



Solving Problems, Saving
LIVES

**FY 2025 Problem-Solving Courts
Legislative Update**

State Court Administrative Office - Field Services

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Message from Problem-Solving Courts Co-Liaisons

As Justices of the Michigan Supreme Court (MSC), we take on administrative roles to help trial courts statewide increase access, improve outcomes, and strengthen public confidence and trust in the judiciary. In serving as co-liaisons to Michigan problem-solving courts (PSC), we have the unique privilege of promoting these life-changing programs by raising awareness and celebrating participants at graduations.

First and foremost, we had a major milestone to celebrate in January 2025: Michigan’s Drug Treatment Court statute turned 20. All these years later, Michigan remains a national leader with more than 200 PSCs—among the most in any state. [p. 6]

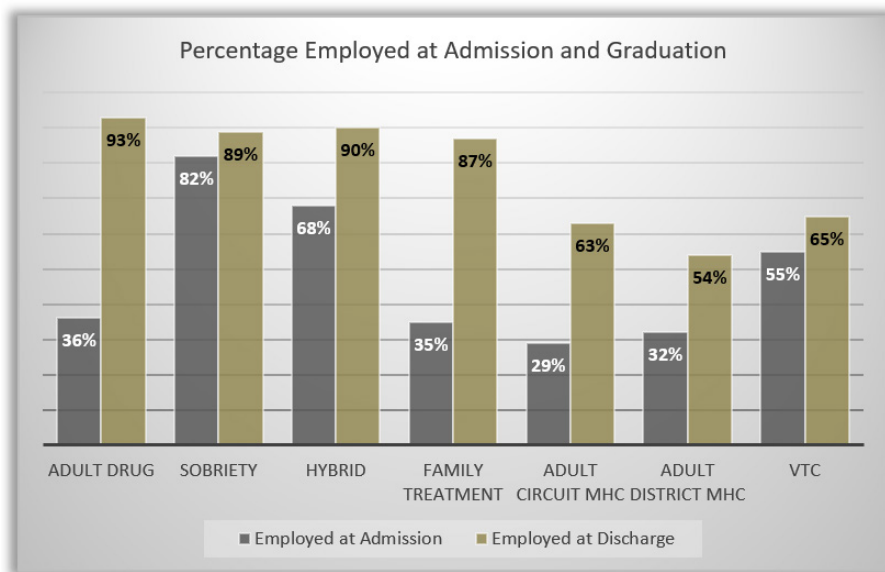
Our State Court Administrative Office (SCAO) Problem-Solving Court team works diligently to support these programs operationally by securing funding and providing certification and training. In FY 2025, SCAO conducted more than 40 such trainings for PSC team members statewide. [p. 7]

This report outlines the high standards and consistent successes coming out of PSCs in Fiscal Year 2025 (October 1, 2024 – September 30, 2025). We are proud to share that across a wide range of measures, data confirm that treatment courts continue meeting their goals of reducing recidivism, promoting recovery and healing, improving employment and education, and fostering positive life changes.

Drug Courts

In FY 2025, the employment rate among adult drug court graduates increased to 93 percent upon completing a program, compared to 36 percent upon admission (see graph). This is a critical factor in influencing the quality of life of the graduate upon completion of a program. [p. 18]

How likely PSC graduates and participants are to reoffend, or the recidivism rate, is another crucial marker of success to watch. Adult drug court graduates were three times less likely—and sobriety court graduates were more than five times less likely—to be convicted of a new offense within three years of admission to a program. This is significant because lower crime rates mean safer communities. [p. 22]



Family Treatment Courts

Fiscal Year 2025 marked the first year SCAO has tracked family treatment courts (FTCs), as the statute

officially establishing this designation had been passed and enacted in 2024. One notable success was that 87 percent of FTC graduates were employed upon completing a program, compared to only 35 percent upon entering a program (see graph). [p. 18]

Mental Health Courts

In FY 2025, mental health courts (MHC) also made a positive impact on recidivism rates in communities across Michigan. MHC graduates—adult circuit and district court programs combined—were, on average, more than two times less likely to be convicted of another crime within three years of admission to a program. [p. 27] And following are even more reassuring indicators of success: MHC graduates represented a 98-percent quality of life and a 99-percent improvement in overall mental health upon completion of a program. [p. 19, 20]

Veterans Treatment Courts

In FY 2025, Michigan continued to stand as a national leader with 27 veterans treatment courts (VTC). A great indication of long-term success in a program is the graduation rate, and VTCs reported an 81-percent graduation rate. Furthermore, VTC graduates showed a 99-percent quality of life improvement [p. 19] and a 98-percent improvement in mental health upon completion of a program. [p. 20]

Beyond the data, we also want to share the real impact of these programs, which is best summarized by those who have experienced the dedication and passion of the judges and court professionals who run them. At every graduation ceremony, we meet hardworking graduates and their families who tell us, time after time, that these courts saved their lives.

These life-changing outcomes would not have been possible without unwavering, bipartisan support from state leaders over the past two decades. In particular, we extend our sincere gratitude to everyone who has worked to help these courts not just solve problems but strengthen families and make communities safer.

Justice Richard H. Bernstein
PSC Co-Liaison



“Michigan problem-solving courts embody the promise of transformation. They don’t just offer a second chance—they empower individuals to reclaim their lives, rewrite their stories, and rise stronger than ever.”

Justice Noah P. Hood
PSC Co-Liaison



“When I presided over the Veterans Treatment Court in the Wayne County Circuit Court, I saw firsthand how these programs save lives. If that’s not enough, they also save money by helping participants find and keep lawful employment and avoiding the costs associated with new arrests.”

Michigan’s Drug Treatment Court Statute Turns 20: Celebrating Two Decades of Progress

It was a cold Tuesday morning in mid-February 2004, like countless other winter mornings in Michigan. Inside the State Capitol, the legislative chamber sat nearly silent. As the clock ticked, legislators and staff began to filter in, and the quiet gave way to a steady hum of conversation and activity.

At 10:00 a.m. sharp, the presiding officer called the session to order. Roll was taken, all 38 Senators were accounted for, and the regular session of the 92nd Legislature of Michigan’s Senate officially began. The opening remarks referenced the new budget, ongoing revenue concerns, and a 40-degree weather forecast on the horizon after what had been a long, bitter winter. The remarks ended with this: “The snow’s been there for a long time, and it’s got a lot of dirt on it. It’s time for a change.”¹

Those last five words seemed to echo through the room. What no one yet realized was that this change would extend far beyond the weather. Nine bills were introduced that day, and the seventh one would go on to fundamentally reshape the way that Michigan’s judiciary solves problems and saves lives.

Senate Bill No. 998 was introduced on February 17, 2004, and approved by the House of Representatives four months later with 103 Yeas and 0 Nays. The landmark legislation was approved by the Senate within 48 hours by a vote of 36 Yeas and 0 Nays. Shortly after that, the Governor signed it into law. This new law became effective on January 1, 2005, making 2025 the 20-year anniversary of Michigan’s drug treatment court statute.²

Michigan’s Problem-Solving Courts

Twenty years later, Michigan is still a national leader with problem-solving courts (PSCs). Michigan has among the most PSCs in any state³—more than 200, and that number continues to increase year after year. Since the drug treatment court statute became effective, various Michigan legislatures and governors have passed and signed into law other bills that govern veterans treatment courts, adult mental health courts, juvenile mental health courts, and family treatment courts (see infographic that follows).

PSC statutes:

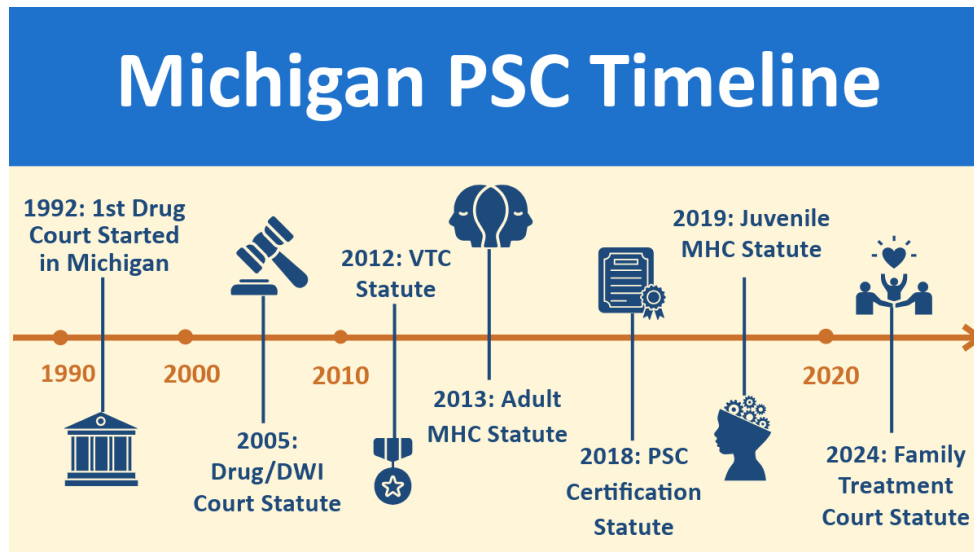
- 2005: [MCL 600.1060](#), *et seq.*, for Adult and Juvenile Drug, DWI Sobriety, and Hybrid Drug/DWI Courts
- 2012: [MCL 600.1200](#), *et seq.*, for Veterans Treatment Courts
- 2013: [MCL 600.1090](#), *et seq.*, for Adult Mental Health Courts
- 2019: [MCL 600.1099b](#), *et seq.*, for Juvenile Mental Health Courts
- 2024: [MCL 600.1099aa](#), *et seq.*, for Family Treatment Courts

¹ State of Michigan, 92nd Legislature, [Journal of the Senate, No. 15](#) (Feb. 17, 2004) (accessed Dec. 5, 2025).

² State of Michigan, 92nd Legislature, [Enrolled Senate Bill No. 998](#) (accessed Dec. 5, 2025).

³ National Treatment Court Resource Center, [Treatment Courts Across US States/Territories](#) (2022) (accessed Dec. 5, 2025).

Michigan PSC Timeline



All of these statutes guide PSCs to operate according to evidence-based best practices. Adhering to these best practices is essential because it increases the likelihood that participants will succeed and lead substance-free and crime-free lives. Because of how important it is for PSCs to adhere to best practices, these statutes require PSCs to become certified by the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO). An important part of the certification process is ensuring adherence to not only evidence-based best practices but also the PSC statutes, federal and state confidentiality laws, and other authorities that are binding on Michigan courts. All certification requirements are included in SCAO “Standards, Best Practices, and Promising Practices” manuals.⁴

Since PSC certification under the statutes began in 2018, each PSC program’s certification site visit has involved SCAO staff observing the team meeting and review hearing, conducting interviews with all team members, reviewing program documents, and evaluating the program’s data. At the end of the site visit, SCAO staff determines whether the program met or did not meet each certification requirement. If any requirement was not met, the PSC must revise program operations, and once every certification requirement is met, the program is officially awarded certification, which is effective for four years. Since 2018, SCAO staff have completed more than 260 adult PSC certification site visits.

The SCAO PSC team is committed to assisting PSCs achieve certification and improve program operations. The SCAO’s PSC team hosted almost 40 trainings for PSC team members statewide in FY 2025. Several trainings included a partnership with state and national agencies involving specialized presenters. Training

⁴ Michigan Supreme Court, State Court Administrative Office, [Adult Drug Court Standards, Best Practices, and Promising Practices](#) (accessed Dec. 5, 2025); [Veterans Treatment Court Standards, Best Practices, and Promising Practices](#) (accessed Dec. 5, 2025); [Adult Mental Health Court Standards, Best Practices, and Promising Practices](#) (accessed Dec. 5, 2025).

topics focused on best practices, PSC statutes, grant administration, data entry and data analysis, sharing ideas and operations among PSCs in the state, and trainings specific to certain PSC team members. More than 2,500 registrations were received from PSC team members across the state for the SCAO PSC trainings in FY 2025.

In 2025, Michigan’s PSCs have again proven effective at leading an individual with substance use and mental health disorders out of the criminal justice system and into a life of recovery and wellness. The data in this report continues to prove that the goals of PSCs are being met in Michigan—improved public safety, reduced recidivism, and positive life changes.

On the 20th anniversary of the original drug treatment court statute, a special thank you to all Michigan legislators and governors for their trust, bipartisan support, and compassion for individuals who suffer from substance use and mental health disorders. Thank you, also, to the dedicated trial courts and PSC team members, and everyone who has supported PSCs during the last two decades.

Drug Courts

The term “drug court” is often used as an umbrella term to include adult drug, DWI sobriety, hybrid drug/DWI, and juvenile drug treatment court program types. Sobriety courts accept Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) offenders only, while adult drug courts accept non-OWI offenders. Hybrid programs accept both types of offenses. Drug courts are not diversion programs. They are post-adjudication, court-supervised treatment programs designed to help individuals who misuse or are dependent upon controlled substances and/or alcohol. Drug courts target individuals who have a high risk of committing new crimes and need substance use treatment. Drug courts identify potential participants early in the court process and get them into treatment as quickly as possible. Participants in drug court are closely monitored and supervised using regular judicial interactions, community supervision, and mandatory and periodic drug and alcohol testing. If there is a violation, the court will impose a sanction or service adjustment. Positive behavior and progress result in an incentive. Since addiction is a complex and chronic disease, participants receive comprehensive, individualized, and sustained continuum of therapeutic interventions and complementary services for long-term recovery.

Family Treatment Courts

Modeled after drug courts, Family Treatment Courts (FTCs) handle civil abuse and neglect cases filed by Child Protective Services or a prosecutor’s office alleging risks to a child’s health or safety. FTCs help provide a path to reunification with children for “individuals with a civil child abuse or neglect case and who are diagnosed with a substance use disorder.”⁵ FTCs are “designed to adhere to the family treatment court best practice standards[.]”⁶ Some FTC best practice standards include supervision, treatment, access to family supports, drug testing, responses to improve the parent’s and child’s safety and well-being, close

⁵ MCL 600.1099aa(c)(i).

⁶ MCL 600.1099aa(c)(ii).

judicial interactions, and a family-centered and culturally relevant approach.⁷ FTCs help parents achieve long-term recovery and provide family members with access to needed services with the goal of ensuring that children have safe, nurturing, and permanent homes.⁸

Before the FTC statute was enacted in 2024, FTCs were governed under the drug court statute, and previous versions of this annual report included FTC data under the drug court section. This report now includes FTC data in its own section.

Mental Health Courts

Mental health courts (MHC) are modeled after drug courts and were developed in response to the overrepresentation of people with mental illnesses in the justice system. MHCs are specially designed to help individuals who have a serious mental illness, serious emotional disturbance, co-occurring disorder, or developmental disability. A team of court staff and mental health professionals work together with an individualized approach toward the shared goal of enhancing public safety by helping these individuals live a life of sustained healing and wellness.

Veterans Treatment Courts

Veterans treatment courts (VTC) are also modeled after drug courts and are designed to help military veterans and service members who are in the justice system because of a substance use disorder, mental health disorder, and/or trauma. Veterans can be admitted into a VTC with a primary diagnosis of either a substance use disorder or a mental illness, and some may have a co-occurring diagnosis. VTCs also take an individualized approach to a veteran’s recovery, and they help veterans connect to benefits from community and statewide partnering agencies that they have earned through their service, such as the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs health-care networks, the Veterans Benefits Administration, volunteer veteran mentors, and other veteran-support organizations. While veterans are generally strengthened by their service, some struggle to fully engage with civilian life, and VTCs have their back—by giving to those who have already given so much.

Problem-Solving Court Statistics in Fiscal Year 2025

(October 1, 2024 – September 30, 2025)

PSCs in Michigan are funded by state and federal funds appropriated by the Michigan Legislature and distributed by SCAO in the form of grants. As mandated by legislation appropriating these funds, Appendix A includes the FY 2025 grant amounts requested, grant amounts awarded, and grant amounts expended for each individual court, by program.

⁷ Center for Children and Family Futures and All Rise, [Family Treatment Court Best Practice Standards](#) (accessed December 5, 2025).

⁸ *Id.*

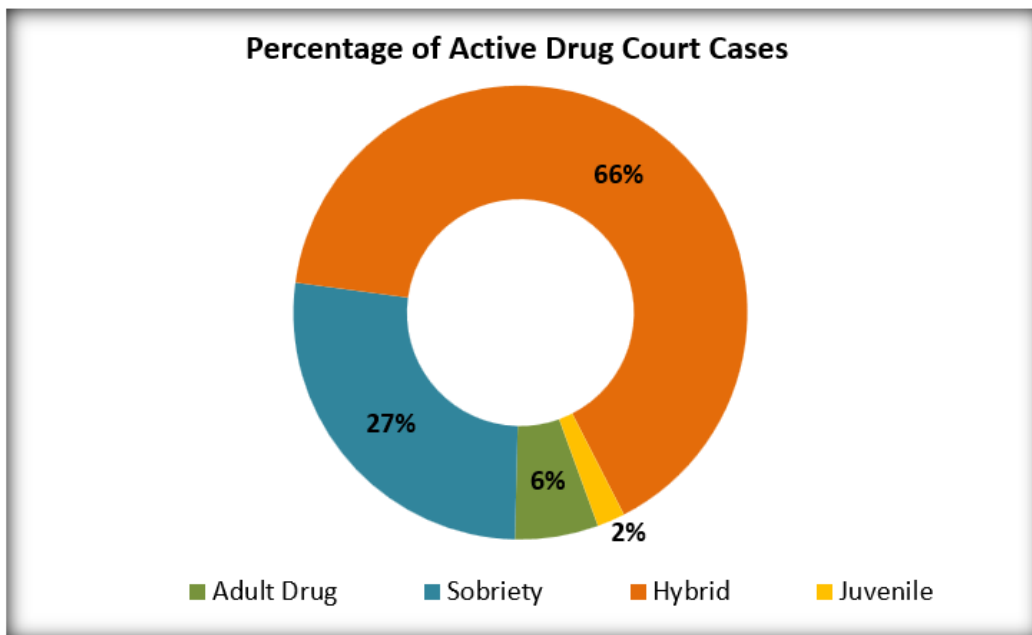
Number of PSC Programs

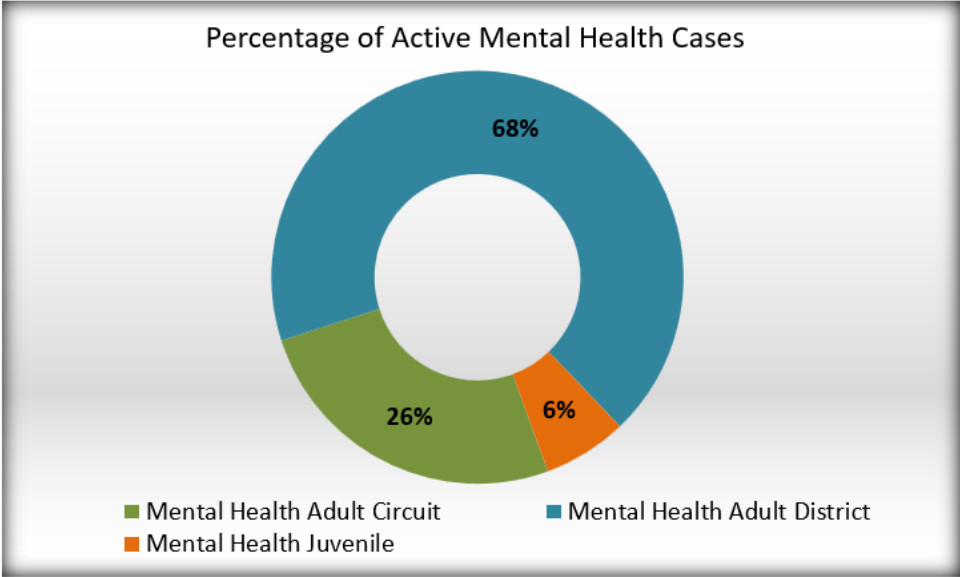
(Fiscal Years 2020 – 2025)

The SCAO maintains a [List of Michigan Drug Treatment Courts](#) for the public and attorneys who are representing clients in need of a treatment court. The list is updated annually and reports on the various program types and contains court contact information. **In FY 2025, there were 115 Adult Drug Treatment Courts, 8 Juvenile Drug Treatment Courts, 9 Family Treatment Courts, 34 Adult Mental Health Courts, 7 Juvenile Mental Health Courts, and 27 Veteran Treatment Courts across Michigan.**

Active Caseload in FY 2025 by Program Type

The graphs below reflect the percentages of active participants within Michigan’s drug court programs and mental health court programs during FY 2025. There were 5,952 active participants in the four types of drug court programs as shown in the first graph, and 1,515 active participants in mental health court programs in the next. Family treatment court programs had 105 active participants and veterans treatment courts had 452 active participants during the same time period. The number of active participants in each PSC during FY 2025 can be found in Appendix A.

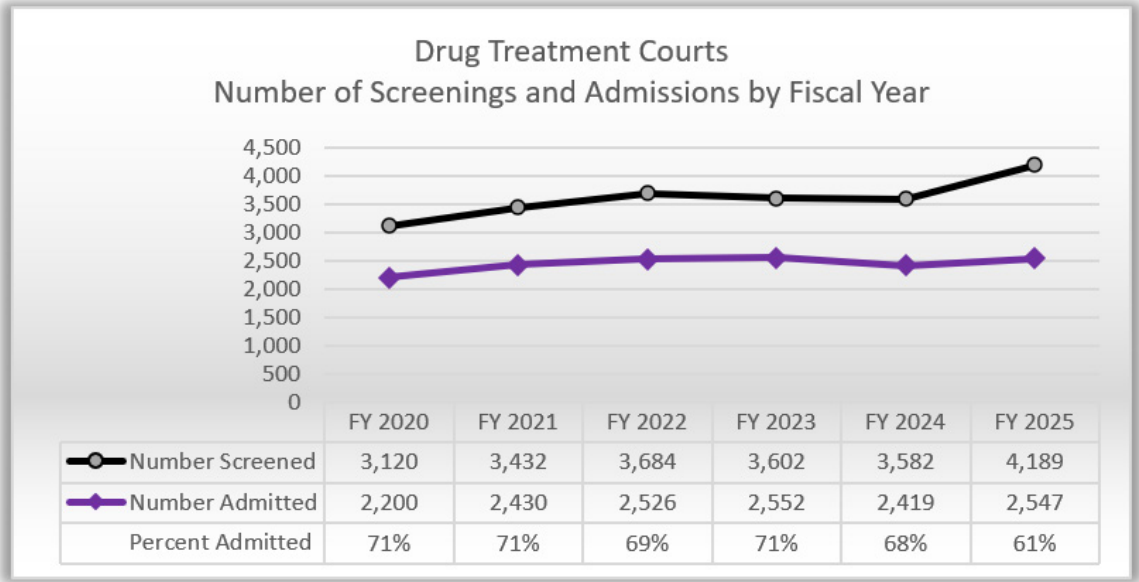




Screening and Admissions (Fiscal Years 2020 – 2025)

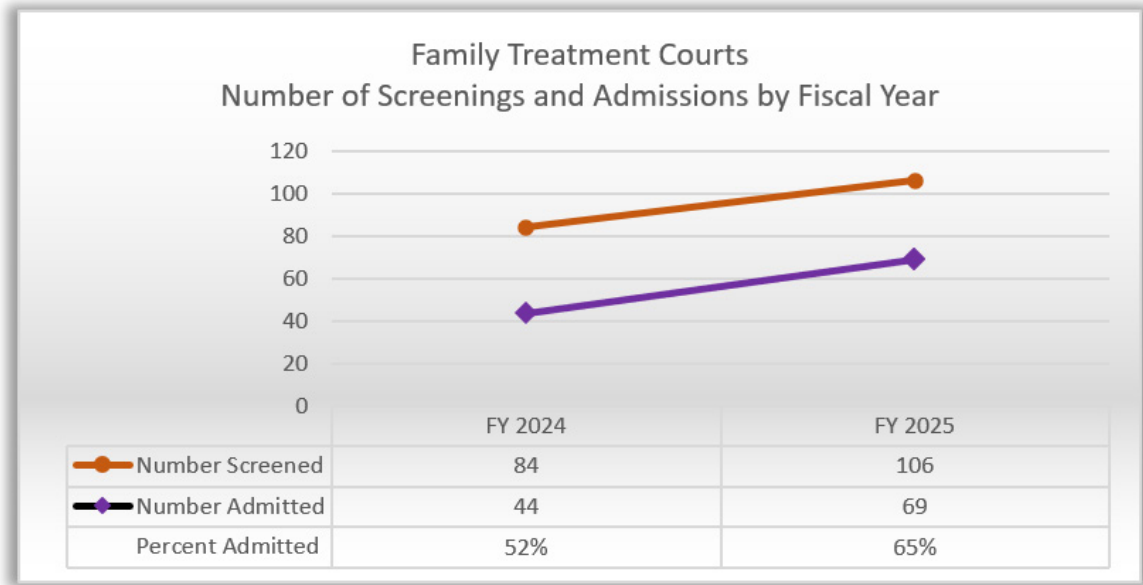
Drug Court Programs

The trend data show the number of screenings and admissions from FY 2020 to FY 2025. In FY 2025, the number of individuals screened increased from FY 2024 while the percentage of those admitted decreased which may indicate that improved screening and assessment practices are more effectively identifying participants who meet the program’s target population.



