

**Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Employment and Training  
2005-2006 Exit Cohort  
3-Year Longitudinal Study**

**Methodology**

The Labor Market and Career Information (LMCI) department of the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) used 37,950 archived, unique seed records. This was comprised of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Employment and Training (SNAP E&T) [formerly Food Stamp Employment and Training (FSE&T)] participants who exited the program between October 1, 2005 and September 30, 2006.<sup>1</sup>

The seed records were originally linked to TWC Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage records in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2006 (4Q2006) to establish a baseline measure for employment and earnings. For the longitudinal snapshot, the seed records were linked to the UI wage records for the 4th quarter of 2008 (4Q2008) to determine delayed or long-term program results. Additional employment and earnings linkages were performed with the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM), and the U.S. Postal Service (USPS). In the case where participants who were found working had earnings greater than or equal to \$25,000 in any target quarter were identified, these records were excluded from analysis based on the likelihood of inaccurate wage record data and to reduce the possibility of inappropriately skewing the data. The archived seed records were sent to the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB) to be linked to Fall 2008 public postsecondary master enrollment records to determine if the former participants are now enrolled in a public postsecondary college or university in Texas.

Supplemental linkages were conducted with the Texas Bureau of Vital Statistics (TBVS) to determine deaths. Cohort members who were found to be deceased during the target quarters were excluded from this study. Exclusions from supplemental linkages resulted in 37,918 usable records.

For this report, only post-exit labor market outcomes were compared from the two study periods to ensure that comparable data are being used. For example, the baseline measure for this cohort did not include earnings data from the federal agencies to which the records were linked because the earnings data received were not compatible with state measures. For the longitudinal snapshot taken in 2008, the earnings data received from federal databases were compatible; however, these data will not be included in this report.

During the 2005-2006 SNAP E&T program year, services were provided to mandatory work registrants. Mandatory work registrants are food stamp recipients who do not meet any of the

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<sup>1</sup> Please reference the [FSE&T](#) chapter of the [ASALFS Final Report 2005-2006](#) for more information regarding the seed records used for this report.

federal exemption criteria, examples of which are caring for a child less than six years of age, participation in a drug rehabilitation program, or physical disability. Mandatory work registrants consist of two groups: *Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents* (ABAWD), and *SNAP E&T General Population*. ABAWD are at least 18 but less than 50 years of age. The receipt of food stamp benefits for ABAWD can be limited for three months out of 36 months if the individuals do not work or participate in SNAP E&T or similar services. SNAP E&T General Population participants are at least 16 but less than 60 years of age and are not classified as an ABAWD.<sup>2</sup>

## Results

### A. Cohort Analysis

Cohort analysis looks at the results of the group during the two study periods as two distinct sets of data. In cohort analysis it is possible, even likely, that the same persons identified as working in the baseline study period will not be identical to those found working in the terminal time period. Section B of this report presents data on participants working in both study periods.

Table 1 shows employment and earnings for all working in 4Q2006 by classification. At 4Q2006, participants classified as ABAWD had a higher employment percentage (53.2%) than those classified as General Population. ABAWD also had higher median earnings, \$2,464. Overall employment in 4Q2006 was 50.7 percent with median quarterly earnings of \$2,532. For program exiters found working in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2008 (Table 1a), General Population participants had a higher employment percentage and higher median earnings than their ABAWD counterparts. Overall employment in 4Q2008 was 46.7 percent with median quarterly earnings of \$3,724.

**Table 1. 4Q2006 Employment and Earnings by Classification**

<b>Classification</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N Working</b>	<b>% Working</b>	<b>Median Earnings</b>
ABAWD	14,116	7,507	53.2	\$2,464
E and T General Population	23,348	11,474	49.1	\$2,574
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,464</b>	<b>18,981</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>\$2,532</b>

<sup>2</sup> ASALFS Final Report 2005-2006

**Table 1a. 4Q2008 Employment and Earnings by Classification**

<b>Classification</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N Working</b>	<b>% Working</b>	<b>Median Earnings</b>
ABAWD	14,116	6,352	45.0	\$3,627
E and T General Population	23,348	11,151	47.8	\$3,782
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,464</b>	<b>17,503</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>\$3,724</b>

Females in the cohort had the highest employment in 4Q2006 at 51.1 percent, while males had the highest median earning with \$3,021 (Table 2). At the longitudinal snapshot in 2008, 48.7 percent of females were found employed, with males employed at 43.5 percent (Table 2a). Male exiters had median earnings of \$4,262 in 4Q2008.

