



Philadelphia District  
Attorney's Office

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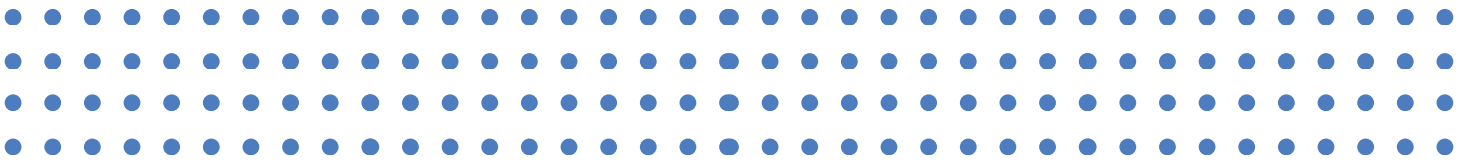
# ACCELERATED MISDEMEANOR PROGRAM (AMP)

**AN ADULT DIVERSION PROGRAM IN  
PHILADELPHIA**

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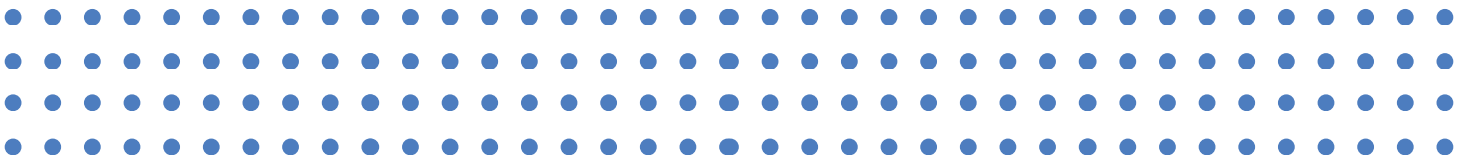
ISSUED BY THE PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT  
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE | **MARCH 2026**

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# Key Takeaways

- AMP handles a large proportion of certain low-level misdemeanors, including nearly 50% of all drug-related misdemeanors in Philadelphia’s Municipal Court since 2022.
- Cases accepted to AMP had a near perfect successful completion rate. This was true for both AMP I (96%) and AMP II (99.5%).
- Defendants who successfully completed AMP had a low 1-year rearrest rate: roughly 5% in AMP I, and 9% in AMP II.
- Nearly 30% of defendants referred to AMP failed to appear in court before accepting services and were issued a bench warrant for arrest. However, of those who did attend their court date, were assessed, and accepted AMP services, less than 10% defendants later failed to appear resulting in a bench warrant.
- Unhoused AMP defendants faced additional barriers to entry resulting in higher rejection and bench-warrant rates, but had a near identical successful completion rate (98% completed) to housed defendants (97% completed) once accepted.



## Letter from DA Larry Krasner:

This report's encouraging findings are that people accepted into the diversionary Accelerated Misdemeanor Program (AMP) almost always complete their community service and/or treatment. After completing AMP, its graduates almost always remain arrest-free during the first year after completing the program. Here is further proof that diversion makes us all safer and freer, and diversion programs must evolve and grow in the future.

The less encouraging news is that AMP's remarkable success is confined to people who are accepted into and enter the program. Many of those eligible for AMP are excluded from the program, either due to their skipping court or due to unduly narrow criteria that excludes them. Often people who are excluded are unhoused, experiencing substance use or mental health disorders, or face other extraordinary challenges. We—the courts, the prosecution, and the defense—can and must make a successful diversionary program even better.

To make a good program great, we will all have to work together to get people to AMP court, to allow more people to be accepted into AMP and other diversionary programs that meet their needs, and to improve accountability and treatment for those who are in AMP. Here are the steps necessary to move forward:

1. Collaboration of all stakeholders, with an eye toward evolving and improving AMP;
2. Very early use of social workers to screen people for underlying problems;
3. Lower barriers to very quick access to courtrooms and treatment options that match the needs of people who are detained or arrested for relevant offenses;
4. Improvement of treatment options and access to treatment as early as possible;
5. Testing potential reforms in pilot programs that allow evidence-based analysis and expansion of successful programs.



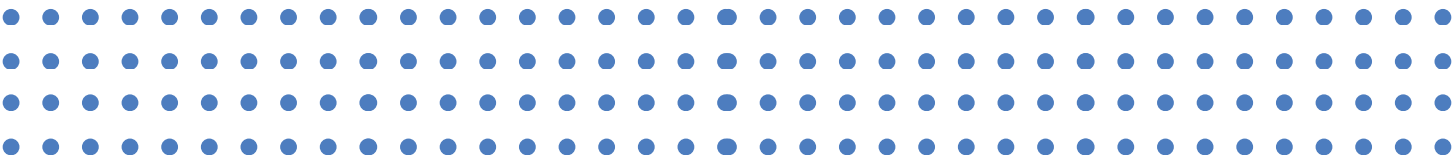
Occasionally, I hear uninformed suggestions that diversion is not accountability. Not true. Diversion often requires more robust accountability than a conviction. That accountability takes the form of many more hours of community service, treatment and services to remedy the underlying causes of low-level criminal behavior than are required in most post-conviction sentences. Upon successful completion of diversionary programs charges are dropped without a conviction, often with the case being erased from public view. It's easier to get a job and pay taxes, support a family, rent or buy housing, and manage other challenges without a conviction for a low level misdemeanor.

Diversion means more accountability in the short-term followed by more success in turning away from crime in the long-term. Diversion makes us safer and freer when used properly. We should all want safety and freedom.

Lawrence S. Krasner  
*District Attorney of Philadelphia*

*The Philadelphia District Attorney's Office (DAO) provides a voice for victims of crime and protects the community through zealous, ethical, and effective investigations and prosecutions. The Philadelphia District Attorney's Office is the largest prosecutor's office in Pennsylvania, and one of the largest in the nation. It serves the more than 1.5 million residents of the City and County of Philadelphia, employing 600 lawyers, detectives, and support staff.*

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# About This Report

The Philadelphia District Attorney’s Office (DAO) recognizes that an overreliance on incarceration in response to wrongdoing makes communities less safe and less prosperous. By not addressing underlying contributors to crime, such as poverty, mental illness, and substance use, we risk increasing recidivism rates, creating higher costs for city taxpayers, and perpetuating cycles of trauma for families and communities. To mitigate these harms, the Philadelphia DAO offers several diversion programs (1) to connect defendants to services that address these underlying issues and divert them from prosecution and incarceration.

One of Philadelphia’s largest diversion programs offered by the DAO is the Accelerated Misdemeanor Program (AMP), which operates in partnership with the First Judicial District (FJD), the Defender Association of Philadelphia, and Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC). Defendants charged primarily with non-violent misdemeanor crimes are referred to AMP, and once accepted into the program, complete either community service or treatment plans to avoid convictions that damage their futures. AMP represents a significant off-ramp, particularly for low-level drug-, theft-, and other specific charge categories. For example, the majority of cases charged with unlawful liquor sales or soliciting or promoting sex work are referred to AMP for resolution.

The Philadelphia DAO and its partners have been operating AMP since 2010. In that time, AMP has undergone multiple implementation changes. The program briefly ceased operations during the COVID-19 pandemic, before restarting in August 2022. This report provides an overview of AMP data over the last 3 years from August 2022 to August 2025.

This report was authored by the District Attorney’s Transparency Analytics (DATA) Lab. Learn more about us at <https://phillyda.org/data-lab/>, and visit our Public Data Dashboard at <https://data.philadao.com>. We welcome feedback and questions: [DATA Lab@phila.gov](mailto:DATA Lab@phila.gov).

### Suggested Citation

Philadelphia District Attorney’s Office (2026). Accelerated Misdemeanor Program (AMP): An Adult Diversion Program in Philadelphia.