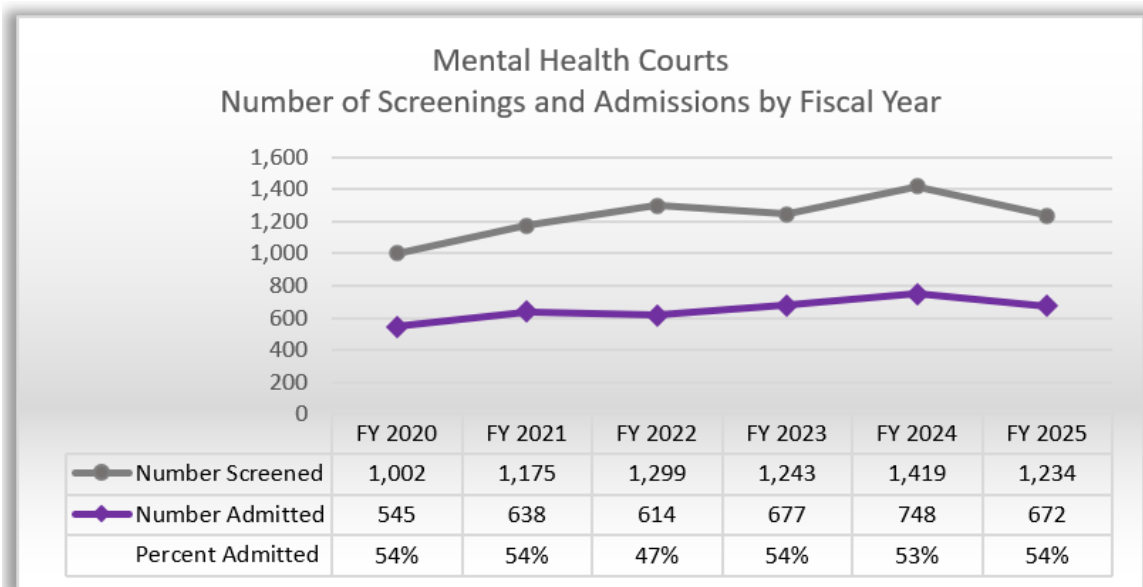
Family Treatment Court Programs

There was an increase in the number screened and admitted into family treatment courts from FY 2024 to FY 2025.



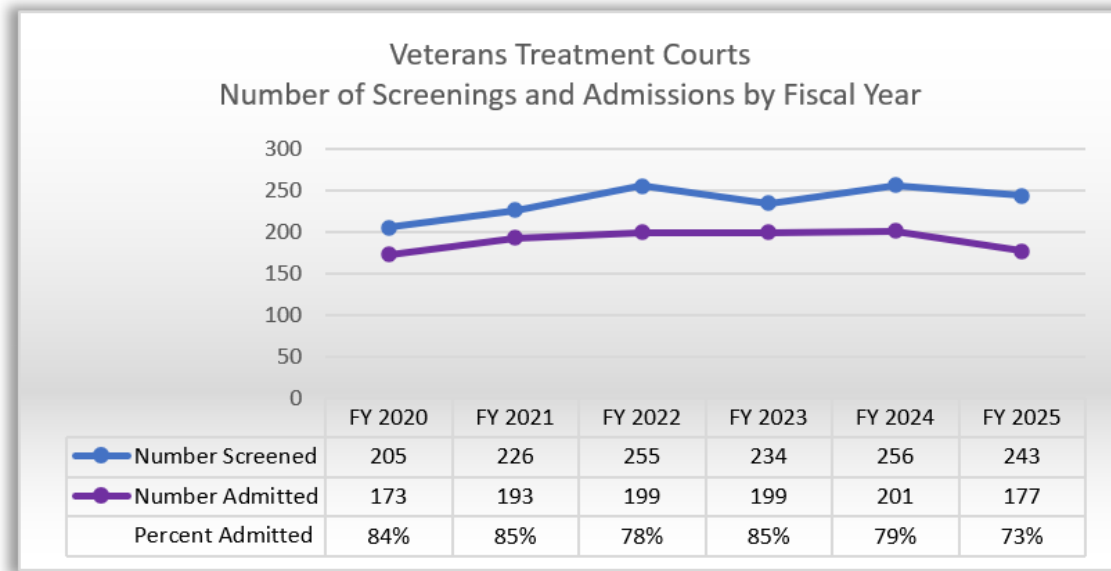
Mental Health Court Programs

The number of potential MHC participants screened and then admitted into a MHC program was at their highest in FY 2024, but the percentages remained fairly consistent since FY 2020.



Veterans Treatment Court Programs

The number of screenings and admissions into VTCs decreased slightly in FY 2025 compared to FY 2024.

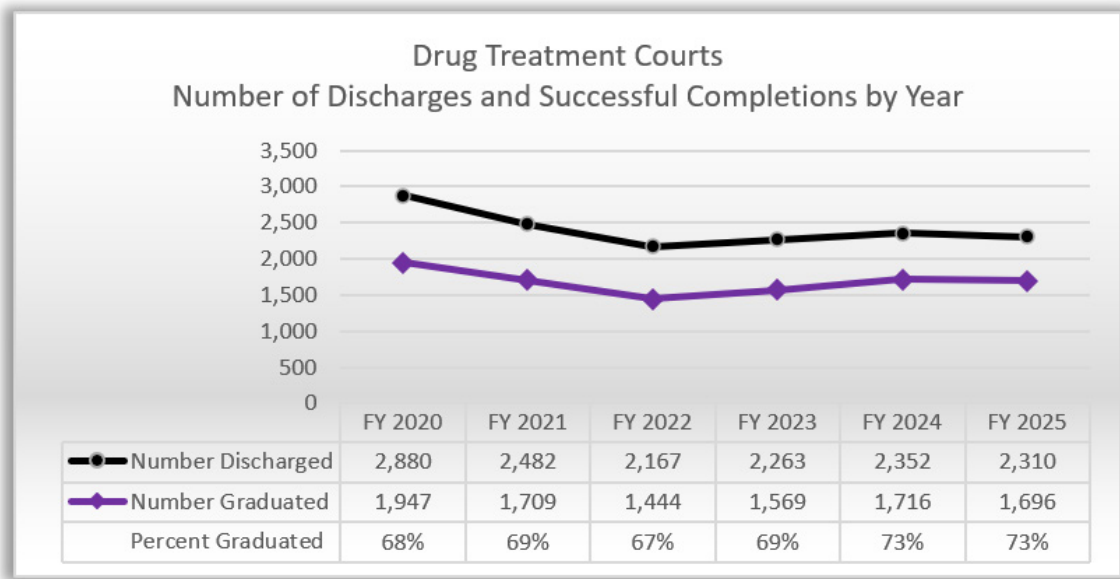


Discharges and Graduations (Fiscal Years 2020 – 2025)

The graphs below show the number of participants who were discharged from FY 2020 to FY 2025, and a subset of those who completed all program requirements. When a participant has met their goals, completed each phase of the program, and is stable in their recovery, the team will discharge the participant from the program with a successful completion. These participants are considered “graduates” of the PSC. Participants discharged for medical reasons or transferred to another jurisdiction were excluded from the calculation because medical discharges are not related to program participation. Being transferred to another jurisdiction indicates the participant is still participating in a PSC and is also excluded from this calculation.

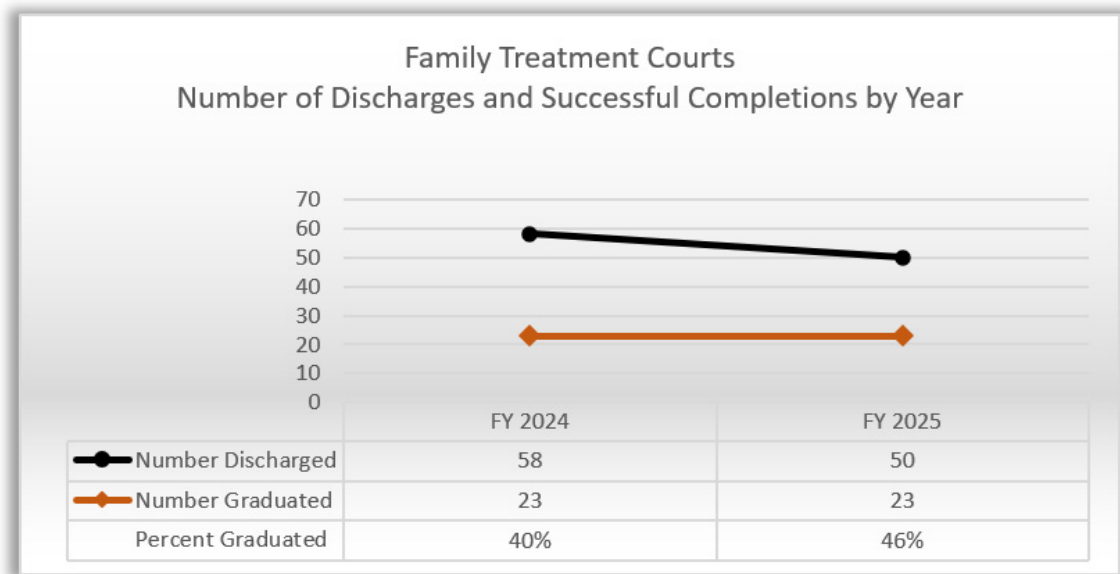
Drug Court Programs

There was a small decline in the number of participants discharged from a drug court in FY 2021 and FY 2022, likely due to the pandemic-related decrease in the number of admissions in FY 2020. Programs are typically 12 to 24 months in length and low admissions in one year may correlate to lower discharges in the following years. In FY 2025, the graduation rate was 73 percent, which includes individual graduation rates for adult drug courts (64 percent); sobriety courts (86 percent); hybrid courts (70 percent); and juvenile drug courts (44 percent).



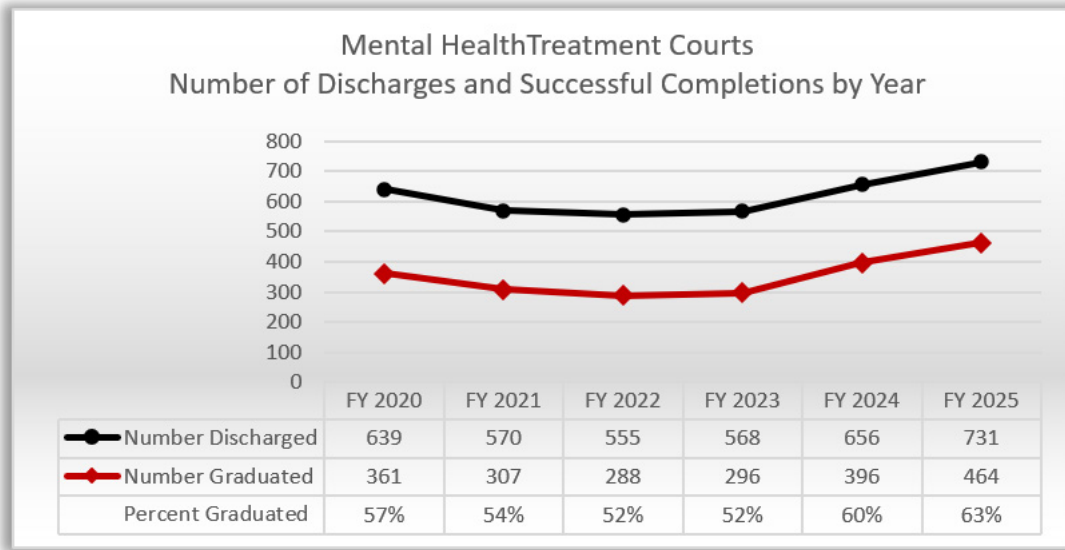
Family Treatment Courts

Family treatment courts had a small decrease in the number of participants discharged in FY 2025 when compared to FY 2024, but since the number who successfully completed a program remained the same, the graduation rate increased to 46 percent.



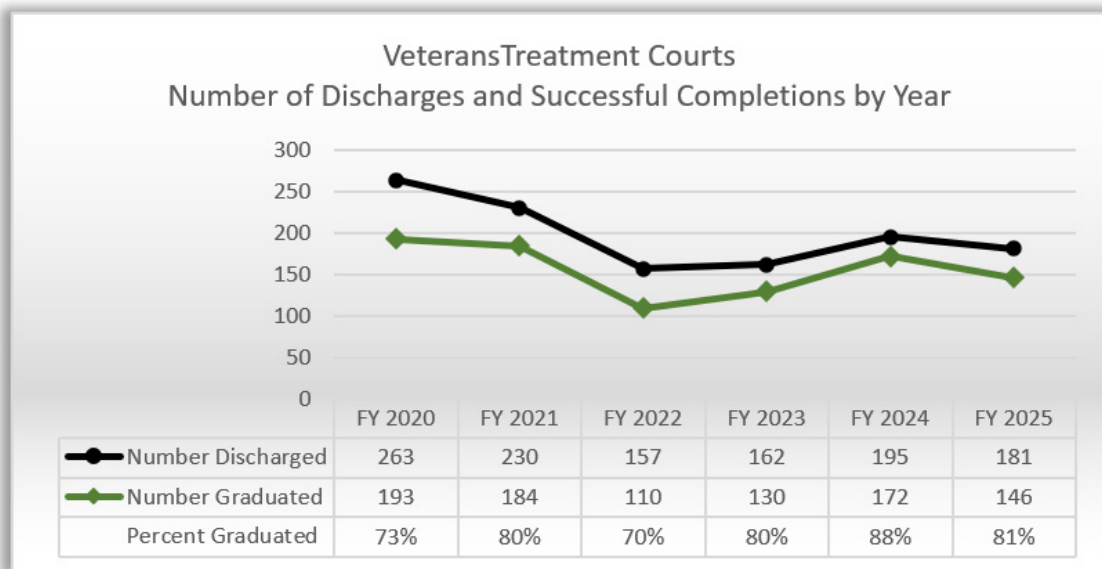
Mental Health Court Programs

In FY 2025, the number of participants discharged and the number who graduated from a program were at their highest when compared to previous years. Adult circuit MHCs had a 61-percent graduation rate, adult district MHCs had a 64-percent graduation rate, and juvenile MHCs had a 66-percent graduation rate.



Veterans Treatment Court Programs

The graduation rate in FY 2025 among veterans was 81 percent. The highest graduation rate was 88 percent in FY 2024, and the lowest graduation rate was 70 percent in FY 2022, still an impressive rate and testament to the effectiveness of the VTC model for recovery.



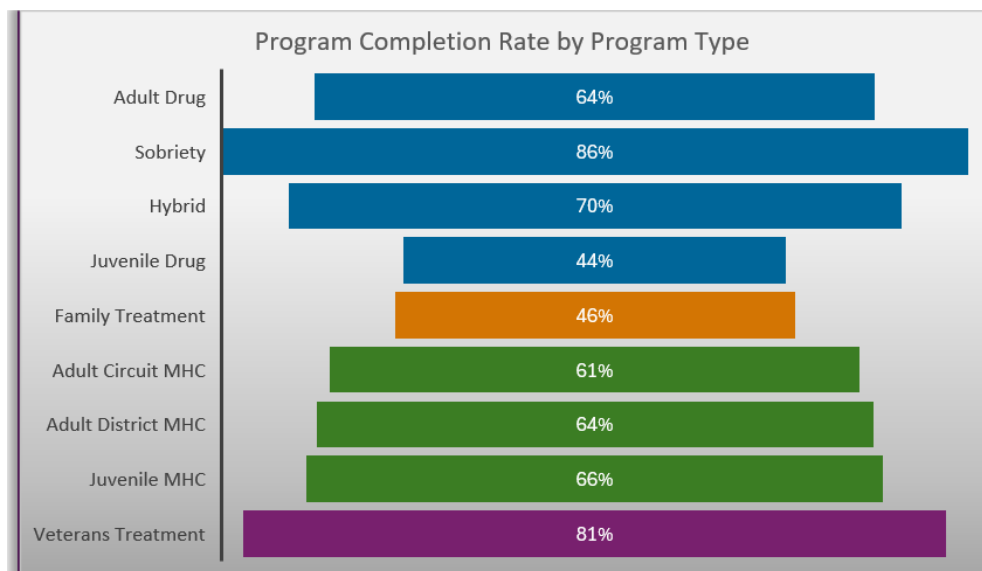
Problem-Solving Court Outcomes FY 2025

The National Research Advisory Committee was formed to develop core drug court outcome measures and performance measures.⁹ Outcome measures are used to evaluate the effectiveness of programs and can vary by program type. For example, achieving a benchmark of at least 90 days of consecutive sobriety for participants in drug courts is an important measure in maintaining their recovery and reducing future offending. But sobriety may not be the goal for some participants in mental health and veterans treatment courts who suffer with mental illness but not a substance use disorder. For these populations, goals may instead include improving their quality of life, quality of mental health, and being compliant with stabilizing psychotropic medication. One goal for young people in juvenile drug and mental health court programs is that they improve their education level advancing through school grades rather than finding employment. All PSCs however, measure their graduation rate, as Michigan’s recidivism analyses show that successfully completing a PSC reduces recidivism.

The graphs below show the different outcome measures with the program type(s) to which they pertain. The funnel bars are color coded and labeled to show the program types. *Use caution when making comparisons between program types, as each one serves a different population and offers distinct services.*

Graduation Rates

Participants discharged for medical reasons or transferred to another jurisdiction were removed from the analysis. Medical reasons can include physical ailments that prevent someone from complying with program requirements.

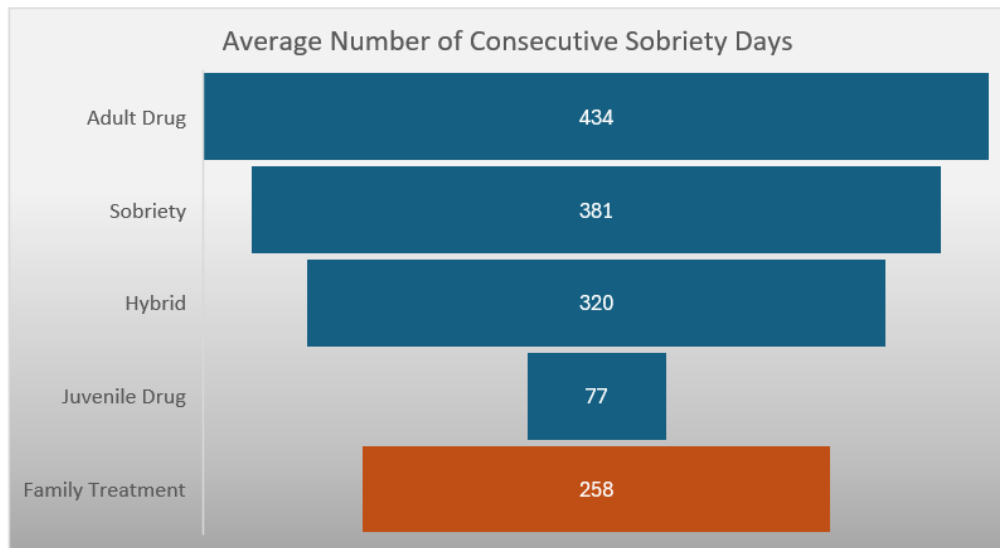


⁹ [National Center for State Courts, Performance Measurement of Drug Courts: The State of the Art](#) (accessed November 5, 2024).

Graduation rates for participants in sobriety courts and veterans courts were the highest in FY 2025 at 86 and 81 percent, respectively. Mental health courts and adult drug courts had graduation rates ranging from 61 to 66 percent, and juvenile drug and family treatment courts had graduation rates of 44 and 46 percent, respectively.

Consecutive Sobriety Days

Best practice key performance indicators state that participants should have a minimum of 90 consecutive days of negative alcohol and drug tests before program completion.¹⁰ The following graph identifies the average number of consecutive sobriety days by drug court program type. Juvenile drug courts have the shortest average length of consecutive sobriety days, and their programs are shorter in length.

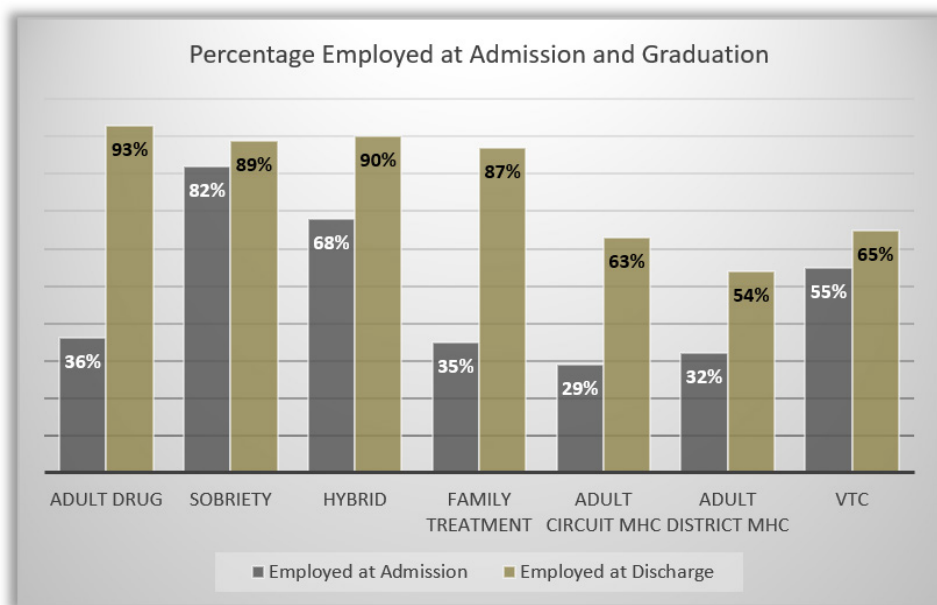


Employment Status

Treatment courts focus on restoring participants to wholeness by addressing substance use disorders, mental illnesses, and social needs, such as job training, resume building, and vocational training to assist them in obtaining gainful employment. Depending on the program type, some participants may enter a program already employed while others may have struggled to maintain employment due to their addiction or mental illness. The graph below shows graduate employment rates at admission and discharge by program type and includes both part- and full-time work as employed. Juvenile programs are not included as their focus is on improving the participant’s education level, not employment level.

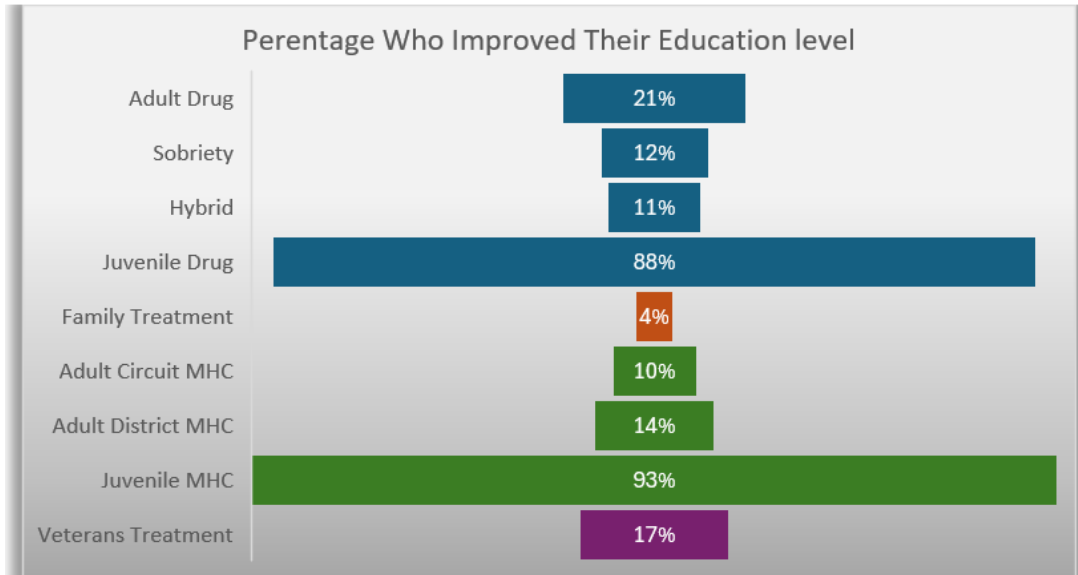
¹⁰ All Rise, [Adult Treatment Court Best Practice Standards, 2nd Edition](#) (accessed January 16, 2025).

