

# SWIFT AND SURE

## SANCTIONS PROBATION PROGRAM

# FY 2025 ANNUAL REPORT

(October 1, 2024 – September 30, 2025)



State Court Administrative Office  
Field Services – Problem-Solving Courts

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## SWIFT & SURE SANCTIONS PROBATION PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Michigan’s Probation Swift and Sure Sanctions Act became effective January 9, 2013. The Act and the Swift and Sure Sanctions Probation Program (SSSPP) were modeled after the “Hawaii Opportunity Probation with Enforcement” (HOPE) program, which started in 2004 and showed promise for felony probationers who were the highest risk to violate the terms of their probation and commit crimes. While the goals of standard felony probation generally focus on supervision and rehabilitation, SSSPP focuses on immediate, certain consequences to quickly correct behaviors for those who are higher risk. Additional goals of SSSPP are to increase the successful completion rate of probationers on felony probation, reduce recidivism, reduce incarceration, and increase public safety. In the SSSPP, probationers are closely monitored and made aware of their probation terms and the consequences for violating those terms.<sup>1</sup> Every detected probation violation is promptly addressed by the court.<sup>2</sup>



Probationers are screened for SSSPP eligibility by completing the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) risk assessment. Under the statute, prospective participants must score “other than low” on this or on some other validated risk assessment, which means that SSSPP is designed to target offenders who are medium or high risk of reoffending. Their criminal history is reviewed, and a decision is made about whether they should be sentenced into the SSSPP. Once in the SSSPP, the judge informs the participant in person of the requirements of their probation and the sanctions that may apply to probation violations.<sup>3</sup> Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC) probation agents are responsible for supervising participants in the SSSPP and work closely with court staff and the SSSPP judge to monitor participant compliance and promote public safety. Compared to standard probation, participants in the SSSPP have additional supervision, monitoring, reporting requirements, sanctioning, appointments with their probation agent, and assistance for the probationer to succeed. The terms of the SSSPP might include random and frequent drug and alcohol testing, home and employment checks, GPS tether, and other program requirements.

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<sup>1</sup> MCL 771A.3.

<sup>2</sup> *Id.*

<sup>3</sup> MCL 771A.5.

If a probation violation occurs, the participant is brought before the judge immediately for a violation hearing, and a sanction — such as incarceration, increased supervision, or increased drug/alcohol testing — is immediately imposed to effectively address the violation.<sup>4</sup> In the SSSPP, every probation violation is met with a swift, consistent, certain, and fair sanction; and the sanction is proportional to the magnitude of the violation. For example, missing a probation appointment might result in an immediate sanction of two days in jail and/or increased supervision. If a participant absconds, a bench warrant is issued, and once arrested, the absconder is likely immediately sanctioned to a longer jail stay, or further action is taken as determined by the judge.

SSSPP participants are supported by a team approach involving the MDOC, the judge and court staff, a prosecutor, defense attorney, and law enforcement. Participants receive access to other support services where needed to help them succeed, such as substance use and mental health treatment, education and employment assistance, and other ancillary supports.

## Target Population

SSSPP courts target felony offenders who are assessed as high-risk, meaning they have a high probability of committing future crimes. Probationers in SSSPP courts often have serious criminal histories and have been unsuccessful on standard probation.

MCL 771A.6(3) excludes defendants from participating in an SSSPP court if they have been charged with any of the following:

- First-degree murder
- Second-degree murder
- Criminal sexual conduct in the first degree
- Criminal sexual conduct in the third degree
- Use or possession of a dangerous weapon
- Aggravated assault
- Treason
- Manufacturing, creating, delivering, or possessing with intent to manufacture, create, or deliver controlled substance, prescription form, or counterfeit prescription form; dispensing, prescribing, or administering controlled substance in any amount
- Knowingly or intentionally possessing controlled substance, controlled substance analogue, or prescription form in an amount of 25 grams or more.

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<sup>4</sup> *Id.*

## SSSPPs in Fiscal Year 2025

(October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025)

Many SSSPPs in Michigan are funded, in large part, by state funds appropriated by the Michigan Legislature and distributed by the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO) in the form of grants. Appendix A includes the FY 2025 grant amounts requested, grant amounts awarded, and grant amounts expended for each individual court, by program.

### Data Report

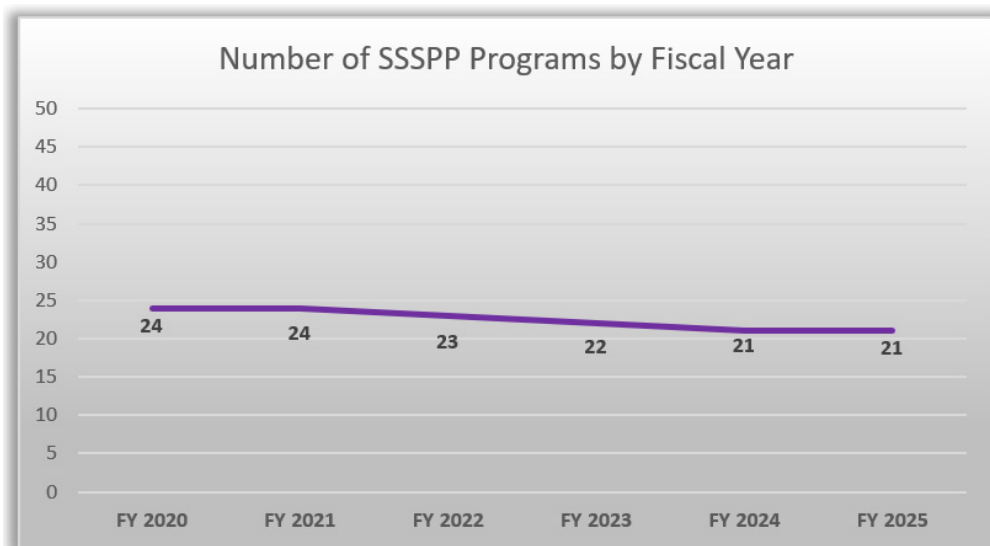
Michigan’s SSSPP courts are statutorily required to collect data on their SSSPP probationers. The Drug Court Case Management Information System (DCCMIS) is a robust data collection system used for drug courts, mental health courts, veterans treatment courts, and also SSSPPs. It is a web-based system that tracks data on the number of SSSPP probationers who were screened, admitted to, active in, and discharged from an SSSPP court. It collects data on program operations, known as caseload data, and outcomes on those discharged from an SSSPP. This report is broken into three major sections: trend data, caseload statistics on active participants, and outcome measures.

