones, Kelsey Kreider, Serena Lo, Mimi Nguyen, Emma O'Shea, Moon Parks, Tracie Sánchez, Kelly Snow, Almeta Spencer, and Will Stupski.

Sincerely,

//SIGNED//

⁵According to the estimates using CPS ASEC data, about 28 million (50 percent) of the 56 million Medicaid enrollees and about 20 million (52 percent) of the 39 million individuals who lived in households receiving SNAP benefits were adults ages 19 through 64.

Kathryn A. Larin
Director
Education, Workforce, and Income Security
Enclosures – 4



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Enclosure I: Data Analysis from the 2025 Current Population Survey

About two-thirds of wage-earning adult Medicaid enrollees and about 70 percent of wage-earning adult Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) recipients worked full time for at least part of 2024 (see table 1).

Table 1: Estimated Percentage of Wage-Earning Adults Working Full-Time and Part-Time Work Schedules in 2024

Program	Participation status	Work schedules: Weekly (full time): 35 hours or more	Work schedules: Weekly (part time): 1 to 34 hours	Work schedules: Annual (full time): 50 to 52 weeks	Work schedules: Annual (full time): Less than 50 weeks	Work schedules: Annual (part time): 50 to 52 weeks	Work schedules: Annual (part time): Less than 50 weeks
Medicaid	Enrolled	66.1% (64.6, 67.6)	33.9% (32.4, 35.4)	47.8% (46.2, 49.4)	18.3% (17.1, 19.6)	18.4% (17.0, 19.9)	15.5% (14.3, 16.8)
Medicaid	Not enrolled	87.0 (86.6, 87.3)	13.0 (12.7, 13.4)	76.8 (76.4, 77.3)	10.1 (9.8, 10.5)	7.7 (7.4, 7.9)	5.4 (5.2, 5.6)
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	Recipient	71.3 (69.6, 72.9)	28.7 (27.1, 30.4)	51.3 (49.6, 52.9)	20.0 (18.6, 21.4)	13.6 (12.4, 14.9)	15.1 (13.9, 16.4)
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	Non-recipient	86.1 (85.7, 86.4)	13.9 (13.6, 14.3)	75.9 (75.4, 76.3)	10.2 (9.9, 10.5)	8.3 (8.0, 8.6)	5.6 (5.4, 5.9)

Source: GAO analysis of 2025 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement data. | GAO-26-108703

Notes: Number ranges in parentheses represent the upper and lower bounds of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval. Percentages may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding. GAO defined wage-earning adults as individuals ages 19 to 64 who reported earning some salary or wage income. GAO excluded working adults who had positive net earnings from a self-employment business or a farm.

In both programs, about 88 percent of wage-earning adults enrolled in or receiving benefits from the program were employed in the private sector in 2024, which is higher than the corresponding percentages of wage-earning adults in the private sector who were not enrolled or not receiving benefits. In addition, wage-earning adults in these programs were less likely to work in the public sector or be self-employed than other wage-earning adults (see table 2).

Table 2: Estimated Comparison of Employment Sectors of Wage-Earning Adults in 2024

Program	Participation status	Employment sector (by percentage): Private	Employment sector (by percentage): Public: Federal	Employment sector (by percentage): Public: State	Employment sector (by percentage): Public: Local	Employment sector (by percentage): Self-employed
Medicaid	Enrolled	87.7 (86.7, 88.6)	1.0 (0.7, 1.3)	3.2 (2.7, 3.8)	4.2 (3.7, 4.9)	3.1 (2.6, 3.7)
Medicaid	Not enrolled	80.6 (80.1, 81.0)	3.5 (3.3, 3.7)	5.4 (5.1, 5.6)	6.7 (6.4, 6.9)	3.6 (3.4, 3.9)
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	Recipient	87.3 (86.1, 88.4)	1.5 (1.1, 2.0)	3.5 (3.0, 4.2)	4.9 (4.2, 5.8)	2.1 (1.6, 2.8)
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	Non-recipient	80.8 (80.3, 81.2)	3.4 (3.2, 3.6)	5.3 (5.1, 5.5)	6.6 (6.3, 6.8)	3.7 (3.5, 3.9)

Source: GAO analysis of 2025 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement data. | GAO-26-108703

Notes: Number ranges in parentheses represent the upper and lower bounds of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval. Percentages may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding. GAO defined wage-earning adults as individuals ages 19 to 64 who reported earning some salary or wage income. GAO excluded working adults who had positive net earnings from a self-employment business or a farm.

An estimated 71 percent of wage-earning adult Medicaid enrollees and SNAP recipients worked in the five industry categories with the highest concentrations of low-wage workers in 2024 (see table 3).⁶

Table 3: Industries with the Highest Estimated Concentration of Wage-Earning Adults Enrolled in Medicaid or Receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Benefits in 2024

na Industry	Medicaid (percentage)		SNAP (percentage)	
	Enrolled	Not enrolled	Recipient	Non-recipient
Education services, health care, and social services	21.8 (20.6, 23.1)	24.3 (23.9, 24.8)	21.8 (20.5, 23.2)	24.3 (23.8, 24.7)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation; and accommodation and food services	16.6 (15.5, 17.8)	7.5 (7.2, 7.8)	15.0 (13.8, 16.3)	7.8 (7.6, 8.1)
Wholesale and retail trade	15.5 (14.3, 16.7)	12.1 (11.8, 12.4)	16.8 (15.4, 18.3)	12.1 (11.7, 12.4)
Professional, scientific, and management; administrative; and waste management	10.2 (9.4, 11.2)	13.2 (12.9, 13.5)	10.3 (9.2, 11.5)	13.1 (12.8, 13.4)
Manufacturing ^a	6.5 (5.8, 7.3)	9.8 (9.4, 10.1)	7.4 (6.6, 8.4)	9.6 (9.3, 9.9)
Top five industries	70.6 (69.1, 72.0)	66.9 (66.4, 67.3)	71.3 (69.6, 73.0)	66.9 (66.5, 67.3)
All other industries	29.4 (28.0, 30.9)	33.1 (32.7, 33.6)	28.7 (27.0, 30.4)	33.1 (32.6, 33.5)

Source: GAO analysis of 2025 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement data. | GAO-26-108703

Notes: Number ranges in parentheses represent the upper and lower bounds of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval. GAO defined wage-earning adults as individuals ages 19 to 64 who reported earning some salary or wage income. GAO excluded working adults who had positive net earnings from a self-employment business or a farm.

^aManufacturing had a higher total number of workers enrolled in Medicaid, but construction had a higher percentage of workers enrolled in Medicaid.

⁶The industry concentration of low-wage workers has largely remained unchanged since at least 1995. In 2017, we reported that the same five industries had consistently employed the majority of low-wage workers from 1995 through 2016. See GAO, *Low-Wage Workers: Poverty and Use of Selected Federal Social Safety Net Programs Persist among Working Families*, [GAO-17-677](#) (Washington, D.C.: Sept. 22, 2017) and *Federal Social Safety Net Programs: Millions of Full-time Workers Rely on Federal Health Care and Food Assistance Program*, [GAO-21-45](#) (Washington, D.C.: Oct. 19, 2020).

Similarly, a majority of wage-earning adult Medicaid enrollees and SNAP recipients worked in one of five occupations in 2024. Higher concentrations of wage-earning adults in each program worked in transportation, food preparation and serving, sales, office and administrative support, and health care support occupations than other wage-earning adults who did not participate in the programs (see table 4).

Table 4: Estimated Occupational Concentration Among Wage-Earning Adults Enrolled in Medicaid or Receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Benefits in 2024

Occupation	Medicaid (percentage)		SNAP (percentage)	
	Enrolled	Not enrolled	Recipient	Non-recipient
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.3 (10.4, 12.3)	7.0 (6.7, 7.3)	11.9 (10.7, 13.2)	7.1 (6.8, 7.3)
Food preparation and serving related occupations	11.2 (10.2, 12.4)	4.4* (4.2, 4.7)	10.9 (9.7, 12.1)	4.6* (4.4, 4.8)
Sales and related occupations	10.8 (9.9, 11.9)	8.1 (7.8, 8.4)	10.3 (9.3, 11.5)	8.2 (7.9, 8.4)
Office and administrative support occupations	10.4 (9.5, 11.3)	10.3 (10.0, 10.6)	12.3 (11.2, 13.5)	10.2 (9.9, 10.4)
Health care support occupations	8.9 (8.2, 9.7)	3.1* (2.9, 3.3)	8.6 (7.7, 9.5)	3.3* (3.1, 3.4)
Top five occupations	52.6 (51.1, 54.1)	32.9 (32.4, 33.4)	54.0 (52.1, 55.8)	33.3 (32.8, 33.7)
All other occupations	47.4 (45.9, 48.9)	67.1 (66.6, 67.6)	46.0 (44.2, 47.9)	66.7 (66.3, 67.2)

Legend: * = Occupation did not rank among the top five occupations of wage-earning adults who did not participate in Medicaid or SNAP in 2024.

Source: GAO analysis of 2025 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement data. | GAO-26-108703

Notes: Number ranges in parentheses represent the upper and lower bounds of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval. GAO defined wage-earning adults as individuals ages 19 to 64 who reported earning some salary or wage income. GAO excluded working adults who had positive net earnings from a self-employment business or a farm.

More than one-third of wage-earning adults who were enrolled in Medicaid or were SNAP recipients worked for large employers (employers with more than 1,000 employees) in 2024 (see table 5).

Table 5: Estimated Size of Employer (by Number of Employees) Where Wage-Earning Adults, Including Medicaid Enrollees and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients, Worked in 2024

na Employer size	Medicaid (percentage)		SNAP (percentage)	
	Enrolled	Not enrolled	Recipient	Non-recipient
Under 10	21.1 (19.8, 22.4)	12.5 (12.2, 12.8)	17.8 (16.4, 19.2)	12.9 (12.6, 13.3)
10 to 24	19.3 (18.1, 20.6)	14.1 (13.7, 14.5)	16.6 (15.3, 18.0)	14.4 (14.1, 14.8)
25 to 99	7.9 (7.2, 8.7)	7.1 (6.8, 7.3)	8.4 (7.3, 9.6)	7.1 (6.8, 7.3)
100 to 499	11.4 (10.4, 12.6)	12.6 (12.3, 12.9)	10.8 (9.8, 11.9)	12.6 (12.3, 13.0)
500 to 999	5.0 (4.4, 5.7)	5.5 (5.3, 5.8)	5.0 (4.3, 5.9)	5.5 (5.3, 5.7)
1,000 or more	35.2 (33.7, 36.8)	48.2 (47.6, 48.7)	41.5 (39.5, 43.4)	47.4 (46.9, 48.0)

Source: GAO analysis of 2025 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement data. | GAO-26-108703

Notes: Number ranges in parentheses represent the upper and lower bounds of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval. Percentages may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding. GAO defined wage-earning adults as individuals ages 19 to 64 who reported earning some salary or wage income. GAO excluded working adults who had positive net earnings from a self-employment business or a farm.



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Enclosure II: Analysis of State-Generated Population, Industry, and Sector Data (Sept. 2025)

Nondisabled, nonelderly (NDNE) working adult Medicaid enrollees made up between 15 and 62 percent of all adult Medicaid enrollees in the six states that provided data (see table 6). Working adult Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) recipients made up between 13 and 35 percent of adult SNAP recipients in the nine states that provided data (see table 9). These working Medicaid enrollees and SNAP recipients worked overwhelmingly in the private sector.

