



Testimony
Before the Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate

For Release on Delivery
Expected at 10:15 am ET
Thursday, February 25, 2021

LOW-INCOME WORKERS

Millions of Full-Time Workers in the Private Sector Rely on Federal Health Care and Food Assistance Programs

Statement of Cindy Brown Barnes, Managing Director,
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Chairman Sanders, Ranking Member Graham, and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to discuss our October 2020 report that found that millions of wage-earning American adults participate in federal health care and food assistance programs.

As you know, Medicaid and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)—two of the largest federal social safety net programs—provide health care and food assistance to low-income individuals and families near and below the federal poverty level, including many working adults whose low incomes make them eligible for these means-tested programs. We previously reported that the characteristics of the low-wage workforce had changed little in recent decades.¹ Specifically, low-wage working adults consistently comprise about 40 percent of the U.S. workforce, their limited work hours likely compound their income disadvantage, and educational gains do not always result in higher wages. Moreover, we found that the percentage of working families in poverty has remained relatively constant, and that poverty is most prevalent among families that have an adult worker if that worker earns the federal minimum wage or below.

We were asked to examine several aspects of working adult Medicaid enrollees and SNAP recipients, including the employers for whom they work. My testimony today summarizes the findings from our October 2020 report, which examined (1) what is known about the labor characteristics of wage-earning adult Medicaid enrollees and SNAP recipients, and (2) what is known about where wage-earning adult Medicaid enrollees and SNAP recipients work.

To examine the labor characteristics of working adult Medicaid enrollees and individuals living in households that receive SNAP benefits, we analyzed recent Census Bureau data on wage-earning adults participating in these programs. Specifically, we examined selected labor characteristics of individuals ages 19 to 64 who reported both earning a positive wage and salary income, and being enrolled in Medicaid and/or living in a household that participated in SNAP in 2018—the most recent

¹ 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).

year with reliable data.² We analyzed several labor characteristics of this subpopulation and produced nationally generalizable estimates showing the distribution of these individuals among industries, occupations, various work schedules, and employer size. We assessed the reliability of the Census data and determined that it was sufficiently reliable for our purposes.

To identify where Medicaid enrollees and SNAP recipients work, we developed and disseminated two separate program-specific questionnaires to the state agencies responsible for administering Medicaid and SNAP in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The questionnaires asked whether the agencies collected employer name data for individual Medicaid enrollees and SNAP recipients. We received questionnaire responses from 99 of the 102 state agencies we contacted. We analyzed the responses to identify state agencies able to produce reliable data on the employers of record on working non-disabled, non-elderly Medicaid enrollees and SNAP beneficiaries ages 19 to 64. Through this process, we identified 15 state agencies that (1) collected, verified, and updated the names of Medicaid enrollees' and SNAP recipients' employers; and (2) could extract these employer data in a way that met our requirements.³ We asked agencies to provide data from February 2020. Finally, using the same data, we developed estimates of employers with the highest number of Medicaid enrollees and SNAP recipients in each responding state, as well as the types of employers and the industry sectors they represent. The data we received from state agencies are not generalizable, and our estimates represent only the employers of record for each individual at a single point in time. We assessed the reliability of the state data and determined that it was sufficiently reliable for our purposes. A detailed explanation of our methodology is available in our report.⁴ Our work was performed in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

² For the purpose of our analysis, we excluded (1) self-employed individuals who did not set up their businesses as a corporation and (2) working adults who had positive net earnings from a self-employment business or a farm.

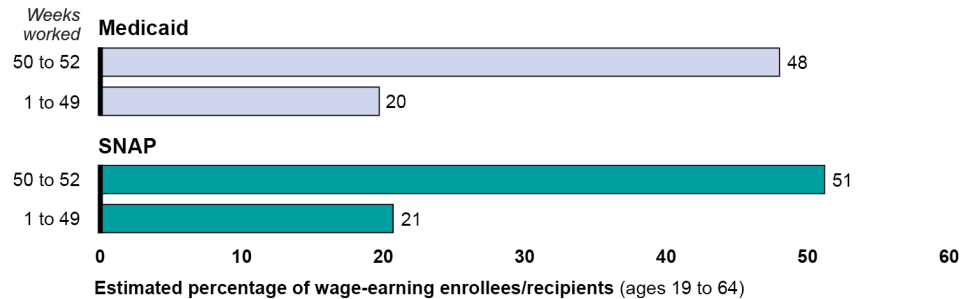
³ Six state Medicaid agencies—Georgia, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, and Rhode Island—and nine SNAP agencies—Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Washington—provided data.

⁴ GAO, *Federal Social Safety Net Programs: Millions of Full-Time Workers Rely on Federal Health Care and Food Assistance Programs*, [GAO-21-45](#) (Washington, D.C.: Oct. 19, 2020).

Millions of Adults Enrolled in Medicaid and SNAP Worked Full-Time Hours, Predominantly in the Private Sector

- Full-time work schedules.** An estimated 12 million wage-earning adults enrolled in Medicaid and 9 million wage-earning adults living in households receiving SNAP benefits earned wages at some point in 2018. More than two-thirds of these wage-earning adults in each program worked full-time hours on a weekly basis (defined as 35 hours or more per week). In addition, 5.7 million Medicaid enrollees and 4.7 million SNAP recipients worked full-time hours for 50 or more weeks in 2018 (see figure 1).⁵

Figure 1: Estimated Percentage of Wage-Earning Adult Medicaid Enrollees and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients Working at Least 35 Hours per Week, by Number of Weeks Worked in 2018



Source: GAO analysis of Census Bureau data. | GAO-21-410T

- Private sector employment.** About 90 percent of wage-earning adult Medicaid enrollees and SNAP recipients worked in the private sector in 2018, a higher percentage than other wage-earning adults who did not participate in either program. In addition, wage-earning adults in these programs were less likely to work in the public sector or be self-employed than those not participating in either program.
- Key industries and occupations.** About 72 percent of wage-earning adult Medicaid enrollees and SNAP recipients in 2018 worked in the five industries with the highest concentrations of low-wage workers. The top five industries in ranked order were (1) education and health services, (2) leisure and hospitality, (3) wholesale and retail trade, (4) professional and business services, and (5) manufacturing. While the percentage of wage-earning adults in these programs was generally

⁵ Individuals who work part-time hours may do so involuntarily. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 4.3 million individuals in February 2020 worked part-time for economic reasons, such as uneven work schedules or unfavorable business conditions, an inability to find full-time work, or seasonal declines in demand. BLS survey data also showed that these individuals would have preferred full-time employment, but worked part time because they were unable to find full-time work or their employers had reduced their hours.

similar to other adult workers in four of these top five industries, wage-earning adult Medicaid enrollees and SNAP recipients were more concentrated in the leisure and hospitality industry, which includes lodging and food service. Similarly, a majority of wage-earning adult Medicaid enrollees and SNAP recipients worked in one of five occupations. The top five occupations in ranked order were: (1) sales and related occupations, (2) food preparation and serving, (3) office and administrative support, (4) transportation and material moving, and (5) building and grounds cleaning and maintenance. Higher concentrations of wage-earning adults in each program worked in sales, food preparation, and building and grounds cleaning and maintenance than other wage-earning adults who did not participate in the programs.

Adult Medicaid Enrollees and SNAP Recipients in February 2020 Worked for a Diverse Range of Employers in States with Available Data

Working adults comprised no more than 18 percent of the total Medicaid enrollees and SNAP recipients in February 2020 in the 11 states with available employer data, and most of these individuals worked for private sector employers. I would like to highlight what we found when examining employer-of-record data from February 2020—just prior to the onset of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic.⁶ We obtained data from six state Medicaid agencies and nine state SNAP agencies to describe where working adult Medicaid enrollees and SNAP recipients work.