### Trend Data

Each year, the SCAO updates a list of SSSPP courts in Michigan, which is used to show whether the number of programs is increasing or decreasing over time. The official list of SSSPPs can be accessed on the SCAO website.

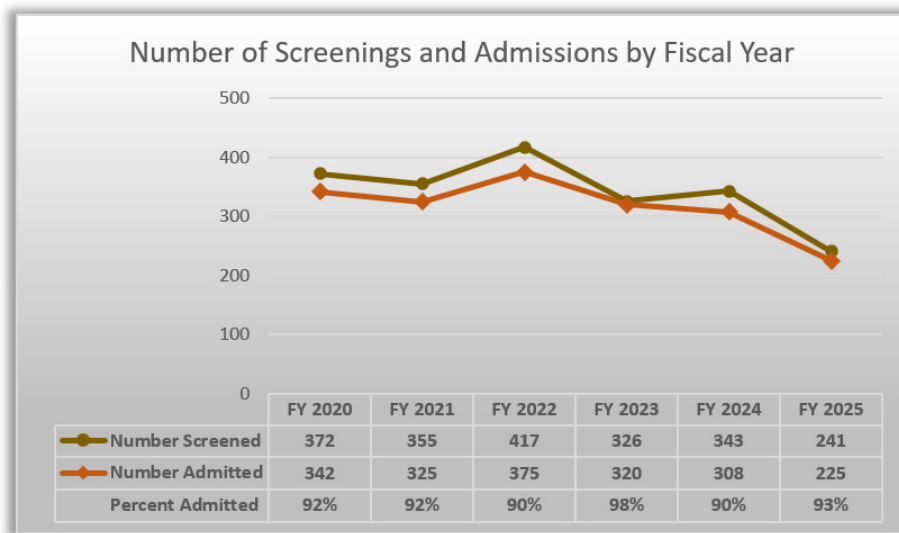
#### Number of SSSPP Programs

The following trend data shows that the number of SSSPPs in Michigan has decreased slightly from 25 programs in FY 2020 to 21 programs in FY 2024 and FY 2025.



## Screening and Admission Trend Data

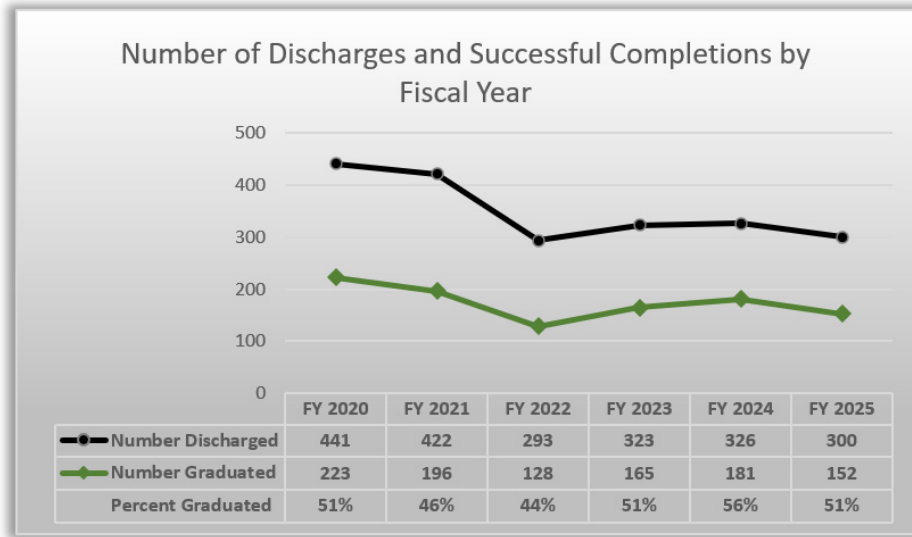
The graph below illustrates changes over time for the number of screenings and admissions from FY 2020 to FY 2025. The number of screenings and admissions was the highest in FY 2022 and the lowest in FY 2025. The screenings and admissions decreased in FY 2025 compared to FY 2024. The decline in screenings and admissions can be attributed to SSSPP team member turnover, a smaller eligible population resulting from plea agreements that reduce charge levels and sentencing, and periods in which program capacity was fully reached. Overall, the percentage of admissions continues to be greater than 90 percent of those screened.



## Discharges and Graduations Trend Data

The following graph shows the numbers of participants discharged from SSSPPs in FY 2020 through FY 2025. Participants can be either successfully or unsuccessfully discharged from an SSSPP. Participants who successfully complete all program requirements are discharged successfully and are “graduates” of the program. If someone is discharged unsuccessfully, it means they have not met the requirements or conditions set forth by the program. This could be due to various noncompliance including absconding, new offenses, or nonadherence to program requirements. Unsuccessful discharges often result in consequences such as additional probation time, fines, or even incarceration.

The graph shows the total number of discharged participants, the number of participants who successfully completed an SSSPP program, and the percent who graduated. Those discharged for medical reasons were excluded from the calculation because medical discharges are not related to program participation, and those transferred to another jurisdiction were also excluded, as this can indicate the participant is still working an SSSPP program. The graduation rate fluctuated from 44 percent to 56 percent over time.



## CASELOAD STATISTICS FOR ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS

(October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025)

Participants’ criminal history and demographics are outlined below for the 728 active participants during FY 2025. Appendix A shows the number of active participants by court and Appendix B shows the number of prior misdemeanor and felony offenses by court.

### Prior Convictions

Ninety-seven percent of participants had a prior conviction before the conviction on which they entered an SSSPP and they averaged eight prior misdemeanor convictions and four prior felony convictions. Appendix B provides a breakdown of criminal history by court.

