



DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

While the Department of Human Services (DHS) has experienced structural changes over the past six decades, its primary mission has remained largely the same: to enable people and families to lead healthy, secure, economically independent and productive lives.

Until 1983 the agency received direct funding from the state sales tax, bypassing the annual legislative appropriations process. With a dedicated and growing revenue source, DHS took on more and more functions over the years as the state's health and welfare system was developed.

For years DHS was the state's largest agency. At its apex in FY'93, DHS consumed \$2 billion in state and federal funds annually, or one out of every three dollars spent by all of state government.

Beginning in the 1990s, lawmakers began a piece-by-piece process of reviewing the organization. It was determined by successive legislatures that major divisions of DHS – the public teaching hospitals, rehabilitative services, Medicaid, and juvenile justice services – could be managed more effectively if moved outside the umbrella of the state's largest agency.

DECENTRALIZATION

Since 1993, decentralization has been the trend at DHS. The Legislature has transferred four large divisions out of DHS and created new, distinct agencies, which provide the following services:

- University of Oklahoma Teaching Hospitals
- Rehabilitation Services
- Medical Services/Medicaid
- Juvenile Justice

As a result, DHS's appropriated budget decreased by more than half between FY'94 and FY'95.

Functions Separated from DHS Since 1993

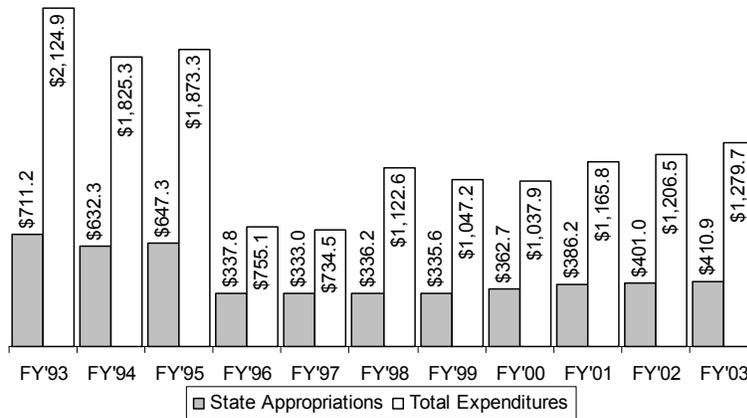
Year	DHS Division	Transferred Amount
1993	University Hospitals Authority	\$29,710,032
1993	Rehabilitation Services	\$21,952,152
1995	Medical Services (Health Care Authority)	\$227,816,716
1995	Juvenile Justice Services (Office of Juvenile Affairs)	\$75,959,840
Total		\$355,438,740

Note: The University Hospitals Authority is currently partnered with Columbia Health Care Association, which provides management and operating services.

FUNDING

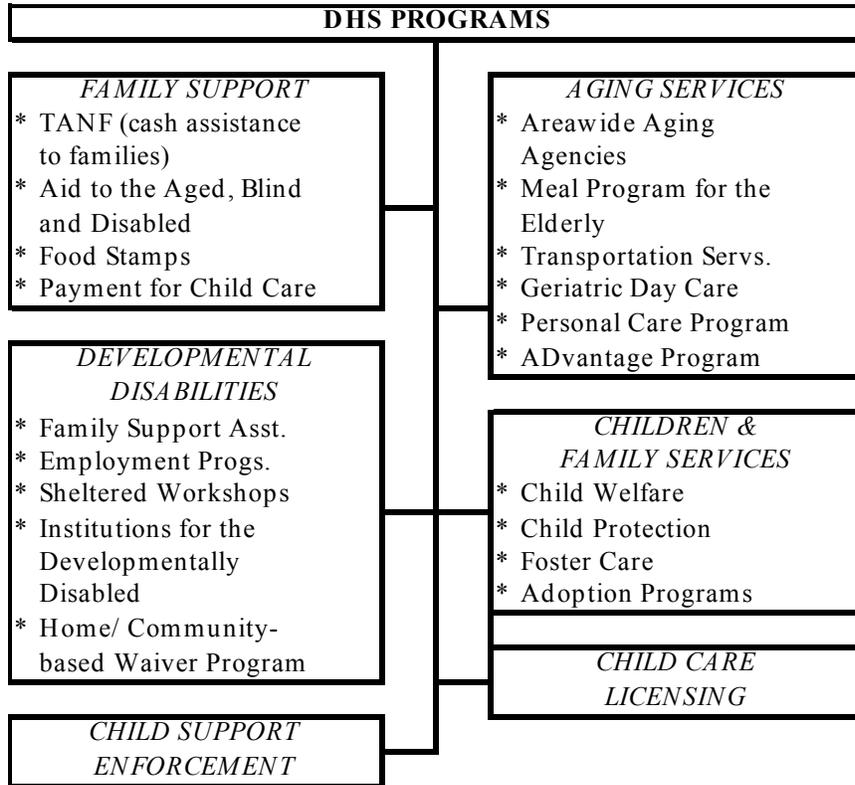
More than half of the agency's \$1 billion total budget in FY'00 was provided by federal block grants and entitlement programs. State appropriations for the agency have decreased over the years as a result of increased federal funds and decentralization.

Appropriations and Total Budget Comparison FY'93 Through FY'03 (In Millions)



ORGANIZATION

The agency consists of six main divisions that oversee the following major programs:



Family Support Programs

The Family Support Division is responsible for a number of programs providing low-income and disabled Oklahomans with cash payments, food stamps, and child care assistance.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Block Grant: In August 1996 Congress passed the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act, which drastically altered both the funding and focus of the nation’s welfare system. The act replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) with TANF and made major revisions in child support laws. TANF introduced two critical changes to welfare:

- It eliminated the entitlement status of welfare – no longer are citizens guaranteed public assistance. Eligibility and benefits are determined more by state policies and budget constraints and less by federal mandates; and
- Stringent time limits and work requirements have been enacted for all recipients of cash assistance. Recipients may collect cash assistance for a lifetime maximum of five years and must have at least part-time work to receive benefits.

If there are more eligible clients than funds, the state may deny programs and services to eligible clients. All families who are eligible to receive TANF are also eligible for Medicaid (see Medicaid).

