



Solving Problems, Saving

LIVES

FY 2024 PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS ANNUAL REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Message from Justice Kyra H. Bolden.....	4
Executive Summary.....	4
Michigan’s Problem-Solving Courts.....	6
Drug Courts.....	11
Mental Health Courts.....	12
Veterans Treatment Courts.....	12
Problem-Solving Court (PSC) Statistics in Fiscal Year 2024.....	12
Number of PSC Programs.....	12
Drug Court Programs.....	13
Mental Health Court Programs.....	13
Veterans Treatment Court Programs.....	14
Active Caseload FY 2024.....	15
Drug Court Programs.....	15
Mental Health Court Programs.....	15
Veterans Treatment Court Programs.....	16
Screenings and Admissions.....	16
Drug Court Programs.....	16
Mental Health Court Programs.....	16
Veterans Treatment Court Programs.....	17
Discharges and Graduations.....	18
Drug Court Programs.....	18
Mental Health Court Programs.....	19
Veterans Treatment Court Programs.....	19
Problem-Solving Court Outcomes FY 2024.....	20
Graduation Rates.....	20
Drug Court Programs.....	20
Mental Health Court Programs.....	21
Veterans Treatment Court Programs.....	22

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Consecutive Sobriety Days.....	22
Employment Status.....	23
Drug Courts.....	24
Mental Health Courts.....	24
Veterans Treatment Courts.....	25
Education.....	26
Drug Courts.....	26
Mental Health Courts.....	26
Veterans Treatment Courts.....	27
Recidivism Rates.....	27
Drug Court Recidivism Rates - Graduates.....	28
Drug Court Recidivism Rates - All Participants.....	31
Mental Health Court Recidivism Rates - Graduates.....	33
Mental Health Court Recidivism Rates - All Participants.....	35
Veterans Treatment Court Recidivism Rates.....	36
Medication Compliance and Improved Mental Health.....	37
Improved Quality of Life.....	38
Problem-Solving Courts Performance Measures FY 2024.....	39
Treatment.....	39
Drug Testing.....	40
Incentives and Sanctions.....	41
Jail Sanctioning.....	43
Review Hearings.....	44
Program Length.....	45
Ignition Interlock Data Analyses.....	46
Ignition Interlock Participant Outcomes.....	47
Conclusion.....	50
Appendices.....	51

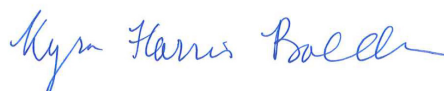
A Message from Justice Kyra H. Bolden, Michigan Supreme Court Problem-Solving Courts Liaison:

Michigan problem-solving courts (PSC) exemplify how the third branch is working to increase public trust and confidence in the courts through collaboration and innovation. With a focus on structure, guidance and support, these life-saving courts are providing a pathway for participants to overcome substance use disorder (SUD), mental health issues, and veteran-specific challenges.

I am proud of the outstanding support and guidance that the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO) provides these amazing programs through funding, training, certification, and by tracking outcomes. This in-depth report delivers those outcomes, which result from SCAO's guidance to these courts in applying nationally-recognized best practices and state standards (statute and case law) to produce the best possible outcomes year after year. As supported by the data in this report, the goals of treatment courts continue to be met: reduced recidivism, promoting recovery, healing, improved employment and education, and positive life change.

I invite you to take a look at the data compiled in this report, which encompasses Fiscal Year 2024 (October 1, 2023-September 30, 2024), to understand how these programs work and more importantly, how they solve problems and save lives all across Michigan.

None of this would be possible without the support of so many, including trial courts across the state, dedicated judges and PSC team members, the Michigan Supreme Court, and the unwavering and bipartisan support from various Michigan legislators and governors during the last 30-plus years. For everyone who has supported PSCs: thank you for your compassion and commitment to keeping communities safer and for caring about individuals who suffer from substance use and mental health disorders.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Drug & Sobriety Courts

Of the 2,410 participants discharged from a drug or sobriety court program during FY 2024, **72 percent successfully completed a program**. These graduates met their goals, completed each phase of the program, and are stable in their recovery. [\[p. 19\]](#)

Maintaining steady employment is also a critical factor in the success of all PSC graduates because having

a job directly affects their quality of life. In fact, the SCAO *Best Practices* manual states: “In order to graduate, participants who are able to join the labor force must have a job or be in school, in instances where health insurance and other social benefits are not at risk.” Data show that unemployment among adult drug court graduates **dropped by 94 percent**. [p. 25]

How likely PSC graduates and participants are to reoffend, or the recidivism rate, is another crucial marker of success to watch. This is vital because of its obvious impact on community safety. FY 2024 adult drug court graduates were **3 times less likely** and sobriety court graduates were **5 times less likely** to be convicted of a new offense within three years of admission to a program. [p. 30]

Courts need various tools to achieve positive outcomes. One such tool for DWI/sobriety courts is an ignition interlock device, which doesn’t allow drivers to operate a vehicle unless they blow into a device that measures the alcohol level in their system. Graduates who used ignition interlock devices were **more than 4 times less likely** to be convicted of a new offense within three years of admission. [p. 49]

Mental Health Courts

In FY 2024, mental health court (MHC) graduates were far less likely to commit another crime. On average, MHC graduates (adult circuit, adult district) were **more than 2 times less likely** to be convicted of another crime within three years of admission to a program. [p.35] Also, unemployment among adult circuit MHC graduates **dropped by 76 percent**. [p. 26]

Perhaps the most reassuring indicators of success among adult circuit MHC graduates are these: **98 percent improvement in mental health** and **98 percent quality of life improvement** upon completion of a program. [p. 39]

Veterans Treatment Courts

In FY 2024, Michigan had 27 veterans treatment courts (VTC), putting it among the top states in the nation for number of independent VTC programs. A great indication of long-term success is the graduation rate, and VTCs showed an **88 percent graduation rate**. [p. 23]

As previously mentioned, maintaining steady employment has a critical impact on long-term success, and unemployment among VTC graduates **dropped by 92 percent**. [p. 26]

NUMBER OF PSCs (FY 2024)

209 total:

- 132 drug treatment, DWI/sobriety courts:
 - 114 adult
 - 10 juvenile
 - 8 family treatment
- 50 mental health courts:
 - 42 adult
 - 8 juvenile
- 27 veterans treatment courts

MICHIGAN'S PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS

It all started in 1991. Remember that year? The number one song in the United States was Bryan Adams' "(Everything I Do) I Do It for You" (cue the music). The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed above 3,000 for the first time ever. Barry Sanders ran for 1,548 rushing yards, and the 12-4 Detroit Lions finished first in the National Football Conference Central Division. The Northern Michigan University Wildcats won the National Collegiate Athletic Association Hockey Championship, 8-7, in three overtimes. And a 9th Circuit Court judge in Kalamazoo named William Schma attended a Michigan Judicial Institute two-part seminar on sentencing felony drug offenders,¹ which would ultimately inspire ideas on a new way of solving problems and saving lives in Michigan's judiciary—problem-solving courts.



The criminal justice field in the U.S. had been discussing the nation's drug problem, and previous efforts to combat this challenge were not working. Experts in the field nationally and in Michigan were trying to figure out a better way forward. In Michigan, the Community Corrections Act was enacted to encourage courts to develop methods to help defendants by means other than incarceration. The first drug court in the U.S. started in 1989 in Miami, Florida,² and it showed promise. In the few years that followed, 20 other jurisdictions nationwide had started drug courts.³ Michigan's 9th Judicial Circuit was one of them.

Judge Schma started the first drug court in Michigan in June 1992.⁴ It was a women-only drug court—the first of its kind.⁵ This drug court included many of the practices that are now considered evidence-based best practices that improve participant outcomes in treatment courts. For example, participants in Judge Schma's drug court were required to attend biweekly court review sessions, engage in substance use

¹ Hon. Peggy Fulton Hora, Hon. William G. Schma, and John T. A. Rosenthal, [Therapeutic Jurisprudence and the Drug Treatment Court Movement: Revolutionizing the Criminal Justice System's Response to Drug Abuse and Crime in America](#) (accessed January 15, 2025).

² Arthur J. Lurigio, Federal Probation, [The First 20 Years of Drug Treatment Courts: A Brief Description of Their History and Impact](#) (accessed January 15, 2025).

³ Jeremy Travis, National Institute of Justice Update, [The Drug Court Movement](#) (accessed January 15, 2025).

⁴ See *supra* note 1.

⁵ Kristen DeVall, Ph.D., Christina Lanier, Ph.D., Lindsay J. Baker, M.A., [National Drug Court Resource Center, Painting the Current Picture: A National Report on Treatment Courts in the United States](#) (accessed January 15, 2025).

treatment, complete regular drug testing, and report biweekly to the probation officer or case manager.⁶

Like the drug court in Miami, the drug court in Kalamazoo showed promise, as evidenced by its internal data that:

“[O]nly 10 percent of the program’s graduates had been arrested on new offenses...29 of the 33 pregnant women enrolled in the program have delivered drug-free babies...the program saved taxpayers close to \$3 million [in the first five years]...[and] only 11 percent of enrolled participants have been discharged from the program because they were arrested on new offenses.”⁷

Word of the innovative court program spread, and in the decades that followed, similar court programs were being started all over the state.

Fast forward 32 years, and Michigan is still a national leader with problem-solving courts (PSCs), and the program is engrained in the state’s judicial landscape. The types of PSCs in Michigan include adult and juvenile drug courts, DWI sobriety courts, hybrid drug/DWI courts, adult and juvenile mental health courts, veterans treatment courts, and family treatment courts. Currently, almost every county in the state has at least one PSC. Thanks to the PSC transfers statute,⁸ more eligible individuals in Michigan’s criminal justice system have access to a PSC. Michigan has among the most PSCs in any state⁹—with 209 PSCs in its 83 counties, including the same women-only drug court that started it all. Each of these PSC types is governed by its own set of statutes.

Michigan’s adult and juvenile drug, DWI sobriety, and hybrid drug/DWI courts are governed by MCL 600.1060 *et seq.*, which became effective January 1, 2005. Since its inception, MCL 600.1060(c) has ensured PSC model fidelity by requiring drug/DWI courts to operate according to certain evidence-based practices from All Rise (previously known as the National Association of Drug Court Professionals).¹⁰

⁶ See *supra* note 1.

⁷ *Id.* at 53.

⁸ MCL 600.1088.

⁹ National Treatment Court Resource Center, [Treatment Courts Across US States/Territories \(2022\)](#) (accessed January 15, 2025).

¹⁰ “All Rise was founded in 1994 as the National Association of Drug Court Professionals and is a 501(c)3 non-profit.” They are “the training, membership, and advocacy organization for justice system innovation addressing substance use and mental health at every intercept point.” For additional information, please go to <https://allrise.org/>.



Adult and juvenile mental health courts are similarly guided by evidence-based best practices and governed by MCL 600.1090 *et seq.* and MCL 600.1099b *et seq.*, which became effective December 2013 and March 2019, respectively. Veterans treatment courts likewise must comply with evidence-based practices and are governed by MCL 600.1200 *et seq.*, which became effective October 2012.

The most recent PSC to receive bipartisan support from the Michigan Legislature is the family treatment court. These statutes became effective in March 2024. Family treatment courts serve “individuals with a civil child abuse or neglect case

and who are diagnosed with a substance use disorder.”¹¹ Family treatment courts are “designed to adhere to the family treatment court best practice standards[.]”¹² Some family treatment court 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 judicial interactions, and a family-centered and culturally relevant approach.¹³

No matter the type of PSC, adherence to these evidence-based practices is essential because following them increases the likelihood that the participants will lead substance- and crime-free lives. Because adherence to evidence-based practices is critical to the individual’s recovery, PSCs in Michigan are required to follow Michigan’s standards and best practices, many of which are modeled after the All Rise best practice standards. This is accomplished through Michigan’s PSC certification process, which became effective under the PSC statutes on January 1, 2018. To become certified, SCAO verifies whether Michigan’s PSCs are complying not only with certain best practice standards, but also with the PSC statutes, federal and state confidentiality laws, case law, and other authorities that are binding on Michigan courts. These certification requirements are included in the SCAO Standards, Best Practices, and Promising Practices manuals.¹⁴

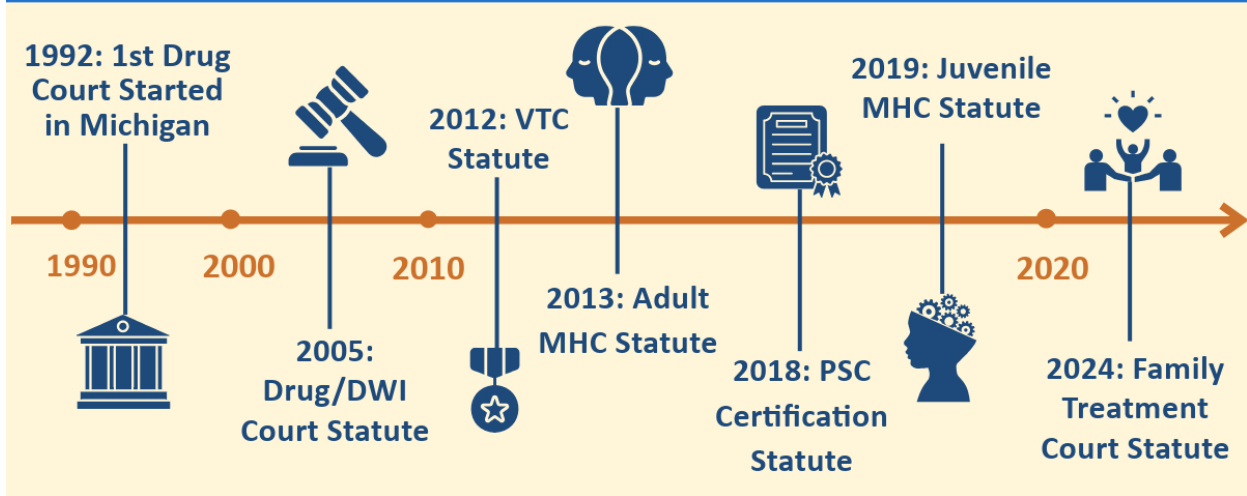
¹¹ MCL 600.1099aa(c)(i).

¹² MCL 600.1099aa(c)(ii)

¹³ Center for Children and Family Futures and All Rise, [Family Treatment Court Best Practice Standards](#) (accessed January 15, 2025).

¹⁴ Michigan Supreme Court, State Court Administrative Office, [Adult Drug Court Standards, Best Practices, and Promising Practices](#) (accessed January 15, 2025); [Veterans Treatment Court Standards, Best Practices, and Promising Practices](#) (accessed January 15, 2025); [Adult Mental Health Court Standards, Best Practices, and Promising Practices](#) (accessed January 15, 2025).

Michigan PSC Timeline



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The certification site visit process involves the SCAO staff visiting each PSC to observe the team meeting and review hearing, conducting interviews with all team members, reviewing program documents, and evaluating program data. Upon concluding the site visit, the SCAO staff determines whether the program met or did not meet each certification requirement. If any requirements were 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. SCAO staff have completed 172 certifications since 2018, and about one-fourth of those PSCs have been certified twice.

To assist PSCs achieve certification and improve program operations, the SCAO's PSC team hosted more than 20 trainings for PSC team members statewide last year. Some trainings were in partnership with All Rise and the Michigan Association of Treatment Court Professionals (MATCP). Training 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 various PSC team members. More than 1,000 PSC team members from across the state registered to attend the SCAO PSC trainings last year.

Year after year, Michigan's PSCs have proven effective at leading an individual with substance use and mental health disorders out of the criminal justice system and into a life of employment, recovery, and wellness. As supported by the data in this report, the goals of PSCs continue to be met in Michigan—reduced recidivism, improved employment and education, promoting recovery and healing, positive life change, and safer communities.



Drug Courts

The term “drug court” is often used as an umbrella term to include adult drug, DWI sobriety, hybrid drug/ DWI, juvenile drug, and family treatment court (FTC) 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. Except for family treatment courts, they are governed by MCL 600.1060 *et seq.* Family treatment courts are governed by MCL 600.1099aa, *et seq.*, which distinguishes them by accepting abuse and neglect petitions rather than criminal offenses.

Drug courts are post-adjudication, court-supervised treatment programs designed to help individuals who abuse or are dependent upon controlled substances and/or alcohol. They focus on early identification of potential participants to expedite court processes, getting them into a drug court program and treatment as quickly as possible. Intense monitoring and supervision are carried out using frequent judicial interaction and community supervision, as well as mandatory and periodic testing for drugs and alcohol. Sanctions and service adjustments are imposed for noncompliance and incentives are awarded for good behavior and program progress. Treating substance use disorders (SUD) are essential because addiction is a complex disease, and participants need a comprehensive and sustained continuum of therapeutic interventions for recovery.

Drug courts target individuals who have a high risk of committing new crimes and high need for substance use treatment to make the greatest impact on reducing recidivism. As All Rise notes, “[a]dult drug courts are the most carefully studied and well-proven intervention in our nation’s history for leading people with substance use disorders out of the justice system and into lives of health and recovery.”



¹⁵ All Rise, [About Treatment Courts](#) (accessed January 15, 2025).

Mental Health Courts

Mental health courts (MHC) are modeled after drug courts using a team approach toward supervision and treatment and were developed in response to the overrepresentation of people with mental illnesses in the justice system. They 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 the shared goal of enhancing public safety by helping these individuals toward a life of sustained healing and wellness.

Veterans Treatment Courts

Veterans treatment courts (VTC) are a specialized treatment court designed to help military veterans and service members who are in the justice system as a result 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. Veterans are connected 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 veterans treatment courts are there for them—giving back to those who have given so much.

PROBLEM-SOLVING COURT STATISTICS IN FISCAL YEAR 2024

(October 1, 2023 – September 30, 2024)

Many PSCs in Michigan are funded, in large part, by funds appropriated by the Michigan Legislature and distributed by the SCAO in the form of grants. The SCAO also applies for and receives federal grants to support PSC programs statewide. Appendix A (p. 51) includes the FY 2024 grant amounts requested, grant amounts awarded, and grant amounts expended for each individual court, by program.

Number of PSC Programs

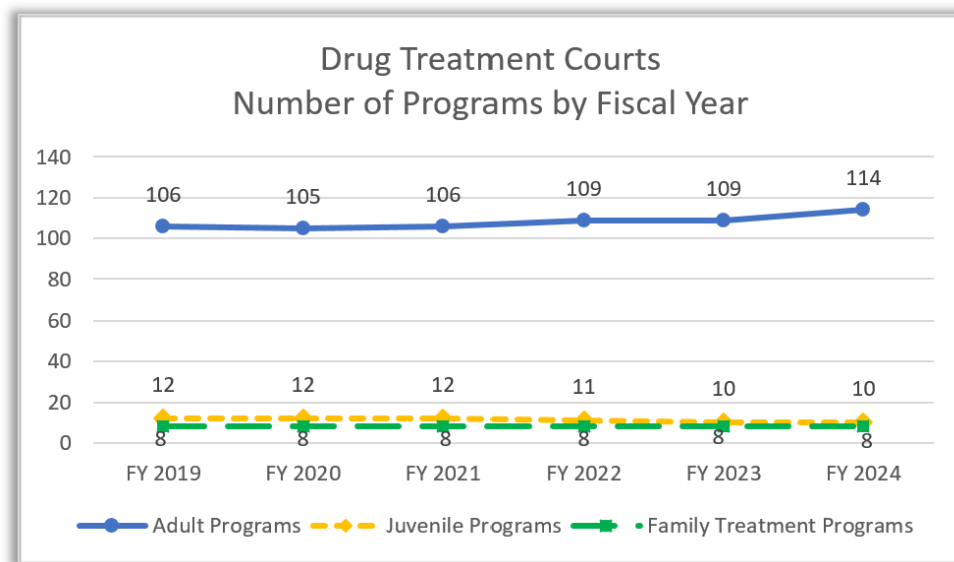
(Fiscal Years 2019-2024)

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 the various program types and contains court contact information.

Drug Court Programs

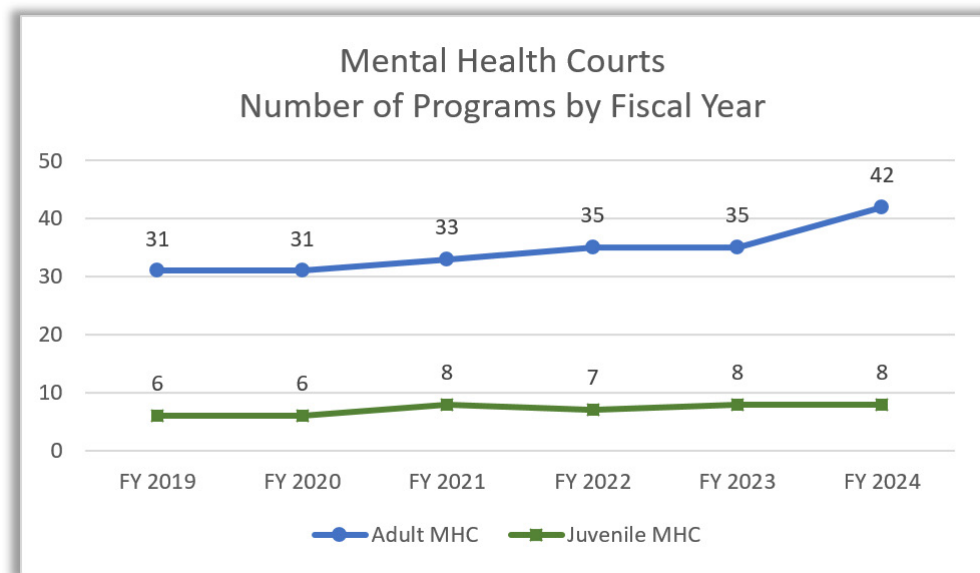
The data below show the number of drug court programs in Michigan from FY 2019 to FY 2024. The “adult program” categorization in the graph is inclusive of all adult drug court programs, hybrid programs, and sobriety programs in Michigan. Program types may fluctuate between years and within a fiscal year depending on the types of offenses they accept. Thus, categorizing these programs under the umbrella term of “adult drug courts” presents a more accurate picture over time. Juvenile drug court programs and family treatment court programs are shown separately.

Overall, Michigan had a total of 132 adult, juvenile, and family dependency programs in FY 2024. Michigan’s adult programs have grown from 109 programs in FY 2023 to 114 programs in FY 2024. Juvenile drug and family treatment court programs remained the same as last fiscal year.



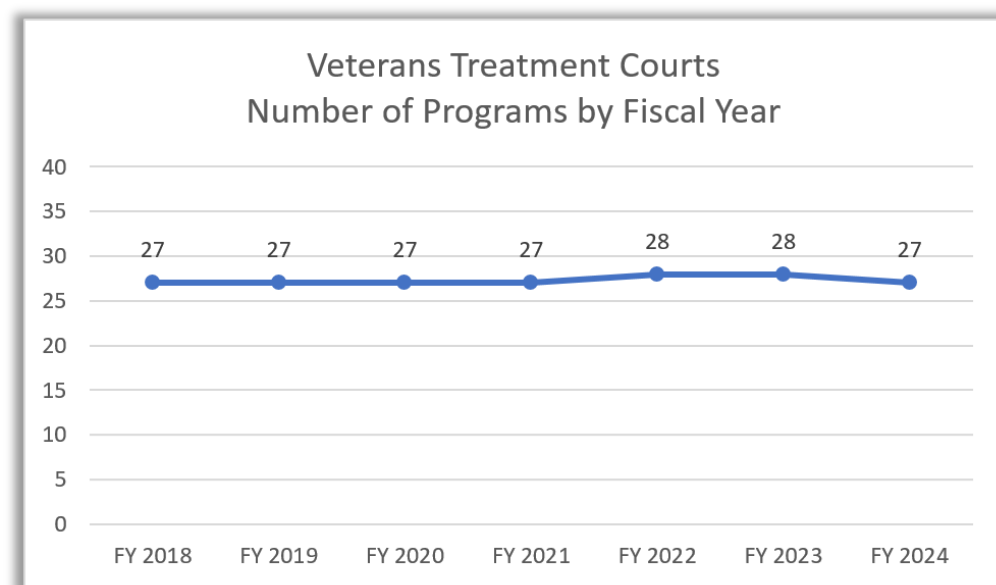
Mental Health Court Programs

Trend data for mental health courts combine adults from circuit and district court programs, displayed as “Adult MHC,” and show data for juveniles in mental health courts separately. The number of adult programs increased in FY 2024 to 42 courts, compared to 35 courts in FY 2023. Juvenile programs fluctuated slightly from six programs in FY 2019 to eight programs in FY 2024.



Veterans Treatment Court Programs

The data below show the number of veterans treatment programs in Michigan from FY 2019 through FY 2024. The number of VTCs has remained relatively static over time.