**Table 2. 4Q2006 Employment and Earnings by Gender**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N Working</b>	<b>% Working</b>	<b>Median Earnings</b>
Male	14,166	7,078	50.0	\$3,021
Female	23,298	11,903	51.1	\$2,325
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,464</b>	<b>18,981</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>\$2,532</b>

**Table 2a. 4Q2008 Employment and Earnings by Gender**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N Working</b>	<b>% Working</b>	<b>Median Earnings</b>
Male	14,166	6,163	43.5	\$4,262
Female	23,298	11,340	48.7	\$3,511
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,464</b>	<b>17,503</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>\$3,724</b>

Excluding those whose ethnicity was unknown, Hawaiian Native or Pacific Islanders had the highest employment percentage at 4Q2006 with 56.5 percent employed (Table 3). Blacks were the largest subgroup. Asians had the highest earnings in 4Q2006 with median earnings of \$3,158. In 2008, Hispanics had the largest percentage of participants employed, 48.4 percent, and Hawaiian Native or Pacific Islanders posted the highest median earnings, \$5,616 (Table 3a).

**Table 3. 4Q2006 Employment and Earnings by Ethnicity**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N Working</b>	<b>% Working</b>	<b>Median Earnings</b>
Hawaiian Native or Pacific Islander	62	35	56.5	\$2,541
Asian	335	124	37.0	\$3,158
American Indian	384	203	52.9	\$2,413
Unknown	1,661	821	49.4	\$2,899
White	9,054	4,439	49.0	\$2,700
Hispanic	11,573	5,807	50.2	\$2,330
Black	14,395	7,552	52.5	\$2,592
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,464</b>	<b>18,981</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>\$2,532</b>

**Table 3a. 4Q2008 Employment and Earnings by Ethnicity**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N Working</b>	<b>% Working</b>	<b>Median Earnings</b>
Hawaiian Native or Pacific Islander	62	28	45.2	\$5,616
Asian	335	140	41.8	\$4,312
American Indian	384	167	43.5	\$3,967
Unknown	1,661	816	49.1	\$4,256
White	9,054	3,984	44.0	\$3,874
Hispanic	11,573	5,602	48.4	\$3,404
Black	14,395	6,766	47.0	\$3,873
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,464</b>	<b>17,503</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>\$3,724</b>

Table 4 shows employment and earnings by service received in 4Q2006. Most participants received the Support service, and those participants had 53.5 percent employment in 4Q2006. Participants receiving Unsubsidized Employment had the highest employment at 4Q2006, with 64.4 percent employed, and participants in the Workfare category had the highest median quarterly earnings with \$3,228.

In 4Q2008, participants receiving Occupational/Vocational Training had the highest employment with 60.0 percent employed, and had the highest median quarterly earnings with \$4,744 (Table 4a).

**Table 4. 4Q2006 Employment and Earnings by Service Received**

<b>Service</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N Working</b>	<b>% Working</b>	<b>Median Earnings</b>
Basic Education	15	6	40.0	\$2,788
Occupational / Vocational Training	20	10	50.0	\$1,756
Workfare	167	86	51.5	\$3,228
Determine Good Cause	1,497	406	27.1	\$2,190
Unsubsidized Employment	5,887	3,788	64.4	\$2,903
Job Search Assistance	14,853	6,642	44.7	\$2,567
Support Service	15,025	8,043	53.5	\$2,349
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,464</b>	<b>18,981</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>\$2,532</b>