1. Philadelphia DAO. (2026). *Alternatives to Prosecution & Incarceration*. <https://phillyda.org/safety-and-justice/alternatives-to-prosecution-incarceration/>



## AMP I & II - Program Objectives

- Connect people impacted by the criminal legal system to resources and treatment that address underlying needs, including employment, education, and housing.
- Develop a system of supervised community service so those participating can repay the communities they have harmed.
- Help decrease recidivism by addressing underlying behavioral health problems through social service.
- Help people impacted by the criminal legal system avoid the lasting consequences of a criminal conviction where appropriate.
- Reduce the volume of misdemeanor cases in the criminal legal system.

## How AMP Works

Defendants arrested and charged with low-level, misdemeanor crimes are reviewed by the DAO Charging and Adult Diversion Units for AMP eligibility. AMP offers two distinct tiers (AMP I & AMP II). AMP I accepts people with no or minimal prior criminal history, while AMP II accepts people with past non-violent misdemeanor offenses. Cases may be disqualified from entering AMP I if defendants have prior arrests and convictions, or the current case involves higher level charges or victims with injury. Each case referral is individually reviewed by an Assistant District Attorney (ADA) to ensure eligibility and appropriateness for the program. Importantly, the DAO's Adult Diversion Unit makes efforts to work with defendants with a wider range of charges when complainants want diversion (and as agreed upon between FJD and the Defender Association).

If the defendant is eligible, social workers employed through the Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) assess the defendant's behavioral health needs and determine whether they would benefit from treatment. The ADA assigned to AMP then offers either an order of community service or the assessed treatment plan. Upon the defendant's successful completion of the requirements, prosecution is withdrawn and the person's case record is eligible for expungement. Defendants offered treatment are given 5 weeks to show progress in the treatment plan and are not admitted into AMP unless the DAO confirms this engagement is occurring.

# AMP I & AMP II Overview

The Accelerated Misdemeanor Program offers two distinct tiers, depending partially on prior justice involvement and criminal record:

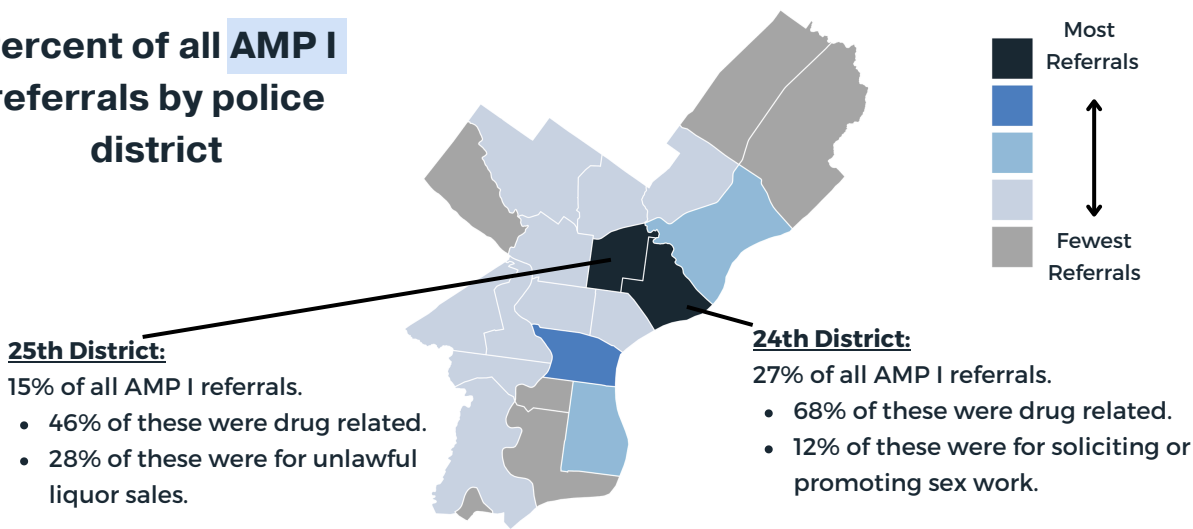
	AMP I	AMP II
<b>Eligibility</b>	People charged with a first-time, non-violent misdemeanor. (2)	People with minimal criminal history charged with a non-violent misdemeanor. (3)
<b>Program Details</b>	Defendants are first assessed to determine the appropriate completion requirements. Once accepted, participants are required to complete (a) 12-18 community service hours, OR (b) provide proof of treatment (e.g., drug, medical, mental health). Participants are not required to register with probation.	Defendants are first assessed to determine the appropriate completion requirements. Once accepted, participants are required to complete (a) 24-30 community service hours, OR (b) provide proof of treatment (e.g., drug, medical, mental health). Participants are not required to register with probation.
<b>Disposition</b>	Pre-plea and maintained in a pre-trial status until completion.	'No contest' plea to participate.
<b>Successful Completion</b>	Prosecution is withdrawn and participants' cases become eligible for expungement.	'No contest' pleas may be eligible for expungement.
<b>Failure to Complete</b>	If the participant fails to complete the program conditions or is arrested on new charges prior to completion, the DAO has the option to 'bump' the case to AMP II, or revoke the offer and schedule the case for trial.	If the participant fails to complete the program conditions or is arrested on new charges prior to completion, the plea and conviction are entered and the participant will be sentenced in court.

- At the DAO's discretion, a defendant who already completed AMP I can become re-eligible after a reasonable amount of time, though this is an infrequent occurrence.
- At the DAO's discretion, a defendant referred to AMP II may be 'bumped' to AMP I (on average, 5% of cases annually).

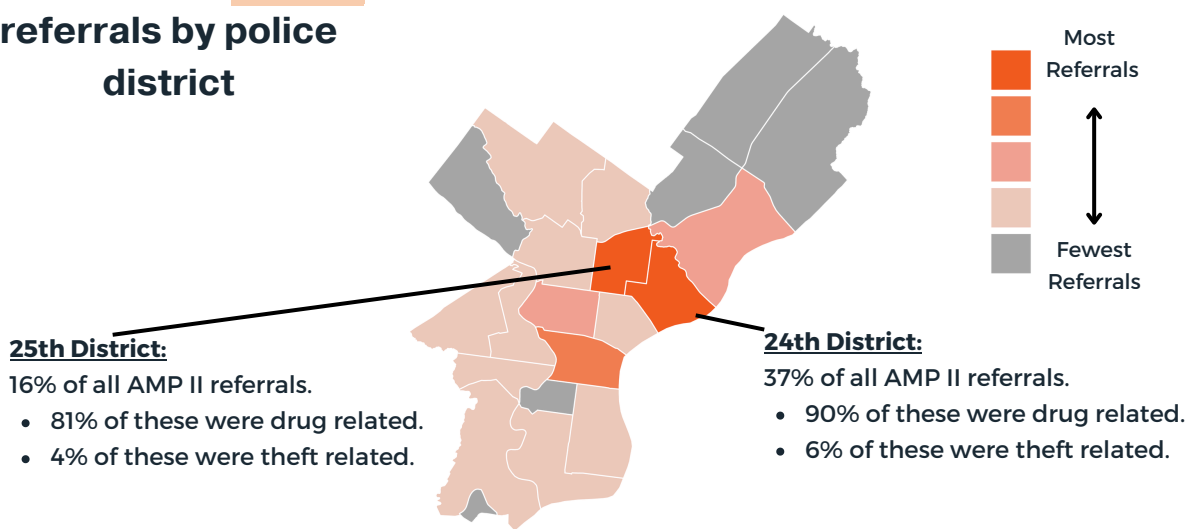
# Incidents Referred to AMP

Incidents that lead to an AMP referral occur more often in specific areas of Philadelphia. Below, locations of incidents eventually referred to AMP I or AMP II are mapped using Philadelphia Police Department data. We shade the police district according to its percentage of all AMP I or AMP II referrals. These maps show data from August 2022 to August 2025.

