

Funding of Human Services 1980



ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS
FOOD STAMPS
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

SOCIAL SERVICES FOR ADULTS & CHILDREN
CHILD WELFARE SERVICES
COURT RELATED &
COMMUNITY SERVICES

SPECIAL SERVICES FOR THE AGED

REHABILITATIVE & VISUAL SERVICES

SCHOOLS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED
SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF & BLIND
STATE HOMES & TRAINING SCHOOLS
DIAGNOSTIC & EVALUATION CENTER
GROUP HOMES
OKLAHOMA TEACHING HOSPITALS





Oklahoma Department of Human Services

The Department of Human Services received a new name and a major new responsibility—administration and funding of University Hospital, Oklahoma City—from the Oklahoma Legislature in Fiscal 1980.

Termed more descriptive of the agency's role, Human Services replaces a former optional name, Department of Institutions, Social and Rehabilitative Services. The agency also will continue to be known as the Department of Public Welfare, the name designated by the 1936 constitutional amendment which created the department.

Legislative transfer of University Hospital, renamed Oklahoma Memorial Hospital, became effective July 1. The 312-bed adult hospital is the largest single institution transferred to the agency since 1955, when the Legislature began moving programs from state general

revenue financing to the "welfare umbrella."

OMH became the 13th institution to be administered by the Department of Human Services.

Fiscal 1980 reflects a continuing evolution in the scope and direction of DHS agency services:

- More than a million Oklahomans benefited from DHS programs and services this year.

- Welfare payments or direct cash assistance accounted for only 19% of agency expenditures. (See page 8)

- For the seventh consecutive year, health care was the most expensive program, accounting for 42.4 cents of every \$1 expended by DHS. (See page 11)

- Expenditures for the 30 programs and 12 institutions administered by DHS in Fiscal 1980 totaled \$768.5 million, up from \$623.1 million in 1979. (See Table 1

and Chart 1)

Medical services cost \$325.9 million and assistance payments totaled \$146 million.

The budget was 58% federally funded and 42% state financed from Oklahoma's earmarked 2% sales tax. (See Chart 2)

Some 1,074,000 Oklahomans, almost 38% of the estimated state population, benefited from DHS programs this year. Many received more than one type of service or benefit. An estimated unduplicated count of beneficiaries includes:

- 190,000 persons budgeted during the year for direct grants;

- 115,000 persons in non-grant food stamp cases;

- 280,000 children benefiting from commodity distributions to school breakfast and lunch programs and child care feeding programs with allowances for those already counted;

- 38,000 persons classified as "income eligibles" or as Title IV-B recipients of social services or who received services without regard to income;

- 170,000 persons whose Old Age and Survivor's Insurance contracts and accounts were negotiated and serviced by DHS;

- 25,000 recipients of Energy Crisis Assistance payments, a new program which reached more than 139,200 people in 54,000 households and brought in many new clients to DHS;

- 19,000 persons who received Medicaid or crippled children services as paid during Fiscal 1980 and who were not on the assistance rolls, including persons in state schools for the mentally retarded;

- 47,000 Vocational Rehabilitation clients, excluding those receiving public assistance grants;

- 35,000 Oklahoma Children's Memorial Hospital inpatients and outpatients, a fraction of the full OCMH caseload;

- 15,000 children served by DHS Institutions and Community Services to Children, including intake, placement, and parole services;

- 12,000 applicants for Disability Insurance benefits, a fraction of the 34,738 Disability Insurance applicants reported;

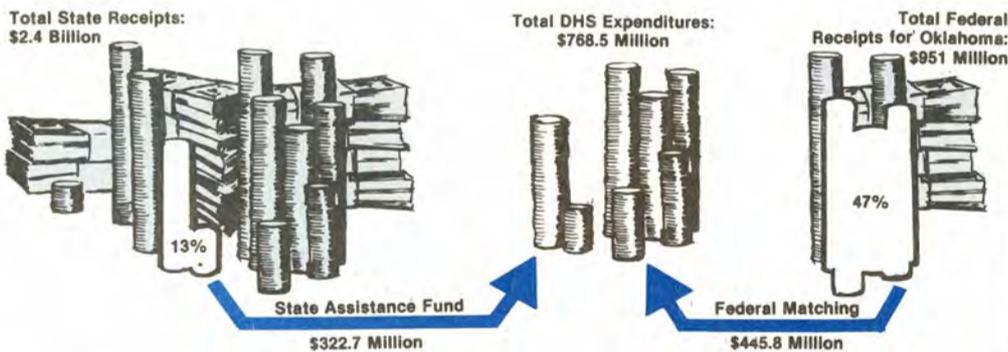
- 24,000 beneficiaries of programs sponsored by the Special Unit on Aging;

- 1,500 private petitioners for parent locator services and legal aid in obtaining child support, coordinated

CHART 1

TOTAL STATE REVENUE, FEDERAL MONIES EARNED, AND DHS EXPENDITURES FROM STATE AND FEDERAL MONIES

FISCAL YEAR 1980



SOURCE: Oklahoma Division of the Budget Report and Table 1

by the DHS Child Support Enforcement Unit;

- 2,000 DHS employees whose skills were upgraded by the efforts of the Staff Development Unit; and

- 500 non-welfare recipients in southwestern Oklahoma whose homes were destroyed by tornados or who incurred other damages and thus qualified for emergency services from DHS.

The above estimates total 974,000 persons. To these may be added, by conservative estimate, some 100,000 indirect beneficiaries: those who would be housing and providing for their aged parents or retarded children if DHS did not supply medical coverage and nursing home care, those private-pay patients in nursing homes who would not have such facilities if DHS did not substantially underwrite that program of care, children enrolled in state-subsidized institutions, the families of those who benefit from vocational rehabilitation, and the in-home attendants and professional providers of health care whose incomes are substantially increased by Medicaid.

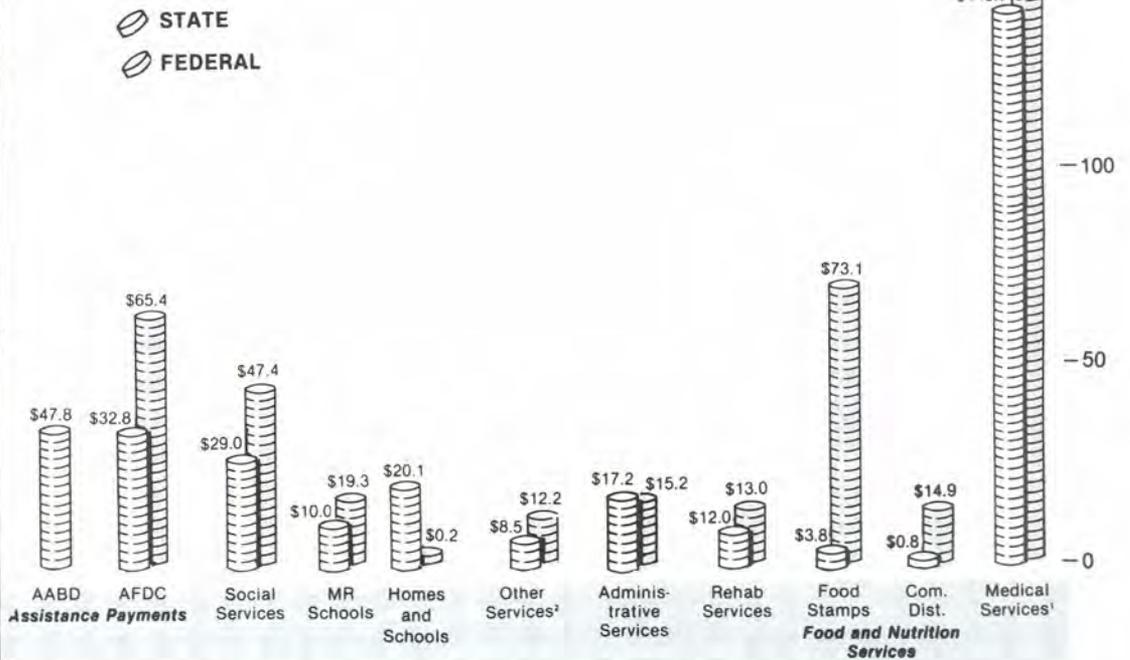
Created by Oklahoma voters during the Great Depression, DHS has evolved into a multi-faceted human services agency.

Earmarked sales tax revenue has enabled the Legislature to transfer underfunded programs to the Department, where certain sales tax dollars earn federal matching funds which would otherwise have been unavailable.

The sales tax has been earmarked since 1936, when Oklahomans adopted constitutional amendments to establish the Department, its governing commission and the state assistance fund into which sales tax revenues are paid.

Initial function of the Department was to provide

CHART 2
DHS EXPENDITURES SUMMARY
BY TYPE OF PROGRAM AND SOURCE OF FUNDS
FISCAL YEAR 1980



¹Medical Services include Title XIX and Buy-in, Crippled Children, OCMH and Child Study Center.

*Other Services include Disability Determination, SUOA, Indo-Chinese Refugee, General Assistance, Developmental Disabilities, SSI Disabled Child Program, State Health Dept., Institutional Maintenance and Farms, and Emergency Disaster Services.

SOURCE: Table 1

"relief" or welfare payments to some of the destitute victims of the Depression. First payments of \$5 each were issued to 37,000 elderly persons in the fall of 1936.

Since 1951, numerous programs have been added by transfer or initiated by legislative mandate, releasing some \$600 million in general revenue funds for the Legislature to spend in other ways (See Chart 3).

The cash flow has enabled the Oklahoma Commission for Human Services to earn more than \$105 million in federal funds by starting new programs promptly, particularly those programs that became effective when the Legislature was not in session.

