



# John Howard Association of Illinois

**2015 recipient of MacArthur Award for Creative and Effective Institutions**

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## **John Howard Association Survey Analysis Logan Correctional Center June 2016 Pilot Survey Project**

For over a century, the John Howard Association (JHA) has served the State of Illinois by providing nonpartisan citizen oversight of our state's correctional policies and practices, and by advocating for principled criminal justice reforms that aim to enhance public safety. To achieve this end, JHA utilizes our unique access to Illinois' adult and juvenile prisons to directly observe conditions of confinement and speak with those whom are profoundly impacted by the criminal justice system, the people that are incarcerated in our state's prisons and the people that work in them.

To attain a fuller understanding of the ramifications of correctional policies crafted by lawmakers and prison officials, it is critical that the perspectives of the people that are incarcerated and work in prisons are afforded serious consideration. This is why allowing people that live and work behind prison walls a chance to voice their concerns and propose constructive solutions to the vexing problems inherent in a correctional setting has always been a core component of JHA's approach to citizen monitoring.

In 2016, JHA began using surveys in order to reach a greater number people during our monitoring visits, thereby giving voice to hundreds more people per visit than we were able to do in the past. The surveys have enhanced, not replaced, our traditional narrative and observation based approach to prison monitoring. JHA continues to heed the stories of the incarcerated and prison staff, as this is a cornerstone of our work. The surveys, however, enable us to convey the prevailing attitudes and opinions of a sizable portion of these groups. When contextualized by JHA's research and data provided by prison officials, the collective and individual narratives of the incarcerated and prison staff provide JHA with a unique tool which we use to objectively evaluate the effectiveness and fairness of our criminal justice system, and establish a sound foundation upon which proposals for reforms can be built.

This report reflects JHA's findings based on the results of surveys distributed at Logan Correctional Center (Logan) to inmates and staff during a JHA monitoring visit conducted in June of 2016. While the findings contained herein are informative, it should be noted that this report is based upon a pilot of JHA's survey instrument administered at one prison. Subsequent JHA survey reports will be based upon refined versions of the survey instruments used at Logan, adjusted to resolve minor issues that came to JHA's attention during the initial use and processing of the surveys. Because the field of corrections is dynamic, JHA expects that the methodology surrounding the use of the surveys will likely change to be in accord with the field being evaluated.

We anticipate new survey instruments and methods of processing and analysis will be implemented over time so that our survey tools remain accurate, relevant and impactful. As JHA implements the facility survey project beyond the pilot phase, we anticipate that future reports will include larger data sets obtained by visiting numerous prisons, thereby enabling more robust statistical analyses and findings.

This report includes the following: a brief description of Logan, the methodology used to create and implement JHA's pilot survey project, key findings and observations (pg. 4), inmate survey results (pg. 11), staff survey results (pg. 21), statistical tables (pg. 31), and the initial pilot survey instruments used (pg. 35).

### **Logan Correctional Center:**

Logan is located in Lincoln, Illinois, about a two hour and forty-five minute drive south of Chicago and a 30-minute drive north of Springfield. Logan was repurposed in March 2013 as a multiple security level female facility, which also operates the female intake Reception and Classification center (R&C) for the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC).<sup>1</sup>

### **Methodology:**

#### **Sampling and Samples**

On June 16<sup>th</sup> 2016, JHA conducted a prison monitoring visit at Logan Correctional Center. Throughout this monitoring visit, JHA distributed and collected surveys from inmates and correctional staff. Two distinct survey instruments were utilized, an Inmate Survey and a Staff Survey.

The Inmate Survey was administered to a nonrandom sample of inmates (n=252) that made up approximately fourteen percent of the total inmate population on the day of the visit (N = 1,843). The surveys were dispersed within three separate sections of the prison, a general population housing unit in which special programming is offered to some inmates (HU1, n=95), a general population housing unit (HU11, n=95), and the program building (also referred to as the school building, n=62). Inmates were informed that survey participation was voluntary and that their individual responses would be held in confidence by JHA. Surveys were handed out to any inmate willing to complete the form upon JHA's arrival to one of the three areas of the prison listed above, and then collected by JHA prior to exiting that area.

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<sup>1</sup>For more information on Logan Correctional Center, see JHA's 2014 Special Prison Monitoring Report, *Overcrowded, Underresourced, and Ill-Conceived: Logan Correctional Center, 2013/14*, <http://thejha.org/sites/default/files/Logan%20Correctional%20Center%20Report%202013-2014.pdf> and the National Resource Center on Justice Involved Women (NRCJIW), November 2016 report, *The Gender Informed Practice Assessment (GIPA), Summary of Findings & Recommendations, Logan Correctional Center, Illinois Department of Corrections*, (November 2016), available at <http://www.thejha.org/sites/default/files/GIPA%20SUMMARY%20November%2018%202016.compressed.pdf>

The characteristics of the inmate sample are as follows:

Race (self-identified)		
White	106	42%
Black	102	41%
Other	19	8%
Hispanic	17	7%
No Reply	8	3%

Age		
Under 21	4	2%
21-25	33	13%
26-35	89	35%
36-45	62	25%
46-55	38	15%
Over 55	22	9%
No Reply	4	2%

The Staff Survey was distributed to a nonrandom sample of correctional staff (n=114) that worked first and second shift on the day of JHA's visit. The majority of the Staff Survey participants were security staff posted throughout the prison.