Table 6: Relative Size of Populations of Nondisabled, Nonelderly (NDNE) Working Adult Medicaid Enrollees in Selected States (Sept. 2025)

State	Total number of Medicaid enrollees	Total number of adults enrolled in Medicaid	Number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees	NDNE working adult enrollees as a percentage of total Medicaid enrollees	NDNE working adult enrollees as a percentage of all adult Medicaid enrollees
Georgia	1,948,483	627,514	95,646	5	15
Indiana	1,741,917	855,289	209,225	12	24
Maine	344,773	184,549	54,968	16	30
Massachusetts	1,844,526	1,049,651	195,083	11	19
Oklahoma	1,025,325	505,762	162,803	16	32
Rhode Island	300,226	192,497	66,363	22	34

Source: GAO analysis of data provided by state agencies. | GAO-26-108703

Notes: GAO defined wage-earning adults as individuals ages 19 to 64 who reported earning some salary or wage income. The states listed may have significantly different financial and nonfinancial criteria for Medicaid eligibility, as they have significant flexibility within broad federal requirements to design and implement their programs based on their unique needs. For example, while states must cover certain mandatory groups and benefits, they have the option to cover certain other groups of individuals and benefits.

Table 7: Estimated Percentage of Nondisabled, Nonelderly (NDNE) Adult Medicaid Enrollees in Selected States Working for Employers with 50 or More NDNE Medicaid Enrollees, by Employment Sector (Sept. 2025)

Employment sector (percentage)

State	Private	Public	Nonprofit
Georgia	88 (84, 91)	7 (5, 11)	4 (3, 6)
Indiana	84 (77, 89)	8 (5, 14)	8 (4, 13)
Maine	83 (77, 88)	5 (3, 8)	12 (7, 18)
Massachusetts	76 (65, 84)	13 (6, 25)	9 (6, 14)
Oklahoma	93 (88, 96)	* (* , *)	* (* , *)
Rhode Island	93 (83, 97)	* (* , *)	* (* , *)

Legend: * = Standard errors were too large to produce a stable estimate.

Source: GAO analysis of data provided by state agencies. | GAO-26-108703

Notes: Number ranges in parentheses represent the upper and lower bounds of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval. Percentages are based on the number of employers that GAO estimated employed 50 or more Medicaid enrollees and do not take into account employers employing fewer Medicaid enrollees. Percentages may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding and the exclusion of records for which state agencies listed an income source or occupation without an employer name. To estimate the percentage of enrollees in each state's Medicaid program working in various employment sectors (i.e., private, public, and nonprofit), GAO aggregated employers with an estimated 50 or more program participants in their employ by employment sector. GAO defined wage-earning adults as individuals ages 19 to 64 who reported earning some salary or wage income.

Table 8: Estimated Percentage of Nondisabled, Nonelderly (NDNE) Adult Medicaid Enrollees in Selected States Working for Employers with 50 or more NDNE Medicaid Enrollees, by Private Sector Industry (Sept. 2025)

State (percentage)

Industry	GA	IN	ME	MA	OK	RI
Restaurants and other eating places	21 (15, 28)	17 (13, 22)	19 (13, 26)	4 (3, 7)	23 (14, 34)	* (*, *)
Grocery and convenience retailers	10 (5, 17)	11 (7, 18)	20 (11, 33)	10 (5, 18)	7 (4, 13)	20 (8, 41)
Employment services industry group	7 (5, 11)	6 (4, 8)	* (*, *)	7 (5, 11)	12 (6, 25)	* (*, *)
General medical and surgical hospitals	4 (2, 7)	2 (1, 3)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)
Department store	* (*, *)	12 (6, 23)	13 (6, 27)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	18 (7, 38)
Elementary secondary schools	5 (3, 8)	1 (1, 2)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)
Computing, infrastructure providers, data processing, web hosting, and related services	1 (1, 2)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)
Individual and family services non-residential	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	2 (1, 4)	2 (1, 4)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)
Offices of physician	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	6 (3, 9)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)
Home health care	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	4 (2, 7)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)

Legend: * = industry was not among the top industries of working adult Medicaid enrollees in the state.

Source: GAO analysis of data provided by state agencies. | GAO-26-108703

Notes: Number ranges in parentheses represent the upper and lower bounds of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval. Percentages are based on the number of employers that GAO estimated employed 50 or more Medicaid enrollees and do not take into account employers employing fewer Medicaid enrollees. To identify the industry in which Medicaid enrollees worked in each state and to estimate the number of these individuals working in each industry, GAO matched the names of all employers showing 50 or more Medicaid enrollees in their employment industry with appropriate six-digit North American Industry Classification System codes. To report on broader industry trends, GAO aggregated the codes at the four-digit level and calculated the total for each code. GAO defined wage-earning adults as individuals ages 19 to 64 who reported earning some salary or wage income.

Table 9: Relative Size of Working Adult Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipient Populations in Selected States (Sept. 2025)

State	Total SNAP recipients	Adult SNAP recipients	Working adult SNAP recipients	Working adult SNAP recipients as a percentage of total SNAP recipients	Working adult SNAP recipients as a percentage of adult SNAP recipients
Arkansas	252,067	120,612	17,172	7	14
Georgia	1,472,932	813,181	108,384	7	13
Indiana	576,451	273,762	58,886	10	22
Maine	163,553	84,197	22,391	14	27
Massachusetts	1,062,818	527,535	140,201	13	27
Nebraska	158,133	75,518	23,801	15	32
North Carolina	1,342,880	589,920	189,583	14	32
Tennessee	743,064	343,508	121,367	16	35
Washington	892,432	595,388	113,270	13	19

Source: GAO analysis of data provided by state agencies. | GAO-26-108703

Note: GAO defined wage-earning adults as individuals ages 19 to 64 who reported earning some salary or wage income.

Table 10: Estimated Percentage of Adult Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients in Selected States Working for Employers with 50 or More SNAP Recipients, by Employment Sector (Sept. 2025)

Employment sector (percentage)

State	Private	Public	Nonprofit
Arkansas	97 (97, 97)	* (* , *)	3 (3, 3)
Georgia	90 (88, 92)	6 (5, 8)	2 (2, 3)
Indiana	88 (83, 91)	4 (3, 7)	8 (5, 13)
Maine	92 (86, 95)	* (* , *)	8 (5, 14)
Massachusetts	85 (78, 90)	7 (4, 13)	6 (3, 11)
Nebraska	92 (92, 92)	6 (6, 6)	2 (2, 2)
North Carolina	94 (90, 96)	* (* , *)	* (* , *)
Tennessee	97 (94, 98)	* (* , *)	* (* , *)

Legend: * = Standard errors were too large to produce a stable estimate.

Source: GAO analysis of data provided by state agencies. | GAO-26-108703

Notes: Number ranges in parentheses represent the upper and lower bounds of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval. Percentages are based on the number of employers that GAO estimated employed 50 or more SNAP recipients and do not take into account employers employing fewer SNAP recipients. Percentages may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding and the exclusion of records for which state agencies listed an income source or occupation without an employer name. To estimate the percentage of recipients in each state's SNAP program working in various employment sectors (i.e., private, public, and nonprofit), GAO aggregated employers with an estimated 50 or more SNAP recipients in their employment sector. GAO defined wage-earning adults as individuals ages 19 to 64 who reported earning some salary or wage income. Washington State is excluded from this table because it did not provide data in a format that allowed GAO to calculate these estimates.

Table 11: Estimated Percentage of Adult Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients in Selected States Working for Employers with 50 or More SNAP Recipients, by Private Sector Industry (Sept. 2025)

State (percentage)

Industry	AR	GA	IN	MA	ME	NC	NE	TN
Restaurants and other eating places	34 (34, 34)	24 (20, 29)	13 (10, 17)	6 (4, 10)	12 (7, 20)	26 (19, 35)	18 (18, 18)	28 (20, 37)
Department stores	26 (26, 26)	11 (6, 17)	12 (7, 20)	* (*, *)	16 (8, 30)	* (*, *)	15 (15, 15)	* (*, *)
Grocery and convenience retailers	18 (18, 18)	12 (9, 16)	14 (10, 20)	11 (6, 21)	27 (17, 39)	15 (8, 27)	14 (14, 14)	11 (6, 19)
Employment services industry group	* (*, *)	2 (1, 3)	3 (2, 5)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	3 (2, 5)	2 (2, 2)	6 (3, 10)
Building material supplies dealer	* (*, *)	3 (2, 5)	2 (1, 3)	* (*, *)	4 (2, 7)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	6 (6, 6)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	5 (5, 5)	* (*, *)
Offices of physician	* (*, *)	1 (1, 2)	1 (1, 2)	4 (2, 6)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)
Other personal services	* (*, *)	11 (6, 20)	14 (7, 26)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	19 (19, 19)	* (*, *)
Elementary and secondary schools	* (*, *)	5 (4, 6)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	6 (6, 6)	* (*, *)
Health and personal care retailers	* (*, *)	2 (1, 3)	2 (1, 3)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	2 (2, 2)	* (*, *)
General medical and surgical hospitals	* (*, *)	1 (1, 2)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	2 (2, 2)	* (*, *)
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	* (*, *)	0 (0, 1)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)
Traveler accommodation	* (*, *)	1 (0, 1)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)
Community care facilities for the elderly	* (*, *)	0 (0, 1)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)
Courier and express delivery services	* (*, *)	2 (1, 3)	2 (1, 3)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)
Investigation and security services	* (*, *)	1 (1, 2)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)
Motor vehicle dealers	4 (4, 4)	6 (3, 11)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	5 (5, 5)	* (*, *)
Office administrative services	2 (2, 2)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)
Warehouse clubs, supercenters, and other general merchandise retailers	4 (4, 4)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	* (*, *)	3 (3, 3)	* (*, *)

Industry	AR	GA	IN	MA	ME	NC	NE	TN
All other general merchandise stores including warehouse clubs and supercenters	3 (3, 3)	* (* , *)	* (* , *)	* (* , *)	* (* , *)	* (* , *)	2 (2, 2)	* (* , *)
General freight trucking	2 (2, 2)	* (* , *)	* (* , *)	* (* , *)	* (* , *)	* (* , *)	* (* , *)	* (* , *)
Used merchandise retailers	3 (3, 3)	* (* , *)	* (* , *)	* (* , *)	* (* , *)	* (* , *)	2 (2, 2)	* (* , *)
Taxi and limousine service industry group	* (* , *)	* (* , *)	* (* , *)	* (* , *)	* (* , *)	* (* , *)	7 (7, 7)	* (* , *)

Legend: * = industry was not among the top industries of working adult SNAP recipients in the state.

Source: GAO analysis of data provided by state agencies. | GAO-26-108703

Note: Number ranges in parentheses represent the upper and lower bounds of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval. Percentages are based on the number of employers that GAO estimated employed 50 or more SNAP recipients and do not take into account employers employing fewer SNAP recipients. To identify the industry in which SNAP recipients worked in each state and to estimate the number of these individuals working in each industry, GAO matched the names of all employers showing 50 or more SNAP recipients in their employ with appropriate North American Industry Classification System codes. To report on broader industry trends, GAO aggregated the codes at the four-digit level and calculated the total for each code. GAO defined wage-earning adults as individuals ages 19 to 64 who reported earning some salary or wage income. Washington State data are excluded from this table because Washington did not provide data in a format that allowed GAO to calculate these estimates.