Direct savings to the Oklahoma general revenue fund, plus federal monies earned for the fiscal year

1952-1980, total \$1.5 billion (See Chart 4)

Since 1951, the following measures have transferred new programs and institutions to the Department, directed the Department to initiate new services or otherwise had an impact on DHS functions:

1951—Aid to the Disabled (HB 451); Old Age Survivors and Disability Insurance collection for state and political subdivisions (HB 64);

1953—Children's Agency Licensing Act (SB 338); Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act (HB 971);

1955—Vocational Rehabilitation funded by \$175,000 from sales tax (HJR 522);

1957—General Assistance and Commodity Distribution (HB 530); Medical Care Program (SCR 17);

1959—Crippled Children's Program (SB 20);

1960—Medical Assistance to the Aged (Atty. Gen. Opinion 10-18-60);

1961—Two state homes for dependent and neglected children, four correctional schools for children (SB 316, HB 883 and 884);

1962—Cuban Refugee Program (PL 87-510);

1963—Three schools for the mentally retarded, \$4 million to State Department of Mental Health (HB 789);

1965—School for the Blind, School for the Deaf (SB 474); Work and Training (HB 870); Special Unit on Aging, Older Americans Act (PL 89-73); Child Abuse Reporting Law (SB 18);

1966—Medical care program expanded to include needy of all ages (HB 566);

1967—Department of Correc-

tions funded by \$500,000 (HB 566); Charities and Corrections funded by \$175,000 (HB 921);

1968—Vocational Rehabilitation (SB 639);

1969—Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (HB 1103);

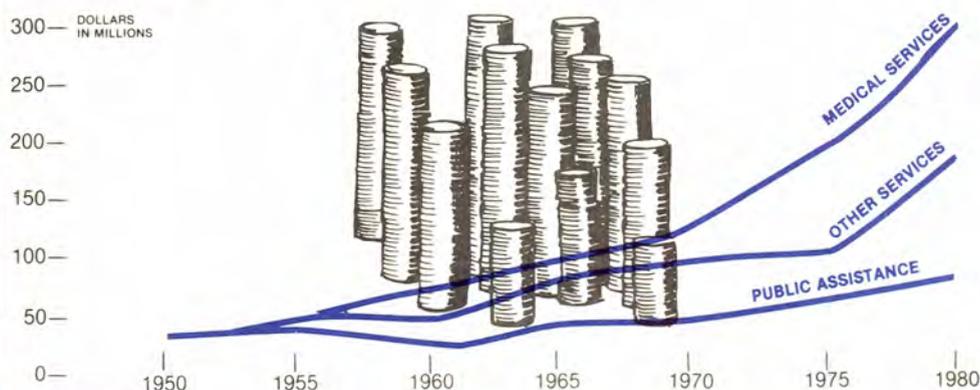
1970—Oklahoma Children's Center South Campus, formerly Taft State Mental Hospital (SB 455); Developmental Disabilities Act (PL 91-517); **1972**—Food Stamp Program (HB 1403); Lloyd E. Rader Children's Diagnostic and Evaluation Center (SB 374); Eastern Oklahoma Tuberculosis Sanatorium funded by \$90,000; Oklahoma General Hospital funded by \$356,000 (HB 1568);

1973—Oklahoma Children's Memorial Hospital (SB 316, HCR 1062, SCR 89); **1974**—Enlargement of Oklahoma Children's Memorial Hospital to provide general and specialized care for persons under 21 (SB 694); **1975**—Vendor Drug Program (SJR 9); statewide juvenile justice and delinquency prevention service (SJR 13); Title IV-D child support enforcement (PL 93-647); Indo-chinese refugee resettlement and aid program (PL 94-23, PL 94-24); Title XX Social Services (PL 93-647); Work Experience (HCR 1010); Individual or Family Grant Disaster Assistance Program (HB 1121); Statewide funding to areawide agencies on aging for support services to Senior Oklahomans (HB 1587);

1976—Statewide funding for community youth service centers (SJR 56); centralized transplant services at Oklahoma Children's Memorial Hospital (SJR 58); **1977**—Protective Services for the Elderly (SB 309); incentive payments to adoptive parents of hard-to-place children (SB 336); administrative procedures to establish child support

CHART 3
DHS EXPENDITURES FROM STATE TAX REVENUE
BY TYPE OF SERVICES

FISCAL YEARS 1950-1980



MEDICAL SERVICES

Medical Care Program (1957); Crippled Children (1959); Medical Assistance for the Aged (1960); Medicaid (1966); Oklahoma Children's Memorial Hospital & Child Study Center (1973); Vendor Drug Program (1975)

OTHER SERVICES

Child Welfare (1936); Rehab & Visual Services (1955 & 1968); General Assistance & Commodity Distribution (1957); Homes & Schools (1961); Schools for the MR (1963); Schools for Deaf & Blind (1965); Social Services (1967); Library for the Blind & Physically Handicapped (1969); Oklahoma Children's Center (1970); L. E. Rader Children's D & E Center (1972); Food Stamp Program (1972); Work Experience Program (1975); Child Support Enforcement (1975); Title XX Services (1975); Court Related & Community Services (1975); Indo-chinese Refugee Program (1975)

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Old Age Assistance (1936); Aid to the Blind (1936); Aid to Families with Dependent Children (1936); Aid to the Disabled (1951); AABD transferred, state supplementation (1974)

SOURCE: Table 1, Appendix A, 1950-1980 DHS Annual Reports

CHART 4
DHS EXPENDITURES RESULTING IN DIRECT SAVINGS TO
OKLAHOMA GENERAL REVENUE AND FEDERAL MONIES EARNED

FISCAL YEARS 1952-1980



**CUMULATIVE TOTAL
FOR FISCAL YEARS 1952-1980
\$1.5 BILLION
\$538 Million State/\$975 Million Federal**

obligations (SB 348); Workers Compensation Court referrals to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (HB 1228); SSI Disabled Children's Program (PL 94-566); **1978**—Inspection, certification and advocacy responsibilities for eleemosynary institutions and organizations (HB 1478); Food Stamp Act of 1977 (PL95-113); Ombudsman services for older Oklahomans (PL 95-478);

1979—Vendor Drug Program expanded for all categories (HJR 1017).

1980—University Hospital transferred, renamed Oklahoma Memorial Hospital (HB 1713); Financing and construction of sheltered workshop pilot projects for mentally retarded and developmentally disabled (HJR 1068); Interpreter services for deaf and hearing impaired (SB 503); Energy

Crisis Assistance Program (Section 202, Federal Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 and PL 96-126); Emergency utility assistance (HJR 1052); Low-Income Energy Assistance Program (PL 96-223); Additional name: Department and Director of Human Services and Commission for Human Services, for Department of Public Welfare, its Commission and Director (SJR 46).