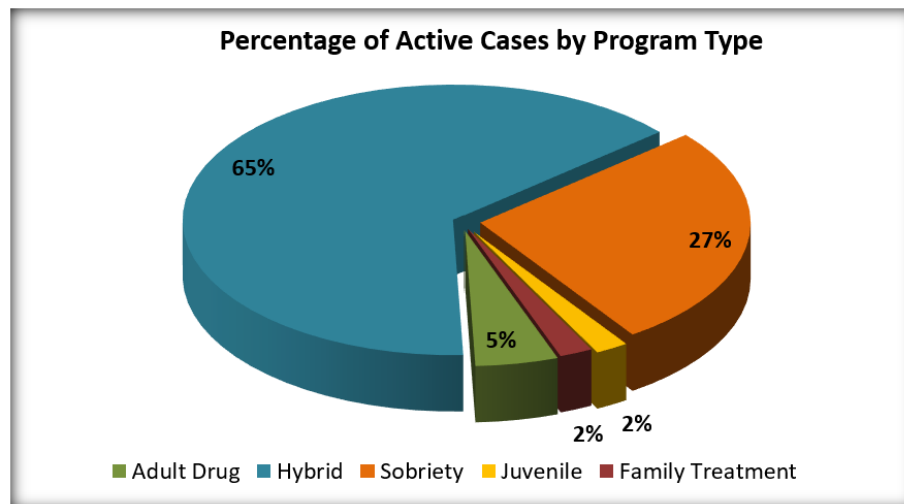


Active Caseload FY 2024

The number of active participants in each PSC during FY 2024 can be found in Appendix A (p. 51).

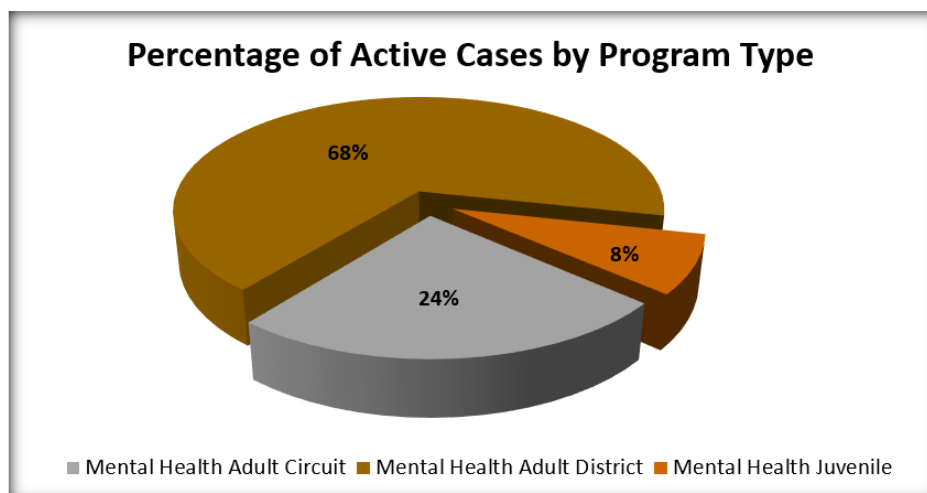
Drug Court Programs

Michigan's drug court programs served a total of 5,922 participants in FY 2024. The pie chart shows the number of active drug court participants in FY 2024 by program type. Most participants were active in a hybrid program, which takes both drunk driving and non-drunk driving offenses.



Mental Health Court Programs

Michigan's mental health court programs served a total number of 1,543 participants. The biggest population of MHC participants were in a district court program, while juvenile programs had the smallest percentage of participants, mainly because there are fewer juvenile programs.



Veterans Treatment Court Programs

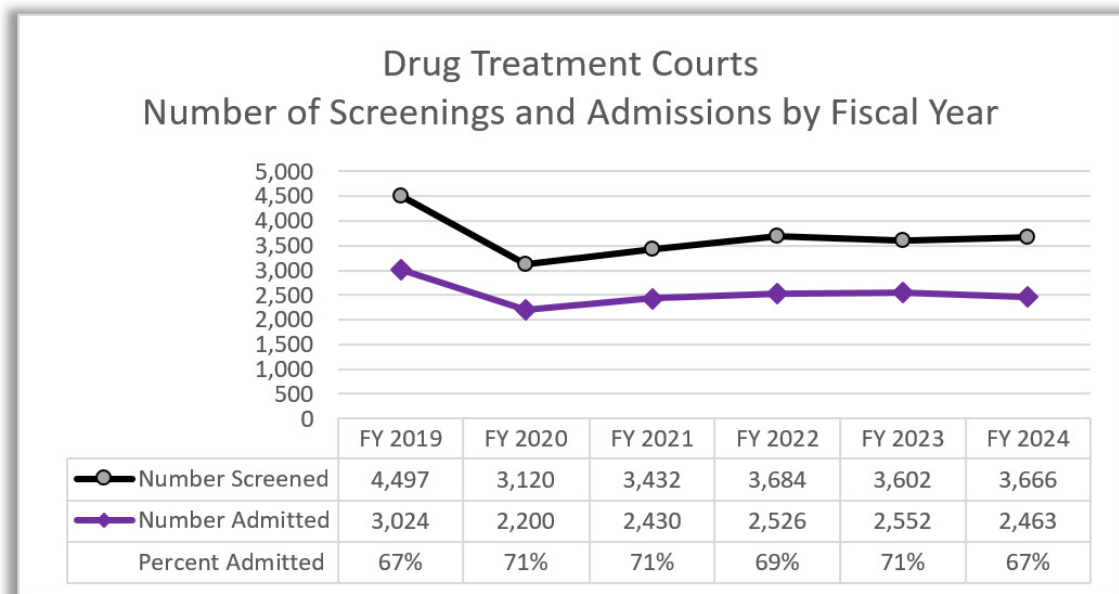
During FY 2024 there were 480 veterans actively participating in a VTC program.

Screenings and Admissions (Fiscal Years 2019 - 2024)

Drug Court Programs

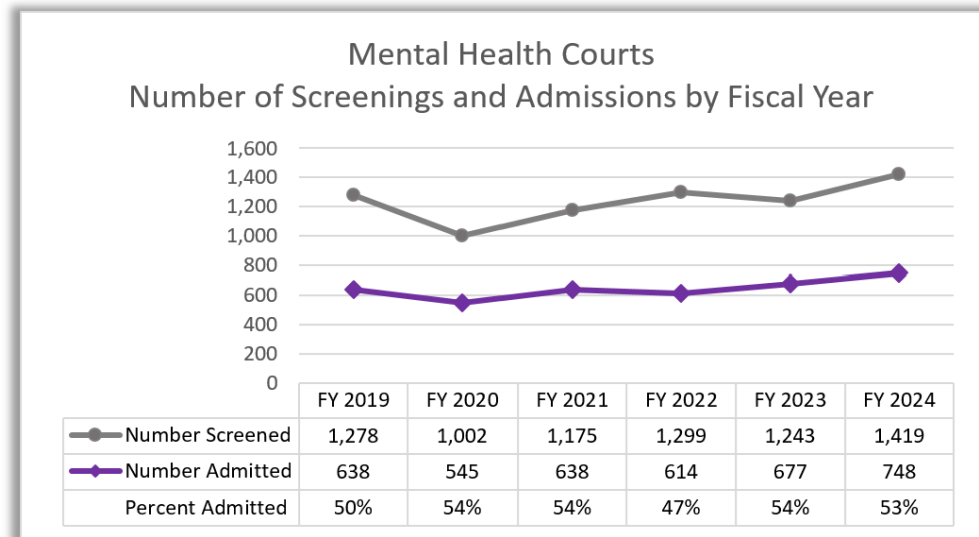
The trend data show the number of screenings and admissions from FY 2019 to FY 2024. Both screening for and admission into a drug treatment court dipped in FY 2020, likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In FY 2021, the number of screenings and admissions increased, and since FY 2022, remain consistent.

The data show that, despite small fluctuations in the numbers being screened and admitted, the proportion of those admitted to a treatment court fluctuated little over time, ranging from 67 percent to 71 percent.



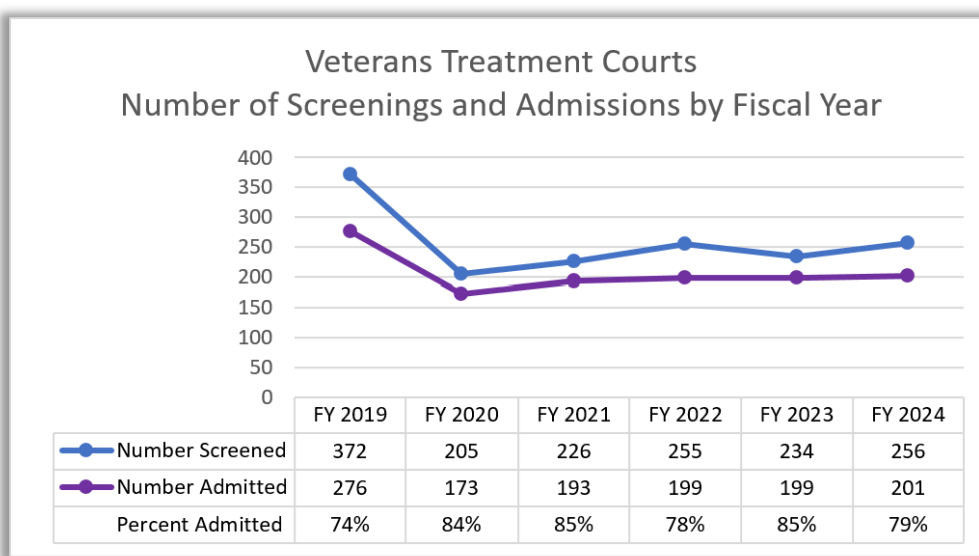
Mental Health Court Programs

Trend data for the number of screenings and admissions are listed below. The number of potential participants screened and then admitted into a MHC program were at their highest in FY 2024.



Veterans Treatment Court Programs

The number of screenings for and admissions into VTCs had a slight uptick in FY 2024, and the rate of admission to those screened declined when compared to FY 2023.

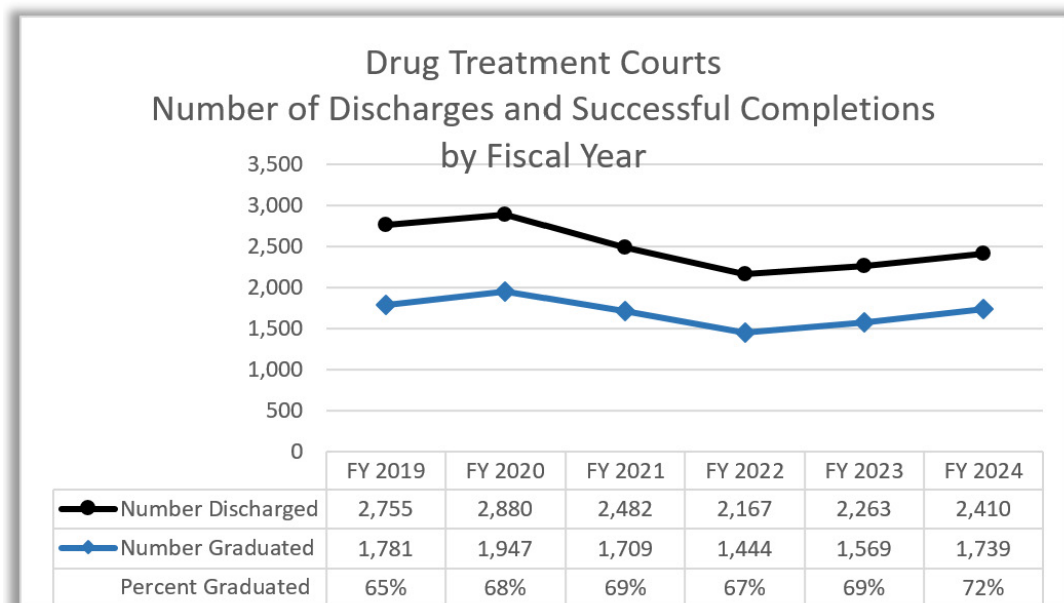


Discharges and Graduations (Fiscal Years 2019 - 2024)

The graphs below show the number of all participants who were discharged from FY 2019 to FY 2024, 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 program.

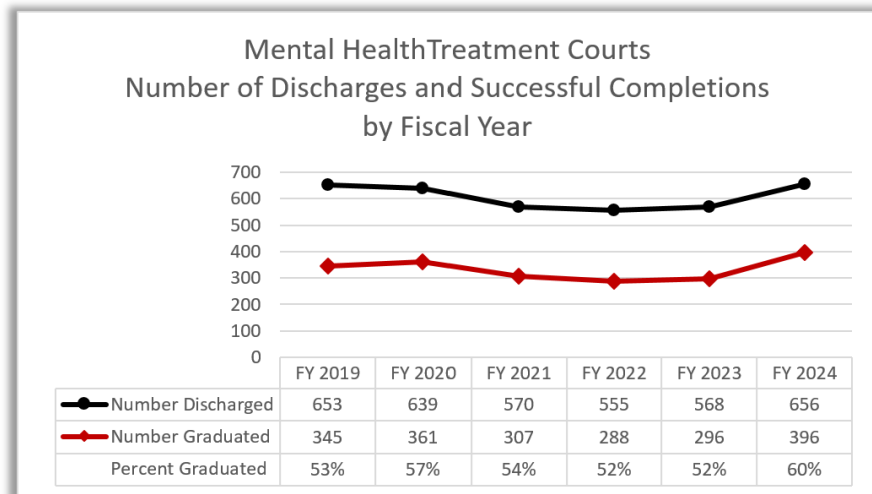
Drug Court Programs

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 2024, the graduation rate was at its highest at 72 percent, which includes individual graduation rates for adult drug courts (54 percent); sobriety courts (85 percent); hybrid courts (70 percent); juvenile drug courts (50 percent); and family treatment courts (40 percent).



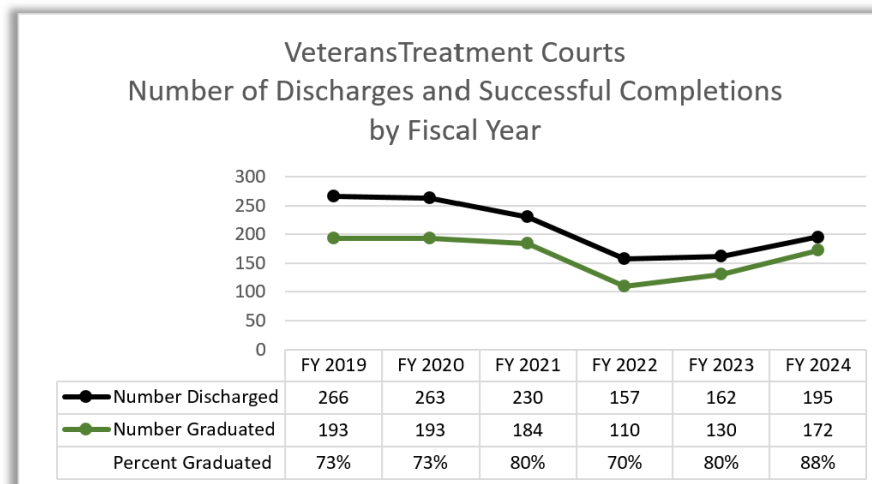
Mental Health Court Programs

In FY 2024, the number of participants discharged and the number who graduated from any type of MHC program were at their highest when compared to previous years (see graph below). Broken down by MHC type, adult circuit MHCs had a 55 percent graduation rate, adult district MHCs had a 62 percent graduation rate, and juvenile MHCs had a 61 percent graduation rate.



Veterans Treatment Court Programs

The number of veterans discharged and the graduation rate in FY 2024 is trending back up after a decrease in FY 2022. VTCs had the highest graduation rate of 88 percent in FY 2024 compared to previous years. 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 2024

(October 1, 2023 – September 30, 2024)

The National Research Advisory Committee was formed as part of the National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Initiative under the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the National Center for State Courts to develop core drug court outcome measures and performance measures. Outcome measures are used to evaluate effectiveness of programs and include length of continuous sobriety, recidivism while in a program and after program participation, graduation rates, and whether participants improved their employment status or education level upon graduation. Mental health courts and veterans treatment courts use the same outcome measures with some additional measures such as whether participants had improved their quality of life and mental health, and if they were compliant with prescribed medications.

Graduation Rates

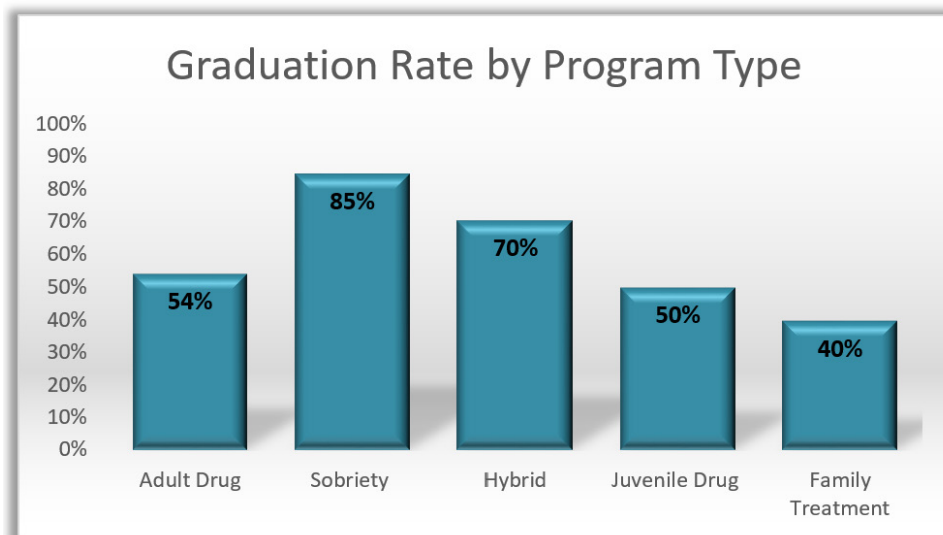
Participants discharged for medical reasons or transferred to another jurisdiction were removed from the analysis. Medical reasons can include physical ailments that prevent someone from complying with program requirements.

Drug Court Programs

The overall graduation rate for participants of juvenile and adult drug court programs was 72 percent in FY 2024. Twenty-three percent of participants were discharged unsuccessfully due to noncompliance, absconding, or committing a new offense. The remaining five percent were discharged for reasons such as voluntary withdrawal, “other,” or death.

The graduation rate by program type is shown below. Sobriety courts had the highest rate (85 percent), followed by hybrid. Adult drug court programs had a graduation rate of 54 percent, family treatment courts had a rate of 40 percent, and juvenile drug courts, which target youths 18 years of age and younger, had a graduation rate of 50 percent.

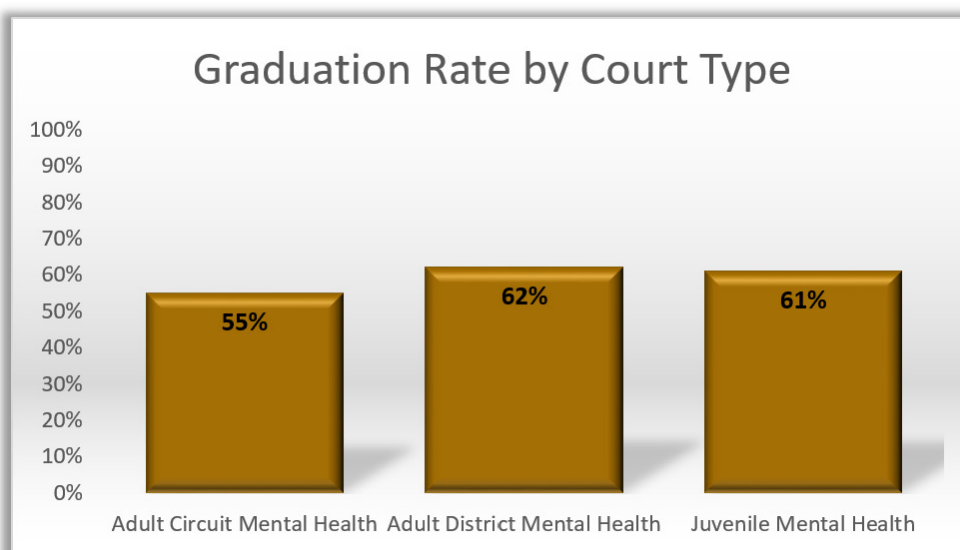
¹⁶ National Center for State Courts, [Performance Measurement of Drug Courts: The State of the Art](#) (accessed November 5, 2024).



Mental Health Court Programs

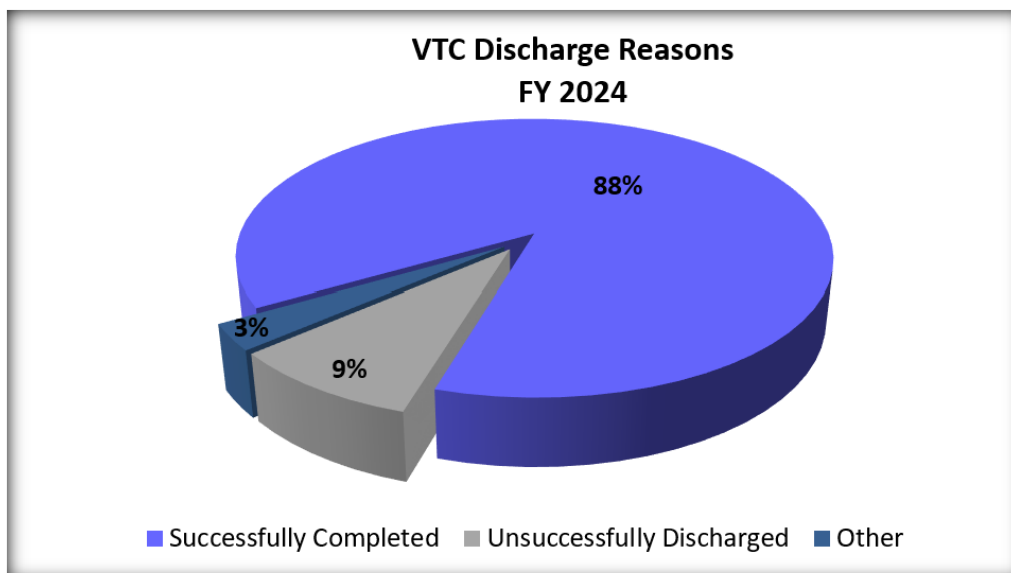
There were 656 participants who were discharged from MHCs in FY 2024, and 396 participants (60 percent) graduated from a program. Thirty-one percent were discharged unsuccessfully due to noncompliance, absconding, or a new offense. Five percent voluntarily withdrew, three percent were discharged for reasons of “other,” and one percent died.

The graph shows the graduation rate by court type. Adult circuit MHCs had a 55 percent graduation rate, adult district MHCs had a 62 percent graduation rate, and juvenile MHCs had a 61 percent graduation rate.



Veterans Treatment Court Programs

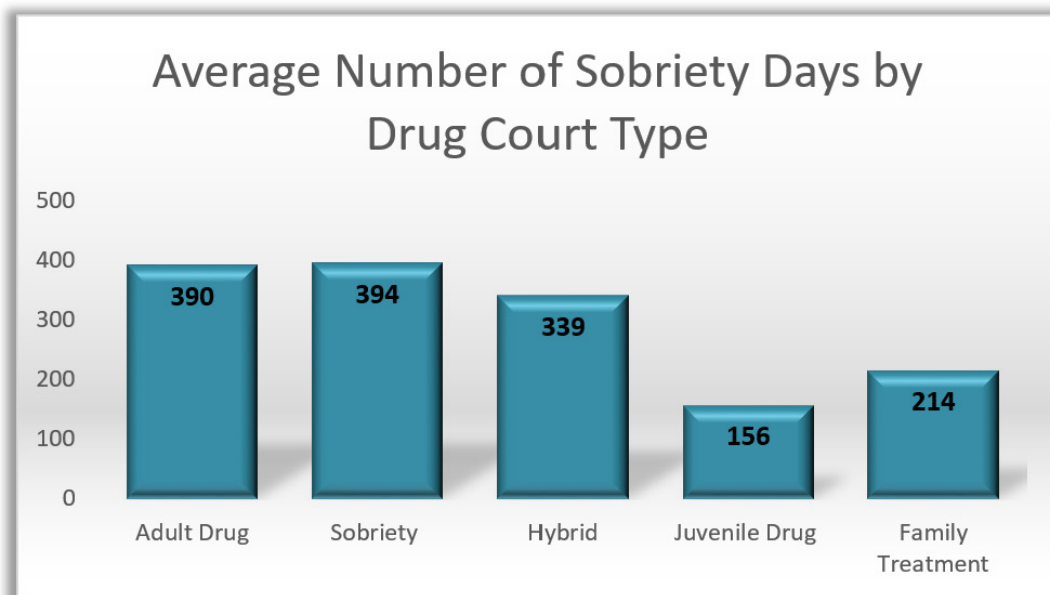
There were 195 veterans discharged during FY 2024, and 172 participants (88 percent) graduated from a program. Nine percent were discharged unsuccessfully due to noncompliance, absconding, or a new offense, and three percent were discharged for reasons such as death or voluntary withdrawal.



Consecutive Sobriety Days

Best practices state that participants should have a minimum of 90 consecutive days of abstinence from alcohol and drugs before graduating a program. Sobriety days are calculated in the Drug Court Case Management Information Systems (DCCMIS) using a daily counter that is reset by a positive drug/alcohol test or admitted use. Juvenile drug courts have the shortest average length of consecutive sobriety days because their programs are shorter in length. The graph identifies the average number of consecutive sobriety days by program type, all of which greatly exceeded the minimum best practice.