TANF Eligibility and Benefit Levels

Under TANF, DHS defines eligibility criteria and benefit levels. The agency also may implement caps on eligible members of the family and require recipients to work. According to 2002 eligibility requirements, a person qualifying for cash assistance payments must:

- have at least one dependent child living with them;
- not own a car worth over \$5,000;
- not have over \$1,000 in other assets available;
- cooperate with child support enforcement efforts to establish paternity and increase parental support; and
- be willing to comply with all of the work requirements mandated by state and federal law.

The average family in the TANF program involves a parent and two children. In FY'02 the average monthly payment was \$212.96 per month. The maximum monthly payment for a family of three is \$292 per month. The maximum a family of three can earn to still receive any cash assistance payment is \$700 per month in gross income.

Monthly TANF Payments vs. Federal Poverty Level

<u>Family Members</u>	<u>2000 TANF Payment</u>	<u>Fed. Poverty Level</u>	<u>TANF as % of Poverty</u>
1	\$180	\$738.33	26%
2	\$225	\$995.00	24%
3	\$292	\$1,251.66	25%
4	\$361	\$1,508.33	25%
5	\$422	\$1,765.00	25%
6	\$483	\$2,021.66	25%
7	\$544	\$2,278.33	25%
8	\$598	\$2,535.00	25%
9+	\$650	\$2,791.66	25%

TANF has four purposes set out in federal law:

- to provide assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives;
- to end the dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work and marriage;

- to prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies and establish annual numerical goals for preventing and reducing the incidence of these pregnancies; and
- to encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

Under federal laws that ordered the conversion from AFDC to TANF, Oklahoma must expend at least \$61.8 million in state funds each year to access federal funds that total \$148 million (this state funding amount is referred to as “maintenance of effort” or MOE). Programs and services included under TANF include cash assistance and vocational training. Additionally, TANF gives states the flexibility to use the grant for many other programs as long as they meet one of the four purposes of TANF.

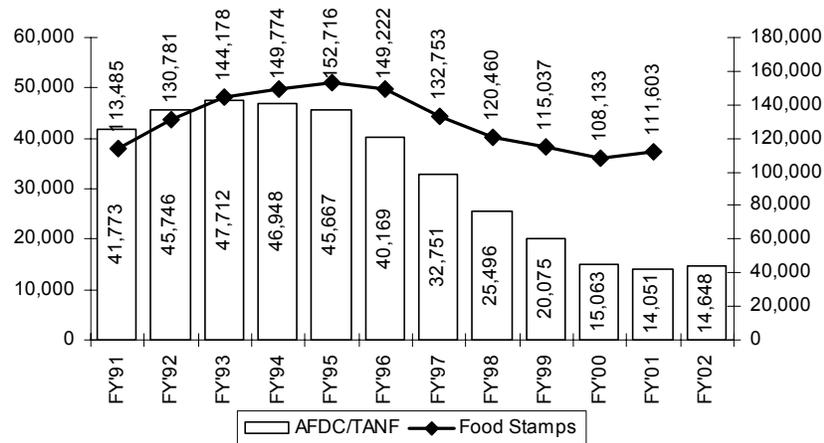
Types of Programs & Services Eligible for TANF Funds

* Individual Development Accounts	* Teenage Pregnancy Prevention
* Educational Accounts	* Services to Teen Parents
* Adult Basic Education/ GED/ Literacy	* Tax Credit for Low-Income Families
* Services to Low-Income Fathers	* Substance Abuse Treatment
* Child Abuse Prevention	* Domestic Violence Training/ Prevention
* Employer Stipends	* Post Employment Services
* Caseworker Incentives	* Early Childhood Education
* Child Care	* Homeless Shelters
* Job Training	* Safety Net Services
* Utility Assistance	* Food Banks
* Tuition Assistance	
* Transportation/ Cars	

As a result of welfare reform initiatives and the state’s prosperous economy, the caseload for the TANF program has decreased dramatically – by more than 68% between FY’93 and FY’00.

The increase in the number of families served by TANF from FY’01 to FY’02 is due to the decline in the economy. Food stamps are normally an indicator of the health of the economy and the number of families eligible for these benefits has been increasing since FY’00.

Families Served by AFDC/TANF and Food Stamps FY'91 Through FY'02



Source: DHS Annual Reports

Aging Services Programs

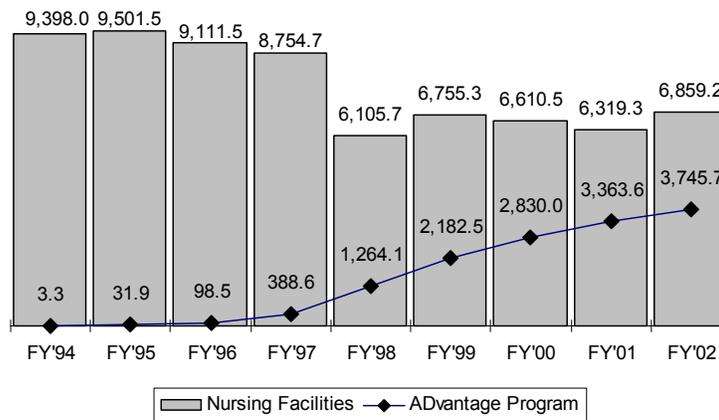
The DHS Aging Services Division administers community programs that support the independence and quality of life of senior citizens. Many of the services are delivered through 11 Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs), which were created as a result of the federal Older Americans Act of 1965. Major services provided include:

- Congregate and Home-Delivered Meals:** AAAs provide meals and nutrition education to senior citizens across the state. More than four million meals are served annually, with 1.8 million delivered to homes. This program is funded by state appropriations and federal funds from the Older Americans Act;
- Transportation:** Transportation services to medical appointments, shopping and other social services are provided across the state through AAAs;
- Geriatric Day Care:** In FY'02, 23 sites across the state provided subsidized day care for 844 elderly persons. People who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI); Aid to the Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD); or meet state income guidelines may qualify for a subsidy for day care costs;
- Personal Care Program:** This Medicaid program provides in-home visits from caseworkers and registered nurses to assess clients' needs, develop a plan of care, monitor recipient progress and supervise contracted personnel who provide the care. Eligibility for this program is based on a person's income; and

- The ADvantage Program – The Home Health Care Alternative to Institutional Nursing Home Care:** The ADvantage program provides an alternative to nursing home care by providing in-home health care and case management services to seniors who qualify medically for nursing home care under Medicaid and who meet income guidelines. This comprehensive medical and social program is a federally- and state-funded Medicaid program under the home and community-based waiver. Home visits from nurses, housekeepers and therapists allow people to sustain their independence, preventing the need for more expensive nursing home care. Caseworkers work with clients’ families to coordinate a wide range of services.