### Sentencing Guideline Cell Type

Most participants (63 percent) were straddle cell, meaning the judge can sentence them to either community-based supervision or incarceration. Twenty percent were presumptive prison cell, which is defined by MDOC as a minimum recommended sentence that exceeds one year of imprisonment. Fourteen percent were intermediate cell, where the upper limit of the sentencing guidelines is 18 months or less. The cell type data for three participants was entered as “Not Applicable,” and 17 participants were missing data.

## Program Entry

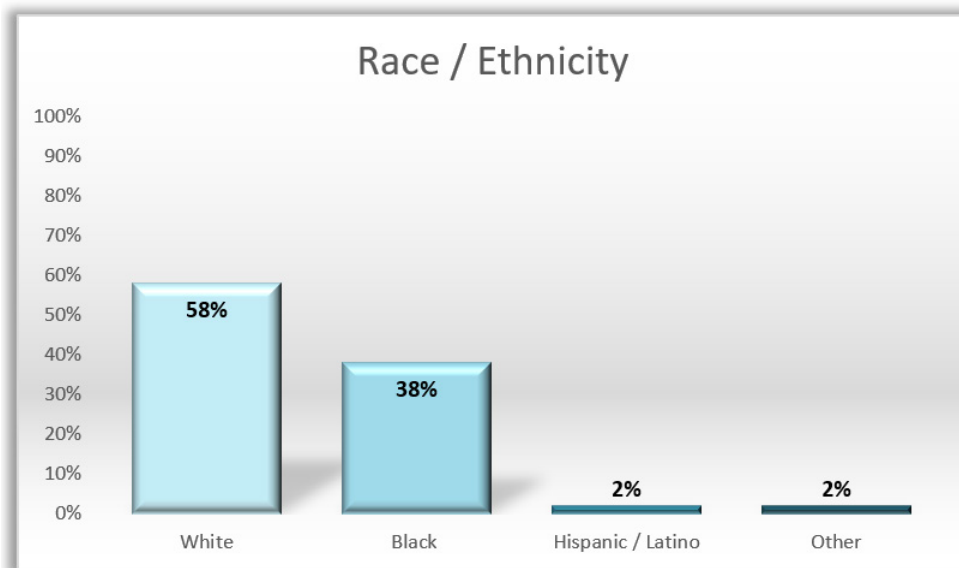
Ninety-two percent of participants were sentenced into an SSSPP on a new criminal offense that was not a probation or parole violation, while 5 percent entered an SSSPP due to a probation violation from committing a new criminal offense. Two percent entered because of a technical probation violation (see MCL 771.4b), and 1 percent for a parole violation due to a new criminal offense.

## Demographics of Active Participants

Demographics help describe the population and characteristics of participants entering SSSPPs. For example, 86 percent of participants were male while 14 percent were female, and the average age of participants at eligibility screening was 37 years old.

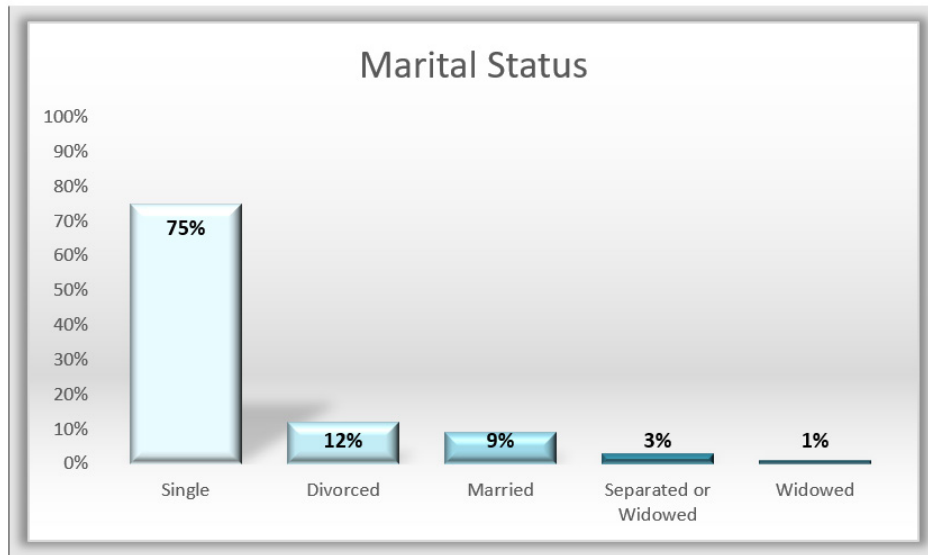
### Race/Ethnicity

A majority of SSSPP participants were White (58 percent), while 38 percent were Black. Hispanic/Latino comprised two percent of the population, and Native Americans, Multi-Racial, Asian, or another race comprised the “Other” 2 percent.



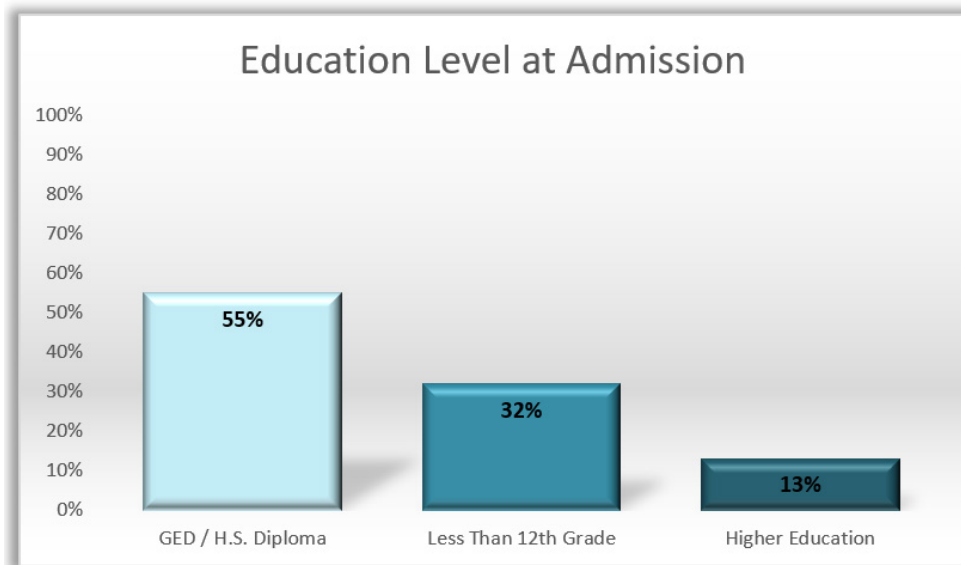
## Marital Status

Upon admission, 75 percent of participants identified as single, 12 percent were divorced, 9 percent were married, 3 percent were separated, and 1 percent were widowed.