The characteristics of the staff sample are as follows:

Race (self-identified)		
White	95	83%
Black	10	9%
Hispanic	4	4%
Other	3	3%
No Reply	2	2%

Age		
Under 21	1	1%
21-25	21	18%
26-35	51	45%
36-45	22	19%
46-55	14	12%
Over 55	3	3%
No Reply	2	2%

Time in Corrections (in years)		
Under 2	50	44%
2-5	26	23%
6-10	10	9%
11-20	16	14%
Over 20	8	7%
No Reply	4	4%

## Survey

Both the inmate and staff surveys incorporated items from questionnaires used by professional correctional monitors, such as the Correctional Institution Inspection Committee of Ohio. Survey instruments were customized by JHA so that issues unique to IDOC could be measured and surveys could be completed within JHA visit time constraints. The surveys are two pages long (one sheet of paper with items listed on the front and back), and take less than ten minutes to complete for most people.

The Inmate Survey consisted of three inmate trait items (race, age, and type of offense) and thirty-five items related to conditions of confinement. Participants responded to the conditions of confinement items using a Likert scale with five options (Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Neither Disagree nor Agree, Agree, and Strongly Agree), plus an option for Non-Applicable.

The Staff Survey consisted of three staff trait items (race, age, and time in corrections) and thirty-four items associated with work related conditions. Participants responded to the work related conditions items using a Likert scale with five options (Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Neutral, Agree, and Strongly Agree), plus an option for Non-Applicable.

## Data Analysis Plan

Surveys were created and processed by JHA using the Snap Survey software tool. Every completed survey entered into Snap Survey was reviewed to make certain the software correctly interpreted results. After the integrity of the data was ensured, the data was exported from Snap Survey as an Excel file and then uploaded into SPSS statistical software for analyses. For both the Inmate and Staff Surveys, items that elicited multiple responses or no response were counted as no reply. The Non-Applicable option was excluded from the statistical analyses of the data.

In order to test if a statistically significant correlation existed between two variables, and to determine the strength of the correlation, it was necessary that the survey items related to inmate and staff traits be recoded to ensure the reliability of the results due to the distribution of the data and sample size. For inmates, race was recoded into a dichotomous measure (minority and white) and age was converted into a trichotomous measure (Under 25, 26-46, and Over 46). Offense type was not included in the analyses, as the responses were deemed by JHA to be unreliable because over half of the inmates sampled indicated that their offense type was “other,” as opposed to “person, property, sex, or drug;” however, the vast majority of women at Logan are incarcerated for one of these four types of offenses. For staff, race was not utilized in any test, as the number of Staff Survey respondents that self identified as a racial minority was too low to perform reliable statistical analyses. The number of categories for age (in years) was condensed from six to four (Under 25, 26-35, 36-45, and Over 45). Time in corrections (in years) was converted into a dichotomous measure (Under 2, and 2 and Over).<sup>2</sup>

Chi squared ( $X^2$ ) was utilized to determine if a statistically significant relationship existed between two variables. Cramer’s V was used to test the strength of statistically significant relationships between nominal and ordinal level variables. Kendall’s tau-c was used to test the strength of statistically significant relationships between two ordinal level variables.

## Key Findings and Observations

### Inmate Surveys:

#### Safety:

A substantial number of inmates at Logan do not perceive the facility to be safe for themselves or others, and believe that contraband from the outside of the prison gets in. Most, however, do not believe that gang activity is prevalent at Logan. As described below, minorities compared to whites were less likely to report that the facility was safe, but also were less likely to report frequent gang activity. This finding indicates that minority inmates did not necessarily correlate gang activity with facility safety.

In response to the survey item “I feel safe,” 44% of inmates expressed that they felt unsafe, while 31% expressed that they felt safe, and 25% neither disagreed nor agreed. When asked if they felt

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<sup>2</sup>The full range of options that were available to inmates and staff regarding demographic information are listed in the Inmate and Staff Survey Results sections.

the facility is safe in general, 71% of inmates indicated that the facility is unsafe, while 7% viewed the facility as safe, and 22% neither disagreed nor agreed.<sup>3</sup>An inmate's race and the degree to which the facility was perceived by inmates to be safe in general were significantly related ( $X^2 = 10.75$ , 4 DF,  $p \leq .03$ ), and the strength of the relationship was moderate (Cramer's  $V = .22$ ,  $p \leq .03$ ). As shown in Table 1, minorities were less likely to report that the facility is safe (74.6% responded strongly disagree or disagree) than were whites (66%). There was no statistically significant correlation between an inmate's race and the degree to which inmates believed themselves to be safe at Logan. Also, there was no statistically significant relationship between an inmate's age and the degree to which the facility was perceived as safe in general, or perception of one's own safety.

