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**Office of Policy and Budget**  
**Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services**  
**Madison, Wisconsin**

AN EVALUATION OF  
THE SPRITE PROGRAM

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### AN EVALUATION OF THE SPRITE PROGRAM

#### Background

This study was done in response to a special request from the Division of Youth Services, which operates the SPRITE program. The Division of Youth Services was interested in determining whether clients who completed the SPRITE program had lower recidivism rates than the general juvenile correctional institution population.

The SPRITE program is a specialized, adventure based program which is designed to teach pro-social behavior, independent living skills and responsibility in order to facilitate the rehabilitation and successful reintegration of delinquent youth back in the community. The SPRITE program experience lasts three to four weeks and includes structured activities such as a group wilderness expedition and a community service work experience, as well as counseling and training regarding the concepts of teamwork, cooperative living, group problem solving, communication and responsible decision making.

#### Success/Recidivism Among SPRITE Clients as Compared With the General Juvenile Correctional Institutional Population

Follow-up was done on all youth who had completed the SPRITE program since 1987 to determine whether they required any additional commitments in a Wisconsin juvenile or adult correctional institution. These outcomes were compared with the institutional recidivism rates experienced by all youth who were released from Wisconsin's two juvenile institutions since 1987.

Youth who completed the SPRITE program had slightly lower overall recidivism rates than did the general population of male juvenile institutional releases. It was found that 35% of the SPRITE releases became correctional institutional recidivists who experienced a subsequent admission to a juvenile correctional institution and/or were admitted to the adult prison system following their SPRITE experience, whereas 37.7% of the males who were released from the general juvenile institutional population became correctional institutional recidivists.

The data indicate that SPRITE program graduates may be less likely to continue to engage in criminal activity which would lead to incarceration in the adult prison system. SPRITE graduates had an adult incarceration rate which was about three-fourths that experienced by the general population of male juvenile institution releases (i.e. 13% vs. 17.3%, respectively).

### Characteristics of the SPRITE Graduates Who Recidivated

The study also analyzed selected characteristics of the youth who completed SPRITE to determine if certain types of clients experienced more or less recidivism. The characteristics which were analyzed were: prior law enforcement system history; prior penal institution experience; race; ethnicity; offense type; age; and county of commitment. The SPRITE study population consisted of 171 male youth and it should be noted that in conducting the analysis of recidivism by these characteristics, there were some cases where relatively few clients were represented in a category. Therefore, caution should be taken in drawing firm conclusions regarding the relationship between client characteristics and recidivism. Appendix II presents detailed information regarding the relationship between client characteristics and recidivism.

The relationship between the youth's prior law enforcement and penal institution experience and recidivism were analyzed. SPRITE graduates who had fewer juvenile correctional adjudication experiences prior to SPRITE had lower recidivism rates than did graduates with a more extensive adjudication history. SPRITE graduates with prior penal institution experience had slightly lower recidivism rates than those without such institutional experience, indicating that SPRITE may have a positive impact on recidivism among the group which one might assume would be most prone to recidivate.

The relationship between the youth's race/ethnicity and recidivism was analyzed. It was found that white youth experienced less recidivism than minority youth. The recidivism rates experienced by the various racial/ethnic groups which graduated from SPRITE were: white youth - 28% recidivism; American Indian youth - 33% recidivism; black youth - 39% recidivism; and hispanic youth - 63% recidivism.

The relationship between the nature of the youth's offense and recidivism was analyzed. The data indicate that SPRITE has been most effective with youth who were convicted of assaultive offenses and least effective with youth who were convicted of property offenses. The recidivism rates of SPRITE graduates, broken out by offense type were: assaultive offenders - 24% recidivism; drug offenders - 33% recidivism; weapons offenders - 37% recidivism; and property offenders - 42% recidivism. Assaultive offenders are currently given priority in making SPRITE program admission decisions, however, slightly less than one-fourth (22%) of the SPRITE graduates were assaultive offenders.

The relationship between the youth's age at completion of the SPRITE program and recidivism was analyzed and it was found that older youth experienced less recidivism. Clients who were nearly age 18 or older at the completion of SPRITE experienced less recidivism than younger clients. Priority is currently given to youth age 17 and over in making program admission decisions. The average age of SPRITE graduates was 16.9.

Finally, the study compared the recidivism rate experienced by youth from Milwaukee County with that experienced by youth from the rest of the state. It was found that youth from Milwaukee County had a higher recidivism rate than youth from the balance of the state (39% recidivism vs. 31% recidivism, respectively).