Serving over 13,938 people in FY’02, the program continued to grow at a rate of 200 new clients each month in FY’02. The average annual per-client cost of the ADvantage program is \$9,595 – less than half the \$25,367.75 cost for nursing home care. The program is funded with 30% state funds and 70% federal funds.

**Comparison of Medicaid Days for
Nursing Facilities vs. ADvantage Program
FY’94 Through FY’02 (In Thousands)**



Developmental Disabilities Programs

The mission of the Developmental Disabilities Services Division is to help people with developmental disabilities lead more independent and productive lives in the least restrictive environment.

The division administers community-based programs and runs institutions for eligible citizens.

- **Family Support Assistance:** This program provides monthly cash payments to eligible families who care for children with developmental disabilities. Payment amounts depend on the number of eligible children living in the home. In FY'02, 1,551 children were paid an average of \$250/month under this program. For each additional qualifying child a family receives \$50/month.

This program is funded through state and federal funds available through the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant. For FY'03, the budget for this program is projected to be over \$4 million.

- **Work Programs:** The division manages several programs to help persons with developmental disabilities live more independently by getting and holding jobs. These programs include Supported Employment, Sheltered Workshops, and Community Integrated Employment for Persons with Developmental Disabilities. Under these programs, job coaches and on-the-job support services are provided.
- **Institutional Residential Services:** DHS operates three residential facilities, the Southern Oklahoma Resource Center in Pauls Valley (with an average census 202), the Northern Oklahoma Resource Center in Enid (average census 151) and the Greer Center in Enid (52). The Greer Center specializes in people who have been dually diagnosed with developmental disability and mental illness. During FY'00, management of the Greer Center was turned over to a private contractor.

Funding for each of the three centers is provided through the Medicaid program. For every dollar the state spends another two dollars is provided by the federal government.

- **Home and Community Based Waiver Programs:** The division administers three different waiver programs that provide medical and therapeutic services to children and adults with developmental disabilities. While all three programs are funded under Medicaid, children and adults participating must meet separate eligibility criteria than others to qualify. First a person must have an IQ of less than 70 and they must be identified as disabled by the Social Security Administration. Then a person must meet the income guidelines. Persons must be making less than \$1,600 a month and have no more than \$2,000 in assets (savings, equity, car, etc.). Services eligible for funding include:

- ✓ Physical/occupational therapy;
- ✓ Medical services;
- ✓ Counseling;
- ✓ Nursing assistance; and
- ✓ Vocational services.

Due to restricted funding and high demand, there are 2,822 eligible children and adults on a waiting list for services. Of this number 383 have been on the waiting list for three or more years. As a result of limited funds children and adults on the waiting list may only participate in the In-Home Supports Waiver program.

The Community Waiver Program was established as a direct result of the Hissom lawsuit. It is a part of the Medicaid program and served over 3,109 children in FY'02 and spent over \$62 million in state funds. Under this program, case managers work with the family and health professionals to design an annual service plan for clients. The amount of services a child or adult receives is based on what the case manager, family and health professionals determine is necessary and is not capped at a maximum annual dollar figure. The average annual cost per client for FY'02 is approximately \$70,000.

The In Home Supports Waiver for Children was created as an alternative to the Community program. Any new clients under the waiting list are served under this program. Like the community waiver a case manager is assigned to a family. Unlike the community waiver program families have more direct involvement in the child's service plan. Each child receives a maximum of \$11,300/child to cover all eligible services for one year. Parents have the flexibility to budget and select specific services for their children. During the 2001-2002 fiscal year 289 children participated in this program.

The In Home Supports Waiver for Adults was created as an alternative to the Community program. Any new adults under the waiting list are served under this program. Like the community waiver a case manager is assigned to a family. Unlike the community waiver program, adults and families have more direct involvement in their service plan. The program provides a maximum of \$16,950/adult for eligible medical and therapeutic services every year. Adults have the flexibility to budget and select specific services up to the maximum cap. During the 2001-2002 fiscal year 702 adults participated in the program.

Division of Children and Family Services (Child Welfare)

The DHS Division of Children and Family Services is responsible for performing four major functions:

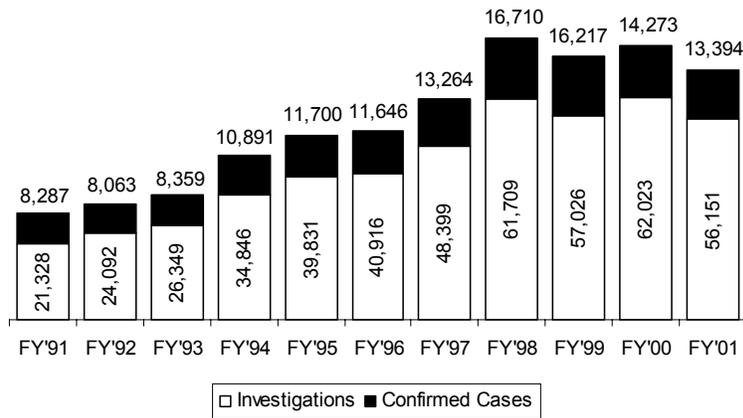
- investigating child abuse cases;
- providing safe foster care home placements for children removed from their homes;

- administering programs that strengthen and preserve families; and
- developing permanent placement plans for children, which includes adoption and family reunification.

The division operates two shelter programs: the Oklahoma County Juvenile Center in Oklahoma City and the Dester Center in Tulsa. It also administers the federal Family Support and Preservation Block Grant, which funds community-based parenting classes, counseling services and other programs designed to keep families together.

Child Abuse Investigations: The number of investigations of child abuse has more than doubled since FY'91. Some of this increase can be attributed to increased public awareness and public funding of this issue.