Account	Total	Direct Payments	Services	Administration
TOTAL	\$768,524,003.41	\$249,649,435.85	\$486,484,331.25	\$32,390,236.31
Federal	445,803,753.52	164,228,679.05	286,348,129.06	15,228,945.41
State	322,720,249.89	85,420,756.80	220,136,202.19	17,163,290.90
ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS				
AABD	44,469,484.63	43,990,321.99	0.00	479,162.64
Federal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
State	44,469,484.63	43,990,321.99	0.00	479,162.64
AFDC	103,409,042.98	90,404,113.36	9,084,347.28	3,910,582.34
Federal	64,420,392.12	57,923,481.12	4,543,289.86	1,953,621.14
State	38,988,650.86	32,480,632.24	4,551,057.42	1,956,961.20
ENERGY CRISIS ASSISTANCE	10,838,571.51	7,331,418.84	2,828,418.95	478,735.72
Federal	7,790,024.00	7,331,418.84	410,731.59	47,873.57
State	2,848,547.51	0.00	2,417,685.36	430,862.15
AABD - HJR 1052	3,814,100.00	3,814,100.00	0.00	0.00
Federal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
State	3,814,100.00	3,814,100.00	0.00	0.00
INDIVIDUAL OR FAMILY GRANTS	107,529.33	107,529.33	0.00	0.00
Federal	107,529.33	107,529.33	0.00	0.00
State	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
INDOCHINESE REFUGEES	1,640,914.88	1,088,531.91	392,354.87	160,027.91
Federal	1,640,914.88	1,088,531.91	392,354.87	160,027.91
State	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GENERAL ASSISTANCE	1,062,447.94	771,268.00	242,050.47	49,129.47
Federal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
State	1,062,447.94	771,268.00	242,050.47	49,129.47
CHILD SUPPORT (TITLE IV-D)	3,516,333.86	0.00	0.00	3,516,333.86
Federal	2,643,362.00	0.00	0.00	2,643,362.00
State	872,971.86	0.00	0.00	872,971.86
FOOD & NUTRITION SERVICES				
FOOD STAMPS	78,966,649.28	69,119,823.00	7,713,019.03	2,133,807.25
Federal	74,112,476.00	69,119,823.00	3,925,749.37	1,066,903.63
State	4,854,173.28	0.00	3,787,269.66	1,066,903.62
COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION	16,301,824.08	14,893,648.17	809,802.64	598,373.27
Federal	14,928,368.17	14,893,648.17	0.00	34,740.00
State	1,373,435.91	0.00	809,802.64	563,633.27
MEDICAL SERVICES				
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE				
TITLE XIX	302,924,153.32	0.00	291,121,748.42	11,802,404.90
Federal	176,897,495.24	0.00	170,364,324.77	6,333,170.47
State	126,226,658.08	0.00	120,757,423.65	5,469,234.43
MEDICAL PAYMENTS				
TITLE XVIII	14,300,173.27	13,211,898.16	0.00	1,088,275.11
Federal	14,300,173.27	13,211,898.16	0.00	1,088,275.11
State	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DISABILITY DETERMINATION	3,972,830.70	0.00	3,035,242.85	937,588.05
Federal	3,972,830.70	0.00	3,035,242.85	937,588.05
State	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CRIPPLED CHILDREN	4,745,120.31	0.00	4,324,800.35	420,319.96
Federal	1,476,220.79	0.00	1,476,220.79	0.00
State	3,268,899.52	0.00	2,848,579.56	420,319.96
STATE HEALTH DEPT.	918,538.00	918,538.00	0.00	0.00
Federal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
State	918,538.00	918,538.00	0.00	0.00
OKLAHOMA CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	19,398,401.14	3,016,604.57	13,401,896.88	2,979,899.69
Federal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
State	19,398,401.14	3,016,604.57	13,401,896.88	2,979,899.69
OKLAHOMA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	67,004.05	0.00	0.00	67,004.05
Federal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
State	67,004.05	0.00	0.00	67,004.05
CHILD STUDY CENTER	787,488.72	0.00	787,488.72	0.00
Federal-Grants	65,700.00	0.00	65,700.00	0.00
State	721,798.72	0.00	721,798.72	0.00
REHABILITATIVE & VISUAL SERVICES				
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION	\$ 25,709,789.72	\$ 558,950.00	\$ 24,418,530.49	\$ 732,309.23
Federal	13,614,665.35	435,717.00	12,573,680.45	605,270.90
State	12,095,121.37	123,233.00	11,844,850.04	127,038.33
SERVICES FOR MENTALLY RETARDED & DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED				
SCHOOLS FOR MENTALLY RETARDED	30,570,808.92	0.00	29,293,480.41	1,277,148.51
Federal-Grants	141,231.16	0.00	141,231.16	0.00
Federal-Medical	19,181,581.76	0.00	19,181,581.76	0.00
State	11,247,996.00	0.00	9,970,647.49	1,277,148.51
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES	522,229.38	0.00	445,716.18	76,513.20
Federal	456,267.00	0.00	410,037.00	46,230.00
State	65,962.38	0.00	35,679.18	30,283.20
CHILD WELFARE & SOCIAL SERVICES				
SOCIAL SERVICES (TITLE XX)	54,829,376.04	0.00	54,829,376.04	0.00
Federal	40,707,717.90	0.00	40,707,717.90	0.00
State	14,121,658.14	0.00	14,121,658.14	0.00
CHILD WELFARE	8,884,170.17	0.00	8,514,821.87	349,248.30
Federal	799,709.00	0.00	799,709.00	0.00
State	8,084,461.17	0.00	7,715,112.87	349,248.30
WIN SOCIAL SERVICES	1,205,412.53	0.00	1,205,412.53	0.00
Federal	961,708.00	0.00	961,708.00	0.00
State	243,704.53	0.00	243,704.53	0.00
AFDC TRAINING EXPENSE	357,345.10	306,059.00	0.00	51,286.10
Federal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
State	357,345.10	306,059.00	0.00	51,286.10
SSI DISABLED CHILD PROGRAM	84,455.80	84,455.80	0.00	0.00
Federal	84,455.80	84,455.80	0.00	0.00
State	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SERVICES FOR CHILDREN & YOUTH				
STATE HOMES AND SCHOOLS	21,204,201.40	0.00	20,334,829.14	869,372.26
Federal-Grants	218,686.52	0.00	218,686.52	0.00
State	20,985,514.88	0.00	20,116,142.62	869,372.26
SPECIAL SERVICES FOR AGED				
UNIT ON AGING	7,837,748.86	0.00	7,425,031.37	412,717.49
Federal	7,450,046.00	0.00	7,140,163.37	303,882.63
State	387,702.86	0.00	284,868.00	102,834.86
OTHER SERVICES				
INSTITUTIONAL MAINTENANCE AND FARMS	6,265,871.98	0.00	6,265,871.98	0.00
Federal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
State	6,265,871.98	0.00	6,265,871.98	0.00
EMERGENCY DISASTER SERVICES	32,175.82	32,175.82	0.00	0.00
Federal	32,175.82	32,175.82	0.00	0.00
State	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

TABLE 1
Department of
Human Services
Expenditures

FISCAL YEAR 1980





at a glance

ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

State Supplemental Payments provide a monthly state payment to supplement federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or other income to eligible people who are aged, blind or disabled. Eligibility is determined by the applicant's income, resources and type of needs. These recipients are eligible for DHS medical benefits and related services.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) provides monthly assistance payments to eligible needy families with children who have been deprived of support and care by one or both parents because of a parent's death, incapacity or continued absence from home.

General Assistance and Emergency Assistance provides limited cash aid to help individuals and families meet a crisis.

Food Stamps are provided to persons in eligible households at no cost. Eligibility is based on income, resources and the number of persons in the household. Stamps may be used to purchase food or food products at any grocery store authorized to participate in the program by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Indochinese Refugee Assistance is a cash grant for refugees eligible for public assistance.

Individual and Family Grant Program provides grants to qualified individuals and families deprived as a result of a natural disaster in a presidentially designated stricken area.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

Medicaid provides payment for physicians' services, hospitalization, nursing home care and non-technical medical care in the home for the eligible needy of all ages. Medicaid funds also are used to pay the Medicare buy-in premiums for state supplemental payment recipients. Another Medicaid service is an Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment program for persons under 21.

Those eligible for Medicaid include AFDC and state supplemental payment recipients (aged, blind or disabled) and some persons whose medical expenses would reduce their finances to a level that would make them eligible for public assistance.

Crippled Children's Services make available medical care for a variety of problems to children who can benefit from treatment. Diagnosis and prevention, corrective treatment and hospitalization are included.

Vendor Drug Program provides a limited number of prescription drugs, without cost to the recipient, for persons getting AFDC or supplemental payments to the aged, blind and disabled.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Child Welfare includes adoption services; foster care; day care; health-related services; child abuse and neglect prevention; licensing for child care and placement agencies, day care centers and homes; placement for children in DHS custody; and other services to children.

Services to Adults and Families helps clients obtain or keep jobs; helps them obtain health services; provides protective services for the aged and disabled; and offers services such as home maintenance aides to enable persons to remain in their own homes.

Court Related and Community Services is a statewide juvenile justice and delinquency prevention program of intake, probation, and preventive services for the 74 Oklahoma counties without statutory juvenile bureaus, and institutional parole services for all counties. The department also funds community youth service agencies and shelters throughout the state.

SERVICES FOR AGED

Special Unit on Aging administers funds under the federal Older Americans Act. Examples of unit-sponsored programs are multi-purpose senior citizen centers; congregate meals; legal counseling; chore, homemaker and home repair projects; escort and transportation services; and information and referral. The unit also administers federal Urban Mass Transportation funds in Oklahoma to purchase vehicles for non-profit agencies which serve elderly and handicapped persons.



INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES

■ **Oklahoma Teaching Hospitals**, Oklahoma City, are the Oklahoma Children's Memorial Hospital serving persons under 21 years, and Oklahoma Memorial Hospital serving adults. They are statewide referral centers and full service hospitals for complex medical and dental problems. The Child Study Center provides outpatient diagnosis, therapy and training for children with developmental and neurological problems and learning disabilities.

★ **Schools for the Mentally Retarded** are the Hissom Memorial Center, Sand Springs; Enid State School and Pauls Valley State School. They admit school age children who can benefit from intensive programs. DHS also provides social services to retarded persons throughout the state.

◆ **Schools for the Blind and Deaf** are Oklahoma School for the Blind, Muskogee, and Oklahoma School for the Deaf, Sulphur. They offer resident education and social services to children from preschool through high school age.

◇ **Children's Homes** give care and treatment to deprived children. They are Whitaker State Children's Home, Pryor, and the Oklahoma Children's Center, Taft.

* **Lloyd E. Rader Children's Diagnostic and Evaluation Center**, Sand Springs, conducts a short-term diagnostic and evaluation program to determine the most suitable placement for a child committed to DHS as being delinquent, dependent and neglected, or in need of supervision. An intensive treatment center for severely disturbed delinquents is also provided.

● **Training Schools** are Central Oklahoma Juvenile Treatment Center, Tecumseh; Helena State School; and Boley State School. They conduct educational and treatment programs for delinquents and children in need of supervision.

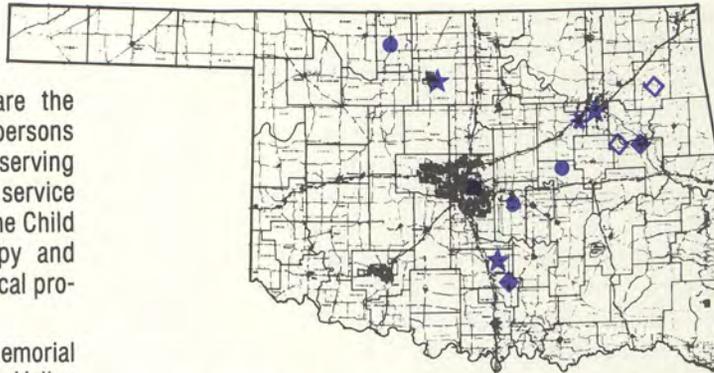
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

This program is responsible for obtaining child support payments from absentee parents. A person does not have to receive public assistance to be eligible for this service.

REHAB AND VISUAL SERVICES

Rehabilitative Services enable handicapped persons to prepare for employment or to return to work. The program involves testing and evaluation of abilities, medical treatment, vocational training, counseling and guidance.

Visual Services provided for blind and visually impaired persons are home teaching; an optical aids clinic; a vending facility program; and a Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, which has a radio talking book network and circulates talking book machines, records, and braille and large-print books.



WHEN YOU NEED HELP

DHS programs and services are described briefly here. You may contact any county or the state office for more information. Or, if you are in need and think you might qualify for a service, you should call or visit the DHS office in your county. The staff will be glad to help you.

RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Any person who thinks he is eligible for one or more DHS services has the right to make application and to have a prompt decision made as to his eligibility. He has the right to receive courteous treatment by the staff. If he considers an improper action has been taken, he has the right to appeal for a fair hearing. Fair hearing request forms are available at any DHS county office.