In regards to gang activity, 63% of inmates believed that there is not frequent gang activity in the facility, while 12% believed there is, and the remaining 25% neither disagreed nor agreed. There was a significant relationship between an inmate's race and the degree to which they believed that there is frequent gang activity at Logan ( $X^2 = 10.69$ , 4 DF,  $p \leq .03$ ), and the strength of the relationship was moderate (Cramer's  $V = .22$ ,  $p \leq .03$ ). As shown in Table 1, minorities were less likely to report frequent gang-activity (68.6% indicating strongly disagree or disagree) than were whites (56.8%).

#### Staff Conduct:

The majority of inmates at Logan do not believe that staff treat them with respect, or that staff consistently follow IDOC and institutional policies. Most inmates, however, believe that there is at least one staff member that they can turn to for help if needed. As discussed below, an inmate's race is related to perceptions of inmate-staff relations. Minorities compared to whites were less likely to report that staff treat inmates with respect, staff follow rules, and that there is at least one staff member the inmate could turn to for help if needed.

When asked if staff treat inmates with respect, 71.7% of inmates replied that staff do not treat them with respect, while 7.5% replied that staff is respectful towards inmates, and 20.8% neither disagreed nor agreed. In response to the question "Staff follow rules," 69.6% of inmates indicated that staff do not, while 10.9% replied staff follow rules, and 19.6% neither disagreed nor agreed.

An inmate's race and the degree to which they perceived that staff treat inmates with respect were significantly related ( $X^2 = 27.64$ , 4 DF,  $p < .001$ ), and the strength of the relationship was moderate (Cramer's  $V = .34$ ,  $p < .001$ ). As shown in Table 1, minorities were more likely to indicate they strongly disagree in response to the statement that staff treat inmates with respect (53.1%) than were whites (26.9%). Also, an inmate's race and whether or not they believed that staff follow rules were significantly related ( $X^2 = 13.83$ , 4 DF,  $p \leq .01$ ), and the strength of this relationship was moderate (Cramer's  $V = .24$ ,  $p \leq .01$ ). As shown in Table 1, minorities were more likely to report that staff do not follow rules (75.8% indicating strongly disagree or disagree) than were whites (61.5%). There was no significant relationship between an inmate's age and their perception of whether or not staff treated inmates with respect, or followed rules.

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<sup>3</sup> For the purpose of brevity, survey responses such as Strongly Disagree and Disagree were combined to reflect negative/positive responses to questions, and survey responses such as Strongly Agree and Agree were combined to reflect positive/negative responses to questions. Combining these response categories did not change survey analysis outcomes. Unedited results of responses to all survey items are available in the Inmate and Staff Survey results sections.

Although a substantial number of inmates responded unfavorably to questions concerning staff conduct, 72.7% of inmates indicated that there was at least one staff member they could turn to for help, while 15.5% indicated otherwise, and 27.3% neither disagreed nor agreed.

An inmate's race and whether or not the inmate believed there is at least one staff member they could turn to for help was also significantly related ( $X^2 = 14.59$ , 4 DF,  $p \leq .01$ ), and the strength of the relationship was moderate (Cramer's  $V = .25$ ,  $p \leq .01$ ). As shown in Table 1, minorities were less likely to report that there is a staff member they could ask for help (21% indicating strongly disagree or disagree) than were whites (8.7%). It should be noted, however, that 70.6% of minorities affirmed that there is a staff person they could turn to for help. There was no significant relationship between an inmate's age and whether or not they believed that there is at least one staff member they could turn to for help.

#### Procedural Fairness:

The majority of inmates at Logan do not believe that the inmate disciplinary process is fair, or that the inmate grievance process is effective. As described below, minorities compared to whites were less likely to report that the disciplinary process is fair.

In response to the survey item "the inmate discipline process is fair," 66.8% of inmates opined that it is not, while 13.4% believed that it is fair, and 19.7% neither disagreed nor agreed. In regards to the inmate grievance process, 76.1% of inmates indicated that it is not effective, while 5.7% declared that it is, and 18.3% neither disagreed nor agreed.

An inmate's race and the degree to which they believed the inmate disciplinary process to be fair were significantly related ( $X^2 = 11.04$ , 4 DF,  $p \leq .03$ ), and the strength of the relationship was moderate (Cramer's  $V = .22$ ,  $p \leq .03$ ). As shown in Table 1, minorities were less likely to report that the inmate disciplinary process is fair (73.6% indicating strongly disagree or disagree) than were whites (55.9%). There was not a significant relationship between an inmate's race and the degree to which they believed the grievance process to be effective. The same was true of the relationships between an inmate's age and the degree to which the disciplinary process was perceived as fair, and effectiveness of the grievance process.

#### Quality of Life:

Most of the inmates at Logan responded negatively to survey items related to quality of life issues, such as satisfaction with health care, facility upkeep, clothing, and temperature. However, the majority of general population inmates surveyed at Logan indicated that they were content with library and recreation privileges, as well as access to showers.