Adult drug courts saw the most drastic increase in graduates becoming employed part- or full-time before completing a program. Of the 90 graduates, 36 percent were employed at program entry and that increased to 93 percent at program exit—an employment increase of 158 percent. Family treatment courts often serve entire families and thus have a smaller number of participants than other program types. Though there were only 23 graduates, 35 percent were employed at admission and that rose to 87 percent at discharge—a 149 percent increase. Adult circuit mental health courts also saw an impressive increase in employment rates. Twenty-nine percent were employed at admission and 63 percent were employed at graduation—an employment rate increase of 117 percent.



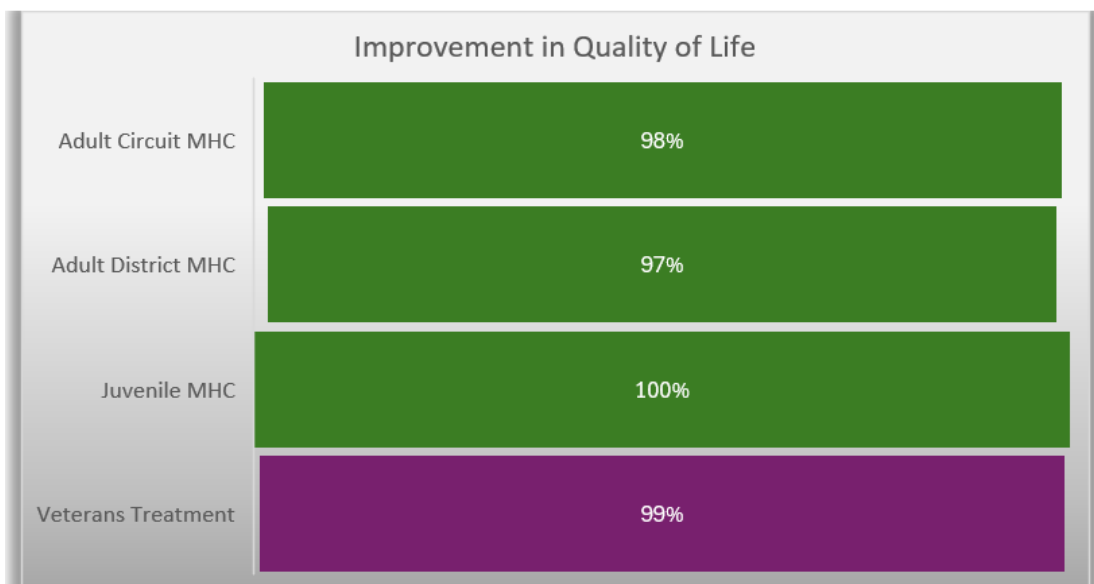
Education

Youths in treatment courts are in most need of furthering their education by staying in school and advancing through higher grades. In adult programs, some participants who did not obtain a high school diploma or GED may register for classes to receive their diploma while others may seek higher education or vocational training. The graph shows the percentage of graduates who improved their education level in some way across the different program types. A high percentage of youths in juvenile drug and mental health courts were successful in improving their education level.



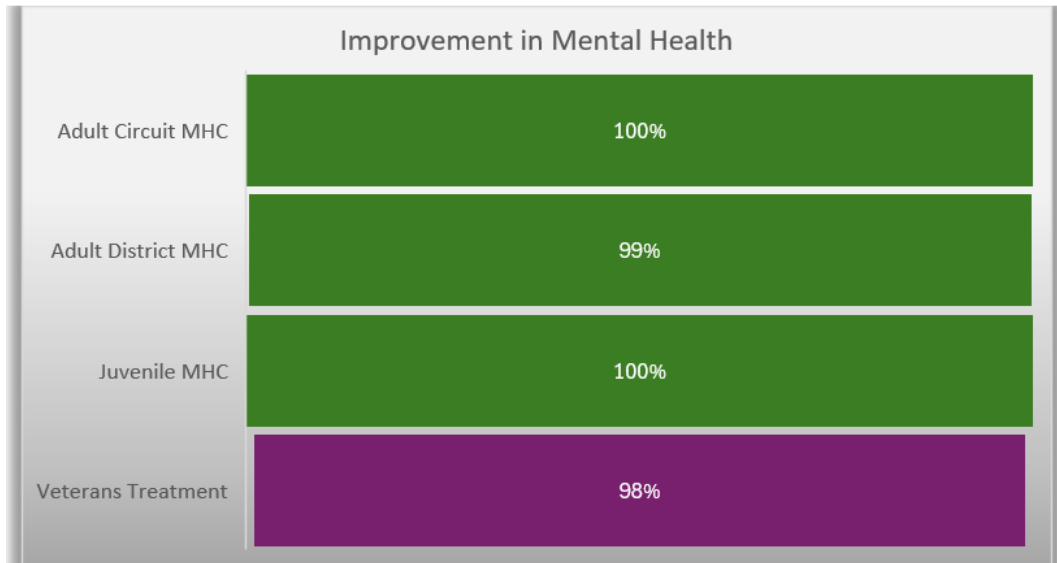
Improved Quality of Life

Before graduation, MHC and VTC teams evaluate several areas of each participant’s life—such as independence, mood, self-image, and daily functioning—to determine whether their overall quality of life has improved. As shown in the graph below, graduates from both types of programs demonstrated particularly strong improvements.



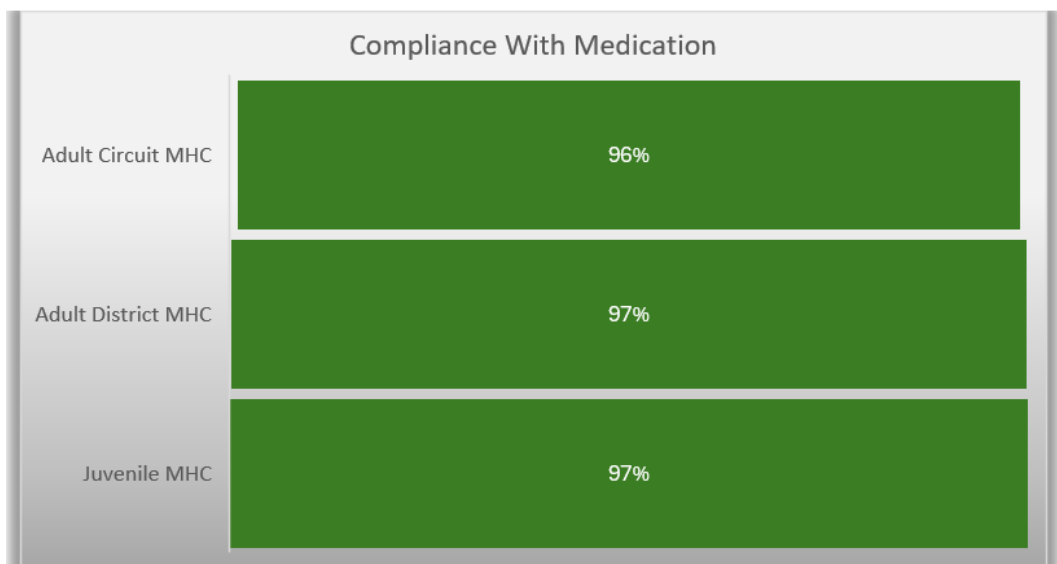
Improved Mental Health

Ongoing psychotherapy is critical for effectively addressing and treating mental illness. Participants in MHCs and VTCs benefited substantially from therapy, as illustrated by the high percentage of individuals who showed improvements in their mental health at the time of graduation.



Medication Compliance

Participants of mental health courts are most likely to be on medication(s) that treat the symptoms of their mental illness. Medications assist with mental stability and can be prescribed for life. MHCs therefore verify medication compliance to ensure participants are taking their medications at the prescribed dosage.



Recidivism Rates

MCL 761.1(s) in the Code of Criminal Procedure defines recidivism as:

“[A]ny rearrest, reconviction, or reincarceration in prison or jail for a felony or misdemeanor offense or a probation or parole violation of an individual as measured first after three years and again after five years from the date of his or her release from incarceration, placement on probation, or conviction, whichever is later.”

Michigan’s recidivism methodology uses the admission date into a program as the starting point for evaluating future criminal activity. Specifically, recidivism is evaluated for participants who were admitted into a drug court program in 2015 through the current year. The year 2015 is used as the starting point because the National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP) published the first adult best practice standards manual in 2013, which gave Michigan courts two years to implement the best practices. Recidivism for mental health courts and veterans treatment courts is evaluated since the inception of the programs because these programs began many years after drug courts in Michigan.

According to the NADCP [Adult Drug Court Best Practices Standards Volume II](#),¹¹ when evaluating recidivism outcomes, a comparison group of offenders who did not enter a drug court and are statistically comparable to participants should be used to assess whether program services had a favorable impact on reducing recidivism. SCAO uses the Judicial Data Warehouse (JDW), Michigan’s repository of select data from most court cases, and matches PSC participants to offenders who have not participated in a PSC based on demographics and criminal histories. The result is a statistically comparable matched pair where recidivism for the pair is evaluated over three and five years.

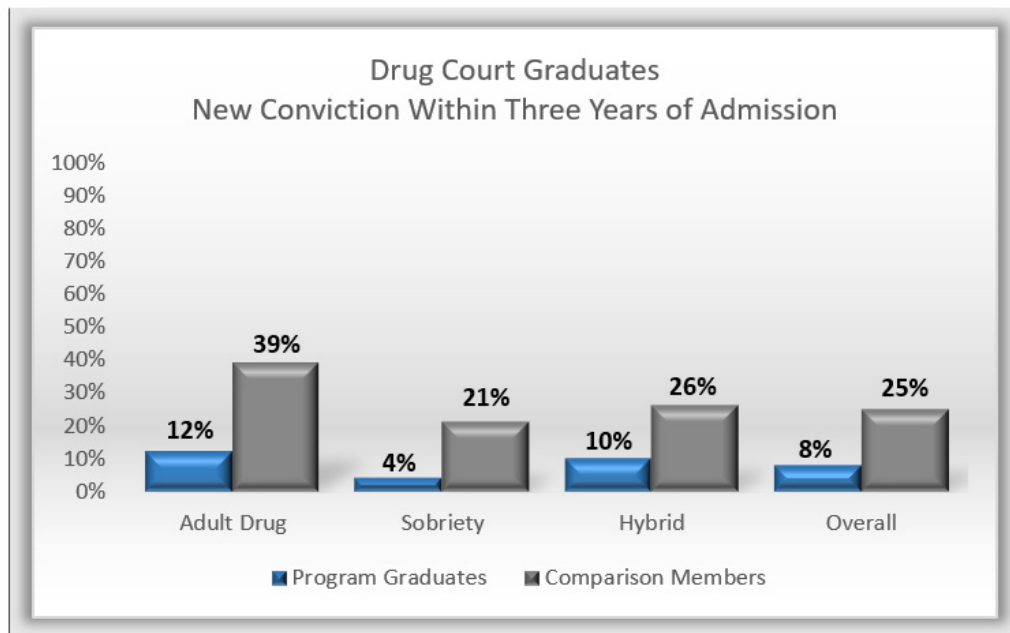
Two populations are examined for recidivism: participants who were in a PSC program, regardless of whether they completed a program or not, and a subset population of only those who graduated from a PSC program. Also, we utilize two different scopes of recidivism—broad and narrow—for drug courts. The broad scope of recidivism considers new convictions within the categories shown in Appendix B. This scope excludes traffic offenses and offenses not falling within the categories listed in Appendix B. The narrow scope of recidivism only considers new drug or alcohol convictions, including controlled substance use or possession; controlled substance manufacturing or distribution; other drug offenses; driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol; and other alcohol offenses. MHCs and VTCs are evaluated for recidivism at the more encompassing broader scope.

¹¹ NADCP is now known as All Rise.

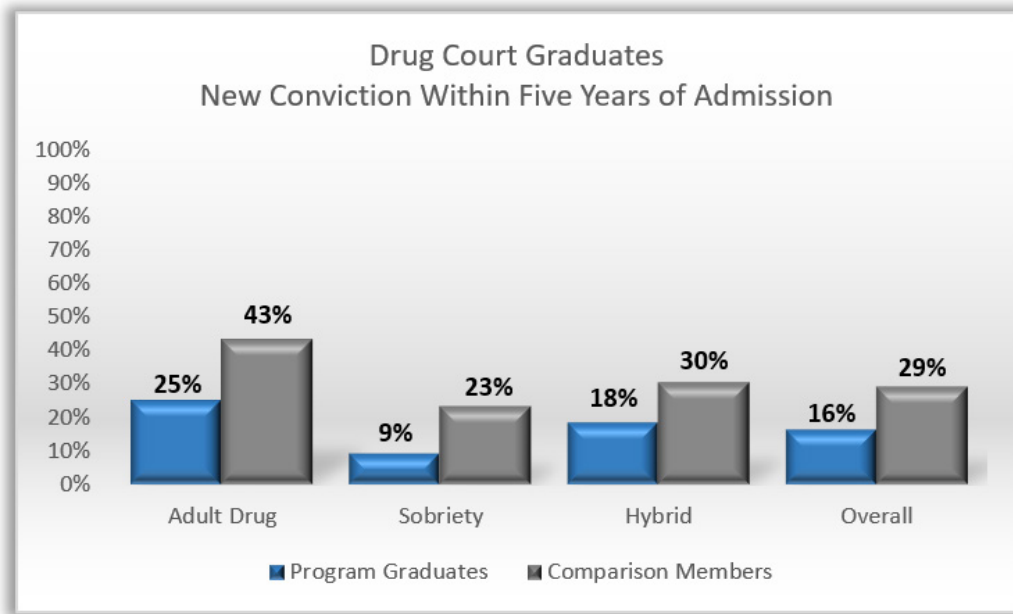
The matched pairs are evaluated using a statistical test that determines if the differences in rates between the two groups are statistically significant. When a difference is statistically significant, it means the differences are not happening by chance. The differences in recidivism rates between those who participated in a PSC and their matched counterparts are statistically significant for all the analyses. Appendix C includes PSC recidivism for each individual court by program as required in PA 121 of 2024.

Drug Court Graduate Recidivism Rates

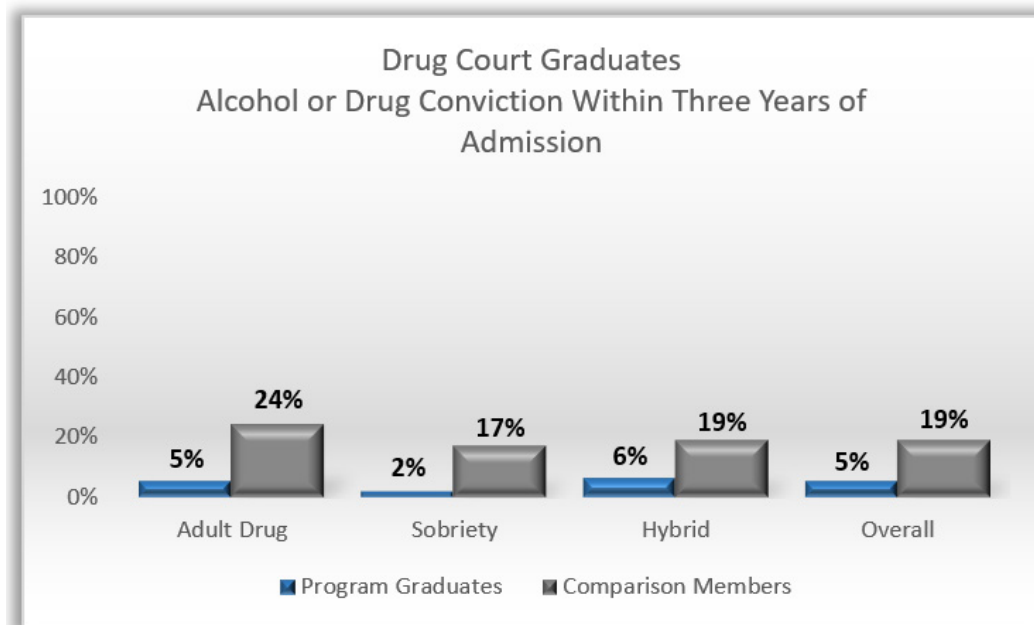
The three-year analyses of adult PSC participants who successfully completed a program and had a matched comparison person totaled 9,759 matched pairs, and the five-year analyses included 6,461 matched pairs. The recidivism rates are reported by each program type and in aggregate, indicated as “Overall.”



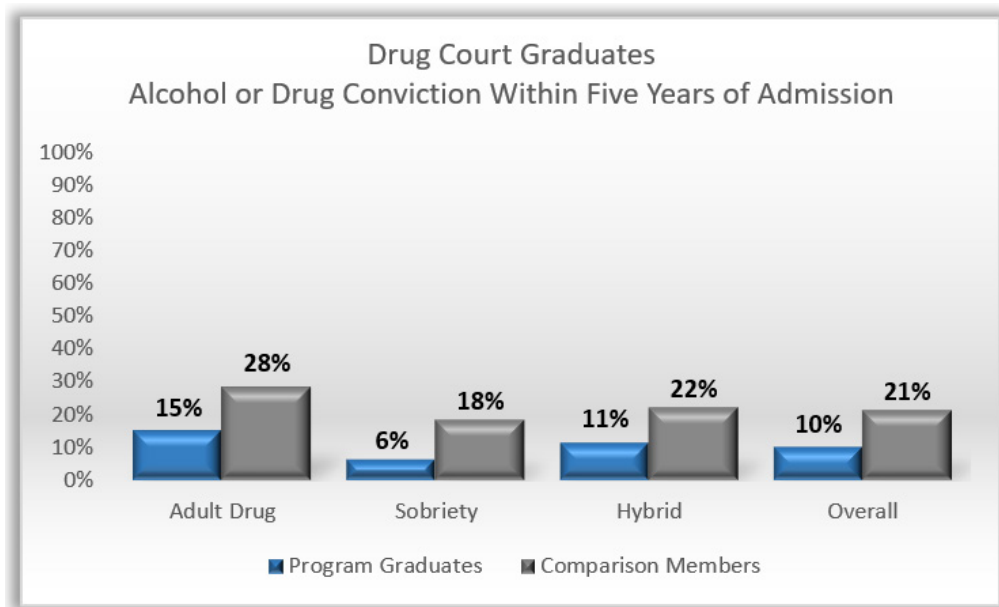
Looking at the overall data, comparison members had more than three times the recidivism rates than graduates from drug court programs. Graduates of adult drug court programs had three times less recidivism than their matched comparison members; sobriety court program graduates had over five times less recidivism; and graduates of hybrid programs had over two and a half times less recidivism than their matched comparison members.



Comparison members also had higher recidivism rates than graduates of programs after five years.



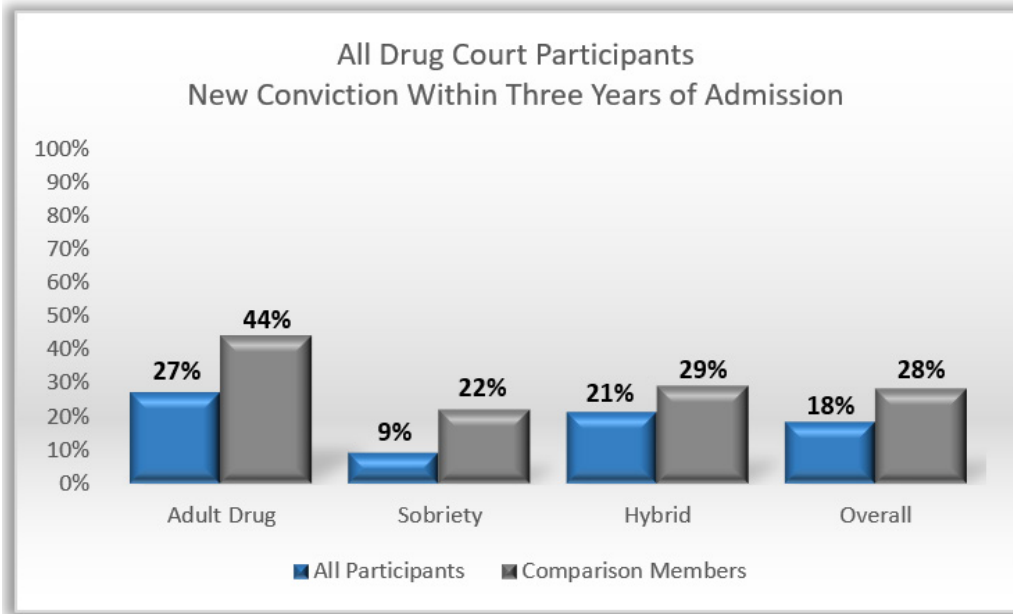
Comparison members had nearly four times the recidivism rates for drug and alcohol convictions than graduates from drug court programs. Adult drug court program graduates had nearly five times less recidivism than their matched comparison members; sobriety court program graduates had more than eight times less recidivism; and graduates of hybrid programs had more than three times less recidivism than their matched comparison members.



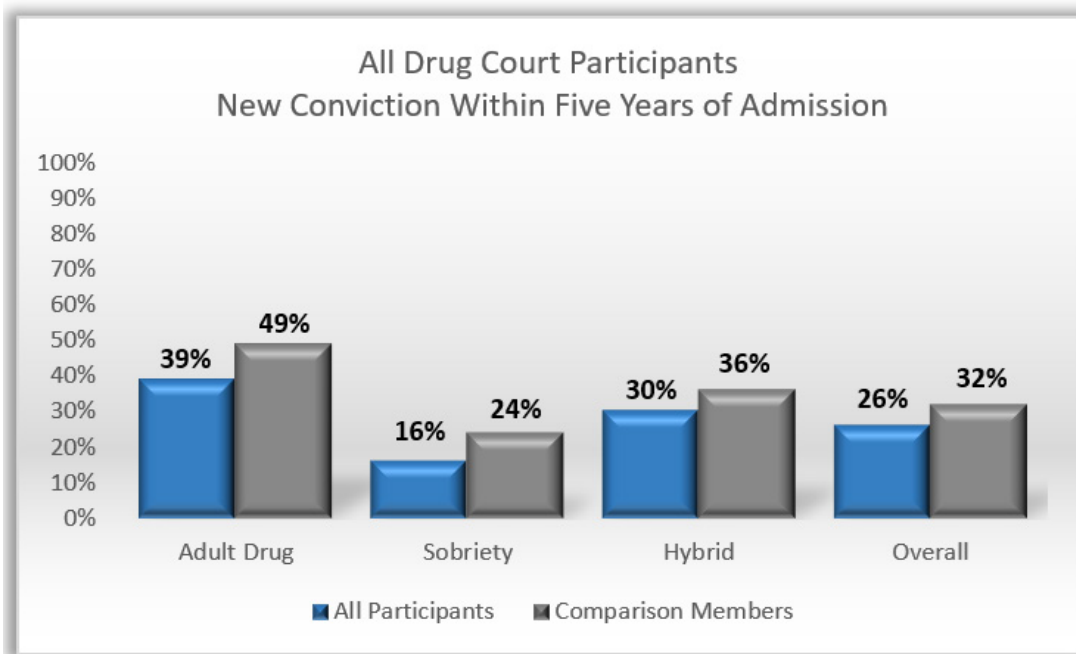
Comparison members overall had more than twice the recidivism rates for drug and alcohol convictions than graduates after five years. Graduates of all program types, even after five years, had a significantly reduced rate of recidivism than their matched counterparts.

