



## Final Performance Assessment

### Grand Rapids Drug/Sobriety Court

SAMHSA Adult Treatment Drug Court  
Program

August 2024

*Prepared for:*

**61<sup>st</sup> District Court**



RE Analytics

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## Contents

<b>Acknowledgements</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Program Description</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Purpose of Evaluation and Program Goals</b> .....	<b>3</b>
Evaluation Design .....	3
<b>Population Served</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Findings</b> .....	<b>5</b>
Progress on Goals and Objectives .....	5
Program Successes and Challenges.....	6
Graduation .....	8
Housing and Employment .....	9
Independent Housing.....	10
Recidivism Analysis.....	10
Program Graduation significantly predicts fewer recidivism events.....	10
Program Participation Significantly Predicts Reduced Recidivism .....	12
Program Graduates over the Last 10 Years Significantly Reduce Recidivism .....	12
<b>Conclusions and Recommendations</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>Appendix A: Propensity Score Matching</b> .....	<b>16</b>
Model 1: Graduates From the Last 5 Years.....	16
Model 2: All Participants over the last 5 years .....	17
Model 3: Program Graduates Over Last 10 Years .....	18

## Acknowledgements

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## Executive Summary

**Program Description:** The 61<sup>st</sup> District Court Adult Treatment Drug Court program provides comprehensive recovery support services in alignment with best practice guidelines. The program targeted 40 new participants per year between 2018 and 2023.

**Evaluation Design:** The evaluation utilizes two experimental designs: a pretest-posttest design to assess participant change over time, and a quasi-experimental matched comparison group design. The court provided services to 338 participants over the last 5 years. These groups were matched in 3 cohorts: 107 program graduates over the last 5 years and their match (N = 214), 295 participants over the last 5 years and their match (N = 590), and 462 graduates over the last 10 years and their match (N = 924).

### Findings:

- The Drug Court shows significant progress on program goals and objectives over the last 5 years.
- The Drug Court shows a 70% graduation rate over the last 5 years.
- Graduates show significant increases in housing and employment. A total of 87% of graduates report employment at discharge. 100% of graduates report stable housing at discharge.
- A total of 84% of graduates report independent housing (owning or renting their own place) at discharge.
- A model of recidivism shows program graduates over the last 5 years have roughly half as many recidivism events as matched nonparticipants. This positive effect is mitigated by lengthy criminal histories.
- A similar model of all participants over the last 5 years shows a similar, although weaker effect, of participation alone. Participant recidivism counts are roughly 75% of matched nonparticipants, suggesting participation alone can reduce recidivism, although not to the extent of graduation from the program.
- Program graduates over the last 10 years show half the recidivism of matched nonparticipants, indicating a strong positive impact of program graduation.

### Conclusions and Recommendations:

- Graduation from the Grand Rapids Drug Court significantly reduces recidivism among program participants.
- The Grand Rapids Drug Court reports a nearly 70% graduation rate over the last 5 years, indicating the majority of participants benefit from the positive impact of Drug Court Graduation.
- Participation in the Grand Rapids Drug Court alone reduces the likelihood of future recidivism, although less so than graduation from the program.
- Lengthy criminal histories may result in diminishing returns for the Drug Court.

## Program Description

The 61<sup>st</sup> District Court Adult Treatment Drug Court program provides comprehensive recovery support services in alignment with the National Association of Drug Court Professional's (NADCP) best practice guidelines. The program targeted 40 new participants per year between 2018 and 2023.

The Grand Rapids Adult Treatment Drug Court uses a five-phase approach to lengthen treatment time and ensure participants have the resources needed for success. It is designed for a commitment of 18 to 24 months, not including aftercare depending on the participant's progress. Success is achieved when participants complete all requirements of treatment, drug testing, and personal goals throughout each program phase. Graduation requires completion of all phases and personal goals, including a period of abstinence, obtaining employment, and refraining from criminal activity.

## Purpose of Evaluation and Program Goals

The evaluation assesses participant change over time to identify the impact of Adult Drug Court participation on key participant outcomes of housing, employment, and recidivism. The evaluation of the program seeks to answer two primary questions:

- 1) Does graduation from the Drug Court program reduce recidivism compared to matched nonparticipants?
- 2) Do these outcomes vary by individual demographics or criminal history?

## Evaluation Design

The evaluation utilizes two experimental designs: a pretest-posttest design to assess participant change over time, and a quasi-experimental matched comparison group design.

Pretest-posttest: Pretest-posttest design is used to assess participant progress on key program outcomes of housing and employment, as well as assess progress on program goals and objectives. The Drug Court served a total of 338 participants over the last 5 years, which composes the sample of the pretest-posttest outcomes.