## AN EVALUATION OF THE SPRITE PROGRAM

### Impetus for the Study

The Division of Youth Services (DYS) requested the Office of Policy and Budget (OPB) to conduct a follow-up study of clients who had participated in and completed the SPRITE (Support, Pride, Respect, Initiative, Teamwork, Education) program to determine whether they have required any additional commitments in a Wisconsin juvenile or adult correctional institution. DYS was interested in information regarding the recidivism rates of the SPRITE population as compared to the general population of youth who were released from Wisconsin's juvenile correctional institutions.

### SPRITE Program Description

SPRITE is an adventure based educational program which is designed to teach pro-social behavior, independent living skills, and responsibility in order to facilitate the rehabilitation and successful reintegration of delinquent youth back into the community. The SPRITE program, which began in 1978, was founded on the idea that delinquent youth could benefit from structured personal contact and demanding adventurous experiences.

The SPRITE program experience lasts three to four weeks and typically includes the following components:

- \* Orientation and training regarding the concepts of teamwork, cooperative living, group problem solving, communication and responsible decision making (5 days).
- \* Rock climbing (3 days).
- \* Group wilderness expedition (6-8 days).
- \* Wilderness solo - optional and voluntary (1 day).
- \* Urban experience (3-5 days).
- \* Community service work experience in a national or state park or a human services program (3-5 days).
- \* Graduation upon completion of the program.

DYS also offers an abbreviated SPRITE program which only includes the orientation and rock climbing components of the program. Youth with alcohol and other drug abuse (AODA) problems are referred to this abbreviated program. This program has been operational since November, 1988.

The vast majority of SPRITE participants are young offenders who have been committed to one of the two state juvenile correctional institutions. In addition, some delinquent juveniles are directly placed in SPRITE by the counties as an alternative to institutionalization.

#### SPRITE Selection Criteria

Several criteria are employed in making decisions regarding whether a juvenile will be admitted to the SPRITE program. In general, any young offender who is referred to SPRITE is considered if his/her participation would be consistent with SPRITE's goals, as stated in the SPRITE program description, and if s/he would be eligible for release from secure custody upon successful completion of the program. In addition, youth must indicate a willingness to participate in all components of the program and to follow the rules of the program.

Preference is given to certain types of youth. Any youth who is: 1) an assaultive or aggressive offender; 2) age 17 and over; or 3) black and from Milwaukee's inner city is given priority in making program admission decisions. Certain youth are ineligible for participation in SPRITE for medical reasons. Those youth who have medical problems that cannot be safely accommodated in a wilderness environment or who have severe emotional and/or psychological problems which require treatment with psychotropic medication are excluded from SPRITE.

#### Selection of The SPRITE Study Population

There were 620 different youth who participated in SPRITE since 1985 (i.e. transferred to SPRITE on or after January 1, 1985 and before November 30, 1990). One criterion which was used in the selection of the study population was the requirement that the youth have completed the SPRITE program by April 30, 1990. The second criterion which was used was that the youth participated in the SPRITE program for at least 20 days. The first criterion was used to enable a minimum six month follow-up period. The second criterion was used to ensure that the youth completed the entire SPRITE program experience. The application of these criteria resulted in the selection of 171 youth for the SPRITE study population.

Of the 620 youth who participated in SPRITE since 1985, 516 had transferred out of SPRITE by April 30, 1990, however, many of these youth spent relatively few days in SPRITE and consequently did not complete all components of the SPRITE program. Several factors caused many of these youth to participate in

SPRITE for less than 20 days. In many cases, these youth were transferred to SPRITE for the abbreviated AODA program. Another factor which impacted program completion was the use of a segmented program model for the SPRITE program prior to November, 1986. In the segmented program model, youth were transferred to SPRITE for each program segment and upon completion of that segment, they were returned to the juvenile institution. Under the segmented program model, fewer youth completed the SPRITE program due to disciplinary or other problems at the institution which prevented the youth's return to SPRITE, due to the youth being released to the community prior to the completion of all five SPRITE program components or due to the youth losing interest in the program or refusing to return to SPRITE to complete the program. It should be noted that none of the SPRITE participants from 1985 met the minimum 20 day criteria and only two SPRITE participants who transferred out of SPRITE during 1986 met the minimum 20 day criteria. These two clients completed SPRITE in late 1986 and were released in early 1987.

#### Characteristics of the SPRITE Study Population

The youth in the SPRITE study population spent an average of 23.9 days in the program. The range of time which the study population participated in SPRITE was 20 to 29 days.