Medicaid

We found that working adult Medicaid enrollees comprised 15 percent or less of total Medicaid enrollees in each of the states that provided data. Most of them worked for private sector employers, including restaurant chains, discount stores, and department stores. Yet public sector employers and nonprofit organizations also ranked among employers with high numbers of Medicaid enrollees in their employ. See appendix I for a

⁶ In February 2020, the Department of Labor reported that U.S employment was at the highest levels since January 1969 with increasing labor force participation and low unemployment. Although there was growth and stability across multiple sectors, millions of workers remained unemployed, worked part-time hours for economic reasons (e.g., could not find the full-time jobs they preferred), or were only marginally attached to the workforce. The economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have further exacerbated conditions for these workers, increasing the importance of federal and state safety net programs to help them meet their basic needs.

detailed list of the 25 employers in each state with the highest estimated number of employees who were Medicaid enrollees.⁷

- **Private sector employers.** The majority of working adult Medicaid enrollees worked for private sector employers in each of the states that provided employer data. According to our estimates, restaurants and other eating places—a category that includes sit-down restaurants, fast food franchises, and pizza shops—employed the largest percentage of working adult Medicaid enrollees in five of the six states that provided data. Department stores, grocery stores, and employment services were among the leading five industries of working adult Medicaid enrollees in most of the selected states. Employers with the largest number of working adult Medicaid enrollees in February 2020 in each state tended to be private sector employers with a presence in multiple states.
- **Public sector employers.** Working adult Medicaid enrollees also worked for a wide range of public sector employers in states with available data, although to a lesser extent than in the private sector. Our estimates showed government entities (i.e., federal, state, tribal, and local), and public university systems to be among the employers of working Medicaid enrollees in most of the selected states.
- **Nonprofit organizations.** Nonprofit organizations also employed a segment of the working adult Medicaid enrollee population in states with available data. Hospital systems, charitable organizations, and disability service organizations all employed adult Medicaid enrollees in each state with available data.
- **Self-employed and other occupations.** In addition to providing data on the names of employers associated with each working adult

⁷ In their responses to our questionnaire, some agency officials said that employer name spelling, impartial entries, and other data limitations made it challenging to develop an accurate list of employers for the subpopulations we were studying. Given this assumed level of imprecision, we developed a process that used unaggregated employer name data from each agency to produce statistically derived estimates of the 25 employers in each state that employed the highest number working adult Medicaid enrollees or SNAP recipients, respectively. To create these estimates, we used computer programming to consolidate the list of combined employer names, developed a sampling procedure that estimated the accuracy of our name aggregation, established an error rate, and developed an estimated count for each employer. Then, we developed estimates for each employer using the outcome of these calculations and ranked them according to the estimated number of our subpopulations of working adult Medicaid enrollees and SNAP recipients they employed. We developed the tables that listed the 25 employers estimated to have the largest number of these individuals working for them in each state, and provided each state agency with a summary of our estimation process and the tables to each state agency for review. For a detailed explanation of our methodology, see [GAO-21-45](#).

Medicaid enrollee, five of the six state agencies provided data on these Medicaid enrollees who were self-employed. Several state agencies identified enrollees as “self-employed” or listed their occupation rather than an employer’s name. For example, babysitting, cleaning services, hair stylist, landscaping, and construction were among the frequently cited self-employed sources of income for working adult Medicaid enrollees without a designated employer.

SNAP

Our analysis of employer-of-record data obtained from SNAP agencies in nine states showed a similar distribution among employer types as we found for Medicaid enrollees. In these states, working adult SNAP recipients comprised 18 percent or less of total SNAP recipients and most working adult SNAP recipients worked for private sector employers, including restaurants, discount stores, and department stores. Public sector employers and nonprofit organizations also ranked among employers with high numbers of SNAP recipients. See appendix II for a detailed list of the 25 employers in each state with the highest estimated number of employees who were SNAP recipients.

- **Private sector employers.** The majority of working adult SNAP recipients worked for private sector employers in each of the states that provided employer data. Several industries employed higher concentrations of these workers than others did, with the leading five industries in each state employing between 43 and 68 percent of these recipients. According to our estimates, restaurants (and other eating-places) employed the largest percentage of working adult SNAP recipients in seven of the nine states that provided employer data. Department stores, grocery stores, employment services agencies, and general merchandise stores (e.g., big box and discount stores) also featured prominently in these states.
- **Public sector employers.** Working adult SNAP recipients also worked for a wide range of public sector employers in the selected states, although to a lesser extent than in the private sector. Our estimates showed that state governments, public universities, and public school systems, were among the leading employers of these individuals in most of these states. Public sector employers also ranked among the top employers of these individuals in six of the nine states, according to our estimates.
- **Nonprofit organizations.** Working adult SNAP recipients also worked for a range of nonprofit organizations in the selected states. For example, our estimates showed that these individuals worked for nonprofit hospitals, disability services organizations, and charitable

organizations. Nonprofit organizations also ranked among the top employers for these individuals in eight of the nine states, according to our estimates.

- **Self-employed and other occupations.** In addition to providing data on the names of employers associated with each working adult SNAP recipient, all nine state agencies provided data on these individuals who were self-employed, listing thousands of enrollees as “self-employed” or identifying their occupation or job as such. For example, babysitting, cleaning services, hairstylist, and construction were among the frequently cited self-employed sources of income for these individuals with no employer designated.

Chairman Sanders, Ranking Member Graham, and Members of the Committee, this completes my prepared statement. I would be pleased to respond to any questions you may have at this time.

Appendix I: Available State Data on Certain Medicaid Enrollees and Their Employers

1. GEORGIA

Table 1: Georgia—Number of Working Adult Medicaid Enrollees in February 2020

Total number of Medicaid enrollees in Georgia (Feb. 2020)	Number of working adult Medicaid enrollees, ages 19-64	Number of non-disabled, non-elderly (NDNE) working adult Medicaid enrollees (working for an employer)	Number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees (self-employed)
1,735,178	208,597	189,557	19,040

Source: Georgia Division of Family and Children Services. | GAO-21-45

Table 2: Georgia—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Non-disabled, Non-elderly (NDNE) Adult Medicaid Enrollees (Feb. 2020)

Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Georgia's NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for this employer
1 Walmart ^a	3,959 (3,803.0 - 4,114.9)	2.1% (2.0% - 2.2%)
2 McDonald's ^a	1,480 (1,419.7 - 1,540.9)	0.8% (0.7% - 0.8%)
3 Publix ^a	1,227 (1,176.5 - 1,276.6)	0.6% (0.6% - 0.7%)
4 Waffle House	1,224 (1,179.6 - 1,268.9)	0.6% (0.6% - 0.7%)
5 Kroger ^a	1,125 (1,080.8 - 1,169.0)	0.6% (0.6% - 0.6%)
6 Amazon ^a	950 (915.8 - 984.7)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
7 Dollar General ^a	860 (829.1 - 891.3)	0.5% (0.4% - 0.5%)
8 Home Depot ^a	860 (828.8 - 891.3)	0.5% (0.4% - 0.5%)
9 Wendy's	601 (577.3 - 625.3)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
10 Uber Technologies	591 (566.8 - 615.6)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
11 U.S. Postal Service ^b	576 (548.8 - 602.9)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
12 Burger King	570 (549.5 - 590.8)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
13 Dollar Tree, Inc.	557 (534.2 - 579.0)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)

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	Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Georgia's NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for this employer
14	Randstad	555 (531.9 - 579.0)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
15	Chick-fil-A	542 (512.9 - 571.8)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
16	Lowe's ^a	528 (507.0 - 548.4)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
17	Target ^a	505 (486.4 - 523.4)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
18	FedEx ^a	499 (475.6 - 523.0)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
19	Kelly Services	464 (439.0 - 488.8)	0.2% (0.2% - 0.3%)
20	Pilgrim's Pride	437 (418.5 - 455.2)	0.2% (0.2% - 0.2%)
21	T.J. Maxx ^a	424 (402.5 - 446.0)	0.2% (0.2% - 0.2%)
22	Circle K	422 (403.8 - 439.2)	0.2% (0.2% - 0.2%)
23	Subway	406 (389.4 - 421.8)	0.2% (0.2% - 0.2%)
24	Taco Bell	387 (373.2 - 401.8)	0.2% (0.2% - 0.2%)
25	Southern Home Care Service	385 (364.5 - 406.3)	0.2% (0.2% - 0.2%)
Total for the top 25 employers		20,135	10.62%

Legend:

(# - #) = (lower bound - upper bound) of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval.

a = Among the 50 largest private sector employers in the United States in 2020 by number of employees, according to Fortune.

b = Public sector employer

Source: GAO estimates based on data provided by the Georgia Division of Family and Children Services. | GAO-21-45

Note: States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each working adult NDNE Medicaid enrollee in February 2020. As a result, an enrollee could have changed employers since the data were recorded. We used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. We 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 we took steps to check the precision of our computer name aggregation process. Specifically, we 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 our computer program aggregation process. This process allowed us to produce confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because we followed a probability procedure based on random selections, our sample is only one of a large number of samples that we might have drawn. Since each sample could have provided different estimates, we express our confidence in the precision of

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our particular sample's results as a 95 percent confidence interval—an interval that would contain the actual population value for 95 percent of the samples we could have drawn. 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 our figures. In particular, our 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.