Quasi-experimental matched comparison group design: Quasi-experimental matched comparison group design identifies meaningful causal differences between Drug Court participants and non-participants, who are matched according to various characteristics and variables such as race, age, criminal history, etc. With an accurate matching protocol, a comparison analysis reveals different rates of recidivism between participants and equivalent nonparticipants, which can be attributed to the Drug Court intervention.

The Grand Rapids Drug Court provided data on drug court participants over the last 10 years. This was combined with a comparison group of individuals incarcerated at Kent County Corrections Facility (KCCF) between 2013 and 2023 with charges eligible for Drug

Court participation. These were broken into three separate datasets related to the program: 1) 107 program graduates between 2018 and 2023 and their match; 2) 295 participants between 2018 and 2023 and their match; and 3.) 462 program graduates between 2013 and 2023 and their match. All data was tagged with unique Jail IDs (RIDs) for each individual and were provided to the Kent County Criminal Justice Planner to pull recidivism records from the County Jail data system.

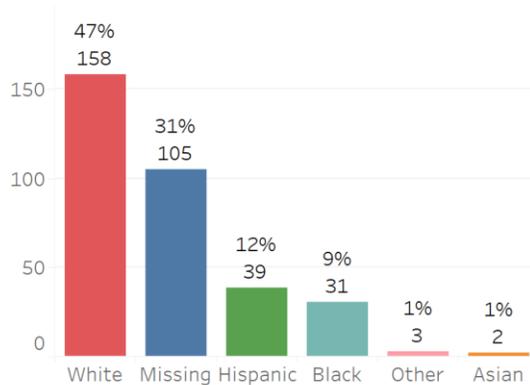
A comparison group of over 5,000 potential nonparticipants was provided, encompassing any eligible participants incarcerated at the Kent County Corrections facility over the last 10 years. Eligibility was determined based on eligible charges used by the Drug Court and exclusion criteria. Using Mahalanobis Distance Matching (MDM), each participant was matched with a nonparticipant using 9 matching criteria variables including age at booking, race (Black, White, Hispanic, or Other), having a high school diploma or GED, sex, total past felony convictions, total past arrests, length of most recent incarceration (days), proxy score, and time since release. All participants were matched to an equal number of nonparticipants for final samples of 1)  $N = 214$  for graduates over the last 5 years, 2)  $N = 590$  for all participants over the last 5 years, and 3)  $N = 924$  for graduates over the last 10 years. For more on propensity scoring, see Appendix A.

Recidivism was assessed using Poisson regression comparing counts of recidivism between participants and nonparticipants. Control variables were entered into the model using forward step-wise selection. Models were compared using likelihood ratio tests and variables with significant tests, showing positive contribution, were maintained in the model.

## Population Served

The Drug Court enrolled a total of 338 participants in the 5-year program. These participants are primarily White and male. Nearly 40% of participants screen positive for alcohol use disorder, while nearly one-third report opioid use. Participants primarily fall between the ages of 25-44, representing roughly two-fifths of all participants. See Figure 1 and Table 1.

**Figure 1: Participant Race and Ethnicity, N = 338**



**Table 1: Participant Demographics, N = 338**

	N	%
Male	221	65.4%
Female	109	32.2%
Transgender/ Other	3	0.9%
Opiate User	111	32.8%
Alcohol User	131	38.8%
<b>Age</b>		
18 - 24	24	7.1%
25 - 34	117	34.6%
35 - 44	111	32.8%
45 - 54	46	13.6%
55 +	40	11.8%

## Findings

### Progress on Goals and Objectives

The project saw noteworthy progress on key program goals.

**Goal 1: Serve a minimum of 40 unduplicated high-risk offenders per year (200 total).**

- **Objective 1: In Quarter 1, obtain a commitment from the county prosecutor to expand list of eligible offenses for the program (retail fraud, property crimes, etc.).**
  - A commitment was obtained in Quarter 1 of Year 1 of the project. This expansion led to an increase in referrals resulting in 338 new participants in the project so far.
- **Objective 2: Provide the twelve 17<sup>th</sup> Circuit and 61<sup>st</sup> District court judges with written criteria for referrals, meet with them to encourage referrals, and track referral rates.**
  - A written set of criteria was provided to the 17<sup>th</sup> Circuit and 61<sup>st</sup> District court Judges. Staff noted an increase in the number of referrals from judges beyond those involved directly with the court.
- **Objective 3: Complete a COMPAS risk assessment on all eligible participants (80/year).**
  - Staff obtained the COMPAS assessment for all eligible participants with felony offenses. This includes all the high-risk offenders enrolled in the court.