**Table 4a. 4Q2008 Employment and Earnings by Service Received**

<b>Service</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N Working</b>	<b>% Working</b>	<b>Median Earnings</b>
Basic Education	15	8	53.3	\$4,081
Occupational / Vocational Training	20	12	60.0	\$4,744
Workfare	167	78	46.7	\$4,389
Determine Good Cause	1,497	408	27.3	\$3,448
Unsubsidized Employment	5,887	3,245	55.1	\$4,000
Job Search Assistance	14,853	6,617	44.6	\$3,874
Support Service	15,025	7,135	47.5	\$3,485
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,464</b>	<b>17,503</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>\$3,724</b>

Table 5 shows employment and earnings by Local Workforce Development Area (LWDA). South Plains LWDA had the highest percentage of program exiters employed in 4Q2006 with 63.8 percent employed, and Golden Crescent had the highest percentage of exiters employed in 4Q2008 with 56.4 percent. Tarrant County LWDA posted the highest median earnings at 4Q2006 with \$3,281. At the longitudinal snapshot, Capital Area LWDA had the highest median earnings, \$4,587.

**Table 5. Employment and Earnings by LWDA**

LWDA	N	All Working in 4Q2006			All Working in 4Q2008			
		N Working	% Working	Median Earnings	N	N Working	% Working	Median Earnings
South Texas	151	90	59.6	\$2,603	151	83	55.0	\$3,554
Texoma	155	78	50.3	\$3,136	155	60	38.7	\$3,856
Rural Capital	170	92	54.1	\$2,622	170	66	38.8	\$4,352
Heart of Texas	188	107	56.9	\$2,178	188	91	48.4	\$2,923
Unknown	199	108	54.3	\$2,336	199	95	47.7	\$3,715
Brazos Valley	243	129	53.1	\$2,621	243	119	49.0	\$3,900
South East Texas	266	137	51.5	\$2,853	266	113	42.5	\$3,683
Central Texas	276	150	54.4	\$2,064	276	104	37.7	\$3,471
Panhandle	289	173	59.9	\$2,359	289	153	52.9	\$3,712
Concho Valley	296	177	59.8	\$2,242	296	156	52.7	\$3,315
North East Texas	353	178	50.4	\$1,734	353	125	35.4	\$3,306
Permian Basin	388	238	61.3	\$2,455	388	192	49.5	\$3,457
Cameron County	414	197	47.6	\$2,371	414	189	45.7	\$3,475
South Plains	428	273	63.8	\$2,578	428	232	54.2	\$3,487
West Central	437	236	54.0	\$1,978	437	222	50.8	\$3,286
East Texas	446	237	53.1	\$2,151	446	195	43.7	\$3,706
Capital Area	472	285	60.4	\$2,968	472	211	44.7	\$4,587
Golden Crescent	507	301	59.4	\$2,446	507	286	56.4	\$3,530
Middle Rio Grande	509	248	48.7	\$2,163	509	251	49.3	\$3,132
North Texas	519	278	53.6	\$2,354	519	247	47.6	\$3,294
Deep East Texas	773	356	46.1	\$2,019	773	332	43.0	\$3,212
Tarrant County	934	511	54.7	\$3,281	934	464	49.7	\$4,250
North Central	961	489	50.9	\$2,893	961	444	46.2	\$4,054
Coastal Bend	1,240	688	55.5	\$2,041	1,240	632	51.0	\$3,202
Alamo	1,428	895	62.7	\$2,979	1,428	792	55.5	\$3,856
Upper Rio Grande	1,776	850	47.9	\$2,234	1,776	849	47.8	\$3,161
Dallas	2,972	1,561	52.5	\$2,550	2,972	1,336	45.0	\$4,117
Lower Rio Grande Valley	3,374	1,532	45.4	\$1,995	3,374	1,522	45.1	\$3,096
Gulf Coast	17,300	8,387	48.5	\$2,793	17,300	7,942	45.9	\$4,073
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,464</b>	<b>18,981</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>\$2,532</b>	<b>37,464</b>	<b>17,503</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>\$3,724</b>

Employment Services was the most common industry of employment for program exiters working at 4Q2006 (Table 6). Limited-Service Eating Places and Home Health Care Services were the second and third most common industries of employment. Participants employed in the Business Support Services sector had the highest median earnings with \$2,827.

