

2023

STATE FISCAL YEAR ANNUAL REPORT



**OKLAHOMA
COMMISSION ON
CHILDREN AND YOUTH**
Freestanding Multidisciplinary Teams

Understanding Reporting Timeframes

This report contains data that reflects two distinct reporting timeframes used throughout this report. Readers are encouraged to familiarize themselves with these definitions to understand better the context and timing of the information presented:

Fiscal Year: Freestanding Multidisciplinary Teams (FSMDTs) receive funding through contracts that follow the calendar year. As such, the fiscal reporting period for this report spans from Jan. 1, 2023, through Dec. 31, 2023.

Data Year: The case review data included here pertains to new cases that were opened and reviewed between July 1, 2022, and June 30, 2023.

These timeframes serve different operational and analytical purposes. The fiscal year reflects the funding cycle, while the data year aligns with case activity and review periods.

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Children. First. Always.

Before the Multidisciplinary Team (MDT) model existed, child maltreatment investigations were conducted by numerous professionals from various agencies in an uncoordinated manner. Children were possibly interviewed by law enforcement, child protection workers, and prosecutors - individually. Victims were asked to tell their story more than once, forcing children to relive the trauma each time. Investigators focused on their investigative needs and sometimes overlooked the needs of the impacted children and families. Case information was often not shared between agencies unless the agencies were compelled to do so. The creation and utilization of the MDT model changed that.

The MDT model invites everyone involved in the investigative process to work together. During case review, questions are asked and relevant information is shared. Law enforcement and child protection investigators are encouraged to join efforts to lessen the number of times a child must tell their story. Prosecutors, law enforcement, and child welfare workers receive and give updates on investigations and if appropriate, discuss what is needed for a deprived or criminal case to be filed. Medical and mental health professionals are present to offer their expertise regarding injuries or possible counseling needs as well as make referrals to some service providers. MDT Coordinators facilitate the reviews, track case statistics, and collect victim demographic data in order to ensure cases progress as appropriate and system improvements can be made.

District 4 District Attorney Michael Fields provides a great explanation as to why MDTs matter: “Multidisciplinary teams have fundamentally altered the way child abuse & neglect cases are handled in Oklahoma. For those of us who have worked in the child maltreatment field for a while, we remember when the agencies involved in child abuse/neglect investigations operated within silos. They didn’t always communicate with one another. This way of conducting investigations created any number of different problems and challenges, not the least of which was the further traumatization and even re-victimization of children. The MDT model has broken down those silos. Across our state, we now have teams of committed professionals who share the same objective of working together to ensure the system’s response to abuse/neglect is efficient, thorough, and focused on children’s best interests. Bringing together groups of professionals with expertise in their fields to discuss cases means better outcomes for children. Period. In my five county DA district, I have both Freestanding MDTs and child advocacy centers. I’m proud to be associated with them and the amazing work they do to promote restoration, healing, hope, and justice.”



What is a Freestanding Multidisciplinary Team?

Freestanding multidisciplinary teams (FSMDT or “team(s)”) are authorized by Oklahoma statute, developed by district attorneys in coordination with the Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth (OCCY)¹, and provided state appropriations through the Child Abuse Multidisciplinary Team Account (CAMTA)². An FSMDT is comprised of professionals employed in various sectors working within the child maltreatment arena. They voluntarily convene to review active child abuse and neglect cases, ensuring investigations are thorough and responsive to the needs of the children involved.

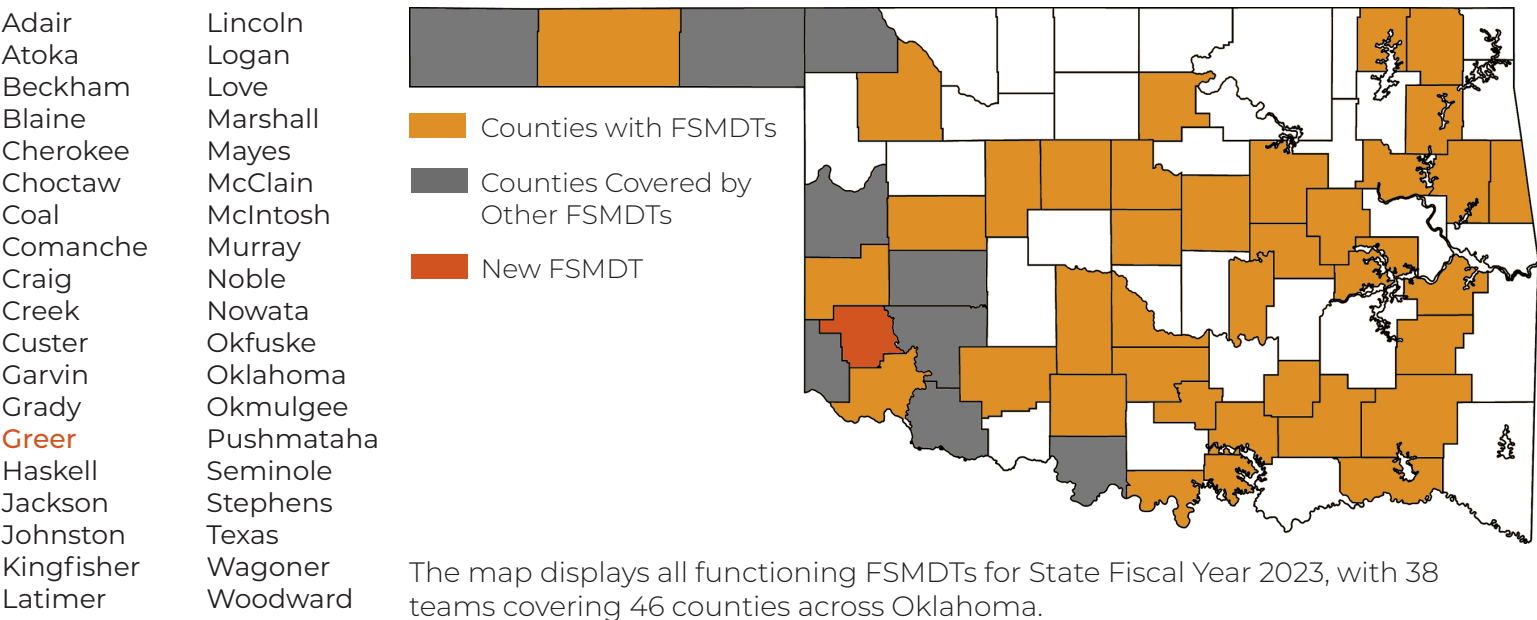
The use of the term “freestanding” indicates that a team is not affiliated with a child advocacy center (CAC) in relation to the CAC’s accreditation, and they operate within geographic areas not covered by a CAC. More information about the CACs can be found at <https://cacok.com/directory/>.

The FSMDT core membership, per statute³, includes professionals from prosecution, law enforcement, child welfare, the mental health field, and medicine. FSMDTs may also include other service providers as they deem necessary, such as colleagues from the domestic violence community or school counselors. Each FSMDT is supported by a team coordinator who pulls together case information, collects data, takes notes, and submits reporting information. The team coordinator also provides all the required documents to OCCY for the team’s annual review.

The FSMDT functions per statute⁴ include, but are not limited to:

- 1. conduct joint investigations, primarily between law enforcement and child welfare staff, when feasible;
- 2. follow written protocols when investigating child abuse and neglect;
- 3. increase communication and collaboration among professionals responsible for reporting, investigating and prosecuting cases as well as those treating child victims;
- 4. eliminate duplicative efforts of those involved in maltreatment cases;
- 5. identify gaps in services or untapped resources within communities;
- 6. encourage the development and expertise of FSMDT members through training;
- 7. formalize case review processes;
- 8. enter case review data; and
- 9. standardize investigative procedures for child abuse and neglect cases.