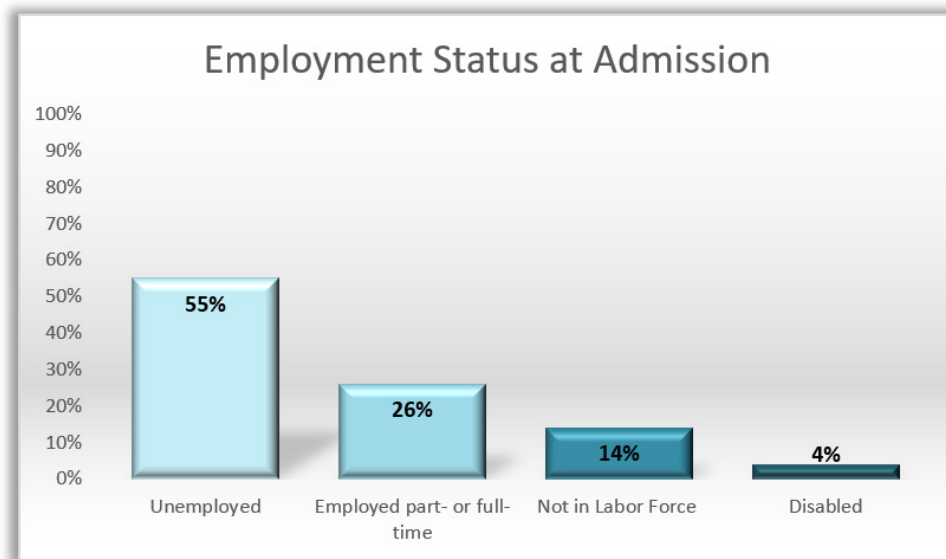
## Education Level

When entering an SSSPP, 55 percent of participants had a General Education Development (GED) or high school diploma, 32 percent had an education level of less than 12th grade, and 13 percent had higher education or a trade school level. One person was missing data.



## Employment Status

Most participants (55 percent) entering an SSSPP were unemployed, 26 percent were employed either part- or full-time, 14 percent were reported as not in the labor force, and 4 percent were disabled.



## Program Operations Among Active Participants

SSSPPs Participants in SSSPPs require frequent monitoring by probation agents and immediate sanctioning for program violations—the crux of behavior change in SSSPP. Examples of program violations include using alcohol or drugs, missing drug testing, failing to report for probation appointments, absconding, engaging in abusive or threatening behavior, or being convicted of a new criminal offense. Most often, jail days are imposed in answer to noncompliance, and each subsequent violation may result in an incremental increase in the number of jail days. The number of rearrests while in the program, bench warrants issued, and sanctions among active participants are described as follows.

### **Rearrests While in Program**

Seventeen participants (2 percent) were rearrested while in the SSSPP, of which 11 were rearrested for a new felony offense, and seven were rearrested for a new misdemeanor offense. One of those rearrested was arrested on both a felony and misdemeanor charge. Participants who were rearrested averaged 310 days in the program before being rearrested for a new criminal offense, which ranged from 12 days to 777 days.

### **Bench Warrants**

Seventy-six participants (10 percent) had at least one bench warrant issued and ranged from one to five bench warrants.

### **Sanctions and Jail**

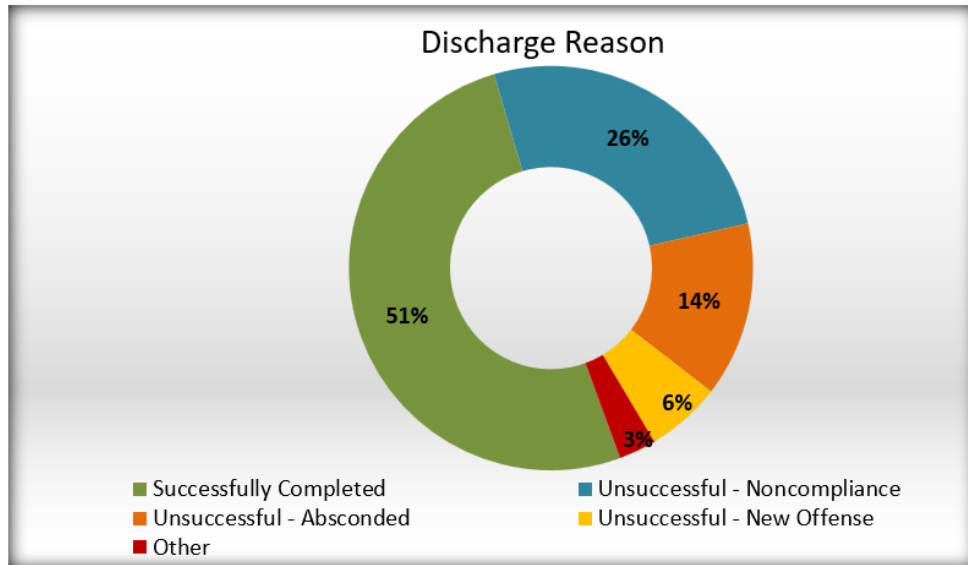
There were 413 participants (57 percent) who received a program sanction, and they averaged three sanctions. Forty-six percent received jail time for a program sanction, and they averaged 34 days in jail.

## **OUTCOME MEASURES**

(October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025)

Outcome measures include graduation rates, retention rates, and other caseload information specific to graduates. Program retention rates showed that SSSPPs retained 87 percent of their participants after one year.

