

## Summary and Analysis of Data from ACF-812 Report, Engagement Reporting

(Note: The ACF-812 report was designed by HHS to meet the special reporting requirement set forth in Claims Resolution Act of 2010)

<b>Work Distribution of Work Eligible Individuals in Connecticut by Participation Status</b>		
	<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>United States</b>
Met Federal Work Participation Rate Standard	42.44%	23.6%
Some Participation Hours, Did Not Meet Standard	16.65%	24.1%
Zero Hours of Participation	40.91%	52.3%
Disregarded from Participation	17.62%	6.98%
State Exempt	5.49%	15.86%
In Sanction Process, Not Disregarded from Participation	3.13%	10.20%
First Month on TANF	1.94%	2.30%
Administrative Reasons (Waiting, Late Reports)	6.27%	1.68%
State or Local Agency Failed To Engage	6.45%	7.93%
Other	0.00%	7.38%
Calculated Work Participation Rate for March 2011*	51.52%	25.3%
Official Work Participation Rate for 2009	34.40%	29.4%

### Summary

- The share of individuals in Connecticut that met the federal work participation standard is 42.4 percent, substantially higher than the rate of 23.6 percent for the United States as a whole.
- The share of work eligible individuals with some participation hours is 16.7 percent, about 7 percentage points lower than the 24.1 percent share for the nation as a whole.
- At 40.9 percent, the share of work eligible individuals in Connecticut with zero hours is about 11 percentage points lower than for the nation as a whole. The largest number of individuals with zero hours is individuals that are disregarded from the work participation rate calculation because they have a child under the age of one or are in sanction status for up to three months.

\*The calculated work participation rate for March 2011 is based on data from the ACF-812 report. It excludes individuals who are disregarded from participation for purposes of calculating the federal work participation rate, making it different in some states than the share of individuals that met the Federal work participation standard. All other individuals are included in the calculation, including those that a state chooses to exempt from participation.

# Delaware | TANF Work Engagement Factsheet



## Summary and Analysis of Data from ACF-812 Report, Engagement Reporting

(Note: The ACF-812 report was designed by HHS to meet the special reporting requirement set forth in Claims Resolution Act of 2010)

Work Distribution of Work Eligible Individuals in Delaware by Participation Status		
	Delaware	United States
Met Federal Work Participation Rate Standard	25.99%	23.6%
Some Participation Hours, Did Not Meet Standard	20.35%	24.1%
Zero Hours of Participation	53.66%	52.3%
Disregarded from Participation	25.99%	6.98%
State Exempt	12.43%	15.86%
In Sanction Process, Not Disregarded from Participation	11.29%	10.20%
First Month on TANF	0.00%	2.30%
Administrative Reasons (Waiting, Late Reports)	0.00%	1.68%
State or Local Agency Failed To Engage	1.14%	7.93%
Other	2.82%	7.38%
Calculated Work Participation Rate for March 2011*	35.12%	25.3%
Official Work Participation Rate for 2009	37.50%	29.4%

### Summary

- The share of individuals in Delaware that met the federal work participation standard is 26 percent, about 3 percentage points greater than the rate for the United States as a whole.
- The share of work eligible individuals with some participation hours is 20.4 percent, about 4 percentage points lower than the 24.1 percent share for the nation as a whole.
- At 53.7 percent, the share of work eligible individuals in Delaware with zero hours is a little more than the nation as a whole. About 26 percent of work eligible individuals in Delaware are not participating because they are disregarded from the work participation rate calculation because they have a child under the age of one or are in sanction status for up to three months.

\*The calculated work participation rate for March 2011 is based on data from the ACF-812 report. It excludes individuals who are disregarded from participation for purposes of calculating the federal work participation rate, making it different in some states than the share of individuals that met the Federal work participation standard. All other individuals are included in the calculation, including those that a state chooses to exempt from participation.