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2. INDIANA

Table 3: Indiana—Number of Working Adult Medicaid Enrollees in February 2020

Total number of Medicaid enrollees in Indiana (Feb. 2020)	Number of working adult Medicaid enrollees, ages 19-64	Number of non-disabled, non-elderly (NDNE) working adult Medicaid enrollees (working for an employer)	Number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees (self-employed)
1,437,798	170,188	149,833	20,355

Source: Indiana Family and Social Services Administration. | GAO-21-45

Table 4: Indiana—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Non-disabled, Non-elderly (NDNE) Adult Medicaid Enrollees (Feb. 2020)

	Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Indiana’s NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for this employer
1	Walmart ^a	2,396 (2,308.2 - 2483.3)	1.6% (1.5% - 1.7%)
2	McDonald’s ^a	1,827 (1,758.7 - 1,894.6)	1.2% (1.2% - 1.3%)
3	Indiana University ^b	1,569 (1,540.2 - 1,598.1)	1.0% (1.0% - 1.1%)
4	Goodwill ^c	1,312 (1,280.9 - 1,342.7)	0.9% (0.9% - 0.9%)
5	Kroger ^a	1312 (1,250.1 - 1,373.2)	0.9% (0.8% - 0.9%)
6	Amazon ^a	1,191 (1,169.1 - 1,213.5)	0.8% (0.8% - 0.8%)
7	Elwood Staffing	971 (952.9 - 988.7)	0.6% (0.6% - 0.7%)
8	Dollar Tree, Inc.	898 (858.5 - 937.3)	0.6% (0.6% - 0.6%)
9	Dollar General ^a	875 (858.4 - 890.8)	0.6% (0.6% - 0.6%)
10	Burger King	836 (808.4 - 864.0)	0.6% (0.5% - 0.6%)
11	Eagle Care	800 (785.7 - 815.2)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
12	YMCA ^c	725 (687.5 - 762.0)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
13	Meijer	698 (667.2 - 728.5)	0.5% (0.4% - 0.5%)

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	Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Indiana's NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for this employer
14	Speedway	653 (635.4 - 671.3)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
15	Help at Home, LLC	596 (579.3 - 612.8)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
16	Target ^a	561 (550.9 - 572.0)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
17	Fedex ^a	547 (518.8 - 575.0)	0.4% (0.3% - 0.4%)
18	Express Employment Professionals	490 (468.5 - 511.0)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
19	Steak 'n Shake	484 (461.8 - 506.3)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
20	Taco Bell	481 (472.1 - 490.2)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
21	Compass Group	474 (465.5 - 483.2)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
22	State of Indiana ^b	469 (459.9 - 477.2)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
23	Wendy's	458 (431.1 - 484.2)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
24	Purdue University ^b	454 (444.7 - 463.5)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
25	Subway	423 (410.8 - 435.1)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
	Total for the top 25 employers	21,499	14.35%

Legend:

(# - #) = (lower bound - upper bound) of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval.

a = Among the 50 largest private sector employers in the United States in 2020 by number of employees, according to Fortune.

b = Public sector employer

c = Nonprofit organization

Source: GAO estimates based on data provided by the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration. | GAO-21-45

Note: States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each working adult NDNE Medicaid enrollee in February 2020. As a result, an enrollee could have changed employers since the data were recorded. We used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. We 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 we took steps to check the precision of our computer name aggregation process. Specifically, we 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 our computer program aggregation process. This process allowed us to produce confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because we followed a probability procedure based on random selections, our sample is only one of a large number of samples that we might have drawn. Since

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each sample could have provided different estimates, we express our confidence in the precision of our particular sample's results as a 95 percent confidence interval—an interval that would contain the actual population value for 95 percent of the samples we could have drawn. 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 our figures. In particular, our 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.

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3. MAINE

Table 5: Maine—Number of Working Adult Medicaid Enrollees in February 2020

Total number of Medicaid enrollees in Maine (Feb. 2020)	Number of working adult Medicaid enrollees, ages 19-64	Number of non-disabled, non-elderly (NDNE) working adult Medicaid enrollees (working for an employer)	Number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees (self-employed)
263,673	39,256	30,725	8,531

Source: Maine Department of Health and Human Services. | GAO-21-45

Table 6: Maine—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Non-disabled, Non-elderly (NDNE) Adult Medicaid Enrollees (Feb. 2020)

Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Maine's NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for this employer
1 Hannaford's	728 (690.4 - 765.6)	2.4% (2.2% - 2.5%)
2 Walmart ^a	557 (542.4 - 570.8)	1.8% (1.8% - 1.9%)
3 Maine Medical Center ^b	542 (532.0 - 551.8)	1.8% (1.7% - 1.8%)
4 Dunkin'	475 (466.8 - 484.2)	1.5% (1.5% - 1.6%)
5 McDonald's ^a	398 (383.6 - 412.7)	1.3% (1.2% - 1.3%)
6 University of Maine ^c	300 (294.4 - 305.6)	1.0% (1.0% - 1.0%)
7 Circle K	181 (176.1 - 185.8)	0.6% (0.6% - 0.6%)
8 Shaw's Supermarkets, Inc.	173 (168.9 - 177.9)	0.6% (0.5% - 0.6%)
9 L.L. Bean	171 (166.9 - 175.0)	0.6% (0.5% - 0.6%)
10 Goodwill ^b	155 (151.1 - 158.8)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
11 Dollar Tree, Inc.	155 (149.4 - 160.0)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
12 Northern Light Health ^b	149 (145.9 - 151.3)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
13 Subway	144 (140.6 - 147.0)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)

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	Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Maine's NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for this employer
14	Burger King	112 (109.8 - 114.0)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
15	Walgreens ^a	112 (108.6 - 114.5)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
16	YMCA ^b	110 (106.2 - 114.8)	0.4% (0.3% - 0.4%)
17	Complete Labor	104 (102.1 - 105.9)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
18	CN Brown	103 (100.9 - 104.9)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
19	Home Depot ^a	98 (96.2 - 99.8)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
20	GT Independence	88 (85.9 - 89.6)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
21	Lowe's ^a	83 (80.5 - 86.1)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
22	U.S. Postal Service ^c	81 (79.5 - 82.7)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
23	Target ^a	81 (76.8 - 84.5)	0.3% (0.2% - 0.3%)
24	Alpha One ^b	78 (76.5 - 79.6)	0.3% (0.2% - 0.3%)
25	TD Bank	77 (74.8 - 78.5)	0.2% (0.2% - 0.3%)
Total for the top 25 employers		5,254	17.10%

Legend:

(# - #) = (lower bound - upper bound) of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval.

a = Among the 50 largest private sector employers in the United States in 2020 by number of employees, according to Fortune.

b = Nonprofit organization

c = Public sector employer

Source: GAO estimates based on data provided by the Maine Department of Health and Human Services. | GAO-21-45

Note: States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each working adult NDNE Medicaid enrollee in February 2020. As a result, an enrollee could have changed employers since the data were recorded. We used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. We 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 we took steps to check the precision of our computer name aggregation process. Specifically, we 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 our computer program aggregation process. This process allowed us to produce confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because we followed a probability procedure based on random selections, our sample is only one of a large number of samples that we might have drawn. Since

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each sample could have provided different estimates, we express our confidence in the precision of our particular sample's results as a 95 percent confidence interval—an interval that would contain the actual population value for 95 percent of the samples we could have drawn. 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 our figures. In particular, our 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.

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4. MASSACHUSETTS

Table 7: Massachusetts—Number of Working Adult Medicaid Enrollees in February 2020

Total number of Medicaid enrollees in Massachusetts (Feb. 2020)	Number of adult Medicaid enrollees, ages 19-64	Number of non-disabled, non-elderly (NDNE) working adult Medicaid enrollees	Number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees (self-employed)
1,789,823	950,688	204,965	Data unavailable ^a

Legend:

a =State was unable to extract data on the number of self-employed individuals.