Figure 1. Oklahoma Counties With Freestanding Multidisciplinary Teams (FSMDTs)



¹10A O.S. §1-9-102(A)(1)
²10A O.S. §1-9-103a
³10A O.S. §1-9-102(B)(1-6)
⁴10A O.S. §1-9-102(C)(1)(a-h)

FSMDT Annual Review for CAMTA Funding

The Child Abuse Multidisciplinary Team Account Fund, known as CAMTA, is an Oklahoma state revolving fund administered by the Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth that supports local child abuse Multidisciplinary Teams and Child Advocacy Centers to improve investigations and services for abused children, and for a Forensic Services Multidisciplinary Team to receive CAMTA funds, the team must pass an annual review and be designated as “functioning” by the OCCY commissioners⁵, which requires participation in an OCCY site review that includes observation of a team meeting, submission of current investigative protocols, an interagency agreement, and a confidentiality statement signed within the last year, and provision of required documentation that includes the following:

- sign-in sheets for at least 12 case review meetings from the previous year showing core member attendance of at least 75 percent.
- sign-in sheets for at least four general business meetings from the previous year.
- a training log showing core members completed at least 10 hours of continuing education within the last year.

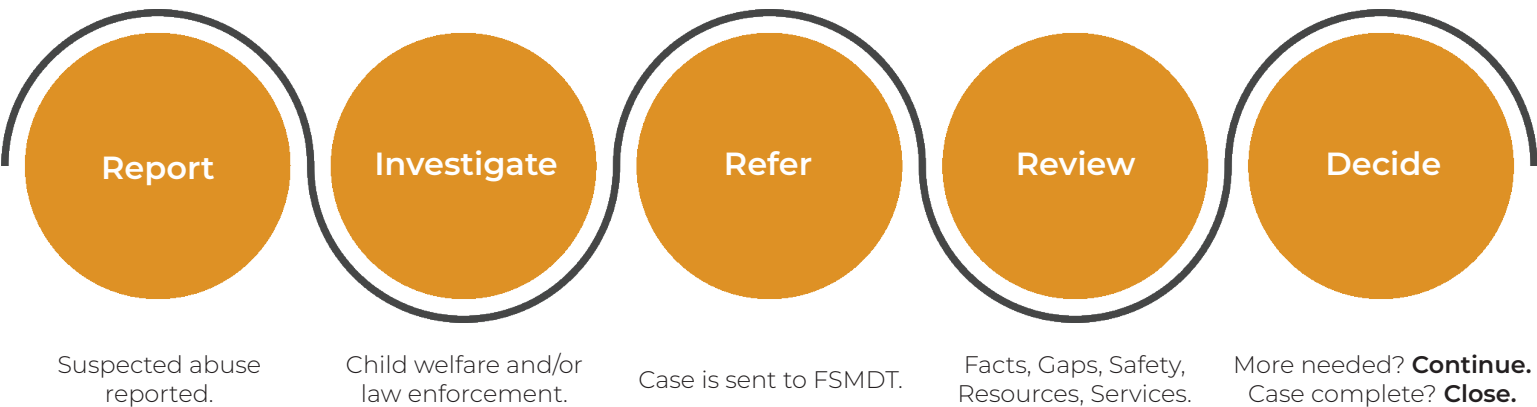
During the review, a compliance tool is used to generate an overall score, with teams scoring 22 to 28 points presented to the commission for approval and teams scoring 21 or lower losing their functioning designation and funding eligibility.

FSMDTs in Action

Each FSMDT creates and approves an investigative protocol that describes when joint investigations should be conducted, what types of cases will be referred to the FSMDT for review, and how that referral to the team will be made. The protocol also provides the criteria for when forensic interviews, child abuse medical examinations, and sexual assault examinations should be initiated, as well as providing a list of approved service providers and instructions for how to schedule those appointments. Protocols are required to be reviewed at least yearly by the team and updated as necessary.

During the case review, the team discusses the allegations and the investigation. Team members can ask questions and share information regarding family background, previous child welfare history, and current child safety concerns. The team considers what resources are available within the community and how they could be utilized to help the family. If resources are only available outside the community, the team discusses how to connect the family with the providers, what barriers the family might face in getting those resources, and how those barriers might be addressed. Once the discussion is concluded, the team decides whether the case needs to be reviewed for updated information at the next meeting or can be considered concluded and closed. The chart below shows how a case is referred to the FSMDT for review.

Figure 2. How Cases Move Through the FSMDT



⁵10A O. S. §1-9-102(C)(4) and Title 10A O.S. §1-9-104

FSMDT Case Information

During SFY 2023, each FSMDT collected data from cases involving both the Oklahoma Department of Human Services and local law enforcement agencies. FSMDTs used their own methods, from pencil and paper to individual electronic systems, to capture basic case information. The data collected includes child demographic information, the number of cases staffed, contributing factors to maltreatment, and the relationship of the alleged perpetrator to the child victim. The data was then submitted this data to OCCY on a quarterly basis. The following tables provide the FSMDTs information for SFY 2023 in aggregate.

Table 1. General County-Level Information for Each County Served by an FSMDT

- **FSMDT** = Name of the Freestanding Multidisciplinary Team.
- **Population** = Total number of children under 18 years of age in the FSMDT's service area.⁶
- **Allegations** = Total number of child maltreatment allegation cases reported to the Oklahoma Department of Human Services (OKDHS).⁷
- **Victims** = Total number of individual child victims in the allegation cases reported to OKDHS.⁸
- **Substantiated** = Total number of child maltreatment cases investigated by OKDHS that were substantiated.⁹
- **Confirmed** = Total number of individual child victims involved in substantiated child maltreatment cases investigated by OKDHS.¹⁰
- **Reviewed** = Total number of child maltreatment cases reviewed by the FSMDT.¹¹
- **Coverage** = Percentage of OKDHS maltreatment cases reviewed by the FSMDT.
- **Involved** = Total number of individual children involved in the cases reviewed by the FSMDT.¹²

FSMDT	Population	Allegations	Victims	Substantiated	Confirmed	Reviewed	Coverage*	Involved
Adair	5,992	633	373	169	95	41	2%	82
Atoka	3,320	386	232	102	55	147	38%	171
Beckham	5,665	611	360	176	101	109	18%	134
Blaine	1,988	248	142	109	57	33	13%	95
Cherokee	10,471	1,407	860	314	206	59	4%	146
Choctaw	3,509	467	272	68	50	46	10%	117
Coal	1,343	178	108	22	16	65	37%	86
Comanche	32,611	2636	1,734	551	406	110	4%	214
Craig	3,273	385	231	80	48	35	9%	168
Creek	1,751	1385	924	208	161	141	10%	153
Custer	8,098	574	360	166	112	148	26%	209
Garvin	6,774	723	468	167	108	91	13%	114
Grady	13,682	1,207	753	190	131	17	19%	34
Haskell	2,953	494	296	81	47	41	8%	71
Jackson	6,326	460	296	175	113	38	8%	38
Johnston	2,713	269	185	91	65	22	8%	45
Kingfisher	4,587	176	110	61	35	61	35%	103
Latimer	2,178	174	110	35	30	61	35%	61
Lincoln	8,031	755	471	139	85	18	2%	44
Logan	11,809	1,186	767	274	190	55	5%	79

⁶ 2020 Data provided by the Oklahoma Policy Institute to the Kids Count Data Center (last updated September 2023)

⁷⁻¹⁰ Child Abuse and Neglect Statistics for SFY2023 provided by Oklahoma Human Services

^{11, 12} 11/2023 data provided by the FSMDTs to OCCY

FSMDT	Population	Allegations	Victims	Substantiated	Confirmed	Reviewed	Coverage*	Involved
Love	2,779	190	121	58	38	48	25%	128
McClain	11,124	646	421	110	88	144	22%	144
McIntosh	3,974	556	335	84	45	56	10%	98
Marshall	3,557	321	221	70	59	22	7%	33
Mayes	9,701	1,242	793	251	180	98	8%	433
Murray	3,461	375	223	69	53	20	5%	62
Noble	2,854	267	185	67	55	26	10%	66
Nowata	2,271	237	145	70	44	18	8%	39
Okfuskee	2,747	274	167	86	58	92	34%	94
Oklahoma CPT	227,081	17,522	11,073	3,643	2,578	600	3%	795
Okmulgee	9,234	1,278	837	266	164	43	3%	74
Pushmataha	2,535	362	209	88	52	34	9%	83
Seminole	6,246	949	590	214	153	13	1%	19
Stephens	11,041	1,191	735	184	146	101	8%	101
Texas	8,357	199	116	55	38	15	8%	27
Wagoner	20,626	1,567	1,041	321	207	56	4%	65
Woodward	5,521	383	237	68	52	16	4%	62
TOTALS	470,183	41,913	26,501	8,882	6,121	2,753	7%	4,434

*The wide range in FSMDT coverage, from 1 percent to 37 percent, is due to differences in case volume, team staffing and resources, geography, and team protocols that determine which cases are staffed, meaning not all maltreatment cases are reviewed, with larger areas often showing lower percentages and smaller or rural areas able to review a higher share of cases.