Drug Court Recidivism Rates for All Participants

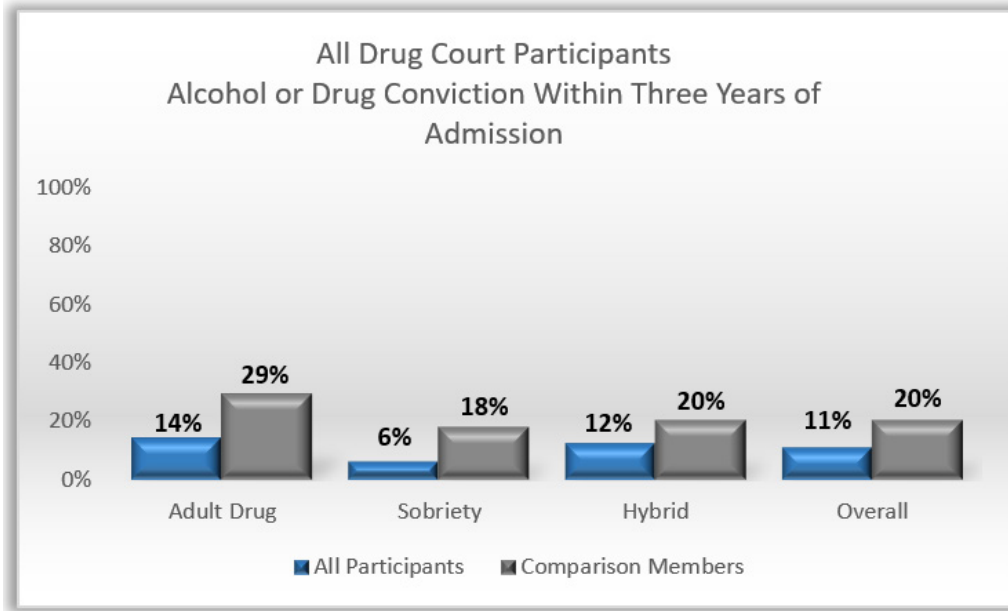
The “All Participants” analysis includes all participants of a program regardless of whether they graduated from the program or were discharged for reasons other than successful. The three-year analyses of all participants who entered a program included a total of 14,478 matched pairs and the five-year analyses included 9,725 matched pairs. The recidivism rates are reported by program type and overall.



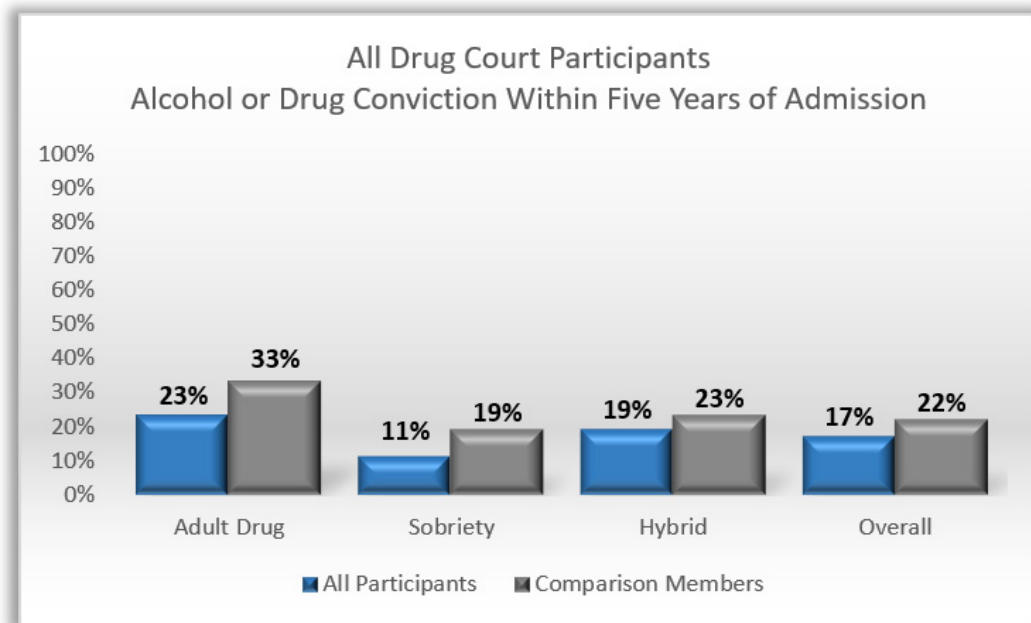
Participants among all program types were less likely to recidivate than their matched comparison members within three years of entering a PSC program.



Even after five years, drug court participants had a lower rate of recidivism than the comparison members overall and within each program type.



After three years, PSC participants had lower recidivism rates than the comparison group when evaluating new alcohol or drug convictions.



After five years, participants of drug court programs had a lower rate of recidivism than the comparison members and as mentioned, the differences in rates are statistically significant.

Family Treatment Court Recidivism

FTCs differ in the procedures for prosecuting, processing, and adjudicating petitions, and they have different partnerships by way of the MDHHS and Child Protective Services to ensure whole families are treated. Program goals for FTCs also are unique in that each family member's success can impact the family unit's outcome. FTCs have multiple levels of outcome measures across many domains and can include foster care stays or adoption as short-term measures, while long-term measures include evaluating the number of future petitions and child removals. When treating whole families, success or failure can occur at multiple levels and at different times, transcending the traditional drug court model and changing how recidivism is defined. Family treatment courts require a new recidivism methodology that can evaluate parental recidivism and child placement or removal. Improvements in data collection are ongoing toward developing a better method for analysis.

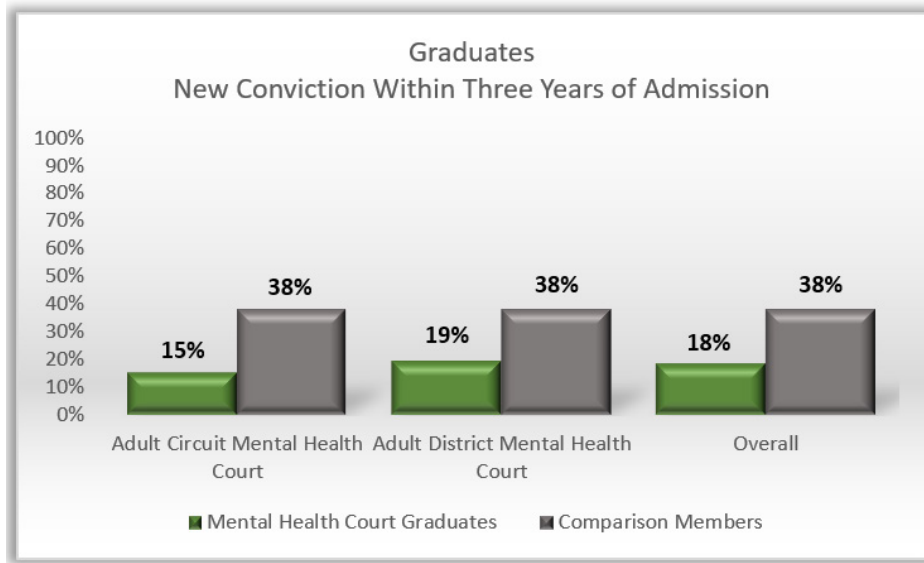
Juvenile Drug Court Recidivism

In 2021, MCL 712A.28 was amended to make juvenile records nonpublic. As a result, data in the JDW regarding juvenile records is not available to evaluate recidivism in FY 2025.

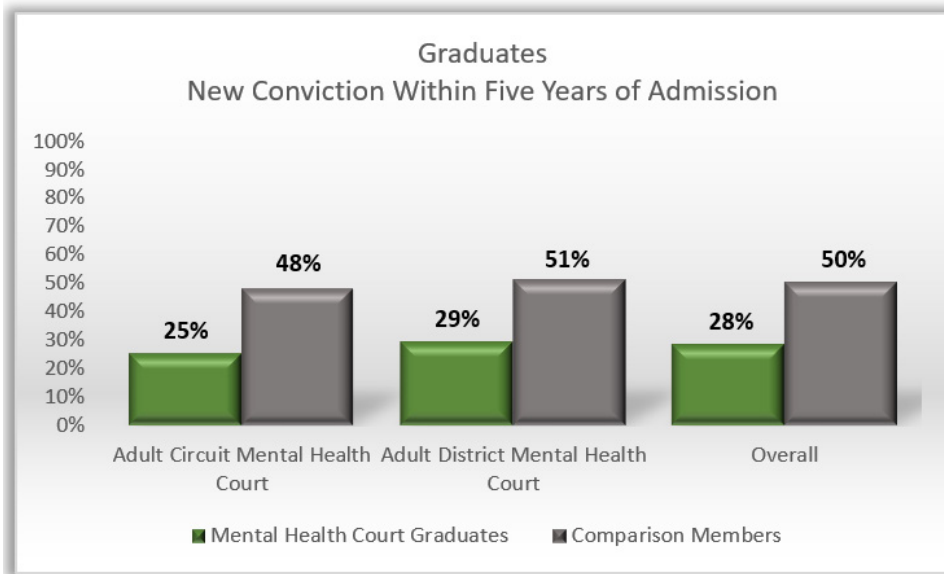
Mental Health Court Graduate Recidivism Rates

Recidivism rates are reported by adult circuit programs, adult district programs, and then overall. Data used from the Judicial Data Warehouse to evaluate recidivism does not include juvenile data at the time of this report. Overall, there were 2,520 matched pairs among graduates for the three-year evaluation. Graduates of adult circuit mental health court programs included a total of 784 matched pairs, and for adult district mental health court programs 1,736 pairs were evaluated. The number of graduates in the five-year analyses included 1,947 pairs, 633 pairs in circuit courts and 1,314 in district courts.

Comparison members were over two times more likely to recidivate than MHC graduates when evaluated over three years. When broken down by district and circuit courts, comparison members had two and a half times the recidivism rate of MHC graduates in an adult circuit program, and twice the rate when compared to graduates in an adult district MHC program.



Similarly, as seen in the chart below, pairs measured over a five-year period showed MHC graduates had a much lower recidivism rate than their matched comparison members overall as well as within adult circuit and district programs.

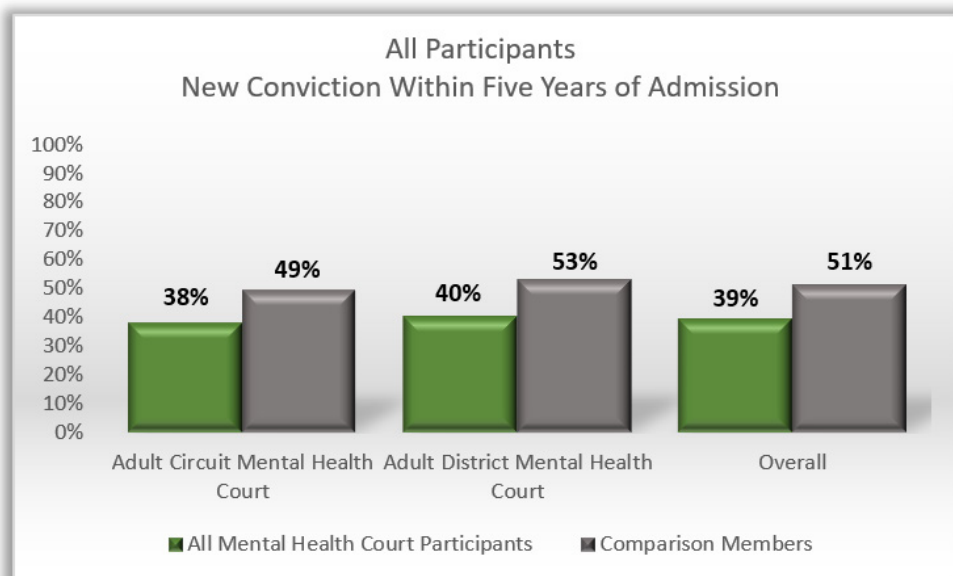
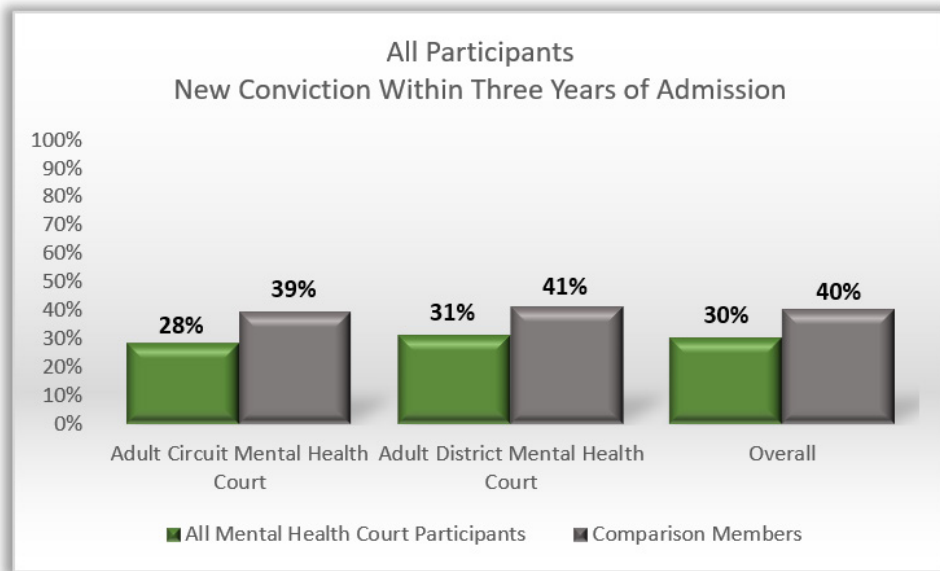


Mental Health Court Recidivism Rates for All Participants

The “All Participants” analysis includes all participants of a program regardless of whether they graduated the program or were discharged for reasons other than successful. Overall, there were 4,576 matched pairs for the three-year analysis and 3,564 pairs for the five-year analysis. Participants in adult circuit

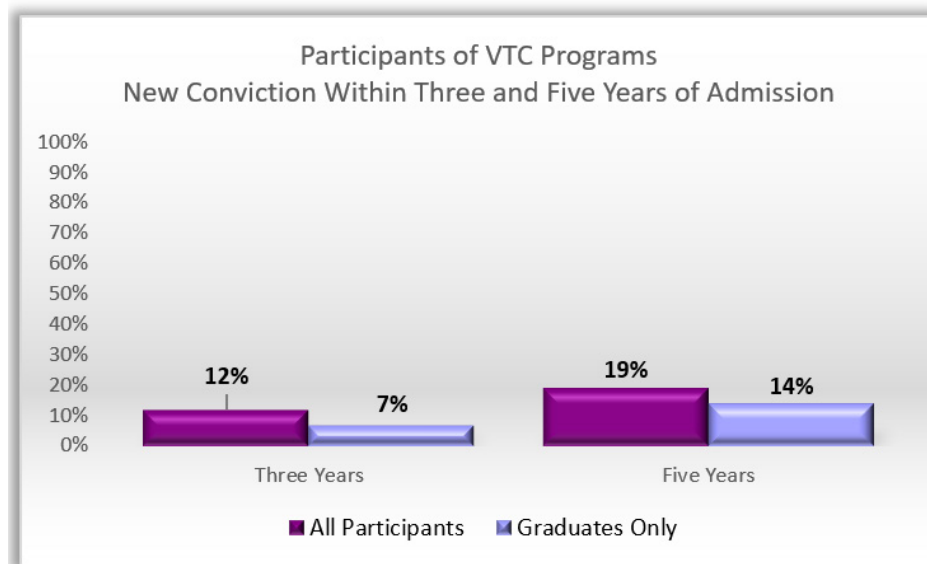
mental health programs included a total of 1,545 matched pairs for evaluation at three years, and 1,274 pairs at five years. Adult district mental health programs had 3,031 pairs for the three-year evaluation and 2,290 pairs for the five-year evaluation.

The results showed that the differences in the recidivism rates were favorable for program participants when compared to similar offenders for both the three- and five-year analyses and were statistically significant among circuit and district courts, and overall.



Veterans Treatment Court Recidivism Rates

VTC participants are tracked for recidivism, but we do not yet have a method for identifying veterans in the criminal justice system statewide to draw a comparison group. The graph shows the percentages of VTC participants who had a new conviction within three and five years of their admission date. The dark purple bars show the rates for those who participated in a VTC program regardless of their discharge reason or length in program. The light purple bars represent graduates of VTC programs.



The three-year analysis for all participants included 2,052 veterans in a VTC program and showed that 12 percent had a new conviction within three years of admission. There were 1,512 graduates analyzed for new convictions after three years and 7 percent of them recidivated. The five-year analysis for all participants included 1,694 veterans in a program and 19 percent had a new conviction. Among graduates, there were 1,226 analyzed and 14 percent had recidivated. Graduates of VTC programs recidivated at a lower rate than participants who did not complete a VTC program.

Graduate Performance Measures in FY 2025

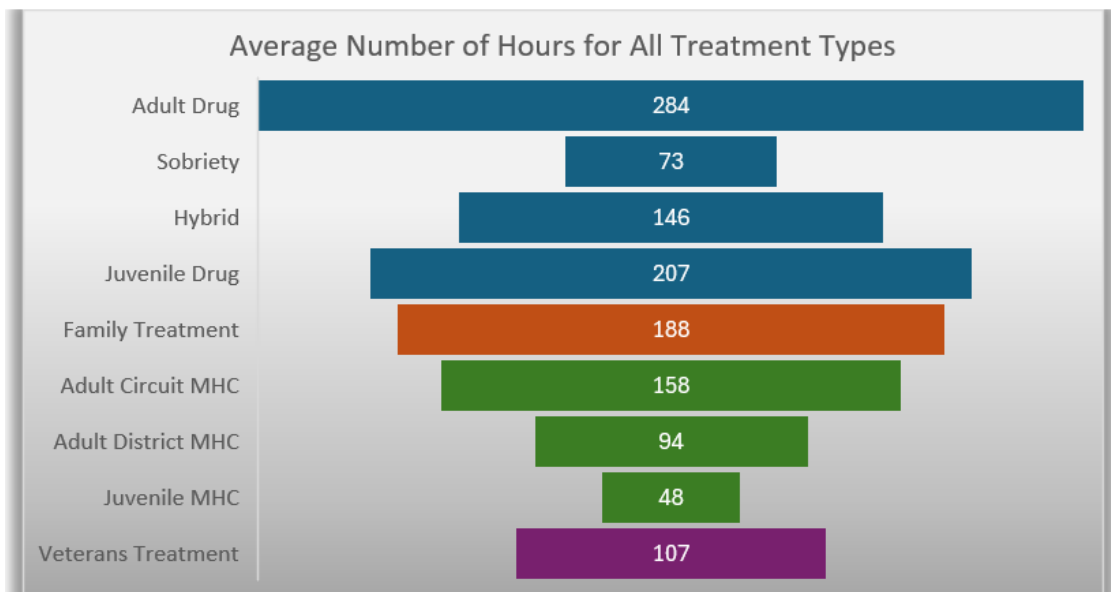
Performance measures are data indicators used to monitor key operations of treatment courts and determine whether programs align with best practices and have fidelity to their program type model. While drug courts, mental health courts, and veterans treatment courts differ in terms of their target

populations and resources, many of their performance measures are the same, such as the use of judicial review hearings, incentives, sanctions, and drug testing to monitor abstinence. Performance measures found in this report are listed below and reference best practices from All Rise, “Adult Treatment Court Best Practice Standards.”¹²

The graphs below show the different performance measures with the program type(s) to which they pertain. The funnel bars are color coded as well as labeled to show the program types. Caution should be used against making comparisons across program types as each program targets a different population and provides varying services.

Treatment

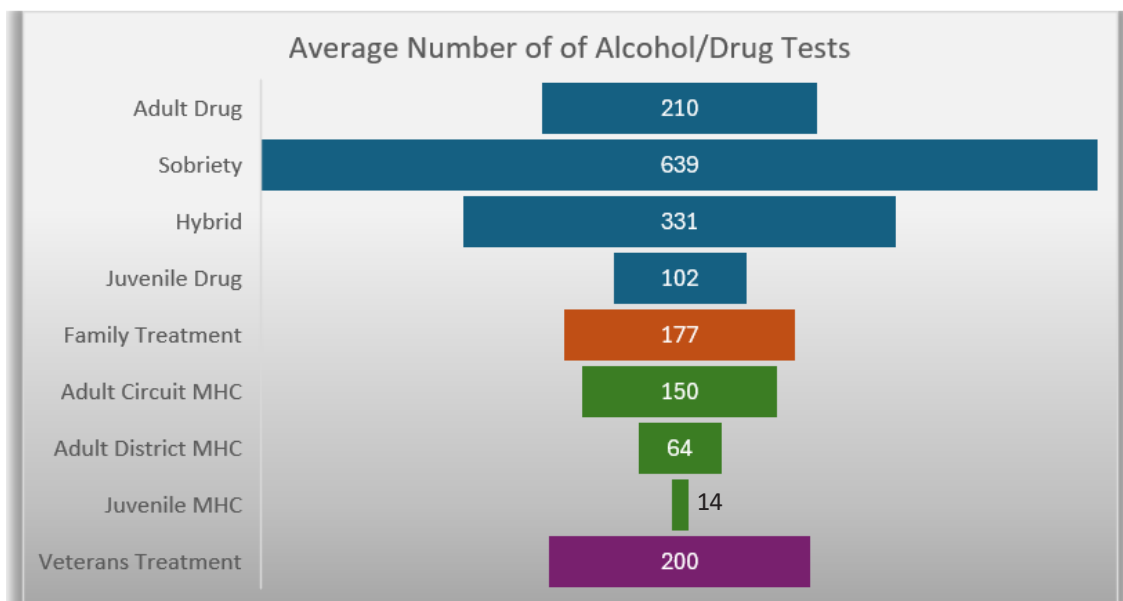
PSCs offer evidence-based therapies documented in treatment manuals for diagnoses of substance use, mental health, trauma, or co-occurring disorders. Treatment types are individualized based on the clinical need of participants determined by clinical assessments. The average number of hours for substance abuse and mental health treatments combined are shown by all program types.



¹² All Rise, [Adult Treatment Court Best Practice Standards](#)

Drug Testing

Testing for drugs and alcohol is the only objective way to determine whether participants have relapsed or are taking their psychiatric medications. Methods of testing include urinalysis, oral fluid testing, breathalyzers, and sweat patches. Urine testing is the best practice while the other methods act as a supplement to frequent urinalyses. Sobriety courts had the highest average number of tests, which is most likely due to the frequent use of alcohol tethers, interlock devices, and breathalyzers, while juvenile mental health courts had the lowest average number of tests (14).

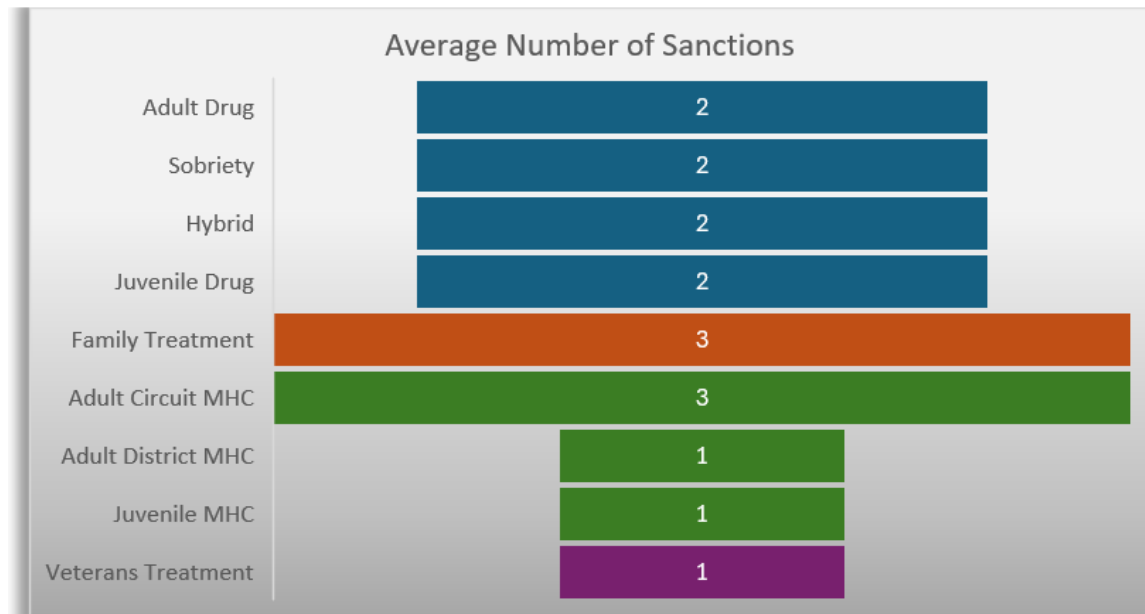
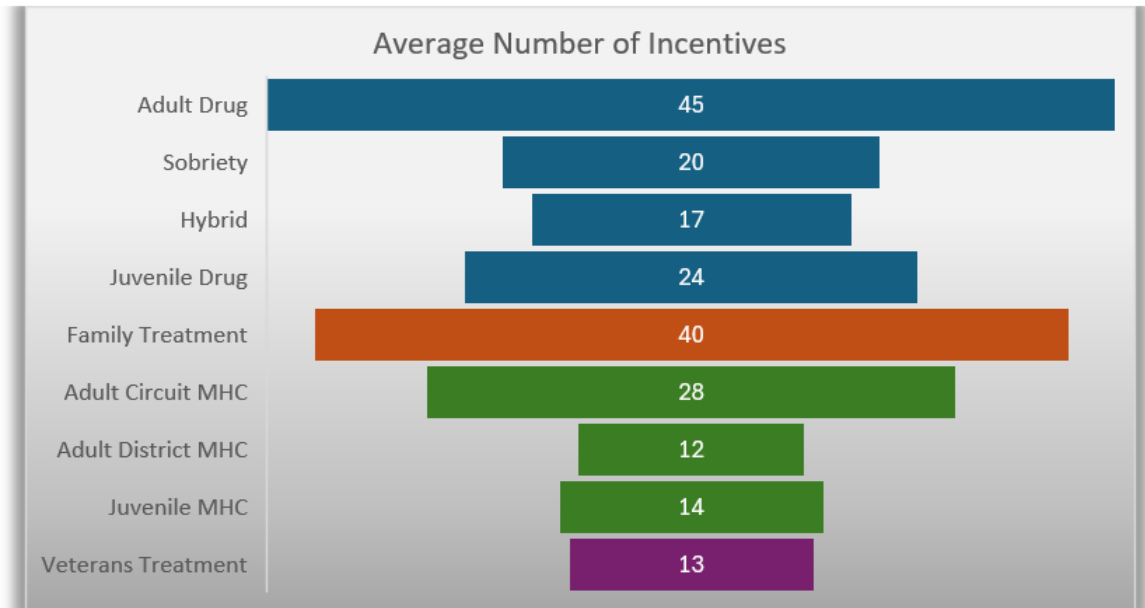


Incentives and Sanctions

PSCs use evidence-based incentives and sanctions to increase compliance with program requirements. Incentives are used to reward positive behaviors and may include drawings for prizes, preferential docket positioning, applause, verbal praise, reduced testing, and phase advancements.