¹⁷ All Rise, [Adult Treatment Court Best Practice Standards, 2nd Edition](#) (accessed January 16, 2025).



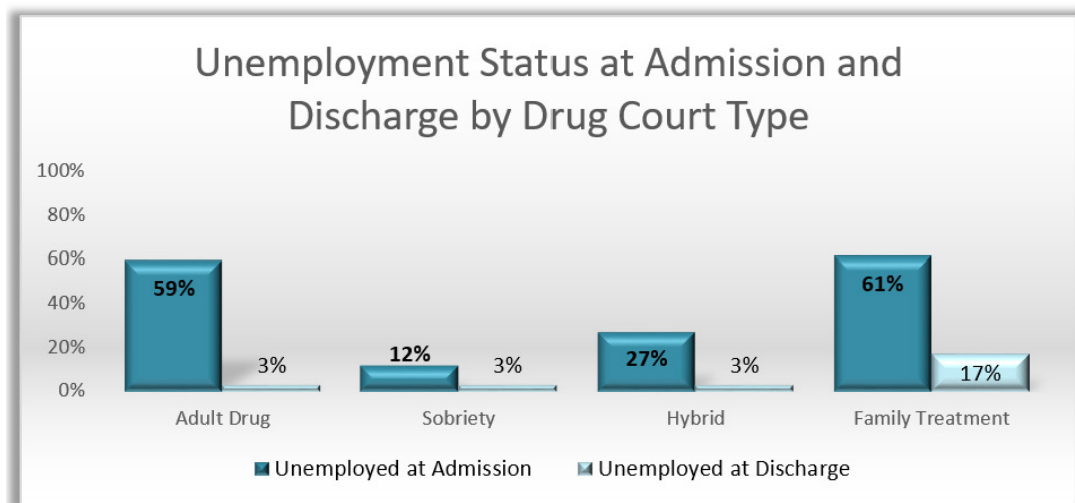
Employment Status

Treatment court best practices state, “[i]n order to graduate, participants who are able to join the labor force must have a job or be in school, in instances where health insurance and other social benefits are not at risk.” Obtaining gainful employment is often required of PSC participants in later phases of the program. Once participants have been stabilized and are working on recovery, the next focus is on job training, resume building, vocational training, and employment. Participants are often successful at finding employment before completing the PSC program. The graphs show the reduction in unemployment rates among graduates from the time of entry to the time of program completion. Juvenile program participants were not included because their main goal is to improve their education level rather than find employment.

¹⁸ Michigan Supreme Court, State Court Administrative Office, [Adult Drug Court Standards, Best Practices, and Promising Practices](#) (accessed January 16, 2025).

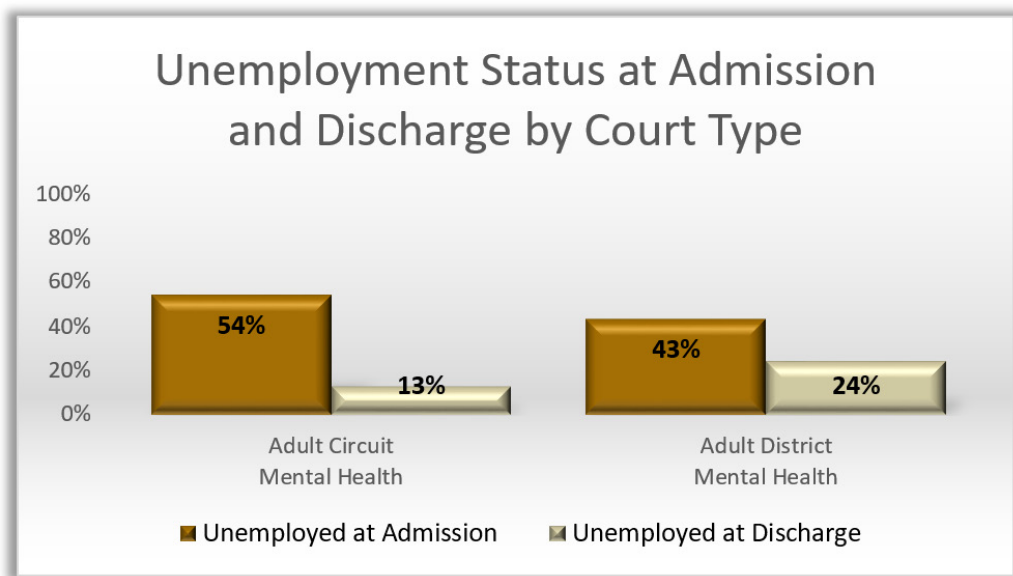
Drug Courts

Among adult drug court graduates, 59 percent were unemployed at admission and three percent were unemployed at graduation—a 94 percent reduction in unemployment. Adult drug courts target felony offenders with lengthy criminal histories who likely struggled with consistent employment. Reducing unemployment among this population is a testament to the dedication of team members to incorporate holistic approaches to treating and helping participants beyond their recovery. Among sobriety court graduates, 12 percent were unemployed at admission and three percent were unemployed at discharge. Sobriety court participants are often high functioning, meaning that despite their SUD, they can maintain employment or schooling. Thus, it is not unusual to see a lower unemployment rate at program entry than other program types, nevertheless, they had a 75 percent reduction in unemployment. Hybrid courts also had a high percentage reduction in unemployment from the time of admission to discharge among graduates. Twenty-seven percent were unemployed when entering a program and three percent were unemployed upon graduation, which is an 88 percent reduction. Family treatment courts have fewer participants, but reduced unemployment among graduates by 71 percent. At admission, 61 percent were unemployed, and at graduation 17 percent were unemployed.



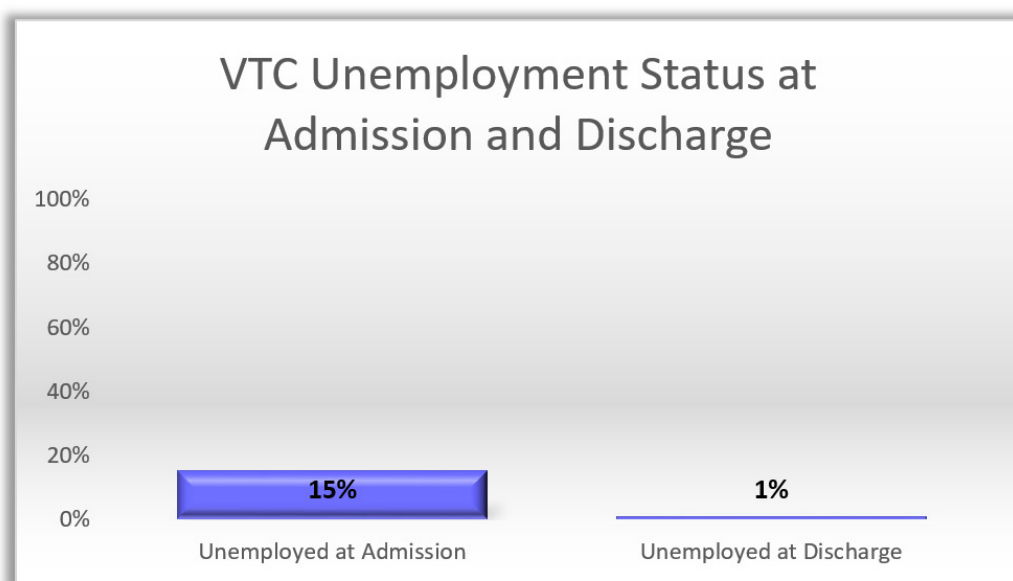
Mental Health Courts

Fifty-four percent of adult circuit mental health court graduates entered a program unemployed and at discharge, 13 percent were categorized as unemployed. This is a 76 percent reduction in unemployment. At admission into adult district MHCs, 43 percent were unemployed, and at discharge 24 percent were unemployed, which is a 44 percent reduction.



Veterans Treatment Courts

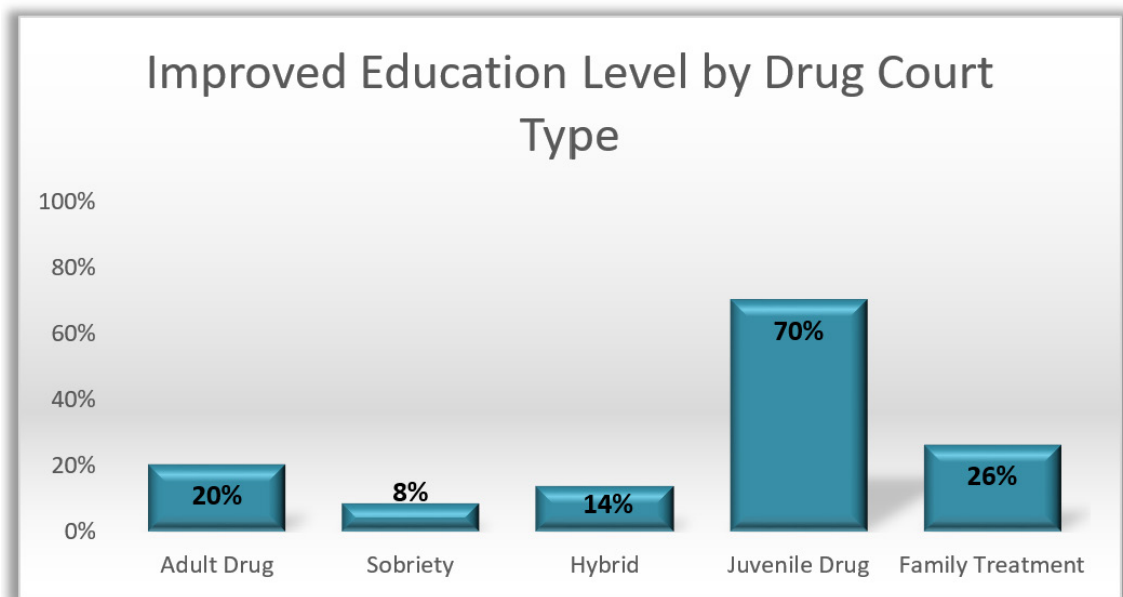
As shown in the graph below, 15 percent of graduates entered a program unemployed, and one percent were unemployed upon discharge, resulting in a 92 percent reduction in unemployment.



Education

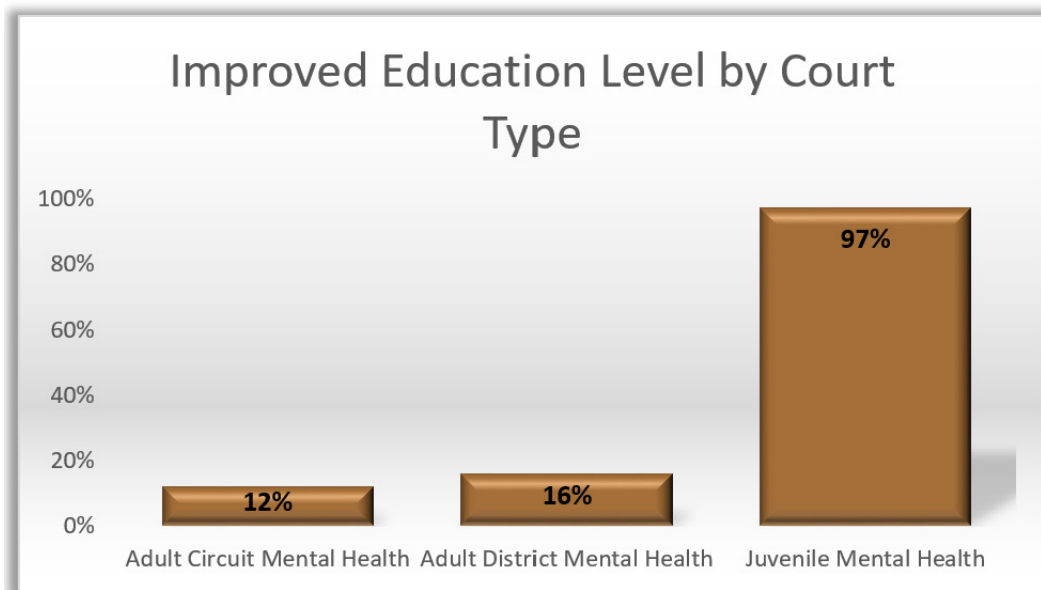
Drug Courts

Youth who enter juvenile drug courts are often truant from school, hindering their advancement from one grade to the next. Juvenile drug courts work closely with school officials, sometimes including them as part of their drug court team, to ensure youths are attending school and completing their schoolwork. Juvenile drug courts had the highest rate of improved education levels, meaning participants successfully advanced to the next grade. Adult programs often include participants who already have their general educational development (GED), high school diploma, or higher education and therefore do not always pursue continuing education.



Mental Health Courts

Increasing educational levels is not a goal with every adult participant, but youths in MHCs were especially likely to continue their education, advancing through high school. Ninety-seven percent of juvenile mental health court participants increased their educational level, as did 12 percent of adult circuit court participants and 16 percent of adult district court participants.



Veterans Treatment Courts

Veterans have earned a high school diploma or GED and some have completed trade school or higher education, thus not all veterans need to improve their education level. However, 12 percent of graduates did indicate they had gone back to school for higher education.

Recidivism Rates

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

“[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 All Rise 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, as these programs began many years after drug courts in Michigan.

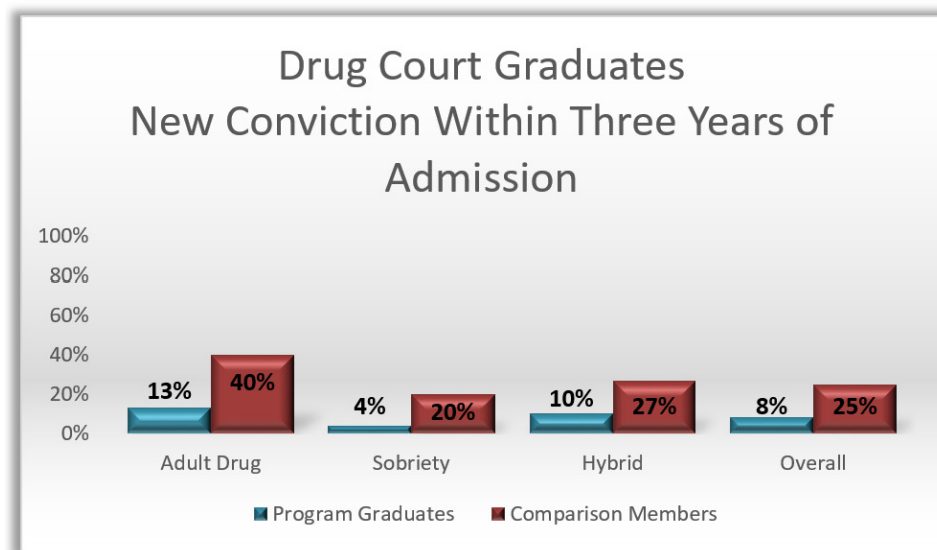
According to the All Rise Adult Drug Court Best Practices Standards Volume II, when evaluating recidivism outcomes, a comparison group of offenders who did not enter a drug court and are statistically comparable to participants should be used to assess whether program services had a favorable impact on reducing recidivism. The 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 on demographics and criminal histories. The result is a statistically comparable matched pair where recidivism for the pair is evaluated over three years 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 a PSC program. Also, two different scopes of recidivism—broad and narrow—are considered for drug courts. The broad scope of recidivism considers new convictions within the categories shown in Appendix B (appendices begin at p. 51). This scope excludes traffic offenses and offenses not falling within the categories listed in Appendix B. The narrow scope of recidivism 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.

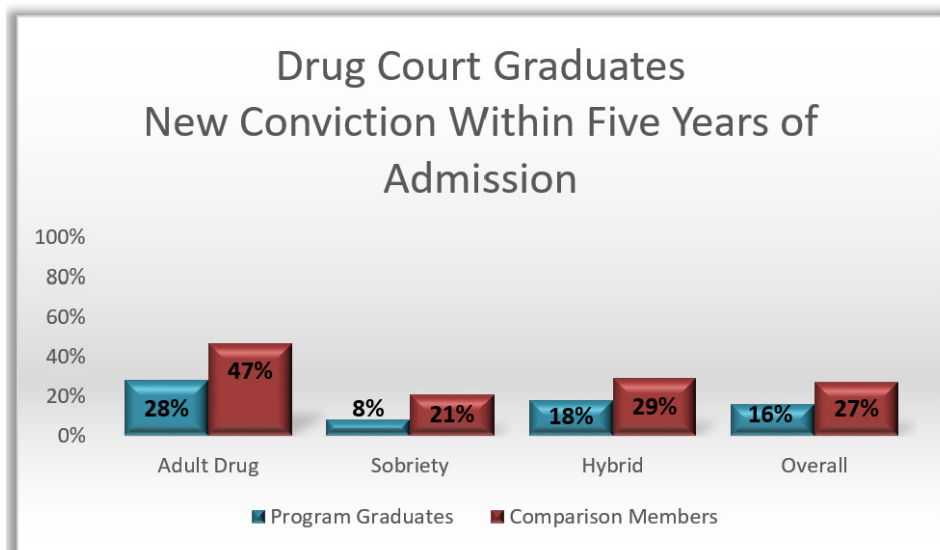
The matched pairs are evaluated using a statistical test that determines if the differences in rates between the two groups are statistically significant or not. When a difference is statistically significant, it means the differences are not happening by chance. It is noteworthy that the differences in recidivism rates between those who participated in a PSC and their matched counterparts are statistically significant for all the analyses. Appendix C (appendices begin at p. 51) includes PSC recidivism rates for each individual court, by program as required in Public Act 121 of 2024.

Drug Court Recidivism Rates - Graduates

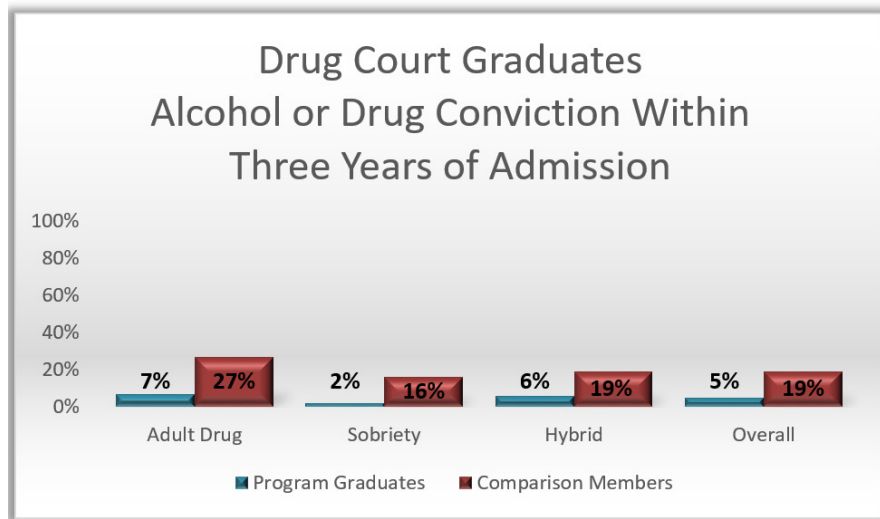
The three-year analysis of adult PSC participants who graduated from a program and had a matched comparison person totaled 8,966 matched pairs, and the five-year analysis included 5,476 matched pairs. The recidivism rates are reported by each program type and aggregately, indicated as "overall."



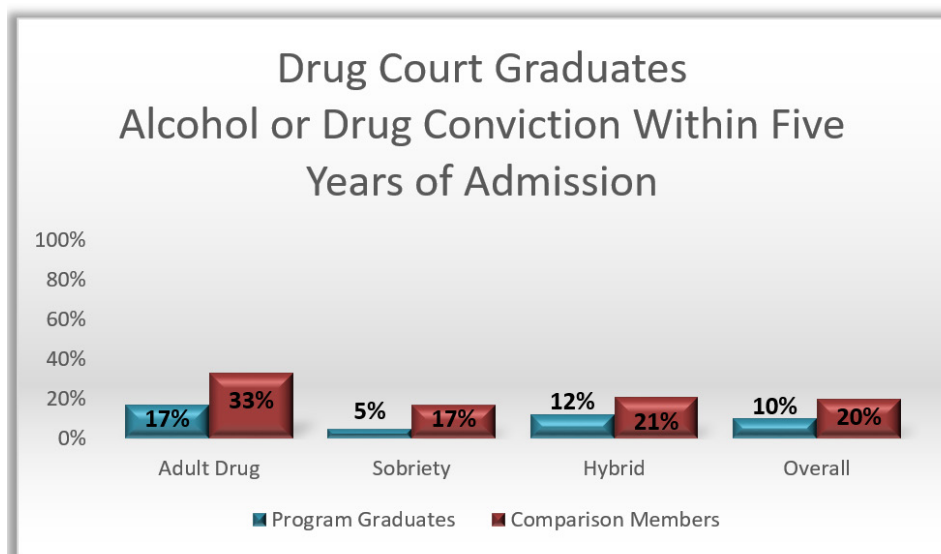
Comparison members had more than three times the recidivism rates than graduates from drug court programs. Graduates of adult drug court programs had three times less recidivism than their matched comparison members; sobriety court program graduates had five times less recidivism; and graduates of hybrid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



Comparison members had substantially higher recidivism rate than graduates of programs after five years.



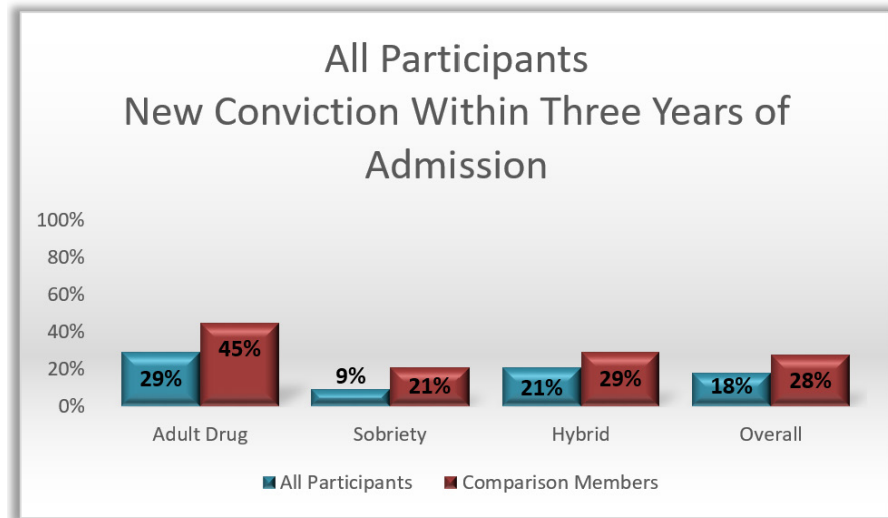
Overall, comparison members had nearly four times the recidivism rates for drug and alcohol convictions than graduates from drug court programs, and the difference was statistically significant. Adult drug court program graduates had nearly four times less recidivism than their matched comparison members; sobriety court program graduates had eight times less recidivism; and graduates of hybrid programs had more than three times less recidivism than their matched comparison member. As noted earlier, the differences in rates were all statistically significant.



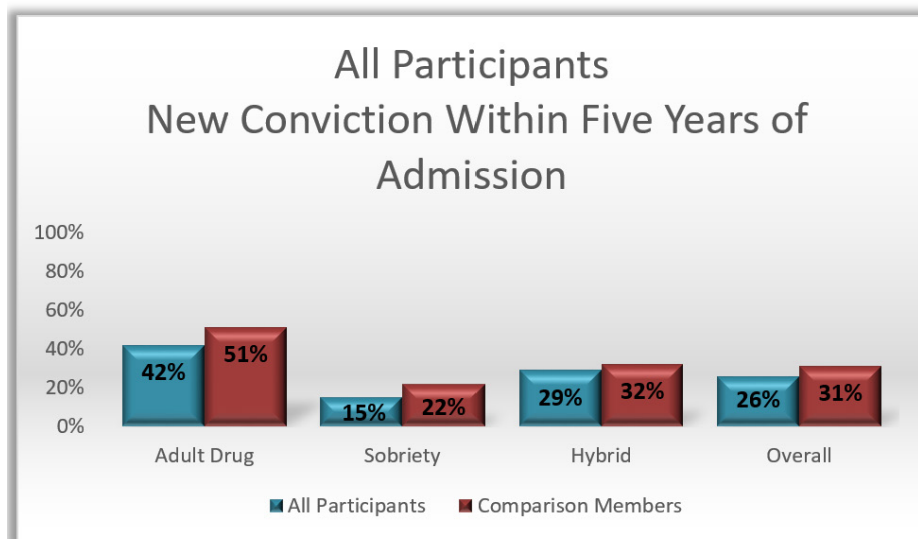
Overall, comparison members overall had more than twice the recidivism rates for drug and alcohol convictions than graduates after five years. Graduates of all program types, even after five years, had a significantly reduced rate of recidivism than their matched counterparts.