Number of Child Abuse Investigations
and Confirmations by Child*
FY'91 Through FY'01

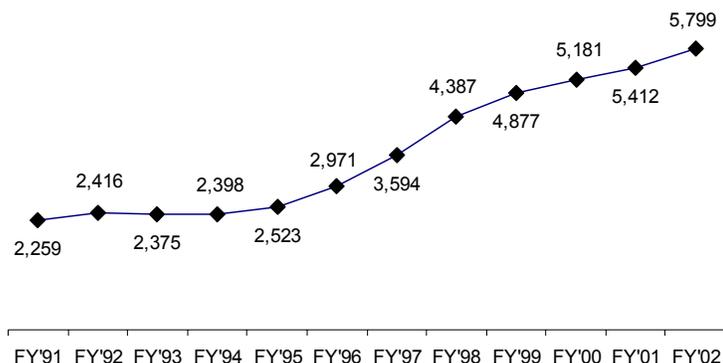


* This is a duplicated count. For example, if one child is investigated three times throughout the year, it is counted three times.

The number of confirmed reports of child abuse has increased by 96% since FY'91. About one-third of investigations result in confirmed cases of child abuse. The percentage of confirmed cases attributable to sexual abuse continues to increase. Since 1991, 395 children have died from child abuse and neglect. In FY'01, 38 deaths of children in Oklahoma were attributed to abuse and neglect.

Foster Care: The division spent \$33.1 million in state and federal funds on Foster Care in FY'01. The average number of Oklahoma children living in foster care homes has increased by approximately 157% between FY'91 and FY'02, an increase that has been directly linked to more confirmed cases of child abuse.

Average Daily Number of Children in Foster Care
FY'91 Through FY'02



The average length of stay for out-of-home care was reduced from 31.3 to 24.8 months from FY'00 to FY'01.

The number of foster care homes has grown 20% since FY'91, which has not kept pace with demand. In FY'02, there were 3,452 foster care homes available (the number of homes does not include kinship foster homes as they are not available to care for other foster children). With more children in need of foster care than homes available, children are spending more time in shelters, emergency foster care or group homes.

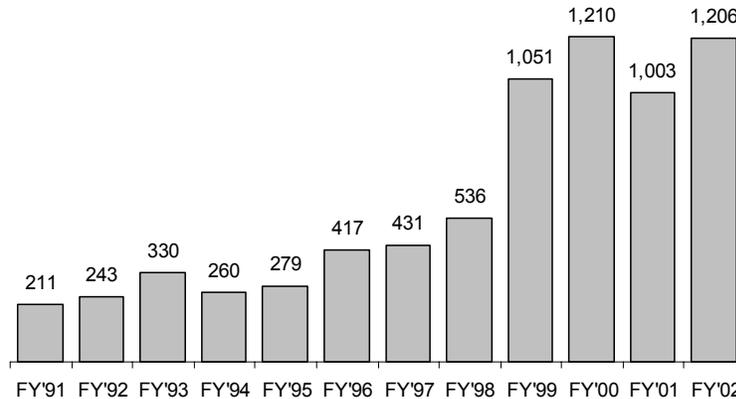
Adoption Subsidies: The Adoption Subsidy Program provides payments to families who adopt children with developmental disabilities. Federal and state law provides three types of reimbursements or subsidies:

- A general subsidy is designed for children who have an identified medical need. As of September 2002, 6,164 children were receiving this subsidy. This is an increase of 16.4% since September of 2001;
- A non-recurring subsidy is funded by 50% state and 50% federal funds and provides reimbursement to the adoptive family for costs associated with adoption. The program provides a one-time payment not to exceed \$2,000; and
- A post-legal adoption subsidy is a state-funded program to assist families who have adopted a child who has a causative, pre-existing condition which was not identified or known prior to the adoption and requires treatment.

The Adoption Subsidy Assistance program provided monthly benefits and/or services to 5,060 children during FY'01.

Due to concerted efforts on the part of DHS, the number of children placed in adoptive homes has nearly quadrupled between FY'91 and FY'99. However, about 1,400 children are still awaiting adoption.

Children Placed in Adoptive Homes FY'91 Through FY'02



Of the 1,206 children placed in adoptive homes in FY'02, 47% were 5 years of age or less, 41% were 6 to 12 years of age, and 12% were 13 to 18 years of age. Ninety percent had one or more special needs (defined as either physical, mental or emotional disability; or age, racial or ethnic factor). Fifty-eight percent of children placed in adoptive homes were part of a sibling group. For FY'02, 38% of the children were placed with relatives, 19% with non-relatives, 36% with foster parents and the remainder with kinship.

Division of Child Care

The division of child care is responsible for assuring that Oklahoma's children and their parents have access to licensed, affordable, quality child care. This is accomplished through administration of the federal Child Care Development Fund and the statewide licensing program that monitors child care programs for compliance with minimum requirements.

In FY'97, DHS began using a tiered system for rating child care centers and homes.

- A ★ rating means the facility meets minimum licensure standards.
- A ★+ rating, added in FY'01, is available to facilities for a 24-month period. The expectation is that at the end of the 24-months the facility will meet ★★ requirements or revert back to the ★ rate.

- A ★★ rating is given if the facility meets additional quality criteria, OR is nationally accredited. This rating was instituted in April 1998. The number of two star centers and homes has increased over 520 percent from April of 1999 to September of 2002 from 132 facilities to 819.
- A ★★★ rating is awarded when a program meets additional criteria, AND is nationally accredited. This rating was instituted in July 1999. The number of three star centers and homes has increased over 150 percent from July of 2000 to September of 2002 from 28 facilities to 70 facilities.

In addition to creating the ★+ category to encourage improvements, DHS in FY'01 instituted a reimbursement rate increase for all day care facilities with the highest increases provided to the highest quality centers.

The state child care reimbursement rate depends on a number of factors: the facility's star rating, the age of the child, whether the child attends full- or part-time, whether the facility is a home or a center, and whether the facility is located in an area of high, medium or low rates.