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<b>Work Distribution of Work Eligible Individuals in District of Columbia by Participation Status</b>		
	<b>District of Columbia</b>	<b>United States</b>
Met Federal Work Participation Rate Standard	17.24%	23.6%
Some Participation Hours, Did Not Meet Standard	9.19%	24.1%
Zero Hours of Participation	73.57%	52.3%
Disregarded from Participation	31.05%	6.98%
State Exempt	0.00%	15.86%
In Sanction Process, Not Disregarded from Participation	0.00%	10.20%
First Month on TANF	0.00%	2.30%
Administrative Reasons (Waiting, Late Reports)	0.00%	1.68%
State or Local Agency Failed To Engage	0.00%	7.93%
Other	42.52%	7.38%
Calculated Work Participation Rate for March 2011*	25.00%	25.3%
Official Work Participation Rate for 2009	23.50%	29.4%

### Summary

- The share of individuals in District of Columbia that met the federal work participation standard is 17.2 percent, about three fourths of the rate for the United States as a whole.
- The share of work eligible individuals with some participation hours is 9.2 percent, is about 15 percentage points greater than the 24.1 percent share for the nation as a whole.
- At 73.6 percent, the share of work eligible individuals in District of Columbia with zero hours is significantly more than the nation as a whole. About 42.6 percent of work eligible individuals are not participating because of other reasons, while 31 percent are disregarded from the work participation rate calculation because they have a child under the age of one or are in sanction status for up to three months.

\*The calculated work participation rate for March 2011 is based on data from the ACF-812 report. It excludes individuals who are disregarded from participation for purposes of calculating the federal work participation rate, making it different in some states than the share of individuals that met the Federal work participation standard. All other individuals are included in the calculation, including those that a state chooses to exempt from participation.

## Summary and Analysis of Data from ACF-812 Report, Engagement Reporting

(Note: The ACF-812 report was designed by HHS to meet the special reporting requirement set forth in Claims Resolution Act of 2010)

Work Distribution of Work Eligible Individuals in Maine by Participation Status		
	Maine	United States
Met Federal Work Participation Rate Standard	14.66%	23.6%
Some Participation Hours, Did Not Meet Standard	27.09%	24.1%
Zero Hours of Participation	58.24%	52.3%
Disregarded from Participation	1.71%	6.98%
State Exempt	19.85%	15.86%
In Sanction Process, Not Disregarded from Participation	3.64%	10.20%
First Month on TANF	3.75%	2.30%
Administrative Reasons (Waiting, Late Reports)	3.11%	1.68%
State or Local Agency Failed To Engage	2.57%	7.93%
Other	23.62%	7.38%
Calculated Work Participation Rate for March 2011*	14.92%	25.3%
Official Work Participation Rate for 2009	16.80%	29.4%

### Summary

- The share of individuals in Maine that met the federal work participation standard is 14.7 percent, about 9 percentage points less than the rate for the United States as a whole.
- The share of work eligible individuals with some participation hours is 27.1 percent, about 3 percentage points greater than the 24.1 percent share for the nation as a whole. Many of those with some participation are in countable activities, but are having verification problems or have insufficient hours.
- At 58.2 percent, the share of work eligible individuals in Maine with zero hours is a little more than the share for the nation as a whole. About 23.6 percent of work eligible individual are not participating for other reasons, while another 19.9 percent are state exempt because of the individual's disability.

\*The calculated work participation rate for March 2011 is based on data from the ACF-812 report. It excludes individuals who are disregarded from participation for purposes of calculating the federal work participation rate, making it different in some states than the share of individuals that met the Federal work participation standard. All other individuals are included in the calculation, including those that a state chooses to exempt from participation.

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Work Distribution of Work Eligible Individuals in Maryland by Participation Status		
	Maryland	United States
Met Federal Work Participation Rate Standard	39.20%	23.6%
Some Participation Hours, Did Not Meet Standard	13.72%	24.1%
Zero Hours of Participation	47.08%	52.3%
Disregarded from Participation	21.83%	6.98%
State Exempt	9.70%	15.86%
In Sanction Process, Not Disregarded from Participation	8.67%	10.20%
First Month on TANF	0.00%	2.30%
Administrative Reasons (Waiting, Late Reports)	0.00%	1.68%
State or Local Agency Failed To Engage	3.79%	7.93%
Other	3.08%	7.38%
Calculated Work Participation Rate for March 2011*	50.15%	25.3%
Official Work Participation Rate for 2009	44.00%	29.4%

### Summary

- The share of individuals in Maryland that met the federal work participation standard is 39.2 percent, about 16 percentage points more than the rate for the United States as a whole.
- The share of work eligible individuals with some participation hours is 13.7 percent, about 10 percentage points less than the 24.1 percent share for the nation as a whole.
- At 47.1 percent, the share of work eligible individuals in Maryland with zero hours is about 5 percentage points less than the share for the nation as a whole. The greatest percentage of those with zero hours are disregarded from the work participation rate calculation because they have a child under the age of one or are in sanction status for up to three months.