When asked if they were satisfied with health care services, 72.4% of inmates responded that they are not, while 11.7% indicated that they are satisfied, and 15.9% neither disagreed nor agreed.

When asked if the temperature in facility is comfortable, 96.2% of inmates indicated that it is not, 1.3% stated it is, and 2.6% neither disagreed nor agreed. In response to the survey item "My housing unit is clean," 66.5% of inmates expressed that it is not, while 24% indicated that it is, and 9.4% neither disagreed nor agreed. When asked if something that is broken on their housing unit is repaired in a timely manner, 66.3% replied that broken items are not repaired in a timely manner, while 23.1% stated the opposite, and 11.7% neither disagreed nor agreed. In regards to clothing,

61.9% of inmates indicated that they do not have access to clean and temperature appropriate clothing, while 28.4% answered otherwise, and 9.7% neither disagreed nor agreed.

The majority of inmates, 83.5%, indicated that they have adequate access to showers, while 11.7% believed that they do not, and 4.8% neither disagreed nor agreed. In regards to recreation opportunities, 58.6% of inmates expressed satisfaction with the amount of recreation time offered to them, while 25% expressed dissatisfaction, and 16.4% neither disagreed nor agreed. When asked if they have adequate access to the library, 69.1% of inmates indicated that they do, while 17.6% indicated that they do not, and 13.2% neither disagreed nor agreed.

There was no significant relationship between an inmate's race or age, and responses to survey items related to the quality of life issues reported on above.

#### Education, Rehabilitative Programming, and Preparation for Reentry:

A considerable number of inmates at Logan indicated that the facility does not offer enough educational programming or substance abuse treatment. Also, most inmates believed that staff did not provide them with information that would help them transition back into the community upon release. As discussed below, minorities compared to whites were less likely to report that staff provides them with helpful reentry information.

When asked if there is adequate educational programming at Logan, 73.1% of inmates indicated that there is not, while 17.3% believed that there is, and 9.7% neither disagreed nor agreed. Also, 45.2% of inmates expressed that there is not adequate substance abuse treatment available, while 27.4% believed there is, and 27.4% neither disagreed nor agreed. There was no significant relationship between an inmate's race or age, and responses to survey items gauging inmate opinions as to the adequacy of educational or rehabilitative programming.

When asked if staff provides them with helpful reentry information, 54% of inmates indicated that they do not, while 19.9% believed otherwise, and 26.1% neither disagreed nor agreed. An inmate's race and the degree to which an inmate agreed that staff provided helpful information as to reentry were significantly related ( $X^2 = 13.79$ , 4 DF,  $p \leq .01$ ), and the relationship was moderate (Cramer's  $V = .24$ ,  $p \leq .01$ ). As shown in Table 1, minorities were less likely to report that staff provides helpful reentry information (57.1% indicated strongly disagree or disagree) than were whites (49.5%). There was no statistically significant relationship between an inmate's age and their opinion as to staff providing helpful reentry information.

#### Staff Surveys:

##### Safety and Security:

A substantial number of staff at Logan indicated that their work environment is unsafe, that contraband from the outside gets in, and most staff do not believe the inmate disciplinary process to be effective at preventing inmate misconduct. The majority of staff, however, stated that Logan is a safe environment for inmates and did not consider gang activity to be a problem at the facility. Statistical analyses suggest that staff's perception as to the safety of their work environment, and the effectiveness of the inmate disciplinary process at preventing inmate misconduct, are correlated with how long staff has worked in corrections, with more experienced correctional officers being more likely to report negatively on both.

In response to the survey item “staff are safe here,” 49.1% of staff expressed that Logan is not a safe work environment, while 30.2% thought it safe, and 20.8% were neutral. When asked if the inmate disciplinary process effectively curtails inmate misconduct, 74.8% of staff indicated that it does not, while 11.7% of staff answered that it does, and 13.5% were neutral on this subject. In regards to outside contraband getting into the prison, 55.3 % of Logan’s staff indicated that this rarely occurs, while 20.4% believed otherwise, and 24.3% were neutral on the subject

The amount of time staff has worked in corrections and the degree to which they believed that they are safe at Logan were significantly and moderately related ( $X^2 = 17.52$ , 4 DF,  $p \leq .01$ ; Kendall’s tau-c =  $-.425$ ,  $p < .001$ ). As shown in Table 2, staff that have worked in corrections for 2 or more years were less likely to consider the facility safe (64.4% indicated strongly disagree or disagree), than were staff that have worked less than 2 years in corrections (31.1%). Also, the amount of time staff has worked in corrections and the degree to which they believed that the inmate disciplinary process is effective at preventing inmate misconduct were significantly and moderately related ( $X^2 = 14.57$ , 4 DF,  $p \leq .01$ ; Kendall’s tau-c =  $-.323$ ,  $p \leq .001$ ). As shown in Table 2, staff that have worked in corrections for 2 or more years were less likely to consider the inmate disciplinary process effective (88.3% indicated strongly disagree or disagree), than were staff that have worked less than 2 years in corrections (58.4%). The age of staff and responses to survey items gauging staff safety and the effectiveness of the inmate disciplinary process were not statistically related.