Division of Child Support Enforcement

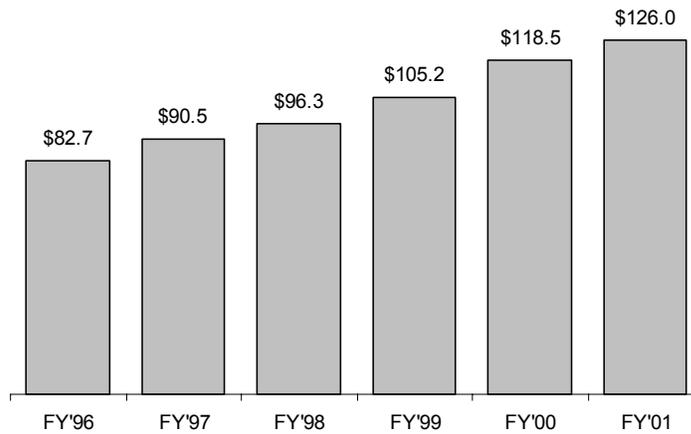
The mission of the Child Support Enforcement Division is to be an economic advocate for the children of Oklahoma, helping to ensure that both parents financially and emotionally support their children. To this end, the division provides the following services:

- locating non-custodial parents;
- establishing paternity;
- establishing and enforcing support orders;
- collecting and distributing support payments; and
- modifying child support orders when necessary.

The division contracts with district attorneys, in some counties, for collection assistance. The State of Oklahoma has contracts with 17 district attorney offices, ranging from \$418,000 in Enid to \$1 million in Norman. The average contract is \$612,000 per year. Of the total caseload, approximately 16% of the cases are current TANF cases, 51% are former TANF cases and 33% are non-TANF related.

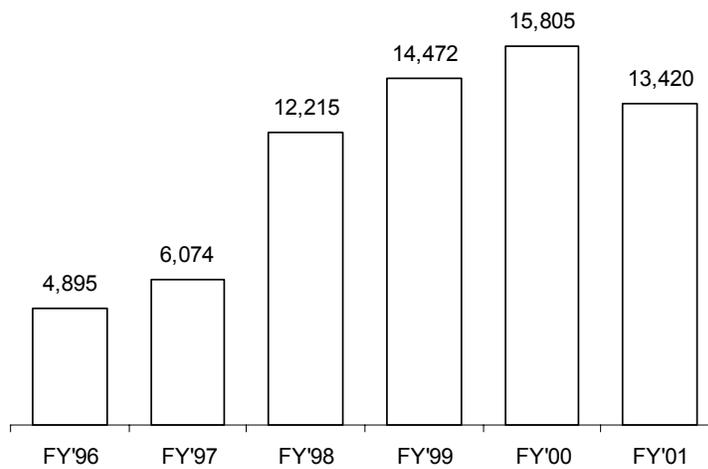
The division increased the amount of support collected by 52% between FY'96 and FY'01.

Child Support Collections FY'96 Through FY'01 (In millions)



The number of paternities established by the division has increased three-fold between FY'96 and FY'01. During FY'01, paternities were established for over 95% of children needing this service.

Paternities Established in Child Support Cases FY'96 Through FY'01





JUVENILE JUSTICE

The organization of state programs addressing juvenile delinquents changed significantly in the mid 1990s. Before 1995, these programs were under the purview of the Department of Human Services. A separate agency, the Office of Juvenile Affairs (OJA), was created in 1995 to establish independent management of the juvenile justice system, a move designed to improve services and hold juveniles more accountable for their actions.

Office of Juvenile Affairs

The creation of OJA was part of a sweeping juvenile justice reform bill, HB 2640, enacted in 1994. After a one-year transition period, the separate agency became operational on July 1, 1995 (FY'96). The bill expanded prevention, intervention and detention programs across the state. The focus of the bill was to:

- Initiate a number of primary prevention programs to prevent juvenile crime altogether;
- Provide immediate consequences and rehabilitation programs for early offenders to prevent further juvenile crime; and
- Ensure the public's safety by providing more medium-security beds for serious, dangerous adjudicated juveniles.

Changes in Juvenile Justice Laws

In addition to creating prevention and intervention programs for adjudicated youth, HB 2640 also enacted the "Youthful Offender Act" in 1994. Prior to this act, the juvenile justice system was required to release an adjudicated juvenile at the age of 18. Under the act, if a juvenile turns 18 and a judge makes certain findings, the juvenile can be transferred to the adult correctional system. HB 2640 also provided that youth sentenced as youthful offenders be moved to the adult system at any time if they violate the terms of their rehabilitation. During

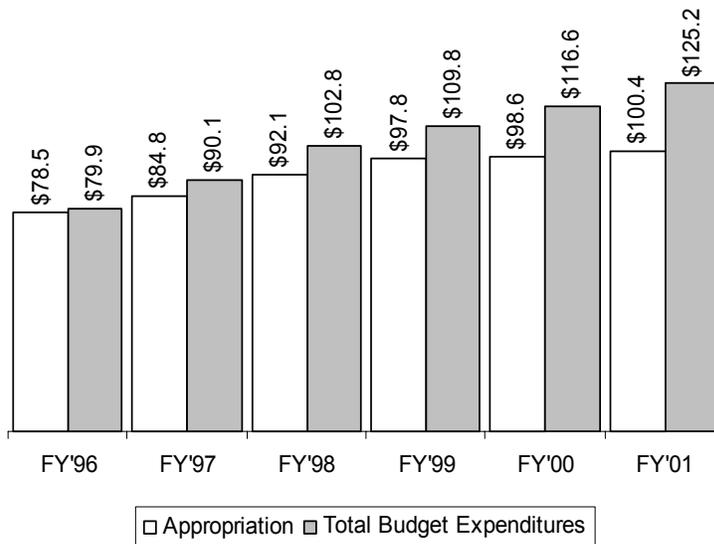
the 2000 Legislative session, the Youthful Offender Act was amended to allow a youth up to the age of 20 to remain in the juvenile system if OJA requests to retain custody of that youth. The purpose of this amendment was to allow OJA enough time to complete rehabilitation plans of youthful offenders.

OFFICE OF JUVENILE AFFAIRS BUDGET

Funding for juvenile justice remains primarily a state responsibility. The federal government provides modest funding for juvenile justice under the Title XIX Medicaid program, Title IV-E foster care program, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) grant program, the Juvenile Accountability Program Block Grant, and the federal Truth-In-Sentencing Act.

Since the Office of Juvenile Affairs was created, its appropriations have grown by 28% and its total budget has increased by approximately 56%.