## Percent of all AMP I referrals by police district



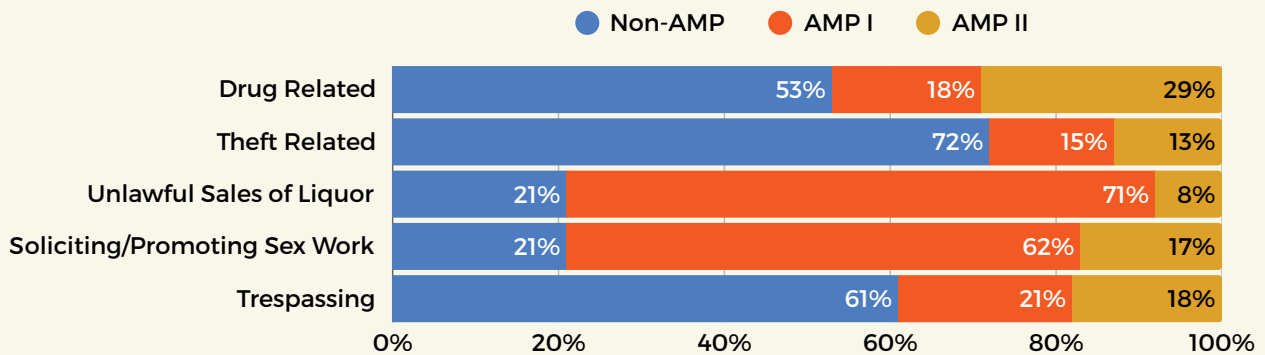
## Percent of all AMP II referrals by police district



# AMP in Philadelphia's Municipal Court System

AMP represents a considerable off-ramp, diverting defendants arrested and charged with certain low-level offenses. Out of all drug-related misdemeanor cases in Philadelphia's Municipal Court since August 2022, nearly 50% have been referred to AMP. Other specific offenses, including the unlawful sales of liquor or solicitation or promotion of sex work, have an even larger proportion referred to AMP (nearly 80% each). In short, AMP handles a sizeable proportion of specific low-level misdemeanors, demonstrating its objective to reduce the volume of cases in Philadelphia's courts.

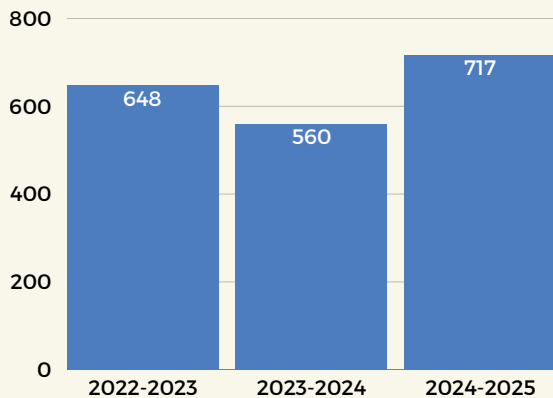
## Share of AMP Referrals in Philadelphia's Municipal Court Misdemeanor Cases (Aug. 2022 - Aug. 2025)



# AMP I Referrals

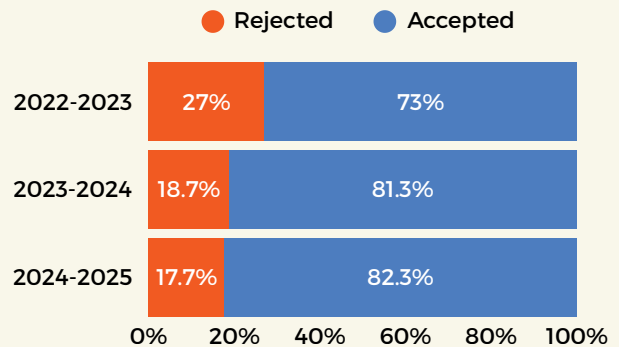
AMP I is designed to process first-time arrests for non-violent misdemeanor offenses. The program has received an average of 600 case referrals per year since 2022, and the large majority of these cases have been accepted (see right).

Cases Referred to AMP I by Year



Reasons for rejection from AMP I are typically due to the defendant being in custody or in violation of probation. However, an AMP rejection does not always indicate that the defendant continued to trial. A defendant's case may not be appropriate for AMP, but they may be referred to a different Adult Diversion program. Some defendants may be referred to AMP, but fail to commit to the assessed

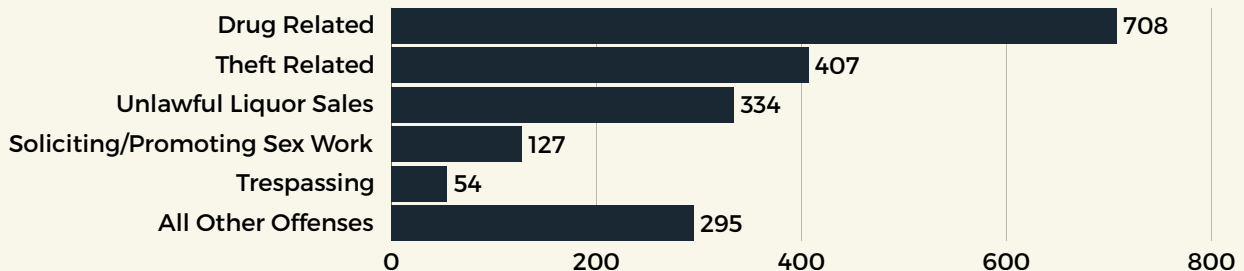
AMP I Acceptance Rates by Year



treatment plan, and instead receive a bench warrant for arrest. However, upon reappearing to court, if the DAO and defense can confirm that the defendant was addressing treatment needs, the DAO may formally reject the AMP referral and instead withdraw the case. Cases must meet basic eligibility requirements (e.g., non-violent) but are judged on a case-by-case basis with the intention of servicing people.

The largest category of cases referred to AMP I are drug-related, misdemeanor-level charges, usually for purchasing or possessing a controlled substance. Nearly 20% of all misdemeanor drug charges in Philadelphia over the last 3 years were referred to AMP I. Other major categories include theft of movable property, unlawful liquor sales, soliciting and promoting sex work, and a variety of other non-violent, misdemeanor offenses.

AMP I Top Lead Offense Categories (Aug. 2022 - Aug. 2025)



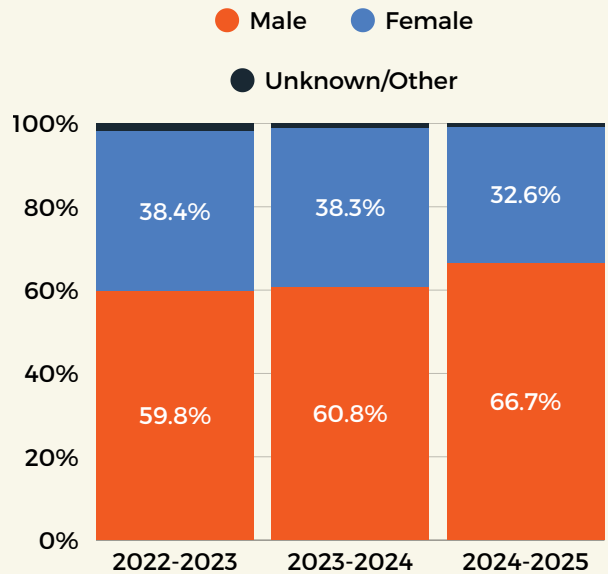
# AMP I Participants

Defendant demographic information is limited in Philadelphia’s criminal legal system. See the methodology section for more information.