The court additionally began administering the ORAS risk assessment with misdemeanor offenders on December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021.

- *Objective 4: Admit 40 new high-risk offenders annually.*
  - The court admitted 73 high-risk offenders in Year 5. This brings the total number of offenders to 338 over the 5 years of the project.

#### Goal 2: Expand treatment services for drug court participants.

- *Objective 1: 100% of high-risk offenders will be placed in an expanded 5-phase program (40/year, 200 total).*
  - All high-risk offenders have moved to an expanded 5-phase program.
- *Objective 2: 100% of high-risk participants determined eligible for Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) will be offered MAT services (10/year, 50 total).*
  - All participants determined eligible for MAT services have been offered MAT. A total of 31 participants currently report use of MAT.

#### Goal 3: Expand opportunity for transitional recovery housing.

- *Objective 1: In Quarter 1, form one to two partnership(s) with suitable providers.*
  - Five partnerships were formed in Quarter 1, including Designed Future, Life Steps Recovery Network, Comfort Home, House of Blessings, and Recovery Road.
- *Objective 2: 25% of participants receive transitional recovery housing (10/year; 50 total).*
  - A total of 30 clients currently report access to recovery housing.
- *Objective 3: At graduation, 80% of graduates will have stable housing.*
  - All 158 (100%) reported stable housing at discharge. A total of 81% ( $n = 128$ ) of these cases reported independent housing, owning, or renting their own place. A total of 19 (12%) cases reported staying with friends. The remaining cases ( $n = 11$ ) reported various other housing situations such as recovery housing or sober living.

### **Program Successes and Challenges**

Successes: The Drug Court oversaw multiple successes over the last 5 years. The Drug Court proposed the expansion of 2 primary services: MAT and Recovery Housing. The Drug Court added multiple sources for provision of Recovery Housing, bringing the total number of partners for recovery housing to 5. The Drug Court additionally expanded MAT services to include all eligible participants, providing 31 individuals with MAT over the 5 year period.

Drug Court staff put significant efforts towards enhancing relationships between participant therapists. These efforts have ensured reports on attendance and participant progress are thorough and timely, ensuring staff can make appropriate decisions about participant progress through the required program elements.

Finally, both the Drug and Sobriety Court programs went through an exhaustive review from the Michigan State Court Administrative Office and in November of 2020 received state certification for both programs indicating we have met all requirements of meeting the required “Best Practices for Drug and Sobriety Courts”.

The Drug Court evaluation has accomplished at least two major successes in the five years of the grant. First, Research and Evaluation Associates (REA) developed a local database for tracking intake and follow-up rates. Second, REA developed and launched a Project Management Dashboard to track progress on goals and objectives.

The establishment of a local database provides ongoing monitoring and tracking necessary for the grant project to reach and exceed target numbers. Based on previous experience, REA identified the need to provide ongoing monitoring of intake rates and cases due for follow-up. REA conducts a brief analysis each month to provide the total number of intakes, the current follow-up rate, and a list of ClientID numbers and due dates for cases with a 6-month follow-up window opening in the next 30 days. This method has been effective in assessing target numbers and identifying cases in need of follow-up. Using this method, the court has far exceeded enrollment expectations and is currently at over 84% of follow-up interviews completed.

REA also launched a Project Management Dashboard. This dashboard, powered by Tableau software, provides the Drug Court with ongoing customized visualizations of key project goals, enrollment numbers, disparate population enrollment rates, participant outcomes, and services delivered. Key Drug Court staff have a password-protected login to access these indicators online using any convenient device. This dashboard allows staff to monitor key indicators more closely on a continuous basis, rather than during key reporting periods. If concerns are noted, staff have time to consider and implement corrective actions. The dashboard has been deployed since the first quarter of project Year 2.

Challenges: The COVID-19 pandemic continued to present challenges to treatment and court operations, though to a lesser degree than they did the previous 2 years. Residential treatment programs required a negative COVID test prior to entry, which delayed treatment. Transportation issues were an impediment as Uber became less available during the pandemic. To overcome these obstacles, we encouraged virtual treatment and support group meetings if clients were quarantined.

Clients repeatedly missed drug testing, treatment, and support group meetings when they reported symptoms and waited for a COVID test and results. This could potentially delay testing for up to a week as the person stalled and then failed to promptly check their email for a test result. It seems as if the same participants used COVID symptoms as an excuse to delay or refrain from immediate testing. When this occurred, the team made sure to advise the individual the location of a rapid testing service and reminded them to make sure to regularly check email for the results. If it was alcohol monitoring, then the problem could

be circumvented by a remote breath device that they had in their home. But this option was not available for drug testing.