Anyone who requests DHS services has the responsibility to give appropriate and correct information and to report any changes in his circumstances while he is receiving services. A person who misrepresents facts or withholds information may be charged with fraud according to state and federal law.

DHS is in compliance with the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.



Assistance Payments

DHS received 353,229 applications during Fiscal 1980 for participation in various benefit programs, of which 28,133 were for AFDC and 277,007 were for food stamps. The Department received 96,913 more applications this year than last, a 37.8% increase.

There were 282,039 applications approved, including 17,499 for AFDC and 236,782 for food stamps. DHS denied or cancelled 67,781 applications, of which 10,371 were for AFDC and 37,893 for food stamps.

The 17,499 AFDC cases opened compared with a total of 15,674 AFDC cases closed during the year.

Monthly averages of 86,802 cases with 147,380 persons received state supplementation or AFDC this year. On this basis, 1,201 fewer cases and 794 fewer persons received monthly

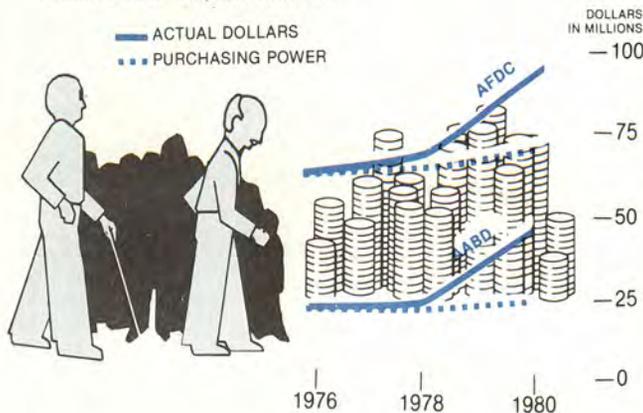
grants from DHS this year than last.

In the three programs of state supplementation for the aged, blind and disabled, monthly averages of 57,534 cases and 59,926 persons had grants, for a decline of 3.7% and a decrease of 2,221 cases. All three programs incurred net losses, with downward trends throughout the year.

DHS did not raise its grant standards this year in the adult categories, despite double-digit inflation. However, SSI amounts increased on July 1, 1979, and DHS adjusted its income standards from \$212 to \$233 for a single person and from \$308 to \$338 for a couple as allowances for eligibility to prevent a loss of income to recipients.

On April 1, 1980, resource standards were raised from \$500 to \$1,500 for an in-

CHART 5
ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS
FISCAL YEARS 1976, 1978 AND 1980



SOURCE: Table 1

dividual and from \$750 to \$2,250 for a couple.

A monthly average of 29,268 families received AFDC in Fiscal 1980, for an increase of 1,020 families over last year. A monthly average of 87,454 persons were budgeted. 1.765 more

than in Fiscal 1979 for a 2.1% gain.

The caseload increased mainly because of greater public awareness of the AFDC program as a result of the much-publicized Energy Crisis Assistance Program, which was federally funded

TABLE 1
Department of Human Services Expenditures for Fiscal 1980

Account	Total	Direct Payments	Services
TOTAL	\$768,524,003.41	\$249,649,435.85	\$322,290,298.31
Federal	445,803,763.52	164,228,679.05	15,228,945.41
State	322,720,239.89	85,420,756.80	17,163,290.90
ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS	44,468,484.83	43,990,321.99	479,182.64
AABD	0.00	0.00	0.00
Federal	44,468,484.83	43,990,321.99	479,182.64
State	0.00	0.00	0.00
AFDC	103,406,642.98	90,404,113.38	3,610,529.24
Federal	84,420,392.12	57,923,481.12	1,953,621.14
State	38,986,250.86	32,480,632.24	1,356,908.20
ENERGY CRISIS ASSISTANCE	10,636,571.51	7,331,418.84	878,758.78
Federal	7,790,024.00	5,417,731.59	47,973.57
State	2,846,547.51	1,913,687.25	439,985.15
AABD - HJR 1052	3,814,100.00	3,814,100.00	0.00
Federal	0.00	0.00	0.00
State	3,814,100.00	3,814,100.00	0.00
INDIVIDUAL OR FAMILY GRANTS	107,529.33	107,529.33	0.00
Federal	0.00	0.00	0.00
State	107,529.33	107,529.33	0.00
INDOCHINESE REFUGEES	1,848,914.88	1,088,531.91	180,027.87
Federal	1,848,914.88	1,088,531.91	180,027.87
State	0.00	0.00	0.00
GENERAL ASSISTANCE	1,848,914.88	771,268.00	49,129.47
Federal	0.00	0.00	0.00
State	1,848,914.88	771,268.00	49,129.47
CHILD SUPPORT (TITLE IV-D)	1,082,447.94	0.00	3,518,333.83
Federal	0.00	0.00	2,643,362.03
State	1,082,447.94	0.00	872,971.80
FOOD & NUTRITION SERVICES	78,986,849.28	59,119,623.00	2,733,807.25
FOOD STAMPS	74,112,476.08	59,119,623.00	1,886,903.83
Federal	4,854,173.28	14,983,648.17	588,375.27
State	18,201,824.08	14,983,648.17	34,740.00
COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION	14,928,359.17	0.00	583,433.27
Federal	1,373,435.91	0.00	0.00
State	13,554,923.26	0.00	583,433.27
MEDICAL SERVICES	302,824,153.32	13,211,898.18	1,088,275.14
Federal	176,697,495.24	0.00	0.00
State	126,126,658.08	13,211,898.18	1,088,275.14

from Table 1, page 5

during the winter and early spring to help low-income households pay home heating bills. When these persons came to the county offices to apply for help, many discovered that they had been living below agency standards and qualified for AFDC or General Assistance.

DHS implemented the Energy Crisis Assistance Program in November 1979. Financed entirely by federal funds, this statewide program was intended to respond to crises in home heating bills caused by the high cost of energy. Funds were used for the payment of fuel costs up to a maximum total of \$400 per household.

Income standards were set by the federal government. This program was available to non-assistance individuals and families as well as to those receiving public assistance.

The Legislature, through HJR 1052, authorized DHS to use existing funds to make a one-time payment of \$100 to those state supplementation households that had an expense for heating fuel. Payments were made in April 1980.

The 1957 Legislature assigned the general assistance program to DHS. The program is one of small grants to the needy and is funded entirely from state revenues. Disbursements increased from \$47,435 in July 1979 to \$132,399 in January 1980, but were down to \$27,862 in June 1980. They exceeded \$750,000 for the year (Table 1), compared with \$245,466 in Fiscal 1979.

The caseload increased this year over last, mainly because of greater public awareness of the program. In addition, agency policy was changed to allow the issuance of two checks, \$35 each, per case per month.

DHS administers the Individual and Family Disaster

Grant Program for presidentially declared emergencies. When other federal aid is unavailable, the program makes grants for such needs as household furnishings, repairs to owner-occupied houses, medical expenses, occupational supplies, and car repairs. The President this year declared six southwestern counties as major disaster areas because of tornados, and DHS county offices distributed \$207,346 to 150 affected families.

The Department investigates all applications before issuing benefits. Clients must be able to prove that they meet all conditions of eligibility. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) cases are reinvestigated at least once each six months, an expensive procedure but one that is necessary to meet federal requirements.

The Division of Assistance Payments conducts these investigations and those for most other benefits, and has earned Oklahoma one of the lowest error rates in the nation for AFDC, food stamps, and Medicaid payments. Proof of the state's low error rates rests in quality assurance reviews: only some \$2.70 per \$100 issued in AFDC is in error, and only about \$2.16 per \$100 in Medicaid payments is in error. These findings are reviewed by federal audits. DHS makes no grant based solely upon a client's claim.

The DHS direct grant programs earn various rates of federal reimbursement. Indochinese Refugee Assistance is totally reimbursed by federal funds. AFDC and its foster home care and emergency grants earned federal reimbursements of \$65.42 per \$100 spent by Oklahoma during July-September 1979 and \$63.64 per \$100 in October-June.

The administrative costs of those grants continue to earn

\$50 in federal money per \$100 spent in state money.

State supplementation grants to the aged, blind, and disabled are in addition to the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and earn no federal funds, nor does the General Assistance Program.

SSI and state supplementation have overlapping caseloads, as indicated in monthly bulletins from the SSA Office of Policy. The latest published data are for March 1980.

Altogether, 68,648 Oklahomans received federal SSI benefits, 56,905 had state supplementation grants, and 3,789 were in state programs but not SSI. Therefore, 53,116 clients received aid from both sources, and 11,743 had SSI but no state supplementation.

Oklahoma is one of 22 states that have state-administered supplementation, with conditions of eligibility more stringent than in SSI. The state's aged, blind, and disabled recipients are eligible for Medicaid.

AFDC is the only grant program in Oklahoma to earn partial federal reimbursement.

Reimbursements come from the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and are authorized by Title IV-A of the federal Social Security Act of 1935.

It is possibly the agency's most publicized program and the one which the general public usually refers to as "welfare." DHS has for years spent up to three times as much for Medicaid as for AFDC, and it approached the AFDC total this year in food stamp issuance.

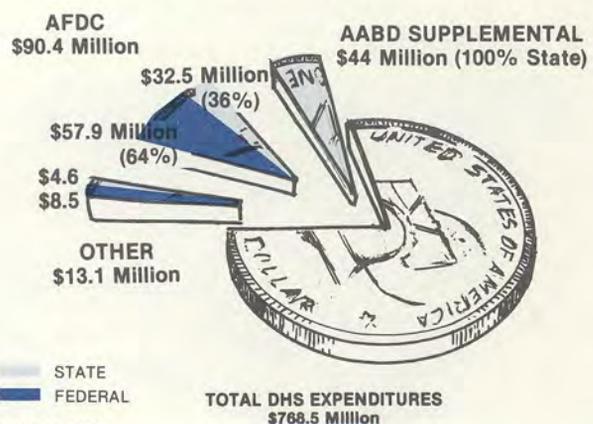
The AFDC caseload has changed dramatically since the program began in 1936. At first, AFDC was mainly a program of aid to widowed and incapacitated parents and had been included in the Social Security Act as a footnote to legislation aimed at helping adults during the Great Depression.