\*The calculated work participation rate for March 2011 is based on data from the ACF-812 report. It excludes individuals who are disregarded from participation for purposes of calculating the federal work participation rate, making it different in some states than the share of individuals that met the Federal work participation standard. All other individuals are included in the calculation, including those that a state chooses to exempt from participation.

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(Note: The ACF-812 report was designed by HHS to meet the special reporting requirement set forth in Claims Resolution Act of 2010)

Work Distribution of Work Eligible Individuals in Massachusetts by Participation Status		
	Massachusetts	United States
Met Federal Work Participation Rate Standard	9.49%	23.6%
Some Participation Hours, Did Not Meet Standard	17.01%	24.1%
Zero Hours of Participation	73.51%	52.3%
Disregarded from Participation	16.09%	6.98%
State Exempt	35.55%	15.86%
In Sanction Process, Not Disregarded from Participation	18.79%	10.20%
First Month on TANF	0.97%	2.30%
Administrative Reasons (Waiting, Late Reports)	0.30%	1.68%
State or Local Agency Failed To Engage	0.90%	7.93%
Other	0.90%	7.38%
Calculated Work Participation Rate for March 2011*	11.31%	25.3%
Official Work Participation Rate for 2009	47.50%	29.4%

### Summary

- The share of individuals in Massachusetts that met the federal work participation standard is 9.5 percent, about 14 percentage points less than the rate for the United States as a whole.
- The share of work eligible individuals with some participation hours is 17 percent, almost three fourths the 24.1 percent share for the nation as a whole.
- At 73.5 percent, the share of work eligible individuals in Massachusetts with zero hours is significantly more than the nation as a whole. About 35.6 percent of work eligible individuals are state exempt because of their disability or another unspecified state exemption. Another 18.8 percent are either in the process of being or already sanctioned for nonparticipation but not disregarded from participation.

\*The calculated work participation rate for March 2011 is based on data from the ACF-812 report. It excludes individuals who are disregarded from participation for purposes of calculating the federal work participation rate, making it different in some states than the share of individuals that met the Federal work participation standard. All other individuals are included in the calculation, including those that a state chooses to exempt from participation.

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(Note: The ACF-812 report was designed by HHS to meet the special reporting requirement set forth in Claims Resolution Act of 2010)

<b>Work Distribution of Work Eligible Individuals in New Hampshire by Participation Status</b>		
	<b>New Hampshire</b>	<b>United States</b>
Met Federal Work Participation Rate Standard	37.11%	23.6%
Some Participation Hours, Did Not Meet Standard	5.91%	24.1%
Zero Hours of Participation	56.97%	52.3%
Disregarded from Participation	17.96%	6.98%
State Exempt	27.89%	15.86%
In Sanction Process, Not Disregarded from Participation	6.04%	10.20%
First Month on TANF	2.40%	2.30%
Administrative Reasons (Waiting, Late Reports)	0.00%	1.68%
State or Local Agency Failed To Engage	0.00%	7.93%
Other	2.68%	7.38%
Calculated Work Participation Rate for March 2011*	45.24%	25.3%
Official Work Participation Rate for 2009	46.50%	29.4%

### Summary

- The share of individuals in New Hampshire that met the federal work participation standard is 37.1 percent, about 14 percentage points greater of the rate for the United States as a whole.
- The share of work eligible individuals with some participation hours is 5.9 percent, significantly less than the 24.1 percent share for the nation as a whole.
- At 57 percent, the share of work eligible individuals in New Hampshire with zero hours is about 5 percentage points more than the nation as a whole. In New Hampshire, individuals the state has exempted from participation account for the largest share of those with zero hours. However, those disregarded from the work participation rate calculation because they have a child under the age of one or are in sanction status for up to three months make up another significant share of individuals with zero hours.

\*The calculated work participation rate for March 2011 is based on data from the ACF-812 report. It excludes individuals who are disregarded from participation for purposes of calculating the federal work participation rate, making it different in some states than the share of individuals that met the Federal work participation standard. All other individuals are included in the calculation, including those that a state chooses to exempt from participation.