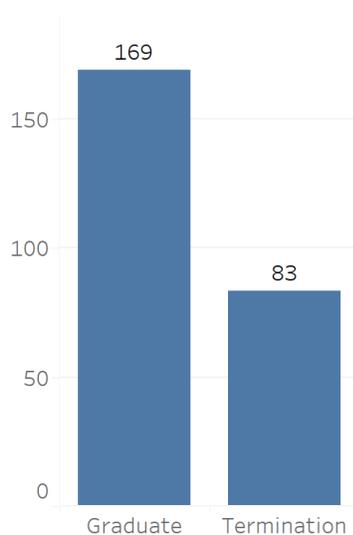
In-person contact with participants increased during this past year. However, Zoom continues to be a frequent option. Court appearances are now conducted in person.

The Drug Court contracted with Hope Network Center for Recovery to expand our short-term residential treatment options but unfortunately, this facility closed in 2022. Short term residential options in the Grand Rapids area have recently been virtually eliminated. The Salvation Army Turning Point is no longer operating, and the newly formed treatment facility has opted to convert to offering longer term care. Network180, the Drug Court's referring agency, does not currently have a relationship with an agency for short term detox and stabilization.

### Graduation

A total of 169 participants graduated from the 5-year program, representing a 67% graduation rate. Alcohol users show a higher graduation rate at 75%. The Drug Court terminated 83 cases during the 5-year program. Primary reasons for termination include nonparticipation (N = 29; 35%) and violation of the rules (N = 23; 28%). See Figure 2.

**Figure 2: The Drug Court graduated 169 individuals within the 5-year program**



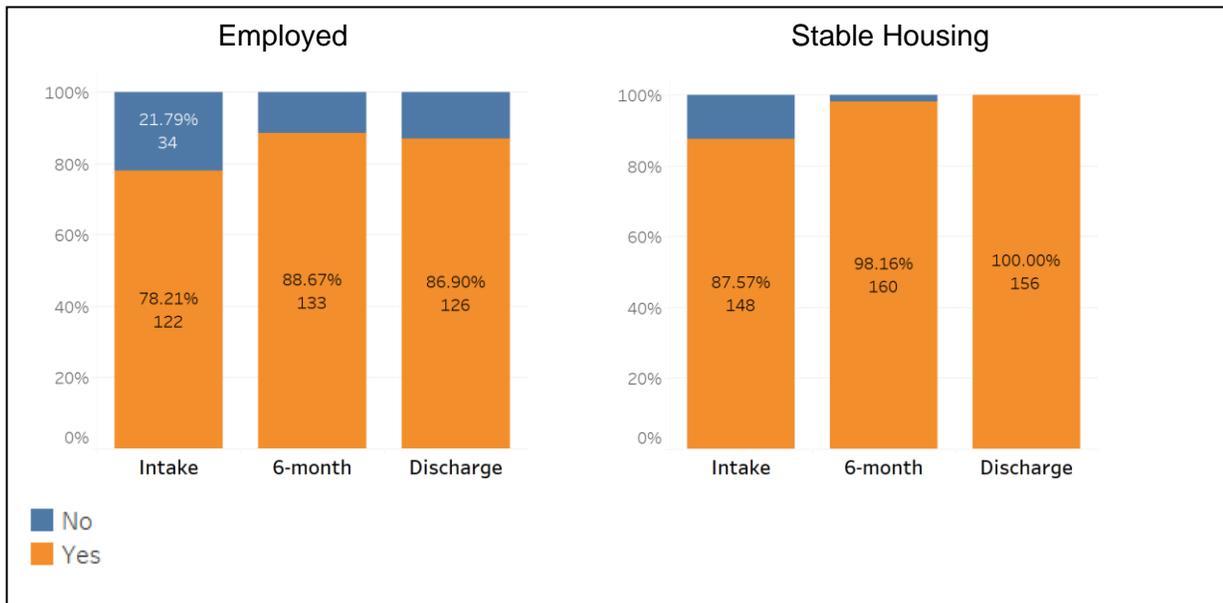
### Housing and Employment

Program graduates show improvement in housing and employment rates at discharge compared to intake.

*Employment:* 87% of graduates report some form of employment by discharge. This represents an increase from just over 78% at intake. Full time employment increases from 72% at intake to 82% at discharge (data not shown). See Figure 3 (left panel).

*Housing:* Program graduates report high rates of stable housing. Figure 3 (right panel) shows stable housing rates increase from 88% at intake to 100% at program discharge.