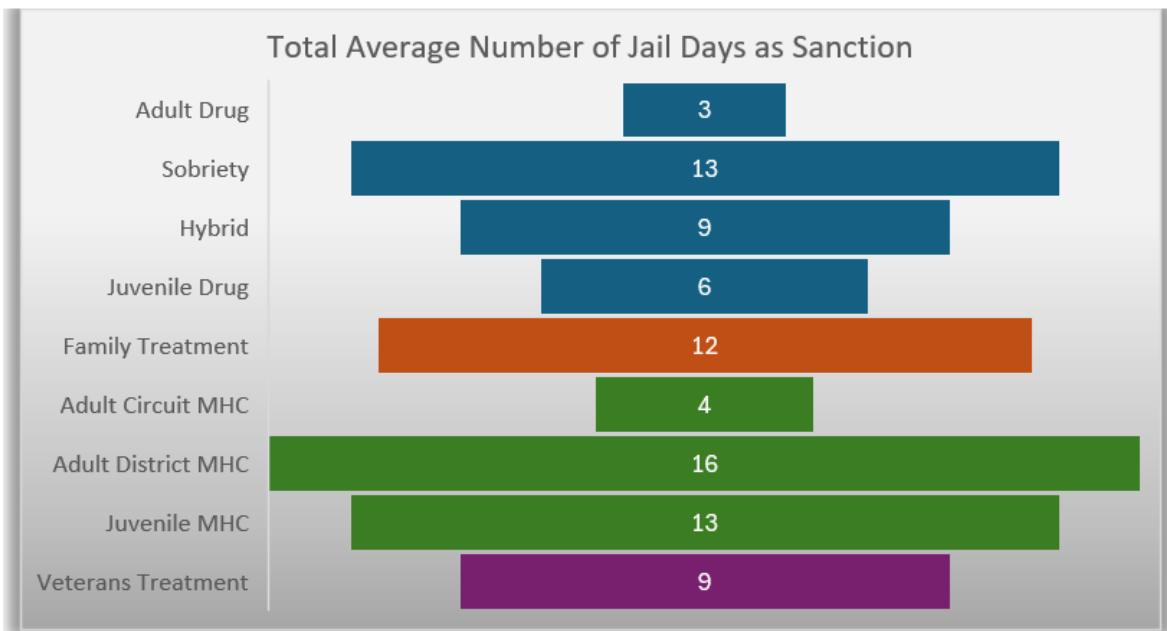
Sanctions are imposed as quickly as possible following noncompliant behavior to effect behavioral change. Both incentives and especially sanctions must be individualized according to what goals are achievable as

participants progress through the program and their recovery. Identifying proximal and distal goals is the best practice when determining a proper incentive or sanction.



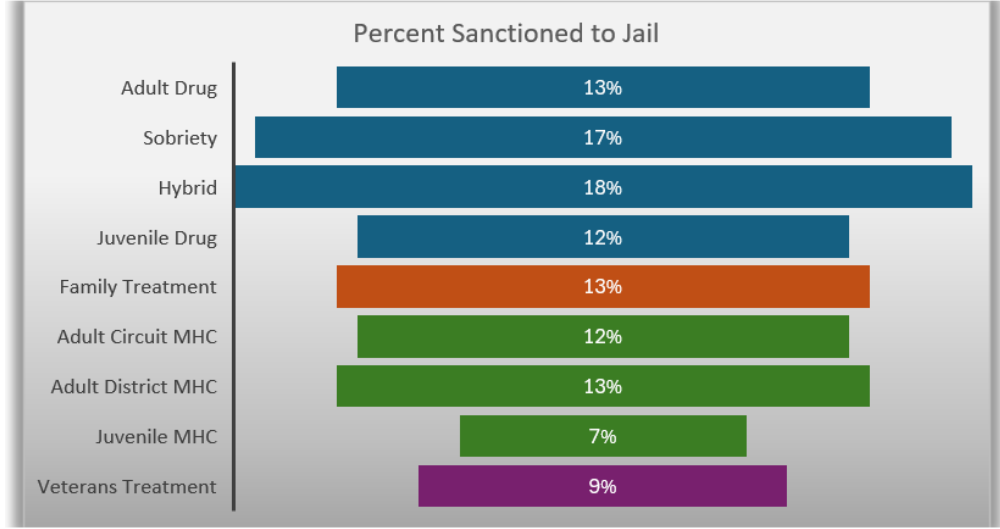
Jail Sanctioning

Imposing jail sanctions on vulnerable populations that have serious mental illness, trauma, or addiction can interrupt treatment services, employment, childcare, or schooling. Thus, jail sanctions are primarily used when participant behavior is a danger to public safety, and after lesser sanctions are exhausted. Jail detention should not be used to prevent drug overdose or when other threats to the person’s health are present, as this can increase the risk of overdose and death. As All Rise’s best practices state, “Before jail is used for any reason other than to avoid serious and imminent public safety threat or to sanction the participant for repeated infractions of proximal goals, the judge finds by clear and convincing evidence that jail custody is necessary to protect the participant from imminent and serious harm and the team has exhausted or ruled out all other less restrictive means to keep the person safe.”¹³ Jail stays should be no longer than three to six days, as lengthier jail sanctions produce diminishing returns, and jail stays of more than one week are associated with increased recidivism.¹⁴ The first graph below shows the averages of the total number of jail days participants served for program violation(s) and the second shows the percentage of participants who received jail days as a program sanction.



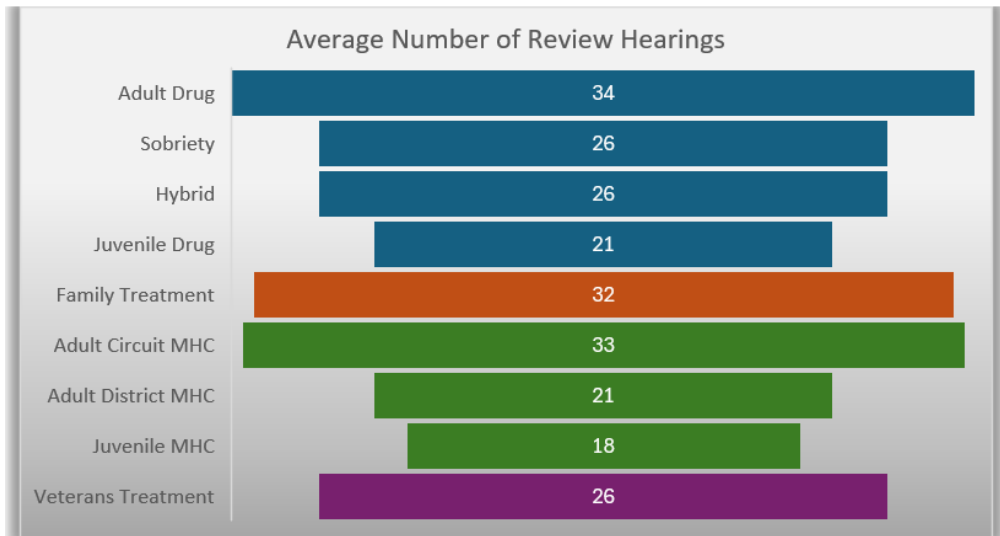
¹³ All Rise, [Adult Treatment Court Best Practice Standards](#), at 144 (Accessed January 9, 2026).

¹⁴ *Id.* at 168.



Review Hearings

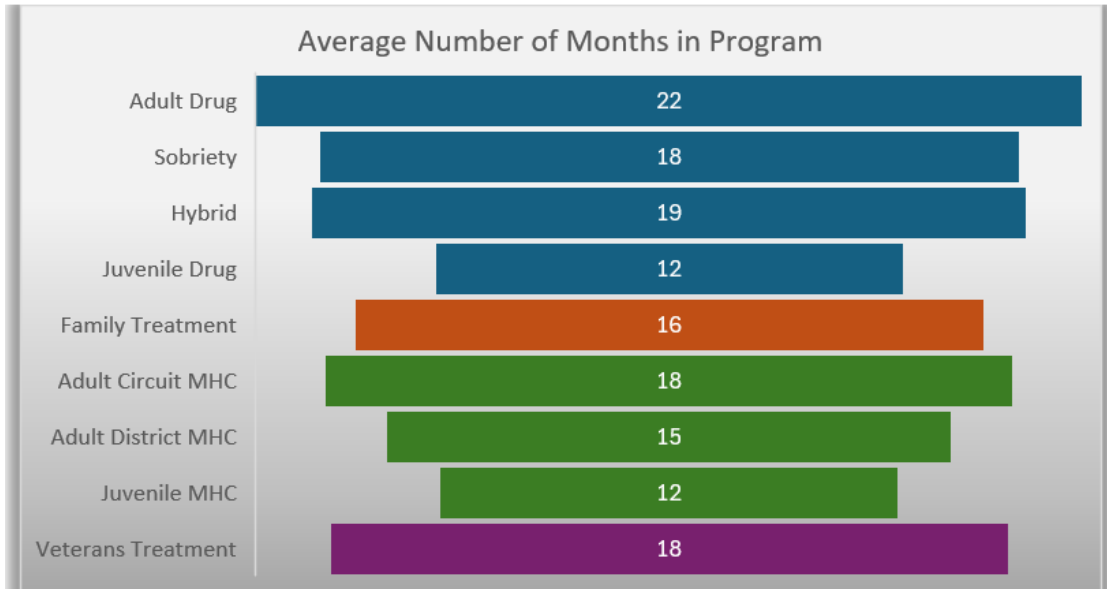
Research has consistently shown that the perceived quality of interactions between participants and the drug court judge is among the most influential factors for success in the program.¹⁵ According to All Rise’s best practices, judicial status review hearings should occur every two weeks while in the first phase of the programs, however research suggests that some participants may require greater structure and more consistency, necessitating judicial review hearings once per week in the first phase.



¹⁵ *Id.* at 3.

Program Length

Program lengths can vary by program type, for example, juvenile PSCs are generally shorter in duration than adult programs, and family treatment courts adhere to statutory permanency-placement plan timelines which can guide their program length.



Ignition Interlock Data Analyses in FY 2025

In 2023, Public Acts 124 and 125 renamed the 2010 interlock program for DWI/Sobriety participants to the “specialty court interlock program” to include adult mental health courts and veterans treatment courts. The interlock legislation provides eligible offenders who have been admitted to a PSC with a restricted license, giving them a means of transportation to and from required meetings. The use of interlock devices is intended to protect public safety by preventing alcohol-impaired driving. Interlock devices require the driver to blow into a state-certified Breath Alcohol Ignition Interlock Device (BAIID) in order to start the vehicle. If the BAIID device detects alcohol consumption, the vehicle will not start. Additionally, the device requires drivers to periodically submit breath samples during operation of the vehicle and if alcohol is detected, the device renders the vehicle inoperable.

In FY 2025, there were 1,585 active participants among 123 sobriety, hybrid, veterans, and mental health courts treatment court programs with an interlock device installed on their vehicle(s). Most participants

with ignition interlocks were compliant with the terms of its use.¹⁶

- Less than 1 percent of users removed the ignition interlock device without approval.
- Less than 1 percent of users tampered with the ignition interlock device.
- One percent operated a vehicle without the ignition interlock device.
- Four participants with interlock installed were rearrested while active in a PSC program, three on a new misdemeanor charge and one on a felony charge.

Ignition Interlock Participant Outcomes

Evaluating the rate of program completion and the number of consecutive sobriety days for interlock participants is an important measure toward continued abstinence and public safety.

- In FY 2025, 813 interlock participants were discharged from a problem-solving court, and 755 (93 percent of those) graduated from a PSC program.
- Six percent were discharged unsuccessfully due to noncompliance, absconding, or a new offense.
- The remaining 2 percent were discharged for reasons of “Other,” death, or withdrew voluntarily from a program.

PSC graduates with ignition interlock devices installed:

- Achieved an average of 358 days of consecutive sobriety while in the PSC program.
- Spent an average of 550 days, or approximately 18 months, in a PSC program.
- Averaged 536 drug and alcohol tests where 2 percent of the tests were positive.
- Received an average of 74 hours of substance abuse and/or mental illness treatment.
- Received an average of 19 incentives and two sanctions.

Ignition Interlock Recidivism Rates for All Participants of PSC Programs

This evaluation examines whether ignition interlock use among PSC participants is associated with reductions in recidivism beyond those attributable to PSC participation alone.

¹⁶ Missing data in the interlock fields were not included in the analyses.

To better understand how the use of interlock devices might reduce future occurrences of alcohol-impaired driving, two groups of PSC participants were pulled as a subset from the recidivism analyses and compared.¹⁷ The first group consisted of OWI offenders who entered a PSC program and subsequently had a BAIID installed in their vehicle. The second group consisted of OWI offenders who also entered a PSC program and did not have a BAIID installed on their vehicle. It is important to note that some individuals who entered a PSC for an OWI offense may not have been eligible for an interlock under current eligibility criteria. However, the available data does not include a clear indicator of interlock eligibility. As a result, the analysis compares all PSC participants admitted for an OWI offense, recognizing that individual differences and eligibility criteria may contribute to observed differences in recidivism.

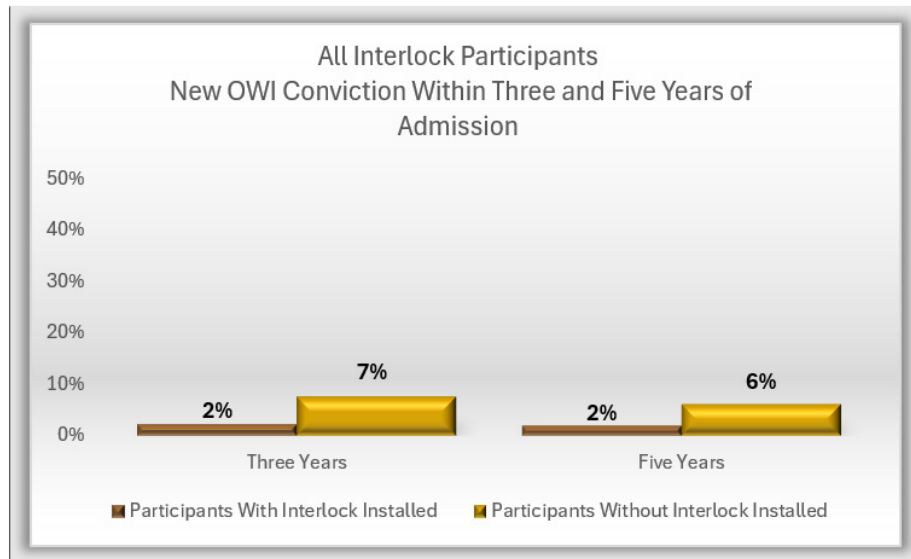
Recidivism, for these analyses, is defined as a new OWI conviction within years of the admission date into a PSC program and again within five years of the admission date. Two populations were evaluated: all PSC participants regardless of whether they successfully completed the program or were discharged; and a subset of just those who did successfully complete (graduate) a PSC program. The results of the analyses report whether the differences between recidivism rates for the two groups are statistically different, suggesting that there may be an association between having an interlock installed and a reduced rate of recidivism, and also reports the strength of that association, known as the effect size. A small effect size means the relationship is weak while a large effect size indicates a strong relationship.

The three-year recidivism rate was compared between participants who had an interlock device installed ($n = 4,174$) and those who did not ($n = 600$). The recidivism rate for those who had an interlock device installed was 2.2 percent compared to 7.3 percent for those who did not have an interlock device installed. This difference was statistically significant with a small effect size, $X^2(1, N = 4,774) = 51.54, p < .001, \phi = -.104$.

The five-year recidivism rate was also compared between participants who had an interlock device installed ($n = 3,036$) and those who did not ($n = 416$). The recidivism rate for those who had an interlock device installed was 2.0 percent compared to 6.0 percent for those who did not have an interlock device installed. This difference was statistically significant with a small effect size, $X^2(1, N = 3,452) = 24.74, p < .001, \phi = -.095$.

The results suggest that the installation of interlock devices is associated with a small, but significant, reduction in recidivism among problem-solving court participants.

¹⁷The analyses include only drug court participants at this time because mental health court and veterans treatment court programs do not yet have data to be analyzed for three years or more post-admission.

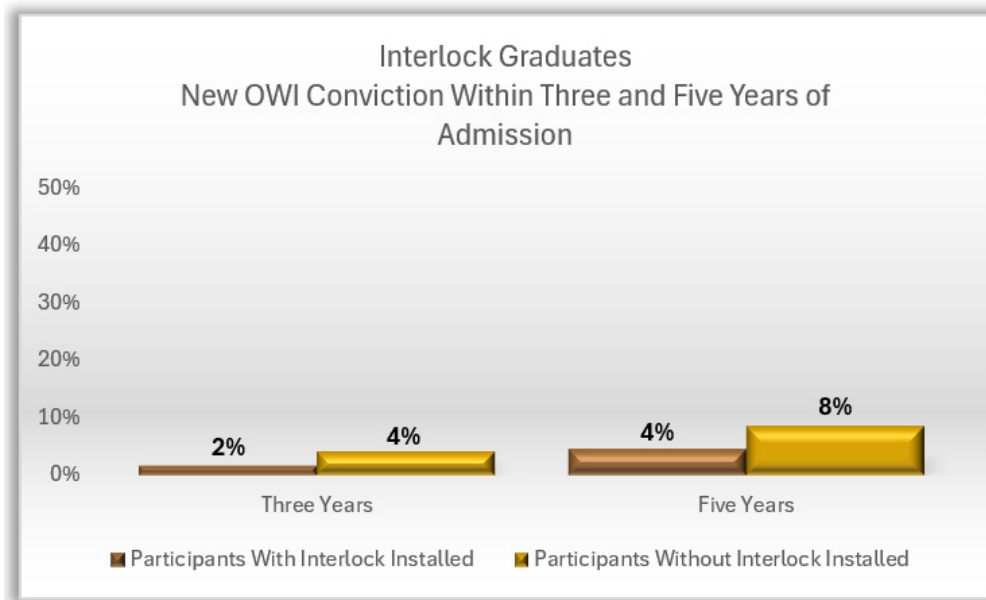


Ignition Interlock Recidivism Rates for Graduates of PSC Programs

To better isolate the potential association of interlock devices and recidivism, the rates of problem-solving court graduates that did or did not have interlock devices installed were also compared at three- and five-year intervals. Again, recidivism here is indicated by a new OWI conviction within the three- or five-year window.

The three-year recidivism rate was compared between graduates who had an interlock device installed ($n = 3,890$) and graduates who did not ($n = 386$). The recidivism rate for graduates who had an interlock device installed was 1.6 percent compared to 4.1 percent for graduates who did not have an interlock device installed. This difference was statistically significant with a small effect size, $X^2(1, N = 4,276) = 11.95, p < .001, \phi = -.053$.

The five-year recidivism rate was also compared between graduates who had an interlock device installed ($n = 2,833$) and graduates who did not ($n = 268$). The recidivism rate for graduates who had an interlock device installed was 4.4 percent compared to 8.2 percent for graduates who did not have an interlock device installed. This difference was statistically significant with a small effect size, $X^2(1, N = 3,101) = 7.62, p < .05, \phi = -.050$.



The analyses here suggests that the installation of interlock devices is associated with a small, but significant reduction of recidivism. However, due to limitations in the available data, interlock eligibility cannot be determined. As a result, observed differences in recidivism may reflect underlying individual differences or eligibility criteria rather than the independent effect of interlock device installation.

Conclusion

The data make clear that Michigan’s treatment courts are effective. Quality programs can achieve success as measured by sustained recovery, reduced recidivism and public safety, and improved quality of life. PSC programs adhere to proven models and align with best practices by using data to monitor program performance and make adjustments when areas for enhancement or growth are identified. Keys to running a successful program include continual education as best practices evolve, team collaboration and communication, team dedication to improving the lives of participants, and advocating for their program to enhance community resources.