Most SPRITE clients had an extensive history with the law enforcement system, however, relatively few had prior penal institution experience. About one-sixth (16%) of the SPRITE study population had experienced multiple juvenile correctional institution admissions prior to their SPRITE program experience. Only one-eighth (13%) of the SPRITE study population had experienced only one juvenile adjudication prior to their SPRITE program experience. Nearly one-fourth (24%) of the study population had experienced six or more juvenile adjudications.

Most of the SPRITE study population were property offenders (42%) or weapons offenders (32%). The balance of the study population had been committed to a juvenile institution for assaultive offenses (22%), drug offenses (2%) or other types of offenses (2%).

Relatively few of the SPRITE clients who completed the program were young teenagers. The vast majority (87%) of the study population was age 16 or older when they completed the SPRITE program. The average age of the SPRITE clients was 16.9. SPRITE clients ranged in age from 13 to 18.

The majority of the SPRITE study population consisted of youth of a racial or an ethnic minority. Fifty-three percent of the SPRITE clients were black, 5% were Indian and 5% were hispanic.

All of the clients in the SPRITE study population were male. A relatively small number of females have been transferred to SPRITE since 1985, however none of them met the minimum 20 day stay criterion. SPRITE staff indicate that the SPRITE program experience which is made available to females is of a

somewhat different nature than that which is made available to males. Females tend to participate in the SPRITE program in several, scattered segments and their total time in the various program components tends to be of a shorter duration than the program experience made available to males.

Thirty-four counties were represented in the SPRITE study population. Most of the youth who participated in SPRITE were from Milwaukee County (97 youth or 57%). In addition, nine youth were from Outagamie County, six were from Racine County, and six were from Rock County. The other counties represented in the SPRITE study population each had four or less youth. Table 7 in Appendix II presents data regarding the number of SPRITE clients from each county.

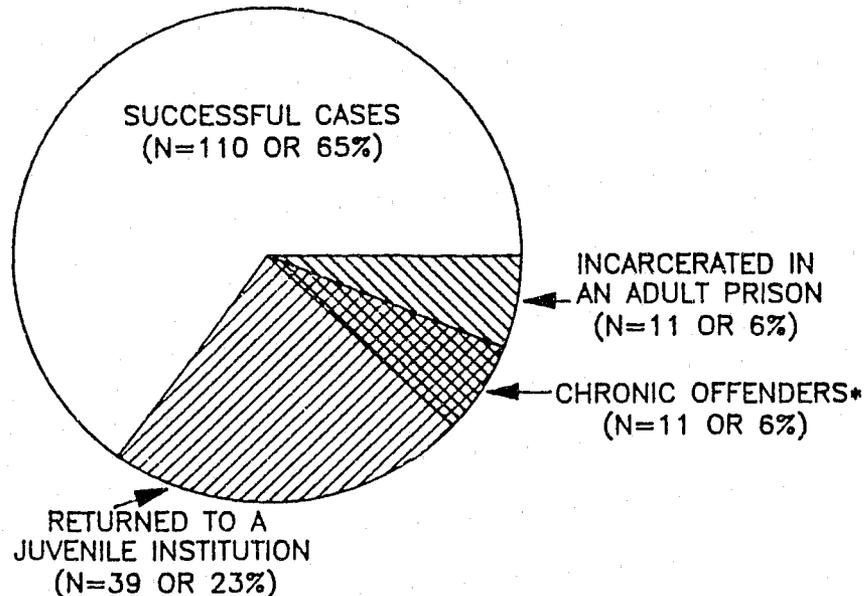
#### Success vs. Recidivism Following the SPRITE Program Experience

Follow-up was done to determine if each SPRITE client required a subsequent juvenile institutional commitment following the SPRITE program experience, and/or if they continued to engage in criminal activity which resulted in a commitment to the adult prison system.

It was found that 65% of the youth in the SPRITE study population were successful at avoiding any additional correctional commitments following the SPRITE program experience, 23% were readmitted to a juvenile correctional institution only, 6% were committed to the adult prison system only, and the remaining 6% were chronic recidivists who were readmitted to a juvenile correctional institution and later also committed to the adult prison system. Figure 1 presents data regarding success/recidivism among the SPRITE study population.

FIGURE 1

SUCCESS/RECIDIVISM AMONG YOUTH WHO COMPLETED  
THE SPRITE PROGRAM SINCE 1987



\* A CHRONIC OFFENDER IS DEFINED AS ONE WHO WAS RETURNED TO A JUVENILE INSTITUTION AND ALSO INCARCERATED IN THE ADULT PRISON SYSTEM.