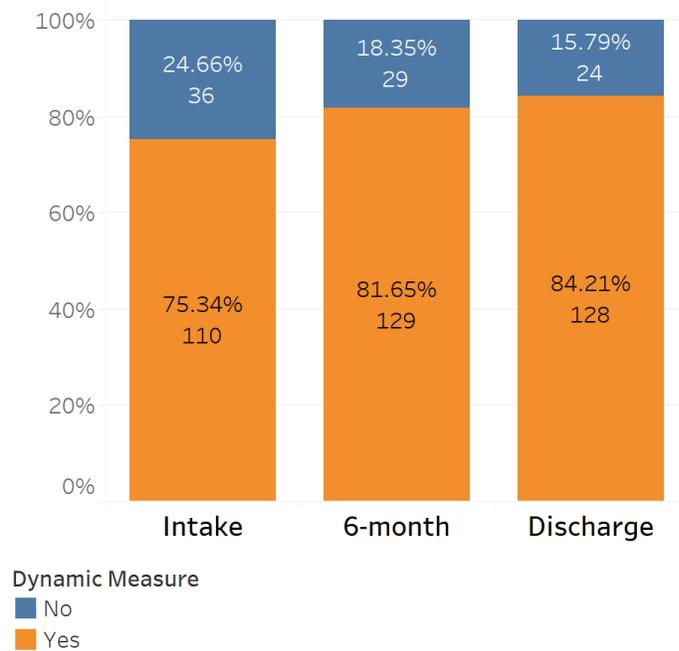
**Figure 3: Participants show improvement on housing and employment rates**



### Independent Housing

In addition to high stable housing rates, the rates of independent housing among program graduates (owning or renting their own place) also show steady improvement. Figure 4 shows 75% of participants report independent housing at intake, increasing to 84% by program discharge.

**Figure 4: Participants increase rates of independent housing**



### Recidivism Analysis

Program Graduation significantly predicts fewer recidivism events

Program graduates from the Grand Rapids Drug Court in the last 5 years show significantly fewer counts of recidivism events compared to matched nonparticipants (recidivism refers to new bookings at the local jail). Table 2 shows participant counts of arrests are roughly half, or 46% of nonparticipant counts (Incident Rate Ratio (IRR) = 0.463,  $p < .001$ ), when controlling for criminal history, risk level, race, and time at liberty.

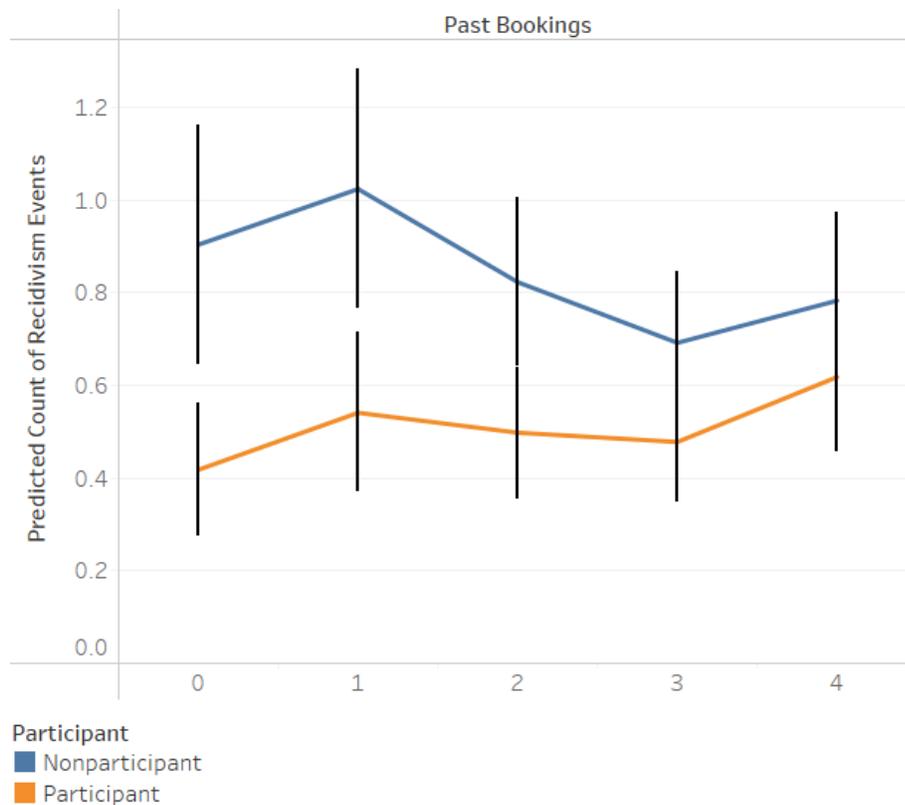
**Table 2: Poisson model of recidivism shows graduation significantly reduces recidivism; N = 214,  $p < 0.0001$**