There were 300 participants discharged during FY 2025, which included 152 participants (51 percent) successfully completed (graduated), 26 percent discharged unsuccessfully for reasons of noncompliance, 14 percent discharged unsuccessfully after absconding, and 6 percent discharged for committing a new offense. The remaining 3 percent were discharged for reasons of death, voluntarily withdrew, or some other reason.



## Graduate Outcomes

A description of graduates outcomes is below.

### Sanctions and Warrants

During their time in the program, 50 percent of graduates received a jail sanction for a program violation, and they averaged 30 total days in jail. Overall, graduates averaged two program sanctions, and six graduates had a bench warrant issued.

### Drug and Alcohol Testing

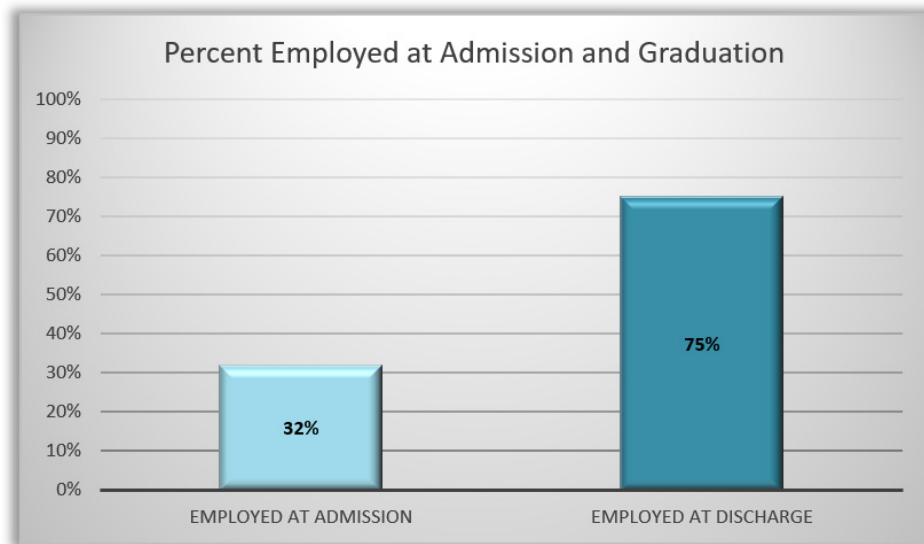
Graduates averaged 153 drug and alcohol tests during their time in a program, and an average of 6 percent of the tests were positive.

### Length in Program

Graduates averaged approximately 641 days (~21 months) in an SSSPP program.

The following graph shows the percentage of graduates who were employed either part- or full-time at admission and the percentage of that same group employed at discharge. Forty-nine graduates (32

percent) were employed at admission, which increased to 114 participants (75 percent) who were employed by the time they graduated. This resulted in a 133 percent increase in gainful employment.



## Recidivism Methodology

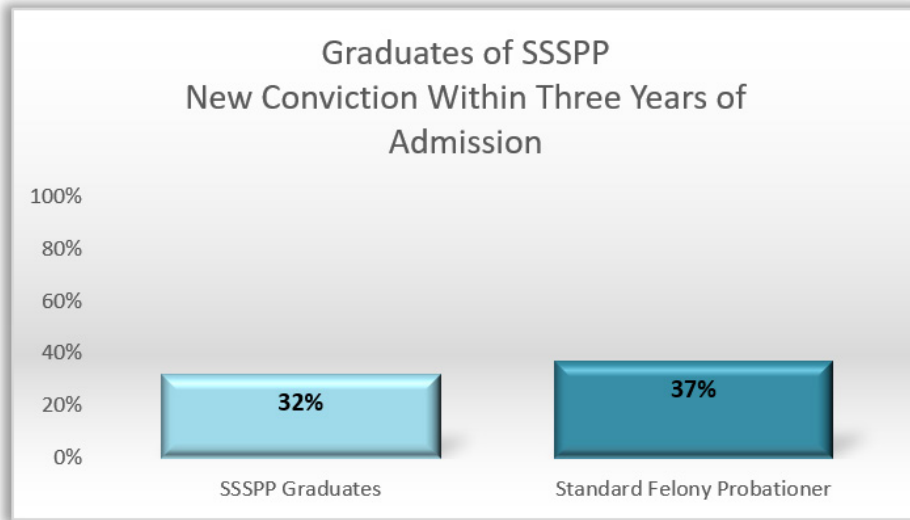
MCL 761.1(s) defines recidivism as “any rearrest, reconviction, or re-incarceration in prison or jail for a felony or misdemeanor offense or a probation or parole violation of an individual as measured first after three years and again after five years from the date of his or her release from incarceration, placement on probation, or conviction, whichever is later.”

In 2018, the SCAO developed a methodology to determine if offenders who participated in an SSSPP recidivated at a lower rate than felony offenders on standard probation who did not enter an SSSPP. That methodology requires data from multiple sources, including the Corrections Offender Management System (COMS) provided by the MDOC from which a felony offender probationer comparison group is developed.

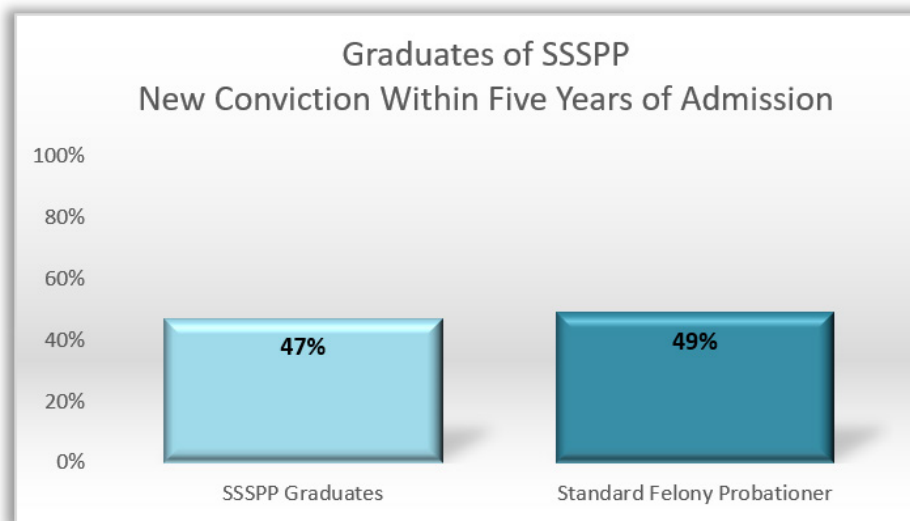
Data from the Judicial Data Warehouse (JDW) is used to evaluate recidivism and is measured as a new conviction occurring three and five years after admission into a program. The analyses for new convictions include recidivism rates for all participants in an SSSPP regardless of whether they completed an SSSPP or not, and a subset analysis of just those who graduated from an SSSPP. Appendix C includes SSSPP recidivism rates for each individual SSSPP court by program, as required by 2024 PA 121.