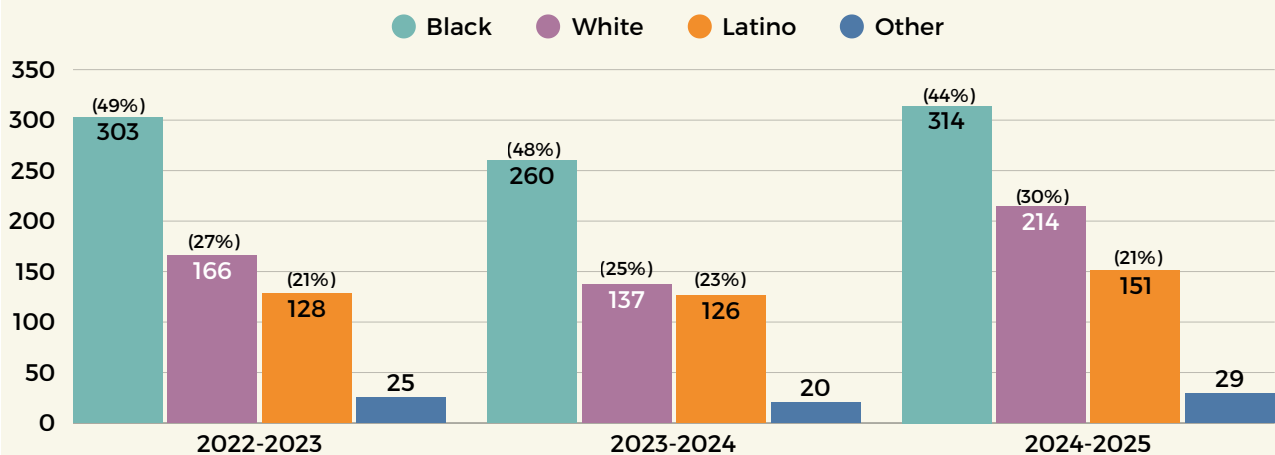
Proportions of AMP I participants by race adhere somewhat closely to estimated proportions of Philadelphia’s population. (4) Black and Latino participants are slightly overrepresented by 4–8 percentage points, while white and other race participants are slightly underrepresented.

Most of AMP I participants are male. That majority portion has grown slightly in the last year, partly attributable to increases in the number of white and Latino male participants. Among female AMP I participants, the number and proportion of Latina participants has shrunk, while that of white female participants has grown (see Appendix A).

AMP I Participants by Gender and Year



AMP I Participants by Race and Year

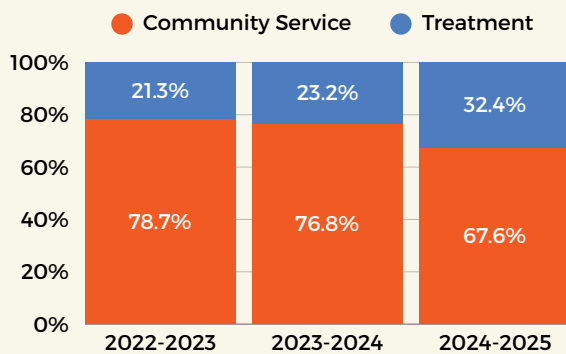


4. Pew Charitable Trusts. (2025). *Philadelphia 2025: The State of the City*. <https://www.pew.org/en/research-and-analysis/reports/2025/04/philadelphia-2025>

# AMP I Outcomes

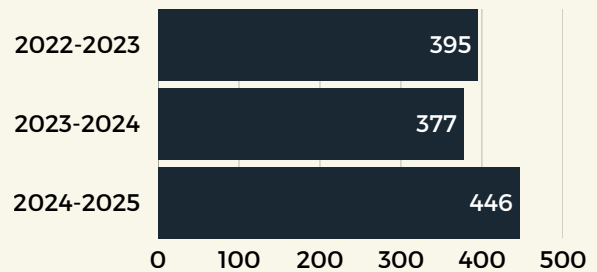
Since 2022, approximately 400 cases per year reached a successful conclusion in AMP I and are withdrawn. For cases that were accepted to AMP I, the successful completion rate was over 95% (see Appendix B). Only 56 AMP I cases have been revoked in the past 3 years.

## AMP I Completed Offers by Year



In AMP I, the majority of defendants participated in community service versus participating in an assessed treatment plan. The share of completed cases involving treatment has grown in the last year.

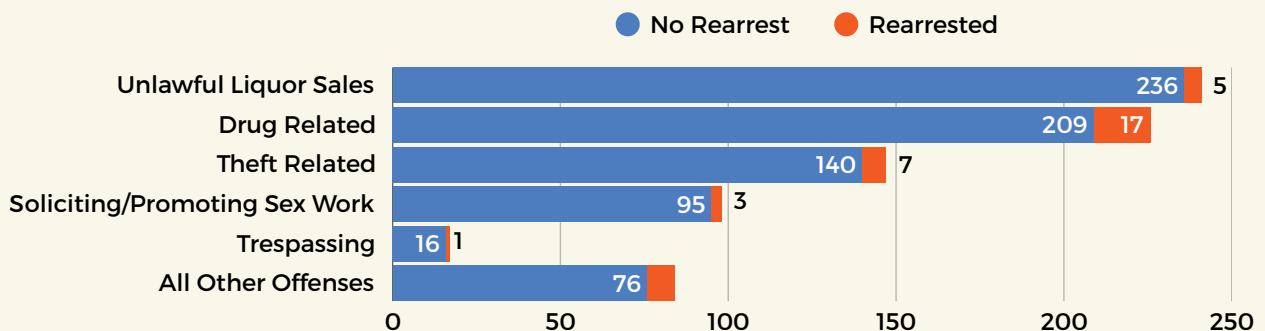
## Successful AMP I Completions by Year



We examined the rearrest rate for defendants with completed AMP I cases for which one year has elapsed since their date of disposition (n=813). Of these successfully completed cases, the total rate of rearrest was very low at 5.2% (n=41). Of note, a rearrest does not indicate the defendant was eventually charged.

AMP I participants whose initial charge was drug-related had the highest proportion of rearrests (7.5%). This may be due to underlying factors that contribute to drug charges, including substance use disorder and relapse, or other socioeconomic factors.

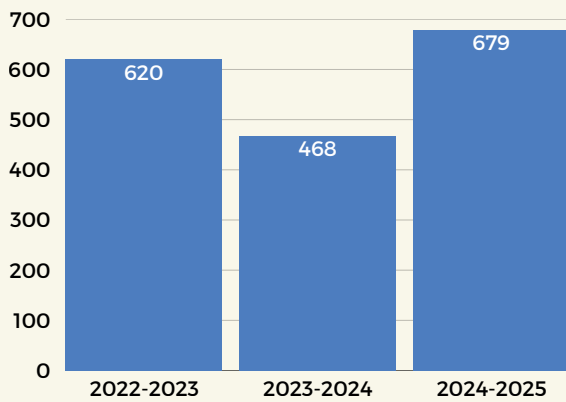
## Rearrest Counts by Initial AMP I Charge Categories (Aug. 2022 - Aug. 2025)



# AMP II Referrals

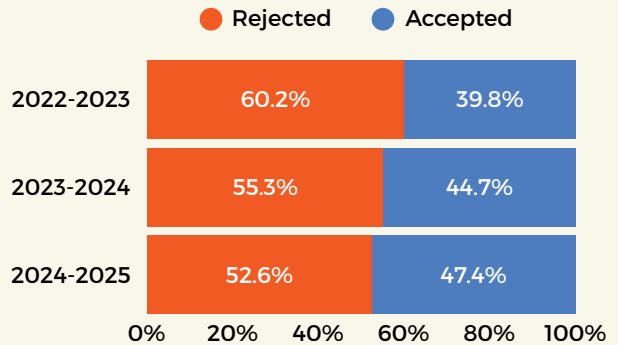
A similar number of cases to AMP I are referred to AMP II each year (around 600 cases per year), however, AMP II rejection rates were much higher (see right), even though AMP II offers broader eligibility for defendants.