Drug Court Recidivism Rates - All Participants

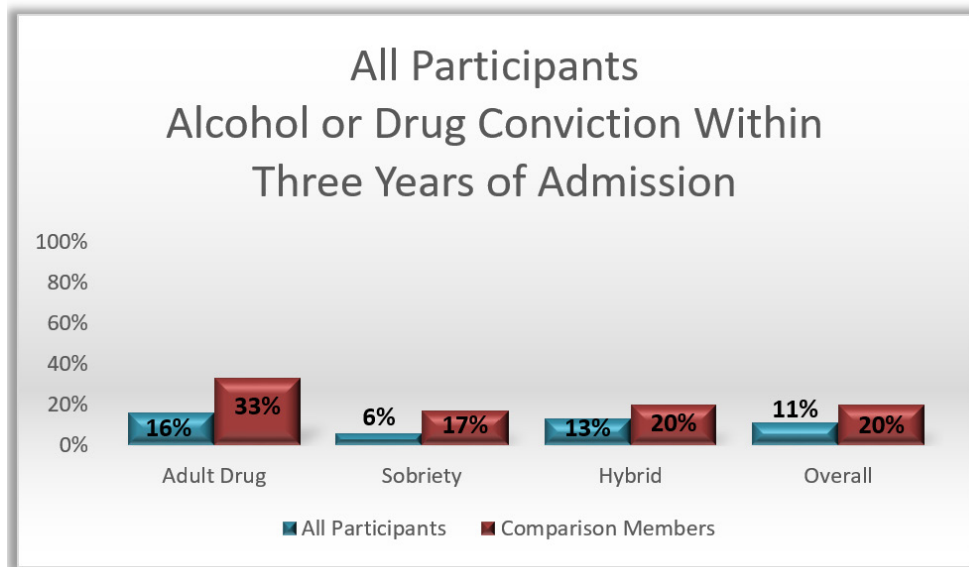
The “All Participants” analysis includes all participants of a program regardless of whether they graduated from the program or were discharged for reasons other than successful. The three-year analyses of all participants who entered a program included a total of 13,560 matched pairs and the five-year analyses included 8,315 matched pairs. The recidivism rates are reported by program type and overall.



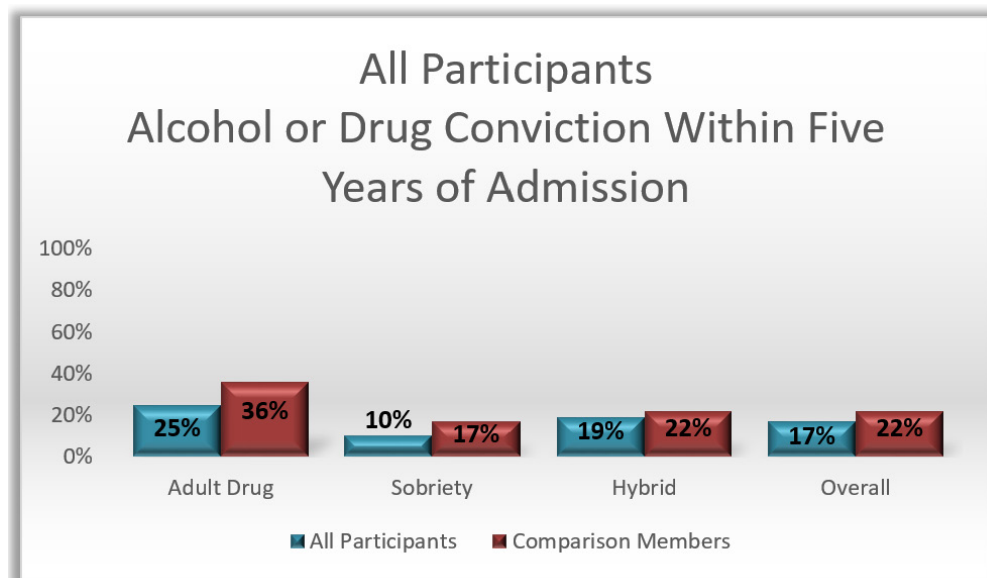
Participants among all program types were less likely to recidivate than their matched comparison members within three years of entering a PSC program.



As shown in the graph above, even after five years, drug court participants had a lower rate of recidivism than the comparison members overall and within each program type.



Overall, PSC participants had lower recidivism rates than the comparison group and all program type participants had less recidivism.



Overall and within program types, participants of drug court programs had a lower rate of recidivism than the comparison members and as mentioned the differences in rates are all statistically significant.

Family Treatment Court Recidivism

Although similar to adult drug, sobriety, and hybrid courts regarding the services provided during participation, FTCs differ in the procedures for prosecuting, processing, and adjudicating petitions, as well as in their partnerships with the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) and Child Protective Services to ensure families are treated as a whole. Program goals for FTCs also are unique in that each family member's success can impact the family unit's outcome. Participants in traditional drug courts have a goal of compliance with court requirements, recovery, program graduation, and reduced recidivism. FTCs, however, have multiple levels of outcomes measures across many domains. For example, parents may be successful in their recovery, which may or may not result in reunification with their children.

Outcome measures can include whether children are in a nurturing environment or continue to suffer maltreatment while parents are in a program. Additionally, foster care stays or adoption can be 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. The current recidivism methodology for the other drug court program types do not evaluate for new petitions nor does it evaluate whole families for recidivism and child removals over time. Improvements in data collection would be helpful so that a recidivism methodology specific to FTCs can be developed.

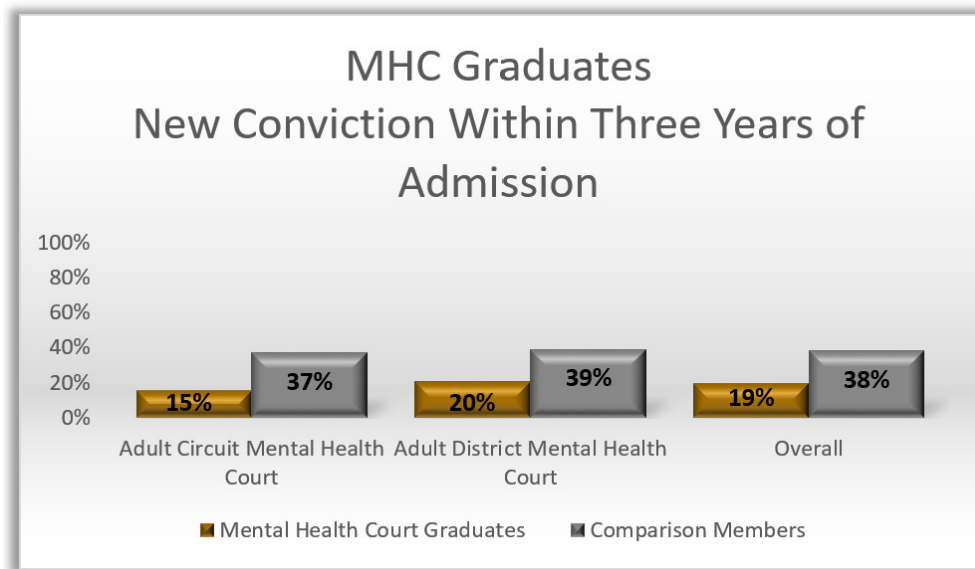
Juvenile Drug Court Recidivism

In 2021, MCL 712A.28 was amended to make juvenile records nonpublic. As a result, data in the JDW regarding juvenile records are not available to evaluate recidivism. Therefore, juvenile drug court recidivism rates are not included in this report.

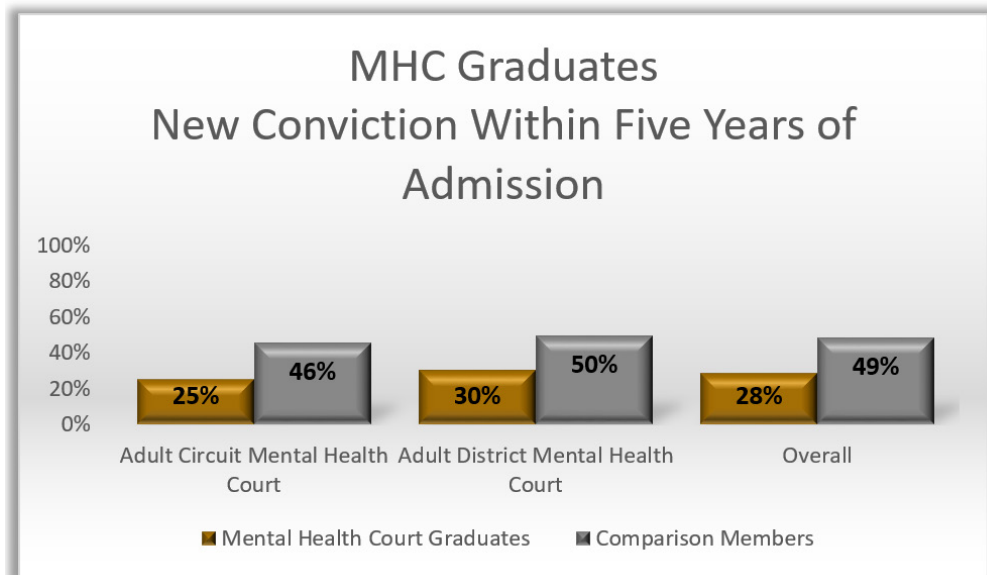
Mental Health Court Recidivism Rates - Graduates

Recidivism rates are reported by adult circuit, adult district, and aggregately. Data used from the Judicial Data Warehouse to evaluate recidivism do not include juvenile data at the time of this report. Overall, there were 2,260 matched pairs among graduates for the three-year evaluation. Graduates of adult circuit mental health court programs included a total of 733 matched pairs, and for adult district mental health court programs 1,527 pairs were evaluated. The number of graduates in the five-year analyses included 1,737 pairs, 575 pairs in circuit courts and 1,162 in district courts.

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



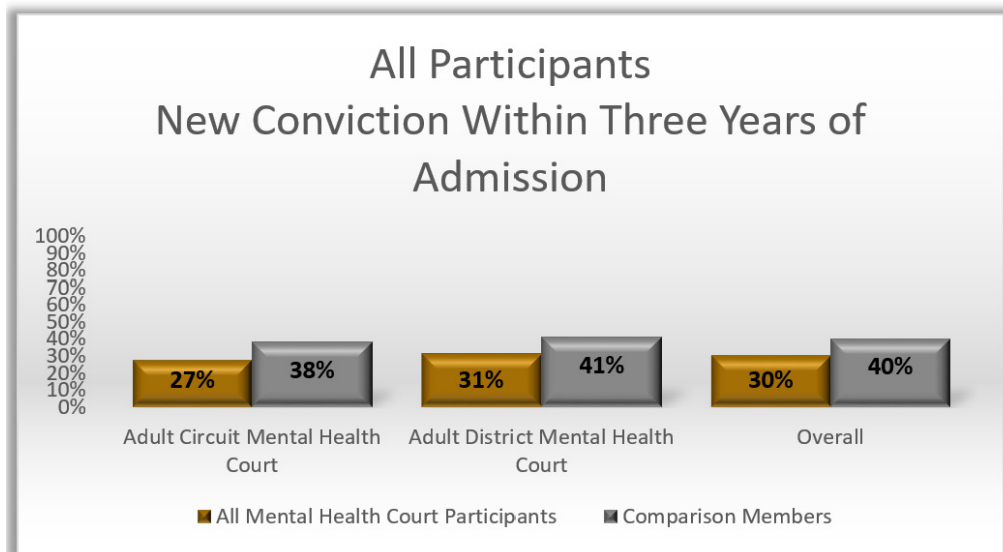
Similarly, pairs measured over a five-year period showed MHC participants had a much lower recidivism rate than their matched comparison members overall, and specifically within adult circuit and district programs.

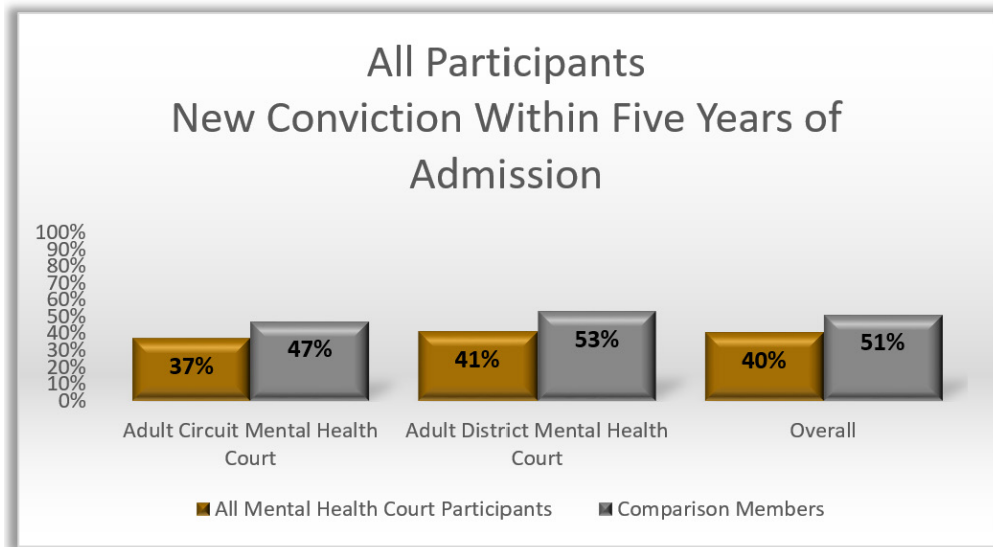


Mental Health Court Recidivism Rates - All Participants

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 4,149 matched pairs for evaluation for the three-year analysis. Participants in adult circuit mental health court programs included a total of 1,458 matched pairs, and for adult district mental health court programs 2,691 pairs were evaluated.

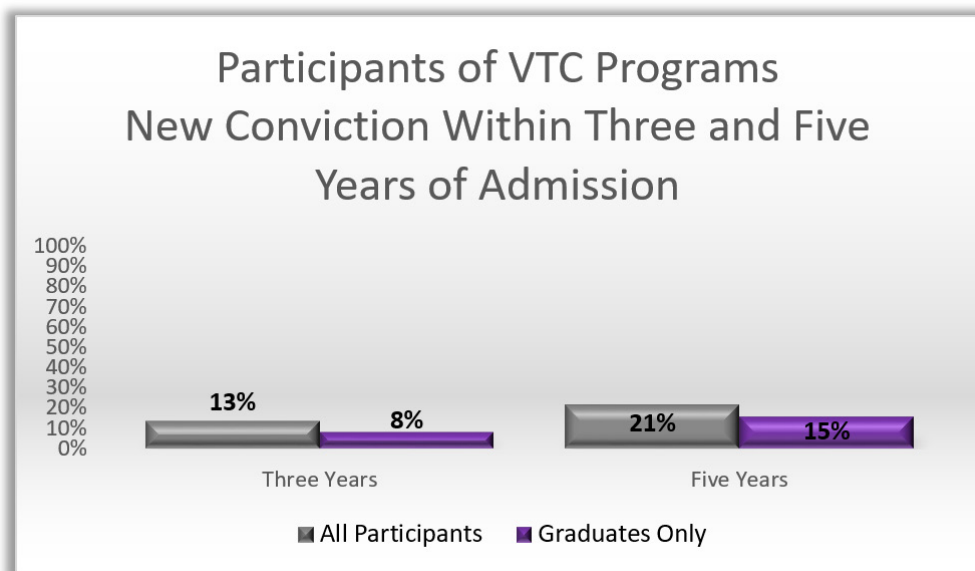
For the five-year evaluation, there were 3,219 matched pairs, 1,177 pairs among circuit courts, and 2,042 in district courts. The results showed that the differences in the recidivism rates were favorable for program participants when compared to similar offenders and were statistically significant among circuit and district courts, and overall.





Veterans Treatment Court Recidivism Rates

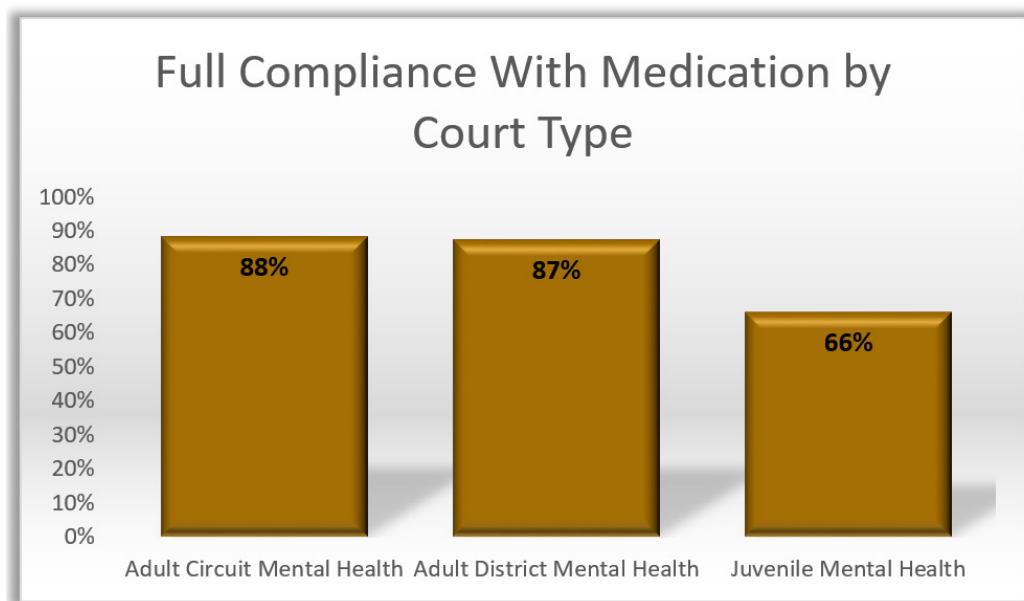
As with drug and mental health courts, VTCs strive to reduce recidivism. At this time, only participants of a VTC are tracked for recidivism, as we do not have a database that identifies veterans in the criminal justice system statewide from which to draw a comparison group. The graph shows the percentages of VTC participants who had a new conviction within three and five years of their admission date. The dark gray 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.

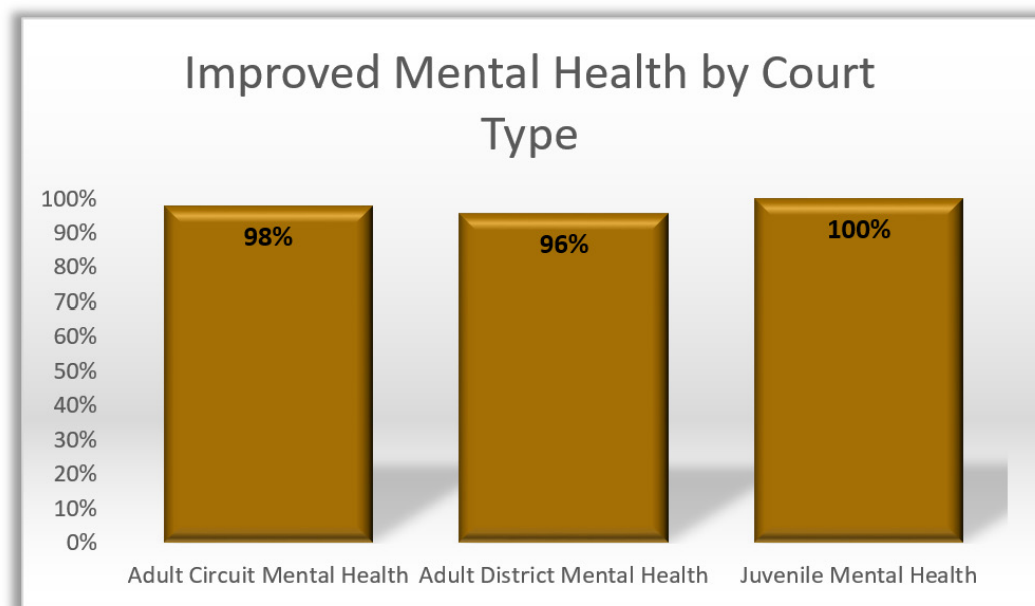


The three-year analysis for all participants included 1,809 veterans in a VTC program and showed that 13 percent had a new conviction within three-years of admission. There were 1,317 graduates analyzed for new convictions after three years and eight percent of them recidivated. The five-year analysis for all participants included 1,486 veterans in a program and 21 percent had a new conviction. Among graduates, there were 1,074 analyzed and 15 percent had recidivated.

Medication Compliance and Improved Mental Health

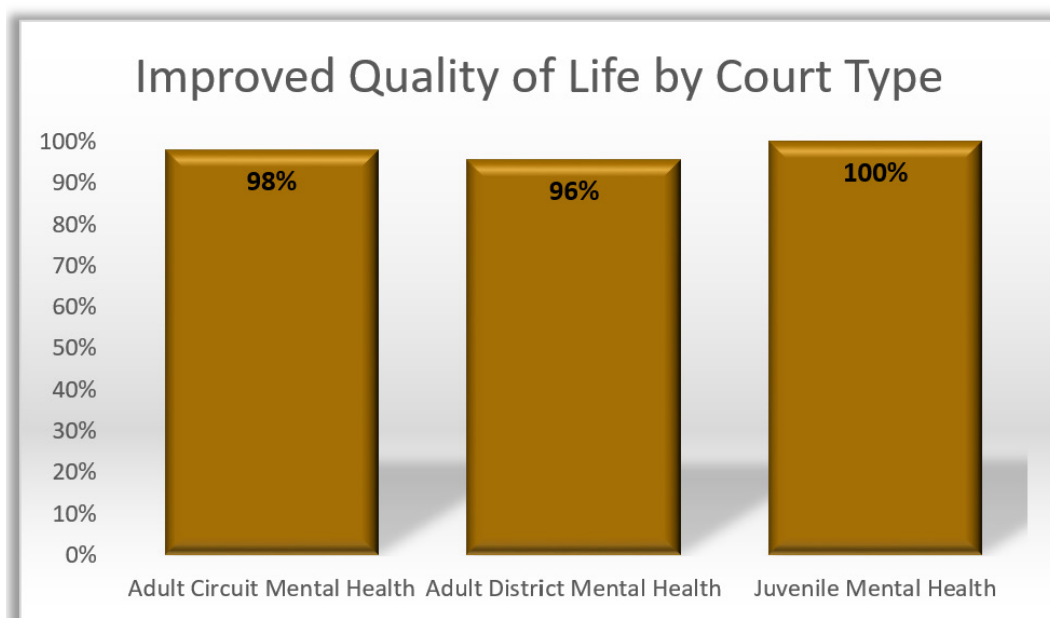
Participants' improved mental health is often a result of ongoing psychotherapy combined with medications. Medications assist with mental stability, and some may be prescribed life-long. MHCs therefore verify medication compliance to ensure participants are taking their medications at the prescribed dosage.





Improved Quality of Life

Prior to graduation, teams assess different dimensions of life for each participant, such as independence, mood, self-image, and daily activities to determine if there was an improved quality of life. Participants among each court type showed impressive rates of improvement.





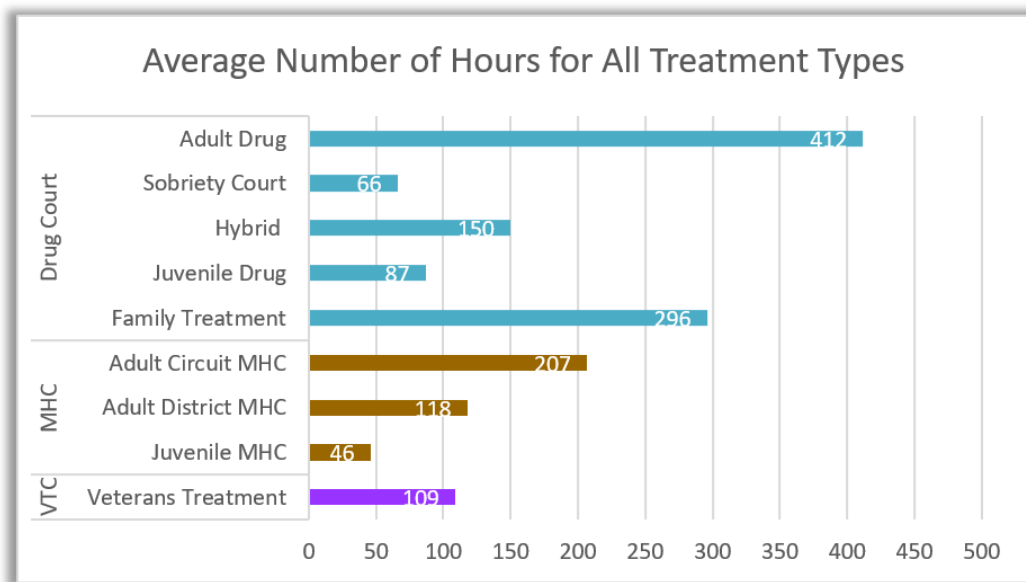
PROBLEM-SOLVING COURT PERFORMANCE MEASURES FY 2024

(October 1, 2023 – September 30, 2024)

Performance measures are data indicators used to monitor key components of drug court operations, identify areas for improvement, ensure accountability, and flag missed services. Performance measures can be applied across different types of drug courts, helping local jurisdictions respond to inquiries from funding agencies and stakeholders, while also determining whether programs align with best practices and maintain fidelity to their models. Veterans treatment courts are modeled after drug courts and follow the same performance measures. In 2010, the National Center for State Courts developed similar performance measures for mental health courts as a management tool to monitor program performance. While mental health courts differ from drug courts in terms of their target populations and resources, many of their performance measures are the same, such as the use of 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's Adult Drug Court Best Practice Standards Vol. I and Vol. II](#).