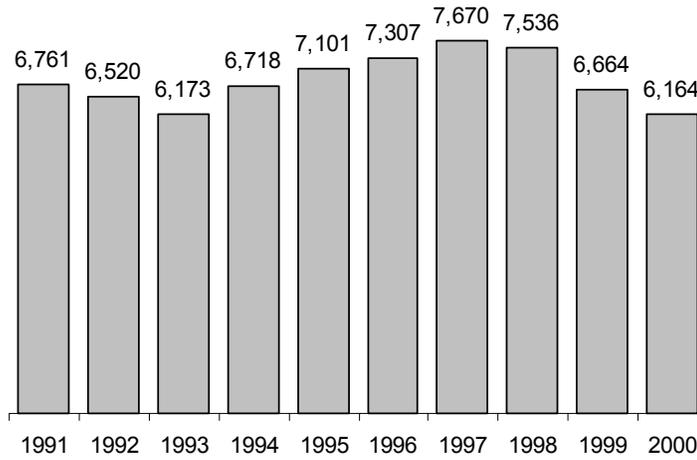
Appropriations and Total Budget
FY'96 Through FY'01 (In Millions)



JUVENILE CRIME AND RECIDIVISM

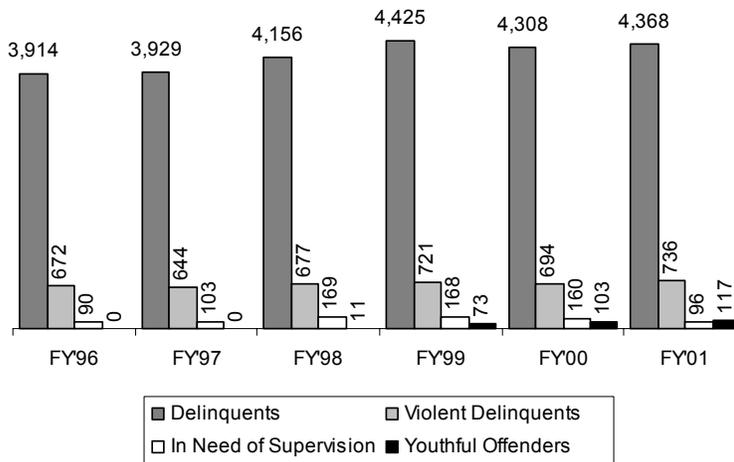
The arrest rate for juveniles 10 to 17 years of age has increased 11.5% from 1991 to 1998.

Juvenile Arrest Rates 1991 Through 2000



Source: OSBI Uniform Crime Reports.

Types of Adjudication



Source: 2001 Office of Juvenile Affairs Annual Report

OJA PROGRAMS

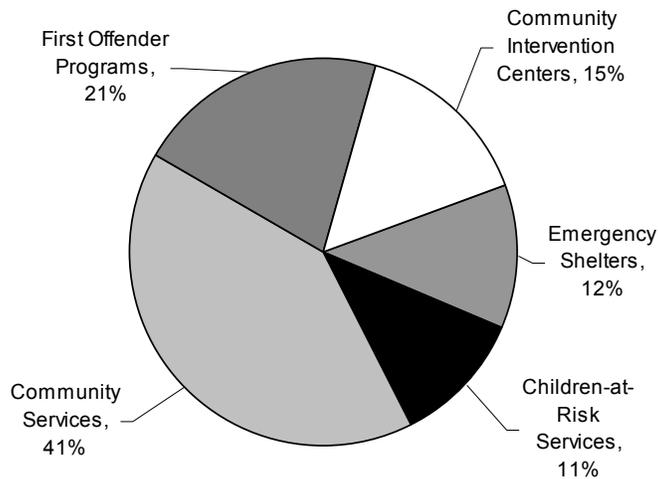
In keeping with the agency’s mission, programs provided by the Office of Juvenile Affairs can be divided into three categories:

- Prevention programs which are specifically designed to prevent and decrease juvenile delinquency;
- Intervention programs which provide immediate consequences and rehabilitation services for juveniles adjudicated of minor offenses; and
- Detention programs which protect the public from juveniles who have been adjudicated or are charged with violent offenses.

Youth Services Agencies

The State of Oklahoma funds 41 youth services agencies (OAYS) serving all 77 counties across the state. These agencies are responsible for providing a continuum of services from parenting classes and family counseling (prevention programs) to first-time offender and emergency shelter programs (intervention programs), to secure detention centers. For FY'02, youth services received over \$16 million in state funding and served over 53,329 families and individuals. In addition, the agency provides community educational programs to schools and parent organizations.

Individuals Served – FY'02
Total Served – 53,329

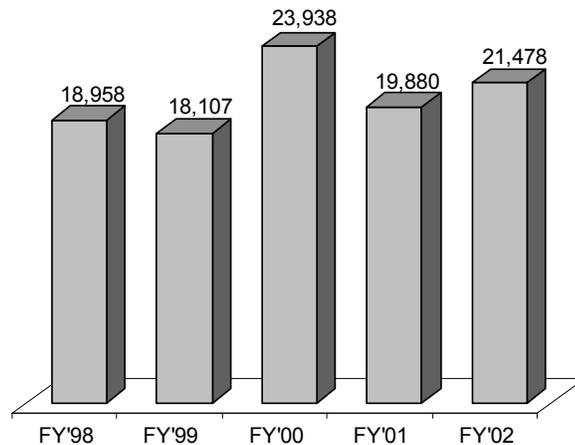


- Of a \$52 million OAYS budget, 31% is appropriated by the Legislature, 27% is given by local entities, 17% is from federal funds, and 25% is from other state funds.

Prevention Programs

Oklahoma Youth Services provide a great deal of services in an attempt to prevent our youth from entering our justice system. Oklahoma Youth Services provided direct behavioral health services to 21,478 new referrals in FY'02. Services included 455,199 hours of counseling, behavioral rehabilitation, school outreach and support services. Community service hours totaled 660,300.