FSMDT-Identified Allegations by Maltreatment Type

FSMDTs identify four types of child maltreatment cases: sexual abuse, physical abuse, neglect, and other, and the types of allegations are defined¹³ as follows:

- Sexual Abuse:** means any sexual activity, including sexual propositioning between the PRFC and child or any acts committed or permitted by the person responsible for the child's health, safety, or welfare, including, but not limited to: (A) rape; (B) sodomy; (C) incest; and (D) lewd or indecent acts or proposals to a child. Sexual exploitation, which means allowing, permitting, or encouraging a child to engage in: (A) prostitution, as defined by law, by a person responsible for the health, safety, or welfare of a child; or (B) lewd, obscene, or pornographic, as defined by law, photographing, filming, or depicting of the child in those acts by a person responsible for the health, safety, and welfare of the child, would also be included in this category.
- Physical Abuse:** means an injury resulting from punching, beating, kicking, biting, burning, or otherwise harming a child. Even though the injury is not an accident, the person responsible for the child's health, safety, or welfare may not have intended to hurt the child. (A) The injury may result from: (i) extreme physical punishment that is inappropriate to the child's age or condition; (ii) a single episode or repeated episodes and range in severity from significant bruising to death; or (iii) any action including, but not limited to, hitting with a closed fist, kicking, inflicting burns, shaking, or throwing the child, even when no injury is sustained but the action places the child at risk of grave physical danger. (B) Minor injury of a child older than ten years of age is not considered physical abuse unless the actions that caused the injury placed the child in grave physical danger.

- **Neglect:** (1) the failure of or omission by the person responsible for the child's health, safety, or welfare to provide the child with adequate: (A) nurturance and affection, food, clothing, shelter, sanitation, hygiene, or appropriate education; (B) medical, dental, or behavioral health care;¹³ (C) supervision or appropriate caretakers or; (D) special care made necessary by the child's physical or mental condition; or (2) the failure of or omission by the person responsible for the child's health, safety, or welfare to protect the child from: (A) the use, possession, sale, or manufacture of illegal drugs; (B) illegal activities; (C) sexual acts or materials that are not age-appropriate; or (D) abandonment
- **Other:** Any case in which a child is exposed to any activity resulting in harm to the child's well-being which does not fit in the other categories.

Table 2. Alleged Types of Maltreatment Identified in Case Review

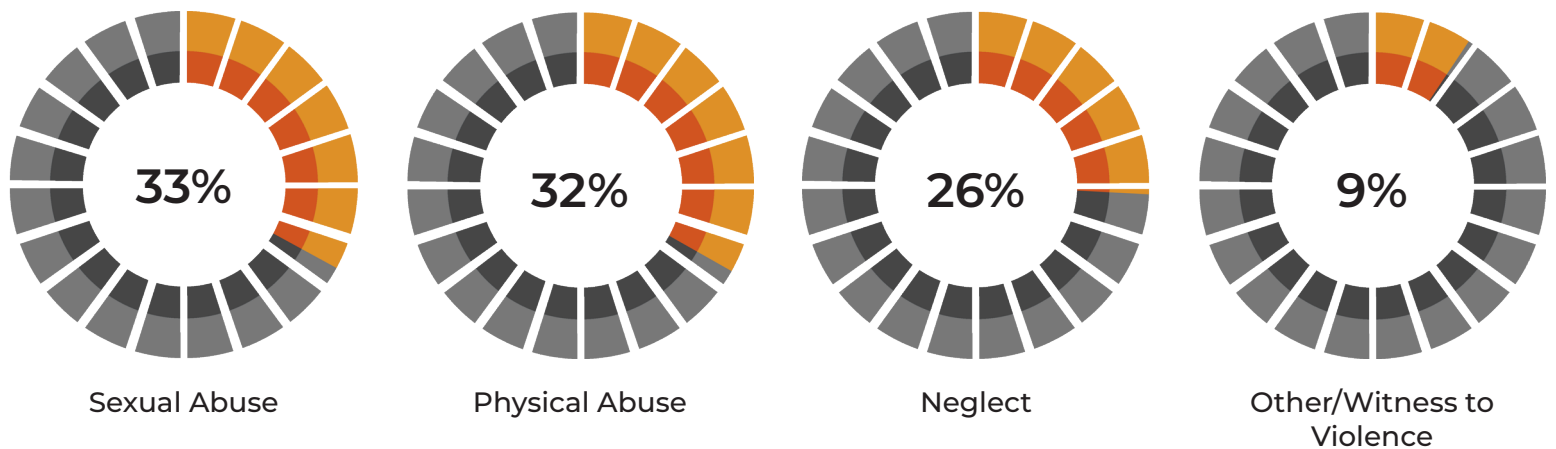
FSMDT	Sexual Abuse	% Allegations	Physical Abuse	% Allegations	Neglect	% Allegations	Other	% Allegations
Adair	42	43.3%	32	32.9%	15	15.4%	8	8.3%
Atoka	46	21.9%	29	13.8%	93	44.3%	42	20%
Beckham	50	39.4%	26	20.5%	41	32.3%	10	7.8%
Blaine	18	14.6%	21	17.1%	76	61.8%	8	6.5%
Cherokee	46	51.5%	20	22.3%	17	19.5%	6	6.7%
Choctaw	17	14.5%	10	8.5%	90	76.9%	0	0%
Coal	23	24.2%	7	7.4%	59	62.1%	6	6.3%
Comanche	26	11.8%	59	26.7%	132	59.7%	4	1.8%
Craig	103	53.9%	59	30.9%	25	13.1%	4	2.1%
Creek	60	39.2%	26	16.9%	67	43.8%	0	0%
Custer	44	16.9%	62	24.2%	31	12.2%	119	46.6%
Garvin	11	15.7%	24	34.3%	13	18.6%	22	31.4%
Grady	15	41.7%	3	8.3%	16	44.4%	2	5.6%
Greer	4	44.4%	2	22.2%	0	0%	3	33.3%
Haskell	16	22.2%	19	26.4%	28	38.9%	9	12.5%
Jackson	70	57.9%	49	40.5%	1	0.8%	1	0.8%
Johnston	16	25.4%	13	20.6%	31	49.2%	3	4.8%
Kingfisher	15	13%	25	21.7%	71	61.7%	4	3.5%
Latimer	13	20%	15	23.1%	31	47.7%	6	9.2%
Lincoln	25	56.8%	10	22.7%	6	13.6%	3	6.8%
Logan	42	46.7%	22	24.4%	22	24.4%	4	4.4%
Love	18	26.5%	12	17.6%	38	55.9%	0	0%
McClain	53	36.8%	40	27.8%	27	18.7%	24	16.7%
McIntosh	41	35%	26	22.2%	43	36.8%	7	5.9%
Marshall	5	12.5%	1	2.5%	20	50%	14	35%
Mayes	281	58.2%	165	34.2%	29	6%	8	1.6%
Murray	46	66.7%	5	7.2%	16	23.2%	2	2.9%
Noble	15	20.8%	16	22.2%	32	44.4%	9	12.5%
Nowata	28	65.1%	15	34.9%	0	0%	0	0%

¹³ CPS Policy, Attachment B: Part 1, Purpose, Definition, and Hotline Policy provided by Oklahoma Human Services