SPRITE Participants Who Were Returned to Wisconsin Juvenile Institutions

During the study period, 50 youth or 29% of the study population were released from and subsequently returned to a Wisconsin juvenile correctional institution following their SPRITE program experience. All follow-ups were done to identify any juvenile institutional admission through November 30, 1990. Any youth who was released and readmitted to a juvenile institution following their SPRITE program experience is referred to as a juvenile institutional recidivist.

The juvenile institutional recidivists were in the community for an average of nearly six months (174 days) prior to their readmission to a juvenile correctional institution. The range of time in the community between juvenile commitments was one to 712 days.

Most (78%) of the juvenile institutional recidivists were still on aftercare supervision when they were returned to a juvenile institution. Nearly half (46%) of the juvenile institutional recidivists had committed another offense. The reasons for the readmission of the 50 juvenile institutional recidivists were: 54% were revoked and returned to a juvenile institution due to an aftercare rules violation; 24% committed another offense, while still on

supervision and were then revoked from aftercare without an additional adjudication; and 22% were convicted of committing another offense after the expiration of their aftercare supervision period.

#### SPRITE Participants Who Entered the Wisconsin Adult Prison System

During the study period, 22 youth or 12.9% of the study population were admitted to the Wisconsin adult prison system following their SPRITE program experience. All follow-ups were done to identify any adult prison admission through November 30, 1990. The SPRITE clients who continued to engage in criminal activity and went on the adult prison system are referred to as adult recidivists.

These adult recidivists were in the community for an average of just over a year (i.e. 404 days) prior to their admission to an adult prison. The range of time in the community between the juvenile and the adult correctional institution commitments was four days to 3.6 years.

The nature of the crimes which led to the incarceration in the adult prison system was reviewed. It was found that nearly two-thirds (i.e. 64%) of the adult recidivists were committed to an adult prison for a property crime, 18% were committed for a drug related crime, 14% were committed for an assaultive crime and 4% were committed for an other type of crime (i.e. bail jumping).

#### Success vs. Recidivism Among the General Population of Male Youth Released from Juvenile Correctional Institutions

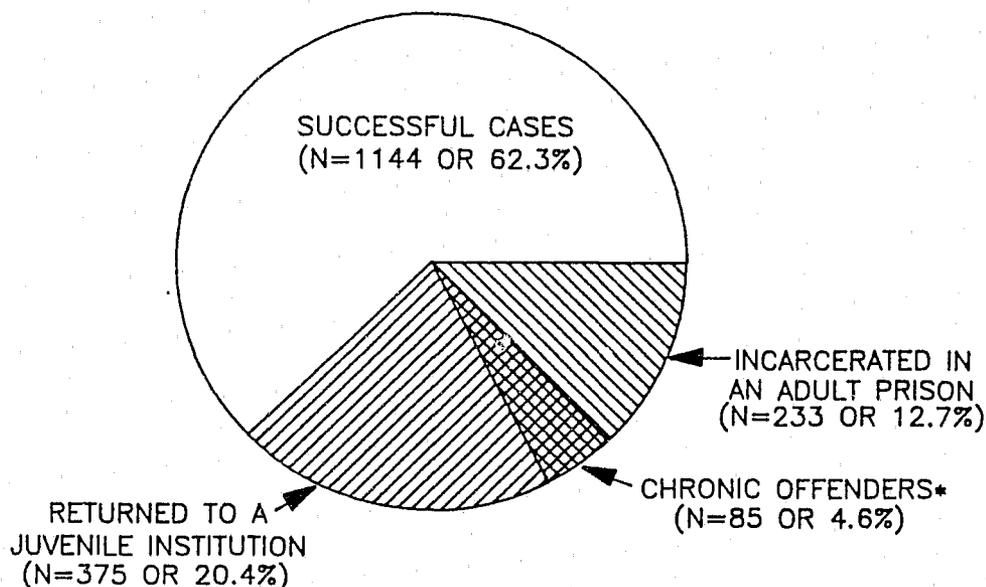
All youth who were released from a Wisconsin juvenile correctional institution from 1987 through April 30, 1990 were identified and follow-up was done to determine if they were subsequently readmitted to a juvenile correctional institution and/or if they continued to engage in criminal activity which resulted in a commitment to the adult prison system. As with the SPRITE study population, all follow-ups were done through November 30, 1990. A decision was made to only include males in the comparison group because all clients in the SPRITE study population were male.