Treatment

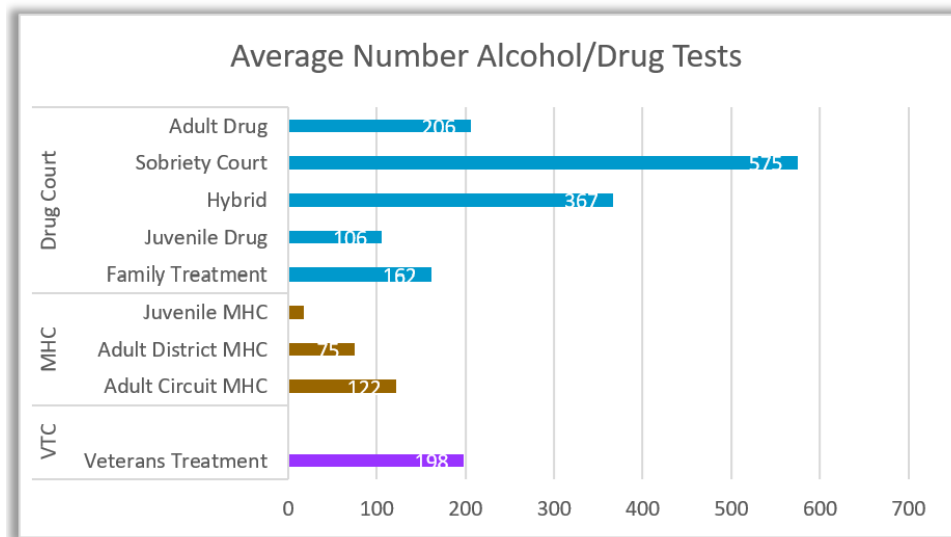
PSCs offer a continuum of care and services should be received as soon as possible following arrest. Participants receive treatment interventions that are evidence-based and documented in treatment manuals, whether it is for substance use, mental health, trauma, or co-occurring disorders. Some participants may need immediate detoxification services or hospitalization for mental stabilization prior to group counseling, and all should receive at least one individual session with a therapist per week in the early phases of the program. Treatment modalities or level of care are determined by the treatment professional's valid clinical assessments and treatment plans are highly individualized. Medicated assisted treatment for opioid or alcohol addiction is an evidence-based method of treatment and should be determined if appropriate by a medical doctor. The average number of hours for substance abuse and mental health treatments combined are shown by program type.



Drug Testing

Testing for illicit drugs and alcohol is the only objective way to determine whether participants have relapsed or are noncompliant with psychiatric medications. Urine testing should be conducted at least twice per week until the last phase of the program for those with SUDs and on a randomized basis. Mental health courts test twice per week when participants have a co-occurring SUD, and once per week when there is no diagnosis of SUD in conjunction with the mental illness. Collection should be witnessed by staff who are trained in the prevention of tampering or substituting specimens, and test results should be returned within 48 hours. Other methods of testing such as oral fluid testing, Breathalyzers, or sweat patches can supplement urine testing but should not replace it. The graph below shows the average number of drug and alcohol tests by program type in FY 2024. 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.

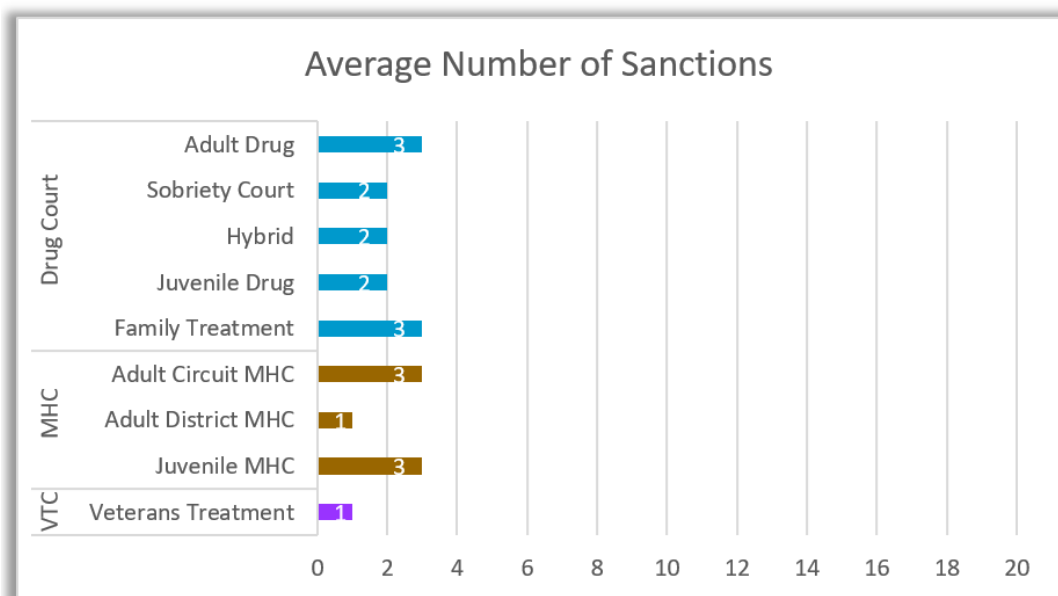
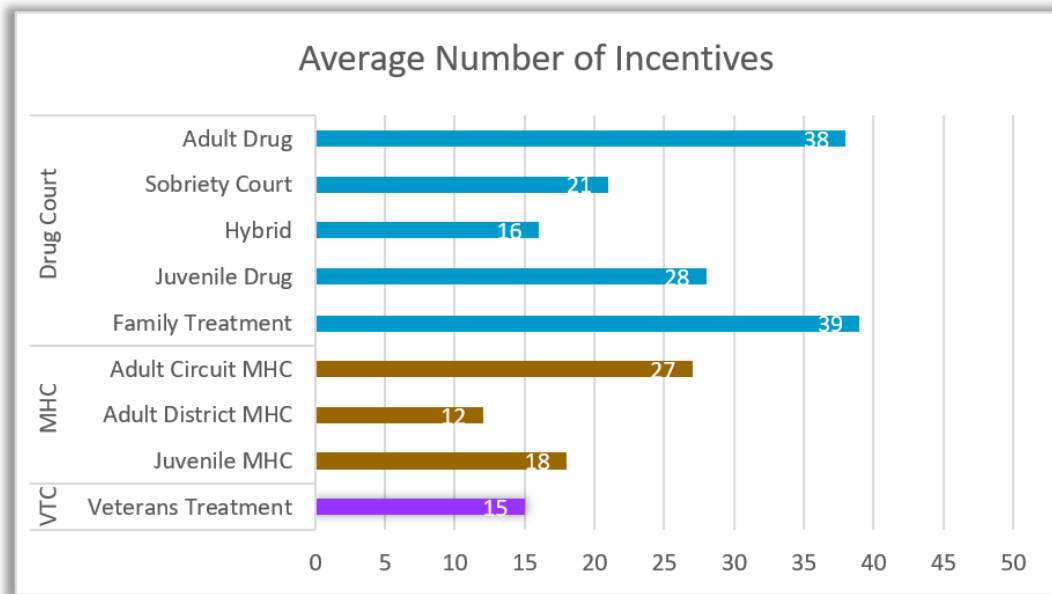




Incentives and Sanctions

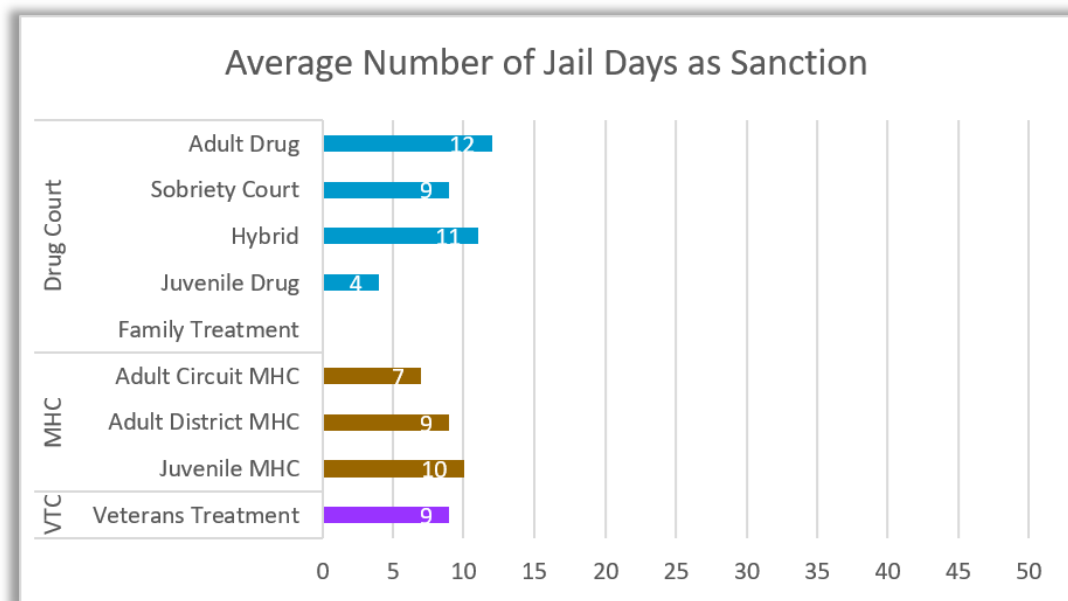
PSCs use evidence-based and procedurally-fair incentives and sanctions to increase adherence to program requirements. Incentives are used to promote certain behaviors, such as treatment attendance and employment gain, and are awarded when participants replace harmful behaviors with beneficial activities that contribute to long-term recovery. According to All Rise, programs “should place as much emphasis on incentivizing productive behaviors as it does on reducing crime, substance abuse, and other infractions.” Incentives can be tangible such as gift cards and fishbowl drawings, or intangible such as applause and verbal praise, reduced testing, and phase advancements.

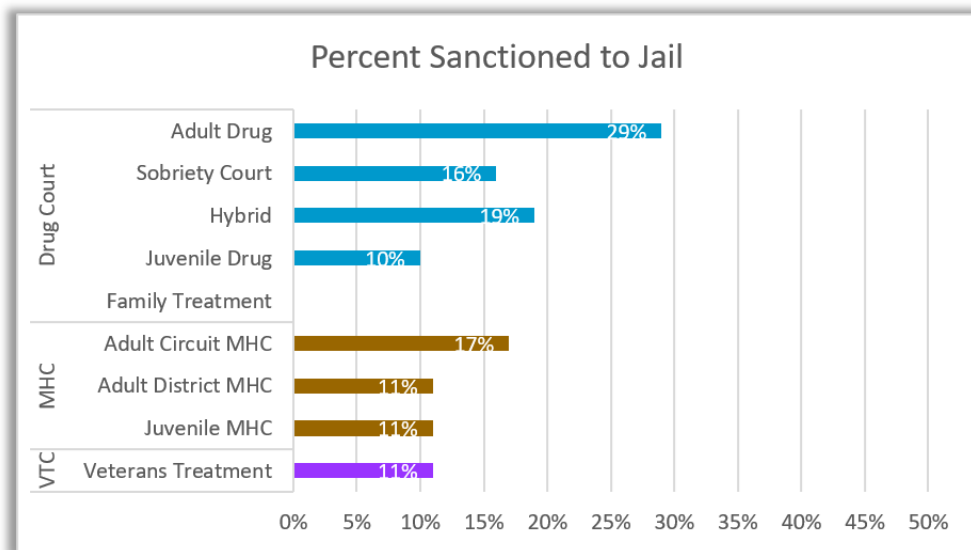
Sanctions are administered according to evidence-based behavior modification practices and should be imposed as quickly as possible following noncompliant behavior to have the greatest effect on behavior change. Courts should not wait until the next review hearing if the noncompliance can be addressed more immediately. A determination of what severity of sanctions to impose should be dependent upon each participants’ progress and achievable goals throughout their time in the program. For example, punishments that are high magnitude sanctions (i.e., too severe can lead to a ceiling effect where programs run out of sanction options before treatment can become effective, resulting in poor outcomes). When sanctions are low magnitude, or too weak, it can lead to habituation or complacency. Ideally, the incentives to sanctions ratio should be four-to-one per person. The graph displays the average number of incentives and sanctions received by participants by program type in FY 2024.



Jail Sanctioning

Imposing jail sanctions on a vulnerable population that has serious mental illness, trauma, or addiction can have negative consequences such as interrupting treatment services, employment, childcare, or schooling. Jail sanctions should only be used when participant behavior is a danger to public safety, and only after lower-magnitude and moderate-magnitude sanctions are exhausted. According to All Rise, jail sanctions should be used sparingly, and treatment courts that impose significant sanctions such as lengthy jail stays are less effective than programs that use a wide range of creative, intermediate-level sanctions. When used, a jail sanction should be no longer than three to five days in duration. Lengthier jail sanctions produce diminishing returns, and jail stays of more than one week are associated with increased recidivism. The first table shows the averages of the total number of jail days participants served for program violation(s) and the second table shows the percent of participants who received jail days as a program sanction. Family treatment court participants are not eligible to receive jail because petitions of neglect and abuse are not criminal proceedings.

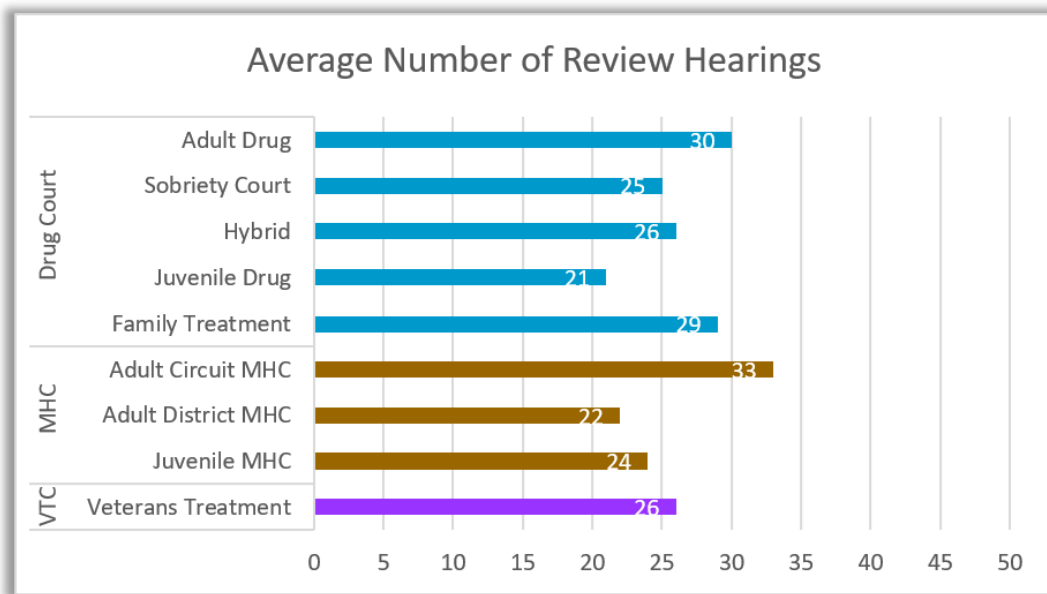




Review Hearings

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. One-on-one judicial interactions at review hearings communicates to the participants that the court cares about their well-being and success. During review hearings, the judge addresses participants in an attentive, fair, and caring manner, while avoiding shaming, stigmatizing and retraumatizing individuals. According to All Rise's best practices, status review hearings should occur every two weeks while in the first phase of the program; however, research suggests that some participants may require greater structure and more consistency that necessitate review hearings once per week in the first phase. The table below identifies the average number of scheduled court reviews by program type in FY 2024.

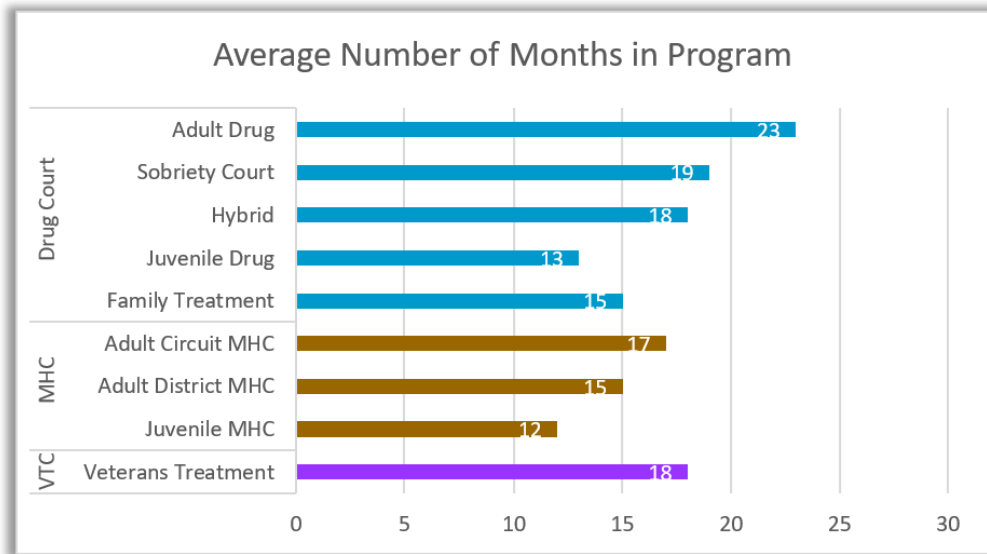




Program Length

The length of a PSC program can vary by program type. 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. Also, the maximum probation period for programs serving misdemeanants is two years, while felons can receive up to five years on probation. The program length of PSCs is typically 18-24 months.





Ignition Interlock Data Analyses

In 2010, the DWI/sobriety court interlock program was created under statute, allowing eligible repeat OWI offenders to receive a restricted license through the interlock program by participating in a DWI/sobriety court. An interlock device is installed on a vehicle to prevent it from starting if the driver has a blood alcohol content as provided in MCL 257.625k.

In 2023, Public Acts 124 and 125 renamed it the “specialty court interlock program.” These Acts expanded program eligibility to all participants in a certified “specialty court,” which is defined as a drug treatment court, DWI/sobriety court, hybrid drug/DWI court, an adult mental health court, and veterans treatment court. Eligible specialty court participants can install an ignition interlock device on their vehicle and obtain a restricted driver’s license.

In FY 2024, there were 1,669 active participants among 113 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 :

- Less than one percent of users removed the ignition interlock device without approval.
- Less than one percent of users tampered with the ignition interlock device.
- One percent operated a vehicle without the ignition interlock device.
- Six participants were rearrested while active in a PSC program and of these, one of the new offenses was a drunk driving offense.

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 2024, 847 interlock participants were discharged from a problem-solving court, and 782 (92 percent) graduated from a PSC program.
- Six percent were discharged unsuccessfully due to noncompliance, absconding, or a new offense.
- The remaining two percent were discharged for reasons of “other,” death, or voluntary withdrawal from a program.

PSC graduates with ignition interlock devices installed:

- Achieved an average of 371 days of consecutive sobriety while in the PSC program.
- Spent an average of 545 days, or approximately 18 months, in a PSC program.
- Averaged 527 drug and alcohol tests where two percent of the tests were positive.
- Received an average of 74 hours of substance abuse and/or mental illness treatment.
- Received an average of 17 incentives and two sanctions.

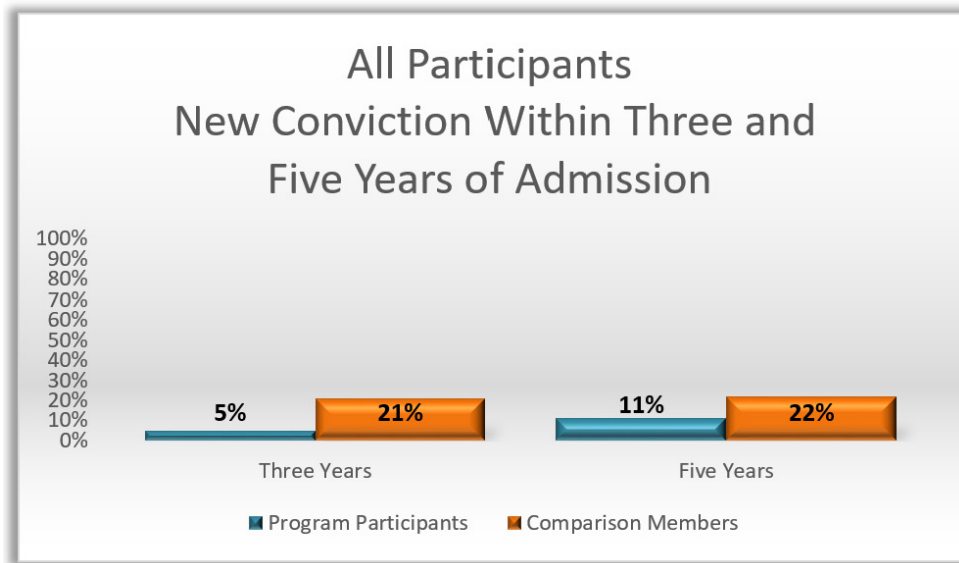
Ignition Interlock Recidivism Rates - All Participants

The ignition interlock recidivism evaluation uses the data from the drug court recidivism analysis by pulling a subset of people who had an ignition interlock device installed on their vehicles. Participants from veterans treatment courts are not a part of the recidivism analyses, as they do not have a comparison group for their evaluation. Public Act 124 of 2023 includes mental health courts as programs that can offer ignition interlock, and data will become available three years after the legislative change.

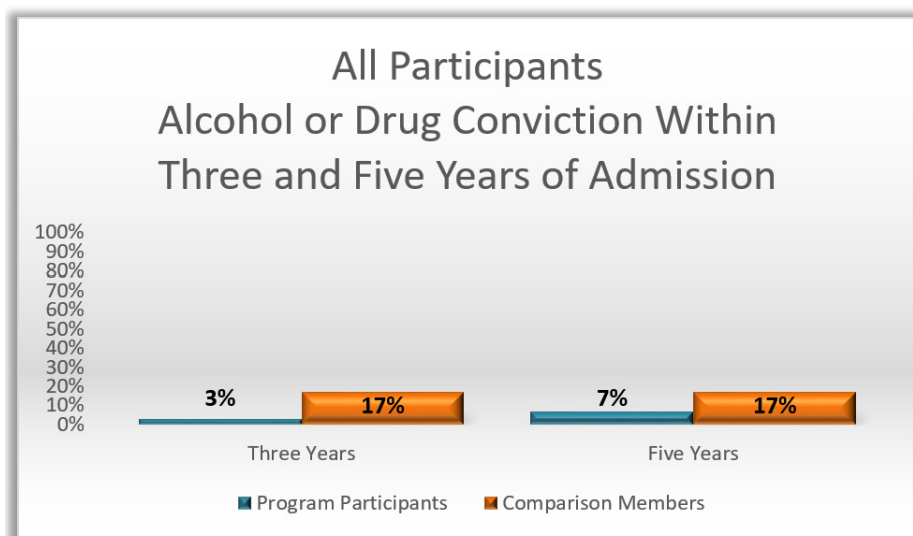
The three-year analyses of all participants in a drug court program who had an interlock device installed included a total of 3,764 matched pairs, and the five-year analyses included 2,149 matched pairs. The comparison group had more than four times the recidivism rate of interlock participants in a PSC program after three years of admission, and twice the rate after five years. The differences in recidivism rates between participants and their matched comparison members were statistically significant for both analyses.

²⁰ See MCL 600.1084 and MCL 257.304.

²¹ Missing data in the interlock fields were not included in the analyses.

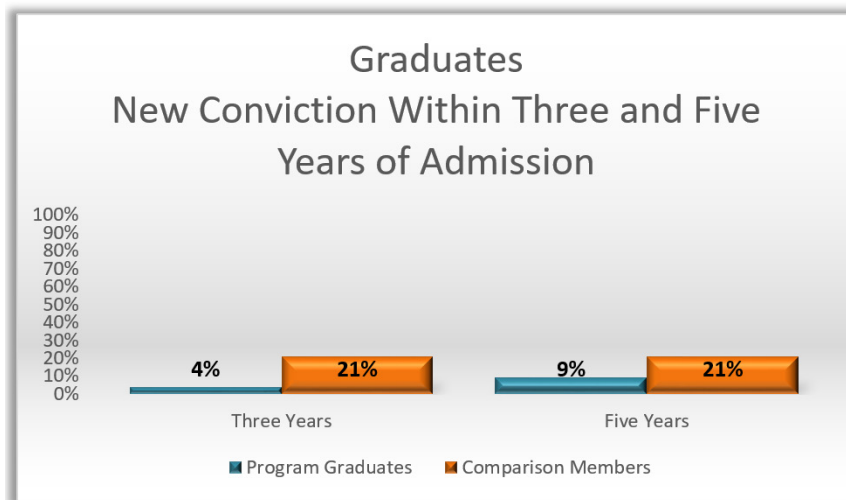


When analyzing for a new alcohol or drug offense three years after admission to a PSC program, comparison members had nearly six times the recidivism rate than PSC participants with an interlock device installed, and more than twice the recidivism rate five years after admission. These differences also were statistically significant for both analyses.