FSMDT	Sexual Abuse	% Allegations	Physical Abuse	% Allegations	Neglect	% Allegations	Other	% Allegations
Okfuskee	16	18.4%	15	17.2%	49	56.3%	7	8%
Oklahoma CPT	210	22.8%	324	35.2%	285	31%	101	11%
Okmulgee	14	18.9%	9	12.2%	50	67.5%	1	1.4%
Pushmataha	14	18.9%	2	2.7%	58	78.4%	0	0%
Seminole	1	25%	3	75%	0	0%	0	0%
Stephens	71	65.1%	17	15.6%	10	9.2%	11	10.1%
Texas	3	12.5%	5	20.8%	13	54.2%	3	12.5%
Wagoner	80	61.1%	40	30.5%	11	8.4%	0	0%
Woodward	24	38.1%	8	12.7%	29	46%	2	3.2%
TOTALS:	1,622	33.2%	1,236	25.3%	1,575	32.2%	453	9.3%

Approximately 33% of the reviewed cases involved sexual abuse allegations; approximately 26% of the reviewed cases involved physical abuse allegations; approximately 32% of the reviewed cases involved neglect allegations; and approximately 9% of the reviewed cases involved some other form of maltreatment including witnessing violence.

Figure 2. Distribution of Maltreatment Allegations in FSMDT-Reviewed Cases (Rounded Percentages)



Overview of Contributing Factors in Alleged Child Maltreatment

On pages 8-9, the table shows categories of possible contributing factors to allegations of child maltreatment involved in the 2,655 new cases reviewed by the FSMDTs. These factors could impact the caregiver's ability to care for the child. Of all the cases reviewed by FSMDTs, alcohol and/or substance abuse may have been a contributing factor in 36.5% of reviewed cases; domestic/intimate partner violence may have been a contributing factor in 25.8% of reviewed cases; divorce or child custody issues* may have been a contributing factor in 6.8% of reviewed cases; and untreated mental illness may have been a contributing factor in 11% of reviewed cases. 19.9% of cases had no reports of any additional issues that may have contributed to the allegations.

*Divorce or custody disputes can contribute to an increase in child maltreatment allegations, often due to heightened emotional stress, parental conflict, and instability in living arrangements. During these challenging periods, parents may become overwhelmed, leading to inconsistent care or emotional distress for the child, and children may be exposed to parental alienation or domestic violence. It is also important to recognize that not all allegations are substantiated, as some may result from misunderstandings, miscommunications, exaggerated claims, or false statements made during contentious legal disputes. As with all allegations, thorough and objective assessments are essential to protect children while safeguarding families' rights.

Table 3. Possible Contributing Factors Identified in Case Review

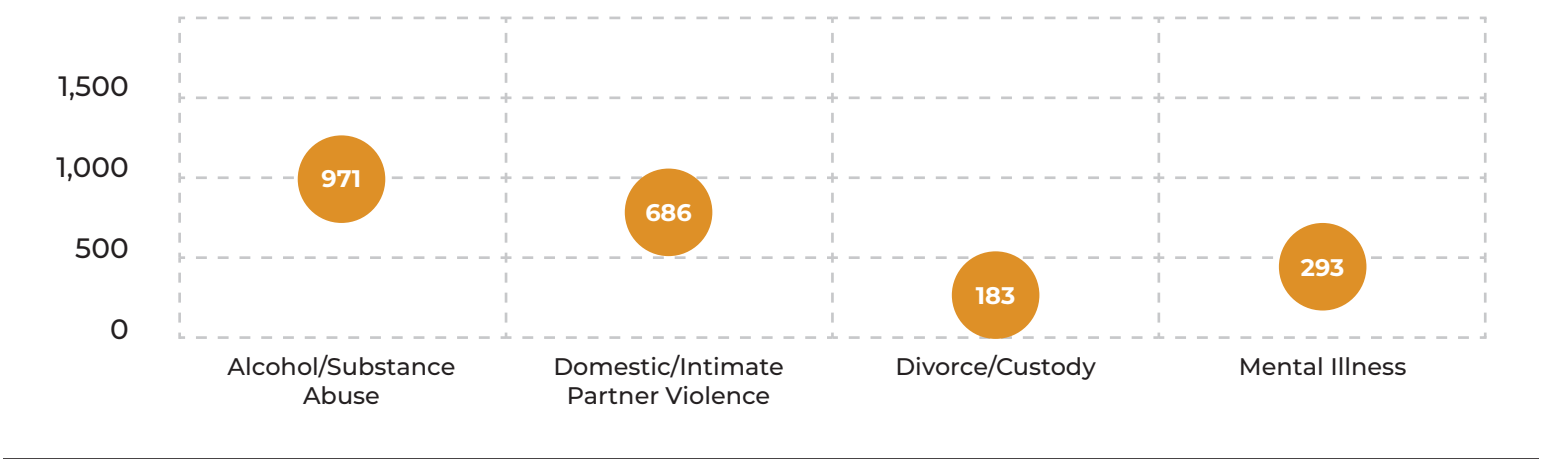
N = 4,434

- **Substance** represents "Alcohol/Substance Abuse."
- **Violence** refers to "Domestic/Intimate Partner Violence."
- **Divorce** refers to "Divorce/Custody."
- **Mental Health** means "Untreated Mental Illness."
- **No Issues** reflects "No Issues Reported."

FSMDT	Substance	%	Violence	%	Divorce	%	Mental	%	No Issues
Adair	21	58.3%	14	58.9%	0	0%	1	2.8%	-
Atoka	47	33.3%	39	27.7%	26	18.4%	29	20.6%	-
Beckham	36	61%	15	25.4%	2	3.4%	6	10.1%	-
Blaine	34	38.2%	31	34.8%	6	6.7%	18	7.9%	-
Cherokee	16	57.1%	6	21.4%	2	7.1%	4	14.3%	-
Choctaw	34	33.7%	41	40.6%	18	17.8%	8	7.9%	-
Coal	27	46.6%	12	20.7%	9	15.5%	10	17.2%	-
Comanche	53	46.9%	30	26.5%	11	9.7%	19	16.8%	-
Craig	6	30%	12	60%	2	10%	0	0%	-
Creek	27	51.9%	17	32.7%	0	0%	8	15.4%	-
Custer	78	41.9%	73	39.2%	7	3.8%	28	15.1%	-
Garvin	20	32.8%	25	41%	3	4.9%	13	21.3%	-
Grady	3	50%	0	0%	3	50%	0	0%	-
Greer	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	-
Haskell	35	44.3%	21	26.6%	14	17.7%	9	11.4%	-
Jackson	12	31.6%	21	55.3%	1	2.6%	4	10.5%	-
Johnston	11	30.6%	13	36.1%	2	5.6%	10	27.7%	-
Kingfisher	62	39%	62	39%	14	8.8%	21	13.2%	-
Latimer	17	53.1%	13	40.6%	0	0%	2	6.3%	-
Lincoln	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	-
Logan	31	45.6%	15	22.1%	5	7.3%	17	25%	-
Love	10	27%	15	40.5%	4	10.8%	8	21.6%	-
McClain	15	21.4%	33	47.1%	11	15.7%	11	15.7%	-
McIntosh	14	51.9%	9	33.3%	4	14.8%	0	0%	-
Marshall	13	59.1%	6	27.2%	0	0%	3	13.6%	-
Mayes	3	15%	11	55%	4	20%	2	10%	-
Murray	20	66.7%	3	10%	5	16.6%	2	6.7%	-
Noble	25	37.3%	26	38.8%	5	7.5%	11	16.7%	-

FSMDT	Substance	%	Domestic	%	Custody	%	Mental	%	No Issues
Nowata	5	41.7%	7	58.3%	0	0%	0	0%	-
Okfuskee	59	71.9%	15	18.3%	3	3.7%	5	6.1%	-
Oklahoma CPT	105	81%	23	17%	1	0.9%	2	1%	-
Okmulgee	34	82.9%	3	7.3%	0	0%	4	9.8%	-
Pushmataha	35	49.3%	15	21.1%	10	14.1%	11	15.5%	-
Seminole	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	-
Stephens	5	45.5%	6	54.5%	0	0%	0	0%	-
Texas	6	60%	1	10%	0	0%	3	30%	-
Wagoner	37	37.4%	36	36.4%	9	9.1%	17	17.1%	-
Woodward	14	38.9%	14	38.9%	2	5.6%	6	16.6%	-
TOTALS:	971	36.5%	686	25.8%	183	6.8%	293	11%	19.9%

Figure 3. Total Victims by Contributing Factors



Overview of Contributing Factors in Reviewed Cases

The FSMDTs attempt to collect information regarding the relationship between the child victim and the alleged perpetrator. On pages 9-12, the table identifies any reported relationship between the 4,239 alleged perpetrators and the child victims identified in the 2,712 reviewed cases. In some of the reviewed cases, more than one alleged perpetrator may be associated with a case. In approximately 66% of the reviewed cases, a parent or step-parent was identified as the alleged perpetrator; in approximately 10% of the reviewed cases, an adult relative was the identified alleged perpetrator; and the third most common category of alleged perpetrator in the cases reviewed was an “unknown” individual.