## Recidivism Outcomes - Graduates

There were 992 matched pairs of graduates evaluated after three years of admission. Graduates of SSSPP had a 32 percent recidivism rate while their comparison member had a 37 percent recidivism rate. The differences in their recidivism rates were statistically significant. This means that there was a correlation between participants completing an SSSPP and reduced recidivism.

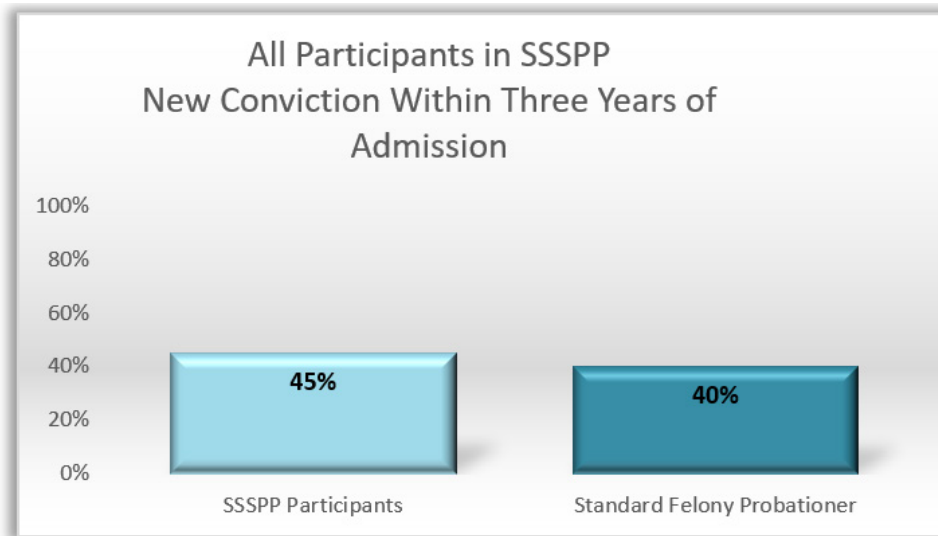


There were 848 matched pairs of graduates for evaluation within five years. Graduates evaluated within five years of admission for a new conviction had a lower recidivism rate (47 percent) than their matched comparison member (49 percent). The difference in rates was not statistically significant.

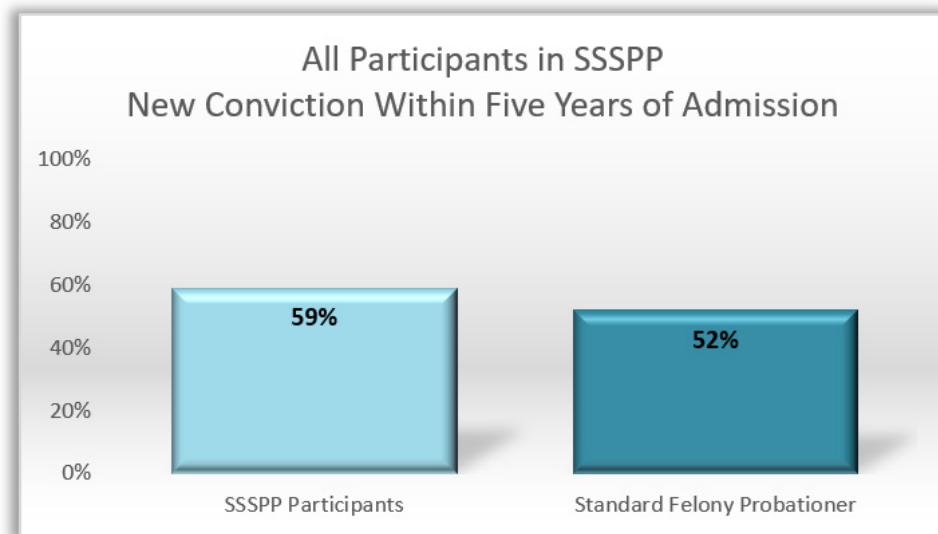


## Recidivism Outcomes - All Participants

Evaluation for the “All Participants” group include both graduates and those who failed a program for different reasons such as absconding or noncompliance. There were 2,339 matched pairs that could be evaluated after three years of admission into an SSSPP. Participants of an SSSPP had a higher rate of recidivism (45 percent) for a new charge three years within admission than their matched comparison member (40 percent) and the difference was statistically significant.



SSSPP participants had a higher rate (59 percent) than the comparison group (52 percent) when evaluated for new convictions within five years and the difference was statistically significant.



The different ways of measuring recidivism are helpful to understand when and on whom SSSPPs have the greatest influence. SSSPPs appear to have the most effect on reducing recidivism among graduates of a program. But this success is short-lived, as the programs prove effective only within three years of their admission. Beyond that, program effects diminish.