Youth and Family Referrals
FY'98 Through FY'02



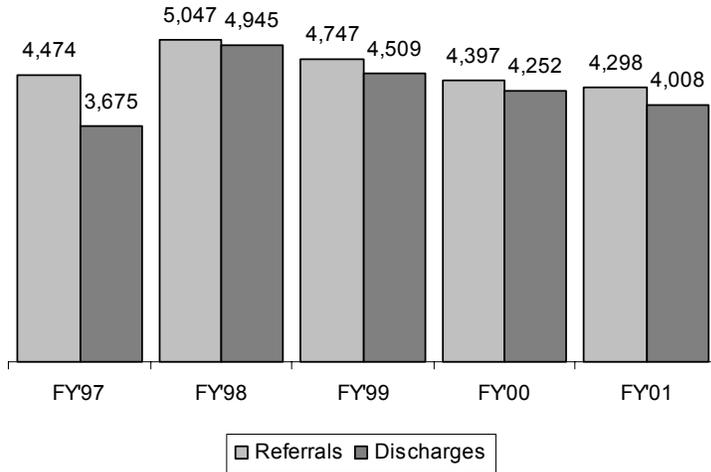
Source: OAYS Program Data

- The number of families served by OAYS in their Community Services division increased 13% from FY'98 to FY'02.

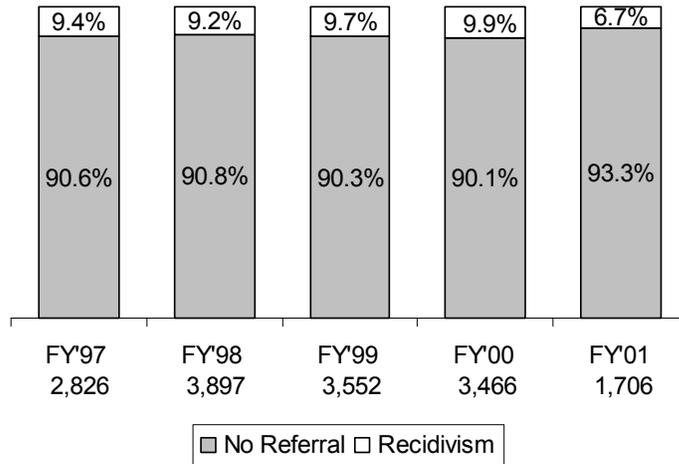
Intervention Programs

- **First Offender:** This curriculum based program is state-funded and administered by youth service agencies across the state. The program is designed to intervene and prevent identified community youth from further involvement in the juvenile justice system. Youth served under this program have been charged with less serious crimes than those eligible under the graduated sanctions program such as truancy, curfew violations and shoplifting. Parents or youth must request to participate in the program which provides eight weeks of counseling and instruction on anger management, responsible decision making and appropriate behavior. State law allows district attorneys to use successful completion of the program as a means of deferring any further prosecution for a youth.

First Offender Program
Referrals and Discharges
FY'97 Through FY'01



First Offender Program
Recidivism Rates
FY'97 Through FY'01



Source: 2001 Office of Juvenile Affairs Annual Report

OJA defines recidivism by the following elements:

- ✓ The juvenile has completed services;
 - ✓ An arrest or referral for a felony or misdemeanor has occurred within 365 days of the date of services completion; and
 - ✓ The new arrest or referral has been followed by an admission of guilt and placement of the juvenile on informal probation; or the arrest or referral has been followed by a new adjudication as a delinquent or conviction as a youthful offender or an adult.
- **Graduated Sanctions Program** This program is a community-based initiative focused on preventing juveniles who have committed non-violent minor offenses from committing more serious violent crimes. This program is funded by the federal government under the Juvenile Accountability and Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) and by parents who pay child support for children in state custody. For FY'01, 31 counties participated and 1,417 youth were referred.

This voluntary program works with youth arrested for offenses such as vandalism and petty theft. They are directed to a youth guidance council which is comprised of teachers, police officers, counselors, etc... The council works with the district attorney's office and the Office of Juvenile Affairs intake staff to design a service plan that provides a variety of counseling services and sanctions for the youth. Sanctions vary from community service to counseling to making restitution with victims. Of the youth participating in FY'01 only 91 (6.4%) re-offended.

Secure Detention & Residential Programs

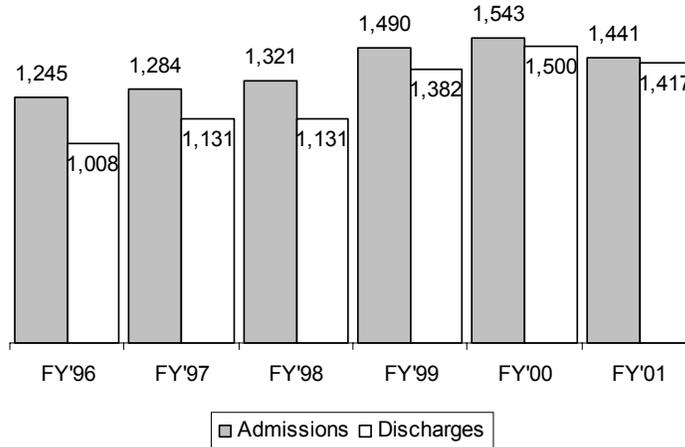
State funds are provided for 303 secure detention beds in 17 counties. These centers provide secure detention to youth arrested for violent crimes, after their arrest and during their court process. Rates for these centers vary according to facility capacity and range from \$79.90/day for the 79 bed facility in Oklahoma City to \$124/day for 6- to 7-bed facilities.

Residential services are provided to adjudicated youth in the custody of the Office of Juvenile Affairs for serious non-violent and violent offenses. Services range from therapeutic foster care homes to maximum-security institutions. All OJA placements incorporate education components either at a local school or on-site at the facility.

- **Level E:** Level E placements have a highly structured environment and regularly scheduled contact with professional staff. Crisis intervention is available through a formalized process on a 24-hour basis. Youth in this category display extreme anti-social and aggressive behavior, and often suffer emotional disturbances as well. The state utilizes 48 level E beds through private providers at a cost of \$136/day.