Table 4. Alleged Perpetrators

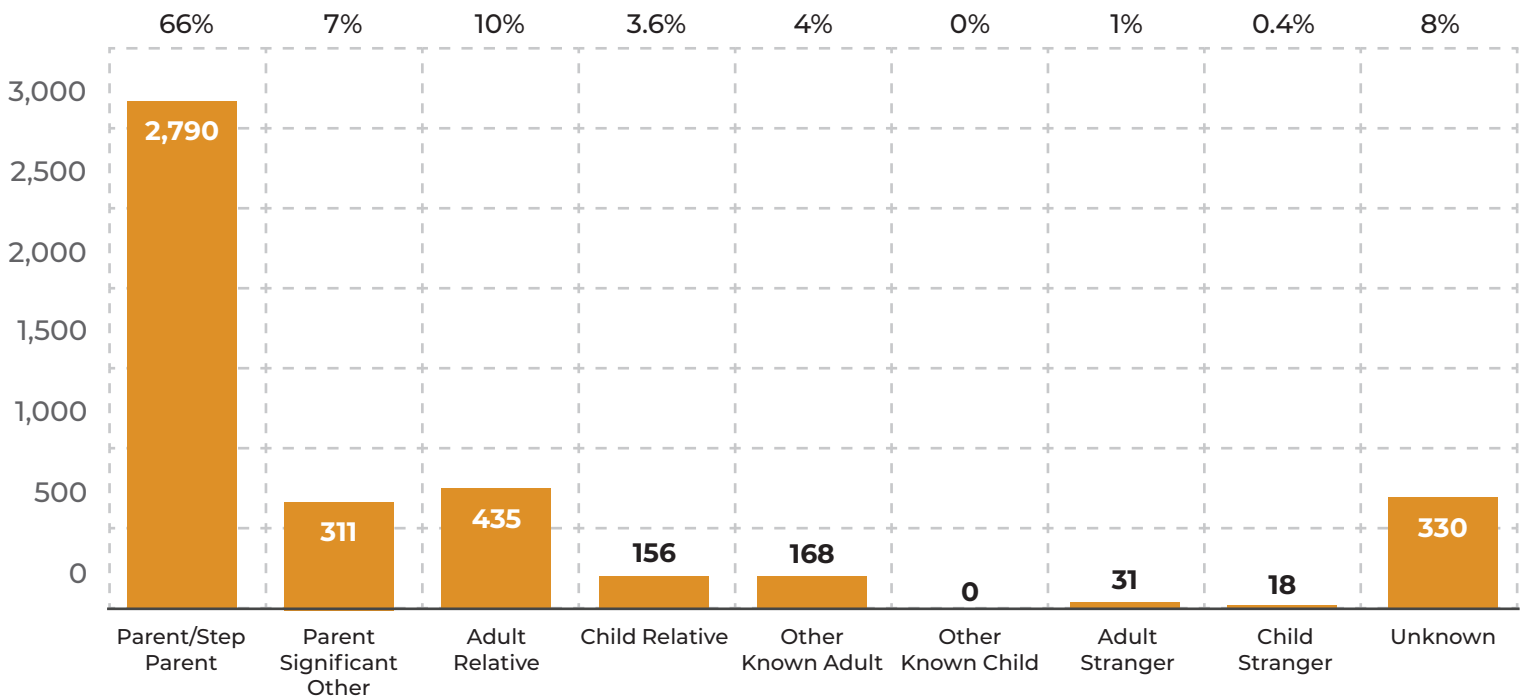
Parent	= Biological or stepparent of the child	Known Child	= Child or teen known to the child, not a relative
Partner	= Parent’s boyfriend, girlfriend, or significant other	Stranger (Adult)	= Adult not known to the child
Adult Relative	= Adult family member, not a parent	Stranger (Child)	= Child or teen not known to the child
Child Relative	= Child or teen family member	Unknown	= Relationship to the child could not be identified
Known Adult	= Adult known to the child, not a relative		

FSMDT	Parent		Partner		Adult Relative		Child Relative		Known Adult		Known Child		Stranger (Adult)		Stranger (Child)		Unknown	
		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
Adair	58	64%	15	17%	14	16%	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%
Atoka	117	58%	6	3%	33	16%	2	1%	18	9%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	24	12%
Beckham	70	66%	7	6%	6	5%	1	0.9%	12	9%	0	0%	7	6%	5	4%	3	3%
Blaine	151	83%	6	3%	22	12%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Cherokee	63	63%	10	10%	5	5%	6	6%	14	14%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
Choctaw	100	85%	4	3%	4	3%	6	5%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%
Coal	71	72%	4	4%	10	10%	2	2%	7	7%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	4%
Comanche	201	96%	0	0%	2	1%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	3	1%	1	0.5%	0	0%
Craig	79	42%	16	8%	49	26%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	45	24%
Creek	137	90%	1	1%	0	0%	5	3%	3	2%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	5	3%
Custer	174	70%	41	17%	25	10%	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	2%
Garvin	55	61%	5	6%	9	10%	2	2%	2	2%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	16	18%
Grady	29	78%	0	0%	7	19%	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Greer	2	22%	0	0%	0	0%	1	11%	2	22%	0	0%	0	0%	1	11%	3	33%
Haskell	49	70%	2	3%	12	17%	2	3%	2	3%	0	0%	2	3%	0	0%	1	1%
Jackson	19	50%	0	0%	3	8%	4	10%	5	13%	0	0%	2	5%	4	10%	1	3%
Johnston	37	74%	6	12%	0	0%	6	12%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%
Kingfisher	128	82%	1	1%	16	10%	2	1%	10	6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Latimer	57	93%	2	3%	1	2%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Lincoln	13	28%	8	18%	13	28%	5	11%	3	7%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	7%
Logan	47	64%	13	17%	2	3%	12	16%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Love	64	64%	11	11%	12	12%	2	2%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	10	10%
McClain	62	45%	13	9%	19	14%	3	2%	7	5%	0	0%	13	9%	3	2%	18	13%
McIntosh	52	69%	8	11%	9	12%	2	3%	3	4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
Marshall	31	84%	4	11%	2	5%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Mayes	224	46%	39	8%	52	11%	42	8%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0.2%	0	0%	129	26%
Murray	34	47%	14	19%	12	17%	4	6%	5	7%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	4%
Noble	42	80%	3	6%	3	6%	3	6%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Nowata	10	26%	6	15%	4	10%	10	26%	2	5%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	7	18%
Okfuskee	83	90%	4	4%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	3	3%
Oklahoma CPT	292	77%	16	4%	21	6%	13	3%	17	4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	20	5%
Okmulgee	60	85%	2	3%	5	7%	2	3%	2	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Pushmataha	65	88%	2	2%	2	2%	5	7%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

FSMDT	Parent	%	Partner	%	Adult Relative	%	Child Relative	%	Known Adult	%	Known Child	%	Stranger (Adult)	%	Stranger (Child)	%	Unknown	%
Seminole	4	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Stephens	25	32%	5	6%	24	31%	0	0%	22	29%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
Texas	21	84%	0	0%	4	16%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Wagoner	19	15%	29	22%	29	22%	3	2%	23	18%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	28	21%
Woodward	45	73%	8	13%	3	5%	4	6%	2	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTALS:	2,790	66%	311	7%	435	10%	156	3.6%	168	4%	0	0%	31	1%	18	0.4%	330	8%

Figure 4. Total Perpetrators by Relationship

N = 4,434



“Without the connections provided by the FSMDT the system would begin to fail. Without the team there would be a halt to information sharing. No one would know who might have information on victims or suspects. Incidents reported one place might never be known to other jurisdictions. Without this information suspects may go undetected subjecting more children to abuse. Resources might not be made available to those who need them.”