**Table 6. Top 10 Industries of Employment for All Working in 4Q2006**

Industry of Employment	N Working	Median Earnings	NAICS Code
Employment Services	2,882	\$2,169	5613
Limited-Service Eating Places	1,274	\$1,615	7222
Home Health Care Services	1,272	\$1,322	6216
Elementary and Secondary Schools	859	\$2,686	6111
Other General Merchandise Stores	674	\$2,609	4529
Full-Service Restaurants	625	\$1,762	7221
Nursing Care Facilities	427	\$2,649	6231
Grocery Stores	410	\$2,340	4451
Department Stores	348	\$1,965	4521
Business Support Services	345	\$2,827	5614

Table 7 shows the top ten industries of employment for all working in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2008. Employment Services was still the most common industry sector of employment, followed by Home Health Care Services and Limited-Service Eating Places. Former participants employed in the Investigation and Security Services sector had the highest median earnings, \$4,566.

**Table 7. Top 10 Industries of Employment for All Working in 4Q2008**

Industry of Employment	N Working	Median Earnings	NAICS Code
Employment Services	1,680	\$2,608	5613
Home Health Care Services	1,288	\$1,888	6216
Limited-Service Eating Places	1,073	\$2,326	7222
Elementary and Secondary Schools	924	\$3,830	6111
Other General Merchandise Stores	698	\$3,809	4529
Full-Service Restaurants	563	\$2,537	7221
Nursing Care Facilities	469	\$3,674	6231
Grocery Stores	391	\$3,325	4451
Business Support Services	338	\$4,024	5614
Investigation and Security Services	300	\$4,566	5616



**B. Individuals Found Working in Both Study Periods**

The first part of this study looked at a snapshot of labor market outcomes for FSE&T participants who exited in PY 2006. This part of the study is designed to more closely examine the outcomes associated with continued employment. Labor market data for participants who were found working in 4Q2006 and also found working in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2008 were analyzed.

Participants classified as General Population had the highest employment retention over the study period, with 68.5 percent of those employed in 4Q2006 still working in 2008 (Table 8), as well as having the highest median earnings in 2008, \$4,134 and the largest earnings gains, \$1,560. Overall employment retention for the cohort was 65.7 percent with median earnings gains of \$1,543 between 4Q2006 and the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2008.

**Table 8. Employment Retention and Earnings Gains by Classification**

Classification	N	Working in 4Q2006			Working in 4Q2006 and 4Q2008			Earnings Gains/ (Losses)
		N Working	% Working	Median Earnings	N Working	% Working	Median Earnings	
ABAWD	14,116	7,507	53.2	\$2,464	4,607	61.4	\$3,976	\$1,512
E and T General Population	23,348	11,474	49.1	\$2,574	7,859	68.5	\$4,134	\$1,560
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,464</b>	<b>18,981</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>\$2,532</b>	<b>12,466</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>\$4,075</b>	<b>\$1,543</b>

Female participants showed the highest employment retention between study periods at 68.2 percent (Table 9). Male participants had the highest median earnings at 4Q2008 with \$4,664. Males also had the highest earnings gains over the study period, earning \$1,643 more in 4Q2008 than in 4Q2006.

**Table 9. Employment Retention and Earnings Gains by Gender**

Gender	N	Working in 4Q2006			Working in 4Q2006 and 4Q2008			Earnings Gains/ (Losses)
		N Working	% Working	Median Earnings	N Working	% Working	Median Earnings	
Male	14,166	7,078	50.0	\$3,021	4,349	61.4	\$4,664	\$1,643
Female	23,298	11,903	51.1	\$2,325	8,117	68.2	\$3,834	\$1,509
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,464</b>	<b>18,981</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>\$2,532</b>	<b>12,466</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>\$4,075</b>	<b>\$1,543</b>



Table 10 shows that Asian participants had the highest employment retention over the study period at 71.8 percent. Hawaiian Native or Pacific Islanders had the highest median quarterly earnings in 4Q2008 with \$5,616, as well as the largest earnings gains over the period at \$3,075.