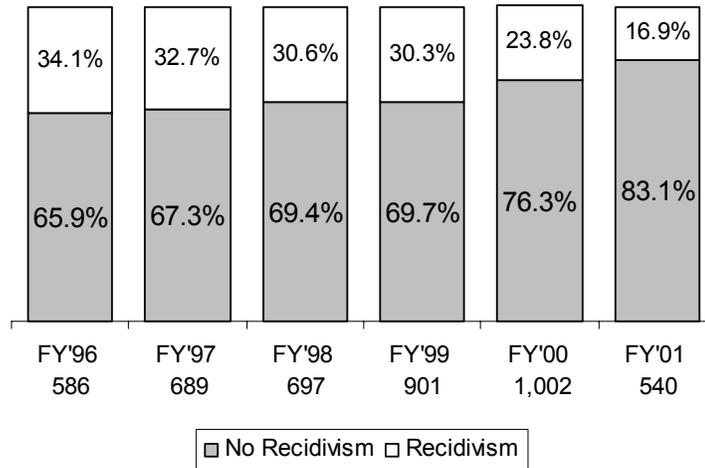
- **Therapeutic Foster Care (TFC):** TFC is a contracted service for youth who need medical and therapeutic services but not 24 hour crisis intervention. The agency has approximately 20 beds costing \$31.38 per day with an annual cost of \$11,454 per bed.
- **Specialized Community Homes:** These are homes of individuals in the community who provide room and board for up to five youths in the contractor's homes. The contractor is a professional, contracted social service provider who provides intensive, individually focused, therapeutic intervention programs. The state contracts with nine homes and provides an annual salary of \$38,000 to providers. In addition to the annual salary, providers receive \$18 a day for each child they are serving.
- **OJA-Operated Group Homes:** The agency operates two group homes, one in Enid with a maximum capacity for 7 youth and one in Lawton with a maximum capacity for 14 youth. The focus of these two homes is to remediate behavioral problems through residential and therapeutic services including the provision of 24-hour awake supervision.
- **Thunderbird Youth Academy Company B Program:** This quasi-military program provides short-term, highly structured residential programs to serve primarily chronic property offenders and promote education, accountability, community service projects and self-respect.

Annual Out of Home Placement Admissions
and Discharges
FY'96 Through FY'01



- Secure Institutions:** Secure institutions are locked and fenced facilities that provide OJA’s most intensive level of residential programming. They are reserved for youth whose behavior represents the greatest risk to themselves and the public. The agency operates three institutions: the Southwestern Oklahoma Juvenile Center in Manitou (78 beds), the Central Oklahoma Juvenile Center in Tecumseh (94 beds), and the Lloyd E. Rader Center in Sand Springs (184 beds). The Union City Juvenile Center is a privately-operated medium-secure facility which provides 80 beds for adjudicated youth in the custody of the Office of Juvenile Affairs. This facility will focus on youthful offenders and operates at a cost of \$125/day.

**Recidivism Rates for Residential Services
FY'96 Through FY'01**



Source: 2001 Office of Juvenile Affairs Annual Report

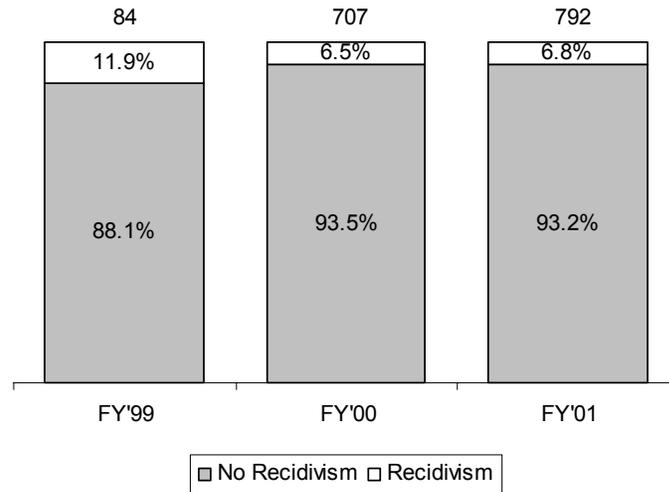
Follow-up and Aftercare

Research shows that an essential part of successful rehabilitation of delinquent youth includes a program of 6 to 12 months of follow-up/aftercare services. OJA has implemented two programs to provide these essential services, State Transition and Reintegration Services (STARS) and Community At-Risk Services (CARS). STARS provides tracking and accountability services, and CARS provides the therapeutic component.

In FY'99, the STARS program was initiated as the follow-up component that had been lacking for youth who had received services from OJA. All youth leaving a placement of Level D or higher are eligible for STARS.

The STARS program is a collaborative effort between OJA and the Oklahoma National Guard. The goal of the STARS team is to ensure that youth are successfully completing their reintegration plan. The program includes components such as mentoring, graduated sanctions, and community services.

Annual Recidivism Rates for the STARS Program FY'99 Through FY'01

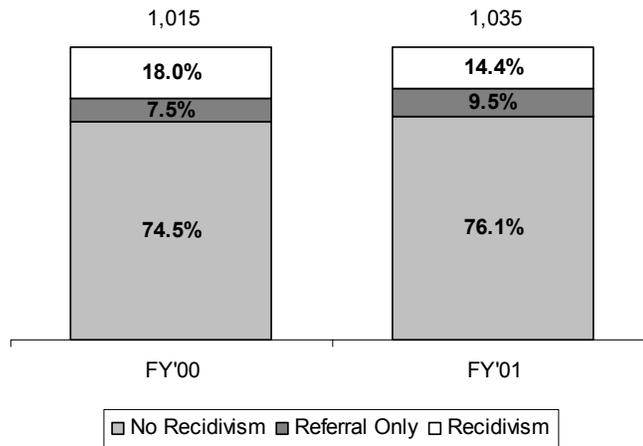


Source: 2001 Office of Juvenile Affairs Annual Report

- For FY'01, 1,863 youth were referred to the program and 1,645 completed the program. Recidivism rates are based on youth who completed the program.
- FY'01 actual expenditures were \$4,157,608 for this program.

The CARS program was implemented in FY'00. CARS services are provided by local youth service agencies and include services such as individual, group and family counseling as well as school reintegration. Similar to STARS, all youth leaving a Level D or higher placement, as well as those youth leaving Boot and Wilderness Camps, are eligible for the CARS program. Additionally, CARS also serves other at-risk youth with prevention services.

Annual Recidivism Rates for the CARS Program
FY'00 and FY'01



Source: 2001 Office of Juvenile Affairs Annual Report

- For FY'01, 2,804 youth were referred to the program and 1,999 youth completed the program. There were 1,035 of the 1,999 youth that were tracked for 365 days after program completion. Of this number 14.4% recidivated.