– Scott Stephens, Law Enforcement, McClain County FSMDT

Age Distribution of Child Victims in Reviewed Cases

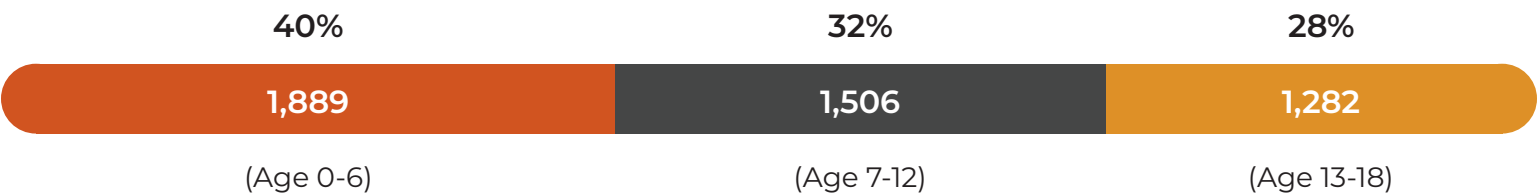
The table below shows the age categories of child victims involved in reviewed cases. Approximately 40% of the children were six years old or younger; approximately 32% of the children were seven to 12 years of age; and approximately 27% of the children were ages 13 to 18 years of age.

Table 5. Reported Age Ranges of Children in FSMDT Case Reviews

FSMDT	0-6 yrs	%	7-12 yrs	%	13-18 yrs	%	FSMDT	0-6 yrs	%	7-12 yrs	%	13-18 yrs	%
Adair	23	28%	40	49%	19	23%	Logan	52	43%	40	33%	29	24%
Atoka	67	39%	58	34%	46	27%	Love	40	31%	50	39%	38	30%
Beckham	49	37%	45	34%	40	29%	McClain	42	29%	42	29%	60	42%
Blaine	32	34%	31	32%	32	34%	McIntosh	24	24%	40	41%	34	35%
Cherokee	44	30%	52	36%	50	34%	Marshall	16	49%	13	39%	4	12%
Choctaw	54	46%	37	32%	26	22%	Mayes	109	25%	194	45%	130	30%
Coal	36	42%	31	36%	19	22%	Murray	15	24%	25	40%	22	36%
Comanche	113	53%	59	28%	42	19%	Noble	21	32%	23	35%	22	33%
Craig	37	22%	37	22%	94	56%	Nowata	15	38.5%	9	23%	15	38.5%
Creek	65	43%	41	27%	47	30%	Okfuskee	22	23%	16	17%	56	60%
Custer	102	49%	55	26%	52	25%	Oklahoma CPT	575	72%	144	18%	76	10%
Garvin	33	29%	30	26%	51	45%	Okmulgee	49	54%	30	33%	12	13%
Grady	21	62%	7	21%	6	17%	Pushmataha	41	49%	18	22%	24	29%
Greer	2	22%	6	67%	1	11%	Seminole	1	25%	0	0%	3	75%
Haskell	1	2%	38	72%	14	26%	Stephens	27	27%	45	45%	29	28%
Jackson	16	13%	59	46%	52	41%	Texas	11	41%	13	48%	3	11%
Johnston	22	49%	16	36%	7	15%	Wagoner	23	18%	53	40%	55	42%
Kingfisher	33	32%	34	33%	36	35%	Woodward	19	31%	26	42%	17	27%
Latimer	31	51%	25	41%	5	8%	TOTALS:	1,889	40%	1,506	32%	1,282	28%
Lincoln	6	14%	24	55%	14	31%							

Figure 5. Total Victims by Age

FSMDTs staffed cases involving 4,677 children in SFY 2023



Race and Ethnicity of Children in FSMDT-Reviewed Cases

The race and/or ethnicity of children involved in reviewed FSMDT cases is shown within the table on pages 13-14. The most common race of children involved in cases was White at 62%. The second and third most common races of children involved in cases was American Indian and Black/African American at 22% and 8% respectively. Six percent of the children in involved in these cases were identified as Hispanic/Latinx. According to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2023 American Community Survey, the race and/or ethnicity breakdown of Oklahoma's child population was 48.5% White, 6.5% Black, 20.2% Hispanic/Latinx, 2.0% Asian/Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 8.0% American Indian or Alaskan Native and 14.8% Multiple Races.¹⁴

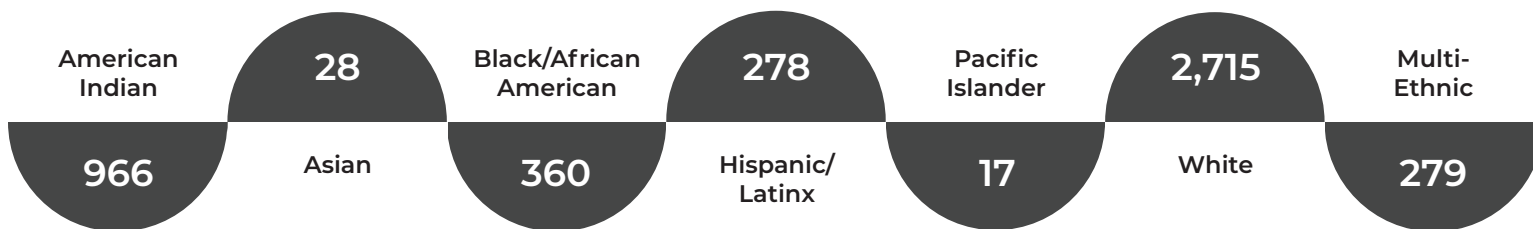
Table 6. Reported Race and Ethnicity of Children in FSMDT Case Reviews

FSMDT	American Indian	%	Asian	%	Black/African American	%	Hispanic/Latinx	%	Pacific Islander	%	White	%	Multi-Ethnic	%
Adair	29	35%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	48	59%	4	5%
Atoka	55	32%	0	0%	9	5%	2	1%	0	0%	105	61%	0	0%
Beckham	10	8%	0	0%	5	4%	12	9%	1	1%	96	77%	1	1%
Blaine	26	27%	0	0%	2	2%	15	16%	0	0%	48	51%	4	4%
Cherokee	77	56%	0	0%	0	0%	18	13%	4	3%	38	28%	0	0%
Choctaw	39	33%	0	0%	12	10%	9	8%	0	0%	57	49%	0	0%
Coal	28	33%	0	0%	3	3%	0	0%	4	5%	51	59%	0	0%
Comanche	37	17%	0	0%	55	26%	6	3%	0	0%	89	42%	27	12%
Craig	65	39%	6	4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	97	57%	0	0%
Creek	46	30%	0	0%	1	1%	11	7%	3	2%	90	59%	2	1%
Custer	23	11%	0	0%	10	5%	13	6%	0	0%	151	72%	12	6%
Garvin	14	12%	0	0%	17	14%	11	9%	0	0%	78	65%	0	0%
Grady	2	6%	0	0%	1	3%	2	6%	0	0%	26	74%	4	11%
Greer	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	9	100%	0	0%
Haskell	32	45%	0	0%	4	6%	1	1%	0	0%	34	48%	0	0%
Jackson	2	1%	0	0%	10	8%	32	25%	0	0%	82	65%	1	1%
Johnston	8	19%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	31	74%	3	7%
Kingfisher	0	0%	2	2%	19	18%	1	1%	0	0%	71	69%	10	10%
Latimer	25	41%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%	35	57%	0	0%
Lincoln	7	17%	0	0%	5	12%	0	0%	0	0%	30	71%	0	0%
Logan	1	1%	0	0%	11	12%	4	5%	3	3%	54	61%	16	18%
Love	26	21%	0	0%	2	2%	13	11%	0	0%	79	65%	1	1%
McClain	8	6%	1	1%	5	3%	14	10%	0	0%	116	81%	0	0%
McIntosh	20	20%	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%	0	0%	75	77%	1	1%