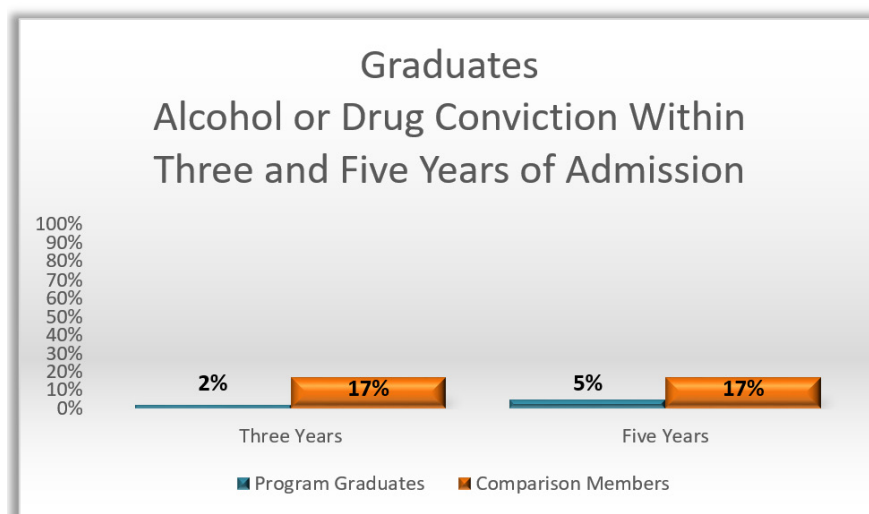


Ignition Interlock Recidivism Rates - Graduates

The three-year analysis of graduates of a drug court program that used interlock included a total of 3,480 matched pairs, and the five-year analysis included 1,975 matched pairs. The comparison group had nearly five times the recidivism rate than PSC participants on interlock when measured for three years after admission, and more than twice the rate after five years from admission. Again, the reduction in recidivism among participants was statistically significant for the analyses.



When analyzing graduates for a new alcohol or drug offense three years after admission to a PSC program, comparison members had more than eight times the recidivism rate than PSC participants with an interlock device installed, and more than three times the recidivism rate five years after admission. These differences were statistically significant for both analyses.



CONCLUSION

From the early 1990s until now, PSCs in Michigan have proven to be an effective answer for enhancing public safety by breaking the cycle of repeat offending among those with substance use disorders and mental illness. The data in this report show the success of these programs not just in reducing recidivism but also aiding in the individual's recovery and overall improved quality of life. But none of this would be possible without two key elements: the commitment and work from Michigan's PSC judges and teams in ensuring the success and recovery of their participants; and the funding from Michigan's governor and legislature to support these resource-intensive and effective programs.

Without PSCs, the criminal-justice involved are more likely to return to crime and less likely to live productive wholesome lives. Without PSCs, many lives would be lost to overdose and addiction. These highly structured and rigorous programs offer offenders a chance at recovery from life-altering substance use disorders, and stability and wellness when suffering from mental illness, all while increasing public safety. PSCs not only help solve the issues of substance use and mental health disorders that lead to criminal activity, but they also save lives.

ONE COURT OF JUSTICE WEBSITE
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - Grant Amounts and Active Participants.....	A1
Drug Courts.....	A1
Mental Health Courts.....	A6
Veterans Treatment Courts.....	A8
APPENDIX B - Recidivism Categories.....	B1
APPENDIX C - Recidivism (with Maps).....	C1
Drug Courts.....	C1
Mental Health Courts.....	C18
Veterans Treatment Courts.....	C24
Map - Regional Programs by County.....	C27
Map - Wayne County Regional District Court Programs.....	C28



Drug Courts

County	Court	Program Type	Number of Active Participants During FY 2024	Original Amount Requested	Original Amount Awarded	2Q Reallocation Requested	2Q Reallocation Increase or Decrease	3Q Reallocation Requested	3Q Reallocation Increase or Decrease	Year-End Administrative Accounting Adjustment	Final Allocation	FY 2024 Spent
Alcona	23rd Circuit, Alcona	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	31	\$ 121,010.00	\$ 60,000.00	\$ (12,500.00)	\$ (15,000.00)	\$ (2,250.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 34,328.44
Allegan	57th District, Allegan	DWI Sobriety Court	37	\$ 90,132.74	\$ 69,000.00	\$ -	\$ (35,000.00)	\$ 14,802.00	\$ 14,802.00	\$ -	\$ 48,802.00	\$ 48,802.00
Alpena/Montmorency	88th District, Alpena/Montmorency	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	17	\$ 151,548.42	\$ 17,000.00	\$ 19,701.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ (10,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 27,000.00	\$ 10,819.55
Barry	56B District, Barry	DWI Sobriety Court	30	\$ 358,353.00	\$ 187,000.00	\$ 82,063.00	\$ 66,862.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 253,862.00	\$ 219,284.05
Barry	5th Circuit, Barry	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	29	\$ 517,229.00	\$ 222,000.00	\$ 115,188.00	\$ 90,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 312,000.00	\$ 260,434.73
Bay	18th Circuit, Bay	Adult Drug Court	22	\$ 215,488.00	\$ 90,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (20,000.00)	\$ (5,150.00)	\$ -	\$ 84,850.00	\$ 69,159.09
Bay	18th Circuit, Bay	Family Treatment Court	5	\$ 48,750.00	\$ 48,750.00	\$ (20,000.00)	\$ (20,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28,750.00	\$ 19,397.29
Bay	18th Circuit, Bay	Juvenile Drug Court	5	\$ 46,000.00	\$ 46,000.00	\$ (26,000.00)	\$ (26,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 17,239.98
Bay	74th District, Bay	DWI Sobriety Court	31	\$ 122,094.00	\$ 117,000.00	\$ (15,000.00)	\$ (15,000.00)	\$ (15,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 102,000.00	\$ 80,998.78
Berrien	2nd Circuit, Berrien	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	35	\$ 57,400.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 36,171.56
Branch	15th Circuit, Branch	Family Treatment Court	1	\$ 34,205.41	\$ 25,000.00	\$ (13,940.94)	\$ (15,000.00)	\$ (6,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 2,302.70
Calhoun	10th District, Calhoun	DWI Sobriety Court	100	\$ 104,299.64	\$ 35,000.00	\$ (8,674.00)	\$ (9,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,000.00	\$ 13,603.14
Calhoun	37th Circuit, Calhoun	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	52	\$ 470,433.00	\$ 158,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 158,000.00	\$ 157,766.53
Cass	43rd Circuit, Cass	Family Treatment Court	5	\$ 73,000.00	\$ 73,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 73,000.00	\$ 72,903.70
Cass	4th District, Cass	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	28	\$ 120,000.00	\$ 120,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 120,000.00	\$ 119,997.71
Charlevoix	33rd Circuit, Charlevoix	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	6	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Charlevoix	33rd Circuit, Charlevoix	Juvenile Drug Court	3	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 28,460.00	\$ 8,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33,000.00	\$ 28,927.81
Charlevoix	90th District, Charlevoix	DWI Sobriety Court	37	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cheboygan	53rd Circuit, Cheboygan	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	38	\$ 141,942.82	\$ 112,400.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 6,500.00	\$ -	\$ 118,900.00	\$ 112,637.35
Cheboygan	89th District, Cheboygan	DWI Sobriety Court	24	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Chippewa	50th Circuit, Chippewa	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	15	\$ 107,710.00	\$ 66,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,000.00	\$ 66,000.00
Clare/Gladwin	80th District, Clare/Gladwin	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	46	\$ 99,100.00	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 13,500.00	\$ 13,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 103,000.00	\$ 102,652.46
Clinton	29th Circuit, Clinton	Adult Drug Court	7	\$ 69,986.00	\$ 48,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,000.00	\$ 41,853.35
Delta	94th District, Delta	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	18	\$ 105,674.51	\$ 45,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 44,966.41
Dickinson	95B District, Dickinson	DWI Sobriety Court	7	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 8,000.00	\$ (2,500.00)	\$ (2,500.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,500.00	\$ 3,904.25
Eaton	56A District, Eaton	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	40	\$ 98,855.00	\$ 37,000.00	\$ (1,500.00)	\$ (5,000.00)	\$ (2,460.95)	\$ -	\$ (5,500.00)	\$ 26,500.00	\$ 22,155.89
Eaton	56th Circuit, Eaton	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	43	\$ 149,675.00	\$ 122,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 122,000.00	\$ 109,243.82
Eaton	56th Circuit, Eaton	DWI Sobriety Court	42	\$ 120,376.00	\$ 91,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ (17,946.90)	\$ (9,000.00)	\$ -	\$ 112,000.00	\$ 95,043.19
Emmet	57th Circuit, Emmet	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	6	\$ 131,969.82	\$ 40,000.00	\$ (20,000.00)	\$ (25,000.00)	\$ (5,231.49)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 3,960.08
Emmet	57th Circuit, Emmet	Juvenile Drug Court	8	\$ 49,490.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 19,359.46
Emmet	90th District, Emmet	DWI Sobriety Court	31	\$ 23,040.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00

Drug Courts

Genesee	67th District, Genesee	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	107	\$ 234,108.04	\$ 198,743.00	\$ 16,640.00	\$ 15,600.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 214,343.00	\$ 208,600.00
Genesee	7th Circuit, Genesee	Family Treatment Court	23	\$ 174,905.00	\$ 148,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 148,000.00	\$ 130,335.09
Genesee	7th Circuit, Genesee	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	142	\$ 440,961.17	\$ 414,800.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (15,000.00)	\$ (15,000.00)	\$ -	\$ 399,800.00	\$ 364,644.33
Grand Traverse	86th District, Grand Traverse	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	34	\$ 146,140.63	\$ 45,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 35,707.63
Grand Traverse	86th District, Grand Traverse	DWI Sobriety Court	84	\$ 166,535.47	\$ 20,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 16,493.77
Gratiot	65B District, Gratiot	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court - Regional*	109	\$ 261,700.21	\$ 261,699.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 261,699.00	\$ 259,077.96
Hillsdale	1st Circuit, Hillsdale	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	55	\$ 76,000.00	\$ 76,000.00	\$ (9,533.31)	\$ (10,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,000.00	\$ 60,572.88
Hillsdale	1st Circuit, Hillsdale	Family Treatment Court	13	\$ 58,356.54	\$ 58,356.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 58,356.00	\$ 56,692.56
Hillsdale	2B District, Hillsdale	DWI Sobriety Court	28	\$ 166,483.24	\$ 130,000.00	\$ (40,000.00)	\$ (45,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 85,000.00	\$ 84,482.84
Houghton	97th District, Houghton	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court - Regional*	91	\$ 362,035.20	\$ 325,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 325,000.00	\$ 324,664.15
Huron	52nd Circuit, Huron	Adult Drug Court	8	\$ 94,488.00	\$ 55,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55,000.00	\$ 54,638.09
Ingham	30th Circuit, Ingham	Family Treatment Court	13	\$ 150,977.00	\$ 130,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 130,000.00	\$ 121,525.50
Ingham	54A District, Lansing	DWI Sobriety Court	31	\$ 32,919.00	\$ 33,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33,000.00	\$ 25,737.94
Ingham	54B District, East Lansing	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	24	\$ 92,538.95	\$ 82,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ -	\$ 83,500.00	\$ 79,426.00
Ingham	54B District, East Lansing	DWI Sobriety Court	24	\$ 111,361.95	\$ 92,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (21,000.00)	\$ (10,000.00)	\$ 17,000.00	\$ 99,000.00	\$ 99,000.00
Ingham	55th District, Mason	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	96	\$ 227,501.00	\$ 184,199.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 184,199.00	\$ 184,199.00
Ionia	64A District, Ionia	DWI Sobriety Court	38	\$ 133,425.00	\$ 133,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 133,000.00	\$ 127,150.22
Ionia	8th Circuit, Ionia	Adult Drug Court	55	\$ 154,331.15	\$ 149,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 149,000.00	\$ 149,000.00
Iron	41st Circuit, Iron	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	19	\$ 73,000.00	\$ 66,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,000.00	\$ 57,539.48
Iron	41st Circuit, Iron	Family Treatment Court	0	\$ 15,039.09	\$ 15,039.00	\$ (12,000.00)	\$ (12,000.00)	\$ (1,750.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,039.00	\$ 1,365.05
Isabella	21st Circuit, Isabella	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	31	\$ 161,757.44	\$ 110,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,400.00	\$ 14,400.00	\$ -	\$ 124,400.00	\$ 124,397.05
Isabella	21st Circuit, Isabella	Juvenile Drug Court	7	\$ 105,980.12	\$ 100,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 99,981.59
Jackson	4th Circuit, Jackson	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	126	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 121,000.00	\$ (14,980.00)	\$ (15,000.00)	\$ (7,500.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 106,000.00	\$ 98,217.82
Kalamazoo	8th District, Kalamazoo	DWI Sobriety Court	59	\$ 71,694.00	\$ 53,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 53,000.00	\$ 53,000.00
Kalamazoo	9th Circuit, Kalamazoo	Family Treatment Court	12	\$ 79,649.00	\$ 66,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,000.00	\$ 62,633.55
Kalamazoo	9th Circuit, Kalamazoo - Men's	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court - Men's	156	\$ 405,002.00	\$ 218,800.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 218,800.00	\$ 218,800.00
Kalamazoo	9th Circuit, Kalamazoo - Women's	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court - Women's	76	\$ 229,026.00	\$ 131,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 131,500.00	\$ 127,959.28
Kalamazoo	9th Circuit, Kalamazoo	Juvenile Drug Court	10	\$ 23,540.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 14,299.13
Kent	61st District, Grand Rapids	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	212	\$ 234,286.00	\$ 206,000.00	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 66,000.00	\$ (3,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 272,000.00	\$ 270,590.61
Kent	62B District, Kentwood	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court - Regional*	63	\$ 154,750.00	\$ 125,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 125,000.00	\$ 125,000.00
Kent	63rd District, Kent	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	40	\$ 150,080.00	\$ 114,858.00	\$ (17,255.01)	\$ (41,662.00)	\$ (16,753.50)	\$ (16,223.00)	\$ -	\$ 56,973.00	\$ 56,599.97
Lapeer	71A District, Lapeer	Adult Drug Court	8	\$ 40,459.00	\$ 32,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,000.00	\$ 29,442.61
Lenawee	2A District, Lenawee	DWI Sobriety Court	40	\$ 175,084.20	\$ 97,000.00	\$ 109,550.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,706.00	\$ 139,706.00	\$ 137,985.87
Lenawee	39th Circuit, Lenawee	Adult Drug Court	33	\$ 50,500.00	\$ 50,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,500.00	\$ 46,439.47

Drug Courts

Livingston	44th Circuit, Livingston	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	95	\$ 232,231.89	\$ 148,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 148,000.00	\$ 107,579.04
Livingston	44th Circuit, Livingston	Juvenile Drug Court	12	\$ 33,494.39	\$ 27,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 27,000.00	\$ 27,000.00
Mackinac/Luce	92nd District, Mackinac/Luce	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	15	\$ 259,666.00	\$ 42,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42,000.00	\$ 27,346.86
Macomb	16th Circuit, Macomb	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	63	\$ 93,130.00	\$ 93,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 93,000.00	\$ 93,000.00
Macomb	16th Circuit, Macomb	DWI Sobriety Court	37	\$ 101,400.00	\$ 96,930.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 99,930.00	\$ 93,270.73
Macomb	37th District, Warren	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	134	\$ 91,000.00	\$ 81,000.00	\$ (58,000.00)	\$ (58,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,000.00	\$ 16,401.00
Macomb	38th District, Eastpointe	Adult Drug Court (planning)	0	\$ 151,190.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ -	\$ (5,000.00)	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 11,000.00	\$ -	\$ 36,000.00	\$ 22,966.69
Macomb	39th District, Roseville	DWI Sobriety Court	49	\$ 149,050.40	\$ 115,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 115,000.00	\$ 90,953.82
Macomb	40th District, St. Clair Shores	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	21	\$ 122,449.50	\$ 52,000.00	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 7,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 59,000.00	\$ 59,000.00
Macomb	41A District, Sterling Heights	DWI Sobriety Court	29	\$ 180,391.15	\$ 116,082.00	\$ 15,443.00	\$ 13,700.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 129,782.00	\$ 128,336.52
Macomb	41B District, Clinton Twp.	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	30	\$ 205,128.90	\$ 110,000.00	\$ (9,000.00)	\$ (10,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 99,965.09
Macomb	41B District, Clinton Twp.	DWI Sobriety Court	28	\$ 203,477.20	\$ 117,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 117,000.00	\$ 115,669.49
Macomb	42-1 District, Romeo	DWI Sobriety Court	20	\$ 111,470.00	\$ 46,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 8,000.00	\$ -	\$ 54,000.00	\$ 52,160.99
Manistee	19th Circuit, Manistee	Adult Drug Court	5	\$ 30,306.72	\$ 28,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28,000.00	\$ 25,098.85
Manistee	19th Circuit, Manistee	Juvenile Drug Court	2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Manistee	85th District, Manistee	DWI Sobriety Court	25	\$ 75,236.99	\$ 58,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 58,000.00	\$ 49,270.06
Marquette	25th Circuit, Marquette	Adult Drug Court	14	\$ 55,000.00	\$ 28,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28,000.00	\$ 28,000.00
Marquette	96th District, Marquette	DWI Sobriety Court	45	\$ 53,210.00	\$ 38,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 38,000.00	\$ 38,000.00
Mecosta	77th District, Mecosta	DWI Sobriety Court	19	\$ 162,878.00	\$ 98,000.00	\$ 23,444.00	\$ 13,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 111,000.00	\$ 111,000.00
Menominee	95A District, Menominee	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court (planning)	0	\$ 115,702.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ (42,500.00)	\$ (42,500.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 3,121.90
Midland	42nd Circuit, Midland	Adult Drug Court	21	\$ 206,892.00	\$ 141,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,178.82	\$ 8,165.00	\$ -	\$ 149,165.00	\$ 149,106.21
Monroe	38th Circuit, Monroe	Adult Drug Court	5	\$ 141,668.00	\$ 60,000.00	\$ (6,000.00)	\$ (10,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 42,521.75
Muskegon	14th Circuit, Muskegon	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	89	\$ 227,365.00	\$ 68,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 68,000.00	\$ 64,777.78
Muskegon	60th District, Muskegon	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	40	\$ 118,577.40	\$ 118,577.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 17,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 135,577.00	\$ 134,398.88
Newaygo	27th Circuit, Newaygo	Adult Drug Court (planning)	0	\$ 170,885.31	\$ 50,000.00	\$ (10,000.00)	\$ (15,000.00)	\$ (29,182.90)	\$ (15,000.00)	\$ -	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 5,817.10
Oakland	43rd District, Ferndale	DWI Sobriety Court	26	\$ 73,387.50	\$ 25,000.00	\$ (7,487.87)	\$ (12,500.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,500.00	\$ 12,177.42
Oakland	44th District, Royal Oak	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	161	\$ 101,245.00	\$ 86,000.00	\$ 18,100.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 104,000.00	\$ 104,000.00
Oakland	47th District, Farmington Hills	DWI Sobriety Court	20	\$ 40,981.38	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ -	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 10,992.97
Oakland	48th District, Bloomfield Hills	DWI Sobriety Court	6	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Oakland	51st District, Waterford	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	130	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 99,000.00	\$ 98,999.53
Oakland	52-1 District, Novi	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court (Adult Drug Court)	26	\$ 149,624.78	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 20,648.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 125,000.00	\$ 125,000.00
Oakland	52-1 District, Novi	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court (DWI Sobriety Court)	89	\$ 9,575.00	\$ 9,575.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,575.00	\$ 9,575.00
Oakland	52-2 District, Clarkston	DWI Sobriety Court	75	\$ 19,200.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 11,521.56
Oakland	52-3 District, Rochester Hills	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	37	\$ 9,923.00	\$ 9,923.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (500.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,923.00	\$ 5,726.00

Drug Courts

Oakland	52-4 District, Troy	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	52	\$ 154,992.43	\$ 130,000.00	\$ 15,434.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 281.00	\$ 135,281.00	\$ 135,000.00
Oakland	6th Circuit, Oakland	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	185	\$ 333,155.00	\$ 328,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 328,000.00	\$ 292,846.36
Oakland	6th Circuit, Oakland	Juvenile Drug Court	12	\$ 40,800.00	\$ 40,800.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40,800.00	\$ 38,769.44
Otsego	87A District, Otsego	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	35	\$ 168,999.00	\$ 141,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -	\$ 146,000.00	\$ 146,000.00
Ottawa	20th Circuit, Ottawa	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	86	\$ 223,415.00	\$ 157,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 157,000.00	\$ 145,283.06
Ottawa	58th District, Ottawa	DWI Sobriety Court	127	\$ 334,263.00	\$ 175,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 175,000.00	\$ 174,555.63
Roscommon	34th Circuit, Roscommon	DWI Sobriety Court - Regional*	80	\$ 326,853.35	\$ 210,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 210,000.00	\$ 207,470.06
Saginaw	10th Circuit, Saginaw	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	21	\$ 191,600.00	\$ 191,600.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,615.00)	\$ (2,615.00)	\$ -	\$ 188,985.00	\$ 187,725.82
Saginaw	70th District, Saginaw	DWI Sobriety Court	28	\$ 232,600.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 99,742.50
Schoolcraft/Alger	93rd District Schoolcraft/Alger	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	28	\$ 77,701.00	\$ 34,000.00	\$ (9,500.00)	\$ (9,500.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,500.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 29,150.21
Shiawassee	35th Circuit, Shiawassee	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	35	\$ 180,852.00	\$ 133,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 133,000.00	\$ 132,912.53
St. Clair	72nd District, St. Clair	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	48	\$ 105,100.00	\$ 57,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 57,000.00	\$ 56,987.00
St. Joseph	3B District, St. Joseph	DWI Sobriety Court	18	\$ 27,700.00	\$ 16,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,000.00	\$ 15,672.50
St. Joseph	45th Circuit, St. Joseph	Adult Drug Court	31	\$ 130,000.00	\$ 130,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 130,000.00	\$ 129,813.96
Tuscola	54th Circuit, Tuscola	DWI Sobriety Court - Regional*	58	\$ 202,141.96	\$ 195,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 195,000.00	\$ 187,134.71
Van Buren	36th Circuit, Van Buren	Adult Drug Court	74	\$ 171,962.50	\$ 170,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 170,000.00	\$ 154,089.37
Van Buren	36th Circuit, Van Buren	DWI Sobriety Court	50	\$ 146,462.50	\$ 73,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 73,000.00	\$ 58,839.31
Van Buren	36th Circuit, Van Buren	Family Treatment Court	25	\$ 83,112.50	\$ 75,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 72,972.20
Washtenaw	14A District, Washtenaw	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	7	\$ 357,045.24	\$ 40,000.00	\$ -	\$ (15,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (9,987.00)	\$ 15,013.00	\$ 10,924.68
Washtenaw	14B District, Ypsilanti Twp.	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	33	\$ 175,040.00	\$ 90,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ -	\$ 90,200.00	\$ 90,200.00
Washtenaw	15th District, Ann Arbor	DWI Sobriety Court	51	\$ 110,931.00	\$ 110,931.00	\$ -	\$ (15,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 95,931.00	\$ 65,655.58
Washtenaw	22nd Circuit, Washtenaw	Family Treatment Court (planning)	0	\$ 7,665.52	\$ 7,665.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,665.00	\$ 6,851.15
Washtenaw	22nd Circuit, Washtenaw	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	62	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
Wayne	16th District, Livonia	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	33	\$ 150,869.31	\$ 133,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 133,000.00	\$ 133,000.00
Wayne	17th District, Redford	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	22	\$ 78,764.50	\$ 40,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 40,000.00
Wayne	18th District, Westland	DWI Sobriety Court	58	\$ 128,063.58	\$ 119,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 119,000.00	\$ 113,187.08
Wayne	19th District, Dearborn	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	34	\$ 143,881.60	\$ 63,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,421.00	\$ 2,421.00	\$ -	\$ 65,421.00	\$ 61,552.87
Wayne	23rd District, Taylor	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court - Regional*	80	\$ 298,414.29	\$ 241,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (20,000.00)	\$ 221,000.00	\$ 219,443.57
Wayne	25th District, Lincoln Park	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court - Regional*	106	\$ 146,226.00	\$ 111,000.00	\$ 220,000.00	\$ 120,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 231,000.00	\$ 185,442.47
Wayne	32A District, Harper Woods	Sobriety	8	\$ 62,715.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ (2,000.00)	\$ (2,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 17,951.85
Wayne	33rd District, Woodhaven	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	65	\$ 169,090.40	\$ 117,000.00	\$ 35,665.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 142,000.00	\$ 140,056.08
Wayne	34th District, Romulus	DWI Sobriety Court	24	\$ 82,331.68	\$ 40,000.00	\$ (8,000.00)	\$ (10,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 26,161.54
Wayne	35th District, Plymouth	DWI Sobriety Court	66	\$ 131,728.00	\$ 42,000.00	\$ -	\$ (10,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,000.00	\$ 24,070.39
Wayne	36th District, Detroit	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	163	\$ 186,244.00	\$ 110,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 74,400.92

Drug Courts

Wayne	3rd Circuit, Wayne	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	46	\$ 230,609.00	\$ 212,500.00	\$ (70,000.00)	\$ (70,000.00)	\$ (10,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 142,500.00	\$ 87,736.84
Wayne	3rd Circuit, Wayne	Juvenile Drug Court	37	\$ 87,165.00	\$ 72,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 72,000.00	\$ 71,924.75

*See Regional Map at the end of Appendix C (page 27-28) for Counties Served by Regional Programs

Drug Court Funding

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 2024, 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.