Source: Massachusetts Office of Medicaid. | GAO-21-45

Table 8: Massachusetts—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Non-disabled, Non-elderly (NDNE) Adult Medicaid Enrollees (Feb. 2020)

Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Massachusetts' NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for this employer
1 The Commonwealth of Massachusetts ^a	3,908 (* - *)	1.9% (*% - *%)
2 PCA Quality Home Care Workforce Council ^a	2,881 (* - *)	1.4% (*% - *%)
3 Stop & Shop	1,895 (* - *)	0.9% (*% - *%)
4 Walmart ^b	1,833 (* - *)	0.9% (*% - *%)
5 Market Basket	1,745 (* - *)	0.9% (*% - *%)
6 CVS Pharmacy ^b	1,430 (1,401.8 - 1,459.0)	0.7% (0.7% - 0.7%)
7 Amazon ^b	1,370 (* - *)	0.7% (*% - *%)
8 Target ^b	1,333 (* - *)	0.7% (*% - *%)
9 Home Depot ^b	1,073 (* - *)	0.5% (*% - *%)
10 YMCA ^c	1,058 (1,010.6 - 1,105.0)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
11 The City of Boston ^a	1,054 (* - *)	0.5% (*% - *%)
12 United Parcel Service ^b	1,002 (* - *)	0.5% (*% - *%)

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	Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Massachusetts' NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for this employer
13	Shaw's Supermarkets, Inc.	986 (* - *)	0.5% (*% - *%)
14	Amedisys Holding, LLC	858 (* - *)	0.4% (*% - *%)
15	Dollar Tree, Inc.	827 (* - *)	0.4% (*% - *%)
16	Ninety Nine Restaurant & Pub	780 (* - *)	0.4% (*% - *%)
17	Walgreens ^b	727 (694.3 - 759.2)	0.4% (0.3% - 0.4%)
18	General Hospital Corporation ^c	708 (* - *)	0.4% (*% - *%)
19	Expert Staffing Partners, Inc.	656 (* - *)	0.3% (*% - *%)
20	T.J. Maxx ^b	636 (* - *)	0.3% (*% - *%)
21	Marshalls	608 (* - *)	0.3% (*% - *%)
22	Masis Staffing Solutions, LLC	608 (* - *)	0.3% (*% - *%)
23	Peopleready, Inc.	604 (* - *)	0.3% (*% - *%)
24	Whole Foods Market	602 (* - *)	0.3% (*% - *%)
25	Randstad	550 (525.6 - 574.7)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
Total for the top 25 employers		29,732	14.51%

Legend:

* = Population count

(# - #) = (lower bound - upper bound) of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval.

a = Public sector employer

b = Among the 50 largest private sector employers in the United States in 2020 by number of employees, according to Fortune.

c = Nonprofit organization

Source: GAO estimates based on data provided by the Massachusetts Office of Medicaid. | GAO-21-45

Note: States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each working adult NDNE Medicaid enrollee in February 2020. As a result, an enrollee could have changed employers since the data were recorded. We used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. We 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 we took steps to check the precision of our computer name

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aggregation process. Specifically, we 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 our computer program aggregation process. This process allowed us to produce confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because we followed a probability procedure based on random selections, our sample is only one of a large number of samples that we might have drawn. Since each sample could have provided different estimates, we express our confidence in the precision of our particular sample's results as a 95 percent confidence interval—an interval that would contain the actual population value for 95 percent of the samples we could have drawn. 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 our figures. In particular, our 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.

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5. OKLAHOMA

Table 9: Oklahoma—Number of Working Adult Medicaid Enrollees in February 2020

Total number of Medicaid enrollees in Oklahoma (Feb. 2020)	Number of working adult Medicaid enrollees, ages 19-64	Number of non-disabled, non-elderly (NDNE) working adult Medicaid enrollees (working for an employer)	Number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees (self-employed)
785,366	41,788	37,966	3,822

Source: Oklahoma Health Care Authority. | GAO-21-45

Table 10: Oklahoma—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Non-disabled, Non-elderly (NDNE) Adult Medicaid Enrollees (Feb. 2020)

Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Oklahoma’s NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for this employer
1 Walmart ^a	1,059 (1,010.3 - 1,108.0)	2.8% (2.7% - 2.9%)
2 McDonald’s ^a	536 (516.2 - 555.8)	1.4% (1.4% - 1.5%)
3 Dollar General ^a	530 (518.9 - 540.2)	1.4% (1.4% - 1.4%)
4 Express Employment Professionals	504 (480.0 - 528.9)	1.3% (1.3% - 1.4%)
5 Sonic	489 (479.3 - 498.8)	1.3% (1.3% - 1.3%)
6 Macy’s	442 (420.4 - 463.2)	1.2% (1.1% - 1.2%)
7 Amazon ^a	371 (363.8 - 378.7)	1.0% (1.0% - 1.0%)
8 Braum’s Ice Cream	365 (357.9 - 372.6)	1.0% (0.9% - 1.0%)
9 Choctaw Nation ^b	280 (274.6 - 285.8)	0.7% (0.7% - 0.8%)
10 Dollar Tree, Inc.	258 (245.2 - 270.0)	0.7% (0.6% - 0.7%)
11 Healthcare Innovation	216 (211.4 - 220.1)	0.6% (0.6% - 0.6%)
12 Complete Home	202 (197.9 - 206.0)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
13 Chickasaw Nation ^b	193 (189.2 - 196.9)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)

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	Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Oklahoma's NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for this employer
14	Family Dollar	158 (151.1 - 165.6)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
15	K-Mac Enterprises	156 (148.2 - 163.4)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
16	Sodexo	155 (152.2 - 158.5)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
17	Alorica	145 (141.6 - 147.4)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
18	SRI Operating	145 (141.6 - 147.4)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
19	Pizza Hut	143 (139.7 - 145.4)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
20	Whataburger	142 (138.7 - 144.4)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
21	Stand By Personnel	137 (130.2 - 143.4)	0.4% (0.3% - 0.4%)
22	Love Travel Stop Country Store	133 (126.5 - 139.5)	0.4% (0.3% - 0.4%)
23	Saint Francis Hospital ^c	122 (119.3 - 124.2)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
24	RB American Group, LLC	121 (118.7 - 124.1)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
25	Hobby Lobby	121 (114.9 - 126.5)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
	Total for the top 25 employers	7,121	18.76%

Legend:

(# - #) = (lower bound - upper bound) of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval.

a = Among the 50 largest private sector employers in the United States in 2020 by number of employees, according to Fortune.

b = Public sector employer

c = Nonprofit organization

Source: GAO estimates based on data provided by the Oklahoma Health Care Authority. | GAO-21-45

Note: States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each working adult NDNE Medicaid enrollee in February 2020. As a result, an enrollee could have changed employers since the data were recorded. We used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. We 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 we took steps to check the precision of our computer name aggregation process. Specifically, we 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 our computer program aggregation process. This process allowed us to produce confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because we followed a probability procedure based on random selections, our sample is only one of a large number of samples that we might have drawn. Since

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each sample could have provided different estimates, we express our confidence in the precision of our particular sample's results as a 95 percent confidence interval—an interval that would contain the actual population value for 95 percent of the samples we could have drawn. 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 our figures. In particular, our 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.

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6. RHODE ISLAND

Table 11: Rhode Island—Number of Working Adult Medicaid Enrollees in February 2020

Total number of Medicaid enrollees in Rhode Island (Feb. 2020)	Number of working adult Medicaid enrollees, ages 19-64	Number of non-disabled, non-elderly (NDNE) working adult Medicaid enrollees (working for an employer)	Number of NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees (self-employed)
299,485	41,484	39,348	2,136

Source: Rhode Island Executive Offices of Health and Human Services. | GAO-21-45

Table 12: Rhode Island—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Non-disabled, Non-elderly (NDNE) Adult Medicaid Enrollees (Feb. 2020)

Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Rhode Island's NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for this employer
1 Stop & Shop	872 (829.3 - 915.6)	2.2% (2.1% - 2.3%)
2 Dunkin'	803 (786.1 - 819.5)	2.0% (2.0% - 2.1%)
3 Walmart ^a	546 (531.9 - 559.3)	1.4% (1.4% - 1.4%)
4 CVS Pharmacy ^a	509 (498.7 - 519.0)	1.3% (1.3% - 1.3%)
5 McDonald's ^a	359 (340.8 - 377.3)	0.9% (0.9% - 1.0%)
6 The Fogarty Center ^b	297 (290.3 - 302.7)	0.8% (0.7% - 0.8%)
7 Employment 2000	291 (285.3 - 297.6)	0.7% (0.7% - 0.8%)
8 Lifespan Corporation	276 (262.3 - 289.0)	0.7% (0.7% - 0.7%)
9 Target ^a	274 (268.6 - 279.7)	0.7% (0.7% - 0.7%)
10 Amazon ^a	272 (266.6 - 277.6)	0.7% (0.7% - 0.7%)
11 Dollar Tree, Inc.	269 (253.9 - 284.4)	0.7% (0.6% - 0.7%)
12 YMCA ^b	242 (227.1 - 256.9)	0.6% (0.6% - 0.7%)
13 First Student, Inc.	237 (232.6 - 242.3)	0.6% (0.6% - 0.6%)

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	Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Rhode Island's NDNE working adult Medicaid enrollees working for this employer
14	Rhode Island Hospital ^b	230 (225.7 - 235.2)	0.6% (0.6% - 0.6%)
15	Jan Companies, Inc.	211 (205.0 - 217.6)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.6%)
16	Home Depot ^a	206 (201.9 - 210.8)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
17	Ocean State Transit	201 (192.3 - 208.8)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
18	Sodexo	184 (180.2 - 187.8)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
19	T.J. Maxx ^a	178 (165.3 - 190.2)	0.5% (0.4% - 0.5%)
20	Walgreens ^a	170 (162.5 - 176.9)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
21	Perspective Corporation	166 (161.9 - 170.8)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
22	Cumberland Farms	166 (163.0 - 169.6)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
23	University of Rhode Island ^c	166 (162.4 - 169.5)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
24	Burger King	161 (157.8 - 164.5)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
25	Ocean State Job Lot	149 (146.5 - 152.5)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
	Total for the top 25 employers	7,437	18.90%

Legend:

(# - #) = (lower bound - upper bound) of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval.

a = Among the 50 largest private sector employers in the United States in 2020 by number of employees, according to Fortune.

b = Nonprofit organization

c = Public sector employer

Source: GAO estimates based on data provided by the Rhode Island Executive Offices of Health and Human Services. | GAO-21-45

Note: States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each working adult NDNE Medicaid enrollee in February 2020. As a result, an enrollee could have changed employers since the data were recorded. We used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. We 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 we took steps to check the precision of our computer name aggregation process. Specifically, we 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 our computer program aggregation process. This process allowed us to produce confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because we followed a probability procedure based on random

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selections, our sample is only one of a large number of samples that we might have drawn. Since each sample could have provided different estimates, we express our confidence in the precision of our particular sample's results as a 95 percent confidence interval—an interval that would contain the actual population value for 95 percent of the samples we could have drawn. 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 our figures. In particular, our 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.

Appendix II: Available State Data on Certain Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Recipients and Their Employers

1. ARKANSAS

Table 13: Arkansas—Number of Working Adult Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients in February 2020

Total number of SNAP recipients in Arkansas (Feb. 2020)	Number of working adult SNAP recipients	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (working for an employer)	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (self-employed)
310,135	44,320	42,924	1,396

Source: Arkansas Department of Human Services. | GAO-21-45

Table 14: Arkansas—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients (Feb. 2020)

Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Arkansas' total adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
1 Walmart ^a	1,318 (1,275.8 - 1,359.5)	3.1% (3% - 3.2%)
2 McDonald's ^a	865 (830.5 - 900.4)	2.0% (1.9% - 2.1%)
3 Dollar General ^a	505 (495.8 - 514.4)	1.2% (1.2% - 1.2%)
4 Sonic	481 (471.9 - 489.3)	1.1% (1.1% - 1.1%)
5 Tyson Foods ^a	394 (374.6 - 412.7)	0.9% (0.9% - 1.0%)
6 Palco	350 (343.4 - 356.1)	0.8% (0.8% - 0.8%)
7 Dollar Tree, Inc.	303 (295.5 - 310.3)	0.7% (0.7% - 0.7%)
8 Burger King	256 (251.2 - 261.1)	0.6% (0.6% - 0.6%)
9 Staffmark	232 (227.3 - 237.4)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.6%)
10 Taco Bell	211 (206.8 - 214.8)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
11 Kroger ^a	203 (197.2 - 208.4)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
12 Express Employment Professionals	192 (186.6 - 197.3)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.5%)
13 Subway	189 (184.5 - 193.8)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.5%)

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	Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Arkansas' total adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
14	Wendy's	167 (155.8 - 177.6)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
15	TEC Staffing Services	166 (163.5 - 169.5)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
16	Popeyes	151 (145.4 - 157.1)	0.4% (0.3% - 0.4%)
17	Compass Group	145 (142.7 - 145.4)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
18	Harps Foods	144 (139.4 - 148.0)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
19	Baptist Health	144 (141.0 - 146.3)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
20	Aramark ^a	137 (134.4 - 140.0)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
21	KFC	129 (125.2 - 133.0)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
22	Pizza Hut	129 (126.2 - 131.1)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
23	Family Dollar	126 (122.6 - 129.3)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
24	CareLink ^b	122 (118.1 - 125.1)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
25	Waffle House	121 (118.1 - 122.9)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
	Total for the top 25 employers	7,179	16.72%

Legend:

(# - #) = (lower bound - upper bound) of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval.

a = Among the 50 largest private sector employers in the United States in 2020 by number of employees, according to Fortune.

b = Nonprofit organization

Source: GAO estimates based on data provided by the Arkansas Department of Human Services. | GAO-21-45

Note: States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each working adult SNAP recipient in February 2020. As a result, a recipient could have changed employers since the data were recorded. We used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. We 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 we took steps to check the precision of our computer name aggregation process. Specifically, we 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 our computer program aggregation process. This process allowed us to produce confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because we followed a probability procedure based on random selections, our sample is only one of a large number of samples that we might have drawn. Since each sample could have provided different estimates, we express our confidence in the precision of

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our particular sample's results as a 95 percent confidence interval—an interval that would contain the actual population value for 95 percent of the samples we could have drawn. 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 our figures. In particular, our 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.

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2. GEORGIA

Table 15: Georgia—Number of Working Adult Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients in February 2020

Total number of SNAP recipients in Georgia (Feb. 2020)	Number of working adult SNAP recipients	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (working for an employer)	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (self-employed)
1,301,310	143,405	136,130	7,275

Source: Georgia Division of Family and Children Services. | GAO-21-45

Table 16: Georgia—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients (Feb. 2020)

	Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Georgia's total adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
1	Walmart ^a	4,023 (3,874.0 - 4,172.7)	3.0% (2.8% - 3.1%)
2	McDonald's ^a	1,953 (1,880.0 - 2,026.9)	1.4% (1.4% - 1.5%)
3	Waffle House	1,619 (1,560.2 - 1,677.2)	1.2% (1.1% - 1.2%)
4	Dollar General ^a	1,381 (1,331.2 - 1,431.1)	1.0% (1.0% - 1.1%)
5	Kroger ^a	1,254 (1,207.4 - 1,299.8)	0.9% (0.9% - 1.0%)
6	Amazon ^a	1,010 (973.3 - 1,046.2)	0.7% (0.7% - 0.8%)
7	Dollar Tree, Inc.	965 (928.9 - 1,001.1)	0.7% (0.7% - 0.7%)
8	Publix ^a	922 (887.2 - 955.9)	0.7% (0.7% - 0.7%)
9	Burger King	839 (808.7 - 869.3)	0.6% (0.6% - 0.6%)
10	Wendy's	790 (760.1 - 819.3)	0.6% (0.6% - 0.6%)
11	Circle K	662 (637.2 - 687.5)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
12	United Parcel Service ^a	620 (597.8 - 643.0)	0.5% (0.4% - 0.5%)
13	Home Depot ^a	609 (587.0 - 631.1)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.5%)

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	Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Georgia's total adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
14	Southern Home Care Service	608 (582.3 - 633.5)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.5%)
15	FedEx ^a	600 (575.6 - 623.4)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.5%)
16	Randstad	561 (539.4 - 582.1)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
17	Subway	554 (533.2 - 574.4)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
18	Kelly Services	498 (476.7 - 518.5)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
19	Target ^a	472 (455.3 - 489.4)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.4%)
20	Family Dollar	472 (453.9 - 489.8)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.4%)
21	Taco Bell	468 (451.5 - 485.4)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.4%)
22	Lowe's ^a	442 (425.3 - 458.0)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
23	T.J. Maxx ^a	439 (420.6 - 456.7)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
24	Goodwill ^b	435 (418.3 - 452.3)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
25	Compass Group	431 (415.1 - 446.2)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
	Total for the top 25 employers	22,625	16.62%

Legend:

(# - #) = (lower bound - upper bound) of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval.

a = Among the 50 largest private sector employers in the United States in 2020 by number of employees, according to Fortune.

b = Nonprofit organization

Source: GAO estimates based on data provided by the Georgia Division of Family and Children Services. | GAO-21-45

Note: States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each working adult SNAP recipient in February 2020. As a result, a recipient could have changed employers since the data were recorded. We used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. We 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 we took steps to check the precision of our computer name aggregation process. Specifically, we 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 our computer program aggregation process. This process allowed us to produce confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because we followed a probability procedure based on random selections, our sample is only one of a large number of samples that we might have drawn. Since each sample could have provided different estimates, we express our confidence in the precision of

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our particular sample's results as a 95 percent confidence interval—an interval that would contain the actual population value for 95 percent of the samples we could have drawn. 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 our figures. In particular, our 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.