## Cases Referred to AMP II by Year



In contrast to AMP I, AMP II accepts people with prior misdemeanor convictions less than 10 years old, as well as past felony convictions that were not first-degree where the sentence was completed more than 10 years ago. AMP II also accepts people with multiple open misdemeanors; if an AMP I participant receives a new misdemeanor charge, they can be “bumped” to AMP II. Higher observed rates of rejection may reflect more AMP II applicants being in custody and therefore ineligible, or

## AMP II Acceptance Rates by Year

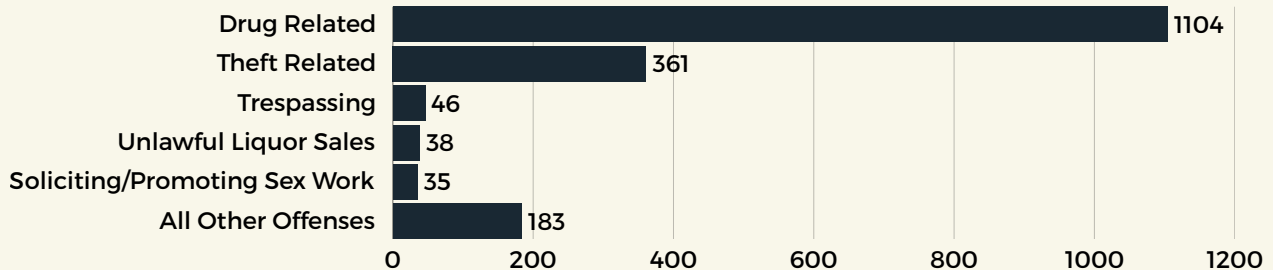


could be an effect of AMP II's requirement that defendants enter a plea deal to progress.

Like AMP I, the dominant charge category in AMP II is drug-related offenses. Nearly 30% of all drug-related misdemeanors in Philadelphia were referred to AMP II, meaning that together, the AMP programs have seen referrals for nearly 50% of the city's total misdemeanor drug offenses in the last three years.

Over this time period, AMP II has seen fewer referrals for cases related to unlawful liquor sales or soliciting or promoting sex work (which are more prominent charge categories for AMP I). Both tiers received a similar number of referrals for cases related to theft.

## AMP II Top Lead Offense Categories (Aug. 2022 - Aug. 2025)



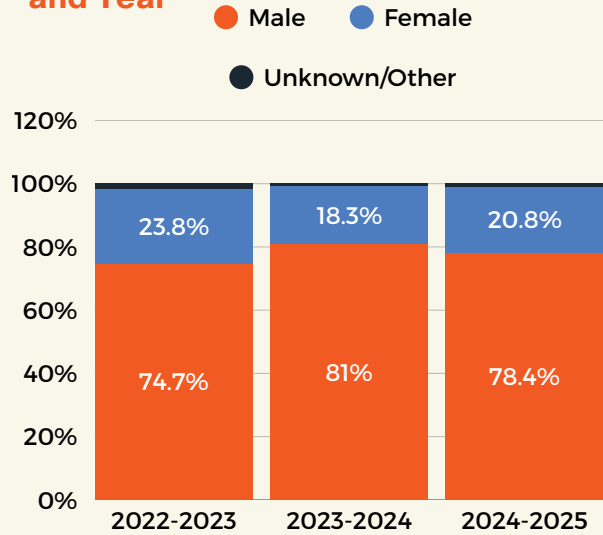
# AMP II Participants

Defendant demographic information is limited in Philadelphia’s criminal legal system. See the methodology section for more information.

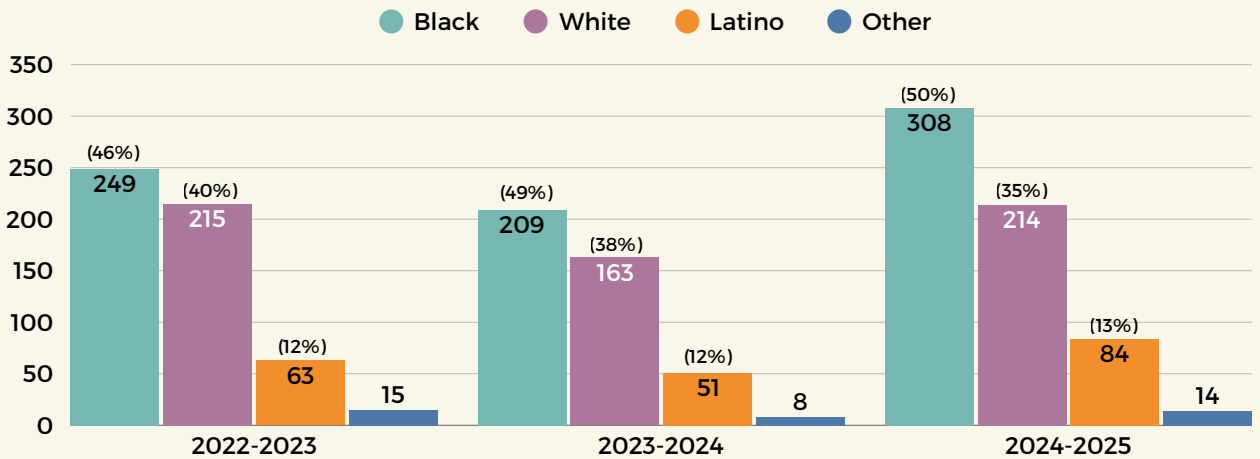
Proportions of AMP II participants by race resemble the estimated proportions of Philadelphia’s population. (5) However, both the number and proportion of Black participants have grown over the past three years (see below).

The large majority of AMP II participants are male, and this proportion has grown slightly over the past three years (see right). This represents a higher proportion of male participants than AMP I. Reasons for this are unknown but may relate to gender differences in charge categories. The number of male defendants has increased across each available race category (see Appendix A).

AMP II Participants by Gender and Year



AMP II Participants by Race and Year

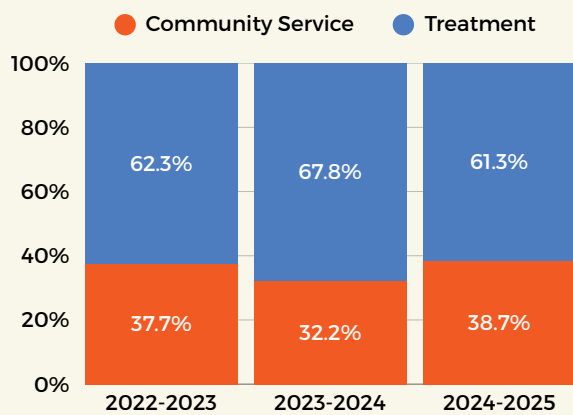


5. Pew Charitable Trusts. (2025). *Philadelphia 2025: The State of the City*. <https://www.pew.org/en/research-and-analysis/reports/2025/04/philadelphia-2025>

# AMP II Outcomes

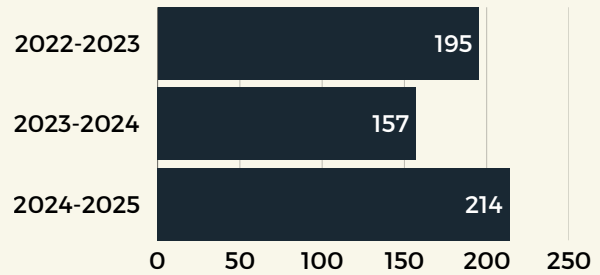
Since 2022, close to 200 cases per year reached a successful conclusion in AMP II. This was around half of the successful completions seen in AMP I for the same time period, reflecting the smaller percentage of AMP II referrals that were accepted. For cases that were accepted to AMP II, the successful completion rate was nearly 100% (see Appendix B). Only 3 AMP II cases have been revoked in the past three years.