Operating a PSC is neither easy nor routine, as many team collaborators wear multiple hats daily, work outside of traditional court hours, and often lose sleep in their concern for their participants. PSC judges oversee their programs and must balance building a healthy rapport with each participant and having the final say in often very tough situations. Coordinators and probation officers act as the judge’s right hand, constantly working toward effective team collaboration, organizing a multitude of program requirements, and obtaining information from all team members when “busy” falls woefully short of accurately

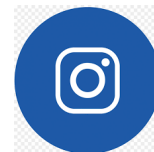
describing each person’s schedule. Attorneys illuminate their unique position by bringing different perspectives and therapists provide invaluable services that truly are the roots that lend growth for each participant. Their crucial input at team meetings and support at judicial review hearings reminds us that “jurisprudence” is much more effective when married to “therapeutic.” No matter what the position on the team—law enforcement, peer recovery coaches, case managers, veteran justice outreach liaisons—each is unique in what they contribute to the whole of the greater good. We applaud each team member for their continued dedication to making treatment courts programs that not only solve problems, but save lives.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - Grant Amounts and Active Participants (DC, MHC, VTC)

APPENDIX B - Recidivism Offenses Categorized

APPENDIX C - Recidivism Rates with Maps (DC, MHC, VTC)



County	Court	Program Type	Original Amount Requested	Original Amount Awarded	2Q Reallocation Requested	2Q Reallocation Increase or Decrease	3Q Reallocation Requested	3Q Reallocation Increase or Decrease	Final Allocation	FY 2025 Spent
Alcona	23rd Circuit, Alcona	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 64,400.00	\$ 35,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 33,332.99
Allegan	48th Circuit, Allegan	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 660,004.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 20,388.84
Allegan	57th District, Allegan	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 178,806.50	\$ 69,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 69,000.00	\$ 63,485.69
Alpena	88th District, Alpena/Montmorency	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 128,640.91	\$ 53,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$(27,000.00)	\$(27,000.00)	\$ 26,000.00	\$ 20,744.43
Barry	5th Circuit, Barry	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 375,409.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00
Barry	56B District, Barry	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 301,868.00	\$ 180,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (5,800.00)	\$ (3,000.00)	\$177,000.00	\$ 177,000.00
Bay	18th Circuit, Bay	Adult Drug Court	\$ 122,491.00	\$ 83,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (9,000.00)	\$ (9,000.00)	\$ 74,000.00	\$ 70,738.48
Bay	18th Circuit, Bay	Family Treatment	\$ 48,750.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,000.00)	\$ (1,000.00)	\$ 24,000.00	\$ 21,595.64
Bay	18th Circuit, Bay	Juvenile Drug Court	\$ 46,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
Bay	74th District, Bay	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 117,000.00	\$ 107,000.00	\$ (10,000.00)	\$(10,000.00)	\$ (7,000.00)	\$ (5,000.00)	\$ 92,000.00	\$ 92,000.00
Benzie	19th Circuit, Benzie	Adult Drug Court	\$ 36,039.68	\$ 26,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,000.00	\$ 24,104.60
Berrien	2nd Circuit, Berrien	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 59,679.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (5,000.00)	\$ -	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 33,318.31
Berrien	2nd Circuit, Berrien	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 30,392.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ (2,740.00)	\$ (3,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,000.00	\$ 20,350.77
Branch	15th Circuit, Branch	Family Treatment	\$ 24,270.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ (7,353.00)	\$ (7,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 2,974.25
Calhoun	10th District, Battle Creek	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 36,180.00	\$ 27,458.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (8,000.00)	\$ (8,000.00)	\$ 19,458.00	\$ 16,351.14
Calhoun	37th Circuit, Calhoun	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 434,871.00	\$ 158,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$158,000.00	\$ 157,283.28
Cass	43rd Circuit, Cass	Family Treatment	\$ 138,145.20	\$ 80,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 79,998.20
Cass	4th District, Cass	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 116,281.20	\$ 116,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$116,000.00	\$ 115,997.12
Charlevoix	33rd Circuit, Charlevoix	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 193,004.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ (17,479.00)	\$(17,000.00)	\$ (3,800.00)	\$ (3,000.00)	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 5,473.58
Charlevoix	33rd Circuit, Charlevoix	Juvenile Drug Court	\$ 53,491.00	\$ 33,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33,000.00	\$ 21,494.64
Charlevoix	90th District, Charlevoix	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Cheboygan	53rd Circuit, Cheboygan	Hybrid DWI/Drug	\$ 265,509.51	\$ 108,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$108,000.00	\$ 106,621.71
Cheboygan	89-1 District, Cheboygan	DWI Sobriety Cour	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Chippewa	50th Circuit, Chippewa	Hybrid DWI/Drug	\$ 103,450.00	\$ 66,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,000.00	\$ 66,000.00
Clare	80th District, Clare/Gladwin	Hybrid DWI/Drug	\$ 102,000.00	\$ 96,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 24,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$120,000.00	\$ 109,969.62
Clinton	29th Circuit, Clinton	Adult Drug Court	\$ 58,020.00	\$ 45,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,686.00	\$ 2,686.00	\$ 47,686.00	\$ 46,402.06
Delta	94th District, Delta	Hybrid DWI/Drug	\$ 99,947.65	\$ 45,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 44,556.43
Dickinson	95B District, Dickinson	DWI Sobriety Cour	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 4,700.00
Eaton	56A District, Charlotte	Hybrid DWI/Drug	\$ 42,604.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ (5,000.00)	\$ (5,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 19,652.44
Eaton	56th Circuit, Eaton	Hybrid DWI/Drug	\$ 183,748.00	\$ 121,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$(20,000.00)	\$(10,000.00)	\$111,000.00	\$ 95,657.08
Eaton	56th Circuit, Eaton	DWI Sobriety Cour	\$ 137,258.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ (8,000.00)	\$(10,000.00)	\$(10,000.00)	\$ (7,000.00)	\$ 83,000.00	\$ 77,858.44
Emmet	57th Circuit, Emmet	Hybrid DWI/Drug	\$ 262,077.14	\$ 20,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 19,533.28
Emmet	57th Circuit, Emmet	Juvenile Drug Cour	\$ 66,433.20	\$ 20,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 13,128.23
Emmet	90th District, Emmet	DWI Sobriety Cour	\$ 27,648.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
Genesee	67th District, Genesee	Hybrid DWI/Drug	\$ 269,957.26	\$ 201,000.00	\$ 17,523.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$201,000.00	\$ 197,444.54
Genesee	7th Circuit, Genesee	Hybrid DWI/Drug	\$ 413,724.00	\$ 371,000.00	\$ -	\$(32,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$339,000.00	\$ 273,475.27
Genesee	7th Circuit, Genesee	Family Treatment	\$ 206,629.00	\$ 141,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$141,000.00	\$ 135,429.51
Grand Trav	86th District, Grand Traverse	DWI Sobriety Cour	\$ 246,550.50	\$ 30,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 21,581.92
Grand Trav	86th District, Grand Traverse	Hybrid DWI/Drug	\$ 139,923.10	\$ 52,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 52,000.00	\$ 40,775.79
Gratiot	29th Circuit, Gratiot	Hybrid DWI/Drug	\$ 33,990.00	\$ 17,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (5,995.23)	\$ (4,286.00)	\$ 12,714.00	\$ 10,389.07
Gratiot	65B District, Gratiot	DWI Sobriety Cour	\$ 249,477.66	\$ 239,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 8,000.00	\$247,000.00	\$ 222,980.73
Hillsdale	1st Circuit, Hillsdale	Adult Drug Court	\$ 76,000.00	\$ 71,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 71,000.00	\$ 64,697.58
Hillsdale	1st Circuit, Hillsdale	Family Treatment	\$ 58,356.00	\$ 58,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 58,000.00	\$ 51,278.66
Hillsdale	2B District, Hillsdale	Hybrid DWI/Drug	\$ 130,000.00	\$ 83,000.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$101,000.00	\$ 100,467.62
Houghton	97th District, Houghton	Hybrid DWI/Drug	\$ 372,448.03	\$ 325,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$325,000.00	\$ 312,483.67

Ingham	30th Circuit, Ingham	Family Treatment	\$ 155,486.00	\$ 130,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$130,000.00	\$ 130,000.00
Ingham	54A District, Lansing	Adult Drug Court	\$ 324,256.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ (25,000.00)	\$ (25,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Ingham	54A District, Lansing	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 45,225.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 7,289.80	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 26,011.46
Ingham	54B District, East Lansing	Adult Drug Court	\$ 131,395.76	\$ 82,000.00	\$ 28,520.00	\$ -	\$ (6,100.00)	\$ (6,100.00)	\$ 75,900.00	\$ 65,785.00
Ingham	54B District, East Lansing	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 169,915.86	\$ 83,000.00	\$ 43,720.00	\$ 13,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 96,000.00	\$ 81,959.11
Ingham	55th District, Mason	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 251,271.20	\$ 184,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$184,000.00	\$ 181,878.89
Ionia	64A District, Ionia	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 88,400.66	\$ 88,000.00	\$101,012.00	\$ 46,000.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$137,500.00	\$ 137,483.72
Ionia	8th Circuit, Ionia	Adult Drug Court	\$ 166,253.59	\$ 149,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$149,000.00	\$ 149,000.00
Iron	41st Circuit, Iron	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 66,890.00	\$ 66,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,000.00	\$ 58,834.75
Isabella	21st Circuit, Isabella	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 186,073.68	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 15,841.37	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$120,000.00	\$ 119,140.21
Isabella	21st Circuit, Isabella	Juvenile Drug Court	\$ 110,830.29	\$ 102,000.00	\$ 1,305.85	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$102,000.00	\$ 102,000.00
Jackson	4th Circuit, Jackson	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 13,000.00	\$113,000.00	\$ 113,000.00
Kalamazoo	8th District, Kalamazoo	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 63,270.00	\$ 53,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 53,000.00	\$ 52,205.00
Kalamazoo	9th Circuit, Kalamazoo	Family Treatment	\$ 67,620.00	\$ 66,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,000.00	\$ 64,765.54
Kalamazoo	9th Circuit, Kalamazoo	Juvenile Drug Court	\$ 23,200.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 17,893.98
Kalamazoo	9th Circuit, Kalamazoo	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 414,534.00	\$ 219,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37,000.00	\$ 37,000.00	\$256,000.00	\$ 255,344.04
Kalamazoo	9th Circuit, Kalamazoo	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 228,857.00	\$ 132,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$152,000.00	\$ 151,681.90
Kent	61st District, Grand Rapids	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 521,630.00	\$ 227,000.00	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 26,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$253,000.00	\$ 249,973.58
Kent	62B District, Kentwood	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 160,250.00	\$ 125,000.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$130,000.00	\$ 123,065.21
Kent	63rd District, Grand Rapids	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 162,898.14	\$ 73,000.00	\$ (26,000.00)	\$ (26,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 47,000.00	\$ 39,320.46
Lapeer	71A District, Lapeer	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 73,957.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 43,000.00	\$ 41,299.34
Lenawee	2A District, Lenawee	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 189,254.04	\$ 107,000.00	\$ 88,697.00	\$ 38,651.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$145,651.00	\$ 145,651.00
Lenawee	39th Circuit, Lenawee	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 51,620.00	\$ 51,000.00	\$ -	\$ (2,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 49,000.00	\$ 43,139.82
Livingston	44th Circuit, Livingston	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 150,846.60	\$ 110,000.00	\$ (18,000.00)	\$ (25,000.00)	\$ (10,000.00)	\$ (8,000.00)	\$ 77,000.00	\$ 47,430.04

Livingston	44th Circuit, Livingston	Juvenile Drug Court	\$ 37,294.95	\$ 27,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (5,000.00)	\$ (4,000.00)	\$ 23,000.00	\$ 15,638.84
Luce	92nd District, Mackinac /Luce	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 167,673.40	\$ 30,000.00	\$ -	\$ (12,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 17,955.19
Macomb	16th Circuit, Macomb	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 93,000.00	\$ 93,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 93,000.00	\$ 92,985.02
Macomb	16th Circuit, Macomb	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 141,914.00	\$ 91,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (500.00)	\$ -	\$ 91,000.00	\$ 90,495.09
Macomb	37th District, Warren	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 44,000.00	\$ 44,000.00	\$ (15,000.00)	\$ (22,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,000.00	\$ 13,273.00
Macomb	38th District, Eastpointe	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 244,935.76	\$ 25,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 10,548.86
Macomb	39th District, Roseville	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 154,307.76	\$ 115,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 115,000.00	\$ 114,998.87
Macomb	40th District, St. Clair Shores	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 73,130.72	\$ 59,000.00	\$ 42,000.00	\$ 28,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 87,000.00	\$ 87,000.00
Macomb	41A District, Sterling Heights	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 227,799.62	\$ 123,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,153.00	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 136,000.00	\$ 136,000.00
Macomb	41B District, Clinton Twp.	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 154,158.25	\$ 117,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 117,000.00	\$ 116,773.82
Macomb	41B District, Clinton Twp.	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 111,741.20	\$ 100,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 97,044.36
Macomb	42-1 District, Romeo	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 105,785.00	\$ 46,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (5,000.00)	\$ (3,000.00)	\$ 43,000.00	\$ 37,478.63
Manistee	85th District, Manistee	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 60,584.55	\$ 58,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 58,000.00	\$ 53,256.95
Marquette	25th Circuit, Marquette	Adult Drug Court	\$ 68,569.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 24,914.73
Marquette	96th District, Marquette	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 68,569.00	\$ 38,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 38,000.00	\$ 38,000.00
Mecosta	77th District, Mecosta	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 156,738.85	\$ 105,000.00	\$ 21,679.03	\$ 6,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 111,000.00	\$ 111,000.00
Menominee	95A District, Menominee	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 117,955.48	\$ 35,000.00	\$ (30,000.00)	\$ (30,000.00)	\$ (2,352.00)	\$ (2,000.00)	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 2,748.00
Menominee	41st Circuit, Menominee	Family Treatment	\$ 15,146.60	\$ 10,000.00	\$ (8,000.00)	\$ (8,000.00)	\$ (1,500.00)	\$ (1,000.00)	\$ 1,000.00	\$ -
Midland	42nd Circuit, Midland	Adult Drug Court	\$ 219,444.30	\$ 145,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 145,000.00	\$ 141,452.09
Monroe	1st District, Monroe	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Monroe	38th Circuit, Monroe	Adult Drug Court	\$ 91,571.28	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 23,265.60	\$ 17,000.00	\$ (6,000.00)	\$ (5,000.00)	\$ 62,000.00	\$ 58,813.83
Muskegon	14th Circuit, Muskegon	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 352,311.00	\$ 70,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 70,000.00
Muskegon	60th District, Muskegon	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 141,278.60	\$ 126,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (14,121.40)	\$ (12,000.00)	\$ 114,000.00	\$ 98,042.62
Newaygo	27th Circuit, Newaygo	Adult Drug Court	\$ 61,234.90	\$ 12,000.00	\$ (1,500.00)	\$ (3,000.00)	\$ (3,500.00)	\$ (2,000.00)	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 1,447.97

Oakland	43-1 District, Hazel Park	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 162,731.30	\$ 35,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 33,681.49
Oakland	43rd District, Ferndale	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 83,867.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ (15,698.00)	\$ (15,000.00)	\$ (4,921.00)	\$ (3,000.00)	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 6,829.06
Oakland	44th District, Royal Oak	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 124,345.91	\$ 91,000.00	\$ 53,625.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$116,000.00	\$ 116,000.00
Oakland	47th District, Farmington Hills	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 21,977.75	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 11,500.00	\$ 11,438.26
Oakland	48th District, Bloomfield Hills	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Oakland	51st District, Waterford	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 99,835.05	\$ 99,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 99,000.00	\$ 98,821.04
Oakland	52-1 District, Novi	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 166,032.70	\$ 117,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$133,000.00	\$ 132,101.65
Oakland	52-1 District, Novi	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 53,120.48	\$ 13,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 12,605.00
Oakland	52-2 District, Clarkston	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 19,210.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 11,530.45
Oakland	52-3 District, Rochester Hills	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 25,102.50	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 3,723.15
Oakland	52-4 District, Troy	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 172,813.00	\$ 135,000.00	\$ 11,500.00	\$ -	\$ 1,700.00	\$ 1,700.00	\$136,700.00	\$ 134,947.52
Oakland	6th Circuit, Oakland	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 333,275.00	\$ 310,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$310,000.00	\$ 288,675.52
Oakland	6th Circuit, Oakland	Juvenile Drug Court	\$ 144,125.00	\$ 43,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,000.00	\$ 42,276.43
Oceana	79th District, Oceana	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 17,981.90	\$ 15,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,000.00)	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 11,122.52
Otsego	87A District, Otsego	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 180,902.00	\$ 141,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$141,000.00	\$ 141,000.00
Ottawa	20th Circuit, Ottawa	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 231,282.00	\$ 152,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$152,000.00	\$ 152,000.00
Ottawa	58th District, Ottawa	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 174,957.13	\$ 174,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$174,000.00	\$ 173,855.00
Roscommon	34th Circuit, Roscommon	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 240,000.00	\$ 205,000.00	\$ -	\$ (10,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$195,000.00	\$ 195,000.00
Saginaw	10th Circuit, Saginaw	Adult Drug Court	\$ 184,837.00	\$ 184,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$184,000.00	\$ 180,452.71
Saginaw	70th District, Saginaw	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 206,940.00	\$ 120,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$120,000.00	\$ 119,945.50
Schoolcraft	93rd District Schoolcraft/Algonquin	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 59,040.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 15,794.25	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 39,987.82
Shiawassee	35th Circuit, Shiawassee	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 149,265.00	\$ 133,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$133,000.00	\$ 132,982.52
St. Clair	72nd District, St. Clair	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	\$ 153,115.00	\$ 60,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 59,990.00
St. Joseph	3B District, St. Joseph	DWI Sobriety Court	\$ 16,000.00	\$ 16,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,000.00	\$ 16,000.00

St. Joseph	45th Circuit, St. Joseph	Adult Drug Court	\$ 130,000.00	\$ 130,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$130,000.00	\$ 130,000.00
Tuscola	54th Circuit, Tuscola	Hybrid DWI/Drug	\$ 289,900.77	\$ 248,000.00	\$ -	\$(15,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$233,000.00	\$ 215,647.58
Van Buren	36th Circuit, Van Buren	Adult Drug Court	\$ 194,565.50	\$ 160,000.00	\$ 18,146.56	\$ 18,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$178,000.00	\$ 177,711.43
Van Buren	36th Circuit, Van Buren	DWI Sobriety Cour	\$ 90,338.00	\$ 72,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 72,000.00	\$ 71,800.56
Van Buren	36th Circuit, Van Buren	Family Treatment	\$ 98,570.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (3,854.33)	\$ (3,000.00)	\$ 72,000.00	\$ 72,000.00
Washtenaw	14A District Court, Washtenaw	Hybrid DWI/Drug	\$ 500,864.56	\$ 30,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 29,992.33
Washtenaw	14B District, Ypsilanti Twp.	Hybrid DWI/Drug	\$ 231,849.12	\$ 90,000.00	\$ -	\$(15,000.00)	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 62,626.63
Washtenaw	15th District, Ann Arbor	DWI Sobriety Cour	\$ 114,825.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ -	\$ (9,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,000.00	\$ 49,745.28
Washtenaw	22nd Circuit, Washtenaw	Hybrid DWI/Drug	\$ 88,338.00	\$ 32,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,000.00	\$ 32,000.00
Washtenaw	22nd Circuit, Washtenaw	Family Treatment	\$ 67,338.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ (10,000.00)	\$(12,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 14,824.38
Wayne	16th District, Livonia	Hybrid DWI/Drug	\$ 149,385.16	\$ 133,000.00	\$ 12,289.80	\$ 9,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$142,000.00	\$ 142,000.00
Wayne	17th District, Redford	Hybrid DWI/Drug	\$ 72,790.00	\$ 54,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 54,000.00	\$ 46,152.77
Wayne	18th District, Westland	DWI Sobriety Cour	\$ 155,225.83	\$ 119,000.00	\$ 15,550.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$134,000.00	\$ 134,000.00
Wayne	19th District, Dearborn	Hybrid DWI/Drug	\$ 88,350.00	\$ 63,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 69,000.00	\$ 67,483.78
Wayne	23rd District, Taylor	Hybrid DWI/Drug	\$ 241,000.00	\$ 222,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$222,000.00	\$ 222,000.00
Wayne	25th District, Lincoln Park	Hybrid DWI/Drug	\$ 212,708.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 230,000.00	\$ 33,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$183,000.00	\$ 173,878.12
Wayne	32A District, Harper Woods	Adult Drug Court	\$ 74,223.50	\$ 48,000.00	\$ 11,315.44	\$ 6,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 54,000.00	\$ 53,985.38
Wayne	33rd District, Woodhaven	Hybrid DWI/Drug	\$ 191,966.51	\$ 156,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$156,000.00	\$ 156,000.00
Wayne	34th District, Romulus	Hybrid DWI/Drug	\$ 51,341.80	\$ 37,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37,000.00	\$ 31,849.66
Wayne	35th District, Plymouth	DWI Sobriety Cour	\$ 45,925.00	\$ 35,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 31,538.68
Wayne	36th District, Detroit	Hybrid DWI/Drug	\$ 160,620.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$100,000.00	\$ 76,785.54
Wayne	3rd Circuit, Wayne	Hybrid DWI/Drug	\$ 232,665.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ -	\$(10,000.00)	\$(20,000.00)	\$(11,000.00)	\$179,000.00	\$ 122,000.00
Wayne	3rd Circuit, Wayne	Juvenile Drug Cou	\$ 105,940.00	\$ 72,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 72,000.00	\$ 72,000.00

Michigan’s drug, DWI, hybrid, and family treatment courts are primarily funded through appropriations from the Michigan Legislature, which are distributed as grants by the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO). For FY 2025, the SCAO also secured federal grants to support PSC programs across the state. This chart shows the total SCAO-administered grant funding for each drug, DWI, hybrid, and family treatment court in Michigan.

The SCAO has a reallocation process that allows PSCs statewide to request additional grant funding throughout the fiscal year. PSCs can also choose to return underutilized grant funds to be redistributed to other PSCs. The SCAO PSC team reviews and analyzes these requests, as well as all grant spending, to make decisions on increasing or decreasing the original amounts awarded to PSCs. These adjustments are shown in the reallocation columns on the chart.

County	Court	Program Type	Original Amount Requested	Original Amount Awarded	2Q Reallocation Requested	2Q Reallocation Increase or	3Q Reallocation Requested	3Q Reallocation Increase or Decrease	Final Allocation	FY 2025 Spent
Allegan	57th District, Allegan	Adult District Mental	\$ 42,829.93	\$ 28,108.00	\$ (12,000.00)	\$ (12,000.00)	\$ (5,000.00)	\$ (1,000.00)	\$ 15,108.00	\$ 13,868.67
Berrien	2nd Circuit, Berrien	Adult Circuit Mental	\$ 149,618.75	\$ 136,483.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (25,000.00)	\$ -	\$ 136,483.00	\$ 95,465.06
Calhoun	10th District, Calhoun	Adult District Mental	\$ 123,775.60	\$ 116,168.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 116,168.00	\$ 114,553.74
Cass	43rd Circuit, Cass	Adult Circuit Mental	\$ 156,716.45	\$ 155,855.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 155,855.00	\$ 149,873.29
Chippewa	91st District, Chippewa	Adult District Mental	\$ 157,268.06	\$ 103,664.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 103,664.00	\$ 100,647.78
Genesee	7th Circuit, Genesee	Adult Circuit Mental	\$ 214,522.00	\$ 178,735.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 178,735.00	\$ 171,615.20
Gogebic	32nd Circuit, Gogebic	Adult Circuit Mental	\$ 86,499.00	\$ 48,298.00	\$ (19,139.75)	\$ (19,139.00)	\$ (9,996.00)	\$ (1,000.00)	\$ 28,159.00	\$ 5,353.76
Gogebic	32nd Circuit, Gogebic	Juvenile Mental Heal	\$ 26,357.00	\$ 24,581.00	\$ (13,409.50)	\$ (13,409.00)	\$ (2,040.00)	\$ -	\$ 11,172.00	\$ 3,838.40
Grand Traverse	13th Circuit, Grand Traverse	Juvenile Mental Heal	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Gratiot	65B District, Gratiot	Adult District Mental	\$ 337,112.16	\$ 256,591.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 256,591.00	\$ 241,368.71
Ingham	30th Circuit, Ingham	Adult Circuit Mental	\$ 284,800.00	\$ 277,047.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (19,198.78)	\$ -	\$ 277,047.00	\$ 243,776.64
Ingham	55th District, Mason	Adult District Mental	\$ 465,073.00	\$ 465,073.00	\$ -	\$ (35,000.00)	\$ (54,282.00)	\$ (3,085.00)	\$ 426,988.00	\$ 367,385.30
Jackson	12th District, Jackson	Adult District Mental	\$ 155,703.26	\$ 46,859.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 46,859.00	\$ 32,325.66
Kalamazoo	8th District, Kalamazoo	Adult District Mental	\$ 197,280.00	\$ 182,586.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 182,586.00	\$ 173,539.70
Kent	17th Circuit, Kent	Adult Circuit Mental	\$ 227,965.00	\$ 200,405.00	\$ 75,644.00	\$ 55,604.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 256,009.00	\$ 233,734.41
Kent	17th Circuit, Kent	Juvenile Mental Heal	\$ 185,115.00	\$ 117,921.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 117,921.00	\$ 103,102.87
Lapeer	71A District, Lapeer	Adult District Mental	\$ 70,309.00	\$ 65,969.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65,969.00	\$ 59,619.57
Lenawee	2A District, Lenawee	Adult District Mental	\$ 87,760.23	\$ 66,910.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,910.00	\$ 66,910.00
Livingston	44th Circuit, Livingston	Adult Circuit Mental	\$ 174,048.89	\$ 136,793.00	\$ (20,000.00)	\$ (20,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 116,793.00	\$ 95,766.18
Macomb	16th Circuit, Macomb	Adult Circuit Mental	\$ 49,425.00	\$ 49,425.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 49,425.00	\$ 46,052.14
Macomb	41B District, Clinton Twp.	Adult District Mental	\$ 70,266.88	\$ 52,490.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 52,490.00	\$ 47,303.15
Midland	42nd Circuit, Midland	Adult Circuit Mental	\$ 145,839.54	\$ 114,235.00	\$ 7,557.82	\$ 7,558.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 121,793.00	\$ 121,793.00
Monroe	1st District, Monroe	Adult District Mental	\$ 222,839.00	\$ 194,052.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 194,052.00	\$ 191,478.97
Muskegon	60th District, Muskegon	Adult District Mental	\$ 191,945.00	\$ 154,304.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,624.00	\$ 1,624.00	\$ 155,928.00	\$ 155,864.72

Oakland	45th District, Oak Park	Adult District Mental	\$ 133,978.00	\$ 113,909.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 113,909.00	\$ 113,402.60
Oakland	52nd District, Oakland	Adult District Mental	\$ 131,160.13	\$ 123,640.00	\$ -	\$ (10,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 113,640.00	\$ 111,667.58
Oakland	6th Circuit, Oakland	Juvenile Mental Heal	\$ 54,490.00	\$ 54,245.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (6,000.00)	\$ (1,000.00)	\$ 53,245.00	\$ 42,287.37
Ottawa	58th District, Ottawa	Adult District Mental	\$ 92,105.00	\$ 92,105.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 92,105.00	\$ 78,779.25
Saginaw	70th District, Saginaw	Adult District Mental	\$ 101,769.00	\$ 76,197.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (10,732.00)	\$ (1,000.00)	\$ 75,197.00	\$ 62,698.33
Schoolcraft	93rd District, Schoolcraft	Adult District Mental	\$ 240,380.00	\$ 206,938.00	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 7,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 213,938.00	\$ 205,323.94
Shiawassee	35th Circuit, Shiawassee	Adult Circuit Mental	\$ 90,499.00	\$ 82,705.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 82,705.00	\$ 82,705.00
St. Clair	72nd District, St. Clair Count	Adult District Mental	\$ 444,560.00	\$ 444,560.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 446,560.00	\$ 443,114.47
St. Joseph	45th Circuit, St. Joseph	Juvenile Mental Health Court	\$ 47,747.00	\$ 47,747.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 47,747.00	\$ 44,361.54
Tuscola	54th Circuit, Tuscola	Adult Circuit Mental	\$ 136,515.86	\$ 90,150.00	\$ -	\$ (25,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65,150.00	\$ 39,630.23
Tuscola	54th Circuit, Tuscola	Juvenile Mental Heal	\$ 18,293.00	\$ 17,407.00	\$ (14,910.63)	\$ (14,910.00)	\$ 584.00	\$ 585.00	\$ 3,082.00	\$ 3,081.37
Van Buren	36th Circuit, Van Buren	Adult Circuit Mental	\$ 189,890.00	\$ 180,900.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 188,400.00	\$ 187,860.45
Washtenaw	15th District, Ann Arbor	Adult District Mental	\$ 96,020.00	\$ 67,205.00	\$ 8,645.00	\$ 8,645.00	\$ (3,010.00)	\$ -	\$ 75,850.00	\$ 69,250.25
Wayne	27th District, Wyandotte	Adult District Mental	\$ 179,301.81	\$ 164,112.00	\$ -	\$ (17,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 147,112.00	\$ 137,829.67
Wayne	29th District, Wayne	Adult District Mental	\$ 245,378.51	\$ 194,224.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 194,224.00	\$ 175,316.77
Wayne	36th District, Detroit	Adult District Mental	\$ 43,361.00	\$ 43,361.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,361.00	\$ 34,667.39
Wayne	3rd Circuit, Wayne	Adult Circuit Mental	\$ 257,427.00	\$ 222,570.00	\$ (50,000.00)	\$ (50,000.00)	\$ (55,000.00)	\$ (3,000.00)	\$ 169,570.00	\$ 83,602.93
Wayne	3rd Circuit, Wayne	Juvenile Mental Heal	\$ 503,376.00	\$ 297,925.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 297,925.00	\$ 230,789.40

Michigan's Mental Health Courts are primarily funded through appropriations from the Michigan Legislature, which are distributed as grants by the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO). This chart shows the total SCAO-administered grant funding for each MHC in Michigan.