Enclosure III: Available State Data on Certain Medicaid Enrollees and Their Employers

GEORGIA

Table 12: Georgia—Number of Working Adult Medicaid Enrollees (Sept. 2025)

Total number of Medicaid enrollees	Total number of adults enrolled in Medicaid	Number of nondisabled, nonelderly (NDNE) working adult Medicaid enrollees	Number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees (working for an employer)	Number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees (self-employed)
1,948,483	627,514	95,646	91,729	3,917

Source: GAO analysis of Georgia Division of Family and Children Services data. | GAO-26-108703

Table 13: Georgia—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Nondisabled, Nonelderly (NDNE) Adult Medicaid Enrollees (Sept. 2025)

Employer	Estimated number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for an employer	Estimated percentage of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for an employer
Walmart*	4,595 (4,360.7, 4,830.1)	4.8 (4.6, 5)
Amazon*	3,285 (3,117.6, 3,453.1)	3.4 (3.3, 3.6)
Dollar General*	1,763 (1,672.9, 1,852.9)	1.8 (1.7, 1.9)
Waffle House	1,662 (1,577.2, 1,746.9)	1.7 (1.6, 1.8)
McDonald's*	1,538 (1,459.4, 1,616.5)	1.6 (1.5, 1.7)
FedEx*	1,518 (1,440.1, 1,595.1)	1.6 (1.5, 1.7)
Publix*	1,357 (1,287.3, 1,425.9)	1.4 (1.3, 1.5)
Kroger*	1,126 (1,068.3, 1,183.3)	1.2 (1.1, 1.2)
Wellstar Health System^	1,019 (967.1, 1,071.2)	1.1 (1, 1.1)
App-based food delivery ^a	1,007 (955.2, 1,057.9)	1.1 (1, 1.1)
Home Depot*	925 (877.9, 972.3)	1 (0.9, 1)
Wendy's	894 (848.4, 939.7)	0.9 (0.9, 1)
Century II Staffing	875 (830, 919.3)	0.9 (0.9, 1)
Randstad	836 (793.2, 878.6)	0.9 (0.8, 0.9)

Employer	Estimated number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for an employer	Estimated percentage of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for an employer
Northside Hospital [^]	806 (764.7, 847)	0.8 (0.8, 0.9)
Target [*]	760 (721.4, 799.1)	0.8 (0.8, 0.8)
Georgia Department of Human Resources [†]	722 (685.5, 759.3)	0.8 (0.7, 0.8)
Red Lobster	708 (671.7, 744)	0.7 (0.7, 0.8)
Family Dollar	638 (605.5, 670.6)	0.7 (0.6, 0.7)
Dollar Tree [*]	616 (584.3, 647.2)	0.6 (0.6, 0.7)
Zaxbys	608 (577, 639.1)	0.6 (0.6, 0.7)
Emory Healthcare [^]	598 (567.8, 628.9)	0.6 (0.6, 0.7)
Circle K	576 (546.6, 605.4)	0.6 (0.6, 0.6)
Allied Universal ^b	573 (543.8, 602.4)	0.6 (0.6, 0.6)
Delta Air Lines	560 (530.9, 588.1)	0.6 (0.6, 0.6)
Total for the top 25 employers	29,565	30.9

Legend:

^{*} = Among the Fortune 500 companies with the largest number of employees (top 50 by number of employees)

[†] = Public-sector employer

[^] = Nonprofit organization

Source: GAO analysis of Georgia Division of Family and Children Services data. | GAO-26-108703

Notes: Number ranges in parentheses represent the upper and lower bounds of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval. States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollee in September 2025. As a result, an enrollee could have changed employers since the data were recorded. GAO used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. GAO removed references to occupations or job titles in the data to focus exclusively on employers. Because of differences in how state agencies entered employer names, GAO took steps to check the precision of the computer name aggregation process. Specifically, GAO reviewed a random confirmatory sample of 200 records from each state program to measure the error rate between the original employer names within those records and the accuracy of the computer program aggregation process. Through this process, GAO produced confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because the probability procedure was based on random selections, GAO's sample is only one of a large number of possible samples. Since each sample could have provided different estimates, GAO expressed confidence in the precision of the particular sample's results as a 95 percent confidence interval—an interval that would contain the actual population value for 95 percent of the possible samples. State-provided data generally included more records than the total number of working adult Medicaid enrollees, in part due to some individuals having more than one employer. There are some caveats to GAO's figures. In particular, GAO's estimated number and percentage of states' NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for the employer did not take into account the impact of employment size by the employer in the state. Generally, the likelihood of a larger employer being listed among the top 25 employers in a state would be higher than a smaller employer even if workers' other conditions, such as their wage, industry, and occupation, remained the same. Additionally, some individuals reported multiple employers. GAO could not always separate multiple employers, so GAO's estimates may systematically undercount the number of employees.

^aApp-based food delivery includes DoorDash, Grubhub, Instacart, and Uber Eats. There was state variation in how states identified these workers in their data. In some cases, these workers were identified as wage earners, and in

other cases, these workers were identified as self-employed or as a contractor. GAO included this category in the employer column for ease of reporting.

^bThese data were reported as Universal Protection. However, Universal Protection. is now called Allied Universal.

INDIANA

Table 14: Indiana—Number of Working Adult Medicaid Enrollees (Sept. 2025)

Total number of Medicaid enrollees	Total number of adults enrolled in Medicaid	Number of nondisabled, nonelderly (NDNE) working adult Medicaid enrollees	Number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees (working for an employer)	Number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees (self-employed)
1,741,917	855,289	209,225	185,803	23,422

Source: GAO analysis of Indiana Division of Family Resources data. | GAO-26-108703

Table 15: Indiana—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Nondisabled, Nonelderly (NDNE) Adult Medicaid Enrollees (Sept. 2025)

Employer	Estimated number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for an employer	Estimated percentage of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for an employer
Walmart*	3,844 (3,647.5, 4,040.5)	1.8 (1.7, 1.9)
App-based food delivery ^a	2,833 (2,688.7, 2,978.2)	1.4 (1.3, 1.4)
Amazon*	2,784 (2,641.8, 2,926.2)	1.3 (1.3, 1.4)
Indiana University [†]	2,015 (1,912.1, 2,118)	1 (0.9, 1)
Kroger*	1,692 (1,605.7, 1,778.6)	0.8 (0.8, 0.9)
Goodwill [^]	1,606 (1,523.8, 1,687.9)	0.8 (0.7, 0.8)
Dollar General*	1,458 (1,383.9, 1,532.9)	0.7 (0.7, 0.7)
FedEx*	1,123 (1,065.5, 1,180.3)	0.5 (0.5, 0.6)
McDonald's*	1,073 (1,018.6, 1,128.3)	0.5 (0.5, 0.5)
Meijer	986 (935.8, 1,036.6)	0.5 (0.4, 0.5)
YMCA [^]	980 (930.3, 1,030.5)	0.5 (0.4, 0.5)
Dollar Tree*	870 (825.4, 914.3)	0.4 (0.4, 0.4)
Ride sharing ^b	855 (811.6, 899)	0.4 (0.4, 0.4)
Compass Group	621 (588.9, 652.3)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Flynn Restaurant Group	611 (579.7, 642.1)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)

Employer	Estimated number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for an employer	Estimated percentage of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for an employer
Target [*]	607 (576, 638)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Burger King	555 (526.3, 583)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Lowe's [*]	516 (489.5, 542.2)	0.2 (0.2, 0.3)
Express Employment Professionals	514 (487.68, 540.2)	0.2 (0.2, 0.3)
Texas Roadhouse	510 (484, 536.1)	0.2 (0.2, 0.3)
Speedway	462 (438, 485.2)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Eaglecare	456 (432.5, 479)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Walgreens [*]	454 (430.6, 477)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Darden Restaurants [*]	447 (424.2, 469.9)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Family Dollar	426 (404, 447.5)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Total for the top 25 employers	28,298	13.5

Legend:

* = Among the Fortune 500 companies with the largest number of employees (top 50 by number of employees)

† = Public-sector employer

^ = Nonprofit organization

Source: GAO analysis of Indiana Division of Family Resources data. | GAO-26-108703

Notes: Number ranges in parentheses represent the upper and lower bounds of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval. States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollee in September 2025. As a result, an enrollee could have changed employers since the data were recorded. GAO used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. GAO removed references to occupations or job titles in the data to focus exclusively on employers. Because of differences in how state agencies entered employer names, GAO took steps to check the precision of the computer name aggregation process. Specifically, GAO reviewed a random confirmatory sample of 200 records from each state program to measure the error rate between the original employer names within those records and the accuracy of the computer program aggregation process. Through this process, GAO produced confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because the probability procedure was based on random selections, GAO's sample is only one of a large number of possible samples. Since each sample could have provided different estimates, GAO expressed confidence in the precision of the particular sample's results as a 95 percent confidence interval—an interval that would contain the actual population value for 95 percent of the possible samples. State-provided data generally included more records than the total number of working adult Medicaid enrollees, in part due to some individuals having more than one employer. There are some caveats to GAO's figures. In particular, GAO's estimated number and percentage of states' NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for the employer did not take into account the impact of employment size by the employer in the state. Generally, the likelihood of a larger employer being listed among the top 25 employers in a state would be higher than a smaller employer even if workers' other conditions, such as their wage, industry, and occupation, remained the same. Additionally, some individuals reported multiple employers. GAO could not always separate multiple employers, so GAO's estimates may systematically undercount the number of employees.

^aApp-based food delivery includes DoorDash, Grubhub, Instacart, and Uber Eats. There was state variation in how states identified these workers in their data. In some cases, these workers were identified as wage earners, and in other cases, these workers were identified as self-employed or as a contractor. GAO included this category in the employer column for ease of reporting.

^bRide sharing includes Lyft and Uber. There was state variation in how states identified these workers in their data. In some cases, these workers were identified as wage earners, and in other cases, these workers were identified as self-employed or as a contractor. GAO included this category in the employer column for ease of reporting.