## CONCLUSION

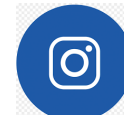
SSSPPs target higher-risk individuals who are on felony probation. SSSPP models use swift, certain, and fair sanctioning practices with the goal of promoting positive behavior change that leads to improved outcomes on felony probation. Participants on SSSPP probation receive frequent monitoring, regular appointments with their probation agents, increased reporting requirements, frequent and random drug and alcohol testing, swift sanctioning, and other opportunities for services to help participants succeed. Participants are aware of the terms of probation, sanctions for violations, and the immediacy of sanctions. Programs intensely monitor participants and tailor ancillary programs, such as anger management, to the appropriate population. As stated previously, SSSPPs appear to have the most positive effect on graduates of the program. Graduates have reduced recidivism and notably improved employment from program admission to program discharge. Michigan SSSPP teams are passionate and invested in rehabilitation to prevent future criminal behavior and increase responsibility and accountability.

## APPENDICES

**Appendix A** - Number of Active Participants, Year Established, and Grant Amount Requested, Awarded, and Expended in Each SSSPP During FY 2025

**Appendix B** - Criminal History by Court

**Appendix C** - Recidivism for Each Individual SSSPP



## APPENDIX A

County	Court	Program	Year Established	Number of Active Participants	Original Amount Requested for Court	Original Amount Requested for MDOC	Original Amount Awarded for Court	Original Amount Awarded for MDOC	2Q Reallocation Requested for Court	2Q Reallocation Increase or Decrease for Court	3Q Reallocation Requested for Court	3Q Reallocation Increase or Decrease for Court	Final Allocation for Court	Final Allocation for MDOC	FY 2025 Spent by Court	FY 2025 Spent by MDOC
Allegan	Court, Allegan	and Sure	2013	27	\$ 168,718.04	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 115,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 115,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 115,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
Barry	5th Circuit Court, Barry	and Sure	2012	32	\$ 284,946.00	\$ -	\$ 200,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200,000.00	\$ -	\$ 200,000.00	\$ -
Bay	18th Circuit Court, Bay	and Sure	2013	26	\$ 108,307.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,200.00	\$ 5,200.00	\$ 105,200.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 101,297.56	\$ 63,432.72
Berrien	2nd Circuit, Berrien	and Sure	2012	102	\$ 185,000.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 185,000.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 185,000.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 173,727.40	\$ 75,000.00
Cass	43rd Circuit Court, Cass	and Sure	2013	19	\$ 190,300.00	\$ -	\$ 184,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 184,000.00	\$ -	\$ 183,997.04	\$ -
Eaton	56th Circuit Court, Eaton	and Sure	2013	18	\$ 74,925.00	\$ -	\$ 70,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 70,000.00	\$ -	\$ 59,117.88	\$ -
Emmet	Court, Emmet	and Sure	2014	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Ingham	Court, Ingham	and Sure	2013	68	\$ 241,803.00	\$ -	\$ 190,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 190,000.00	\$ -	\$ 181,860.98	\$ -
Ionia/Montcalm	8th Circuit Court, Ionia	and Sure	2017	18	\$ 37,992.54	\$ -	\$ 37,000.00	\$ -	\$ (15,000.00)	\$ -	\$ (15,000.00)	\$ (2,000.00)	\$ 35,000.00	\$ -	\$ 20,966.65	\$ -
Iron	41st Circuit Court, Iron	and Sure	2013	10	\$ 43,000.00	\$ -	\$ 35,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 37,000.00	\$ -	\$ 32,302.97	\$ -
Isabella	Court, Isabella	and Sure	2011	26	\$ 232,017.55	\$ -	\$ 228,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 228,000.00	\$ -	\$ 193,143.01	\$ -
Kalamazoo	Court, Kalamazoo	and Sure	2013	22	\$ 66,000.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 65,000.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (15,000.00)	\$ (2,000.00)	\$ 63,000.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 47,167.95	\$ 30,136.09
Livingston	Court, Livingston	and Sure	2013	13	\$ 103,145.63	\$ -	\$ 90,000.00	\$ -	\$ (15,000.00)	\$ -	\$ (20,000.00)	\$ (2,000.00)	\$ 88,000.00	\$ -	\$ 43,093.03	\$ -
Macomb	Court, Macomb	and Sure	2017	24	\$ 55,000.00	\$ -	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -	\$ 41,352.00	\$ -
Midland	Court, Midland	and Sure	2015	50	\$ 379,711.00	\$ -	\$ 285,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 285,000.00	\$ -	\$ 285,000.00	\$ -
Muskegon	Court, Muskegon	and Sure	2014	91	\$ 288,475.00	\$ -	\$ 245,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 245,000.00	\$ -	\$ 233,947.87	\$ -
Presque Isle	Court, Presque Isle	and Sure	2017	1	\$ 25,000.00	\$ -	\$ 20,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (4,000.00)	\$ (1,200.00)	\$ 18,800.00	\$ -	\$ 15,934.88	\$ -
Saginaw	Court, Saginaw	and Sure	2013	117	\$ 310,800.00	\$ 175,000.00	\$ 260,000.00	\$ 136,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 260,000.00	\$ 136,000.00	\$ 249,367.57	\$ 136,000.00
Shiawassee	Court, Shiawassee	and Sure	2017	19	\$ 57,556.00	\$ -	\$ 55,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55,000.00	\$ -	\$ 51,454.24	\$ -
St. Joseph	Court, St. Joseph	and Sure	2014	23	\$ 194,235.50	\$ -	\$ 180,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 180,000.00	\$ -	\$ 179,996.97	\$ -
Van Buren	Court, Van Buren	and Sure	2014	21	\$ 190,350.00	\$ -	\$ 190,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 190,000.00	\$ -	\$ 187,568.19	\$ -

### Proposed Language for This Chart

Michigan's SSSPP 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 SSSPP in Michigan.

As part of the SSSPP grant process, SSSPP courts in consultation with MDOC, may request grant funding to support local MDOC agents to assist with SSSPP programming. In FY 2025, MDOC and the SCAO executed an interagency agreement where the SCAO reimbursed MDOC for probation agents' assistance with SSSPP probation. This chart includes grant amounts requested for MDOC, grant amounts awarded for MDOC, and grant amounts expended by MDOC under the interagency agreement.

The SCAO has a reallocation process that allows SSSPPs statewide to request additional grant funding throughout the fiscal year. SSSPPs can also choose to return underutilized grant funds to be redistributed to other SSSPPs. The SCAO SSSPP team reviews and analyzes these requests, as well as all grant spending, to make decisions on increasing or decreasing the original amounts awarded to SSSPPs. This chart also shows any reallocation amounts during FY 2025.