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Work Distribution of Work Eligible Individuals in New Jersey by Participation Status		
	New Jersey	United States
Met Federal Work Participation Rate Standard	18.15%	23.6%
Some Participation Hours, Did Not Meet Standard	13.25%	24.1%
Zero Hours of Participation	68.60%	52.3%
Disregarded from Participation	12.45%	6.98%
State Exempt	16.65%	15.86%
In Sanction Process, Not Disregarded from Participation	3.95%	10.20%
First Month on TANF	7.03%	2.30%
Administrative Reasons (Waiting, Late Reports)	5.84%	1.68%
State or Local Agency Failed To Engage	12.71%	7.93%
Other	9.97%	7.38%
Calculated Work Participation Rate for March 2011*	20.73%	25.3%
Official Work Participation Rate for 2009	20.10%	29.4%

### Summary

- The share of individuals in New Jersey that met the federal work participation standard is 18.2 percent, substantially below the rate of 23.6 percent for the United States as a whole.
- The share of work eligible individuals with some participation hours is 13.3 percent, about 11 percentage points less than the 24.1 percent share for the nation as a whole.
- At 68.6 percent, the share of work eligible individuals in New Jersey with zero hours is about 16 percentage points more than the nation as a whole. Individuals the state has exempted from participation account for the largest share of those with zero hours, but the state also has a substantial share who have zero hours because the state or local agency has failed to engage them in program activities.

\*The calculated work participation rate for March 2011 is based on data from the ACF-812 report. It excludes individuals who are disregarded from participation for purposes of calculating the federal work participation rate, making it different in some states than the share of individuals that met the Federal work participation standard. All other individuals are included in the calculation, including those that a state chooses to exempt from participation.

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Work Distribution of Work Eligible Individuals in New York by Participation Status		
	New York	United States
Met Federal Work Participation Rate Standard	22.48%	23.6%
Some Participation Hours, Did Not Meet Standard	33.00%	24.1%
Zero Hours of Participation	44.52%	52.3%
Disregarded from Participation	8.39%	6.98%
State Exempt	11.77%	15.86%
In Sanction Process, Not Disregarded from Participation	14.66%	10.20%
First Month on TANF	0.80%	2.30%
Administrative Reasons (Waiting, Late Reports)	3.62%	1.68%
State or Local Agency Failed To Engage	5.12%	7.93%
Other	0.16%	7.38%
Calculated Work Participation Rate for March 2011*	24.54%	25.3%
Official Work Participation Rate for 2009	33.40%	29.4%

### Summary

- The share of individuals in New York that met the federal work participation standard is 22.5 percent, about the same rate for the United States as a whole.
- The share of work eligible individuals with some participation hours is about 33 percent, 9 percentage points more than the 24.1 percent share for the nation as a whole.
- At 44.5 percent, the share of work eligible individuals in New York with zero hours is about 8 percentage points less than for the nation as a whole. About 15 percent of the caseload has zero hours because they are sanctioned or in the process of being sanctioned and 12 percent has zero hours because the state has decided they should be exempt from participation.

\*The calculated work participation rate for March 2011 is based on data from the ACF-812 report. It excludes individuals who are disregarded from participation for purposes of calculating the federal work participation rate, making it different in some states than the share of individuals that met the Federal work participation standard. All other individuals are included in the calculation, including those that a state chooses to exempt from participation.

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Work Distribution of Work Eligible Individuals in Pennsylvania by Participation Status		
	Pennsylvania	United States
Met Federal Work Participation Rate Standard	21.02%	23.6%
Some Participation Hours, Did Not Meet Standard	32.90%	24.1%
Zero Hours of Participation	46.08%	52.3%
Disregarded from Participation	17.57%	6.98%
State Exempt	6.04%	15.86%
In Sanction Process, Not Disregarded from Participation	3.74%	10.20%
First Month on TANF	1.01%	2.30%
Administrative Reasons (Waiting, Late Reports)	0.17%	1.68%
State or Local Agency Failed To Engage	10.54%	7.93%
Other	7.01%	7.38%
Calculated Work Participation Rate for March 2011*	25.50%	25.3%
Official Work Participation Rate for 2009	45.80%	29.4%

### Summary

- The share of individuals in Pennsylvania that met the federal work participation standard is 21 percent, a little less than the rate for the United States as a whole.
- The share of work eligible individuals with some participation hours is 32.9 percent, about 9 percentage points more than the 24.1 percent share for the nation as a whole. Significant shares of individuals with some participation are in countable activities with insufficient hours and in non-countable activities that lead to self-sufficiency like obtaining a high school diploma or GED, adult basic education/English as a Second Language, post-secondary education, and treatment activities.
- At 46.1 percent, the share of work eligible individuals in Pennsylvania with zero hours is 6 percentage points less than the nation as a whole. A great percentage of those with zero hours are disregarded from the work participation rate calculation because they have a child under the age of one or are in sanction status for up to three months.