MAINE

Table 16: Maine—Number of Working Adult Medicaid Enrollees (Sept. 2025)

Total number of Medicaid enrollees	Total number of adults enrolled in Medicaid	Number of nondisabled, nonelderly (NDNE) working adult Medicaid enrollees	Number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees (working for an employer)	Number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees (self-employed)
344,773	184,549	54,968	44,353	10,615

Source: GAO analysis of MaineCare data. | GAO-26-108703

Table 17: Maine—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Nondisabled, Nonelderly (NDNE) Adult Medicaid Enrollees (Sept. 2025)

Employer	Estimated number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for an employer	Estimated percentage of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for an employer
Hannaford	1,195 (1,133.7, 1,255.6)	2.2 (2.1, 2.3)
Walmart*	1,074 (1,019.6, 1,129.2)	2 (1.9, 2.1)
McDonald's*	566 (537.4, 595.2)	1 (1, 1.1)
Dunkin'	510 (484, 536.1)	0.9 (0.9, 1)
MaineHealth^	392 (371.8, 411.8)	0.7 (0.7, 0.8)
App-based food delivery ^a	360 (341.4, 378.1)	0.7 (0.6, 0.7)
Circle K	217 (206.1, 228.3)	0.4 (0.4, 0.4)
Walgreens*	206 (195.1, 216.1)	0.4 (0.4, 0.4)
Home Depot*	174 (164.7, 182.4)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Target*	172 (162.9, 180.4)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Complete Labor & Staffing	170 (161, 178.4)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
YMCA^	170 (161, 178.4)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
University of Maine ^F	167 (158.3, 175.3)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Dollar Tree*	158 (150, 166.1)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Shaw's	158 (150, 166.1)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)

Employer	Estimated number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for an employer	Estimated percentage of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for an employer
Albertsons*	148 (140.8, 155.9)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Dollar General*	148 (140.8, 155.9)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Goodwill^	146 (139, 153.9)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Lowe's*	145 (138, 152.9)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Family Dollar	141 (133.4, 147.8)	0.3 (0.2, 0.3)
FedEx*	139 (131.6, 145.7)	0.3 (0.2, 0.3)
Subway	138 (130.7, 144.7)	0.3 (0.2, 0.3)
Burger King	136 (128.8, 142.7)	0.2 (0.2, 0.3)
Ride sharingb	115 (109.5, 121.3)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
MAS Medical Staffing	112 (105.8, 117.2)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
University of Southern Maine†	112 (105.8, 117.2)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Total for the top 25 employersc	7,169	13.1

Legend:

* = Among the Fortune 500 companies with the largest number of employees (top 50 by number of employees)

† = Public-sector employer

^ = Nonprofit organization

Source: GAO analysis of MaineCare data. | GAO-26-108703

Notes: Number ranges in parentheses represent the upper and lower bounds of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval. States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollee in September 2025. As a result, an enrollee could have changed employers since the data were recorded. GAO used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. GAO removed references to occupations or job titles in the data to focus exclusively on employers. Because of differences in how state agencies entered employer names, GAO took steps to check the precision of the computer name aggregation process. Specifically, GAO reviewed a random confirmatory sample of 200 records from each state program to measure the error rate between the original employer names within those records and the accuracy of the computer program aggregation process. Through this process, GAO produced confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because the probability procedure was based on random selections, GAO's sample is only one of a large number of possible samples. Since each sample could have provided different estimates, GAO expressed confidence in the precision of the particular sample's results as a 95 percent confidence interval—an interval that would contain the actual population value for 95 percent of the possible samples. State-provided data generally included more records than the total number of working adult Medicaid enrollees, in part due to some individuals having more than one employer. There are some caveats to GAO's figures. In particular, GAO's estimated number and percentage of states' NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for the employer did not take into account the impact of employment size by the employer in the state. Generally, the likelihood of a larger employer being listed among the top 25 employers in a state would be higher than a smaller employer even if workers' other conditions, such as their wage, industry, and occupation, remained the same. Additionally, some individuals reported multiple employers. GAO could not always separate multiple employers, so GAO's estimates may systematically undercount the number of employees.

^aApp-based food delivery includes DoorDash, Grubhub, Instacart, and Uber Eats. There was state variation in how states identified these workers in their data. In some cases, these workers were identified as wage earners, and in

other cases, these workers were identified as self-employed or as a contractor. GAO included this category in the employer column for ease of reporting.

^bRide sharing includes Lyft and Uber. There was state variation in how states identified these workers in their data. In some cases, these workers were identified as wage earners, and in other cases, these workers were identified as self-employed or as a contractor. GAO included this category in the employer column for ease of reporting.

^cThis table includes 26 employers because the employers with the 25th and 26th largest number of employees receiving Medicaid benefits had the same number of such employees.

MASSACHUSETTS

Table 18: Massachusetts—Number of Working Adult Medicaid Enrollees (Sept. 2025)

Total number of Medicaid enrollees	Total number of adults enrolled in Medicaid	Number of nondisabled, nonelderly (NDNE) working adult Medicaid enrollees	Number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees (working for an employer)	Number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees (self-employed)
1,844,526	1,049,651	195,083	Massachusetts was unable to provide data that separated individuals working for an employer and those who are self-employed.	Massachusetts was unable to provide data that separated individuals working for an employer and those who are self-employed.

Source: MassHealth. | GAO-26-108703

Table 19: Massachusetts—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Nondisabled, Nonelderly (NDNE) Adult Medicaid Enrollees (Third Quarter 2025)

Employer	Estimated number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for an employer	Estimated percentage of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for an employer
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts [†]	2,574 (2442.1, 2705.1)	1.3 (1.3, 1.4)
Amazon*	2,231 (2,117.3, 2,345.3)	1.1 (1.1, 1.2)
Walmart*	1,535 (1,456.6, 1,613.5)	0.8 (0.7, 0.8)
Stop & Shop	1,333 (1,265.2, 1,401.5)	0.7 (0.6, 0.7)
Demoulas Super Markets	980 (930.3, 1,030.5)	0.5 (0.5, 0.5)
CVS*	921 (874.2, 968.3)	0.5 (0.4, 0.5)
City of Boston [†]	896 (850.2, 941.8)	0.5 (0.4, 0.5)
Shaw's	845 (801.5, 887.8)	0.4 (0.4, 0.5)
Home Depot*	787 (747.2, 827.6)	0.4 (0.4, 0.4)
YMCA [^]	697 (661.6, 732.8)	0.4 (0.3, 0.4)
Target*	656 (623, 690)	0.3 (0.3, 0.4)
Dollar Tree*	652 (618.3, 684.9)	0.3 (0.3, 0.4)
UMass Memorial Medical Center [^]	613 (581.5, 644.2)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)

Employer	Estimated number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for an employer	Estimated percentage of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for an employer
Associated Home Care	603 (572.3, 634)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Whole Foods Market	585 (554.9, 614.6)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
NRT Bus	554 (525.4, 582)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Walgreens*	540 (512.5, 567.7)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Marshallisa	504 (478.5, 530)	0.3 (0.2, 0.3)
The TJX Companies*	480 (455.5, 504.5)	0.2 (0.2, 0.3)
FedEx*	430 (407.6, 451.5)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Cumberland Farms	425 (403, 446.4)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Aramark*	418 (396.6, 439.3)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Burlington	411 (390.2, 432.2)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Baystate Medical Center^	406 (385.6, 427.1)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Masis Staffing Solutions	401 (380.9, 422)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Total for the top 25 employers	20,477	10.5

Legend:

* = Among the Fortune 500 companies with the largest number of employees (top 50 by number of employees)

† = Public-sector employer

^ = Nonprofit organization

Source: GAO analysis of MassHealth data. | GAO-26-108703

Notes: Number ranges in parentheses represent the upper and lower bounds of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval. States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollee in September 2025. As a result, an enrollee could have changed employers since the data were recorded. GAO used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. GAO removed references to occupations or job titles in the data to focus exclusively on employers. Because of differences in how state agencies entered employer names, GAO took steps to check the precision of the computer name aggregation process. Specifically, GAO reviewed a random confirmatory sample of 200 records from each state program to measure the error rate between the original employer names within those records and the accuracy of the computer program aggregation process. Through this process, GAO produced confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because the probability procedure was based on random selections, GAO's sample is only one of a large number of possible samples. Since each sample could have provided different estimates, GAO expressed confidence in the precision of the particular sample's results as a 95 percent confidence interval—an interval that would contain the actual population value for 95 percent of the possible samples. State-provided data generally included more records than the total number of working adult Medicaid enrollees, in part due to some individuals having more than one employer. There are some caveats to GAO's figures. In particular, GAO's estimated number and percentage of states' NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for the employer did not take into account the impact of employment size by the employer in the state. Generally, the likelihood of a larger employer being listed among the top 25 employers in a state would be higher than a smaller employer even if workers' other conditions, such as their wage, industry, and occupation, remained the same. Additionally, some individuals reported multiple employers. GAO could not always separate multiple employers, so GAO's estimates may systematically undercount the number of employees.

^aMarshalls is owned by The TJX Companies, which owns several other companies including TJ Maxx and HomeGoods. Marshalls is reported separately because of how the data were reported to GAO.

OKLAHOMA

Table 20: Oklahoma—Number of Working Adult Medicaid Enrollees (Sept. 2025)

Total number of Medicaid enrollees	Total number of adults enrolled in Medicaid	Number of nondisabled, nonelderly (NDNE) working adult Medicaid enrollees	Number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees (working for an employer)	Number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees (self-employed)
1,025,325	505,762	162,803	144,430	18,373

Source: GAO analysis of Oklahoma Health Care Authority data. | GAO-26-108703

Table 21: Oklahoma—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Nondisabled, Nonelderly (NDNE) Adult Medicaid Enrollees (Sept. 2025)

Employer	Estimated number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for an employer	Estimated percentage of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for an employer
Walmart*	4,684 (4,444.4, 4,922.9)	2.9 (2.7, 3)
Amazon*	2,697 (2,559, 2,834.5)	1.7 (1.6, 1.7)
Dolgencorp	2,232 (2,118.2, 2,346.3)	1.4 (1.3, 1.4)
Express Employment Professionals	2,036 (1,932.3, 2,140.4)	1.3 (1.2, 1.3)
Healthcare Innovations Private Services	1,893 (1,796.2, 1,989.5)	1.2 (1.1, 1.2)
McDonald's*	1,533 (1,454.8, 1,611.4)	0.9 (0.9, 1)
Braum's Ice Cream & Dairy Store	1,327 (1,258.8, 1,394.3)	0.8 (0.8, 0.9)
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma†	1,277 (1,211.9, 1,342.3)	0.8 (0.7, 0.8)
Sonic	1,136 (1,078.4, 1,194.5)	0.7 (0.7, 0.7)
App-based food delivery‡	950 (901.8, 998.9)	0.6 (0.6, 0.6)
K-Mac Enterprises	909 (862.2, 955)	0.6 (0.5, 0.6)
Dollar Tree*	856 (812.5, 900)	0.5 (0.5, 0.6)
Complete Home Services	754 (715.9, 792.3)	0.5 (0.4, 0.5)
Sodexo Operations	716 (679.1, 752.2)	0.4 (0.4, 0.5)
Hobby Lobby	654 (620.2, 687)	0.4 (0.4, 0.4)

Employer	Estimated number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for an employer	Estimated percentage of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for an employer
Family Dollar	640 (607.3, 672.7)	0.4 (0.4, 0.4)
7-Eleven	614 (582.5, 645.2)	0.4 (0.4, 0.4)
FedEx*	604 (573.3, 635)	0.4 (0.4, 0.4)
Stand-By Personnel	601 (570.5, 631.9)	0.4 (0.4, 0.4)
Love's Travel Stop & Country Store	590 (559.5, 619.7)	0.4 (0.3, 0.4)
UPS*	583 (553, 612.6)	0.4 (0.3, 0.4)
Goodwill^	569 (540.1, 598.3)	0.3 (0.3, 0.4)
AAON	554 (525.4, 582)	0.3 (0.3, 0.4)
Casey's	540 (512.5, 567.7)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
INTEGRIS Health^	530 (503.3, 557.5)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Total for the top 25 employers	29,479	18.1

Legend:

* = Among the Fortune 500 companies with the largest number of employees (top 50 by number of employees)

† = Public-sector employer

^ = Nonprofit organization

Source: GAO analysis of Oklahoma Health Care Authority data. | GAO-26-108703

Notes: Number ranges in parentheses represent the upper and lower bounds of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval. States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollee in September 2025. As a result, an enrollee could have changed employers since the data were recorded. GAO used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. GAO removed references to occupations or job titles in the data to focus exclusively on employers. Because of differences in how state agencies entered employer names, GAO took steps to check the precision of the computer name aggregation process. Specifically, GAO reviewed a random confirmatory sample of 200 records from each state program to measure the error rate between the original employer names within those records and the accuracy of the computer program aggregation process. Through this process, GAO produced confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because the probability procedure was based on random selections, GAO's sample is only one of a large number of possible samples. Since each sample could have provided different estimates, GAO expressed confidence in the precision of the particular sample's results as a 95 percent confidence interval—an interval that would contain the actual population value for 95 percent of the possible samples. State-provided data generally included more records than the total number of working adult Medicaid enrollees, in part due to some individuals having more than one employer. There are some caveats to GAO's figures. In particular, GAO's estimated number and percentage of states' NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for the employer did not take into account the impact of employment size by the employer in the state. Generally, the likelihood of a larger employer being listed among the top 25 employers in a state would be higher than a smaller employer even if workers' other conditions, such as their wage, industry, and occupation, remained the same. Additionally, some individuals reported multiple employers. GAO could not always separate multiple employers, so GAO's estimates may systematically undercount the number of employees.