Today, most AFDC families are deprived of normal support because a parent is absent from the home and not contributing towards the children's needs.

DHS has many efforts designed to help solve the problem of nonsupport: the Work Experience Program and the Work Incentive Program, vocational rehabilitation of AFDC clients, and child support enforcement.

CHART 6

ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS EXPENDITURES
\$148.5 Million (19%)



FISCAL YEAR 1980



Food & Nutrition Services

Food Stamps. The USDA food stamp program was federally mandated to replace the family welfare commodity assistance program on a nationwide basis in 1974.

Eligibility is based upon need, with most participants originally required to pay an amount which was less than the value of the issuance. The difference, or bonus stamp value, was determined by the household size and income.

On January 1, 1979, PL 95-166 removed the purchase requirement, and Oklahoma recipients could choose between having DHS mail them their stamps or receiving an authorization-to-participate card for later conversion to stamps.

The caseload has grown steadily since that change. In December 1978 there were 53,274 client households with 136,382 persons; in June 1980 there were 84,696 households with 214,047 persons.

The total value of bonus stamps in Fiscal 1979 was some \$43.8 million; in Fiscal 1980 it exceeded \$69 million.

County commissioners pay administrative costs for food stamp distribution, and DHS pays the cost of determining eligibility.

Donated Commodities. House

CHART 7

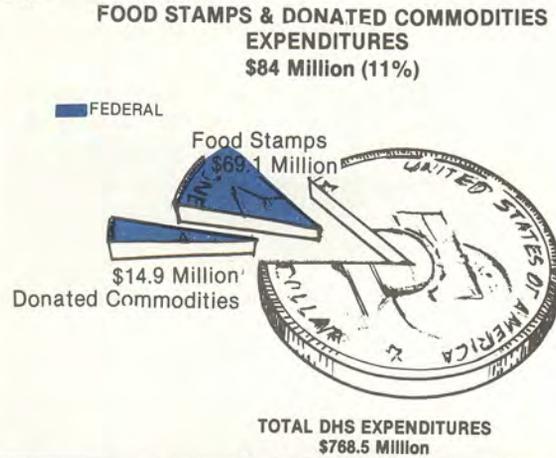
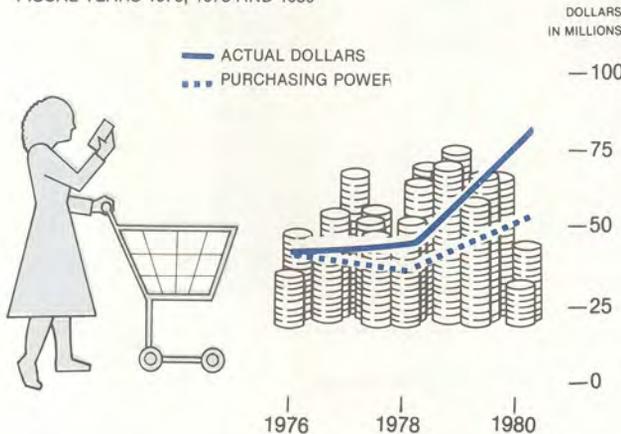


CHART 8

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICES

FISCAL YEARS 1976, 1978 AND 1980



SOURCE: Table 1, Appendix A

Bill 539, enacted by the 1957 Legislature, assigned the administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) donated foods program to DHS. USDA has contracted with the Oklahoma Commission for Human Services to provide commodities for distribution to school lunch and breakfast programs, charitable and correctional institutions, child care programs, summer camps and special food programs, and the Nutrition Program for the Elderly (Title III, Older Americans Act).

The USDA sends the commodities to DHS warehouses in Oklahoma City, Tulsa and McAlester for monthly shipments to all counties. The DHS Food and Nutrition Services Unit administers

both the donated foods and the USDA food stamps programs.

Donated foods this year had a total retail value of \$14,893,648. They were distributed to 1,941 schools with an average participation of 372,510 persons in lunch programs, to 444 schools with 58,040 persons in breakfast programs, to 293 institutions with 18,912 persons, to 137 child-care programs with 10,616 persons, to 136 summer camps with 46,821 persons, to 120 Title III programs with 9,475 persons, and to 15 special food programs with 6,030 persons.

An estimated 415,000 persons had meals this year prepared from donated food commodities.

Category	Federal	State	Total
ENERGY CRISIS ASSISTANCE			
Federal	3,814,100.00	107,528.32	3,921,628.32
State	107,528.33	0.00	107,528.33
ENERGY CRISIS ASSISTANCE			
Federal	1,640,914.89	1,640,914.89	3,281,829.78
State	0.00	0.00	0.00
AARP - HJR 1052			
Federal	1,062,447.94	0.00	1,062,447.94
State	0.00	0.00	0.00
INDIVIDUAL OR FAMILY GRANTS			
Federal	1,062,447.94	0.00	1,062,447.94
State	0.00	0.00	0.00
INDOCHINESE REFUGEES			
Federal	3,518,233.86	2,643,262.00	6,161,495.86
State	872,271.86	0.00	872,271.86
GENERAL ASSISTANCE			
Federal	78,088,648.28	74,112,476.00	152,201,124.28
State	4,854,173.28	18,301,824.08	23,156,000.00
CHILD SUPPORT (TITLE IV-D)			
Federal	14,928,388.17	1,373,433.91	16,301,822.08
State	0.00	0.00	0.00
FOOD & NUTRITION SERVICES			
FOOD STAMPS			
Federal	69,119,823.00	69,119,823.00	138,239,646.00
State	0.00	0.00	0.00
COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION			
Federal	14,893,648.17	14,893,648.17	29,787,296.34
State	0.00	0.00	0.00
MEDICAL SERVICES			
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE			
Federal	13,211,888.14	13,211,888.14	26,423,776.28
State	0.00	0.00	0.00
TITLE XIX			
Federal	3,972,230.70	3,972,230.70	7,944,461.40
State	0.00	0.00	0.00
PATIENTS			
Federal	4,745,129.31	4,745,129.31	9,490,258.62
State	0.00	0.00	0.00

from Table 1, page 5



Medical Services

Medical Services. Medical care for the needy is the most expensive program administered by DHS. In Fiscal 1980, medical expenditures totaled \$325.9 million, or 42.4 % of the total Department budget.

DHS pays for Medicaid, the Crippled Children's program, medical care under Vocational Rehabilitation, Medicare administration for DHS clients, and the administration of Oklahoma Children's Memorial Hospital and the Child Study Center.

The Medicare costs include administration of payments to physicians for services to DHS clients and earn full federal reimbursement. Oklahoma has the only state welfare agency administering this part of Medicare coverage.

Medicaid continues to be the Department's most expensive program.

DHS paid an average of \$27.61 per \$100 of its Medicaid outlay this year for hospital care, \$11.68 for physicians' services and for the Medicare Part B buy-in premiums, and \$50.62 for services by skilled nursing homes and intermediate care facilities.

Another \$6.14 per \$100 went for in-home attendant care, including \$5.48 for services and \$0.66 paid in Social Security taxes. The other \$3.95 per \$100 included \$3.10 for prescribed drugs, and \$0.85 for other services.

Health screening (Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment) tests in Fiscal 1980 were given to 18,928 persons under 21, of whom 7,111 were under six years of age. Referrable health problems were diagnosed or

suspected in 9,006 of those screened, and 2,060 of those persons requested and received follow-up medical attention. There were 1,463 children tested for visual problems, 476 for hearing impairments, and 2,281 for dental problems. DHS paid \$336,173 for child health screening.

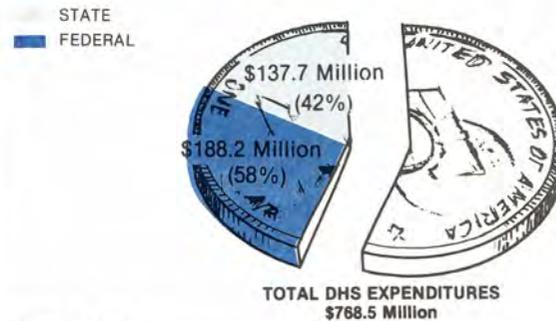
Since the start of Medicaid in 1966, federal-state funding has widened the scope of services available to crippled children

Net expenditures for the Crippled Children program were some \$4.3 million in Fiscal 1980. Services were given to 5,142 children of whom 1,569 had hospital inpatient care totaling 16,502 days.