FSMDT	American Indian	%	Asian	%	Black/African American	%	Hispanic/Latinx	%	Pacific Islander	%	White	%	Multi-Ethnic	%
Marshall	11	33%	0	0%	4	12%	3	9%	0	0%	13	39%	2	6%
Mayes	163	37%	8	2%	3	1%	11	3%	0	0%	240	55%	8	2%
Murray	15	24%	0	0%	6	10%	0	0%	0	0%	42	66%	0	0%
Noble	11	15%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	61	81%	3	4%
Nowata	10	26%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	29	74%	0	0%
Okfuskee	49	33%	1	1%	3	2%	2	1%	0	0%	39	26%	55	37%
Oklahoma CPT	58	8%	4	1%	154	21%	78	11%	1	0.1%	352	47%	88	12%
Okmulgee	24	26%	6	7%	6	7%	1	1%	1	1%	50	54%	4	4%
Pushmataha	27	33%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	55	66%	1	1%
Seminole	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%	0	0%
Stephens	12	12%	0	0%	2	2%	1	1%	0	0%	85	84%	1	1%
Texas	0	0%	0	0%	3	11%	14	52%	0	0%	9	33%	1	4%
Wagoner	6	5%	0	0%	6	5%	1	1%	0	0%	100	76%	18	13%
Woodward	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%	46	78%	12	20%
TOTALS:	966	20.8%	28	0.6%	360	7.7%	278	5.9%	17	0.3%	2,715	58.4%	279	6%

Figure 5. Total Victims by Race or Ethnicity

Total = 4,643



The race and ethnicity categories used for reporting in SFY 2023 conformed with categories set and used by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's Statistical Policy Directive No. 15 between July 1, 2022 and June 30, 2023. The below definitions were used for the categories:

- **Native American:** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.
- **Asian:** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, of the Indian subcontinent (e.g., Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam).
- **Black or African American:** A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa
- **Hispanic or Latinx:** A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central America, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.
- **Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander:** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guan, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.
- **White:** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.
- **Multi-Ethnic/Racial:** People who identify with more than one race and/or ethnicity.

Funding for FSMDTs

FSMDTs are funded by a formula mandated in statute.¹⁵ The state legislature appropriates funding each year to Oklahoma Human Services (OHS), specifically to the CAMTA line item. The bulk of these monies are used to support the efforts of 1) a FSMDT in each county not served by a CAC; and 2) the Child Abuse Protection Team at the University of Oklahoma Medical Center.¹⁶ During Calendar Year (CY) 2023, a total of \$796,177 was provided to OCCY for the FSMDT Program.

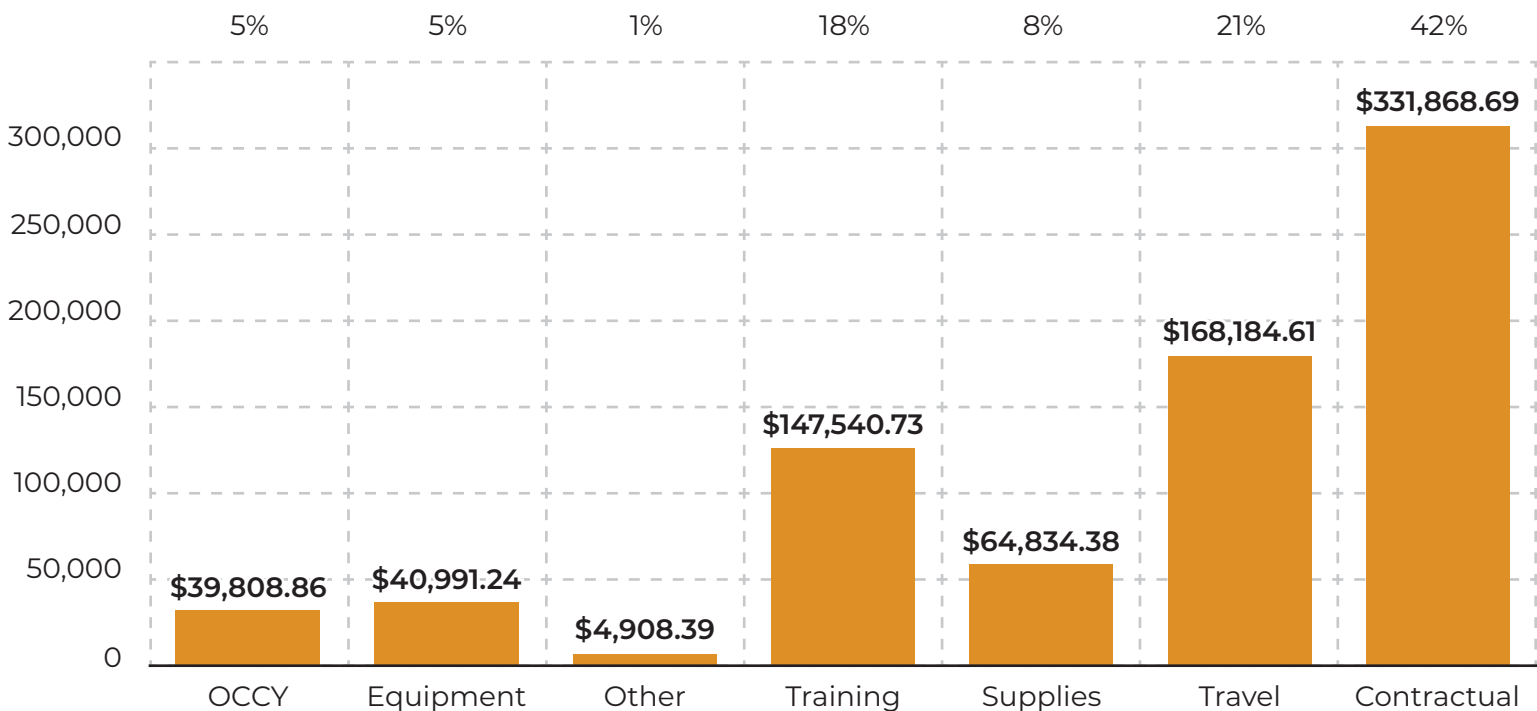
The CAMTA funding is not considered state or agency funding¹⁷ with one exception: OCCY is allowed to maintain 5% of the CAMTA funds to offset the cost of administering the program.¹⁸ During CY 2023, OCCY retained \$39,808 for administration costs.

The remaining 95% of the CAMTA funds are dispersed to the FSMDTs and utilized during the calendar year. Each team prepares and submits a budget and budget narrative to OCCY. Subsequently, the teams also provide quarterly expenditure reports with documentation to OCCY showing how the money has been spent each quarter.

Each FSMDT develops a budget based on its team's specific needs, along with a budget narrative that explains how the team determined the amounts. This budget may include expenses for training registration, travel costs, technical equipment, and office supplies. Contractual obligations, including payments to external entities such as child advocacy centers for team coordination and facilitation, are also allowed. All expenses must be supported with appropriate documentation. In CY 2023, each FSMDT was allocated \$20,442.39.

The funds are available to the FSMDTs starting in January and can be used until December 31st of the same year.¹⁹ The FSMDTs return any unspent funds to OKDHS and will be included for distribution in next year's CAMTA funding cycle.