The SCAO has a reallocation process that allows PSCs statewide to request additional grant funding throughout the fiscal year. PSCs can also choose to return underutilized grant funds to be redistributed to other PSCs. The SCAO PSC team reviews and analyzes these requests, as well as all grant spending, to make decisions on increasing or decreasing the original amounts awarded to PSCs. These adjustments are shown in the reallocation columns on the chart.

County	Court	Program Type	Original Amount Requested	Original Amount Awarded	2Q Reallocation Requested	2Q Reallocation Increase or	3Q Reallocation Requested	3Q Reallocation Increase or	Final Allocation	FY 2025 Spent
Allegan	57th District, Allegan	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 92,647.55	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 6,692.00	\$ 5,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,500.00	\$ 25,812.61
Calhoun	10th District, Calhoun	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 102,360.00	\$ 76,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 76,000.00	\$ 76,000.00
Clare/Gladwin	80th District, Clare/Gladwin	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 29,222.00	\$ 17,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,000.00	\$ 31,550.75
Clinton	29th Circuit Court, Clinton	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 46,089.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 9,019.95
Eaton	56th Circuit, Eaton	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 77,268.00	\$ 43,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 44,500.00	\$ 40,422.38
Emmet	90th District, Emmet	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 14,916.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ (3,861.50)	\$ (3,862.00)	\$ 696.00	\$ 690.00	\$ 2,828.00	\$ 2,436.50
Genesee	7th Circuit, Genesee	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 34,797.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (4,000.00)	\$ (2,140.00)	\$ 22,860.00	\$ 18,426.47
Ingham	54B District, East Lansing	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 87,622.56	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 16,760.00	\$ 8,108.00	\$ (7,783.00)	\$ (3,000.00)	\$ 55,108.00	\$ 39,741.51
Ionia	64A District, Ionia	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 19,410.60	\$ 19,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 22,500.00	\$ 22,500.00
Kalamazoo	8th District Court, Kalamazoo	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 23,750.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ (7,668.75)	\$ (7,669.00)	\$ 190.25	\$ 190.25	\$ 2,521.25	\$ 2,521.25
Kent	62A District, Wyoming	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 131,499.00	\$ 87,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 90,500.00	\$ 83,572.00
Lenawee	39th Circuit, Lenawee	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 15,733.00	\$ 8,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,500.00	\$ 8,281.56
Livingston	53rd District, Livingston	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 99,046.00	\$ 63,000.00	\$ (5,000.00)	\$ (5,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 58,000.00	\$ 39,919.98
Macomb	16th Circuit, Macomb	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 41,295.00	\$ 35,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 33,331.89
Macomb	41B District, Clinton Twp	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 92,779.00	\$ 76,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 76,000.00	\$ 75,755.31
Monroe	1st District, Monroe	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 42,723.00	\$ 35,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 34,403.21
Montcalm	64B District Court, Montcalm	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 51,425.60	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
Montmorency	88th District, Montmorency	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 79,179.48	\$ 55,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (8,000.00)	\$ (5,000.00)	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 44,084.83
Muskegon	60th District, Muskegon	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 72,472.00	\$ 69,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,614.03	\$ 2,614.03	\$ 71,614.03	\$ 71,614.03
Oakland	6th Circuit, Oakland	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 22,604.00	\$ 16,000.00	\$ (3,000.00)	\$ (3,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 11,467.49
Oakland	45th District, Oak Park	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 50,008.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 39,261.09
Oakland	51st District, Waterford	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 63,085.99	\$ 55,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 7,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62,000.00	\$ 60,519.27

Oakland	52-1 District, Novi	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 16,196.36	\$ 6,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 5,870.89
Oakland	52-3 District, Rochester Hills	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Saginaw	70th District, Saginaw	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 18,783.40	\$ 13,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,950.00	\$ 4,950.00	\$ 17,950.00	\$ 17,915.93
Washtenaw	15th District, Ann Arbor	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 28,860.00	\$ 21,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,750.00)	\$ (1,000.00)	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 16,595.20
Wayne	3rd Circuit, Wayne	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 174,008.00	\$ 163,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 163,000.00	\$ 161,974.15
Wayne	17th District, Redford	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 67,080.00	\$ 48,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,000.00	\$ 46,153.54
Wayne	19th District, Dearborn	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 48,144.66	\$ 27,000.00	\$ (8,850.00)	\$ (8,850.00)	\$ (3,000.00)	\$ (2,000.00)	\$ 16,150.00	\$ 14,177.32
Wayne	28th District, Southgate	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 43,000.00	\$ 38,000.00	\$ (7,226.50)	\$ (7,227.00)	\$ (3,000.00)	\$ (1,000.00)	\$ 29,773.00	\$ 20,369.99
Wayne	36th District, Detroit	Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 9,468.00	\$ 8,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,500.00	\$ 8,500.00

Michigan’s Veterans Treatment Courts are primarily funded through appropriations from the Michigan Legislature, which are distributed as grants by the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO). This chart shows the total SCAO-administered grant funding for each VTC in Michigan.

The SCAO has a reallocation process that allows PSCs statewide to request additional grant funding throughout the fiscal year. PSCs can also choose to return underutilized grant funds to be redistributed to other PSCs. The SCAO PSC team reviews and analyzes these requests, as well as all grant spending, to make decisions on increasing or decreasing the original amounts awarded to PSCs. These adjustments are shown in the reallocation columns on the chart.

Recidivism Offenses Categorized

Description	Category
Violent Offense	0
C.S. Use/Possession	1
C.S. Manufacturing/Distribution	2
Other Drug Offense	3
DUI of Alcohol/C.S. 1st	4
Other Alcohol Offense	5
Other Traffic Offense (Criminal)	6
Property Offense	7
B&E/Home Invasion	8
Non-violent Sex Offense	9
Juvenile Status Offense - Incurable	10
Juvenile Status Offense - Runaway	11
Juvenile Status Offense - Truancy	12
Juvenile Status Offense - Curfew Violation	13
Neglect And Abuse Civil	14
Neglect And Abuse Criminal	15
DUI of Alcohol/C.S. 2nd	16
DUI of Alcohol/C.S. 3rd	17
Assault / DV	18
Forgery/counterfeiting/Utter & Publish/Embezzlement	19
Weapons	20
Fraud	21
Other Criminal Offense not in Categories	98
Other - Excluded	99

County	Court	Program Type	Number of Active Participants During FY 25	Group	Any New Conviction Within 3 Years of Admission	New Alcohol or Drug Conviction Within 3 Years of Admission	Number of Matched Pairs
Alcona	23rd Circuit, Alcona	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	29	All Program Participants	23%	13%	52
				All Program Participants - Comparison	29%	15%	
				Graduates Only	11%	4%	27
				Graduates Only - Comparison	26%	15%	
Allegan	57th District, Allegan	DWI Sobriety Court	25	All Program Participants	7%	5%	88
				All Program Participants - Comparison	28%	23%	
				Graduates Only	5%	4%	78
				Graduates Only - Comparison	28%	22%	
Alpena/Montmorency	88th District, Alpena/Montmorency	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	15	All Program Participants	22%	15%	59
				All Program Participants - Comparison	54%	41%	
				Graduates Only	23%	11%	35
				Graduates Only - Comparison	60%	46%	
Barry	56B District, Barry	DWI Sobriety Court	38	All Program Participants	7%	4%	76
				All Program Participants - Comparison	18%	13%	
				Graduates Only	2%	2%	63
				Graduates Only - Comparison	19%	14%	
Barry	5th Circuit, Barry	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	23	All Program Participants	19%	11%	134
				All Program Participants - Comparison	49%	36%	
				Graduates Only	10%	6%	88
				Graduates Only - Comparison	45%	34%	
Bay	18th Circuit, Bay	Adult Drug Court	22	All Program Participants	42%	10%	72
				All Program Participants - Comparison	51%	28%	
				Graduates Only	21%	4%	28
				Graduates Only - Comparison	46%	29%	
Bay	74th District, Bay	DWI Sobriety Court	36	All Program Participants	9%	6%	113
				All Program Participants - Comparison	42%	38%	
				Graduates Only	8%	5%	93
				Graduates Only - Comparison	41%	37%	

Benzie	19th Circuit, Benzie	Adult Drug Court	7	All Program Participants	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				All Program Participants - Comparison	NA	NA	
				Graduates Only	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	NA	
Berrien	2nd Circuit, Berrien	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	29	All Program Participants	NA	NA	Criminal Data Insufficient to Calculate**
				All Program Participants - Comparison	NA	NA	
				Graduates Only	NA	NA	Criminal Data Insufficient to Calculate**
				Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	NA	
Calhoun	10th District, Calhoun	DWI Sobriety Court	99	All Program Participants	14%	11%	444
				All Program Participants - Comparison	16%	11%	
				Graduates Only	5%	4%	258
				Graduates Only - Comparison	13%	10%	
Calhoun	37th Circuit, Calhoun	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	64	All Program Participants	18%	10%	234
				All Program Participants - Comparison	46%	36%	
				Graduates Only	9%	6%	148
				Graduates Only - Comparison	46%	36%	
Cass	4th District, Cass	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	29	All Program Participants	15%	9%	143
				All Program Participants - Comparison	33%	27%	
				Graduates Only	9%	7%	88
				Graduates Only - Comparison	36%	31%	
Charlevoix	33rd Circuit, Charlevoix	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	14	All Program Participants	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				All Program Participants - Comparison	NA	NA	
				Graduates Only	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	NA	
Charlevoix	90th District, Charlevoix	DWI Sobriety Court	33	All Program Participants	11%	4%	90
				All Program Participants - Comparison	27%	17%	
				Graduates Only	4%	1%	69
				Graduates Only - Comparison	25%	14%	
Cheboygan	53rd Circuit, Cheboygan	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	42	All Program Participants	36%	27%	89
				All Program Participants - Comparison	53%	43%	
				Graduates Only	17%	12%	41
				Graduates Only - Comparison	54%	39%	

Cheboygan	89-1 District, Cheboygan	DWI Sobriety Court	22	All Program Participants	7%	3%	74
				All Program Participants - Comparison	23%	22%	
				Graduates Only	2%	0%	58
				Graduates Only - Comparison	22%	21%	
Chippewa	50th Circuit, Chippewa	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	18	All Program Participants	4%	4%	45
				All Program Participants - Comparison	62%	53%	
				Graduates Only	0%	0%	34
				Graduates Only - Comparison	59%	50%	
Clare/Gladwin	80th District, Clare/Gladwin	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	40	All Program Participants	19%	13%	93
				All Program Participants - Comparison	41%	37%	
				Graduates Only	11%	8%	72
				Graduates Only - Comparison	38%	32%	
Clinton	29th Circuit, Clinton	Adult Drug Court	9	All Program Participants	8%	0%	12
				All Program Participants - Comparison	58%	58%	
				Graduates Only	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	NA	
Delta	94th District, Delta	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	30	All Program Participants	8%	6%	62
				All Program Participants - Comparison	31%	24%	
				Graduates Only	6%	6%	36
				Graduates Only - Comparison	25%	17%	
Dickinson	95B District, Dickinson	DWI Sobriety Court	6	All Program Participants	12%	4%	26
				All Program Participants - Comparison	23%	19%	
				Graduates Only	7%	0%	15
				Graduates Only - Comparison	13%	7%	
Eaton	56A District, Eaton	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	40	All Program Participants	7%	3%	136
				All Program Participants - Comparison	13%	9%	
				Graduates Only	3%	2%	95
				Graduates Only - Comparison	11%	5%	
Eaton	56th Circuit, Eaton-Adult Drug	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	42	All Program Participants	22%	7%	127
				All Program Participants - Comparison	43%	30%	
				Graduates Only	16%	3%	70
				Graduates Only - Comparison	39%	29%	

Eaton	56th Circuit, Eaton-DWI	DWI Sobriety Court	50	All Program Participants	17%	11%	36
				All Program Participants - Comparison	67%	64%	
				Graduates Only	4%	0%	23
				Graduates Only - Comparison	70%	65%	
Emmet	57th Circuit, Emmet	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	18	All Program Participants	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				All Program Participants - Comparison	NA	NA	
				Graduates Only	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	NA	
Emmet	90th District, Emmet	DWI Sobriety Court	30	All Program Participants	6%	1%	72
				All Program Participants - Comparison	22%	17%	
				Graduates Only	0%	0%	55
				Graduates Only - Comparison	20%	18%	
Genesee	67th District, Genesee	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	78	All Program Participants	8%	6%	297
				All Program Participants - Comparison	28%	24%	
				Graduates Only	5%	2%	244
				Graduates Only - Comparison	26%	22%	
Genesee	7th Circuit, Genesee	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	144	All Program Participants	35%	18%	403
				All Program Participants - Comparison	36%	16%	
				Graduates Only	24%	14%	230
				Graduates Only - Comparison	34%	17%	
Grand Traverse	86th District, Grand Traverse (Adult)	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	31	All Program Participants	49%	43%	103
				All Program Participants - Comparison	51%	42%	
				Graduates Only	4%	0%	28
				Graduates Only - Comparison	50%	43%	
Grand Traverse	86th District, Grand Traverse	DWI Sobriety Court	82	All Program Participants	16%	14%	276
				All Program Participants - Comparison	45%	42%	
				Graduates Only	1%	0%	169
				Graduates Only - Comparison	44%	41%	
Gratiot	29th Circuit, Gratiot	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	6	All Program Participants	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				All Program Participants - Comparison	NA	NA	
				Graduates Only	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	NA	

Gratiot	65B District, Gratiot	DWI Sobriety Court - Regional*	81	All Program Participants	8%	6%	127
				All Program Participants - Comparison	27%	19%	
				Graduates Only	4%	3%	104
				Graduates Only - Comparison	26%	19%	
Hillsdale	1st Circuit, Hillsdale	Adult Drug Court	54	All Program Participants	26%	9%	117
				All Program Participants - Comparison	26%	14%	
				Graduates Only	11%	0%	70
				Graduates Only - Comparison	23%	10%	
Hillsdale	2B District, Hillsdale	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	28	All Program Participants	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				All Program Participants - Comparison	NA	NA	
				Graduates Only	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	NA	
Houghton	97th District, Houghton	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court - Regional*	91	All Program Participants	22%	12%	380
				All Program Participants - Comparison	22%	17%	
				Graduates Only	13%	7%	273
				Graduates Only - Comparison	19%	15%	
Ingham	54A District, Lansing	DWI Sobriety Court	31	All Program Participants	10%	7%	29
				All Program Participants - Comparison	72%	72%	
				Graduates Only	5%	10%	21
				Graduates Only - Comparison	71%	71%	
Ingham	54B District, East Lansing	Adult Drug Court	25	All Program Participants	17%	8%	65
				All Program Participants - Comparison	32%	20%	
				Graduates Only	10%	5%	39
				Graduates Only - Comparison	33%	21%	
Ingham	54B District, East Lansing	DWI Sobriety Court	23	All Program Participants	7%	4%	153
				All Program Participants - Comparison	10%	5%	
				Graduates Only	4%	2%	119
				Graduates Only - Comparison	8%	5%	
Ingham	55th District, Mason	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	94	All Program Participants	14%	8%	275
				All Program Participants - Comparison	32%	26%	
				Graduates Only	8%	6%	217
				Graduates Only - Comparison	31%	28%	

Ionia	64A District, Ionia	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	40	All Program Participants	14%	7%	72
				All Program Participants - Comparison	19%	14%	
				Graduates Only	10%	6%	50
				Graduates Only - Comparison	18%	14%	
Ionia	8th Circuit, Ionia	Adult Drug Court	56	All Program Participants	27%	14%	166
				All Program Participants - Comparison	43%	27%	
				Graduates Only	4%	1%	72
				Graduates Only - Comparison	38%	21%	
Iron	41st Circuit, Iron	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	20	All Program Participants	13%	5%	40
				All Program Participants - Comparison	53%	45%	
				Graduates Only	3%	0%	29
				Graduates Only - Comparison	52%	45%	
Isabella	21st Circuit, Isabella	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	26	All Program Participants	11%	4%	75
				All Program Participants - Comparison	47%	40%	
				Graduates Only	5%	3%	62
				Graduates Only - Comparison	44%	35%	
Jackson	4th Circuit, Jackson	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	142	All Program Participants	29%	16%	496
				All Program Participants - Comparison	36%	23%	
				Graduates Only	18%	9%	337
				Graduates Only - Comparison	33%	21%	
Kalamazoo	8th District, Kalamazoo	DWI Sobriety Court	61	All Program Participants	7%	5%	330
				All Program Participants - Comparison	15%	12%	
				Graduates Only	4%	2%	253
				Graduates Only - Comparison	17%	13%	
Kalamazoo	9th Circuit, Kalamazoo	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court - Men's	169	All Program Participants	33%	19%	417
				All Program Participants - Comparison	53%	37%	
				Graduates Only	9%	3%	183
				Graduates Only - Comparison	46%	37%	
Kalamazoo	9th Circuit, Kalamazoo	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court - Women's	65	All Program Participants	41%	22%	171
				All Program Participants - Comparison	46%	29%	
				Graduates Only	13%	5%	60
				Graduates Only - Comparison	43%	30%	

Kent	61st District, Grand Rapids	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	184	All Program Participants	NA	NA	Criminal Data Insufficient to Calculate**
				All Program Participants - Comparison	NA	NA	
				Graduates Only	NA	NA	Criminal Data Insufficient to Calculate**
				Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	NA	
Kent	62B District, Kentwood	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court - Regional*	65	All Program Participants	5%	1%	232
				All Program Participants - Comparison	25%	19%	203
				Graduates Only	1%	0%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	27%	21%	
Kent	63rd District, Kent	DWI Sobriety Court	40	All Program Participants	NA	NA	
				All Program Participants - Comparison	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				Graduates Only	NA	NA	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	NA	
Lapeer	71A District, Lapeer	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	12	All Program Participants	44%	25%	
				All Program Participants - Comparison	31%	19%	Too Few to Calculate^
				Graduates Only	NA	NA	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	NA	
Lenawee	2A District, Lenawee	DWI Sobriety Court	54	All Program Participants	6%	2%	
				All Program Participants - Comparison	12%	7%	102
				Graduates Only	2%	0%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	14%	8%	
Lenawee	39th Circuit, Lenawee	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	40	All Program Participants	44%	21%	
				All Program Participants - Comparison	36%	20%	39
				Graduates Only	13%	8%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	31%	21%	
Livingston	44th Circuit, Livingston	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	109	All Program Participants	10%	5%	
				All Program Participants - Comparison	26%	19%	240
				Graduates Only	4%	2%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	24%	18%	
Mackinac/Luce	92nd District, Mackinac/Luce	DWI Sobriety Court	9	All Program Participants	13%	8%	
				All Program Participants - Comparison	28%	28%	33
				Graduates Only	6%	3%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	21%	21%	

Macomb	16th Circuit, Macomb	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	55	All Program Participants	38%	24%	232
				All Program Participants - Comparison	38%	20%	
				Graduates Only	15%	9%	97
				Graduates Only - Comparison	34%	18%	
Macomb	16th Circuit, Macomb	DWI Sobriety Court	43	All Program Participants	5%	0%	19
				All Program Participants - Comparison	42%	42%	
				Graduates Only	0%	0%	17
				Graduates Only - Comparison	41%	41%	
Macomb	37th District, Warren	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	145	All Program Participants	30%	27%	429
				All Program Participants - Comparison	19%	13%	
				Graduates Only	21%	19%	344
				Graduates Only - Comparison	18%	13%	
Macomb	39th District, Roseville	DWI Sobriety Court	57	All Program Participants	3%	2%	194
				All Program Participants - Comparison	12%	11%	
				Graduates Only	3%	1%	177
				Graduates Only - Comparison	12%	10%	
Macomb	40th District, St. Clair Shores	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	21	All Program Participants	20%	15%	40
				All Program Participants - Comparison	15%	3%	
				Graduates Only	7%	4%	28
				Graduates Only - Comparison	18%	4%	
Macomb	41A District, Sterling Hts.	DWI Sobriety Court	30	All Program Participants	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				All Program Participants - Comparison	NA	NA	
				Graduates Only	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	NA	
Macomb	41B District, Clinton Twp.-Adult Drug	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	26	All Program Participants	20%	14%	157
				All Program Participants - Comparison	18%	9%	
				Graduates Only	10%	8%	104
				Graduates Only - Comparison	17%	9%	
Macomb	41B District, Clinton Twp.	DWI Sobriety Court	25	All Program Participants	4%	4%	24
				All Program Participants - Comparison	25%	17%	
				Graduates Only	0%	0%	19
				Graduates Only - Comparison	21%	21%	

Macomb	42-1 District, Romeo	DWI Sobriety Court	24	All Program Participants	3%	3%	39
				All Program Participants - Comparison	13%	10%	
				Graduates Only	0%	0%	34
				Graduates Only - Comparison	12%	12%	
Manistee	85th District, Manistee	DWI Sobriety Court	26	All Program Participants	9%	6%	35
				All Program Participants - Comparison	17%	14%	
				Graduates Only	7%	4%	28
				Graduates Only - Comparison	11%	11%	
Marquette	25th Circuit, Marquette	Adult Drug Court	17	All Program Participants	39%	25%	61
				All Program Participants - Comparison	52%	41%	
				Graduates Only	20%	20%	20
				Graduates Only - Comparison	50%	40%	
Marquette	96th District, Marquette	DWI Sobriety Court	47	All Program Participants	15%	10%	124
				All Program Participants - Comparison	14%	13%	
				Graduates Only	1%	0%	79
				Graduates Only - Comparison	14%	13%	
Mecosta	77th District, Mecosta	DWI Sobriety Court	23	All Program Participants	20%	15%	71
				All Program Participants - Comparison	51%	45%	
				Graduates Only	13%	13%	45
				Graduates Only - Comparison	44%	38%	
Midland	42nd Circuit, Midland	Adult Drug Court	18	All Program Participants	22%	11%	88
				All Program Participants - Comparison	43%	22%	
				Graduates Only	14%	7%	58
				Graduates Only - Comparison	45%	24%	
Monroe	38th Circuit, Monroe	Adult Drug Court	10	All Program Participants	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				All Program Participants - Comparison	NA	NA	
				Graduates Only	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	NA	
Monroe	1st District, Monroe	DWI Sobriety Court	4	All Program Participants	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				All Program Participants - Comparison	NA	NA	
				Graduates Only	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	NA	