**APPENDIX B**

<b>County</b>	<b>Court</b>	<b>Percent of Active Participants with Prior Convictions</b>	<b>Average Number of Prior Misdemeanors</b>	<b>Average Number of Prior Felonies</b>
Allegan	48th Circuit	93%	11	5
Barry	5th Circuit	94%	4	3
Bay	18th Circuit	100%	10	4
Berrien	2nd Circuit	96%	4	0
Cass	43rd Circuit	95%	15	13
Eaton	56th Circuit	100%	12	5
Emmet	57th Circuit	100%	0	3
Ingham	30th Circuit	93%	0	1
Ionia	8th Circuit	100%	19	7
Iron	41st Circuit	100%	11	1
Isabella	21st Circuit	96%	2	0
Kalamazoo	9th Circuit	96%	17	6
Livingston	44th Circuit	100%	4	0
Macomb	16th Circuit	100%	4	3
Midland	42nd Circuit	100%	1	3
Muskegon	14th Circuit	98%	2	2
Presque Isle	53rd Circuit	100%	1	0
Saginaw	10th Circuit	98%	4	2
Shiawassee	35th Circuit	95%	15	1
St. Joseph	45th Circuit	100%	3	7
Van Buren	36th Circuit	100%	7	1

**APPENDIX C**

County	Court	Program Type	Group	Any New Charge Within 3 Years of Admission	Any New Conviction Within 3 Years of Admission	Number of Matched Pairs
Allegan	48th Circuit Court, Allegan	SSSPP	All Program Participants	66%	59%	118
			All Program Participants - Comparison	57%	48%	
			Graduates Only	58%	46%	59
			Graduates Only - Comparison	64%	58%	
Barry	5th Circuit Court, Barry	SSSPP	All Program Participants	41%	31%	74
			All Program Participants - Comparison	49%	36%	43
			Graduates Only	35%	21%	
			Graduates Only - Comparison	44%	30%	
Bay	18th Circuit Court, Bay	SSSPP	All Program Participants	65%	49%	133
			All Program Participants - Comparison	51%	38%	43
			Graduates Only	51%	30%	
			Graduates Only - Comparison	53%	40%	
Berrien	2nd Circuit, Berrien	SSSPP	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	
Cass	43rd Circuit Court, Cass	SSSPP	All Program Participants	33%	24%	96
			All Program Participants - Comparison	39%	31%	60
			Graduates Only	22%	15%	
			Graduates Only - Comparison	43%	32%	
Eaton	56th Circuit Court, Eaton	SSSPP	All Program Participants	47%	42%	53
			All Program Participants - Comparison	45%	30%	24
			Graduates Only	46%	46%	
			Graduates Only - Comparison	38%	29%	

Emmet	57th Circuit Court, Emmet	SSSPP	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	
Ingham	30th Circuit Court, Ingham	SSSPP	All Program Participants	56%	38%	281
			All Program Participants - Comparison	59%	43%	
			Graduates Only	44%	30%	100
			Graduates Only - Comparison	56%	38%	
Ionia/Montcalm	8th Circuit Court, Ionia	SSSPP	All Program Participants	38%	38%	13
			All Program Participants - Comparison	23%	8%	
			Graduates Only	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate
			Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	NA	
Iron	41st Circuit Court, Iron	SSSPP	All Program Participants	41%	21%	34
			All Program Participants - Comparison	59%	44%	
			Graduates Only	33%	19%	21
			Graduates Only - Comparison	62%	48%	
Isabella	21st Circuit Court, Isabella	SSSPP	All Program Participants	64%	56%	214
			All Program Participants - Comparison	57%	44%	
			Graduates Only	47%	39%	97
			Graduates Only - Comparison	51%	36%	
Kalamazoo	9th Circuit Court, Kalamazoo	SSSPP	All Program Participants	62%	55%	159
			All Program Participants - Comparison	61%	46%	
			Graduates Only	19%	19%	26
			Graduates Only - Comparison	54%	38%	
Livingston	44th Circuit Court, Livingston	SSSPP	All Program Participants	46%	38%	143
			All Program Participants - Comparison	54%	42%	
			Graduates Only	32%	27%	60
			Graduates Only - Comparison	55%	38%	

Macomb	16th Circuit Court, Macomb	SSSPP	All Program Participants	70%	52%	46
			All Program Participants - Comparison	59%	39%	
			Graduates Only	55%	27%	11
			Graduates Only - Comparison	64%	36%	
Midland	42nd Circuit Court, Midland	SSSPP	All Program Participants	47%	37%	98
			All Program Participants - Comparison	51%	30%	
			Graduates Only	33%	24%	42
			Graduates Only - Comparison	57%	33%	
Muskegon	14th Circuit Court, Muskegon	SSSPP	All Program Participants	76%	67%	298
			All Program Participants - Comparison	53%	42%	
			Graduates Only	60%	52%	106
			Graduates Only - Comparison	49%	41%	
Presque Isle	53rd Circuit Court, Presque Isle	SSSPP	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	
Saginaw	10th Circuit Court, Saginaw	SSSPP	All Program Participants	54%	31%	250
			All Program Participants - Comparison	51%	32%	
			Graduates Only	47%	27%	100
			Graduates Only - Comparison	47%	28%	
Shiawassee	35th Circuit Court, Shiawassee	SSSPP	All Program Participants	41%	24%	59
			All Program Participants - Comparison	44%	34%	
			Graduates Only	32%	16%	38
			Graduates Only - Comparison	42%	32%	
St. Joseph	45th Circuit Court, St. Joseph	SSSPP	All Program Participants	48%	34%	104
			All Program Participants - Comparison	45%	39%	
			Graduates Only	38%	25%	65
			Graduates Only - Comparison	43%	38%	

Van Buren	36th Circuit Court, Van Buren	SSSPP	All Program Participants	63%	56%	161
			All Program Participants - Comparison	55%	45%	
			Graduates Only	51%	43%	91
			Graduates Only - Comparison	49%	42%	

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