## AMP II Completed Offers by Year



In AMP II, the majority of defendants participated in substance use or mental health treatment versus participating in community service. This is nearly the inverse of the offer outcomes seen in AMP I. One reason for this

## Successful AMP II Completions by Year

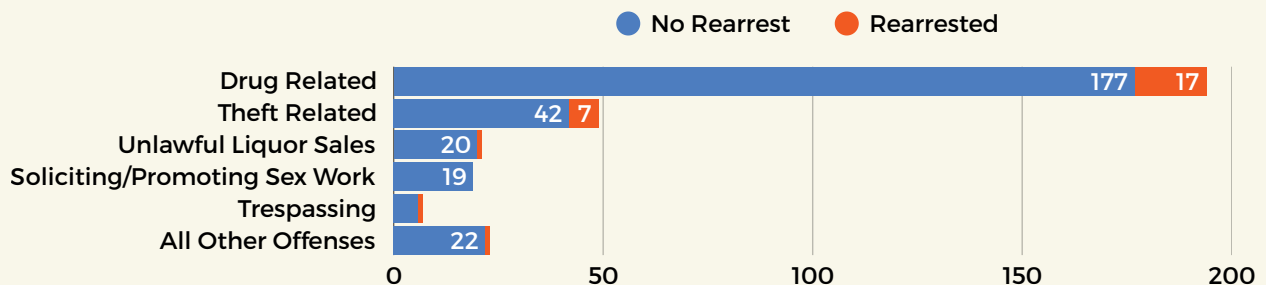


may be that those with substance use or mental health issues were more likely to have a criminal record, disqualifying them from AMP I.

We examined rearrest data for completed AMP II cases for which one year has elapsed since the date of disposition (n=315). Of these cases, the total rate of rearrest was very low at 8.6% (n=26).

In examining rearrest rates based on initial lead charge category (see below), the highest number of rearrests were among defendants whose initial AMP charge was drug-related (9.1%). This may be due to underlying factors that contribute to drug charges, including substance use disorder and relapse.

## Rearrests by Initial AMP II Charge Category (Aug. 2022 - Aug. 2025)

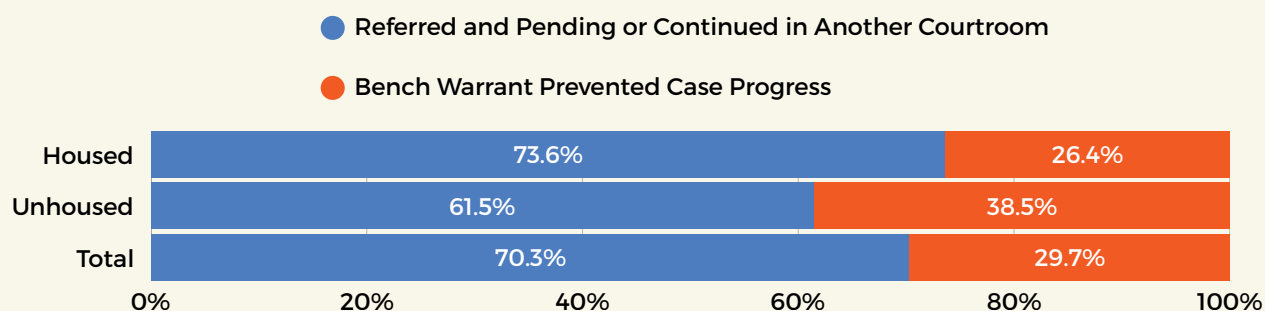


# Bench Warrants & AMP

After a person is arrested and charged for a low-level misdemeanor, they are not typically held in jail and instead are expected to return to court at a future date. During this time, a case may be referred to AMP where the Adult Diversion Unit has the option to 'Reject' the case or set a court date to assess participants for AMP eligibility. Unfortunately, nearly 30% of defendants referred to AMP failed to appear to the set court date, and were issued a bench warrant for arrest.

## Bench Warrant Rate Before Acceptance (Aug. 2022 - Aug. 2025)

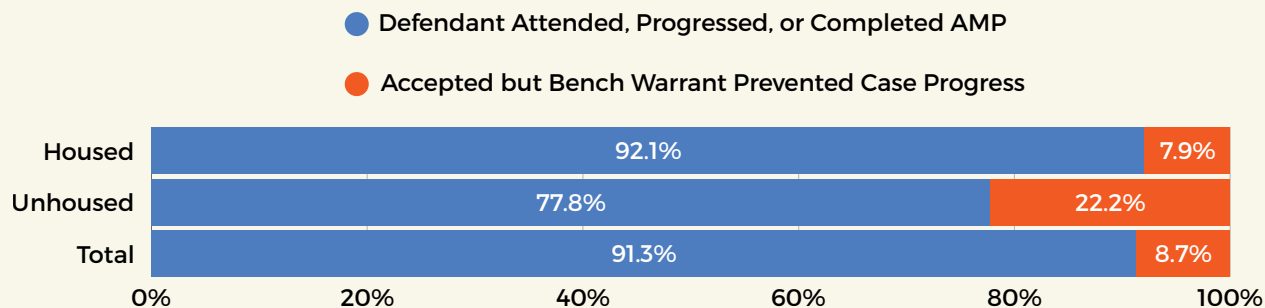
Among defendants referred to AMP but not formally assessed or entered into the program, nearly 30% failed to appear and were issued a bench warrant. This was exacerbated for unhoused people, who received bench warrants at a higher rate compared to those with stable housing.



In contrast, defendants who were aware of the next steps, received the court summons, and attended the court hearings were engaged in the process and had lower bench warrant rates (nearly 9%).

## Bench Warrant Rate After Acceptance (Aug. 2022 - Aug. 2025)

Among defendants referred to AMP who were assessed and entered into the program, only 9% failed to appear and were issued a bench warrant. Similarly, this rate was higher for unhoused defendants.



Importantly, AMP-specific social workers can only assess the needs of defendants who appear in court. Besides not being connected to needs-specific resources, disengaged defendants also receive a bench warrant for arrest which may incur additional fines, penalties, and the potential for a more lasting criminal record.

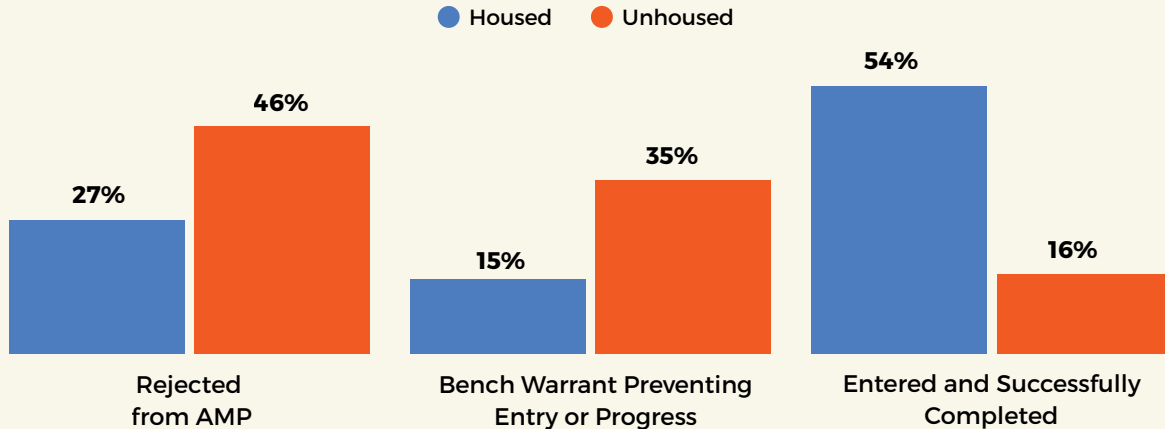
# Housing Instability & AMP

Housing instability may negatively impact a person's chance of entering AMP. The same underlying factors that contribute to homelessness may also contribute to criminal legal involvement (e.g., poverty, mental illness). This can have the unintended consequence of rendering people ineligible who could benefit significantly from diversion and social services. To examine this concern, we obtained defendants' housing status using their listed address in the court case. Individuals were considered "Unhoused" if the given address was "Homeless" or corresponded to a Philadelphia shelter or service provider. If the address was outside of Philadelphia, we assumed the defendant was housed. Defendants with a missing address were excluded from this analysis.