Muskegon	14th Circuit, Muskegon	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	126	All Program Participants	37%	19%	91
				All Program Participants - Comparison	46%	35%	
				Graduates Only	18%	5%	40
				Graduates Only - Comparison	58%	45%	
Muskegon	60th District, Muskegon	DWI Sobriety Court	44	All Program Participants	18%	10%	175
				All Program Participants - Comparison	25%	20%	
				Graduates Only	9%	8%	117
				Graduates Only - Comparison	21%	17%	
Oakland	43-1 District, Hazel Park	DWI Sobriety Court	8	All Program Participants	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				All Program Participants - Comparison	NA	NA	
				Graduates Only	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	NA	
Oakland	43rd District, Ferndale	DWI Sobriety Court	20	All Program Participants	4%	3%	94
				All Program Participants - Comparison	14%	9%	
				Graduates Only	4%	2%	83
				Graduates Only - Comparison	13%	8%	
Oakland	44th District, Royal Oak	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	154	All Program Participants	7%	5%	299
				All Program Participants - Comparison	12%	10%	
				Graduates Only	1%	0%	213
				Graduates Only - Comparison	9%	8%	
Oakland	47th District, Farmington Hills	DWI Sobriety Court	17	All Program Participants	6%	5%	62
				All Program Participants - Comparison	13%	10%	
				Graduates Only	0%	0%	49
				Graduates Only - Comparison	14%	10%	
Oakland	48th District, Bloomfield Hills	DWI Sobriety Court	6	All Program Participants	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				All Program Participants - Comparison	NA	NA	
				Graduates Only	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	NA	
Oakland	51st District, Waterford	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	137	All Program Participants	19%	12%	382
				All Program Participants - Comparison	12%	5%	
				Graduates Only	8%	6%	214
				Graduates Only - Comparison	14%	6%	

Oakland	52-1 District, Novi	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court (Adult Drug Court Program)	20	All Program Participants	27%	16%	93
				All Program Participants - Comparison	23%	14%	
				Graduates Only	7%	7%	45
				Graduates Only - Comparison	24%	11%	
Oakland	52-1 District, Novi	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court (Sobriety Court Program)	76	All Program Participants	11%	8%	247
				All Program Participants - Comparison	14%	9%	
				Graduates Only	7%	5%	195
				Graduates Only - Comparison	14%	9%	
Oakland	52-2 District, Clarkston	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	61	All Program Participants	10%	7%	174
				All Program Participants - Comparison	13%	8%	
				Graduates Only	3%	2%	126
				Graduates Only - Comparison	10%	6%	
Oakland	52-3 District, Rochester Hills	DWI Sobriety Court	32	All Program Participants	8%	4%	121
				All Program Participants - Comparison	13%	7%	
				Graduates Only	4%	1%	68
				Graduates Only - Comparison	12%	9%	
Oakland	52-4 District, Troy	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	56	All Program Participants	17%	10%	312
				All Program Participants - Comparison	18%	11%	
				Graduates Only	7%	5%	175
				Graduates Only - Comparison	14%	9%	
Oakland	6th Circuit, Oakland	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	199	All Program Participants	20%	10%	439
				All Program Participants - Comparison	36%	26%	
				Graduates Only	10%	4%	284
				Graduates Only - Comparison	36%	28%	
Otsego	87A District, Otsego	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	26	All Program Participants	43%	30%	54
				All Program Participants - Comparison	46%	33%	
				Graduates Only	31%	20%	35
				Graduates Only - Comparison	49%	37%	
Ottawa	20th Circuit, Ottawa	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	90	All Program Participants	25%	13%	164
				All Program Participants - Comparison	48%	33%	
				Graduates Only	20%	10%	132
				Graduates Only - Comparison	45%	33%	

Ottawa	58th District, Ottawa	DWI Sobriety Court	106	All Program Participants	9%	4%	377
				All Program Participants - Comparison	24%	18%	
				Graduates Only	6%	3%	332
				Graduates Only - Comparison	24%	19%	
Roscommon	34th Circuit, Roscommon	DWI Sobriety Court - Regional*	65	All Program Participants	0%	0%	10
				All Program Participants - Comparison	20%	20%	10
				Graduates Only	0%	0%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	20%	20%	
Saginaw	10th Circuit, Saginaw	Adult Drug Court	16	All Program Participants	16%	3%	67
				All Program Participants - Comparison	43%	18%	30
				Graduates Only	13%	0%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	47%	13%	
Saginaw	70th District, Saginaw	DWI Sobriety Court	30	All Program Participants	13%	11%	38
				All Program Participants - Comparison	42%	37%	28
				Graduates Only	4%	4%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	46%	39%	
Schoolcraft/Alger	93rd District Schoolcraft/Alger	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	28	All Program Participants	24%	16%	62
				All Program Participants - Comparison	23%	16%	38
				Graduates Only	13%	5%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	16%	11%	
Shiawassee	35th Circuit, Shiawassee	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	34	All Program Participants	14%	6%	78
				All Program Participants - Comparison	45%	29%	41
				Graduates Only	2%	2%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	54%	37%	
St. Clair	72nd District, St. Clair	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	52	All Program Participants	11%	7%	28
				All Program Participants - Comparison	18%	18%	19
				Graduates Only	11%	5%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	21%	21%	
St. Joseph	3B District, St. Joseph	DWI Sobriety Court	24	All Program Participants	10%	5%	107
				All Program Participants - Comparison	19%	16%	77
				Graduates Only	5%	1%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	22%	18%	

St. Joseph	45th Circuit, St. Joseph	Adult Drug Court	27	All Program Participants	16%	9%	102
				All Program Participants - Comparison	57%	44%	
				Graduates Only	8%	3%	65
				Graduates Only - Comparison	54%	40%	
Tuscola/Huron	54th Circuit, Tuscola	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court - Regional*	56	All Program Participants	16%	5%	19
				All Program Participants - Comparison	26%	16%	
				Graduates Only	12%	6%	17
				Graduates Only - Comparison	24%	18%	
Van Buren	36th Circuit, Van Buren	Adult Drug Court	59	All Program Participants	32%	24%	231
				All Program Participants - Comparison	45%	35%	
				Graduates Only	17%	10%	136
				Graduates Only - Comparison	36%	24%	
Van Buren	36th Circuit, Van Buren	DWI Sobriety Court	48	All Program Participants	11%	4%	95
				All Program Participants - Comparison	33%	26%	
				Graduates Only	6%	1%	69
				Graduates Only - Comparison	32%	28%	
Washtenaw	14A District, Washtenaw	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	17	All Program Participants	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				All Program Participants - Comparison	NA	NA	
				Graduates Only	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	NA	
Washtenaw	14B District, Ypsilanti Twp.	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	26	All Program Participants	24%	15%	112
				All Program Participants - Comparison	27%	14%	
				Graduates Only	9%	8%	53
				Graduates Only - Comparison	28%	17%	
Washtenaw	15th District, Ann Arbor	DWI Sobriety Court	43	All Program Participants	8%	3%	151
				All Program Participants - Comparison	13%	8%	
				Graduates Only	1%	1%	117
				Graduates Only - Comparison	12%	7%	
Washtenaw	22nd Circuit, Washtenaw	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	69	All Program Participants	39%	24%	38
				All Program Participants - Comparison	39%	26%	
				Graduates Only	27%	14%	22
				Graduates Only - Comparison	41%	23%	

Wayne	16th District, Livonia	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	35	All Program Participants	13%	8%	184
				All Program Participants - Comparison	18%	14%	
				Graduates Only	3%	2%	122
				Graduates Only - Comparison	14%	12%	
Wayne	17th District, Redford	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	31	All Program Participants	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				All Program Participants - Comparison	NA	NA	
				Graduates Only	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	NA	
Wayne	18th District, Westland	DWI Sobriety Court	60	All Program Participants	4%	2%	219
				All Program Participants - Comparison	16%	12%	
				Graduates Only	2%	1%	173
				Graduates Only - Comparison	14%	11%	
Wayne	19th District, Dearborn	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	45	All Program Participants	11%	7%	57
				All Program Participants - Comparison	14%	11%	
				Graduates Only	9%	6%	47
				Graduates Only - Comparison	15%	11%	
Wayne	23rd District, Taylor	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court - Regional*	82	All Program Participants	8%	3%	145
				All Program Participants - Comparison	21%	18%	
				Graduates Only	3%	3%	117
				Graduates Only - Comparison	19%	15%	
Wayne	25th District, Lincoln Park	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court - Regional*	106	All Program Participants	9%	3%	58
				All Program Participants - Comparison	22%	16%	
				Graduates Only	4%	0%	51
				Graduates Only - Comparison	20%	14%	
Wayne	32A District, Harper Woods	Adult Drug Court	17	All Program Participants	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				All Program Participants - Comparison	NA	NA	
				Graduates Only	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	NA	

Wayne	33rd District, Woodhaven	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	68	All Program Participants	2%	2%	121
				All Program Participants - Comparison	12%	10%	
				Graduates Only	1%	1%	110
				Graduates Only - Comparison	14%	11%	
Wayne	34th District, Romulus	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	26	All Program Participants	6%	3%	31
				All Program Participants - Comparison	16%	10%	
				Graduates Only	8%	4%	25
				Graduates Only - Comparison	12%	4%	
Wayne	35th District, Plymouth	DWI Sobriety Court	55	All Program Participants	4%	4%	221
				All Program Participants - Comparison	9%	6%	
				Graduates Only	1%	1%	188
				Graduates Only - Comparison	9%	6%	
Wayne	36th District, Detroit	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	257	All Program Participants	15%	8%	472
				All Program Participants - Comparison	10%	7%	
				Graduates Only	8%	3%	282
				Graduates Only - Comparison	9%	7%	
Wayne	3rd Circuit, Wayne	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	60	All Program Participants	25%	15%	128
				All Program Participants - Comparison	39%	28%	
				Graduates Only	16%	11%	79
				Graduates Only - Comparison	42%	30%	
	Statewide	Adult Drug Court		All Program Participants	27%	14%	985
	Statewide	Adult Drug Court		All Program Participants - Comparison	44%	29%	
	Statewide	Adult Drug Court		Graduates Only	12%	5%	527
	Statewide	Adult Drug Court		Graduates Only - Comparison	39%	24%	
	Statewide	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court		All Program Participants	21%	12%	9,112
	Statewide	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court		All Program Participants - Comparison	29%	20%	
	Statewide	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court		Graduates Only	10%	6%	5,937
	Statewide	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court		Graduates Only - Comparison	26%	19%	
	Statewide	DWI Sobriety Court		All Program Participants	9%	6%	4,381
	Statewide	DWI Sobriety Court		All Program Participants - Comparison	22%	18%	
	Statewide	DWI Sobriety Court		Graduates Only	4%	2%	3,295
	Statewide	DWI Sobriety Court		Graduates Only - Comparison	21%	17%	

*See Regional Map for Counties Served by Regional Programs

****2nd Circuit, Berrien County Court and 61st District, Grand Rapids Court do not send data to the Judicial Data Warehouse and are excluded from the analyses.**

^Recidivism rates are not reported for courts with fewer than 10 matched pairs, as the sample size is too small to support meaningful conclusions.

The number of matched pairs is often lower than the number of participants or graduates.

County	Court	Program Type	Number of Active Participants During FY 2025	Group	Any New Conviction Within 3 Years of Admission	Number of Matched Pairs
Allegan	57th District, Allegan	Adult District Mental Health Court	20	All Program Participants	39%	184
				All Program Participants - Comparison	49%	
				Graduates Only	23%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	50%	
Berrien	2nd Circuit, Berrien	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	22	All Program Participants	NA	Criminal Data Insufficient to Calculate**
				All Program Participants - Comparison	NA	
				Graduates Only	NA	Criminal Data Insufficient to Calculate**
				Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	
Calhoun	10th District, Calhoun	Adult District Mental Health Court	37	All Program Participants	32%	99
				All Program Participants - Comparison	52%	
				Graduates Only	14%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	46%	
Cass	43rd Circuit, Cass	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	9	All Program Participants	6%	17
				All Program Participants - Comparison	59%	
				Graduates Only	8%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	58%	
Chippewa	91st District, Chippewa	Adult District Mental Health Court	25	All Program Participants	21%	19
				All Program Participants - Comparison	53%	
				Graduates Only	9%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	55%	
Genesee	7th Circuit, Genesee	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	106	All Program Participants	25%	579
				All Program Participants - Comparison	36%	
				Graduates Only	14%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	34%	
Gogebic	32nd Circuit, Gogebic	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	1	All Program Participants	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				All Program Participants - Comparison	NA	
				Graduates Only	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	
Gratiot	65B District, Gratiot	Adult District Mental Health Court - Regional*	53	All Program Participants	22%	129
				All Program Participants - Comparison	54%	
				Graduates Only	12%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	52%	
Ingham	30th Circuit, Ingham	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	41	All Program Participants	25%	88
				All Program Participants - Comparison	42%	
				Graduates Only	9%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	45%	
Ingham	55th District, Mason	Adult District Mental Health Court	82	All Program Participants	26%	342
				All Program Participants - Comparison	35%	
				Graduates Only	13%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	34%	
Kalamazoo	8th District, Kalamazoo	Adult District Mental Health Court	49	All Program Participants	33%	231
				All Program Participants - Comparison	55%	
				Graduates Only	19%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	50%	
Kent	17th Circuit, Kent	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	36	All Program Participants	22%	90
				All Program Participants - Comparison	44%	
				Graduates Only	14%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	43%	
Lapeer	71A District, Lapeer	Adult District Mental Health Court	16	All Program Participants	33%	42
				All Program Participants - Comparison	45%	
				Graduates Only	19%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	29%	
Lenawee	2A District, Lenawee	Adult District Mental Health Court	14	All Program Participants	15%	46
				All Program Participants - Comparison	48%	
				Graduates Only	4%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	54%	
Livingston	44th Circuit, Livingston	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	25	All Program Participants	26%	132
				All Program Participants - Comparison	42%	
				Graduates Only	9%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	51%	

Macomb	16th Circuit, Macomb	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	24	All Program Participants	39%	100	
				All Program Participants - Comparison	40%		
				Graduates Only	19%		31
				Graduates Only - Comparison	35%		
Macomb	41B District, Clinton Twp.	Adult District Mental Health Court	12	All Program Participants	31%	16	
				All Program Participants - Comparison	13%		
				Graduates Only	NA		Too Few to Calculate*
				Graduates Only - Comparison	NA		
Midland	42nd Circuit, Midland	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	15	All Program Participants	15%	13	
				All Program Participants - Comparison	54%		
				Graduates Only	NA		Too Few to Calculate*
				Graduates Only - Comparison	NA		
Monroe	1st District, Monroe	Adult District Mental Health Court	42	All Program Participants	33%	75	
				All Program Participants - Comparison	60%		
				Graduates Only	16%		38
				Graduates Only - Comparison	61%		
Muskegon	60th District, Muskegon	Adult District Mental Health Court	51	All Program Participants	45%	196	
				All Program Participants - Comparison	49%		
				Graduates Only	27%		111
				Graduates Only - Comparison	36%		
Oakland	45th District, Oak Park	Adult District Mental Health Court	14	All Program Participants	42%	66	
				All Program Participants - Comparison	36%		
				Graduates Only	23%		26
				Graduates Only - Comparison	31%		
Oakland	52nd District, Oakland	Adult District Mental Health Court	41	All Program Participants	11%	18	
				All Program Participants - Comparison	33%		
				Graduates Only	14%		14
				Graduates Only - Comparison	29%		
Ottawa	58th District, Ottawa	Adult District Mental Health Court	40	All Program Participants	34%	148	
				All Program Participants - Comparison	45%		
				Graduates Only	24%		101
				Graduates Only - Comparison	48%		
Saginaw	70th District, Saginaw	Adult District Mental Health Court	13	All Program Participants	25%	109	
				All Program Participants - Comparison	39%		
				Graduates Only	12%		43
				Graduates Only - Comparison	35%		
Schoolcraft	93rd District, Schoolcraft	Adult District Mental Health Court - Regional*	34	All Program Participants	13%	69	
				All Program Participants - Comparison	51%		
				Graduates Only	3%		32
				Graduates Only - Comparison	50%		
Shiawassee	35th Circuit, Shiawassee	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	22	All Program Participants	29%	21	
				All Program Participants - Comparison	38%		
				Graduates Only	0%		11
				Graduates Only - Comparison	45%		
St. Clair	72 District, St. Clair County	Adult District Mental Health Court	262	All Program Participants	31%	661	
				All Program Participants - Comparison	35%		
				Graduates Only	25%		471
				Graduates Only - Comparison	32%		
Tuscola	54th Circuit, Tuscola	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	18	All Program Participants	25%	28	
				All Program Participants - Comparison	50%		
				Graduates Only	17%		18
				Graduates Only - Comparison	44%		
Van Buren	36th Circuit, Van Buren	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	41	All Program Participants	33%	89	
				All Program Participants - Comparison	46%		
				Graduates Only	20%		46
				Graduates Only - Comparison	41%		
Washtenaw	15th District, Ann Arbor	Adult District Mental Health Court	23	All Program Participants	29%	20	
				All Program Participants - Comparison	31%		
				Graduates Only	16%		99
				Graduates Only - Comparison	29%		

Wayne	27th District, Wyandotte	Adult District Mental Health Court - Regional*	62	All Program Participants	24%	29
				All Program Participants - Comparison	48%	
				Graduates Only	NA	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	
Too Few to Calculate^						
Wayne	29th District, Wayne	Adult District Mental Health Court - Regional*	28	All Program Participants	29%	240
				All Program Participants - Comparison	33%	
				Graduates Only	17%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	28%	
Wayne	36th District, Detroit	Adult District Mental Health Court	104	All Program Participants	26%	84
				All Program Participants - Comparison	33%	
				Graduates Only	9%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	41%	
Wayne	3rd Circuit, Wayne	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	32	All Program Participants	31%	388
				All Program Participants - Comparison	35%	
				Graduates Only	21%	
				Graduates Only - Comparison	37%	
	Statewide	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court		All Program Participants	28%	1,545
	Statewide	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court		All Program Participants - Comparison	39%	1,545
	Statewide	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court		Graduates Only	15%	784
	Statewide	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court		Graduates Only - Comparison	38%	784
	Statewide	Adult District Mental Health Court		All Program Participants	31%	3,031
	Statewide	Adult District Mental Health Court		All Program Participants - Comparison	41%	3,031
	Statewide	Adult District Mental Health Court		Graduates Only	19%	1,736
	Statewide	Adult District Mental Health Court		Graduates Only - Comparison	38%	1,736

*See Regional Map for Counties Served by Regional Programs

2nd Circuit, Berrien County Court does not send data to the Judicial Data Warehouse and is excluded from the analyses.

^Recidivism rates are not reported for courts with fewer than 10 matched pairs, as the sample size is too small to support meaningful conclusions.

The number of matched pairs is often lower than the number of participants or graduates.

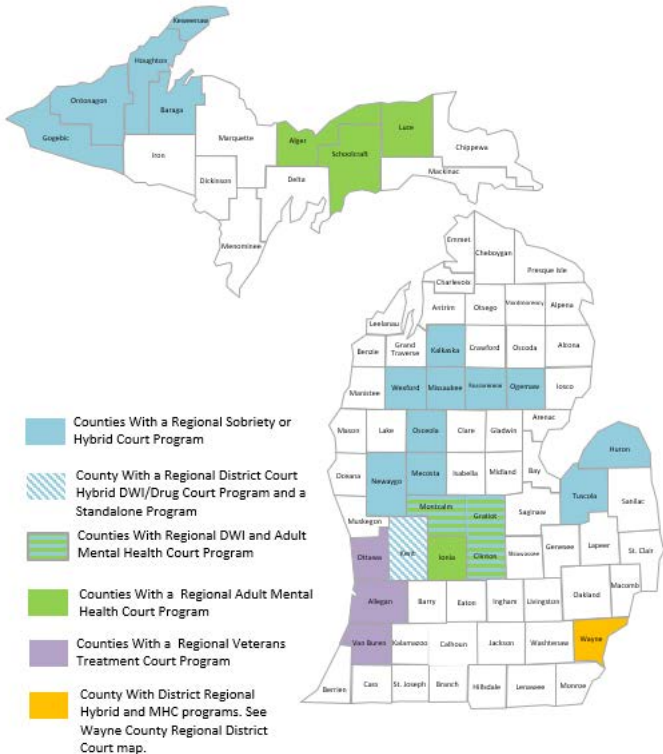
County	Court	Program Type	Number of Active Participants During FY 2025	Group	Any New Conviction Within 3 Years of Admission	Number of Matched Pairs
Allegan	57th District, Allegan	Veterans Treatment Court - Regional*	10	All Program Participants	12%	68
				Graduates Only	2%	44
Calhoun	10th District, Calhoun	Veterans Treatment Court	30	All Program Participants	13%	134
				Graduates Only	5%	95
Clare/Gladwin	80th District, Clare/Gladwin	Veterans Treatment Court	11	All Program Participants	20%	15
				Graduates Only	18%	11
Eaton	56th Circuit, Eaton	Veterans Treatment Court	11	All Program Participants	13%	64
				Graduates Only	3%	34
Emmet	90th District, Emmet	Veterans Treatment Court	4	All Program Participants	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				Graduates Only	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
Genesee	7th Circuit, Genesee	Veterans Treatment Court	26	All Program Participants	10%	113
				Graduates Only	10%	88
Ingham	54B District, East Lansing	Veterans Treatment Court	15	All Program Participants	10%	138
				Graduates Only	6%	106
Ionia	64A District, Ionia	Veterans Treatment Court	7	All Program Participants	14%	43
				Graduates Only	10%	31
Kent	62A District, Wyoming	Veterans Treatment Court	17	All Program Participants	10%	72
				Graduates Only	8%	62
Lenawee	39th Circuit, Lenawee	Veterans Treatment Court	4	All Program Participants	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
				Graduates Only	NA	Too Few to Calculate^
Livingston	53rd District, Livingston	Veterans Treatment Court	15	All Program Participants	10%	60
				Graduates Only	6%	47
Macomb	16th Circuit, Macomb	Veterans Treatment Court	27	All Program Participants	24%	82
				Graduates Only	18%	50

Macomb	41B District, Clinton Twp	Veterans Treatment Court	40	All Program Participants	9%	161
				Graduates Only	5%	125
Monroe	1st District, Monroe	Veterans Treatment Court	13	All Program Participants	22%	46
				Graduates Only	14%	35
Montmorency	88th District, Montmorency	Veterans Treatment Court	12	All Program Participants	8%	39
				Graduates Only	3%	36
Muskegon	60th District, Muskegon	Veterans Treatment Court	20	All Program Participants	15%	86
				Graduates Only	8%	66
Oakland	45th District, Oak Park	Veterans Treatment Court	6	All Program Participants	7%	81
				Graduates Only	9%	57
Oakland	51st District, Waterford	Veterans Treatment Court	18	All Program Participants	11%	132
				Graduates Only	4%	85
Oakland	52-1 District, Novi	Veterans Treatment Court	10	All Program Participants	14%	109
				Graduates Only	12%	93
Oakland	6th Circuit, Oakland	Veterans Treatment Court	12	All Program Participants	11%	36
				Graduates Only	3%	31
Saginaw	70th District, Saginaw	Veterans Treatment Court	21	All Program Participants	14%	80
				Graduates Only	9%	65
Washtenaw	15th District, Ann Arbor	Veterans Treatment Court	7	All Program Participants	11%	81
				Graduates Only	7%	55
Wayne	17th District, Redford	Veterans Treatment Court	10	All Program Participants	7%	121
				Graduates Only	4%	89
Wayne	19th District, Dearborn	Veterans Treatment Court	15	All Program Participants	15%	26
				Graduates Only	14%	21
Wayne	28th District, Southgate	Veterans Treatment Court	20	All Program Participants	17%	78
				Graduates Only	9%	45
Wayne	36th District, Detroit	Veterans Treatment Court	18	All Program Participants	6%	64
				Graduates Only	4%	50

APPENDIX C - Veterans Treatment Courts

Wayne	3rd Circuit, Wayne	Veterans Treatment Court	52	All Program Participants	18%	121
				Graduates Only	9%	90
	Statewide	Veterans Treatment Court		All Program Participants	12%	2,052
	Statewide	Veterans Treatment Court		Graduates Only	7%	1,512
*See Regional Map for Counties Served by Regional Programs						
^Recidivism rates are not reported for courts with fewer than 10 matched pairs, as the sample size is too small to support meaningful conclusions.						
The number of matched pairs is often lower than the number of participants or graduates.						

Regional Programs by County



Wayne County Regional District Court Programs