Selected characteristics of the comparison group were analyzed to determine whether the SPRITE study population was similar to the comparison group. The two groups were similar in terms of prior adjudication experience, ethnicity, age and offense type. However, there were certain differences which merit reference. The SPRITE study population included a higher percentage of youth with prior penal institution experience (16% SPRITE vs. 9.7% in the comparison group), more black youth (53% SPRITE vs. 46.3% in the comparison group) and more youth from Milwaukee County (57% SPRITE vs. 52.9% in the comparison group).

There were 1,837 male youth who were released from Wisconsin's two juvenile correctional institutions during the study time period. It was found that 62.3% of the comparison group was successful at avoiding any additional correctional commitments and 37.7% of these youth were subsequently incarcerated in Wisconsin's juvenile and/or adult correctional system. Figure 2 presents data regarding success/recidivism among the comparison group.

FIGURE 2

SUCCESS/RECIDIVISM AMONG MALES RELEASED FROM  
JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS SINCE 1987



\* A CHRONIC OFFENDER IS DEFINED AS ONE WHO WAS RETURNED TO A JUVENILE INSTITUTION AND ALSO INCARCERATED IN THE ADULT PRISON SYSTEM.

Relationship Between the Characteristics  
of the SPRITE Population and Success

Various characteristics of the SPRITE study population were analyzed to determine if certain types of clients exhibited more or less recidivism. The characteristics which were analyzed were: the youth's number of juvenile adjudications prior to SPRITE; penal institution experience prior to SPRITE; race; ethnicity; the type of offense committed by the youth; the youth's age at completion of SPRITE; and the youth's county of commitment.

Each client in the SPRITE study population was defined to be one of the following:

- 1) Successful Case (i.e. no readmission to a juvenile correctional institution or to the adult prison system following the SPRITE program experience);
- 2) Juvenile Institutional Recidivist (i.e. the youth was released and subsequently readmitted to a juvenile correctional institution following the completion of the SPRITE program);
- 3) Adult Recidivist (i.e. the youth was committed to the adult prison system following the completion of the SPRITE program);
- 4) Chronic Recidivist (i.e. the youth was released and subsequently readmitted to a juvenile correctional institution following the SPRITE program experience and was also later committed to the adult prison system).

These youth were further classified in one of two categories. Those youth who were in any one of the three defined recidivist categories (i.e. readmitted to a juvenile institution, admitted to the adult prison system or a chronic recidivist) were classified as being a recidivist. The remaining youth (i.e. the successful cases) were then compared with the recidivists in analyzing data on the relationship between recidivism and SPRITE client characteristics. This further collapsing of data on success vs. recidivism was done for two reasons. First of all, the study population of 171 youth was relatively small and, as a result, minor fluctuations in numbers could have a strong impact on various recidivism rates. However, more importantly, since the study population tended to consist of older juveniles, there was a strong likelihood that many youth would quickly "age out" of the juvenile system. In these cases, continued criminal activity could result in a commitment to the adult prison system. Therefore, by comparing all three types of recidivists with the successful cases, the study does a more thorough job of classifying youth as being successful or as recidivating following the SPRITE program experience.

Appendix II presents specific data regarding the relationship between the characteristics of SPRITE clients and success/recidivism. Appendix II summarizes details on outcomes experienced by youth in each of the four success/recidivism categories for informational purposes only. Percentages were not computed for each of the three recidivism categories.

#### Prior Juvenile Adjudications

Youth who had fewer juvenile adjudication experiences tended to be somewhat more successful than youth with a more extensive adjudication history. Youth with three or less juvenile adjudication experiences had a success rate which was higher than the average for the study population and also higher than that

experienced by youth with four or more juvenile adjudication experiences. The success rates of youth with relatively few prior juvenile adjudications were: only the current juvenile adjudication - 70% success; two juvenile adjudications - 68% success; and three juvenile adjudications - 77% success. In comparison, the success rate of the total SPRITE study population was 65%.

#### Prior Penal Institution Experience

Most youth who participated in SPRITE lacked prior penal institution experience, however those with a history of multiple juvenile incarcerations experienced an even higher success rate than those youth who were serving their first juvenile incarceration. Those youth with prior penal experience exhibited a 71% success rate, whereas, those youth without prior penal experience exhibited a 63% success rate following the SPRITE program experience. The small number of youth who had prior penal experience make it difficult to draw firm conclusions, however, it appears that SPRITE may have a positive impact on recidivism among the group which one might assume would be the most prone to recidivate.