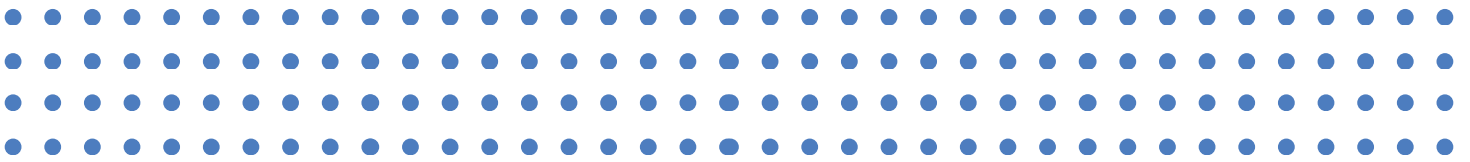
**Note:** This methodology likely undercounts the number of unhoused defendants in our data.

## AMP Referral & Program Outcomes by Housing Status (Aug. 2022 - Aug. 2025)

Out of all unhoused people referred to AMP from 2022–2025, almost half (46%) were rejected. This is higher than the proportion of housed people rejected (27%). A greater proportion of unhoused people were prevented from entering or progressing in AMP due to a bench warrant (35%). Ultimately, only 16% of unhoused people referred to AMP were accepted and successfully completed the program, versus 54% of housed people.



We found that the majority of individuals referred to AMP were housed (86%). Unhoused individuals eventually entered AMP at a much lower rate. However, **once they became participants and engaged (without bench warrants), their successful completion rate was nearly identical (98%) to housed participants (97%)**. This is important, as the majority of unhoused AMP participants were offered treatment or access to social workers (63%) instead of community service (37%), whereas only 37% of housed AMP participants were offered treatment. Overall, while unhoused defendants represent a small group interacting with AMP, their unique circumstances may create additional barriers to accessing the treatment-related resources provided by AMP.



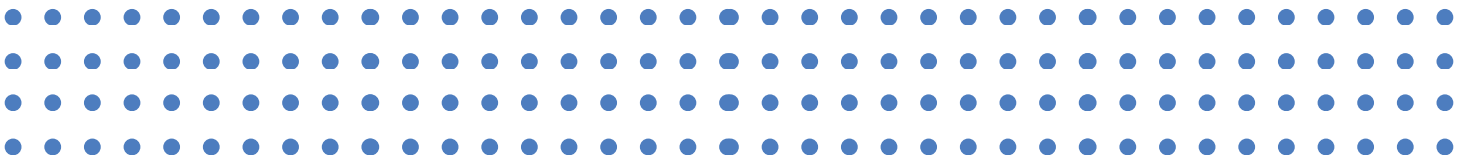
# Conclusion

Accelerated Misdemeanor Program (AMP) is one of the highest-volume, longest running Adult Diversion programs offered by the Philadelphia DAO. While the program has changed over time, an assessment of the previous pre-COVID version of AMP by external researchers (6) showed it to be an effective program despite it being more restrictive than the current program. This current report echoes these findings, showing that following its restart in the Fall of 2022, AMP continues to be an a beneficial program, supported in partnership by FJD, Defenders, and PHMC. Connecting those arrested for low level, non-violent misdemeanors to social services to address root causes of crime benefits the citizens of Philadelphia and shows that alternatives to traditional prosecution have better outcomes.

Between August 2022 and August 2025, people accepted into AMP almost always successfully completed the program and had a low rearrest rate. Taken together, this suggests AMP is accomplishing its objectives: connecting people to resources to address underlying concerns, repay communities they've harmed, and help them avoid repeat system contact. This report identified two actionable recommendations that could further improve AMP outcomes: (1) assessing defendant needs earlier in the criminal legal process may reduce bench warrant rates, and (2) addressing the barriers that unhoused people face in this program.

We hope to report on more diversion programs in the future and continue to include in-depth analysis of participant outcomes. We are committed to publishing transparent analyses that highlight both the successes and areas for improvement of these programs, with the goal of strengthening them to even better serve Philadelphia residents.

6. Nguyen, V. and Graef, L. (Forthcoming). The Net-Narrowing Potential of Diversion: A Theoretical and Empirical Assessment of Prosecutor-led, Adult Diversion. *Criminology*. See: <https://data.philadao.com/Research.html#efficacy-prosecutor-led-adult-diversion-misdemeanor>



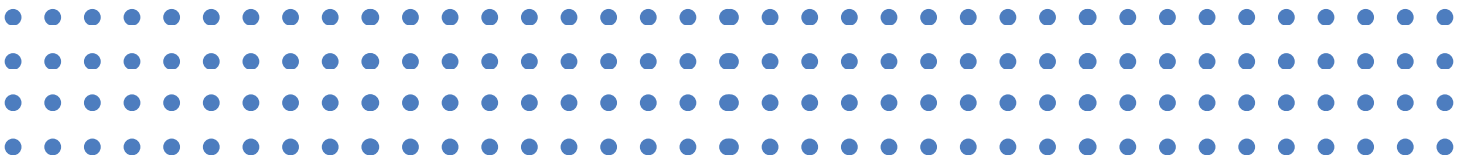
# Limitations

Several topics discussed in this report, including demographics, recidivism, and AMP in the context of other diversion programs, require a more nuanced lens. Circumstances leading to an eventual AMP referral are downstream of programs operated by the City of Philadelphia and other community organizations, making it difficult to assess programmatic changes. Additionally, diversion programs change over time depending on City resources, policy reprioritization, and system partnerships. Thus, details in this report should be interpreted as the latest version of AMP offered by the Philadelphia DAO (following the post COVID-19 restart of the program in 2022). Furthermore, rearrest rates described in this report represent a broad metric of recidivism, and do not account for historically overpoliced neighborhoods or whether the arrest eventually resulted in a conviction.

# Acknowledgements

Many dedicated, knowledgeable people who make AMP possible every day supported the creation of this report. We would like to thank DAO Adult Diversion Supervisor ADA Caleb Arnold, AMP Supervisor ADA Kathryn Price, and the Adult Diversion ADAs and paralegals who shared their invaluable insight, feedback, and support to strengthen this report. We would also like to thank the judges and First Judicial District (FJD) staff, the Defender Association, and Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) for making this work possible.

We would also like to thank Bethany Watzman, DAO Systems Data Analyst, who manages the DAO's data entry for AMP. This report would not be possible without her and the work she does to validate AMP referrals and participant information with FJD's AMP staff. We thank the District Attorney, Lawrence S. Krasner for his support and letter at the beginning of this report. Finally, we thank members of the District Attorney's Transparency Analytics (DATA) Lab including primary authors Alexei Taylor and Kate Kelly, with support from Eliza Ziegler, CJ Arayata, Sebastian Hoyos-Torres, Wes Weaver, Oren Gur, Christian Smith, Vincent Liu, TJ Hare, and Betsey Carroll.