RHODE ISLAND

Table 22: Rhode Island—Number of Working Adult Medicaid Enrollees (Sept. 2025)

Total number of Medicaid enrollees	Total number of adults enrolled in Medicaid	Number of nondisabled, nonelderly (NDNE) working adult Medicaid enrollees	Number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees (working for an employer)	Number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees (self-employed)
300,226	192,497	66,363	57,267	9,096

Source: GAO analysis of Rhode Island Executive Office of Health and Human Services data. | GAO-26-108703

Table 23: Rhode Island—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Nondisabled, Nonelderly (NDNE) Adult Medicaid Enrollees (Sept. 2025)

Employer	Estimated number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for an employer	Estimated percentage of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for an employer
Stop & Shop	358 (339.6, 376.1)	0.5 (0.5, 0.6)
Amazon*	341 (323.9, 358.8)	0.5 (0.5, 0.5)
Walmart*	323 (306.4, 339.4)	0.5 (0.5, 0.5)
CVS*	288 (273.3, 302.7)	0.4 (0.4, 0.5)
The Fogarty Center^	268 (254, 281.3)	0.4 (0.4, 0.4)
Rhode Island Hospital^, a	147 (139.9, 154.9)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Dan's Management Co.	142 (134.4, 148.8)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Target*	131 (124.2, 137.6)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Dunkin'	125 (118.7, 131.5)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Brown University Health^, b	116 (110.4, 122.3)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
The Miriam Hospital^, c	115 (109.5, 121.3)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Joy Home Care	114 (108.6, 120.3)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Dollar Tree*	113 (107.7, 119.3)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Burlington	111 (104.9, 116.2)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Walgreens*	100 (94.8, 105)	0.2 (0.1, 0.2)

Employer	Estimated number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for an employer	Estimated percentage of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for an employer
Home Depot*	99 (93.9, 104)	0.1 (0.1, 0.2)
YMCA ^a	92 (87.4, 96.9)	0.1 (0.1, 0.1)
Cumberland Farms	89 (84.7, 93.8)	0.1 (0.1, 0.1)
The TJX Companies*	85 (81, 89.7)	0.1 (0.1, 0.1)
First Student	83 (79.1, 87.7)	0.1 (0.1, 0.1)
Hope Nursing Home Care	82 (78.2, 86.6)	0.1 (0.1, 0.1)
Demoulas Super Markets	79 (74.5, 82.6)	0.1 (0.1, 0.1)
Brown University ^a	77 (72.7, 80.5)	0.1 (0.1, 0.1)
Shaw's	76 (71.8, 79.5)	0.1 (0.1, 0.1)
University of Rhode Island [†]	76 (71.8, 79.5)	0.1 (0.1, 0.1)
Total for the top 25 employers	3,630	5.5

Legend:

* = Among the Fortune 500 companies with the largest number of employees (top 50 by number of employees)

† = Public-sector employer

^a = Nonprofit organization

Source: GAO analysis of Rhode Island Executive Office of Health and Human Services data. | GAO-26-108703

Notes: Number ranges in parentheses represent the upper and lower bounds of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval. States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollee in September 2025. As a result, an enrollee could have changed employers since the data were recorded. GAO used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. GAO removed references to occupations or job titles in the data to focus exclusively on employers. Because of differences in how state agencies entered employer names, GAO took steps to check the precision of the computer name aggregation process. Specifically, GAO reviewed a random confirmatory sample of 200 records from each state program to measure the error rate between the original employer names within those records and the accuracy of the computer program aggregation process. Through this process, GAO produced confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because the probability procedure was based on random selections, GAO's sample is only one of a large number of possible samples. Since each sample could have provided different estimates, GAO expressed confidence in the precision of the particular sample's results as a 95 percent confidence interval—an interval that would contain the actual population value for 95 percent of the possible samples. State-provided data generally included more records than the total number of working adult Medicaid enrollees, in part due to some individuals having more than one employer. There are some caveats to GAO's figures. In particular, GAO's estimated number and percentage of states' NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for the employer did not take into account the impact of employment size by the employer in the state. Generally, the likelihood of a larger employer being listed among the top 25 employers in a state would be higher than a smaller employer even if workers' other conditions, such as their wage, industry, and occupation, remained the same. Additionally, some individuals reported multiple employers. GAO could not always separate multiple employers, so GAO's estimates may systematically undercount the number of employees.

^aAccording to its website, Rhode Island Hospital is part of the Brown University Health system. GAO is reporting these employers separately because of how the data were reported to GAO.

^bThese data were reported as Lifespan Corp., however, Lifespan Corp. is now called Brown University Health.

^cAccording to its website, The Miriam Hospital is part of the Brown University Health system. GAO is reporting these employers separately because of how the data were reported to GAO.



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Enclosure IV: Available State Data on Certain Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Recipients and Their Employers

ARKANSAS

Table 24: Arkansas—Number of Working Adult Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients (Sept. 2025)

Total number of SNAP recipients	Total number of adult SNAP recipients	Number of working adult SNAP recipients	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (working for an employer)	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (self-employed)
252,067	120,612	17,172	14,446	2,726

Source: GAO analysis of Arkansas Department of Human Services data. | GAO-26-108703

Table 25: Arkansas—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients (Sept. 2025)

Employer	Estimated number of adult SNAP recipients working for an employer	Estimated percentage of total working adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
Walmart*	599 (568.8, 629.7)	3.5 (3.3, 3.7)
Dollar General*	322 (305.6, 338.3)	1.9 (1.8, 2)
McDonald's*	253 (240.2, 266)	1.5 (1.4, 1.5)
Sonic	197 (186.8, 206.8)	1.1 (1.1, 1.2)
Tyson Foods*	137 (129.8, 143.7)	0.8 (0.8, 0.8)
Harps Food	86 (81.9, 90.7)	0.5 (0.5, 0.5)
Subway	85 (81, 89.7)	0.5 (0.5, 0.5)
Amazon*	84 (80.1, 88.7)	0.5 (0.5, 0.5)
Taco Bell	84 (80.1, 88.7)	0.5 (0.5, 0.5)
Dollar Tree*	82 (78.2, 86.6)	0.5 (0.5, 0.5)
Goodwill^	63 (59.8, 66.2)	0.4 (0.3, 0.4)
Family Dollar	60 (57.1, 63.2)	0.4 (0.3, 0.4)

Employer	Estimated number of adult SNAP recipients working for an employer	Estimated percentage of total working adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
Cracker Barrel	55 (52.5, 58.1)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Compass Group	50 (47.9, 53)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Burger King	49 (46.9, 52)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
FedEx*	48 (46, 51)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Waffle House	48 (46, 51)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Casey's	46 (43.3, 47.9)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Southern Caregivers	43 (40.5, 44.8)	0.2 (0.2, 0.3)
Kroger*	42 (39.6, 43.8)	0.2 (0.2, 0.3)
Pizza Hut	41 (38.7, 42.8)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Holiday Inn Express	39 (36.8, 40.8)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
George's	38 (35.9, 39.7)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
K-Mac Enterprises	37 (35, 38.7)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
KFC	35 (33.1, 36.7)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Popeyes	35 (33.1, 36.7)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Walgreens*	35 (33.1, 36.7)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Total for the top 25 employers ^a	2,693	15.7

Legend:

^a = Among the Fortune 500 companies with the largest number of employees (top 50 by number of employees)

* = Nonprofit organization

Source: GAO analysis of Arkansas Department of Human Services data. | GAO-26-108703

Notes: Number ranges in parentheses represent the upper and lower bounds of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval. States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each working adult SNAP recipient in September 2025. As a result, a recipient could have changed employers since the data were recorded. GAO used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. GAO removed references to occupations or job titles in the data to focus exclusively on employers. Because of differences in how state agencies entered employer names, GAO took steps to check the precision of the computer name aggregation process. Specifically, GAO reviewed a random confirmatory sample of 200 records from each state program to measure the error rate between the original employer names within those records and the accuracy of the computer program aggregation process. Through this process, GAO produced confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because the probability procedure was based on random selections, GAO's sample is only one of a large number of possible samples. Since each sample could have provided different estimates, GAO expressed confidence in the precision of the particular sample's results as a 95 percent confidence interval—an interval that would contain the actual population value for 95 percent of the possible samples. State-provided data generally

included more records than the total number of working adult SNAP recipients in part due to some individuals having more than one employer. There are some caveats to GAO's figures. In particular, GAO's estimated number and percentage of states' working adult SNAP recipients working for the employer did not take into account the impact of employment size by the employer in the state. Generally, the likelihood of a larger employer being listed among the top 25 employers in a state would be higher than a smaller employer even if workers' other conditions, such as their wage, industry, and occupation, remained the same. Additionally, some individuals reported multiple employers. GAO could not always separate multiple employers, so GAO's estimates may systematically undercount the number of employees.

^aThis table includes 27 employers because the employers with the 25th, 26th, and 27th largest number of employees receiving SNAP benefits had the same number of such employees.