\*The calculated work participation rate for March 2011 is based on data from the ACF-812 report. It excludes individuals who are disregarded from participation for purposes of calculating the federal work participation rate, making it different in some states than the share of individuals that met the Federal work participation standard. All other individuals are included in the calculation, including those that a state chooses to exempt from participation.

## Summary and Analysis of Data from ACF-812 Report, Engagement Reporting

(Note: The ACF-812 report was designed by HHS to meet the special reporting requirement set forth in Claims Resolution Act of 2010)

Work Distribution of Work Eligible Individuals in Rhode Island by Participation Status		
	Rhode Island	United States
Met Federal Work Participation Rate Standard	9.07%	23.6%
Some Participation Hours, Did Not Meet Standard	23.23%	24.1%
Zero Hours of Participation	67.71%	52.3%
Disregarded from Participation	9.93%	6.98%
State Exempt	8.54%	15.86%
In Sanction Process, Not Disregarded from Participation	0.00%	10.20%
First Month on TANF	3.14%	2.30%
Administrative Reasons (Waiting, Late Reports)	2.35%	1.68%
State or Local Agency Failed To Engage	42.95%	7.93%
Other	0.80%	7.38%
Calculated Work Participation Rate for March 2011*	10.07%	25.3%
Official Work Participation Rate for 2009	13.80%	29.4%

### Summary

- The share of individuals in Rhode Island that met the federal work participation standard is 9.1 percent, about 15 percentage points less than the rate for the United States as a whole.
- The share of work eligible individuals with some participation hours is 23.2 percent, a little less than the 24.1 percent share for the nation as a whole.
- At 67.7 percent, the share of work eligible individuals in Rhode Island with zero hours is about 15 percentage points greater than the nation as a whole. The reason that the majority of those with zero hours in Rhode Island are not participating is that the State or local agencies have failed to engage them.

\*The calculated work participation rate for March 2011 is based on data from the ACF-812 report. It excludes individuals who are disregarded from participation for purposes of calculating the federal work participation rate, making it different in some states than the share of individuals that met the Federal work participation standard. All other individuals are included in the calculation, including those that a state chooses to exempt from participation.

## Summary and Analysis of Data from ACF-812 Report, Engagement Reporting

(Note: The ACF-812 report was designed by HHS to meet the special reporting requirement set forth in Claims Resolution Act of 2010)

Work Distribution of Work Eligible Individuals in Vermont by Participation Status		
	Vermont	United States
Met Federal Work Participation Rate Standard	31.91%	23.6%
Some Participation Hours, Did Not Meet Standard	38.56%	24.1%
Zero Hours of Participation	29.53%	52.3%
Disregarded from Participation	1.82%	6.98%
State Exempt	3.09%	15.86%
In Sanction Process, Not Disregarded from Participation	0.38%	10.20%
First Month on TANF	10.30%	2.30%
Administrative Reasons (Waiting, Late Reports)	0.38%	1.68%
State or Local Agency Failed To Engage	2.92%	7.93%
Other	10.64%	7.38%
Calculated Work Participation Rate for March 2011*	32.50%	25.3%
Official Work Participation Rate for 2009	29.0%	29.4%

### Summary

- The share of individuals in Vermont that met the federal work participation standard is 31.9 percent, about 8 percentage points less than the rate for the United States as a whole.
- The share of work eligible individuals with some participation hours is 38.6 percent, almost 15 percentage points less than the 24.1 percent share for the nation as a whole. The majority of individuals with some participation are in non-countable activities that lead to self-sufficiency like obtaining a high school diploma or GED, adult basic education/English as a Second Language, post-secondary education, and treatment activities.
- At 29.5 percent, the share of work eligible individuals in Vermont with zero hours is about 23 percentage points less than for the nation as a whole. About 10.6 percent of work eligible individuals have zero hours for other reasons classified by the State of Vermont. Another 10.3 percent of individuals are in their first month and, thus, not participating.