An average of \$61.83 per \$100 of net expenditures was paid for inpatient hospitalization, \$2.28 for convalescent care, \$6.55 for physicians' services, \$5.56 for dental services, \$9.68 for nursing home intermediate care for the mentally retarded, \$1.66 for clinic services, \$7.03 for appliances, \$4.06 for medications and blood, and \$1.35

CHART 9

MEDICAL SERVICES EXPENDITURES \$325.9 Million (42%)

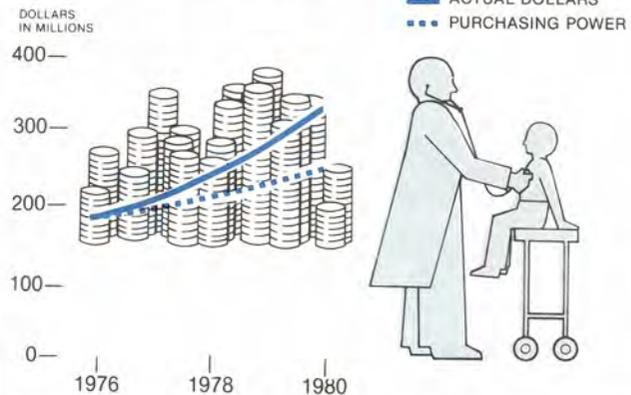


FISCAL YEAR 1980

CHART 10

EXPENDITURES FOR MEDICAL SERVICES

FISCAL YEARS 1976, 1978 AND 1980



Includes Title XIX and Buy-In, Crippled Children, OCMH, and Child Study Center

SOURCE: Table 1

from Table 1, page 5

Category	Federal	State	Total
SUPPORT (TITLE IX)	78,886,848.28	74,112,478.00	148,999,326.28
OB & DD STA	4,854,173.28	824.08	4,855,000.00
COMMUNITY DISTRIBUTION	388.17	436.91	825.08
MEDICAL SERVICES	13,211,898.16	13,211,898.16	26,423,796.32
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE	176,697,495.24	126,226,858.08	302,924,353.32
TITLE XIX	14,300,173.27	14,300,173.27	28,600,346.54
TITLE XVIII	3,972,830.70	3,972,830.70	7,945,661.40
MEDICAL PAYMENTS	4,745,120.31	1,476,220.79	6,221,341.10
DISABILITY DETERMINATION	3,286,898.52	818,538.00	4,105,436.52
CRIPPLED CHILDREN	918,538.00	0.00	918,538.00
STATE HEALTH DEPT.	19,398,401.14	0.00	19,398,401.14
OKLAHOMA CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	67,004.05	0.00	67,004.05
OKLAHOMA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	787,498.72	65,700.00	853,198.72
CHILD STUDY CENTER	721,798.72	0.00	721,798.72

for other care and services. **Oklahoma Children's Memorial Hospital.** OCMH is a full-service medical and dental facility for all Oklahomans under 21 years of age and serves as a regional referral center for complex medical problems. It is affiliated with the teaching programs of the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center. The hospital is fully accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals.

Clinical activities in all areas increased during the year. OCMH admitted 8,186 inpatients and handled 130,128 outpatient visits, including 17,851 new outpatients. The bed occupancy rate was 69.3 percent in acute care and 84.7 percent in long-term care. The average inpatient census was 218, up from 70 six years ago. Dietary services prepared 155,188 inpatient meals. Laboratory tests totaled 709,536; radiology examinations, 54,981; opera-

tions, 3,619; and social service patient contacts, 40,898. **Child Study Center.** The Child Study Center, adjacent to and closely associated with Oklahoma Children's Memorial Hospital, provides diagnosis, therapy and training on an outpatient basis for

children with developmental and neurological problems and learning disabilities. Among its outstanding programs is a school for multi-handicapped children of preschool age. The staff saw 299 new patients during the fiscal year

and recorded 10,711 patient visits. Due to the complexity of the cases, 20 to 26 hours of professional work is required for each new patient and the time devoted to all patients averages two hours per visit.

CHART 11
OCMH INPATIENT ADMISSIONS & OUTPATIENT VISITS

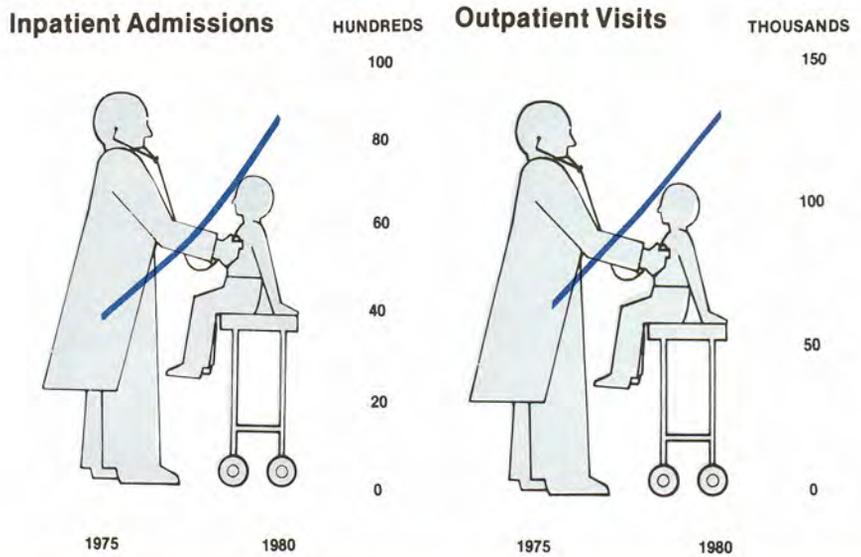


CHART 12
MEDICAID PAYMENTS by selected services
FISCAL YEARS 1976, 1978 AND 1980

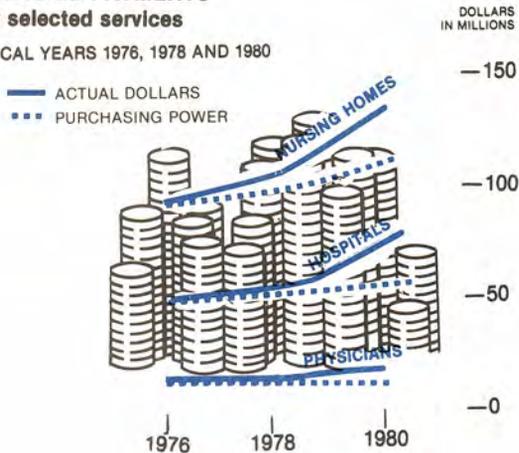
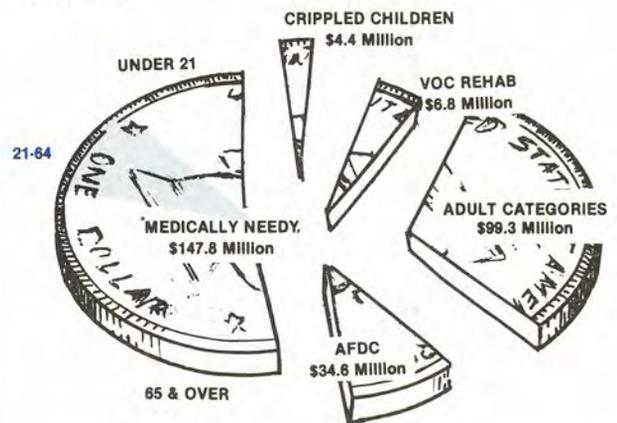


CHART 13
MEDICAL PAYMENTS by selected categories
FISCAL YEAR 1980



Federal participation for Adult Categories, AFDC and Medically Needy was 63.64%.

SOURCE: Table 16, 1980 Annual Report



Rehab & Visual Services

Oklahoma's program of vocational rehabilitation began with passage of SJR 39 by the 1925 Legislature, pursuant to the federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1920. That act established a grants-in-aid program for states engaged in rehabilitating the handicapped. Jurisdiction was transferred from the State Board for Vocational Education to the Oklahoma Public Welfare Commission, now the Oklahoma Commission for Human Services, by the 31st Legislature effective July 1, 1968.

Services were provided during 1980 for 55,304 people including 50,664 in Rehabilitation Services and 4,640 in Visual Services.

Rehabilitative Services included 19,751 new referrals accepted and 7,833 cases closed after the client had obtained gainful employment. The counseling staff developed 11,302 new individual written rehabilitation programs. The caseload included 10,852 severely disabled persons, of whom 1,825 were rehabilitated. A total of 12,067 Supplemental Security Income (SSI) applicants were screened and

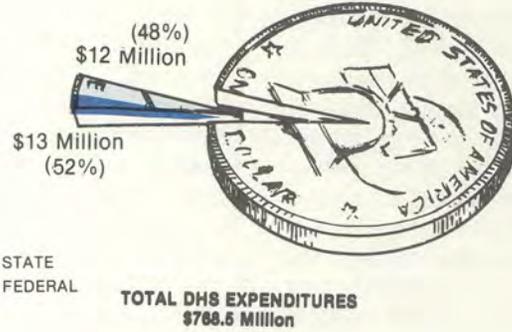
2,717 referred for rehabilitation services. The DHS Disability Determination Unit referred 3,167 Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) applicants to the division. Rehabilitation closures were made for 379 SSI applicants and 473 SSDI applicants.

The division concentrates on serving handicapped persons who receive public assistance. Of 8,717 grant recipients served during the fiscal year, 1,490 were rehabilitated. These rehabilitants left the welfare rolls because of their earnings. These earnings represent savings which have a positive impact upon society and the economy in terms of both smaller caseloads and more wage earners.

Visual Services. The Visual Services Unit gives rehabilitation services to blind and visually impaired Oklahomans. The unit served 4,640 people this year, of whom 700 were rehabilitated. The staff referred 1,884 persons and prepared 939 individual rehabilitation programs. The statewide vending facility program supervised 111 licensed vendors at 72 vending facilities, with total gross receipts of almost

CHART 14

REHAB & VISUAL SERVICES EXPENDITURES
\$25 Million (3.25%)

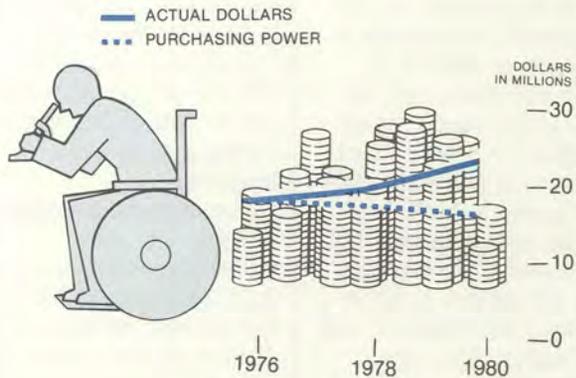


FISCAL YEAR 1980

CHART 15

REHABILITATIVE AND VISUAL SERVICES

FISCAL YEARS 1976, 1978 AND 1980



SOURCE: Table 1

\$4.3 million and average net earnings of \$15,500 per facility. That program is

authorized by the Randolph-Sheppard Act, as amended.