GEORGIA

Table 26: Georgia—Number of Working Adult Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients (Sept. 2025)

Total number of SNAP recipients	Total number of adult SNAP recipients	Number of working adult SNAP recipients	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (working for an employer)	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (self-employed)
1,472,932	813,181	108,384	87,940	20,444

Source: GAO analysis of Georgia Division of Family and Children Services. | GAO-26-108703

Table 27: Georgia—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients (Sept. 2025)

Employer	Estimated number of adult SNAP recipients working for an employer	Estimated percentage of total working adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
App-based food delivery ^a	2,753 (2,612.4, 2,893.6)	2.5 (2.4, 2.7)
Walmart*	2,174 (2,063, 2,285.1)	2 (1.9, 2.1)
Amazon*	1,470 (1,395, 1,545.1)	1.4 (1.3, 1.4)
Ride sharing ^b	1,184 (1,123.5, 1,244.5)	1.1 (1, 1.1)
McDonald's*	941 (892.6, 988.6)	0.9 (0.8, 0.9)
Waffle House	829 (786.8, 871.4)	0.8 (0.7, 0.8)
Publix*	824 (782.1, 866.3)	0.8 (0.7, 0.8)
Dollar General*	744 (705.8, 781.7)	0.7 (0.7, 0.7)
Kroger*	618 (586.1, 649.2)	0.6 (0.5, 0.6)
Home Depot*	488 (462.9, 512.7)	0.5 (0.4, 0.5)
FedEx*	487 (461.9, 511.6)	0.4 (0.4, 0.5)
Wendy's	445 (422.4, 467.8)	0.4 (0.4, 0.4)
Dollar Tree*	414 (392.9, 435.2)	0.4 (0.4, 0.4)
Family Dollar	325 (308.3, 341.4)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Burger King	312 (296.3, 328.2)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)

Employer	Estimated number of adult SNAP recipients working for an employer	Estimated percentage of total working adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
Zaxbys	304 (288, 319)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Target [†]	283 (268.7, 297.6)	0.3 (0.2, 0.3)
Circle K	278 (264.1, 292.5)	0.3 (0.2, 0.3)
U.S Postal Service ^{†, c}	265 (251.2, 278.2)	0.2 (0.2, 0.3)
Taco Bell	259 (245.7, 272.1)	0.2 (0.2, 0.3)
Delta Air Lines	247 (234.6, 259.9)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Goodwill [^]	236 (223.6, 247.7)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Cracker Barrel	235 (222.7, 246.7)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
CVS [*]	223 (211.6, 234.4)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Northside Hospital [^]	217 (206.1, 228.3)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Total for the top 25 employers	16,555	15.3

Legend:

^{*} = Among the Fortune 500 companies with the largest number of employees (top 50 by number of employees)

[†] = Public-sector employer

[^] = Nonprofit organization

Source: GAO estimates based on data provided by the Georgia Division of Family and Children Services. | GAO-26-108703

Notes: Number ranges in parentheses represent the upper and lower bounds of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval. States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each working adult SNAP recipient in September 2025. As a result, a recipient could have changed employers since the data were recorded. GAO used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. GAO removed references to occupations or job titles in the data to focus exclusively on employers. Because of differences in how state agencies entered employer names, GAO took steps to check the precision of the computer name aggregation process. Specifically, GAO reviewed a random confirmatory sample of 200 records from each state program to measure the error rate between the original employer names within those records and the accuracy of the computer program aggregation process. Through this process, GAO produced confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because the probability procedure was based on random selections, GAO's sample is only one of a large number of possible samples. Since each sample could have provided different estimates, GAO expressed confidence in the precision of the particular sample's results as a 95 percent confidence interval—an interval that would contain the actual population value for 95 percent of the possible samples. State-provided data generally included more records than the total number of working adult SNAP recipients in part due to some individuals having more than one employer. There are some caveats to GAO's figures. In particular, GAO's estimated number and percentage of states' working adult SNAP recipients working for the employer did not take into account the impact of employment size by the employer in the state. Generally, the likelihood of a larger employer being listed among the top 25 employers in a state would be higher than a smaller employer even if workers' other conditions, such as their wage, industry, and occupation, remained the same. Additionally, some individuals reported multiple employers. GAO could not always separate multiple employers, so GAO's estimates may systematically undercount the number of employees.

^aApp-based food delivery includes DoorDash, Grubhub, Instacart, and Uber Eats. There was state variation in how states identified these workers in their data. In some cases, these workers were identified as wage earners, and in other cases, these workers were identified as self-employed or as a contractor. GAO included this category in the employer column for ease of reporting.

^bRide sharing includes Lyft and Uber. There was state variation in how states identified these workers in their data. In some cases, these workers were identified as wage earners, and in other cases, these workers were identified as self-employed or as a contractor. GAO included this category in the employer column for ease of reporting.

^cCongress designed the U.S. Postal Service to be a self-sufficient, business-like entity that would cover its operating costs primarily with revenues generated through the sales of postage and postal-related products and services.

INDIANA

Table 28: Indiana—Number of Working Adult Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients (Sept. 2025)

Total number of SNAP recipients	Total number of adult SNAP recipients	Number of working adult SNAP recipients	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (working for an employer)	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (self-employed)
576,451	273,762	58,886	49,458	9,428

Source: GAO analysis of Indiana Division of Family Resources data. | GAO-26-108703

Table 29: Indiana—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients (Sept. 2025)

Employer	Estimated number of adult SNAP recipients working for an employer	Estimated percentage of total working adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
App-based food delivery ^a	1,565 (1,485.2, 1,645)	2.7 (2.5, 2.8)
Walmart [*]	978 (928.5, 1,028.3)	1.7 (1.6, 1.7)
Amazon [*]	953 (904.6, 1,001.9)	1.6 (1.5, 1.7)
Goodwill [^]	498 (473, 523.9)	0.8 (0.8, 0.9)
Dollar General [*]	488 (462.9, 512.6)	0.8 (0.8, 0.9)
Ride sharing ^b	410 (389.2, 431.1)	0.7 (0.7, 0.7)
Kroger [*]	368 (349.7, 387.3)	0.6 (0.6, 0.7)
Dollar Tree [*]	353 (335, 371)	0.6 (0.6, 0.6)
McDonald's [*]	325 (308.3, 341.4)	0.6 (0.5, 0.6)
FedEx [*]	297 (281.6, 311.9)	0.5 (0.5, 0.5)
YMCA [^]	231 (219, 242.6)	0.4 (0.4, 0.4)
Meijer	227 (215.3, 238.5)	0.4 (0.4, 0.4)
Compass Group	214 (203.4, 225.2)	0.4 (0.3, 0.4)
Indiana University [†]	205 (194.2, 215.1)	0.3 (0.3, 0.4)
Eaglecare	200 (189.6, 209.9)	0.3 (0.3, 0.4)

Employer	Estimated number of adult SNAP recipients working for an employer	Estimated percentage of total working adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
Speedway	193 (183.1, 202.8)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Burger King	186 (176.7, 195.7)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Express Employment Professionals	169 (160.1, 177.3)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Family Dollar	168 (159.2, 176.3)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
7-Eleven	156 (148.2, 164.1)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Circle K	150 (142.6, 158)	0.3 (0.2, 0.3)
Flynn Restaurant Group	146 (138.9, 153.9)	0.2 (0.2, 0.3)
Casey's	141 (133.4, 147.8)	0.2 (0.2, 0.3)
Cracker Barrel	141 (133.4, 147.8)	0.2 (0.2, 0.3)
PurposeCare	124 (117.8, 130.4)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Total for the top 25 employers	8,886	15.1

Legend:

^{*} = Among the Fortune 500 companies with the largest number of employees (top 50 by number of employees)

[†] = Public-sector employer

[^] = Nonprofit organization

Source: GAO analysis of Indiana Division of Family Resources data. | GAO-26-108703

Notes: Number ranges in parentheses represent the upper and lower bounds of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval. States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each working adult SNAP recipient in September 2025. As a result, a recipient could have changed employers since the data were recorded. GAO used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. GAO removed references to occupations or job titles in the data to focus exclusively on employers. Because of differences in how state agencies entered employer names, GAO took steps to check the precision of the computer name aggregation process. Specifically, GAO reviewed a random confirmatory sample of 200 records from each state program to measure the error rate between the original employer names within those records and the accuracy of the computer program aggregation process. Through this process, GAO produced confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because the probability procedure was based on random selections, GAO's sample is only one of a large number of possible samples. Since each sample could have provided different estimates, GAO expressed confidence in the precision of the particular sample's results as a 95 percent confidence interval—an interval that would contain the actual population value for 95 percent of the possible samples. State-provided data generally included more records than the total number of working adult SNAP recipients in part due to some individuals having more than one employer. There are some caveats to GAO's figures. In particular, GAO's estimated number and percentage of states' working adult SNAP recipients working for the employer did not take into account the impact of employment size by the employer in the state. Generally, the likelihood of a larger employer being listed among the top 25 employers in a state would be higher than a smaller employer even if workers' other conditions, such as their wage, industry, and occupation, remained the same. Additionally, some individuals reported multiple employers. GAO could not always separate multiple employers, so GAO's estimates may systematically undercount the number of employees.

^aApp-based food delivery includes DoorDash, Grubhub, Instacart, and Uber Eats. There was state variation in how states identified these workers in their data. In some cases, these workers were identified as wage earners, and in other cases, these workers were identified as self-employed or as a contractor. GAO included this category in the employer column for ease of reporting.

^bRide sharing includes Lyft and Uber. There was state variation in how states identified these workers in their data. In some cases, these workers were identified as wage earners, and in other cases, these workers were identified as self-employed or as a contractor. GAO included this category in the employer column for ease of reporting.

MAINE

Table 30: Maine—Number of Working Adult Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients (Sept. 2025)

Total number of SNAP recipients	Total number of adult SNAP recipients	Number of working adult SNAP recipients	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (working for an employer)	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (self-employed)
163,553	84,197	22,391	17,983	4,408

Source: GAO analysis of Maine Office for Family Independence data. | GAO-26-108703

Table 31: Maine—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients (Sept. 2025)

Employer	Estimated number of adult SNAP recipients working for an employer	Estimated percentage of total working adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
Hannaford	482 (457.4, 506.5)	2.2 (2, 2.3)
Walmart*	461 (437.2, 484)	2.1 (2, 2.2)
McDonald's*	235 (222.7, 246.6)	1 (1, 1.1)
App-based food delivery ^a	232 (220, 243.6)	1 (1, 1.1)
Dunkin'	204 (193.3, 214)	0.9 (0.9, 1)
Circle K	165 (156.5, 173.2)	0.7 (0.7, 0.8)
MaineHealth [^]	138 (130.7, 144.7)	0.6 (0.6, 0.6)
Walgreens*	116 (110.4, 122.3)	0.5 (0.5, 0.5)
Dollar General*	94 (89.3, 98.8)	0.4 (0.4, 0.4)
Goodwill [^]	91 (86.5, 95.8)	0.4 (0.4, 0.4)
Dollar Tree*	90 (85.6, 94.8)	0.4 (0.4, 0.4)
Complete Labor & Staffing	81 (77.3, 85.6)	0.4 (0.3, 0.4)
Family Dollar	81 (77.3, 85.6)	0.4 (0.3, 0.4)
Shaw's	80 (75.5, 83.6)	0.4 (0.3, 0.4)
Ride sharing ^b	64 (60.7, 67.3)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)

Employer	Estimated number of adult SNAP recipients working for an employer	Estimated percentage of total working adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
Damascus Home Care	62 (58.9, 65.2)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Lowe's ^a	62 (58.9, 65.2)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Albertsons ^a	59 (56.1, 62.2)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Subway	58 (55.2, 61.1)	0.3 (0.2, 0.3)
CN Brown	57 (54.3, 60.1)	0.3 (0.2, 0.3)
Burger King	54 (51.5, 57.1)	0.2 (0.2, 0.3)
FedEx ^a	51 (48.8, 54)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Home Depot ^a	50 (47.9, 53)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
MAS Medical Staffing	50 (47.9, 53)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Living Innovations	48 (45.1, 49.9)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Total for the top 25 employers	3,165	14.1

Legend:

^a = Among the Fortune 500 companies with the largest number of employees (top 50 by number of employees)

^a = Nonprofit organization

Source: GAO analysis of Maine Office for Family Independence data. | GAO-26-108703

Notes: Number ranges in parentheses represent the upper and lower bounds of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval. States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each working adult SNAP recipient in September 2025. As a result, a recipient could have changed employers since the data were recorded. GAO used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. GAO removed references to occupations or job titles in the data to focus exclusively on employers. Because of differences in how state agencies entered employer names, GAO took steps to check the precision of the computer name aggregation process. Specifically, GAO reviewed a random confirmatory sample of 200 records from each state program to measure the error rate between the original employer names within those records and the accuracy of the computer program aggregation process. Through this process, GAO produced confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because the probability procedure was based on random selections, GAO's sample is only one of a large number of possible samples. Since each sample could have provided different estimates, GAO expressed confidence in the precision of the particular sample's results as a 95 percent confidence interval—an interval that would contain the actual population value for 95 percent of the possible samples. State-provided data generally included more records than the total number of working adult SNAP recipients in part due to some individuals having more than one employer. There are some caveats to GAO's figures. In particular, GAO's estimated number and percentage of states' working adult SNAP recipients working for the employer did not take into account the impact of employment size by the employer in the state. Generally, the likelihood of a larger employer being listed among the top 25 employers in a state would be higher than a smaller employer even if workers' other conditions, such as their wage, industry, and occupation, remained the same. Additionally, some individuals reported multiple employers. GAO could not always separate multiple employers, so GAO's estimates may systematically undercount the number of employees.