# Methodology

This report documents cases and persons referred to AMP between August 2022 and August 2025, representing 3 complete years after the restart of AMP that followed the COVID-19 pandemic. Throughout this report, we use language indicating an AMP case or an AMP defendant/participant (used interchangeably). AMP case referrals in this report are identified using their first listing date occurring in the Justice Juanita Kidd Stout Criminal Justice Center (CJC) room 406 on Tuesdays, or in the 24th/25th precinct station at 3901 Whitaker Avenue on Wednesdays. If an AMP case was referred and listed outside of these locations and did not subsequently enter AMP, it may not be captured in our data.

Importantly, the number of AMP cases will be greater than the number of AMP participants. Based on the AMP eligibility requirements, a person can enter AMP I and AMP II multiple times, and they can have multiple cases listed in AMP at the same time. When this report discusses persons with multiple AMP cases, we rely on the information from their latest AMP case only. Generally, we use AMP case counts to detail annual referral caseloads, charge types, and status statistics. AMP participant counts are used to detail demographics or program outcome statistics.

## Defining AMP Tiers

When presenting data on AMP I and II separately, we use the case or person’s latest tier. At the DAO’s discretion, a person’s AMP tier can be ‘bumped’ up or down, meaning the latest tier information may not match the tier at referral. This involves approximately 5% of cases.

## Participant Demographics

There is limited demographic information available about defendants in Philadelphia’s criminal legal system. Information on gender and race are derived from reports created by police at arrest, and sometimes from court records. Thus, demographic information in this report represents what the police (or courts) identify the participant as, and not necessarily how the participant would identify themselves. Current data also combines markers of both race and ethnicity, meaning the Latino category could contain individuals who would also identify as white, Black, or another race. Specifics about the socioeconomic status of AMP defendants are not available at this time.

## Key Metrics

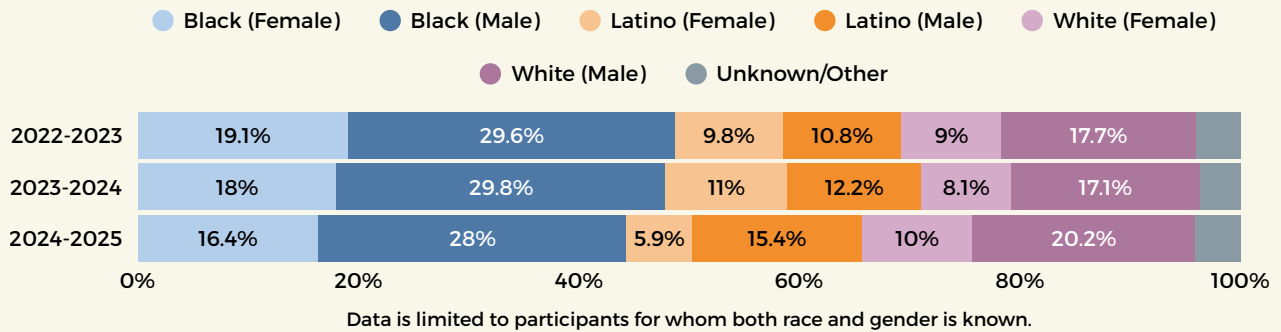
**Successfully Completed:** Successful completion rates were calculated by adding the number of cases marked as having successfully completed the program and dividing by the number of accepted cases with an outcome (i.e., revoked or successfully completed).

**Rearrest:** Rearrest rates were calculated by identifying all successfully completed cases for which at least one year has passed since the case was disposed. Then, the number of disposed cases with a subsequent arrest within one year was divided by the total number of disposed cases.

# Appendix A

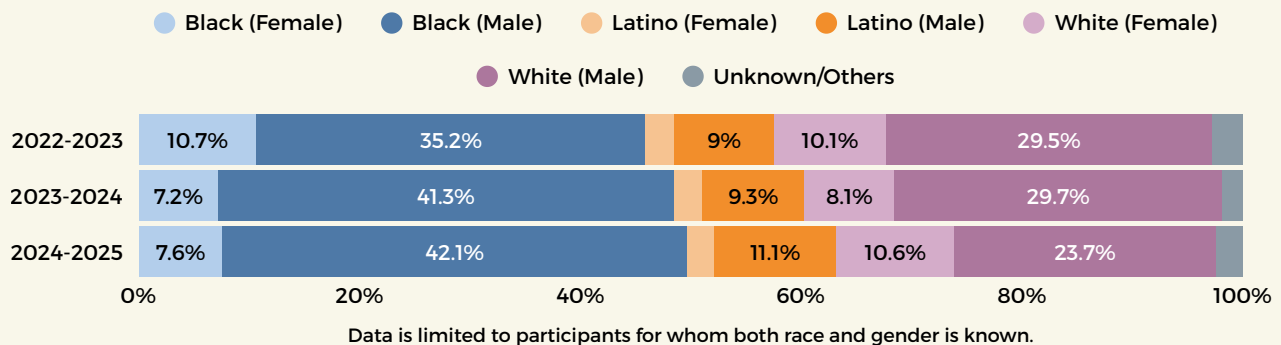
The race and gender of people referred to AMP I remained relatively consistent between August 2022 through August 2024, while the proportions changed slightly between August 2024 and August 2025.

## AMP I Participants by Race and Gender (Aug. 2022 - Aug. 2025)



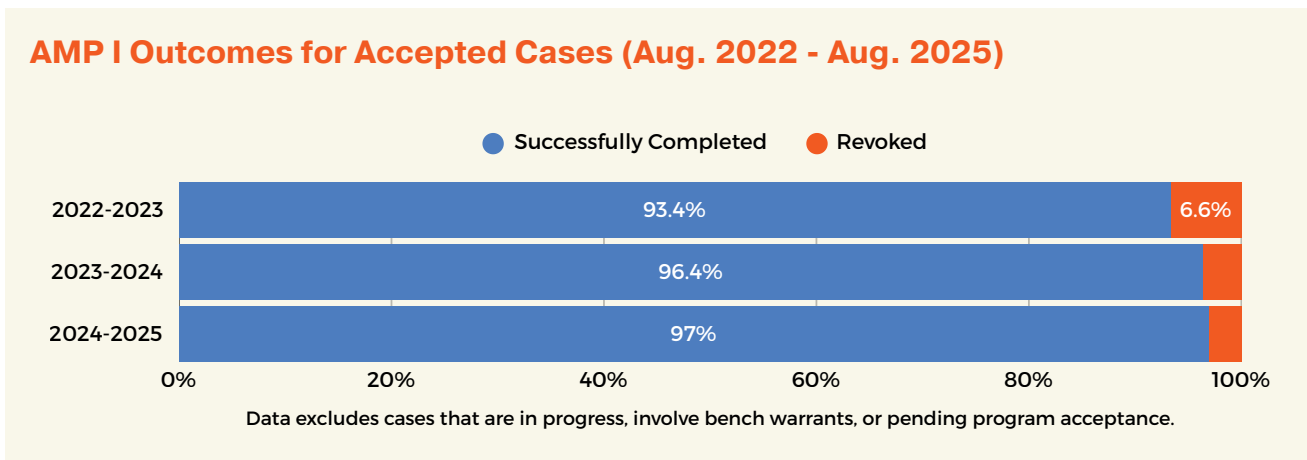
Between August 2022 and August 2025, the proportion of Black males referred to AMP increased, while the proportion of white males referred decreased.

## AMP II Participants by Race and Gender (Aug. 2022 - Aug. 2025)



# Appendix B

The successful completion rate of cases accepted into AMP I has increased each year.



The successful completion rate of cases accepted into AMP II is nearly 100% across the 3 years.