Figure 6. Calendar Year 2023 CAMTA Award Total: \$796,177.35



¹⁵ 10A O.S. §1-9-103a and Title 10A O.S. §1-9-104

¹⁶ 10A O.S. §1-9-102(E)

¹⁷ 10A O.S. §1-9-103(C)(2)

¹⁸ 10A O.S. §1-9-104(F)

¹⁹ 10A O.S. §1-9-103(A)(2)



Texas County FSMDT poses with wooden cutouts representing substantiated child abuse cases during Child Abuse Prevention Awareness Month.



Kingfisher County takes a break during its meeting to pose for a photo and say, "Cheese!"

Figure 6 shows how funding was utilized by the Freestanding Multidisciplinary Teams (FSMDTs) and the Child Abuse Protection Team at OU Medical Center.

In 2023, OCCY retained 5% (\$39,808.86) for program administration, while the remaining 95% was distributed to FSMDTs. Each team received \$20,442.39 and submitted a budget based on local needs, along with quarterly expenditure reports.

Key funding categories include:

- **Contractual** – \$331,868.69 (42%): \$331,868.69 (42%): The largest portion of the funding was used for contractual services. This includes payments to external coordinators or facilitators who help organize and lead the multidisciplinary team meetings, as well as any other approved contractual services that support team operations.
- **Travel** – \$168,184.61: Teams utilized 21% of its funding to cover costs related to travel, such as mileage reimbursement, lodging, and per diem for attending training or meetings that support FSMDT work.
- **Training** – \$147,540.73 (18%): Training funds were used to register for and attend relevant conferences, workshops, or seminars to enhance team members' knowledge and effectiveness in child abuse response and prevention.
- **Supplies** – \$64,834.38 (8%): This category includes expenditures for general office supplies, printing materials, and other consumables needed for the day-to-day operations of the FSMDTs.
- **Equipment** – \$40,991.24 (5%): FSMDTs may require technical equipment such as laptops, projectors, or recording devices to support their meetings, documentation, and collaborative work. **Other** – \$4,908.39 (1%): This small category includes miscellaneous expenses, but is still allowable under CAMTA guidelines with appropriate justification and documentation.

Training for FSMDTs

The FSMDT program is a proud recipient of a federal Children’s Justice Act (CJA) grant awarded by the Oklahoma Task Force on Child Abuse and Neglect. These grant funds support free training opportunities for all FSMDT members and other professionals, focusing on the MDT approach, joint investigations, effective investigative techniques, and age-appropriate, legally sound interviews. These sessions equip professionals to effectively investigate and prosecute child maltreatment cases and improve outcomes for child victims and their families. Teams may also request specialized training tailored to their specific needs be brought directly to them.

In FY 2023:

- 1,122 professionals attended trainings
- 223.75 total hours of training were provided

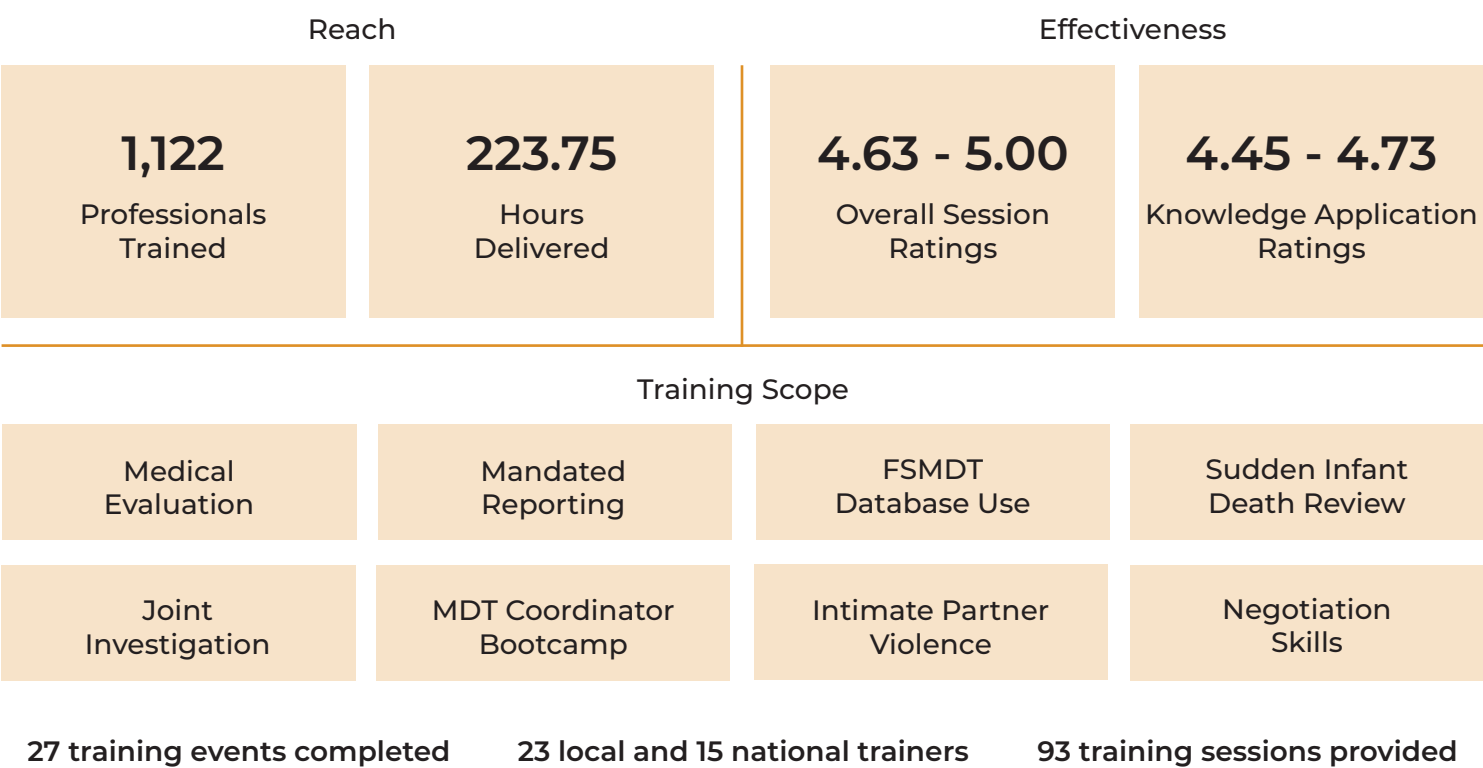
Evaluation Highlights:

- Average overall session rating ranged from 4.63 to 5.00 (on a 5-point scale)
- Average ability to apply training knowledge among professionals surveyed ranged from 4.45 to 4.73.

Sample training topics included:

- Child Maltreatment Medical Examinations
- Sudden Unexplained Infant Death Investigations
- Child Abuse Medical Examiner Training
- Mandated Reporting in Oklahoma
- Medical Evaluation of Child Maltreatment
- MDT Investigation Strategies
- MDT Coordinator Bootcamp
- Coercive Control and Intimate Partner Violence
- MDT Database Training
- Comprehensive negotiation principles framework

Figure 7. Visual Overview of CJA Grant-Funded Training Impact on Child Protection



ChildFirst® Forensic Interview Training

Forensic interviews are considered best practice when questioning children about alleged maltreatment, because they are designed not to lead children. Each year, using federal CJA grant funds, OCCY ensures the availability of at least two Child First Forensic Interview Training sessions for new forensic interviewers, as well as at least one Child First Expanded training session for experienced forensic interviewers. These curricula, licensed through the Zero Abuse Project, are facilitated by nationally-recognized trainers. In FY 2023, 51 individuals completed the initial Child First training, and eight individuals completed the Child First Expanded training.

In FY 2023:

Two 5-day ChildFirst® Forensic Interview Training were held

- Average scores increased from 14.68 percent pre-test to 91.49 percent post-test, indicating significant gains in appropriate child interview techniques.
- The average overall training rating was 4.85/5.00

One ChildFirst® Expanded Training was conducted

- Average overall rating: 4.50/5.00
- Knowledge application rating: 4.67/5.00

Participants consistently rated the training as highly valuable, particularly in enhancing their confidence and competence in conducting legally defensible, child-sensitive interviews.



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