	IRR	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	Sig
<b>Participant</b>	0.463	-0.771	0.104	-3.42	***
<b>Past Bookings</b>	0.832	-0.184	0.049	-3.10	**
<b>Participant x Past Bookings</b>	1.143	0.134	0.047	3.23	***

	IRR	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	Sig
<b>Proxy Score</b>					
Low Risk	0.824	-0.194	0.279	-0.57	ns
Medium Risk	1.399	0.336	0.228	2.06	*
High Risk	0.561	-0.579	0.326	-0.99	ns
<b>Race</b>					
Black	2.567	0.943	0.582	4.16	***
Hispanic	1.044	0.043	0.258	0.17	ns
<b>Past Felony Convictions</b>	1.307	0.268	0.084	4.18	***
<b>Constant</b>	0.001	-7.188	0.000	-43.62	***
<b>Exposure ln(Time Since Release)</b>	1.000	1.000			

Participant success is mitigated by lengthy criminal histories. Figure 5 shows predicted counts of recidivism among program graduates gradually increase as past bookings increase. Table 2 supports this finding, indicating counts of recidivism are 14% higher with each new past booking event (Participant x Past Bookings; IRR = 1.143,  $p < .001$ ).

**Figure 5: Predicted margins show reduced success among participants with longer criminal histories**



### Program Participation Significantly Predicts Reduced Recidivism

Analyzing all participants regardless of graduation status shows a similar, smaller positive effect of participation. Table 3 indicates participant recidivism counts are 75% of nonparticipant counts (IRR = 0.749,  $p < .05$ ). This indicates while graduation from the program has the strongest impact, participation alone still produces positive trends compared to nonparticipation.

**Table 3: Poisson model of all participants last 5 years shows significantly reduced recidivism among program participants; N = 590,  $p < 0.0001$**

	IRR	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	Sig
<b>Participant</b>	0.749	-0.289	0.131	-2.20	*
<b>Past Bookings</b>	0.972	-0.029	0.020	-1.43	ns
<b>Participant x Past Bookings</b>	1.120	0.114	0.019	6.05	***
<b>Proxy Score</b>					
Low Risk	0.688	-0.374	0.233	-1.60	ns
Medium Risk	1.374	0.318	0.090	3.54	***
High Risk	0.949	-0.053	0.150	-0.35	ns
<b>Race</b>					
Black	1.056	0.054	0.104	0.52	ns
Hispanic	0.665	-0.408	0.171	-2.38	*
<b>Past Felony Convictions</b>	1.100	0.095	0.014	6.91	***
<b>Constant</b>	0.001	-7.083	0.103	-68.65	***
<b>Exposure ln(Time Since Release)</b>	1.000	1.000			

### Program Graduates over the Last 10 Years Significantly Reduce Recidivism

Program graduates over the last 10 years of the Grand Rapids Drug Court show significantly reduced recidivism compared to matched nonparticipants. Table 4 shows in a Poisson model of recidivism, participant counts of recidivism are 50% of nonparticipant counts, indicating participants have contact with law enforcement at half the rate of nonparticipants (IRR = 0.500,  $p < .001$ ).

**Table 4: Poisson model over the last 10 years shows graduates significantly reduce recidivism; N = 924,  $p < 0.0001$**

	IRR	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	Sig
<b>Participant</b>	0.500	-0.692	0.119	-5.81	***
<b>Past Bookings</b>	1.059	0.057	0.019	3.02	**
<b>Participant x Past Bookings</b>	1.015	0.015	0.020	0.77	ns
<b>Proxy Score</b>					
Low Risk	0.637	-0.451	0.149	-3.02	**

	IRR	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	Sig
Medium Risk	1.178	0.164	0.114	1.43	ns
High Risk	1.270	0.239	0.128	1.86	+
<b>Race</b>					
Black	1.363	0.310	0.093	3.32	***
Hispanic	0.864	-0.146	0.151	-0.97	ns
<b>Past Felony Convictions</b>	1.074	0.071	0.018	4.05	***
<b>Constant</b>	0.001	-7.377	0.124	-59.52	***
<b>Exposure ln(Time Since Release)</b>	1.000	1.000			