Although less than a third of Logan’s staff responded that the prison is safe for staff, 63.8% of staff believed that inmates are safe in the prison, while 15.2% thought otherwise, and 21% were neutral. In response to the survey item that measured staff’s perception of the prevalence of gang activity at Logan, 61.8% of staff stated that gang activity is not an issue, while 12.7% reported that it is, and 25.5% were neutral.

There was no significant relationship between age of staff, or the amount of time staff has worked in corrections, and responses to survey items that gauged staff opinions as to inmate safety, prevalence of gang activity, or how often outside contraband getting into the prison.

#### Management:

The majority of staff at Logan responded favorably to survey items that gauged their interactions with supervisors. Over half of staff surveyed, however, expressed negative views as to the overall operation of the facility and IDOC administration. As described below, staff members that have worked in corrections for 2 or more years compared to staff with fewer than 2 years of experience were less likely to express confidence in IDOC administrators, and their views as to how well the facility is managed were more negative than their counterparts.

When asked if their supervisors are professional, 78.2% of Logan’s staff responded positively, while 8.1% did not, and 13.6% were neutral. Approximately half of Logan’s staff, 52.7%, indicated that they receive timely and fair employee evaluations, while 17.6% stated that they do not, and 29.6% were neutral. When asked if supervisors respect their opinions, 66.6% of staff indicated that they do, while 16.2% believed the opposite, and 17.1% were neutral. As for the disciplinary process for staff, 44.9% of staff believed the process to be fair, while 25.5% believed the process is not fair, and 29.6% were neutral as to this subject.

The age of staff or the amount of time staff has worked in corrections, and responses to survey items gauging staff opinions concerning their supervisors and employee evaluations were not statistically related.

When asked if they had confidence in IDOC administration, 56.8% of staff indicated that they do not, while 20.7% stated that they do, and 22.5% were neutral. In regards to the facility, 50.5% of Logan's staff expressed that the facility is not run well, while 21.3% believed that it is, and 28.2% answered neutral. Half of Logan's staff, 50.5%, indicated that the facility is no better off now than it was a year prior, while 18.7% believed the facility improved, and 30.8% were neutral on this subject.

The amount of time staff has worked in corrections and the degree to which staff had confidence in IDOC administration were significantly and moderately related ( $X^2 = 17.52$ , 4 DF,  $p \leq .01$ ; Kendall's tau-c =  $-.353$ ). As shown in Table 2, staff that have worked in corrections for 2 or more years were less likely to have confidence in IDOC administration (70% indicating strongly disagree or disagree) than were staff that have worked less than 2 years in corrections (42.5%). There was also significant relationship between the amount of time staff has worked in corrections and the degree to which staff believed that the facility runs well (chi square, DF = 4,  $p \leq .01$ ), and the strength of the relationship was moderate (Kendall's tau-c =  $-.353$ ,  $p < .001$ ). As shown in Table 2, staff that have worked in corrections for 2 or more years were less likely to report that the facility runs well (64.8% indicated strongly disagree or disagree), than were staff that have worked less than 2 years in corrections (31.2%).

#### Work Conditions:

The majority of Logan's staff were confident that staff follow rules, treat inmates with respect, and expressed trust in their coworkers. Also, most staff believe that they have been equipped with tools and training required for their work, are not subjected to excessive overtime, and most do not frequently think of quitting.

In response to the survey item "staff follow rules," 79.5% of respondents indicated that staff do follow rules, while 6.5% disagreed, and 14% were neutral. In regards to staff treating inmates with respect, 68% of stated that they do, while 7.8% declared otherwise, and 24.3% were neutral. When asked if they trusted their coworkers, 62.8% answered that they did, while 12.7% did not, and 24.5% were neutral on this subject.

Over half of staff at Logan, or 56.7%, declared that they have been given the tools and training needed to do their job, while 17.3% stated the opposite, and 26% were neutral. When asked if they are required to work excessive overtime, 76.5% indicated that they did not, while 8.8% believed they are, and 14.7% were neutral.

The age of staff or the amount of time staff has worked in corrections, and the survey items that measured work conditions discussed above were not statistically related.

#### Summary:

The results of JHA's pilot survey project at Logan reveal useful information and insight into the facility's strengths and challenges. JHA looks forward to rolling this project out and using the increased information and data to shed light on unaddressed issues and needed reforms.

***This report was written by JHA staff. Media inquiries should be directed to JHA’s Executive Director, Jennifer Vollen Katz, at (312) 291-9555 or [jvollen@thejha.org](mailto:jvollen@thejha.org).***

Since 1901, JHA has provided public oversight of Illinois’ juvenile and adult correctional facilities. Every year, JHA staff and trained volunteers inspect prisons, jails and detention centers throughout the state. Based on these inspections, JHA issues reports that are instrumental in improving prison conditions.