TABLE 1, Continued

Account	Total	Direct Payments
REHABILITATIVE & VISUAL SERVICES	\$ 26,700,798.72	\$ 558,950.00
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION	18,814,888.35	435,717.00
Federal	12,885,721.37	123,233.00
State	30,870,808.82	
SERVICES FOR MENTALLY RETARDED & DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED	30,870,808.82	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR MENTALLY RETARDED	141,231.18	0.00
Federal Grants	19,181,581.78	0.00
State	11,247,198.00	0.00
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES	64,828,378.04	0.00
Federal	40,707,717.90	0.00
State	14,121,858.14	0.00
CHILD WELFARE & SOCIAL SERVICES	54,828,378.04	0.00
SOCIAL SERVICES (TITLE XXI)	40,707,717.90	0.00
Federal	14,121,858.14	0.00
State	8,084,461.17	0.00
CHILD WELFARE	1,205,412.52	0.00
Federal	808,058.80	0.00
State	308,058.80	0.00
TOTAL	\$ 24,418,530.49	\$ 558,950.00
	12,573,680.45	435,717.00
	11,844,850.04	123,233.00

from Table 1, page 5



Institutional Services

Institutions and Community Services to Children administers DHS juvenile services and coordinates both institutional and community-based programs.

DHS has contracts with some 40 youth services centers. In addition to its contracts, DHS offers intake, probation, parole, diagnosis, evaluation and treatment, and group homes and institutional services. DHS also maintains the Oklahoma Uniform Juvenile Information System, which computerizes data on children referred to the courts and keeps information on active service cases.

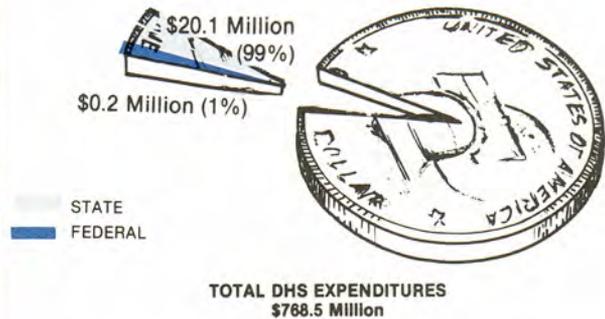
Institutional Services include the DHS state homes and schools other than the three schools for mentally retarded. There are two training schools, a juvenile treatment center, two state homes, a diagnostic and evaluation center, a school for the hearing impaired, and a school for the visually impaired. The 1961 Legislature

assigned the training schools and the state homes to DHS, and the 1965 Legislature transferred the two schools for the blind and deaf. The L. E. Rader Diagnostic and Evaluation Center, Sand Springs, was authorized by the passage of State Question 463 in 1968 and was completed in 1972.

Schools for delinquents are the Helena State School for Boys and Boléy State School for Boys. Central Oklahoma Juvenile Treatment Center, Tecumseh, formerly Girls' Town, also serves children who have been adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision. The homes for deprived children are Whitaker State Children's Home, Pryor, and the Oklahoma Children's Center, Taft. The Oklahoma School for the Blind is at Muskogee, and the School for the Deaf is at Sulphur.

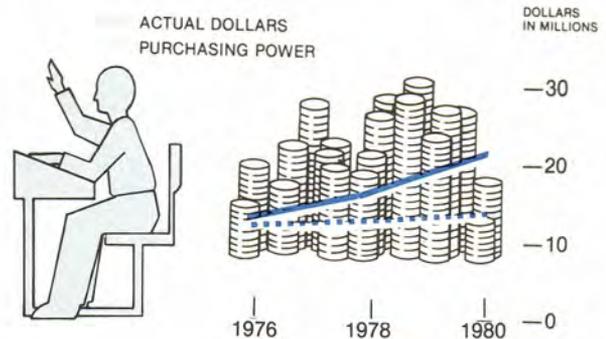
Combined enrollments on June 30, 1980 totaled 600 children, of whom 290 had

CHART 20 INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES \$20.3 Million (2.6%)



FISCAL YEAR 1980

CHART 21 STATE HOMES AND SCHOOLS FISCAL YEARS 1976, 1978 AND 1980



SOURCE: Table 1

from Table 1, page 5

Category	Federal	State	Total
REHABILITATION SERVICES	19,181,706.00	247,729.28	19,429,435.28
SCHOOLS	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR MENTALLY RETARDED	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR DEAF AND BLIND	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR HEARING IMPAIRED	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENTS	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR DEPRIVED CHILDREN	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR MENTALLY RETARDED	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR DEAF AND BLIND	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR HEARING IMPAIRED	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENTS	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR DEPRIVED CHILDREN	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR MENTALLY RETARDED	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR DEAF AND BLIND	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR HEARING IMPAIRED	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENTS	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR DEPRIVED CHILDREN	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR MENTALLY RETARDED	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR DEAF AND BLIND	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR HEARING IMPAIRED	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENTS	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR DEPRIVED CHILDREN	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR MENTALLY RETARDED	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR DEAF AND BLIND	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR HEARING IMPAIRED	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENTS	0.00	0.00	0.00
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SCHOOLS FOR DEAF AND BLIND			

CHILDREN IN DHS INSTITUTIONS FISCAL YEAR 1980

Institution	Bed Capacity		Enrollment 6-30-80	Total Committed	Daily Cost Per Bed
	Residential	Specialized			
Oklahoma Children's Center	108	18	58	263	\$ 44.18
Whitaker State Children's Home	216	32	186	448	37.09
Central Oklahoma Juvenile Treatment Center	112	27	102	206	41.72
Helena State School for Boys	120	45	140	353	39.33
Boley State School for Boys	115	12	114	274	45.24
Lloyd E. Rader Children's Diagnostic, Evaluation and Treatment Center	114	24	111	546	45.73
TOTAL	785	158	711	2,090	42.22

been adjudicated delinquent, 168 in need of supervision, and 142 as deprived. Another 111 children at the Lloyd E. Rader Diagnostic and Evaluation Center. The two schools for deaf and blind normally have a combined enrollment of about 250 students. During-the-year totals included 274 juveniles at Boley, 206 at Tecumseh, 353 at Helena, 448 children at Whitaker, 263 children at Taft and 546 children at the Rader Center.

Court Related and Community Services. The Division of Court Related and Community Services enables the OCHS to contract with the Oklahoma State Supreme Court in statewide court-related services to juveniles. The division processes referrals in 74 counties for juvenile law violators and for those with specified behavior problems; Oklahoma, Tulsa and Comanche County courts do not refer juveniles to DHS.

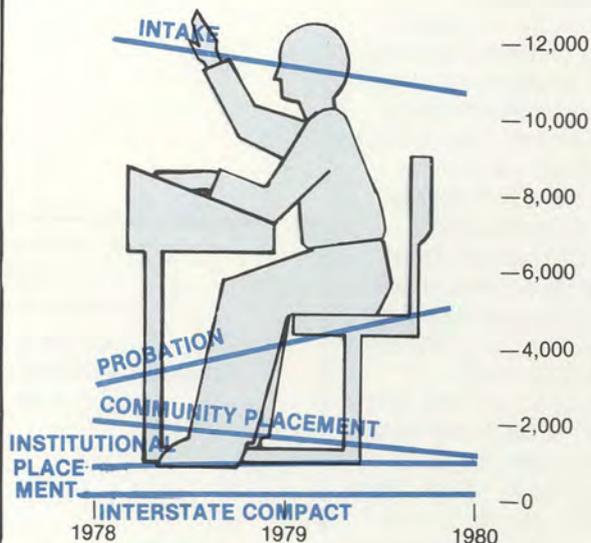
Services include both probation and parole. Probation requires that the division counsel with families and their children, report to the court as to services and the

adjustment of the probationer, and work with the district attorney's office by helping youth who have not been adjudicated. Parole services involve working with youth committed to DHS custody and placed on parole in the community or sent to a DHS institution and later moved back to a community. For several years prior to the contract, DHS had been giving parole services in most counties. The division supervised 5,018 probations and 1,259 paroles or supervised community placements in Fiscal 1980.

CHART 22

COURT RELATED AND COMMUNITY SERVICES BY TYPE OF SERVICES

FISCAL YEARS 1976, 1978 AND 1980



SOURCE: DHS Division of Research and Statistics



Aging Services

Special Unit on Aging. The unit makes grants to ten area agencies on aging for the purpose of coordinating various services to the elderly. The money is for planning, development, advocacy, and service delivery. The area agencies serve 69 counties, and the other eight northwestern counties are eligible for direct grants from the unit.

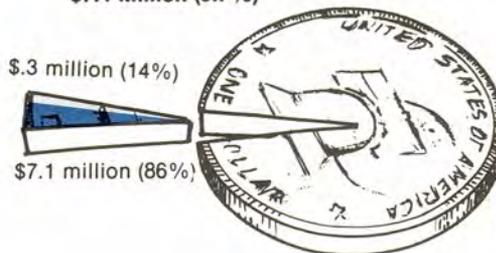
Services benefited more than 131,000 persons in Fiscal 1980 and included congregate daily meals to some 12,000 persons, multipurpose senior citizen centers, homemaker and home health care, information and referral services, legal help, outreach and escort services to identify and help isolated elderly persons, and staff and volunteer training.

The unit also buys vehicles for community-based organizations to transport elderly Oklahomans who would not otherwise have rides to obtain medical care, go shopping, participate in the meals program, and take care of other needs.

Funding comes from Title 16(b)(2) of the Urban Mass Transportation Act, as amended by PL 93-87. There were 132 vehicles transporting some 35,000 elderly and handicapped persons per month, and applications for 30 more vehicles are pending.