#### Race/Ethnicity

White youth experienced the highest success rate following SPRITE. The success rates experienced by the racial/ethnic groups which participated in SPRITE were as follows: white youth - 72% success; American Indian youth - 67% success; black youth - 61% success; and hispanic youth - 37% success.

It should be noted that relatively few youth in the SPRITE study population were Hispanic (8 youth or 5%). Because of the small number of Hispanic youth who were in the study population, very minor fluctuations in the nature of their outcomes would have had a strong impact on their overall success rates. Therefore, caution should be taken in the drawing of firm conclusions regarding the relationship between success and ethnicity.

#### Offense Type

The nature of all offenses which each youth was convicted of was reviewed and each youth was classified according to offense type. In those cases where the youth had been convicted of multiple offenses, the most serious offense was used to establish offense type. The priority system used to define seriousness was: assaultive offenses (most serious); weapons offenses; property offenses; and drug offenses (least serious). It should be noted that there were no cases where a youth was convicted of both a property offense and a drug offense, resulting in the youth being classified a property offender.

Therefore, in doing the offense classifications, property offenses and drug offenses in reality received equal priority in terms of seriousness.

The data indicate that SPRITE has been most successful with youth who were convicted of assaultive offenses and least successful with youth who were convicted of property offenses. The success rates of SPRITE clients, broken out by offense type were as follows: Assaultive offenders - 76% success; Drug offenders - 67% success; Weapons offenders - 63% success; and Property offenders - 58% success.

#### Age at Completion of SPRITE

Each client's age at the completion of the SPRITE program was computed and success rates were computed for all age groups. In all cases, the client's age was rounded to the nearest year. As previously noted, SPRITE does give priority to admitting youth age 17 and older, and many of the youth in the SPRITE study population were older.

It was found that SPRITE was relatively successful with even older youth. Clients who were age 18 or 19 at the completion of SPRITE experienced the highest success rates (i.e. 83% success among youth age 18 and 100% success among youth age 19).

#### County of Commitment

Most of the SPRITE study population was from Milwaukee County. Youth from Milwaukee County had a success rate which was slightly lower than that experienced by the total SPRITE population (i.e. 61% success among Milwaukee county cases vs. 65% among all SPRITE clients). The remaining 74 clients had been committed by one of 33 different counties. Since the number of youth from any one of these 33 counties was so small, specific success rates are not analyzed by county because minor fluctuations in the nature of their outcomes could have a profound impact on the county's overall success rate. Details concerning success rates of youth from counties other than Milwaukee is presented in Appendix II for informational purposes only. The overall success rates of youth from counties other than Milwaukee was computed and it was found that these youth experienced a 69% success rate after their SPRITE program experience.

APPENDIX I

DESCRIPTIVE DATA ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL MALES  
RELEASED FROM JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FROM  
1987 THROUGH APRIL 30, 1990 AS COMPARED WITH  
THE SPRITE STUDY POPULATION

	<u>General Population (N=1837)</u>		<u>SPRITE (N=171)</u>	
	#	%	#	%
<b>Prior Penal Experience:</b>				
Yes	176	9.7%	28	16%
No	1634	90.3%	142	84%
Missing Data	27		1	
<b>Prior Juvenile Adjudications:</b>				
Only the				
Current One	248	14.3%	20	13%
Two	321	18.6%	31	19%
Three	354	20.5%	31	19%
Four	224	12.9%	21	13%
Five	146	8.4%	19	12%
Six or More	438	25.3%	38	24%
Missing Data	106		11	
<b>Race:</b>				
White	795	43.3%	65	38%
Black	850	46.3%	90	53%
Indian	98	5.3%	9	5%
Asian	4	.2%	0	
Other	89	4.9%	7	4%
Missing Data	1		0	
<b>Ethnicity:</b>				
Hispanic	123	6.7%	8	5%
Non-Hispanic	1706	93.3%	159	95%
Missing Data	8		4	
<b>County:</b>				
Milwaukee	971	52.9%	97	57%
Balance of State	866	47.1%	74	43%
<b>Average Age at Release<sup>1</sup>/ Program Completion<sup>2</sup></b>		17 (Range=12.5-19.8)	16.9 (Range=13.9-18.8)	
<b>Crime Type:</b>				
Assaultive <sup>3</sup>	404	22.0%	38	22%
Weapons <sup>4</sup>	566	30.8%	54	32%
Property <sup>5</sup>	783	42.6%	72	42%
Drugs <sup>6</sup>	36	2.0%	3	2%
Other <sup>7</sup>	48	2.6%	4	2%

<sup>1</sup>For the general population, statistics regarding "average age" are reflective of the youth's age at his first release from a juvenile correctional institution during the study period of January 1, 1987 through April 30, 1990.