JHA would like to thank IDOC administrators and staff for their assistance and support in JHA’s Pilot Survey Project during our monitoring visits. In addition, we gratefully acknowledge the cooperation and insight shared with us by inmates and staff at Logan through participation in our survey project, conversations and letters. JHA also thanks Dr. Loretta Stalans, Ph.D. and Dr. David Olson, Ph.D. of Loyola University of Chicago, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies, for their invaluable assistance and input with regards to the statistical analyses contained herein, as well as providing insightful feedback.

With deep appreciation, JHA acknowledges the funders that have made our work and this report possible:

JHA Prison Response Project is made possible through generous support from Sheldon and Barbara Stein.

The Michael Reese Health Trust’s generous funding supports JHA’s work monitoring medical care and conditions inside our state prisons



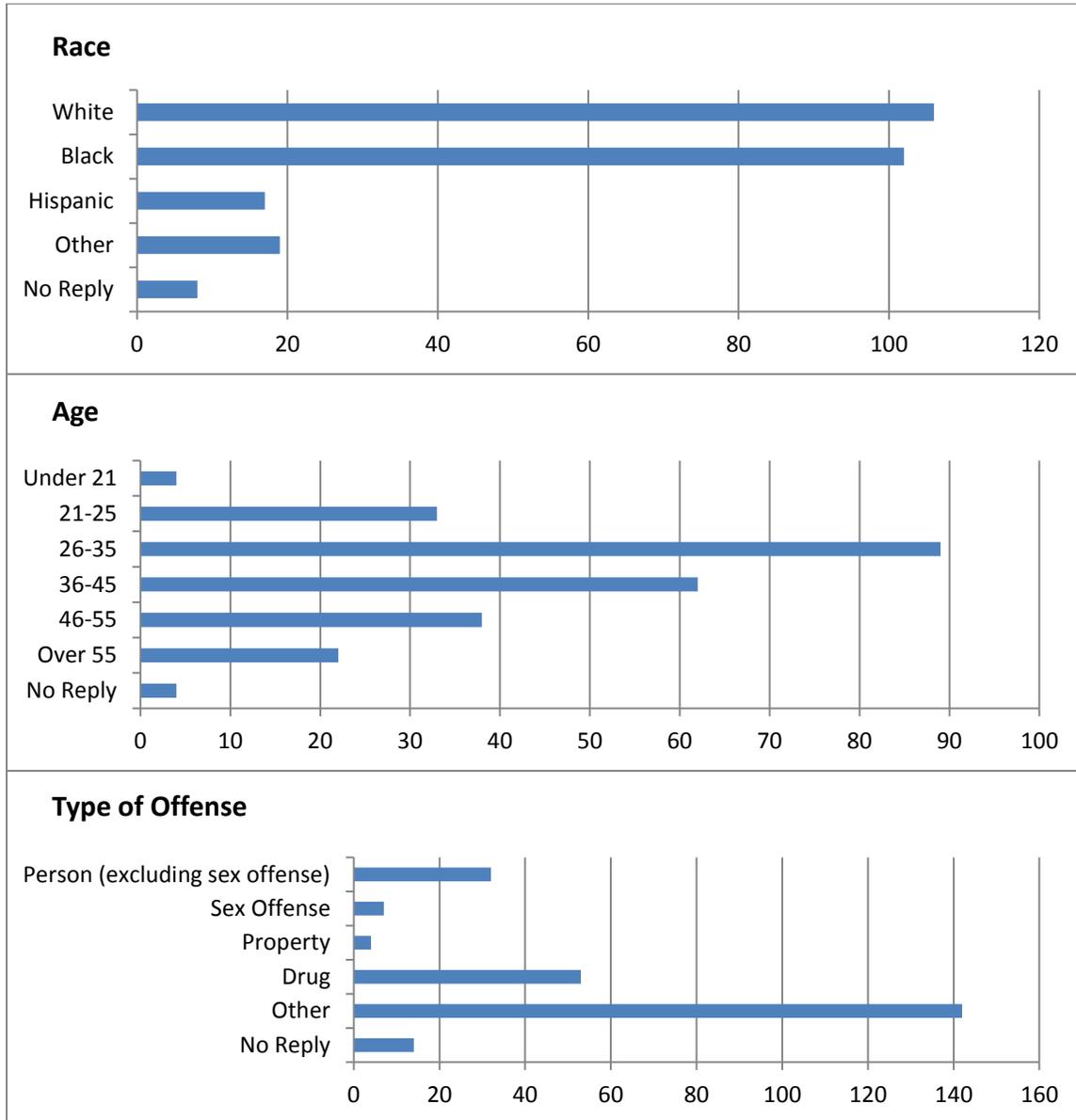
Funding for the JHA Survey Pilot Project and the preparation of this report were supported by generous funding from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.