Mental Health Courts

County	Court	Program Type	Number of Active Participants During FY 2024	Original Amount Requested	Original Amount Awarded	2Q Reallocation Requested	2Q Reallocation Increase or Decrease	3Q Reallocation Requested	3Q Reallocation Increase or Decrease	Year-End Administrative Accounting Adjustment	Final Allocation	FY 2024 Spent
Allegan	57th District, Allegan	Adult District Mental Health Court	18	\$ 42,950.00	\$21,500.00	\$ (5,000.00)	\$ (10,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,500.00	\$ 10,418.03
Berrien	2nd Circuit, Berrien	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	30	\$ 149,697.00	\$107,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ -	\$ 110,500.00	\$ 103,643.80
Calhoun	10th District, Calhoun	Adult District Mental Health Court	31	\$ 115,433.15	\$115,430.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 115,430.00	\$ 104,551.75
Cass	43rd Circuit, Cass	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	12	\$ 121,724.00	\$113,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 113,500.00	\$ 113,438.62
Cheboygan	89th District, Cheboygan	Adult District Mental Health Court	0	\$ 16,601.00	\$16,601.00	\$ (16,601.00)	\$ (16,601.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Chippewa	91st District, Chippewa	Adult District Mental Health Court	33	\$ 144,840.60	\$91,130.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37,824.72	\$ 35,825.00	\$ -	\$ 126,955.00	\$ 104,784.03
Genesee	7th Circuit, Genesee	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	78	\$ 198,282.20	\$187,100.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (8,900.00)	\$ 178,200.00	\$ 161,136.00
Grand Traverse	13th Circuit, Grand Traverse	Juvenile Mental Health Court	14	\$ -	\$0.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Gratiot	65B District, Gratiot	Adult District Mental Health Court - Regional*	54	\$ 300,808.96	\$287,210.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 287,210.00	\$ 258,670.30
Ingham	30th Circuit, Ingham	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	36	\$ 310,566.00	\$258,205.00	\$ (17,033.76)	\$ (45,000.00)	\$ 24,469.78	\$ 24,470.00	\$ 4,677.00	\$ 242,352.00	\$ 242,041.50
Ingham	55th District, Mason	Adult District Mental Health Court	86	\$ 459,902.00	\$459,900.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 459,900.00	\$ 455,149.00
Kalamazoo	8th District, Kalamazoo	Adult District Mental Health Court	48	\$ 169,722.00	\$169,722.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (12,986.80)	\$ 156,735.20	\$ 156,735.20
Kalamazoo	9th Circuit, Kalamazoo	Juvenile Mental Health Court	0	\$ 35,759.00	\$27,337.00	\$ (27,337.00)	\$ (27,337.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Kent	17th Circuit, Kent	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	62	\$ 173,624.00	\$173,624.00	\$ 28,395.00	\$ 28,395.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ -	\$ 205,519.00	\$ 197,101.96
Kent	17th Circuit, Kent	Juvenile Mental Health Court	24	\$ 108,097.00	\$108,097.00	\$ 4,790.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 108,097.00	\$ 105,929.31
Lapeer	71A District, Lapeer	Adult District Mental Health Court	15	\$ 69,120.00	\$41,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,047.00	\$ 44,047.00	\$ 44,046.85
Lenawee	2A District, Lenawee	Adult District Mental Health Court	17	\$ 76,499.30	\$76,499.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 76,499.00	\$ 66,113.25
Livingston	44th Circuit, Livingston	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	20	\$ 201,330.53	\$150,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 140,657.93
Macomb	16th Circuit, Macomb	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	23	\$ 62,674.00	\$49,000.00	\$ (2,500.00)	\$ (12,000.00)	\$ 8,900.00	\$ 8,900.00	\$ -	\$ 45,900.00	\$ 45,900.00
Macomb	41B District, Clinton Twp.	Adult District Mental Health Court	11	\$ 60,393.20	\$36,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ (5,000.00)	\$ (5,000.00)	\$ -	\$ 41,000.00	\$ 39,361.23
Midland	42nd Circuit, Midland	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	12	\$ 160,657.50	\$82,600.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,385.56	\$ 9,386.00	\$ -	\$ 91,986.00	\$ 91,945.44
Monroe	1st District, Monroe	Adult District Mental Health Court	43	\$ 229,491.00	\$192,130.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (12,681.47)	\$ 179,448.53	\$ 179,448.53
Muskegon	60th District, Muskegon	Adult District Mental Health Court	48	\$ 203,023.80	\$196,500.00	\$ (10,000.00)	\$ (10,000.00)	\$ (20,000.00)	\$ (20,000.00)	\$ -	\$ 166,500.00	\$ 144,665.81
Oakland	45th District, Oak Park	Adult District Mental Health Court	17	\$ 164,445.00	\$111,050.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 112,550.00	\$ 112,550.00
Oakland	52nd District, Oakland	Adult District Mental Health Court	53	\$ 130,480.45	\$67,000.00	\$ 21,814.16	\$ 21,814.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 88,814.00	\$ 87,751.18
Oakland	6th Circuit, Oakland	Juvenile Mental Health Court	17	\$ 49,950.00	\$39,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,000.00)	\$ (2,000.00)	\$ -	\$ 37,000.00	\$ 36,831.24
Ottawa	58th District, Ottawa	Adult District Mental Health Court	45	\$ 97,850.00	\$97,850.00	\$ (19,000.00)	\$ (19,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 78,850.00	\$ 74,805.82
Saginaw	70th District, Saginaw	Adult District Mental Health Court	21	\$ 98,393.20	\$78,390.00	\$ (11,390.00)	\$ (11,390.00)	\$ (13,000.00)	\$ (13,000.00)	\$ 2,195.00	\$ 56,195.00	\$ 56,194.62
Schoolcraft	93rd District, Schoolcraft	Adult District Mental Health Court - Regional*	21	\$ 185,923.00	\$167,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 9,100.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 176,100.00	\$ 175,426.91
Shiawassee	35th Circuit, Shiawassee	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	16	\$ 88,897.00	\$88,337.00	\$ (13,337.00)	\$ (13,337.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,839.00	\$ 81,839.00	\$ 81,838.70
St. Clair	72 District, St. Clair County	Adult District Mental Health Court	263	\$ 381,665.00	\$381,665.00	\$ 37,515.00	\$ 37,515.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,358.00	\$ 425,538.00	\$ 425,537.23

Mental Health Courts

St. Joseph	45th Circuit, St. Joseph	Juvenile Mental Health Court	12	\$ 53,725.24	\$43,850.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,850.00	\$ 43,850.00
Tuscola	54th Circuit, Tuscola	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	24	\$ 70,039.84	\$52,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 82,000.00	\$ 69,182.47
Tuscola	54th Circuit, Tuscola	Juvenile Mental Health Court	5	\$ 51,475.78	\$51,475.00	\$ (30,000.00)	\$ (30,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,475.00	\$ 19,577.09
Van Buren	36th Circuit, Van Buren	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	36	\$ 224,625.00	\$176,380.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 176,380.00	\$ 171,322.92
Washtenaw	15th District, Ann Arbor	Adult District Mental Health Court	26	\$ 130,465.00	\$74,740.00	\$ (10,000.00)	\$ (10,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 64,740.00	\$ 60,262.01
Wayne	27th District, Wyandotte	Adult District Mental Health Court - Regional*	47	\$ 143,434.52	\$87,430.00	\$ 58,628.72	\$ 58,629.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,195.00)	\$ 143,864.00	\$ 129,621.84
Wayne	29th District, Wayne	Adult District Mental Health Court - Regional*	30	\$ 254,292.02	\$231,500.00	\$ -	\$ (20,000.00)	\$ (33,000.00)	\$ (33,000.00)	\$ 2,104.00	\$ 180,604.00	\$ 180,600.14
Wayne	30th District, Highland Park	Adult District Mental Health Court	16	\$ -	\$0.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Wayne	32A District, Harper Woods	Adult District Mental Health Court	7	\$ 44,500.00	\$40,700.00	\$ (8,140.00)	\$ (19,000.00)	\$ (4,000.00)	\$ (4,000.00)	\$ -	\$ 17,700.00	\$ 17,593.48
Wayne	36th District, Detroit	Adult District Mental Health Court	93	\$ 40,588.00	\$40,588.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40,588.00	\$ 40,584.02
Wayne	3rd Circuit, Wayne	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	28	\$ 278,432.00	\$213,600.00	\$ 24,638.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 223,600.00	\$ 169,196.14
Wayne	3rd Circuit, Wayne	Juvenile Mental Health Court	51	\$ 280,564.00	\$171,500.00	\$ 60,271.00	\$ 22,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 194,000.00	\$ 184,041.06

*See Regional Map at the end of Appendix C (page 27-28) for Counties Served by Regional Programs

Mental Health Court Funding

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 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.

Veterans Treatment Courts

County	Court	Program Type	Number of Active Participants During FY 2024	Original Amount Requested	Original Amount Awarded	2Q Reallocation Requested	2Q Reallocation Increase or Decrease	3Q Reallocation Requested	3Q Reallocation Increase or Decrease	Year-End Administrative Accounting Adjustment	Final Allocation	FY 2024 Spent
Allegan	57th District, Allegan	Veterans Treatment Court - Regional*	14	\$ 59,280.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (7,730.00)	\$ (7,730.00)	\$ -	\$22,270.00	\$22,270.00
Calhoun	10th District, Calhoun	Veterans Treatment Court	31	\$ 116,631.52	\$ 76,000.00	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$76,000.00	\$76,000.00
Clare/Gladwin	80th District, Clare/Gladwin	Veterans Treatment Court	7	\$ 20,160.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 10,400.00	\$ 10,400.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$25,400.00	\$25,344.30
Eaton	56th Circuit, Eaton	Veterans Treatment Court	15	\$ 72,245.00	\$ 47,000.00	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ (3,101.00)	\$43,899.00	\$42,478.23
Emmet	90th District, Emmet	Veterans Treatment Court	5	\$ 17,516.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -	\$ (5,000.00)	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ -	\$7,000.00	\$3,904.50
Genesee	7th Circuit, Genesee	Veterans Treatment Court	33	\$ 71,321.85	\$ 23,000.00	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$23,000.00	\$20,378.50
Ingham	54B District, East Lansing	Veterans Treatment Court	14	\$ 69,305.98	\$ 49,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 3,700.00	\$ -	\$52,700.00	\$52,700.00
Ionia	64A District, Ionia	Veterans Treatment Court	10	\$ 19,000.00	\$ 19,000.00	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$19,000.00	\$18,250.00
Kent	62A District, Wyoming	Veterans Treatment Court	17	\$ 155,932.00	\$ 105,000.00	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$105,000.00	\$103,561.38
Lenawee	39th Circuit, Lenawee	Veterans Treatment Court	2	\$ 10,477.00	\$ 6,500.00	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 3,101.00	\$9,601.00	\$9,600.33
Livingston	53rd District, Livingston	Veterans Treatment Court	17	\$ 117,099.90	\$ 106,000.00	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$106,000.00	\$69,623.66
Macomb	16th Circuit, Macomb	Veterans Treatment Court	23	\$ 71,245.00	\$ 41,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (6,425.00)	\$ (6,925.00)	\$ -	\$34,075.00	\$32,139.81
Macomb	41B District, Clinton Twp	Veterans Treatment Court	34	\$ 99,799.70	\$ 70,000.00	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$70,000.00	\$67,732.06
Monroe	1st District, Monroe	Veterans Treatment Court	17	\$ 66,625.00	\$ 37,000.00	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$37,000.00	\$36,014.11
Montmorency	88th District, Montmorency	Veterans Treatment Court	15	\$ 78,742.05	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$50,000.00	\$47,092.07
Muskegon	60th District, Muskegon	Veterans Treatment Court	17	\$ 151,088.64	\$ 72,268.00	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$72,268.00	\$64,063.91
Oakland	6th Circuit, Oakland	Veterans Treatment Court	10	\$ 31,822.00	\$ 27,000.00	\$ -	\$ (2,322.00)	\$ (4,500.00)	\$ (5,500.00)	\$ -	\$19,178.00	\$18,491.31
Oakland	45th District, Oak Park	Veterans Treatment Court	8	\$ 57,297.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ (10,000.00)	\$ (10,000.00)	\$ (5,000.00)	\$ (5,000.00)	\$ -	\$35,000.00	\$33,705.63
Oakland	51st District, Waterford	Veterans Treatment Court	25	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 13,000.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$53,000.00	\$52,989.82
Oakland	52-1 District, Novi	Veterans Treatment Court	14	\$ 9,760.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
Saginaw	70th District, Saginaw	Veterans Treatment Court	24	\$ 18,633.40	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 570.00	\$ 570.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$13,570.00	\$13,570.00
Shiawassee	35th Circuit, Shiawassee	Veterans Treatment Court	0	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ (18,000.00)	\$ (18,000.00)		\$ -	\$ -	\$0.00	\$0.00
Washtenaw	15th District, Ann Arbor	Veterans Treatment Court	7	\$ 30,705.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$20,000.00	\$18,474.99
Wayne	3rd Circuit, Wayne	Veterans Treatment Court	50	\$ 237,570.00	\$ 139,000.00	\$ 6,352.00	\$ 6,352.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 8,300.00	\$ -	\$153,652.00	\$146,315.63
Wayne	17th District, Redford	Veterans Treatment Court	13	\$ 66,625.00	\$ 48,000.00	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$48,000.00	\$45,117.00
Wayne	19th District, Dearborn	Veterans Treatment Court	17	\$ 67,609.00	\$ 16,000.00	\$ 18,753.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 11,155.00	\$ -	\$32,155.00	\$28,545.93
Wayne	28th District, Southgate	Veterans Treatment Court	25	\$ 43,913.74	\$ 43,000.00	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$43,000.00	\$40,090.35

Veterans Treatment Courts

Wayne	36th District, Detroit	Veterans Treatment Court	36	\$ 8,913.00	\$ 8,500.00	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$8,500.00	\$8,500.00
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*See Regional Map at the end of Appendix C (page 27-28) for Counties Served by Regional Programs

Veterans Treatment Court Funding

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). For FY 2024, the SCAO also secured a federal grant to support one VTC program in the state. 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 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.

APPENDIX B

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 - Incurrigible	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

Recidivism - Drug Courts

County	Court	Program Type	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	All Program Participants	21%	10%	48
			All Program Participants - Comparison	29%	17%	
			Graduates Only	12%	4%	26
			Graduates Only - Comparison	23%	15%	
Allegan	57th District, Allegan	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	8%	5%	79
			All Program Participants - Comparison	29%	25%	
			Graduates Only	6%	4%	72
			Graduates Only - Comparison	28%	24%	
Alpena/Montmorency	88th District, Alpena/Montmorency	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	22%	15%	55
			All Program Participants - Comparison	58%	44%	
			Graduates Only	24%	12%	33
			Graduates Only - Comparison	64%	48%	
Barry	56B District, Barry	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	8%	5%	66
			All Program Participants - Comparison	20%	14%	
			Graduates Only	2%	2%	55
			Graduates Only - Comparison	20%	15%	
Barry	5th Circuit, Barry	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	20%	13%	116
			All Program Participants - Comparison	47%	36%	
			Graduates Only	12%	7%	76
			Graduates Only - Comparison	43%	34%	
Bay	18th Circuit, Bay	Adult Drug Court	All Program Participants	43%	7%	56
			All Program Participants - Comparison	45%	27%	
			Graduates Only	26%	4%	23
			Graduates Only - Comparison	43%	26%	
Bay	74th District, Bay	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	9%	7%	98
			All Program Participants - Comparison	45%	41%	
			Graduates Only	9%	6%	78
			Graduates Only - Comparison	44%	40%	

Recidivism - Drug Courts

Berrien	2nd Circuit, Berrien	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	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	All Program Participants	15%	12%	392
			All Program Participants - Comparison	17%	11%	
			Graduates Only	5%	4%	224
			Graduates Only - Comparison	14%	10%	
Calhoun	37th Circuit, Calhoun	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	18%	11%	226
			All Program Participants - Comparison	48%	37%	
			Graduates Only	9%	7%	138
			Graduates Only - Comparison	48%	37%	
Cass	4th District, Cass	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	17%	10%	128
			All Program Participants - Comparison	35%	28%	
			Graduates Only	10%	8%	78
			Graduates Only - Comparison	40%	33%	
Charlevoix	33rd Circuit, Charlevoix	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	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	All Program Participants	11%	6%	70
			All Program Participants - Comparison	29%	19%	
			Graduates Only	4%	2%	53
			Graduates Only - Comparison	25%	15%	
Cheboygan	53rd Circuit, Cheboygan	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	32%	25%	81
			All Program Participants - Comparison	54%	46%	
			Graduates Only	14%	11%	37
			Graduates Only - Comparison	57%	43%	

Recidivism - Drug Courts

Cheboygan	89th District, Cheboygan	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	8%	3%	61
			All Program Participants - Comparison	23%	21%	
			Graduates Only	2%	0%	47
			Graduates Only - Comparison	21%	19%	
Chippewa	50th Circuit, Chippewa	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	5%	5%	37
			All Program Participants - Comparison	59%	54%	
			Graduates Only	0%	0%	27
			Graduates Only - Comparison	52%	48%	
Clare/Gladwin	80th District, Clare/Gladwin	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	20%	15%	80
			All Program Participants - Comparison	36%	32%	
			Graduates Only	13%	10%	63
			Graduates Only - Comparison	35%	30%	
Clinton	29th Circuit, Clinton	Adult Drug Court	All Program Participants	10%	0%	10
			All Program Participants - Comparison	70%	70%	
			Graduates Only	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate
			Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	NA	
Delta	94th District, Delta	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	8%	6%	52
			All Program Participants - Comparison	31%	25%	
			Graduates Only	4%	4%	28
			Graduates Only - Comparison	21%	14%	
Dickinson	95B District, Dickinson	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	15%	5%	20
			All Program Participants - Comparison	30%	20%	
			Graduates Only	10%	0%	10
			Graduates Only - Comparison	10%	0%	
Eaton	56A District, Eaton	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	8%	3%	124
			All Program Participants - Comparison	15%	10%	
			Graduates Only	3%	2%	88
			Graduates Only - Comparison	14%	8%	

Recidivism - Drug Courts

Eaton	56th Circuit, Eaton	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	21%	6%	108
			All Program Participants - Comparison	44%	31%	
			Graduates Only	15%	2%	60
			Graduates Only - Comparison	38%	28%	
Eaton	56th Circuit, Eaton	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	10%	7%	29
			All Program Participants - Comparison	69%	69%	
			Graduates Only	5%	0%	21
			Graduates Only - Comparison	71%	71%	
Emmet	57th Circuit, Emmet	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	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	All Program Participants	5%	0%	63
			All Program Participants - Comparison	17%	11%	
			Graduates Only	0%	0%	47
			Graduates Only - Comparison	15%	13%	
Genesee	67th District, Genesee	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	7%	5%	241
			All Program Participants - Comparison	28%	23%	
			Graduates Only	4%	2%	201
			Graduates Only - Comparison	27%	22%	
Genesee	7th Circuit, Genesee	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	36%	19%	357
			All Program Participants - Comparison	36%	17%	
			Graduates Only	25%	15%	203
			Graduates Only - Comparison	35%	19%	
Grand Traverse	86th District, Grand Traverse	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	48%	44%	89
			All Program Participants - Comparison	47%	38%	
			Graduates Only	0%	0%	22
			Graduates Only - Comparison	45%	41%	

Recidivism - Drug Courts

Grand Traverse	86th District, Grand Traverse	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	16%	14%	248
			All Program Participants - Comparison	44%	41%	
			Graduates Only	1%	0%	149
			Graduates Only - Comparison	43%	40%	
Gratiot	65B District, Gratiot	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court - Regional*	All Program Participants	9%	7%	109
			All Program Participants - Comparison	29%	21%	
			Graduates Only	5%	3%	87
			Graduates Only - Comparison	29%	22%	
Hillsdale	1st Circuit, Hillsdale	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	26%	9%	91
			All Program Participants - Comparison	23%	13%	
			Graduates Only	11%	0%	57
			Graduates Only - Comparison	21%	11%	
Hillsdale	2B District, Hillsdale	DWI Sobriety Court	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*	All Program Participants	21%	13%	330
			All Program Participants - Comparison	22%	17%	
			Graduates Only	12%	8%	237
			Graduates Only - Comparison	19%	15%	
Huron	52nd Circuit, Houghton	Adult Drug Court	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	54A District, Lansing	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	11%	4%	27
			All Program Participants - Comparison	74%	74%	
			Graduates Only	5%	5%	19
			Graduates Only - Comparison	74%	74%	

Recidivism - Drug Courts

Ingham	54B District, East Lansing	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	20%	9%	56
			All Program Participants - Comparison	34%	20%	
			Graduates Only	12%	6%	33
			Graduates Only - Comparison	33%	18%	
Ingham	54B District, East Lansing	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	7%	3%	144
			All Program Participants - Comparison	8%	5%	
			Graduates Only	4%	2%	113
			Graduates Only - Comparison	7%	5%	
Ingham	55th District, Mason	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	17%	10%	221
			All Program Participants - Comparison	27%	21%	
			Graduates Only	11%	6%	170
			Graduates Only - Comparison	24%	22%	
Ionia	64A District, Ionia	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	16%	8%	63
			All Program Participants - Comparison	19%	13%	
			Graduates Only	12%	7%	43
			Graduates Only - Comparison	19%	14%	
Ionia	8th Circuit, Ionia	Adult Drug Court	All Program Participants	26%	14%	145
			All Program Participants - Comparison	45%	29%	
			Graduates Only	5%	2%	61
			Graduates Only - Comparison	41%	23%	
Iron	41st Circuit, Iron	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	9%	3%	34
			All Program Participants - Comparison	56%	47%	
			Graduates Only	4%	0%	25
			Graduates Only - Comparison	56%	48%	
Isabella	21st Circuit, Isabella	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	11%	5%	64
			All Program Participants - Comparison	53%	45%	
			Graduates Only	6%	4%	52
			Graduates Only - Comparison	50%	40%	

Recidivism - Drug Courts

Jackson	4th Circuit, Jackson	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	30%	17%	448
			All Program Participants - Comparison	36%	23%	
			Graduates Only	18%	9%	299
			Graduates Only - Comparison	32%	21%	
Kalamazoo	8th District, Kalamazoo	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	7%	4%	301
			All Program Participants - Comparison	16%	13%	
			Graduates Only	4%	2%	230
			Graduates Only - Comparison	17%	14%	
Kalamazoo	9th Circuit, Kalamazoo	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court - Men's	All Program Participants	30%	17%	352
			All Program Participants - Comparison	53%	37%	
			Graduates Only	8%	2%	156
			Graduates Only - Comparison	47%	36%	
Kalamazoo	9th Circuit, Kalamazoo	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court - Women's	All Program Participants	42%	24%	152
			All Program Participants - Comparison	47%	28%	
			Graduates Only	13%	6%	54
			Graduates Only - Comparison	44%	30%	
Kent	61st District, Grand Rapids	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	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*	All Program Participants	5%	2%	196
			All Program Participants - Comparison	24%	18%	
			Graduates Only	2%	1%	171
			Graduates Only - Comparison	25%	19%	
Kent	63rd District, Kent	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	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	

Recidivism - Drug Courts

Lapeer	71A District, Lapeer	Adult Drug Court	All Program Participants	36%	21%	14
			All Program Participants - Comparison	29%	14%	
			Graduates Only	NA	NA	Too Few to Calculate
			Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	NA	
Lenawee	2A District, Lenawee	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	7%	2%	131
			All Program Participants - Comparison	10%	5%	
			Graduates Only	2%	0%	90
			Graduates Only - Comparison	11%	4%	
Lenawee	39th Circuit, Lenawee	Adult Drug Court	All Program Participants	39%	16%	69
			All Program Participants - Comparison	38%	22%	
			Graduates Only	12%	6%	33
			Graduates Only - Comparison	33%	24%	
Livingston	44th Circuit, Livingston	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	12%	7%	256
			All Program Participants - Comparison	26%	18%	
			Graduates Only	5%	3%	209
			Graduates Only - Comparison	24%	18%	
Mackinac/Luce	92nd District, Mackinac/Luce	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	14%	8%	36
			All Program Participants - Comparison	31%	31%	
			Graduates Only	7%	3%	29
			Graduates Only - Comparison	24%	24%	
Macomb	16th Circuit, Macomb	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	38%	24%	209
			All Program Participants - Comparison	39%	21%	
			Graduates Only	15%	10%	87
			Graduates Only - Comparison	36%	17%	
Macomb	16th Circuit, Macomb	DWI Sobriety Court	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	

Recidivism - Drug Courts

Macomb	37th District, Warren	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	29%	26%	389
			All Program Participants - Comparison	18%	12%	
			Graduates Only	20%	19%	314
			Graduates Only - Comparison	18%	13%	
Macomb	38th District, Eastpointe	Adult Drug Court	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	39th District, Roseville	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	3%	1%	172
			All Program Participants - Comparison	10%	9%	
			Graduates Only	3%	1%	157
			Graduates Only - Comparison	10%	8%	
Macomb	40th District, St. Clair Shores	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	22%	19%	32
			All Program Participants - Comparison	9%	3%	
			Graduates Only	10%	5%	21
			Graduates Only - Comparison	14%	5%	
Macomb	41A District, Sterling Heights	DWI Sobriety Court	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.	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	19%	14%	144
			All Program Participants - Comparison	17%	9%	
			Graduates Only	9%	7%	94
			Graduates Only - Comparison	16%	10%	
Macomb	41B District, Clinton Twp.	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	0%	0%	17
			All Program Participants - Comparison	35%	24%	
			Graduates Only	0%	0%	14
			Graduates Only - Comparison	29%	29%	