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3. INDIANA

Table 17: Indiana—Number of Working Adult Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients in February 2020

Total number of SNAP recipients in Indiana (Feb. 2020)	Number of working adult SNAP recipients	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (working for an employer)	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (self-employed)
566,385	77,067	67,547	9,520

Source: Indiana Family and Social Services Administration. | GAO-21-45

Table 18: Indiana—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients (Feb. 2020)

Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Indiana's total adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
1 Walmart ^a	1,313 (1,273.0 - 1,352.1)	1.9% (1.9% - 2.0%)
2 McDonald's ^a	907 (878.1 - 935.9)	1.3% (1.3% - 1.4%)
3 Amazon ^a	723 (708.7 - 737.8)	1.1% (1.0% - 1.1%)
4 Kroger ^a	647 (631.0 - 663.2)	1.0% (0.9% - 1.0%)
5 Dollar General ^a	559 (547.4 - 569.9)	0.8% (0.8% - 0.8%)
6 Goodwill ^b	558 (537.5 - 579.4)	0.8% (0.8% - 0.9%)
7 Eaglecare, Inc.	522 (512.0 - 533.0)	0.8% (0.8% - 0.8%)
8 Dollar Tree, Inc.	520 (502.7 - 538.1)	0.8% (0.7% - 0.8%)
9 Elwood Staffing	497 (487.0 - 507.0)	0.7% (0.7% - 0.8%)
10 Burger King	486 (472.0 - 499.8)	0.7% (0.7% - 0.7%)
11 Speedway	375 (365.0 - 384.6)	0.6% (0.5% - 0.6%)
12 Wendy's	350 (333.9 - 365.1)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
13 Help at Home, LLC	337 (327.9 - 345.2)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)

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	Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Indiana's total adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
14	YMCA ^b	322 (309.1 - 335.1)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
15	Meijer	322 (310.8 - 333.0)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
16	Taco Bell	289 (283.4 - 295.0)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
17	Compass Group	288 (281.9 - 293.7)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
18	FedEx ^a	287 (275.7 - 298.5)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
19	Express Employment Professionals	275 (265.9 - 285.0)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
20	State of Indiana ^c	263 (257.4 - 268.0)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
21	Indiana University ^c	254 (248.7 - 258.9)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
22	Steak 'n Shake	232 (223.7 - 240.4)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.4%)
23	Subway	228 (222.6 - 234.2)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
24	Cracker Barrel	224 (217.6 - 230.8)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
25	Target ^a	218 (213.2 - 222.0)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
	Total for the top 25 employers	10,996	16.28%

Legend:

(# - #) = (lower bound - upper bound) of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval.

a = Among the 50 largest private sector employers in the United States in 2020 by number of employees, according to Fortune.

b = Nonprofit organization

c = Public sector employer

Source: GAO estimates based on data provided by the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration. | GAO-21-45

Note: States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each working adult SNAP recipient in February 2020. As a result, a recipient could have changed employers since the data were recorded. We used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. We 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 we took steps to check the precision of our computer name aggregation process. Specifically, we 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 our computer program aggregation process. This process allowed us to produce confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because we followed a probability procedure based on random selections, our sample is only one of a large number of samples that we might have drawn. Since

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4. MAINE

Table 19: Maine—Number of Working Adult Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients in February 2020

Total number of SNAP recipients in Maine (Feb. 2020)	Number of working adult SNAP recipients	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (working for an employer)	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (self-employed)
167,359	25,376	21,397	3,979

Source: Maine Department of Health and Human Services. | GAO-21-45

Table 20: Maine—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients (Feb. 2020)

Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Maine’s total adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
1 Hannaford’s	500 (484.1 - 515.3)	2.3% (2.3% - 2.4%)
2 Walmart ^a	468 (458.6 - 477.4)	2.2% (2.1% - 2.2%)
3 Dunkin’	369 (362.8 - 375.0)	1.7% (1.7% - 1.8%)
4 Maine Medical Center ^b	350 (344.3 - 355.8)	1.6% (1.6% - 1.7%)
5 McDonald’s ^a	328 (319.8 - 336.0)	1.5% (1.5% - 1.6%)
6 Goodwill ^b	176 (171.7 - 180.1)	0.8% (0.8% - 0.8%)
7 Circle K	163 (159.6 - 166.2)	0.8% (0.7% - 0.8%)
8 Dollar Tree, Inc.	126 (124.0 - 128.9)	0.6% (0.6% - 0.6%)
9 Shaw’s Supermarkets, Inc.	120 (117.9 - 122.9)	0.6% (0.6% - 0.6%)
10 Burger King	120 (117.4 - 121.9)	0.6% (0.5% - 0.6%)
11 University of Maine ^c	107 (105.3 - 108.9)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
12 Subway	105 (103.1 - 106.8)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
13 Northern Light Health ^b	97 (95.6 - 98.8)	0.5% (0.4% - 0.5%)

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	Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Maine's total adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
14	Walgreens ^a	92 (89.8 - 93.6)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
15	CN Brown	87 (85.7 - 88.7)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
16	Alpha One ^b	79 (77.9 - 80.6)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
17	L.L. Bean	78 (77.0 - 79.6)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
18	GT Independence	76 (74.8 - 77.6)	0.4% (0.3% - 0.4%)
19	TD Bank	73 (71.6 - 74.5)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
20	YMCA ^b	68 (66.0 - 69.4)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
21	Dollar General ^a	61 (60.4 - 62.5)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
22	Sodexo	59 (58.4 - 60.5)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
23	Complete Labor	59 (57.5 - 59.5)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
24	Catholic Charities USA ^b	58 (57.5 - 59.5)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
25	Care and Comfort	56 (54.7 - 58.3)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
Total for the top 25 employers		3,877	18.12%

Legend:

(# - #) = (lower bound - upper bound) of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval.

a = Among the 50 largest private sector employers in the United States in 2020 by number of employees, according to Fortune.

b = Nonprofit organization

c = Public sector employer

Source: GAO estimates based on data provided by the Maine Department of Health and Human Services. | GAO-21-45

Note: States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each working adult SNAP recipient in February 2020. As a result, a recipient could have changed employers since the data were recorded. We used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. We 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 we took steps to check the precision of our computer name aggregation process. Specifically, we 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 our computer program aggregation process. This process allowed us to produce confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because we followed a probability procedure based on random selections, our sample is only one of a large number of samples that we might have drawn. Since

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5. MASSACHUSETTS

Table 21: Massachusetts—Number of Working Adult Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients in February 2020

Total number of SNAP recipients in Massachusetts (Feb. 2020)	Number of working adult SNAP recipients	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (working for an employer)	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (self-employed)
728,951	84,431	79,236	5,195

Source: Massachusetts Department of Transitional Assistance. | GAO-21-45

Table 22: Massachusetts—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients (Feb. 2020)

	Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Massachusetts' total adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
1	Dunkin'	1,195 (1,178.4 - 1,212.0)	1.5% (1.5% - 1.5%)
2	PCA Quality Home Care Workforce Council ^a	1,101 (1,086.1 - 1,116.5)	1.4% (1.4% - 1.4%)
3	Stavros Center for Independent Living ^b	846 (833.6 - 859.1)	1.1% (1.1% - 1.1%)
4	Walmart ^c	797 (765.7 - 828.4)	1.0% (1.0% - 1.0%)
5	Stop & Shop	794 (764.9 - 823.6)	1.0% (1.0% - 1.0%)
6	Market Basket	765 (754.1 - 775.2)	1.0% (1.0% - 1.0%)
7	T.J. Maxx ^c	741 (707.0 - 775.1)	0.9% (0.9% - 1.0%)
8	Tempus Unlimited	672 (661.8 - 682.1)	0.8% (0.8% - 0.9%)
9	Uber Technologies	661 (647.0 - 675.5)	0.8% (0.8% - 0.9%)
10	Dollar Tree, Inc.	594 (569.0 - 619.1)	0.7% (0.7% - 0.8%)
11	Northeast Arc	570 (559.9 - 579.7)	0.7% (0.7% - 0.7%)
12	CVS Pharmacy ^c	545 (537.7 - 552.7)	0.7% (0.7% - 0.7%)
13	McDonald's ^c	525 (505.5 - 543.6)	0.7% (0.6% - 0.7%)

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	Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Massachusetts' total adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
14	Amazon ^c	521 (514.2 - 528.5)	0.7% (0.6% - 0.7%)
15	Target ^c	440 (433.8 - 446.0)	0.6% (0.5% - 0.6%)
16	Shaw's Supermarkets, Inc.	418 (411.1 - 424.3)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
17	Home Depot ^c	410 (404.5 - 415.8)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
18	Amedisys Holding, LLC	406 (400.3 - 411.7)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
19	YMCA ^b	353 (339.4 - 366.3)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.5%)
20	Ninety Nine Restaurant & Pub	290 (285.6 - 293.9)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
21	FedEx ^c	281 (269.5 - 293.2)	0.4% (0.3% - 0.4%)
22	The Commonwealth of Massachusetts ^a	270 (266.2 - 273.8)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
23	Lyft	269 (263.6 - 274.8)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
24	Compass Group	264 (260.4 - 267.8)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
25	Walgreens ^c	263 (258.0 - 268.0)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
	Total for the top 25 employers	13,992	17.66%

Legend:

(# - #) = (lower bound - upper bound) of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval.

a = Public sector employer

b = Nonprofit organization

c = Among the 50 largest private sector employers in the United States in 2020 by number of employees, according to Fortune.

Source: GAO estimates based on data provided by the Massachusetts Department of Transitional Assistance. | GAO-21-45

Note: States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each working adult SNAP recipient in February 2020. As a result, a recipient could have changed employers since the data were recorded. We used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. We 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 we took steps to check the precision of our computer name aggregation process. Specifically, we 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 our computer program aggregation process. This process allowed us to produce confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because we followed a probability procedure based on random selections, our sample is only one of a large number of samples that we might have drawn. Since

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6. NEBRASKA

Table 23: Nebraska— Number of Working Adult Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients in February 2020

Total number of SNAP recipients in Nebraska (Feb. 2020)	Number of working adult SNAP recipients	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (working for an employer)	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (self-employed)
160,382	28,924	24,152	4,772

Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services. | GAO-21-45

Table 24: Nebraska—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients (Feb. 2020)

	Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Nebraska's total adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
1	McDonald's ^a	368 (357.5 - 379.3)	1.5% (1.5% - 1.6%)
2	Walmart ^a	361 (351.0 - 370.4)	1.5% (1.5% - 1.5%)
3	Tyson Foods ^a	260 (252.1 - 268.5)	1.1% (1.0% - 1.1%)
4	Subway	167 (162.6 - 171.2)	0.7% (0.7% - 0.7%)
5	Casey's	163 (157.3 - 168.8)	0.7% (0.7% - 0.7%)
6	Express Employment Professionals	121 (118.0 - 124.8)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
7	Dollar General ^a	121 (117.9 - 123.9)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
8	Pizza Hut	120 (117.0 - 122.9)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
9	Burger King	119 (116.0 - 121.8)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
10	Dollar Tree, Inc.	98 (95.6 - 100.7)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
11	Hy-Vee	97 (94.9 - 99.7)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
12	Omaha Public Schools ^b	95 (93.0 - 97.7)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
13	Uber Technologies	92 (88.9 - 94.5)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)

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	Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Nebraska's total adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
14	Goodwill ^c	91 (88.3 - 93.6)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
15	Taco Bell	78 (75.7 - 79.6)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
16	Lincoln Public Schools ^b	76 (73.8 - 77.5)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
17	YMCA ^c	74 (72.2 - 76.5)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
18	Quality Pork International, Inc.	72 (70.0 - 73.5)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
19	Alorica	72 (69.7 - 73.5)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
20	Arby's	64 (61.8 - 66.3)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
21	Taco John's	64 (62.1 - 65.4)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
22	Applebee's Bar & Grill	64 (61.6 - 65.4)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
23	Holiday Inn	63 (61.6 - 65.4)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
24	DoorDash	60 (58.2 - 62.3)	0.2% (0.2% - 0.3%)
25	Nelnet	60 (58.3 - 61.4)	0.2% (0.2% - 0.3%)
	Total for the top 25 employers	3,020	12.50%

Legend:

(# - #) = (lower bound - upper bound) of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval.

a = Among the 50 largest private sector employers in the United States in 2020 by number of employees, according to Fortune.

b = Public sector employer

c = Nonprofit organization

Source: GAO estimates based on data provided by the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services. | GAO-21-45

Note: States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each working adult SNAP recipient in February 2020. As a result, a recipient could have changed employers since the data were recorded. We used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. We 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 we took steps to check the precision of our computer name aggregation process. Specifically, we 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 our computer program aggregation process. This process allowed us to produce confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because we followed a probability procedure based on random selections, our sample is only one of a large number of samples that we might have drawn. Since

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7. NORTH CAROLINA

Table 25: North Carolina—Number of Working Adult Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients in February 2020

Total number of SNAP recipients in North Carolina (Feb. 2020)	Number of working adult SNAP recipients	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (working for an employer)	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (self-employed)
1,233,024	142,202	125,784	16,418

Source: North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services. | GAO-21-45

Table 26: North Carolina—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients (Feb. 2020)

	Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of North Carolina's total adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
1	Walmart ^a	3,511 (3,456.1 - 3,566.8)	2.8% (2.7% - 2.8%)
2	Food Lion	2,259 (2,233.2 - 2,285.6)	1.8% (1.8% - 1.8%)
3	McDonald's ^a	1,782 (1,742.8 - 1,821.4)	1.4% (1.4% - 1.4%)
4	Dollar General ^a	1,046 (1,035.2 - 1,055.8)	0.8% (0.8% - 0.8%)
5	Bojangles'	902 (888.1 - 915.2)	0.7% (0.7% - 0.7%)
6	Burger King	787 (773.0 - 802.0)	0.6% (0.6% - 0.6%)
7	Lowe's ^a	712 (677.5 - 746.2)	0.6% (0.5% - 0.6%)
8	Dollar Tree, Inc.	699 (688.6 - 709.6)	0.6% (0.5% - 0.6%)
9	Harris Teeter	646 (638.1 - 654.0)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
10	Wendy's	594 (565.2 - 622.5)	0.5% (0.4% - 0.5%)
11	Amazon ^a	581 (575.0 - 586.6)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
12	Waffle House	580 (573.7 - 585.5)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
13	Aramark ^a	486 (480.3 - 492.6)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)

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	Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of North Carolina's total adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
14	Hardee's	479 (465.7 - 491.6)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
15	Compass Group	454 (449.9 - 459.0)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
16	Taco Bell	452 (447.1 - 456.7)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
17	Circle K	444 (437.4 - 450.4)	0.4% (0.3% - 0.4%)
18	Family Dollar	444 (437.7 - 449.3)	0.4% (0.3% - 0.4%)
19	Subway	429 (422.6 - 434.7)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
20	Kelly Services	407 (388.1 - 426.5)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
21	Speedway	393 (387.0 - 398.4)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
22	Target ^a	376 (372.5 - 379.8)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
23	Ingles Markets	364 (360.3 - 368.2)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
24	FedEx ^a	344 (332.5 - 354.7)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
25	KFC	317 (312.6 - 321.1)	0.3% (0.2% - 0.3%)
	Total for the top 25 employers	19,487	15.49%

Legend:

(# - #) = (lower bound - upper bound) of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval.

a = Among the 50 largest private sector employers in the United States in 2020 by number of employees, according to Fortune.