^aApp-based food delivery includes DoorDash, Grubhub, Instacart, and Uber Eats. There was state variation in how states identified these workers in their data. In some cases, these workers were identified as wage earners, and in other cases, these workers were identified as self-employed or as a contractor. GAO included this category in the employer column for ease of reporting.

^bRide sharing includes Lyft and Uber. There was state variation in how states identified these workers in their data. In some cases, these workers were identified as wage earners, and in other cases, these workers were identified as self-employed or as a contractor. GAO included this category in the employer column for ease of reporting.

MASSACHUSETTS

Table 32: Massachusetts—Number of Working Adult Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients (Sept. 2025)

Total number of SNAP recipients	Total number of adult SNAP recipients	Number of working adult SNAP recipients	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (working for an employer)	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (self-employed)
1,062,818	527,535	140,201	126,868	13,333

Source: GAO analysis of Massachusetts Department of Transitional Assistance data. | GAO-26-108703

Table 33: Massachusetts—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients (Sept. 2025)

Employer	Estimated number of adult SNAP recipients working for an employer	Estimated percentage of total working adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
Ride sharing ^a	2,288 (2,170.7, 2,404.4)	1.6 (1.5, 1.7)
Amazon [*]	2,221 (2,107.2, 2,334)	1.6 (1.5, 1.7)
Walmart [*]	1,689 (1,602.9, 1,775.5)	1.2 (1.1, 1.3)
App-based food delivery ^b	1,430 (1,357.2, 1,503.4)	1 (1, 1.1)
Stop & Shop	1,094 (1,038, 1,149.7)	0.8 (0.7, 0.8)
The TJX Companies [*]	1,049 (995.6, 1,102.8)	0.7 (0.7, 0.8)
Market Basket	942 (893.5, 989.7)	0.7 (0.6, 0.7)
Tempus Unlimited	903 (856.7, 948.9)	0.6 (0.6, 0.7)
CVS [*]	808 (766.5, 849)	0.6 (0.5, 0.6)
Home Depot [*]	745 (706.7, 782.8)	0.5 (0.5, 0.6)
Dunkin' [']	733 (695.6, 770.5)	0.5 (0.5, 0.5)
Target [*]	696 (660.7, 731.8)	0.5 (0.5, 0.5)
Albertsons [*]	679 (644.1, 713.5)	0.5 (0.5, 0.5)
Dollar Tree [*]	644 (611, 676.8)	0.5 (0.4, 0.5)
YMCA [^]	583 (553, 612.6)	0.4 (0.4, 0.4)

Employer	Estimated number of adult SNAP recipients working for an employer	Estimated percentage of total working adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts [†]	554 (525.4, 582)	0.4 (0.4, 0.4)
UMass Memorial Medical Center [^]	538 (510.7, 565.7)	0.4 (0.4, 0.4)
Walgreens [*]	517 (490.4, 543.2)	0.4 (0.3, 0.4)
Mass General Brigham [^]	432 (409.5, 453.6)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Burlington	426 (404, 447.4)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
University of Massachusetts [†]	415 (393.8, 436.2)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
FedEx [*]	400 (379.1, 419.9)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Chipotle	342 (324.8, 359.8)	0.2 (0.2, 0.3)
CMC Payroll Management Company	325 (308.3, 341.4)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
McDonald's [*]	311 (295.4, 327.2)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
NRT Bus	311 (295.4, 327.2)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
UPS [*]	311 (295.4, 327.2)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Total for the top 25 employers ^c	21,386	15.3

Legend:

^{*} = Among the Fortune 500 companies with the largest number of employees (top 50 by number of employees)

[†] = Public-sector employer

[^] = Nonprofit organization

Source: GAO analysis of Massachusetts Department of Transitional Assistance data. | GAO-26-108703

Notes: Number ranges in parentheses represent the upper and lower bounds of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval. States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each working adult SNAP recipient in September 2025. As a result, a recipient could have changed employers since the data were recorded. GAO used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. GAO removed references to occupations or job titles in the data to focus exclusively on employers. Because of differences in how state agencies entered employer names, GAO took steps to check the precision of the computer name aggregation process. Specifically, GAO reviewed a random confirmatory sample of 200 records from each state program to measure the error rate between the original employer names within those records and the accuracy of the computer program aggregation process. Through this process, GAO produced confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because the probability procedure was based on random selections, GAO's sample is only one of a large number of possible samples. Since each sample could have provided different estimates, GAO expressed confidence in the precision of the particular sample's results as a 95 percent confidence interval—an interval that would contain the actual population value for 95 percent of the possible samples. State-provided data generally included more records than the total number of working adult SNAP recipients in part due to some individuals having more than one employer. There are some caveats to GAO's figures. In particular, GAO's estimated number and percentage of states' working adult SNAP recipients working for the employer did not take into account the impact of employment size by the employer in the state. Generally, the likelihood of a larger employer being listed among the top 25 employers in a state would be higher than a smaller employer even if workers' other conditions, such as their wage, industry, and occupation, remained the same. Additionally, some individuals reported multiple employers. GAO could not always separate multiple employers, so GAO's estimates may systematically undercount the number of employees.

^aApp-based food delivery includes DoorDash, Grubhub, Instacart, and Uber Eats. There was state variation in how states identified these workers in their data. In some cases, these workers were identified as wage earners, and in other cases, these workers were identified as self-employed or as a contractor. GAO included this category in the employer column for ease of reporting.

^bRide sharing includes Lyft and Uber. There was state variation in how states identified these workers in their data. In some cases, these workers were identified as wage earners, and in other cases, these workers were identified as self-employed or as a contractor. GAO included this category in the employer column for ease of reporting.

^cThis table includes 27 employers because the employers with the 25th, 26th, and 27th largest number of employees receiving SNAP benefits had the same number of such employees.

NEBRASKA

Table 34: Nebraska—Number of Working Adult Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients (Sept. 2025)

Total number of SNAP recipients	Total number of adult SNAP recipients	Number of working adult SNAP recipients	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (working for an employer)	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (self-employed)
158,133	75,518	23,801	17,255	6,546

Source: GAO analysis of Nebraska Office of Economic Assistance data. | GAO-26-108703

Table 35: Nebraska—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients (Sept. 2025)

Employer	Estimated number of adult SNAP recipients working for an employer	Estimated percentage of total working adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
App-based food delivery ^a	589 (558.6, 618.6)	2.5 (2.3, 2.6)
Walmart [*]	456 (432.6, 479)	1.9 (1.8, 2)
Casey's	240 (227.3, 251.7)	1 (1, 1.1)
McDonald's [*]	231 (219, 242.5)	1 (0.9, 1)
Ride sharing ^b	220 (208.9, 231.3)	0.9 (0.9, 1)
Tyson Foods [*]	158 (150, 166.1)	0.7 (0.6, 0.7)
Amazon [*]	150 (142.7, 157.9)	0.6 (0.6, 0.7)
Dollar General [*]	112 (105.8, 117.2)	0.5 (0.4, 0.5)
Hy-Vee	94 (89.3, 98.8)	0.4 (0.4, 0.4)
Omaha Public Schools [†]	94 (89.3, 98.8)	0.4 (0.4, 0.4)
Subway	88 (83.8, 92.7)	0.4 (0.4, 0.4)
Lincoln Public Schools [†]	83 (79.2, 87.6)	0.4 (0.3, 0.4)
Pizza Hut	80 (76.4, 84.6)	0.3 (0.3, 0.4)
Dollar Tree [*]	79 (74.6, 82.5)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Goodwill [^]	68 (64.4, 71.3)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)

Employer	Estimated number of adult SNAP recipients working for an employer	Estimated percentage of total working adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
Walgreens [*]	63 (59.8, 66.2)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Nebraska Medicine [^]	59 (56.1, 62.2)	0.2 (0.2, 0.3)
Burger King	58 (55.2, 61.1)	0.2 (0.2, 0.3)
Family Dollar	57 (54.3, 60.1)	0.2 (0.2, 0.3)
Arby's	52 (49.7, 55)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Express Employment Professionals	48 (46, 51)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Wendy's	48 (46, 51)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Runza	48 (45.1, 49.9)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Taco Bell	48 (45.1, 49.9)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Applebee's	47 (44.2, 48.9)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
FedEx [*]	47 (44.2, 48.9)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Total for the top 25 employers ^c	3,317	13.9

Legend:

^{*} = Among the Fortune 500 companies with the largest number of employees (top 50 by number of employees)

[†] = Public-sector employer

[^] = Nonprofit organization

Source: GAO analysis of Nebraska Office of Economic Assistance data. | GAO-26-108703

Notes: Number ranges in parentheses represent the upper and lower bounds of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval. States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each working adult SNAP recipient in September 2025. As a result, a recipient could have changed employers since the data were recorded. GAO used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. GAO removed references to occupations or job titles in the data to focus exclusively on employers. Because of differences in how state agencies entered employer names, GAO took steps to check the precision of the computer name aggregation process. Specifically, GAO reviewed a random confirmatory sample of 200 records from each state program to measure the error rate between the original employer names within those records and the accuracy of the computer program aggregation process. Through this process, GAO produced confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because the probability procedure was based on random selections, GAO's sample is only one of a large number of possible samples. Since each sample could have provided different estimates, GAO expressed confidence in the precision of the particular sample's results as a 95 percent confidence interval—an interval that would contain the actual population value for 95 percent of the possible samples. State-provided data generally included more records than the total number of working adult SNAP recipients in part due to some individuals having more than one employer. There are some caveats to GAO's figures. In particular, GAO's estimated number and percentage of states' working adult SNAP recipients working for the employer did not take into account the impact of employment size by the employer in the state. Generally, the likelihood of a larger employer being listed among the top 25 employers in a state would be higher than a smaller employer even if workers' other conditions, such as their wage, industry, and occupation, remained the same. Additionally, some individuals reported multiple employers. GAO could not always separate multiple employers, so GAO's estimates may systematically undercount the number of employees.

^aApp-based food delivery includes DoorDash, Grubhub, Instacart, and Uber Eats. There was state variation in how states identified these workers in their data. In some cases, these workers were identified as wage earners, and in

other cases, these workers were identified as self-employed or as a contractor. GAO included this category in the employer column for ease of reporting.

^bRide sharing includes Lyft and Uber. There was state variation in how states identified these workers in their data. In some cases, these workers were identified as wage earners, and in other cases, these workers were identified as self-employed or as a contractor. GAO included this category in the employer column for ease of reporting.

^cThis table includes 26 employers because the employers with the 25th and 26th largest number of employees receiving SNAP benefits had the same number of such employees.