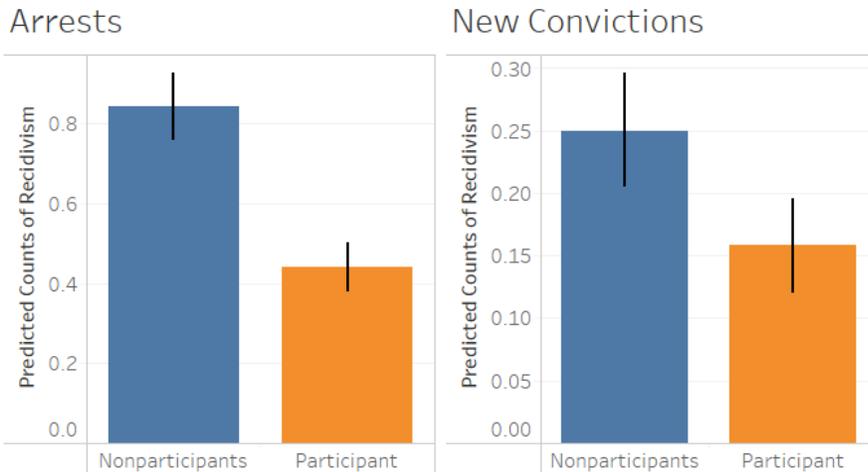
Similarly, program graduates show significantly fewer new convictions compared to matched nonparticipants. Table 5 indicates participant new conviction counts are 51% of nonparticipant conviction counts (IRR = 0.514,  $p < .001$ ).

**Table 5: Poisson model over the last 10 years shows significantly fewer new convictions among program graduates; N = 924,  $p < 0.0001$**

	IRR	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	Sig
<b>Participant</b>	0.514	-0.665	0.199	-3.35	***
<b>Past Bookings</b>	1.051	0.049	0.034	1.48	ns
<b>Participant x Past Bookings</b>	1.074	0.072	0.033	2.20	*
<b>Proxy Score</b>					
Low Risk	0.712	-0.340	0.220	-1.55	ns
Medium Risk	0.888	-0.119	0.175	-0.68	ns
High Risk	0.311	-1.167	0.255	-4.57	***
<b>Race</b>					
Black	1.122	0.115	0.175	0.66	ns
Hispanic	1.038	0.038	0.235	0.16	ns
<b>Past Felony Convictions</b>	1.112	0.106	0.034	3.11	**
<b>Constant</b>	0.000	-8.259	0.199	-41.49	***
<b>Exposure ln(Time Since Release)</b>	1.000	1.000			

Figure 6 shows program graduates’ predicted counts of recidivism are roughly half of those of nonparticipants, when holding model values at their means. Graduate counts of arrests are just over 0.4 compared to 0.8 for nonparticipants. Similarly, graduate counts of new convictions are roughly 0.15 compared to 0.25 for nonparticipants.

**Figure 6: Participant predicted margins show fewer arrests and fewer new convictions compared to nonparticipants**



## Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the findings above the evaluation identifies the following conclusions and recommendations

- Graduation from the Grand Rapids Drug Court significantly reduces recidivism among program participants, both new arrests and new convictions. This holds true for both the last 5 years of the SAMHSA funded project, as well as the last 10 years of programming.
- The Grand Rapids Drug Court reports a nearly 70% graduation rate over the last 5 years, indicating the majority of participants benefit from the positive impact of Drug Court Graduation.
- Participation in the Grand Rapids Drug Court alone reduces the likelihood of future recidivism, although less so than graduation from the program. This suggests even participants that do not complete all program elements may see some positive impact from participation.
- Lengthy criminal histories may result in diminishing returns for the Drug Court. Positive effects of recidivism are mitigated by lengthy criminal histories. Drug Court staff should discuss internally what implications this may have for participant screening.

## Appendix A: Propensity Score Matching

The Kent County Criminal Justice Planner provided a dataset of 5,140 persons who had been incarcerated at the Kent County Correctional Facility (KCCF) with charges matching eligibility criteria of the Grand Rapids Drug Court. These were combined with 3 sets of participants from Grand Rapids Drug Court: 107 Graduates from the last 5 years, 295 participants from the last 5 years, and 462 Graduates from the last 10 years.

Experimental design that can produce causal conclusions requires random assignment, which is not feasible for this program (cannot withhold treatment from eligible inmates). The post-matching effort seeks to estimate change in program participants due to the treatment (the Grand Rapids Drug Court program) and not due to other alternative explanations. A quasi-experimental matched comparison group design replaces random assignment with a comparison group that is as close to resembling the treatment group in its salient characteristics as possible. To efficiently obtain the best match possible, the professional literature recommends propensity score-matching methods for such nonexperimental causal studies; for example, see Dhejia and Wahba (2002).<sup>1</sup>

Matching involves pairing treatment and comparison units that are similar in terms of their observable characteristics. When there are observed differences in outcomes post-treatment, if the match is sufficiently close, those differences can estimate treatment impact. Propensity scoring is especially useful when there are several multi-dimensional matching variables, since, under such circumstances, it provides a natural weighting scheme that yields unbiased estimates of treatment effects. Dhejia and Wahba observe that propensity scoring is efficient because, after comparison and treatment units are matched, unmatched comparison group members can be discarded. This process saves time and resources, since justice and corrections-related outcomes data is highly secure.