Source: GAO estimates based on data provided by the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services. | GAO-21-45

Note: States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each working adult SNAP recipient in February 2020. As a result, a recipient could have changed employers since the data were recorded. We used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. We 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 we took steps to check the precision of our computer name aggregation process. Specifically, we 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 our computer program aggregation process. This process allowed us to produce confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because we followed a probability procedure based on random selections, our sample is only one of a large number of samples that we might have drawn. Since each sample could have provided different estimates, we express our confidence in the precision of our particular sample's results as a 95 percent confidence interval—an interval that would contain the actual population value for 95 percent of the samples we could have drawn. State-provided data

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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 our figures. In particular, our 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.

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8. TENNESSEE

Table 27: Tennessee— Number of Working Adult Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients in February 2020

Total number of SNAP recipients in Tennessee (Feb. 2020)	Number of working adult SNAP recipients	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (working for an employer)	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (self-employed)
847,694	94,378	89,318	5,060

Source: Tennessee Department of Human Services. | GAO-21-45

Table 28: Tennessee—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients (Feb. 2020)

Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Tennessee’s total adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
1 Walmart ^a	1,469 (1,428.1 - 1,509.4)	1.6% (1.6% - 1.7%)
2 McDonald’s ^a	1,178 (1,132.6 - 1,223.8)	1.3% (1.3% - 1.4%)
3 FedEx ^a	882 (834.5 - 929.2)	1.0% (0.9% - 1.0%)
4 Dollar General ^a	815 (800.4 - 829.9)	0.9% (0.9% - 0.9%)
5 Kroger ^a	594 (579.1 - 609.0)	0.7% (0.6% - 0.7%)
6 Amazon ^a	570 (559.6 - 579.9)	0.6% (0.6% - 0.6%)
7 Dollar Tree, Inc.	524 (509.3 - 538.0)	0.6% (0.6% - 0.6%)
8 Waffle House	445 (435.9 - 454.0)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
9 Burger King	441 (430.9 - 450.4)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
10 Express Employment Professionals	402 (387.8 - 415.7)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.5%)
11 Food City	397 (388.7 - 404.7)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.5%)
12 Sonic	389 (381.7 - 395.4)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)

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	Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Tennessee's total adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
13	Cracker Barrel	383 (369.1 - 397.2)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
14	Randstad	349 (338.1 - 360.5)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
15	Taco Bell	338 (332.1 - 344.7)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
16	Wendy's	336 (312.8 - 358.9)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
17	Hardee's	330 (316.1 - 344.1)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
18	Subway	301 (294.6 - 307.7)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
19	United Parcel Service ^a	251 (245.5 - 255.7)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
20	Shelby County Schools ^b	242 (237.4 - 246.8)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
21	Compass Group	211 (206.6 - 214.6)	0.2% (0.2% - 0.2%)
22	Goodwill ^c	207 (197.9 - 215.3)	0.2% (0.2% - 0.2%)
23	Uber Technologies	206 (199.9 - 212.1)	0.2% (0.2% - 0.2%)
24	Pizza Hut	201 (197.3 - 204.7)	0.2% (0.2% - 0.2%)
25	TrueBlue	196 (187.9 - 203.6)	0.2% (0.2% - 0.2%)
	Total for the top 25 employers	11,655	13.05%

Legend:

(# - #) = (lower bound - upper bound) of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval.

a = Among the 50 largest private sector employers in the United States in 2020 by number of employees, according to Fortune.

b = Public sector employer

c = Nonprofit organization

Source: GAO estimates based on data provided by the Tennessee Department of Human Services. | GAO-21-45

Note: States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each working adult SNAP recipient in February 2020. As a result, a recipient could have changed employers since the data were recorded. We used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. We 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 we took steps to check the precision of our computer name aggregation process. Specifically, we 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 our computer program aggregation process. This process allowed us to

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produce confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because we followed a probability procedure based on random selections, our sample is only one of a large number of samples that we might have drawn. Since each sample could have provided different estimates, we express our confidence in the precision of our particular sample's results as a 95 percent confidence interval—an interval that would contain the actual population value for 95 percent of the samples we could have drawn. 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 our figures. In particular, our 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.

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9. WASHINGTON

Table 29: Washington—Number of Working Adult Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients in February 2020

Total number of SNAP recipients in Washington (Feb. 2020)	Number of working adult SNAP recipients	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (working for an employer)	Number of working adult SNAP recipients (self-employed)
785,841	96,281	80,286	15,995

Source: Washington Department of Social and Health Services. | GAO-21-45

Table 30: Washington—Employers of the Largest Estimated Number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients (Feb. 2020)

Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Washington’s total adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
1 Safeway	1,163 (1,139.1 - 1,186.2)	1.4% (1.4% - 1.5%)
2 Walmart ^a	1,101 (1,076.3 - 1,125.9)	1.4% (1.3% - 1.4%)
3 Uber Technologies	1,073 (1,047.6 - 1,098.3)	1.3% (1.3% - 1.4%)
4 McDonald’s ^a	877 (855.5 - 898.6)	1.1% (1.1% - 1.1%)
5 Amazon ^a	813 (798.6 - 828.1)	1.0% (1.0% - 1.0%)
6 Dollar Tree, Inc.	686 (670.2 - 701.8)	0.9% (0.8% - 0.9%)
7 Public Partnership	665 (643.5 - 686.5)	0.8% (0.8% - 0.9%)
8 Fred Meyer	565 (554.8 - 575.8)	0.7% (0.7% - 0.7%)
9 Lyft	561 (549.8 - 572.5)	0.7% (0.7% - 0.7%)
10 AmeriCorps ^b	533 (518.0 - 548.7)	0.7% (0.6% - 0.7%)
11 Goodwill ^c	514 (500.1 - 528.7)	0.6% (0.6% - 0.7%)
12 DoorDash	390 (375.4 - 404.7)	0.5% (0.5% - 0.5%)
13 United Parcel Service ^a	323 (316.8 - 329.6)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)

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	Employer	Estimated number of employees	Estimated percentage of Washington's total adult SNAP recipients working for an employer
14	ResCare	313 (306.0 - 320.2)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
15	Starbucks	310 (303.0 - 318.0)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
16	Home Depot ^a	286 (281.1 - 291.5)	0.4% (0.4% - 0.4%)
17	Burger King	278 (273.3 - 283.4)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.4%)
18	Taco Bell	278 (273.2 - 283.4)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.4%)
19	Target ^a	277 (272.5 - 282.4)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.4%)
20	YMCA ^c	261 (254.6 - 267.7)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
21	Subway	258 (252.8 - 263.1)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
22	Express Employment Professionals	252 (245.2 - 258.5)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
23	Jack in the Box	241 (231.6 - 251.2)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
24	FedEx ^a	228 (220.2 - 234.9)	0.3% (0.3% - 0.3%)
25	TALX	201 (197.6 - 204.8)	0.3% (0.2% - 0.3%)
	Total for the top 25 employers	12,451	15.51%

Legend:

(# - #) = (lower bound - upper bound) of each percentage estimate at the 95 percent confidence interval.

a = Among the 50 largest private sector employers in the United States in 2020 by number of employees, according to Fortune.

b = Public sector employer

c = Nonprofit organization

Source: GAO estimates based on data provided by the Washington Department of Social and Health Services. | GAO-21-45

Note: States provided data on the employer of record and not necessarily the current employer of each working adult SNAP recipient in February 2020. As a result, a recipient could have changed employers since the data were recorded. We used computer programming to aggregate the information on employer names provided by each state agency. We 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 we took steps to check the precision of our computer name aggregation process. Specifically, we 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 our computer program aggregation process. This process allowed us to produce confidence intervals with lower and upper bounds of precision for the minimum number of employees for each employer name. Because we followed a probability procedure based on random selections, our sample is only one of a large number of samples that we might have drawn. Since

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GAO Contact and Staff Acknowledgments

If you or your staff have any questions about this testimony, please contact Cindy S. Brown Barnes, Managing Director, Education, Workforce, and Income Security at (202) 512-7215 or brownbarnesc@gao.gov. Contact points for our Offices of Congressional Relations and Public Affairs are listed on the last page of this statement. GAO staff made key contributions to this testimony: Kimberley M. Granger (Assistant Director), Jonathan S. McMurray (Analyst-in-Charge), and Gustavo O. Fernandez.

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