CHART 23

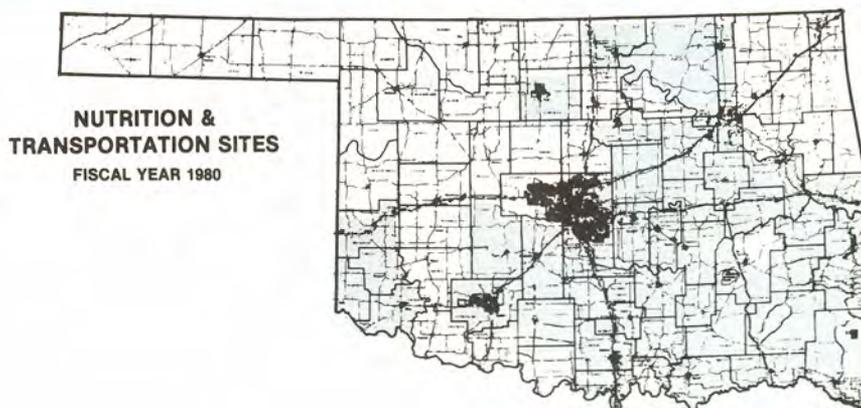
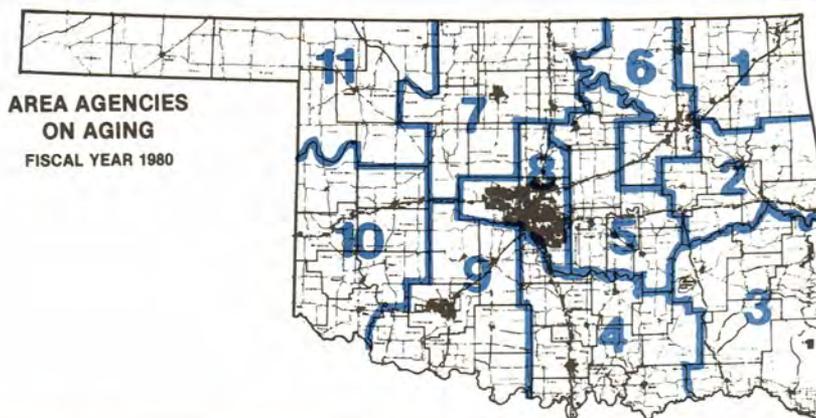
EXPENDITURES FOR AGING SERVICES \$7.4 Million (9.7%)



STATE
FEDERAL

Total DHS Expenditures
\$768.5 Million

FISCAL YEAR 1980



from Table 1, page 5

Program	Federal	State
CHILD WELFARE SERVICES	243,117.10	251,345.10
WINN-DIXIE SOCIAL SERVICES	306,000.00	84,455.60
AFDC TRAINING SERVICES	0.00	0.00
DISABLED CHILD PROGRAM	0.00	0.00
SERVICES FOR CHILDREN & YOUTH	21,204,201.40	218,686.52
STATE HOMES AND SCHOOLS	20,985,514.88	7,857,749.88
SPECIAL SERVICES FOR AGED	7,450,046.00	387,702.88
UNIT ON AGING	6,265,871.96	0.00
OTHER SERVICES	6,265,871.96	0.00
INSTITUTIONAL MAINTENANCE	32,175.92	32,175.92
AND FARMS SERVICES	0.00	0.00
STATE HOMES AND SCHOOLS	20,384,829.14	218,686.52
UNIT ON AGING	7,425,031.37	7,140,163.37
OTHER SERVICES	20,118,142.82	284,868.00
STATE HOMES AND SCHOOLS	889,314.77	0.00
UNIT ON AGING	889,372.28	0.00
OTHER SERVICES	412,717.48	309,852.65
INSTITUTIONAL MAINTENANCE	102,884.86	0.00
AND FARMS SERVICES	0.00	0.00
STATE HOMES AND SCHOOLS	0.00	0.00
UNIT ON AGING	0.00	0.00
OTHER SERVICES	0.00	0.00
INSTITUTIONAL MAINTENANCE	0.00	0.00
AND FARMS SERVICES	0.00	0.00



Administrative Services

The Oklahoma Public Welfare Commission, also known as the Oklahoma Commission for Human Services, as established by the Oklahoma Social Security Act

1936 and by Article XXV of the Oklahoma Constitution. Its duties are to set Department policies, review their implementation and the overall operations of DHS, and appoint a Director. Commissioners are appointed by the Governor to nine-year terms, with one term ending each August 1. The OCHS plans for the medical needs of clients with the advice and cooperation of the state's medical, osteopathic, hospital, nursing home, and mental associations and of representatives of clients and the public.

DHS has added various programs and services since the early 1950's, before which its main functions were cash grant programs and child welfare services.

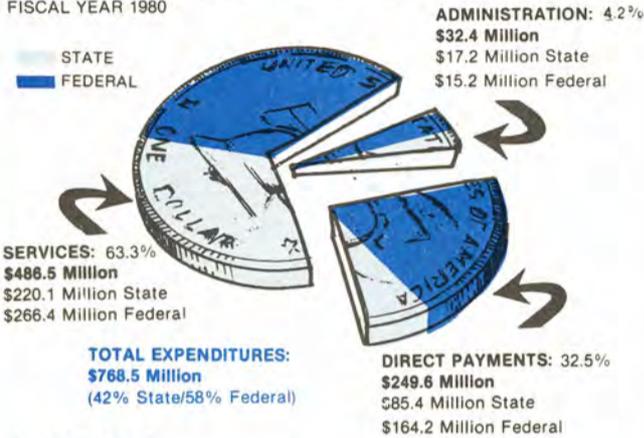
Oklahoma legislatures have transferred or assigned programs to DHS, mainly to shift financing from the general revenue fund to the earmarked state sales tax administered by DHS. DHS has earned more than \$4.9 billion in federal funds since Fiscal 1951, of which some \$105.5 million was earned in various benefit programs, mostly public assistance and medical care, because of the availability of state sales tax funds. This \$105.5 million was federal matching which became available during interim periods when the legislature had adjourned. Because of the umbrella nature of DHS, the 1980

Legislature approved the title Department of Human Services to be used optionally instead of the original title of Department of Public Welfare.

The number of employees has increased over the years to keep up with added programs and federal mandates for staffing. State compliance with the mandates is

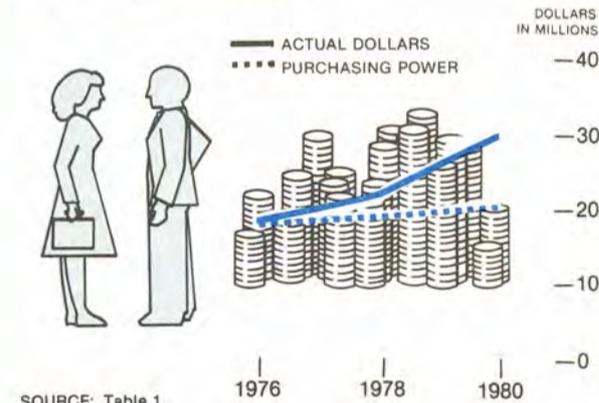
necessary to obtain federal matching funds. The final payroll for Fiscal 1980 included 11,160 full- and part-time employees, of whom 5,116 were assigned to assistance payments functions, 1,045 to social services, 1,238 to state homes and schools, 1,947 to state schools for the mentally retarded, and 1,814 to DHS hospitals.

CHART 24
TOTAL DHS EXPENDITURES
BY TYPE AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS
FISCAL YEAR 1980



SOURCE: Table 1

CHART 25
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
FISCAL YEARS 1976, 1978 AND 1980



SOURCE: Table 1

Administration	Department Expenditure for Fiscal Y
31.25	\$32,380,236.31
122.05	15,225,945.41
322.19	17,163,290.90
0.00	479,162.64
0.00	0.00
0.00	479,162.64
47.28	3,910,582.34
58.88	1,953,621.14
67.42	1,956,961.20
118.86	478,735.72
21.59	47,873.57
265.36	430,862.15
0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00
14.37	180,027.91
54.87	180,027.91
0.00	0.00
60.47	46,129.47
0.00	0.00
50.47	46,129.47
0.00	3,516,333.86
0.00	2,643,362.00
0.00	872,971.86
19.08	2,133,807.25
48.37	1,086,803.83
398.68	1,086,803.82
32.84	898,373.27
0.00	34,740.00
32.84	563,633.27
46.42	11,802,404.80
24.77	6,333,170.47
23.65	5,469,234.43
0.00	1,086,275.11
0.00	1,086,275.11
0.00	0.00
42.65	937,588.05
42.65	937,588.05
0.00	0.00
60.25	420,319.98
20.79	0.00
79.56	420,319.98
3.89	0.00
0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00
66.88	2,979,896.69
0.00	0.00
66.88	2,979,896.69
0.00	67,894.05
0.00	0.00
0.00	67,004.05
66.72	6.89
60.00	0.00
66.72	0.00
36.48	732,309.23
66.45	605,270.90
60.04	127,038.33
60.41	1,277,148.51
31.16	0.00
61.76	0.00
47.46	1,277,148.51
18.18	76,513.20
67.00	46,230.00
79.18	30,283.20
76.04	0.00
17.90	0.00
28.14	0.00
21.87	348,248.30
09.00	0.00
12.87	349,248.30
12.83	0.00
06.80	0.00
04.53	0.00
0.00	51,286.10
0.00	0.00
0.00	51,286.10
0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00
28.14	889,372.26
28.52	0.00
42.82	889,372.26
31.37	412,717.49
63.37	309,882.63
66.00	102,834.86
0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00

from Table 1, page 5

**Oklahoma Commission for
Human Services**

Reginald D. Barnes, Tulsa, Chairman
R.M. Greer, Enid, Vice-chairman

Wilbur D. Cave, Fairfax
W.E. Farha, Bristow
Leon N. Gilbert, M.D., Bethany
Mrs. Robert I. Hartley, Vinita
Wennette W. Pegues, Ed.D., Tulsa
Joe D. Voto, Atoka
Carl E. Ward, O.D., Sayre

L.E. Rader, Director of Human Services

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