**Table 10. Employment Retention and Earnings Gains by Ethnicity**

Ethnicity	N	Working in 4Q2006			Working in 4Q2006 and 4Q2008			Earnings Gains/ (Losses)
		N Working	% Working	Median Earnings	N Working	% Working	Median Earnings	
Hawaiian Native or Pacific Islander	62	35	56.5	\$2,541	22	62.9	\$5,616	\$3,075
Asian	335	124	37.0	\$3,158	89	71.8	\$4,548	\$1,390
American Indian	384	203	52.9	\$2,413	132	65.0	\$4,121	\$1,708
Unknown	1,661	821	49.4	\$2,899	581	70.8	\$4,641	\$1,742
White	9,054	4,439	49.0	\$2,700	2,753	62.0	\$4,254	\$1,554
Hispanic	11,573	5,807	50.2	\$2,330	3,906	67.3	\$3,673	\$1,343
Black	14,395	7,552	52.5	\$2,592	4,983	66.0	\$4,285	\$1,693
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,464</b>	<b>18,981</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>\$2,532</b>	<b>12,466</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>\$4,075</b>	<b>\$1,543</b>

Occupational/Vocational Training recipients had the highest employment retention over the study period with 70.0 percent (Table 11). Participants receiving services in the Basic Education category had the largest earnings gains over the period with \$6,664 although their cohort size is very small. Occupational/Vocational Training recipients had the second highest earnings gains with \$2,680. Participants receiving Support Service had earnings gains of \$1,410.

**Table 11. Employment Retention and Earnings Gains by Service Received**

Service	N	Working in 4Q2006			Working in 4Q2006 and 4Q2008			Earnings Gains/ (Losses)
		N Working	% Working	Median Earnings	N Working	% Working	Median Earnings	
Basic Education	15	6	40.0	\$2,788	n/a	66.7	\$9,452	\$6,664
Occupational / Vocational Training	20	10	50.0	\$1,756	7	70.0	\$4,436	\$2,680
Workfare	167	86	51.5	\$3,228	58	67.4	\$4,770	\$1,542
Determine Good Cause	1,497	406	27.1	\$2,190	236	58.1	\$3,959	\$1,769
Unsubsidized Employment	5,887	3,788	64.4	\$2,903	2,604	68.7	\$4,262	\$1,359
Job Search Assistance	14,853	6,642	44.7	\$2,567	4,376	65.9	\$4,401	\$1,834
Support Service	15,025	8,043	53.5	\$2,349	5,181	64.4	\$3,759	\$1,410
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,464</b>	<b>18,981</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>\$2,532</b>	<b>12,466</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>\$4,075</b>	<b>\$1,543</b>

**Note:** Cells with values less than 5 are marked "n/a" to protect the privacy of cohort members.

Exiters from the Golden Crescent LWDA had the highest employment retention of the cohort at 75.7 percent (Table 12). Coastal Bend LWDA exiters had the next highest employment retention at 73.7 percent. Participants from Rural Capital LWDA also had the highest median earnings gains over the study period with \$2,043 followed most closely by Dallas LWDA exiters with earnings gains of \$1,948.