All matching was performed in R (R Core Team, 2021) using the “MatchIt”<sup>2</sup> package. Participants and nonparticipants were matched using 9 match criteria: age, race/ethnicity (Black, Hispanic, White, other), sex (male, female), high school graduate/GED completion (yes, no), length of stay at KCCF, past felony booking charges, Proxy Score (risk level: low, medium, medium-high, high risk), past arrests, and time since release.

### Model 1: Graduates From the Last 5 Years

Table 6 shows results of a Mahalanobis Distance Matching (MDM) model used to match each participant to the closest nonparticipant. Using the above match criteria the model matched 107 participants to 107 nonparticipants from 4,699 nonparticipant matching candidates (nonparticipants incarcerated prior to the last 5 years were excluded). The

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<sup>1</sup> Rajeev H. Dhejia and Sadek Wahba, “Propensity Score-Matching Methods for Nonexperimental Causal Studies,” *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, February, 2002, 84(1): 151-161

<sup>2</sup> Stuart, E. A., King, G., Imai, K., & Ho, D. (2011). MatchIt: nonparametric preprocessing for parametric causal inference. *Journal of statistical software*.

model weighs variable differences to determine the closest match feasible. After matching, no criteria show significant differences between groups, the desired outcome when matching.

**Table 6: Match Criteria for Graduates last 5 Years Before and After Matching**

	Unmatched	Matched	Participants
	N = 4699	N = 107	N = 107
<b>Age at Booking</b>	38	40	40
<b>Race</b>			
Black	35%	9%	10%
Hispanic	8%	12%	12%
White	56%	79%	78%
<b>Female</b>	24%	31%	31%
<b>High School Graduate/GED</b>	77%	95%	95%
<b>Length of Stay (days)</b>	35	17	17
<b>Past Felony Booking Charges</b>	1.3	1.4	1.9
<b>Proxy Score</b>			
Low Risk	4%	11%	11%
Medium Risk	24%	29%	29%
High Risk	14%	2%	2%
<b>Past Arrests</b>	2.5	2.8	3.4
<b>Time Since Release (days)</b>	998	1073	1090

## Model 2: All Participants over the last 5 years

Table 7 shows results from an MDM model to match 295 participants over the last 5 years to 295 nonparticipants out of 4,699 candidates for matching. After matching, no criteria show significant differences between groups.

**Table 7: Match Criteria for Participants Last 5 Years Before and After Matching**

	Unmatched	Matched	Participants
	N = 4699	N = 295	N = 295
<b>Age at Booking</b>	38	39	39
<b>Race</b>			
Black	35%	17%	17%
Hispanic	8%	6%	6%
White	56%	76%	76%
<b>Female</b>	24%	34%	34%
<b>High School Graduate/GED</b>	77%	87%	87%

	Unmatched	Matched	Participants
<b>Length of Stay (days)</b>	35	26	28
<b>Past Felony Booking</b>			
<b>Charges</b>	1.3	2.3	2.9
<b>Proxy Score</b>			
Low Risk	4%	7%	7%
Medium Risk	24%	30%	30%
High Risk	14%	7%	7%
<b>Past Arrests</b>	2.5	3.6	4.3
<b>Time Since Release (days)</b>	998	817	767

### Model 3: Program Graduates Over Last 10 Years

Table 8 shows results from an MDM model to match 462 participants over the last 10 years to 462 nonparticipants out of 5,140 candidates for matching. After matching, no criteria show significant differences between groups.

**Table 8: Match Criteria for Graduates Last 10 Years Before and After Matching**

	Unmatched	Matched	Participants
	N = 5140	N = 462	N = 462
<b>Age at Booking</b>	37	40	38
<b>Race</b>			
Black	36%	17%	16%
Hispanic	8%	8%	8%
White	55%	74%	75%
<b>Female</b>	22%	24%	27%
<b>High School</b>			
<b>Graduate/GED</b>	75%	90%	93%
<b>Length of Stay (days)</b>	47	172	298
<b>Past Felony Booking</b>			
<b>Charges</b>	1.4	1.7	1.5
<b>Proxy Score</b>			
Low Risk	4%	25%	25%
Medium Risk	26%	43%	44%
High Risk	18%	18%	18%
<b>Past Arrests</b>	2.8	2.8	3.0
<b>Time Since Release (days)</b>	1018	1018	935