<sup>2</sup>For the SPRITE study population, statistics regarding "average age" are reflective of the youth's age at his completion of the SPRITE program. SPRITE youth are generally released to the community shortly after their completion of SPRITE.

<sup>3</sup>Assaultive offenses include murder, battery, aggravated assault, endangering safety by conduct regardless of life, sexual assault, kidnapping and threats.

<sup>4</sup>Weapons offenses include armed robbery, armed burglary, reckless use of weapons, carrying concealed weapons, and illegal possession of a weapon.

<sup>5</sup>Property offenses include robbery, burglary, theft, entry into a locked vehicle, auto theft, receiving stolen property, fraud, forgery, arson, unsafe burning, conspiracy and criminal damage to property.

<sup>6</sup>Drug offenses include possession, use or sale of any controlled substance.

<sup>7</sup>Other offenses include resisting an officer, disorderly conduct, perjury and escape.

APPENDIX II

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SPRITE GRADUATES WHO WERE SUCCESSFUL AS COMPARED WITH THOSE WHO RECIDIVATED FOLLOWING THE SPRITE PROGRAM EXPERIENCE

Table 1

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF PRIOR JUVENILE ADJUDICATIONS AND SUCCESS/RECIDIVISM AFTER THE SPRITE PROGRAM EXPERIENCE

# of Prior Juvenile Adjudications	Successful Cases		Juvenile Institutional Recidivists <sup>1</sup>	Adult Recidivists <sup>2</sup>	Chronic Recidivists <sup>3</sup>	Totals
	#	% <sup>4</sup>				
Only the Current One	14	70%	4	1	1	20
Two	21	68%	6	2	2	31
Three	24	77%	4	2	1	31
Four	10	48%	8	1	2	21
Five	12	63%	3	3	1	19
Six or More	23	61%	10	1	4	38
Missing Data	<u>6</u>	<u>        </u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>11</u>
	110	65%	39	11	11	171

Table 2

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRIOR JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION EXPERIENCE AND SUCCESS/RECIDIVISM AFTER THE SPRITE PROGRAM EXPERIENCE

Prior Penal Experience	Successful Cases		Juvenile Institutional Recidivists <sup>1</sup>	Adult Recidivists <sup>2</sup>	Chronic Recidivists <sup>3</sup>	Totals
	#	% <sup>4</sup>				
Yes	20	71%	4	2	2	28
No	89	63%	35	9	9	142
Missing Data	<u>1</u>	<u>        </u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
	110	65%	39	11	11	171

Table 3

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RACE AND SUCCESS/RECIDIVISM AFTER THE  
SPRITE PROGRAM EXPERIENCE

Race	Successful Cases		Juvenile Institutional Recidivists <sup>1</sup>	Adult Recidivists <sup>2</sup>	Chronic Recidivists <sup>3</sup>	Totals
	#	% <sup>4</sup>				
White	47	72%	10	5	3	65
Black	55	61%	22	6	7	90
Indian	6	67%	2	0	1	9
Other	<u>2</u>	<u>29%</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>
	110	65%	39	11	11	171

Table 4

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ETHNICITY AND SUCCESS/RECIDIVISM AFTER THE  
SPRITE PROGRAM EXPERIENCE

Ethnicity	Successful Cases		Juvenile Institutional Recidivists <sup>1</sup>	Adult Recidivists <sup>2</sup>	Chronic Recidivists <sup>3</sup>	Totals
	#	% <sup>4</sup>				
Hispanic	3	37%	5	0	0	8
Non-Hispanic	106	67%	31	11	11	159
Missing Data	<u>1</u>	<u>        </u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
	110	65%	39	11	11	171

Table 5

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE YOUTH'S OFFENSE AND SUCCESS/RECIDIVISM  
AFTER THE SPRITE PROGRAM EXPERIENCE

Type of Offense	Successful Cases		Juvenile Institutional Recidivists <sup>1</sup>	Adult Recidivists <sup>2</sup>	Chronic Recidivists <sup>3</sup>	Totals
	#	% <sup>4</sup>				
Assaultive <sup>5</sup>	29	76%	7	1	1	38
Weapons <sup>6</sup>	34	63%	8	7	5	54
Property <sup>7</sup>	42	58%	22	3	5	72
Drug Related <sup>8</sup>	2	67%	1	0	0	3
Other <sup>9</sup>	<u>3</u>	<u>75%</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
	110	65%	39	11	11	171