\*The calculated work participation rate for March 2011 is based on data from the ACF-812 report. It excludes individuals who are disregarded from participation for purposes of calculating the federal work participation rate, making it different in some states than the share of individuals that met the Federal work participation standard. All other individuals are included in the calculation, including those that a state chooses to exempt from participation.

## Summary and Analysis of Data from ACF-812 Report, Engagement Reporting

(Note: The ACF-812 report was designed by HHS to meet the special reporting requirement set forth in Claims Resolution Act of 2010)

Work Distribution of Work Eligible Individuals in Virginia by Participation Status		
	Virginia	United States
Met Federal Work Participation Rate Standard	42.05%	23.6%
Some Participation Hours, Did Not Meet Standard	11.39%	24.1%
Zero Hours of Participation	46.57%	52.3%
Disregarded from Participation	0.00%	6.98%
State Exempt	17.07%	15.86%
In Sanction Process, Not Disregarded from Participation	9.31%	10.20%
First Month on TANF	4.14%	2.30%
Administrative Reasons (Waiting, Late Reports)	2.07%	1.68%
State or Local Agency Failed To Engage	11.90%	7.93%
Other	2.07%	7.38%
Calculated Work Participation Rate for March 2011*	42.05%	25.3%
Official Work Participation Rate for 2009	44.30%	29.4%

### Summary

- The share of individuals in Virginia that met the federal work participation standard is 42.1 percent, almost 19 percentage points greater than the rate for the United States as a whole.
- The share of work eligible individuals with some participation hours is 11.4 percent, almost half the 24.1 percent share for the nation as a whole.
- At 46.6 percent, the share of work eligible individuals in Virginia with zero hours is about 6 percentage points less than for the nation as a whole. About 17 percent of work eligible individuals have zero hours because they are disabled and, thus, exempt from participation. Another 11.9 percent of work eligible individuals have no hours of participation because the State or local agency has failed to engage them.

\*The calculated work participation rate for March 2011 is based on data from the ACF-812 report. It excludes individuals who are disregarded from participation for purposes of calculating the federal work participation rate, making it different in some states than the share of individuals that met the Federal work participation standard. All other individuals are included in the calculation, including those that a state chooses to exempt from participation.

## Summary and Analysis of Data from ACF-812 Report, Engagement Reporting

(Note: The ACF-812 report was designed by HHS to meet the special reporting requirement set forth in Claims Resolution Act of 2010)

Work Distribution of Work Eligible Individuals in West Virginia by Participation Status		
	West Virginia	United States
Met Federal Work Participation Rate Standard	28.64%	23.6%
Some Participation Hours, Did Not Meet Standard	13.31%	24.1%
Zero Hours of Participation	58.05%	52.3%
Disregarded from Participation	20.15%	6.98%
State Exempt	9.59%	15.86%
In Sanction Process, Not Disregarded from Participation	1.87%	10.20%
First Month on TANF	0.00%	2.30%
Administrative Reasons (Waiting, Late Reports)	21.33%	1.68%
State or Local Agency Failed To Engage	0.00%	7.93%
Other	5.10%	7.38%
Calculated Work Participation Rate for March 2011*	35.87%	25.3%
Official Work Participation Rate for 2009	19.60%	29.4%

### Summary

- The share of individuals in West Virginia that met the federal work participation standard is 28.6 percent, about 5 percentage points greater than the rate for the United States as a whole.
- The share of work eligible individuals with some participation hours is 13.3 percent, about 11 percentage points less than the 24.1 percent share for the nation as a whole.
- At 58.1 percent, the share of work eligible individuals in West Virginia with zero hours is about 6 percentage points more than for the nation as a whole. About 21.3 percent of work eligible individuals are not participating because they are assigned but waiting for their work activity to begin. Another 21.3 percent is disregarded from the work participation rate calculation because they have a child under the age of one or are in sanction status for up to three months.

\*The calculated work participation rate for March 2011 is based on data from the ACF-812 report. It excludes individuals who are disregarded from participation for purposes of calculating the federal work participation rate, making it different in some states than the share of individuals that met the Federal work participation standard. All other individuals are included in the calculation, including those that a state chooses to exempt from participation.