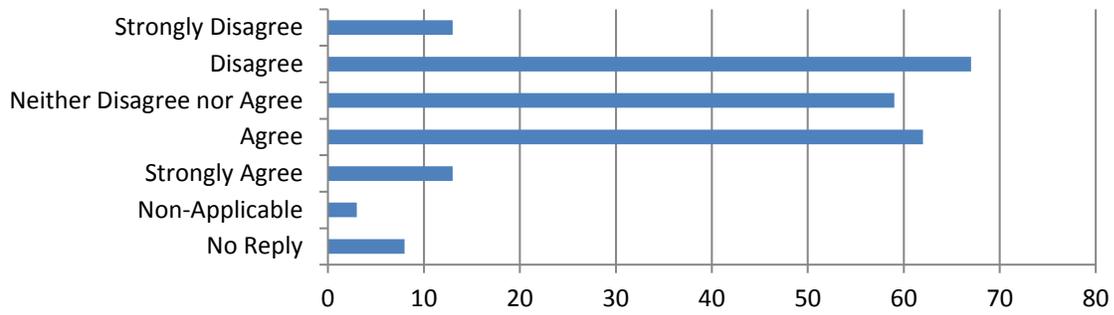
*The John Howard Association was the proud recipient of the 2015 MacArthur Award for Creative and Effective Institutions*

## Inmate Survey Results

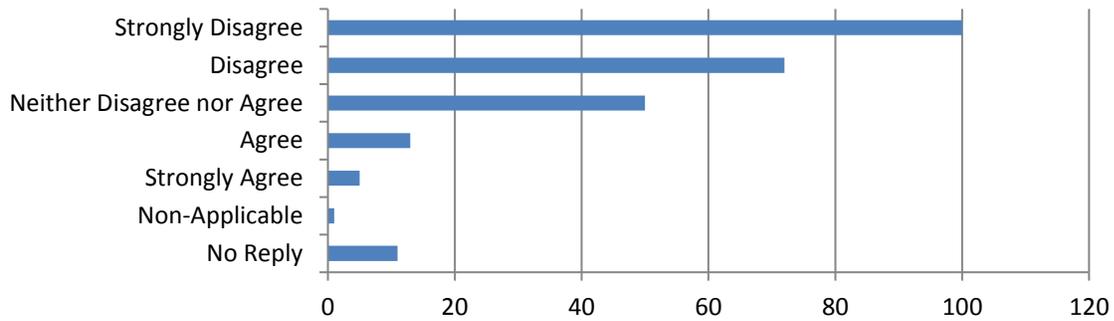
(reported results reflect the number of inmates that selected an available response to the corresponding survey item):



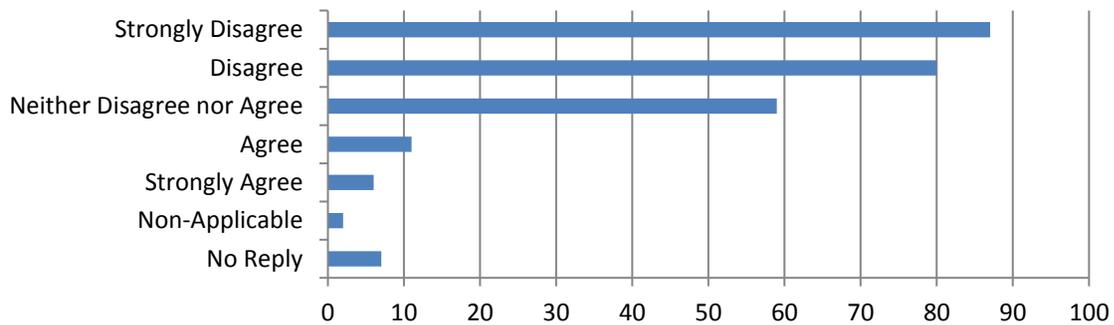
**Q1. I feel safe**



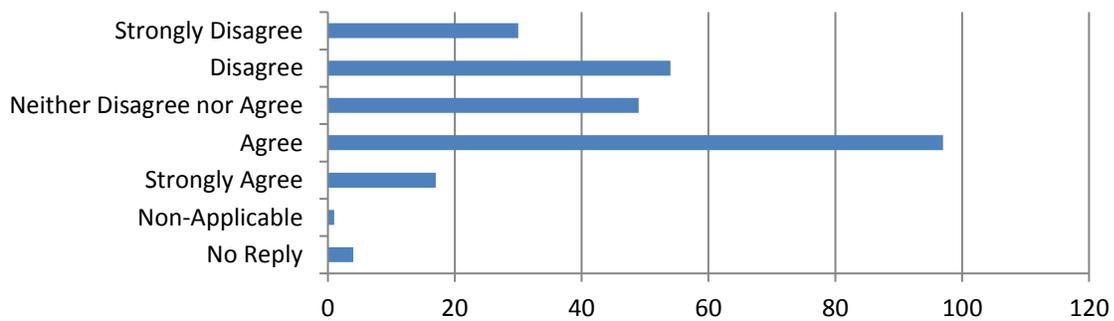
**Q2. Staff treat inmates with respect**