**Table 12. Employment Retention and Earnings Gains by LWDA**

LWDA	N	Working in 4Q2006			Working in 4Q2006 and 4Q2008			Earnings Gains/ (Losses)
		N Working	% Working	Median Earnings	N Working	% Working	Median Earnings	
South Texas	151	90	59.6	\$2,603	61	67.8	\$3,801	\$1,198
Texoma	155	78	50.3	\$3,136	42	53.8	\$3,668	\$532
Rural Capital	170	92	54.1	\$2,622	52	56.5	\$4,665	\$2,043
Heart of Texas	188	107	56.9	\$2,178	63	58.9	\$3,649	\$1,471
Unknown	199	108	54.3	\$2,336	63	58.3	\$4,514	\$2,178
Brazos Valley	243	129	53.1	\$2,621	92	71.3	\$4,085	\$1,464
South East Texas	266	137	51.5	\$2,853	80	58.4	\$4,016	\$1,163
Central Texas	276	150	54.4	\$2,064	76	50.7	\$3,668	\$1,604
Panhandle	289	173	59.9	\$2,359	113	65.3	\$4,254	\$1,895
Concho Valley	296	177	59.8	\$2,242	120	67.8	\$3,696	\$1,454
North East Texas	353	178	50.4	\$1,734	96	53.9	\$3,641	\$1,907
Permian Basin	388	238	61.3	\$2,455	147	61.8	\$3,381	\$926
Cameron County	414	197	47.6	\$2,371	122	61.9	\$3,748	\$1,377
South Plains	428	273	63.8	\$2,578	185	67.8	\$3,643	\$1,065
West Central	437	236	54.0	\$1,978	154	65.3	\$3,597	\$1,619
East Texas	446	237	53.1	\$2,151	138	58.2	\$3,883	\$1,732
Capital Area	472	285	60.4	\$2,968	175	61.4	\$4,717	\$1,749
Golden Crescent	507	301	59.4	\$2,446	228	75.7	\$3,547	\$1,101
Middle Rio Grande	509	248	48.7	\$2,163	169	68.1	\$3,408	\$1,245
North Texas	519	278	53.6	\$2,354	184	66.2	\$3,530	\$1,176
Deep East Texas	773	356	46.1	\$2,019	210	59.0	\$3,271	\$1,252
Tarrant County	934	511	54.7	\$3,281	357	69.9	\$4,538	\$1,257
North Central	961	489	50.9	\$2,893	320	65.4	\$4,157	\$1,264
Coastal Bend	1,240	688	55.5	\$2,041	463	67.3	\$3,410	\$1,369
Alamo	1,428	895	62.7	\$2,979	631	70.5	\$4,077	\$1,098
Upper Rio Grande	1,776	850	47.9	\$2,234	583	68.6	\$3,280	\$1,046
Dallas	2,972	1,561	52.5	\$2,550	988	63.3	\$4,498	\$1,948
Lower Rio Grande Valley	3,374	1,532	45.4	\$1,995	1,013	66.1	\$3,359	\$1,364
Gulf Coast	17,300	8,387	48.5	\$2,793	5,541	66.1	\$4,560	\$1,767
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,464</b>	<b>18,981</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>\$2,532</b>	<b>12,466</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>\$4,075</b>	<b>\$1,543</b>

Table 13 shows the top ten industries of employment for program participants employed at 4Q2006 and in 4Q2008. Employment Services was the most common industry of employment. Employment Services usually include temporary employment agencies that many employers use to find workers to try out first before hiring permanently. Employers also use Temporary Employment Agencies to augment staff during high demand periods without being saddled with paying benefits for permanent staff. We expect individuals who are continuously employed over the study period to move out of temporary employment and into an industry sector with longer term employment. Home Health Care Services and Elementary and Secondary Schools were the second and third most common industries of employment, respectively. Participants employed in the General Medical and Surgical Hospitals sector had the highest median earnings with \$6,294.

**Table 13. Top 10 Industries of Employment for Adults Working in 4Q2006 and 4Q2008**

Industry of Employment	N Working	Median Earnings	NAICS Code
Employment Services	1,125	\$2,905	5613
Home Health Care Services	845	\$2,025	6216
Elementary and Secondary Schools	712	\$3,975	6111
Limited-Service Eating Places	706	\$2,496	7222
Other General Merchandise Stores	510	\$4,058	4529
Full-Service Restaurants	381	\$2,755	7221
Nursing Care Facilities	355	\$3,759	6231
Grocery Stores	272	\$3,648	4451
Business Support Services	254	\$4,205	5614
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	248	\$6,294	6221

### References

SNAP E&T Rules. <http://www.twc.state.tx.us/twcinfo/rules/ch813.pdf>

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<http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/rules/Memo/Support/employment-training.htm>

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Employment and Training.  
<http://www.twc.state.tx.us/welref/wrfset.html>

Texas Workforce Commission Annual Report 2008. <http://www.twc.state.tx.us/news/ar08.pdf>