Table 6

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE YOUTH'S AGE AT THE COMPLETION OF SPRITE  
AND SUCCESS/RECIDIVISM AFTER THE SPRITE PROGRAM EXPERIENCE

Age at Completion of SPRITE <sup>10</sup>	Successful Cases		Juvenile Institutional Recidivists <sup>1</sup>	Adult Recidivists <sup>2</sup>	Chronic Recidivists <sup>3</sup>	Totals
	#	% <sup>4</sup>				
14	2	50%	2	0	0	4
15	8	67%	3	0	1	12
16	15	42%	18	1	2	36
17	43	62%	14	6	6	69
18	38	83%	2	4	2	46
19	<u>4</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
	110	65%	39	11	11	171

Table 7

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COUNTY OF COMMITMENT AND SUCCESS/RECIDIVISM  
AFTER THE SPRITE PROGRAM EXPERIENCE

County of Commitment <sup>11</sup>	Successful Cases		Juvenile Institutional Recidivists <sup>1</sup>	Adult Recidivists <sup>2</sup>	Chronic Recidivists <sup>3</sup>	Totals
	#	% <sup>4</sup>				
Brown	1	33%	1	1	0	3
Chippewa	3	100%	0	0	0	3
Columbia	1	100%	0	0	0	1
Crawford	1	100%	0	0	0	1
Dane	0	0%	1	1	2	4
Dodge	1	100%	0	0	0	1
Door	1	100%	0	0	0	1
Eau Claire	1	100%	0	0	0	1
Fond du Lac	2	100%	0	0	0	2
Iron	2	100%	0	0	0	2
Jackson	2	100%	0	0	0	2
Juneau	1	50%	1	0	0	2
Kenosha	4	100%	0	0	0	4
LaCrosse	1	25%	0	2	1	4
Manitowoc	1	100%	0	0	0	1
Marinette	0	0%	2	0	0	2
Milwaukee	59	61%	28	4	6	97
Monroe	0	0%	0	1	0	1
Oconto	1	100%	0	0	0	1
Oneida	2	100%	0	0	0	2
Outagamie	5	56%	2	1	1	9
Portage	0	0%	0	0	1	1
Racine	5	83%	0	1	0	6
Rock	4	67%	2	0	0	6
Sauk	1	50%	1	0	0	2
Sawyer	1	100%	0	0	0	1
Shawano	1	100%	0	0	0	1
Sheboygan	2	100%	0	0	0	2
Vilas	0	0%	1	0	0	1
Walworth	1	100%	0	0	0	1
Waupaca	1	100%	0	0	0	1
Winnebago	2	100%	0	0	0	2
Wood	1	100%	0	0	0	1
Menominee	2	100%	0	0	0	2
	<u>110</u>	<u>65%</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>171</u>

<sup>1</sup>Any youth who was released and then readmitted to a juvenile institution following their SPRITE experience was defined to be a juvenile institutional recidivist. If the youth also was an adult recidivist, he was only listed in the chronic recidivist column in this appendix.

<sup>2</sup>Any youth who went on to the adult prison system was defined to be an adult recidivist. If the youth also was a juvenile institutional recidivist, he was only listed in the chronic recidivist column in this appendix.

<sup>3</sup>Any youth who was both a juvenile institutional recidivist and an adult recidivist was defined to be a chronic recidivist. These youth were not also listed in the juvenile recidivist and in the adult recidivist columns in this appendix.

<sup>4</sup>This represents the percentage of youth with this characteristic who were successful (i.e. non-recidivists).

<sup>5</sup>Assaultive offenses include murder, battery, aggravated assault, endangering safety by conduct regardless of life, sexual assault and threats.

<sup>6</sup>Weapons offenses include armed robbery, armed burglary, reckless use of weapons, carrying concealed weapons, and illegal possession of a weapon.

<sup>7</sup>Property offenses include robbery, burglary, theft, entry into a locked vehicle, auto theft, fraud, forgery, arson, conspiracy and criminal damage to property.

<sup>8</sup>Drug offenses include possession, use or sale of any controlled substances.

<sup>9</sup>Other offenses include resisting an officer, disorderly conduct and escape.

<sup>10</sup>In all cases, the youth's age was rounded to the nearest year.

<sup>11</sup>County of Commitment refers to the county of commitment at the youth's most recent admission to a juvenile institution.