Recidivism - Drug Courts

Macomb	42-1 District, Romeo	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	0%	0%	28
			All Program Participants - Comparison	18%	14%	
			Graduates Only	0%	0%	24
			Graduates Only - Comparison	17%	17%	
Manistee	19th Circuit, Manistee	Adult Drug Court	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	
Manistee	85th District, Manistee	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	16%	8%	25
			All Program Participants - Comparison	16%	12%	
			Graduates Only	14%	10%	21
			Graduates Only - Comparison	10%	10%	
Marquette	25th Circuit, Marquette	Adult Drug Court	All Program Participants	41%	24%	54
			All Program Participants - Comparison	52%	43%	
			Graduates Only	20%	20%	15
			Graduates Only - Comparison	47%	40%	
Marquette	96th District, Marquette	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	15%	11%	114
			All Program Participants - Comparison	14%	13%	
			Graduates Only	1%	0%	71
			Graduates Only - Comparison	15%	14%	
Mecosta	77th District, Mecosta	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	17%	13%	60
			All Program Participants - Comparison	52%	45%	
			Graduates Only	11%	11%	37
			Graduates Only - Comparison	46%	38%	
Menominee	95A District, Menominee	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	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	

Recidivism - Drug Courts

Midland	42nd Circuit, Midland	Adult Drug Court	All Program Participants	20%	9%	80
			All Program Participants - Comparison	40%	23%	
			Graduates Only	15%	7%	55
			Graduates Only - Comparison	40%	24%	
Monroe	38th Circuit, Monroe	Adult Drug Court	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	All Program Participants	42%	23%	66
			All Program Participants - Comparison	52%	41%	
			Graduates Only	26%	9%	23
			Graduates Only - Comparison	78%	61%	
Muskegon	60th District, Muskegon	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	21%	12%	161
			All Program Participants - Comparison	25%	20%	
			Graduates Only	11%	9%	103
			Graduates Only - Comparison	20%	17%	
Oakland	43rd District, Ferndale	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	6%	5%	82
			All Program Participants - Comparison	13%	7%	
			Graduates Only	4%	3%	70
			Graduates Only - Comparison	13%	7%	
Oakland	44th District, Royal Oak	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	7%	6%	267
			All Program Participants - Comparison	10%	7%	
			Graduates Only	1%	1%	190
			Graduates Only - Comparison	6%	4%	
Oakland	47th District, Farmington Hills	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	8%	6%	53
			All Program Participants - Comparison	11%	9%	
			Graduates Only	0%	0%	41
			Graduates Only - Comparison	12%	10%	

Recidivism - Drug Courts

Oakland	48th District, Bloomfield Hills	DWI Sobriety Court	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	All Program Participants	18%	13%	329
			All Program Participants - Comparison	12%	4%	
			Graduates Only	6%	5%	185
			Graduates Only - Comparison	14%	5%	
Oakland	52-1 District, Novi	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court (Adult Drug Court Program)	All Program Participants	28%	16%	88
			All Program Participants - Comparison	24%	15%	
			Graduates Only	5%	5%	41
			Graduates Only - Comparison	27%	12%	
Oakland	52-1 District, Novi	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court (Sobriety Court Program)	All Program Participants	12%	9%	222
			All Program Participants - Comparison	13%	9%	
			Graduates Only	6%	5%	172
			Graduates Only - Comparison	13%	9%	
Oakland	52-2 District, Clarkston	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	11%	8%	145
			All Program Participants - Comparison	12%	8%	
			Graduates Only	4%	3%	104
			Graduates Only - Comparison	10%	6%	
Oakland	52-3 District, Rochester Hills	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	11%	5%	111
			All Program Participants - Comparison	15%	9%	
			Graduates Only	5%	2%	61
			Graduates Only - Comparison	15%	11%	
Oakland	52-4 District, Troy	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	19%	12%	281
			All Program Participants - Comparison	19%	11%	
			Graduates Only	11%	7%	152
			Graduates Only - Comparison	14%	10%	

Recidivism - Drug Courts

Oakland	6th Circuit, Oakland	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	22%	10%	353
			All Program Participants - Comparison	34%	24%	
			Graduates Only	11%	4%	229
			Graduates Only - Comparison	35%	27%	
Otsego	87A District, Otsego	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	45%	32%	44
			All Program Participants - Comparison	50%	34%	
			Graduates Only	36%	20%	25
			Graduates Only - Comparison	56%	40%	
Ottawa	20th Circuit, Ottawa	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	24%	13%	141
			All Program Participants - Comparison	49%	34%	
			Graduates Only	18%	9%	110
			Graduates Only - Comparison	45%	35%	
Ottawa	58th District, Ottawa	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	9%	4%	309
			All Program Participants - Comparison	24%	18%	
			Graduates Only	6%	3%	268
			Graduates Only - Comparison	24%	19%	
Roscommon	34th Circuit, Roscommon	DWI Sobriety Court - Regional*	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, Saginaw	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	17%	2%	60
			All Program Participants - Comparison	45%	17%	
			Graduates Only	16%	0%	25
			Graduates Only - Comparison	52%	12%	
Saginaw	70th District, Saginaw	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	12%	8%	26
			All Program Participants - Comparison	50%	42%	
			Graduates Only	0%	0%	19
			Graduates Only - Comparison	58%	47%	

Recidivism - Drug Courts

Schoolcraft/Alger	93rd District Schoolcraft/Alger	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	23%	16%	57
			All Program Participants - Comparison	23%	18%	
			Graduates Only	11%	5%	37
			Graduates Only - Comparison	14%	11%	
Shiawassee	35th Circuit, Shiawassee	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	13%	6%	68
			All Program Participants - Comparison	46%	29%	
			Graduates Only	3%	3%	31
			Graduates Only - Comparison	52%	35%	
St. Clair	72nd District, St. Clair	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	11%	11%	19
			All Program Participants - Comparison	16%	16%	
			Graduates Only	9%	9%	11
			Graduates Only - Comparison	18%	18%	
St. Joseph	3B District, St. Joseph	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	10%	5%	96
			All Program Participants - Comparison	18%	16%	
			Graduates Only	6%	1%	69
			Graduates Only - Comparison	20%	17%	
St. Joseph	45th Circuit, St. Joseph	Adult Drug Court	All Program Participants	17%	9%	90
			All Program Participants - Comparison	53%	43%	
			Graduates Only	8%	3%	60
			Graduates Only - Comparison	50%	38%	
Tuscola	54th Circuit, Tuscola	DWI Sobriety Court - Regional*	All Program Participants	12%	6%	17
			All Program Participants - Comparison	29%	18%	
			Graduates Only	13%	6%	16
			Graduates Only - Comparison	25%	19%	
Van Buren	36th Circuit, Van Buren	Adult Drug Court	All Program Participants	31%	23%	208
			All Program Participants - Comparison	44%	35%	
			Graduates Only	16%	9%	123
			Graduates Only - Comparison	34%	24%	

Recidivism - Drug Courts

Van Buren	36th Circuit, Van Buren	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	9%	4%	76
			All Program Participants - Comparison	33%	28%	
			Graduates Only	5%	2%	58
			Graduates Only - Comparison	31%	28%	
Washtenaw	14A District, Washtenaw	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	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	All Program Participants	28%	18%	98
			All Program Participants - Comparison	27%	14%	
			Graduates Only	11%	9%	47
			Graduates Only - Comparison	28%	17%	
Washtenaw	15th District, Ann Arbor	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	8%	4%	127
			All Program Participants - Comparison	11%	7%	
			Graduates Only	1%	1%	98
			Graduates Only - Comparison	10%	6%	
Washtenaw	22nd Circuit, Washtenaw	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	41%	27%	22
			All Program Participants - Comparison	50%	32%	
			Graduates Only	29%	14%	14
			Graduates Only - Comparison	50%	29%	
Wayne	16th District, Livonia	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	15%	8%	172
			All Program Participants - Comparison	17%	12%	
			Graduates Only	4%	2%	114
			Graduates Only - Comparison	12%	11%	
Wayne	17th District, Redford	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	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	

Recidivism - Drug Courts

Wayne	18th District, Westland	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	4%	2%	200
			All Program Participants - Comparison	15%	11%	
			Graduates Only	1%	1%	154
			Graduates Only - Comparison	14%	10%	
Wayne	19th District, Dearborn	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	8%	5%	37
			All Program Participants - Comparison	16%	16%	
			Graduates Only	7%	7%	30
			Graduates Only - Comparison	17%	17%	
Wayne	23rd District, Taylor	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court - Regional*	All Program Participants	6%	4%	118
			All Program Participants - Comparison	21%	19%	
			Graduates Only	3%	3%	98
			Graduates Only - Comparison	18%	15%	
Wayne	25th District, Lincoln Park	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court - Regional*	All Program Participants	14%	5%	37
			All Program Participants - Comparison	24%	19%	
			Graduates Only	7%	0%	30
			Graduates Only - Comparison	20%	17%	
Wayne	32A District, Harper Woods	Adult Drug Court	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	All Program Participants	3%	3%	107
			All Program Participants - Comparison	13%	10%	
			Graduates Only	1%	1%	97
			Graduates Only - Comparison	14%	11%	
Wayne	34th District, Romulus	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	13%	4%	23
			All Program Participants - Comparison	9%	4%	
			Graduates Only	11%	5%	19
			Graduates Only - Comparison	5%	0%	

Recidivism - Drug Courts

Wayne	35th District, Plymouth	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	5%	4%	199
			All Program Participants - Comparison	9%	7%	
			Graduates Only	1%	1%	167
			Graduates Only - Comparison	9%	7%	
Wayne	36th District, Detroit	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	14%	8%	435
			All Program Participants - Comparison	9%	6%	
			Graduates Only	6%	3%	255
			Graduates Only - Comparison	8%	6%	
Wayne	3rd Circuit, Wayne	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	24%	16%	119
			All Program Participants - Comparison	41%	29%	
			Graduates Only	15%	13%	71
			Graduates Only - Comparison	42%	30%	
	Statewide	Adult Drug Court	All Program Participants	29%	16%	729
	Statewide	Adult Drug Court	All Program Participants - Comparison	45%	33%	729
	Statewide	Adult Drug Court	Graduates Only	13%	7%	384
	Statewide	Adult Drug Court	Graduates Only - Comparison	40%	27%	384
	Statewide	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants	21%	13%	8,273
	Statewide	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	All Program Participants - Comparison	29%	20%	8,273
	Statewide	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	Graduates Only	10%	6%	5,326
	Statewide	Hybrid DWI/Drug Court	Graduates Only - Comparison	27%	19%	5,326
	Statewide	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants	9%	6%	3,573
	Statewide	DWI Sobriety Court	All Program Participants - Comparison	21%	17%	3,573
	Statewide	DWI Sobriety Court	Graduates Only	4%	2%	2,668
	Statewide	DWI Sobriety Court	Graduates Only - Comparison	20%	16%	2,668

*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.

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

Recidivism - Mental Health Courts

County	Court	Program Type	Group	Any New Conviction Within 3 Years of Admission	Number of Matched Pairs
Allegan	57th District, Allegan	Adult District Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	39%	181
			All Program Participants - Comparison	49%	
			Graduates Only	23%	121
			Graduates Only - Comparison	50%	
Berrien	2nd Circuit, Berrien	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	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	All Program Participants	35%	83
			All Program Participants - Comparison	55%	
			Graduates Only	18%	39
			Graduates Only - Comparison	54%	
Cass	43rd Circuit, Cass	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	7%	15
			All Program Participants - Comparison	53%	
			Graduates Only	9%	11
			Graduates Only - Comparison	55%	
Chippewa	91st District, Chippewa	Adult District Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	27%	11
			All Program Participants - Comparison	45%	
			Graduates Only	NA	Too Few to Calculate
			Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	
Genesee	7th Circuit, Genesee	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	24%	556
			All Program Participants - Comparison	34%	
			Graduates Only	13%	330
			Graduates Only - Comparison	32%	
Gratiot	65B District, Gratiot	Adult District Mental Health Court - Regional*	All Program Participants	22%	116
			All Program Participants - Comparison	53%	
			Graduates Only	11%	63
			Graduates Only - Comparison	54%	

Recidivism - Mental Health Courts

Ingham	30th Circuit, Ingham	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	25%	83
			All Program Participants - Comparison	45%	
			Graduates Only	7%	42
			Graduates Only - Comparison	45%	
Ingham	55th District, Mason	Adult District Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	31%	309
			All Program Participants - Comparison	35%	
			Graduates Only	19%	174
			Graduates Only - Comparison	34%	
Kalamazoo	8th District, Kalamazoo	Adult District Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	32%	222
			All Program Participants - Comparison	55%	
			Graduates Only	18%	104
			Graduates Only - Comparison	49%	
Kent	17th Circuit, Kent	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	18%	76
			All Program Participants - Comparison	43%	
			Graduates Only	11%	45
			Graduates Only - Comparison	44%	
Lapeer	71A District, Lapeer	Adult District Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	44%	36
			All Program Participants - Comparison	47%	
			Graduates Only	29%	17
			Graduates Only - Comparison	29%	
Lenawee	2A District, Lenawee	Adult District Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	14%	42
			All Program Participants - Comparison	52%	
			Graduates Only	4%	24
			Graduates Only - Comparison	58%	
Livingston	44th Circuit, Livingston	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	26%	127
			All Program Participants - Comparison	43%	
			Graduates Only	10%	49
			Graduates Only - Comparison	49%	

Recidivism - Mental Health Courts

Macomb	16th Circuit, Macomb	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	41%	90
			All Program Participants - Comparison	41%	
			Graduates Only	24%	25
			Graduates Only - Comparison	32%	
Macomb	41B District, Clinton Twp.	Adult District Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	42%	12
			All Program Participants - Comparison	17%	
			Graduates Only	NA	Too Few to Calculate
			Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	
Midland	42nd Circuit, Midland	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	NA	Too Few to Calculate
			All Program Participants - Comparison	NA	
			Graduates Only	NA	Too Few to Calculate
			Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	
Monroe	1st District, Monroe	Adult District Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	28%	58
			All Program Participants - Comparison	60%	
			Graduates Only	13%	31
			Graduates Only - Comparison	65%	
Muskegon	60th District, Muskegon	Adult District Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	45%	182
			All Program Participants - Comparison	46%	
			Graduates Only	28%	107
			Graduates Only - Comparison	34%	
Oakland	45th District, Oak Park	Adult District Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	40%	57
			All Program Participants - Comparison	37%	
			Graduates Only	19%	21
			Graduates Only - Comparison	33%	
Oakland	52nd District, Oakland	Adult District Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	NA	Too Few to Calculate
			All Program Participants - Comparison	NA	
			Graduates Only	NA	Too Few to Calculate
			Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	

Recidivism - Mental Health Courts

Ottawa	58th District, Ottawa	Adult District Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	34%	140
			All Program Participants - Comparison	41%	
			Graduates Only	24%	93
			Graduates Only - Comparison	44%	
Saginaw	70th District, Saginaw	Adult District Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	23%	101
			All Program Participants - Comparison	40%	
			Graduates Only	10%	39
			Graduates Only - Comparison	36%	
Schoolcraft	93rd District, Schoolcraft	Adult District Mental Health Court - Regional*	All Program Participants	11%	62
			All Program Participants - Comparison	52%	
			Graduates Only	0%	27
			Graduates Only - Comparison	52%	
Shiawassee	35th Circuit, Shiawassee	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	40%	15
			All Program Participants - Comparison	47%	
			Graduates Only	NA	Too Few to Calculate
			Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	
St. Clair	72 District, St. Clair County	Adult District Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	32%	577
			All Program Participants - Comparison	35%	
			Graduates Only	25%	401
			Graduates Only - Comparison	32%	
Tuscola	54th Circuit, Tuscola	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	24%	25
			All Program Participants - Comparison	48%	
			Graduates Only	19%	16
			Graduates Only - Comparison	37%	
Van Buren	36th Circuit, Van Buren	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	32%	78
			All Program Participants - Comparison	47%	
			Graduates Only	20%	41
			Graduates Only - Comparison	41%	

Washtenaw	15th District, Ann Arbor	Adult District Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	29%	203
			All Program Participants - Comparison	30%	
			Graduates Only	17%	96
			Graduates Only - Comparison	29%	
Wayne	27th District, Wyandotte	Adult District Mental Health Court - Regional*	All Program Participants	27%	15
			All Program Participants - Comparison	47%	
			Graduates Only	NA	Too Few to Calculate
			Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	
Wayne	29th District, Wayne	Adult District Mental Health Court - Regional*	All Program Participants	29%	226
			All Program Participants - Comparison	33%	
			Graduates Only	19%	128
			Graduates Only - Comparison	29%	
Wayne	30th District, Highland Park	Adult District Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	NA	Too Few to Calculate
			All Program Participants - Comparison	NA	
			Graduates Only	NA	Too Few to Calculate
			Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	
Wayne	32A District, Harper Woods	Adult District Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	14%	14
			All Program Participants - Comparison	50%	
			Graduates Only	NA	Too Few to Calculate
			Graduates Only - Comparison	NA	
Wayne	36th District, Detroit	Adult District Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	23%	43
			All Program Participants - Comparison	33%	
			Graduates Only	19%	21
			Graduates Only - Comparison	43%	
Wayne	3rd Circuit, Wayne	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	30%	385
			All Program Participants - Comparison	35%	
			Graduates Only	21%	164
			Graduates Only - Comparison	37%	

	Statewide	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	27%	1,458
	Statewide	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	All Program Participants - Comparison	38%	1,458
	Statewide	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	Graduates Only	15%	733
	Statewide	Adult Circuit Mental Health Court	Graduates Only - Comparison	37%	733
	Statewide	Adult District Mental Health Court	All Program Participants	31%	2,691
	Statewide	Adult District Mental Health Court	All Program Participants - Comparison	41%	2,691
	Statewide	Adult District Mental Health Court	Graduates Only	20%	1,527
	Statewide	Adult District Mental Health Court	Graduates Only - Comparison	39%	1,527

*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.

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

Recidivism - Veterans Treatment Courts

County	Court	Program Type	Group	Any New Conviction Within 3 Years of Admission	Number of VTC Participants Evaluated
Allegan	57th District, Allegan	Veterans Treatment Court - Regional*	All Program Participants	11%	61
			Graduates Only	2%	41
Calhoun	10th District, Calhoun	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	15%	118
			Graduates Only	6%	79
Clare/Gladwin	80th District, Clare/Gladwin	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	25%	12
			Graduates Only	NA	Too Few to Calculate
Eaton	56th Circuit, Eaton	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	11%	53
			Graduates Only	4%	26
Emmet	90th District, Emmet	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	NA	Too Few to Calculate
			Graduates Only	NA	Too Few to Calculate
Genesee	7th Circuit, Genesee	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	10%	106
			Graduates Only	10%	81
Ingham	54B District, East Lansing	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	10%	131
			Graduates Only	6%	102
Ionia	64A District, Ionia	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	15%	39
			Graduates Only	11%	27
Kent	62A District, Wyoming	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	12%	58
			Graduates Only	12%	51

Recidivism - Veterans Treatment Courts

Lenawee	39th Circuit, Lenawee	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	NA	Too Few to Calculate
			Graduates Only	NA	Too Few to Calculate
Livingston	53rd District, Livingston	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	15%	53
			Graduates Only	15%	41
Macomb	16th Circuit, Macomb	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	25%	72
			Graduates Only	20%	44
Macomb	41B District, Clinton Twp	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	10%	135
			Graduates Only	6%	103
Monroe	1st District, Monroe	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	18%	38
			Graduates Only	11%	28
Montmorency	88th District, Montmorency	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	8%	38
			Graduates Only	3%	35
Muskegon	60th District, Muskegon	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	15%	75
			Graduates Only	9%	58
Oakland	45th District, Oak Park	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	8%	78
			Graduates Only	9%	54
Oakland	51st District, Waterford	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	10%	117
			Graduates Only	4%	76
Oakland	52-1 District, Novi	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	14%	100
			Graduates Only	13%	84

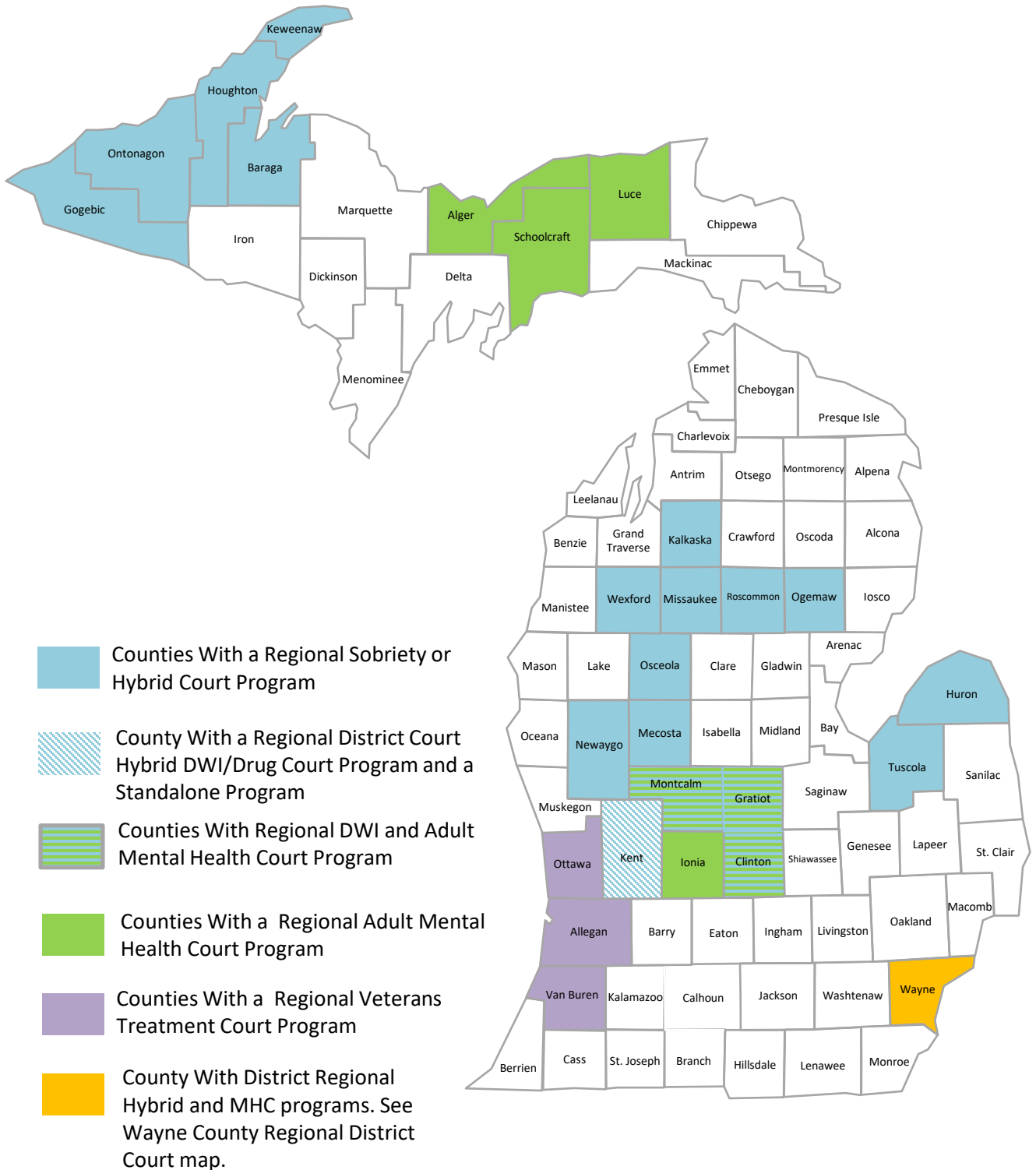
Recidivism - Veterans Treatment Courts

Oakland	6th Circuit, Oakland	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	15%	33
			Graduates Only	4%	27
Saginaw	70th District, Saginaw	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	15%	65
			Graduates Only	11%	53
Shiawassee	35th Circuit, Shiawassee	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	NA	Too Few to Calculate
			Graduates Only	NA	Too Few to Calculate
Washtenaw	15th District, Ann Arbor	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	11%	75
			Graduates Only	6%	51
Wayne	17th District, Redford	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	9%	97
			Graduates Only	6%	70
Wayne	19th District, Dearborn	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	20%	20
			Graduates Only	19%	16
Wayne	28th District, Southgate	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	18%	71
			Graduates Only	10%	39
Wayne	36th District, Detroit	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	7%	58
			Graduates Only	4%	45
Wayne	3rd Circuit, Wayne	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	17%	106
			Graduates Only	8%	77
	Statewide	Veterans Treatment Court	All Program Participants	13%	1,809
	Statewide	Veterans Treatment Court	Graduates Only	8%	1,317

*See Regional Map for Counties Served by Regional Programs

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