NORTH CAROLINA

Table 36: North Carolina—Number of Working Adult Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients (Sept. 2025)

Total number of SNAP recipients	Total number of adult SNAP recipients	Number of working adult SNAP recipients	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (working for an employer)	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (self-employed)
1,342,880	589,920	189,583	164,392	25,191

Source: GAO analysis of North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Well-Being data. | GAO-26-108703

Table 37: North Carolina—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients (Sept. 2025)

Employer	Estimated number of adult SNAP recipients working for an employer	Estimated percentage of total working adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
Walmart*	4,317 (4,096.5, 4,537.6)	2.3 (2.2, 2.4)
Food Lion	2,872 (2,725.5, 3,019)	1.5 (1.4, 1.6)
Amazon*	2,076 (1,970, 2,182.2)	1.1 (1, 1.2)
McDonald's*	1,734 (1,645.2, 1,822.4)	0.9 (0.9, 1)
Dollar General*	1,251 (1,187, 1,314.8)	0.7 (0.6, 0.7)
Bojangles	1,156 (1,096.8, 1,214.9)	0.6 (0.6, 0.6)
Dollar Tree*	1,104 (1,047.1, 1,159.9)	0.6 (0.6, 0.6)
Lowe's*	1,006 (954.2, 1,057)	0.5 (0.5, 0.6)
Harris Teeter	931 (883.4, 978.5)	0.5 (0.5, 0.5)
FedEX*	782 (741.6, 821.5)	0.4 (0.4, 0.4)
Burger King	725 (688.3, 762.4)	0.4 (0.4, 0.4)
Waffle House	715 (678.2, 751.2)	0.4 (0.4, 0.4)
Family Dollar	698 (662.5, 733.9)	0.4 (0.3, 0.4)
Wendy's	581 (551.2, 610.5)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Atrium Health	548 (519.9, 575.9)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)

Employer	Estimated number of adult SNAP recipients working for an employer	Estimated percentage of total working adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
CVS*	543 (515.3, 570.8)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
U.S. Postal Service ^{†, a}	522 (495, 548.4)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Compass Group	513 (486.8, 539.2)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Circle K	502 (476.6, 528)	0.3 (0.3, 0.3)
Taco Bell	480 (455.5, 504.5)	0.3 (0.2, 0.3)
Hardee's	452 (428.8, 475)	0.2 (0.2, 0.3)
Target*	440 (417.8, 462.7)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Walgreens*	438 (415.9, 460.7)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Aramark*	392 (371.7, 411.8)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Allied Universal	389 (369, 408.7)	0.2 (0.2, 0.2)
Total for the top 25 employers	25,167	13.3

Legend:

* = Among the Fortune 500 companies with the largest number of employees (top 50 by number of employees)

† = Public-sector employer

Source: GAO analysis of North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Well-Being data. | GAO-26-108703

Notes: Number ranges in parentheses represent the upper and lower bounds of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval. States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each working adult SNAP recipient in September 2025. As a result, a recipient could have changed employers since the data were recorded. GAO used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. GAO removed references to occupations or job titles in the data to focus exclusively on employers. Because of differences in how state agencies entered employer names, GAO took steps to check the precision of the computer name aggregation process. Specifically, GAO reviewed a random confirmatory sample of 200 records from each state program to measure the error rate between the original employer names within those records and the accuracy of the computer program aggregation process. Through this process, GAO produced confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because the probability procedure was based on random selections, GAO's sample is only one of a large number of possible samples. Since each sample could have provided different estimates, GAO expressed confidence in the precision of the particular sample's results as a 95 percent confidence interval—an interval that would contain the actual population value for 95 percent of the possible samples. State-provided data generally included more records than the total number of working adult SNAP recipients in part due to some individuals having more than one employer. There are some caveats to GAO's figures. In particular, GAO's estimated number and percentage of states' working adult SNAP recipients working for the employer did not take into account the impact of employment size by the employer in the state. Generally, the likelihood of a larger employer being listed among the top 25 employers in a state would be higher than a smaller employer even if workers' other conditions, such as their wage, industry, and occupation, remained the same. Additionally, some individuals reported multiple employers. GAO could not always separate multiple employers, so GAO's estimates may systematically undercount the number of employees.

^aCongress designed the U.S. Postal Service to be a self-sufficient, business-like entity that would cover its operating costs primarily with revenues generated through the sales of postage and postal-related products and services.

TENNESSEE

Table 38: Tennessee—Number of Working Adult Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients (Sept. 2025)

Total number of SNAP recipients	Total number of adult SNAP recipients	Number of working adult SNAP recipients	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (working for an employer)	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (self-employed)
743,064	343,508	121,367	115,894	5,473

Source: GAO analysis of Tennessee Department of Human Services – Division of Family Assistance and Child Support data. | GAO-26-108703

Table 39: Tennessee—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients (Sept. 2025)

Employer	Estimated number of adult SNAP recipients working for an employer	Estimated percentage of total working adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
App-based food delivery ^a	3,780 (3,586.8, 3,972.9)	3.1 (3, 3.3)
Walmart*	3,513 (3,333.8, 3,692.6)	2.9 (2.7, 3)
Amazon*	3,101 (2,942.7, 3,259.5)	2.6 (2.4, 2.7)
FedEx*	2,499 (2,371.3, 2,626.5)	2.1 (2, 2.2)
Dollar General*	2,176 (2,064.9, 2,287.1)	1.8 (1.7, 1.9)
McDonald's*	1,865 (1,769.5, 1,960)	1.5 (1.5, 1.6)
Ride sharing ^b	1,065 (1,010.4, 1,119.1)	0.9 (0.8, 0.9)
Express Employment Professionals	979 (929.4, 1,029.4)	0.8 (0.8, 0.8)
Waffle House	971 (921.1, 1,020.2)	0.8 (0.8, 0.8)
Dollar Tree*	822 (780.3, 864.3)	0.7 (0.6, 0.7)
Burger King	802 (761, 842.9)	0.7 (0.6, 0.7)
Sonic	734 (696.6, 771.5)	0.6 (0.6, 0.6)
Kroger*	731 (693.8, 768.5)	0.6 (0.6, 0.6)
Taco Bell	698 (662.5, 733.8)	0.6 (0.5, 0.6)
Wendy's	695 (659.8, 730.8)	0.6 (0.5, 0.6)

Employer	Estimated number of adult SNAP recipients working for an employer	Estimated percentage of total working adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
Hardee's	669 (634.9, 703.3)	0.6 (0.5, 0.6)
Compass Group	663 (629.4, 697.1)	0.5 (0.5, 0.6)
Food City	663 (629.4, 697.1)	0.5 (0.5, 0.6)
Cracker Barrel	604 (573.3, 635)	0.5 (0.5, 0.5)
Randstad	597 (566.8, 627.8)	0.5 (0.5, 0.5)
Walgreens*	578 (548.4, 607.5)	0.5 (0.5, 0.5)
Family Dollar	544 (516.2, 571.8)	0.4 (0.4, 0.5)
Goodwill^	442 (419.6, 464.8)	0.4 (0.3, 0.4)
Circle K	438 (415.9, 460.7)	0.4 (0.3, 0.4)
Lowe's*	416 (394.8, 437.2)	0.3 (0.3, 0.4)
Total for the top 25 employers	30,045	24.8

Legend:

* = Among the Fortune 500 companies with the largest number of employees (top 50 by number of employees)

^ = Nonprofit organization

Source: GAO analysis of Tennessee Department of Human Services – Division of Family Assistance and Child Support data. | GAO-26-108703

Notes: Number ranges in parentheses represent the upper and lower bounds of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval. States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each working adult SNAP recipient in September 2025. As a result, a recipient could have changed employers since the data were recorded. GAO used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. GAO removed references to occupations or job titles in the data to focus exclusively on employers. Because of differences in how state agencies entered employer names, GAO took steps to check the precision of the computer name aggregation process. Specifically, GAO reviewed a random confirmatory sample of 200 records from each state program to measure the error rate between the original employer names within those records and the accuracy of the computer program aggregation process. Through this process, GAO produced confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because the probability procedure was based on random selections, GAO's sample is only one of a large number of possible samples. Since each sample could have provided different estimates, GAO expressed confidence in the precision of the particular sample's results as a 95 percent confidence interval—an interval that would contain the actual population value for 95 percent of the possible samples. State-provided data generally included more records than the total number of working adult SNAP recipients in part due to some individuals having more than one employer. There are some caveats to GAO's figures. In particular, GAO's estimated number and percentage of states' working adult SNAP recipients working for the employer did not take into account the impact of employment size by the employer in the state. Generally, the likelihood of a larger employer being listed among the top 25 employers in a state would be higher than a smaller employer even if workers' other conditions, such as their wage, industry, and occupation, remained the same. Additionally, some individuals reported multiple employers. GAO could not always separate multiple employers, so GAO's estimates may systematically undercount the number of employees.

^aApp-based food delivery includes DoorDash, Grubhub, Instacart, and Uber Eats. There was state variation in how states identified these workers in their data. In some cases, these workers were identified as wage earners, and in other cases, these workers were identified as self-employed or as a contractor. GAO included this category in the employer column for ease of reporting.

^bRide sharing includes Lyft and Uber. There was state variation in how states identified these workers in their data. In some cases, these workers were identified as wage earners, and in other cases, these workers were identified as self-employed or as a contractor. GAO included this category in the employer column for ease of reporting.

WASHINGTON

Table 40: Washington—Number of Working Adult Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients (Sept. 2025)

Total number of SNAP recipients	Total number of adult SNAP recipients	Number of working adult SNAP recipients	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (working for an employer)	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (self-employed)
892,432	595,388	113,270	89,817	23,453

Source: GAO analysis of Washington State Department of Social and Health Services Economic Services Administration data. | GAO-26-108703

Table 41: Washington—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients (Sept. 2025)

Employer	Estimated number of adult SNAP recipients working for an employer	Estimated percentage of total working adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
Consumer Direct Care Network	3,874	3.4
Uber ^a	2,701	2.4
DoorDash ^a	2,354	2.1
Amazon [*]	2,291	2
Lyft ^a	1,357	1.2
Walmart [*]	1,328	1.2
McDonald's [*]	814	0.7
Safeway	775	0.7
Instacart ^a	717	0.6
Dollar Tree [*]	641	0.6
Fred Meyer	612	0.5
Albertsons [*]	499	0.4
Goodwill [^]	469	0.4
Ross	388	0.3
Allied Universal	353	0.3
Home Depot [*]	350	0.3
FedEx [*]	333	0.3
Target [*]	276	0.2
YMCA [^]	266	0.2
MultiCare Health System [^]	265	0.2
WinCo Foods	257	0.2
Costco [*]	256	0.2
Providence	254	0.2
Express Employment	249	0.2
Starbucks [*]	242	0.2
Total for the top 25 employers	21,921	19.4

Legend:

^{*} = Among the Fortune 500 companies with the largest number of employees (top 50 by number of employees)

[^] = Nonprofit organization

Source: Washington State Department of Social and Health Services Economic Services Administration. | GAO-26-108703

Notes: States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each working adult SNAP recipient in September 2025. As a result, a recipient could have changed employers since the data were recorded. Washington State could only provide GAO with the top 25 employers of adult workers receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. As such, GAO could not independently verify the magnitude of the error in aggregating employer names. Additionally, while GAO combined Lyft and Uber into a single category called "Ride sharing" and DoorDash, Grubhub, Instacart, and Uber Eats into a category called "App-based food delivery," Washington State reported these companies individually.

^aData from the state agency reported these companies as the recipient's employer.