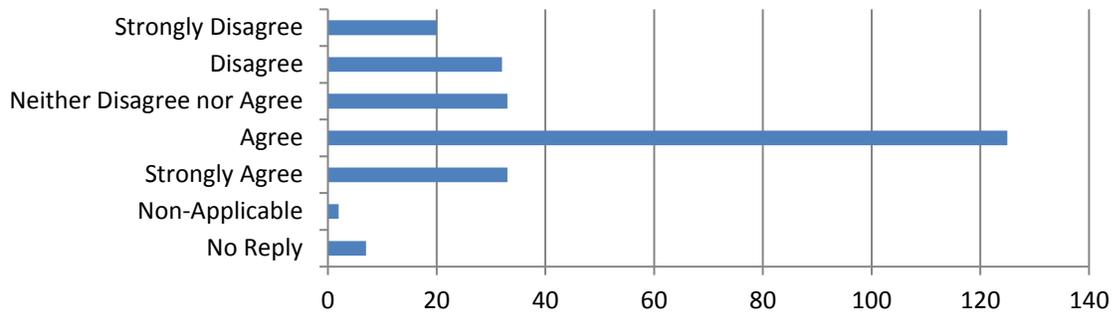
**Q3. Inmates treat other inmates with respect**



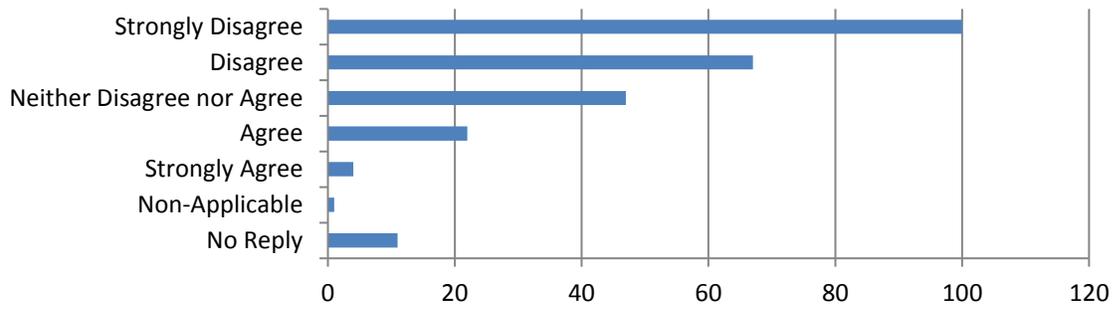
**Q4. Posted schedules are accurate**



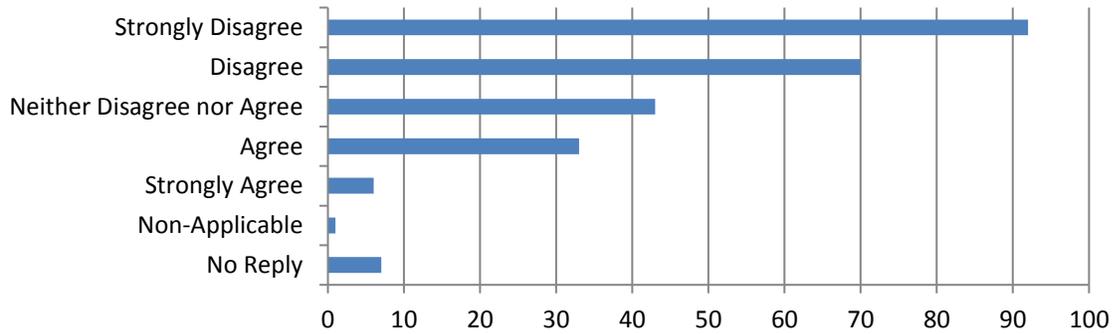
**Q5. I know the rules or where to find them**



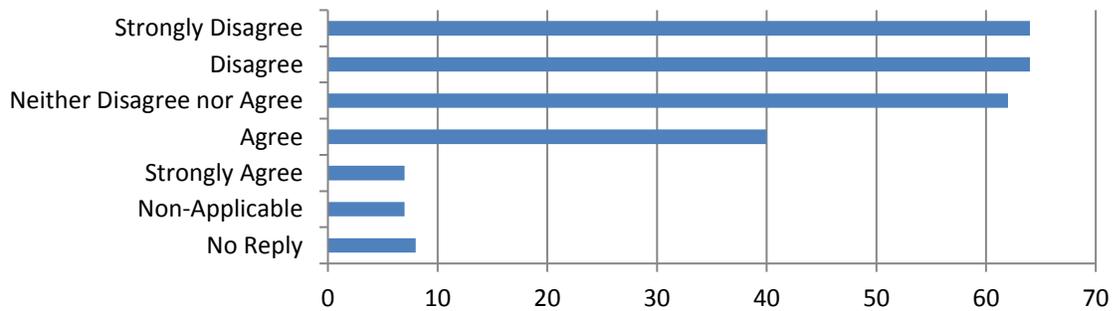
**Q6. Staff follow rules**



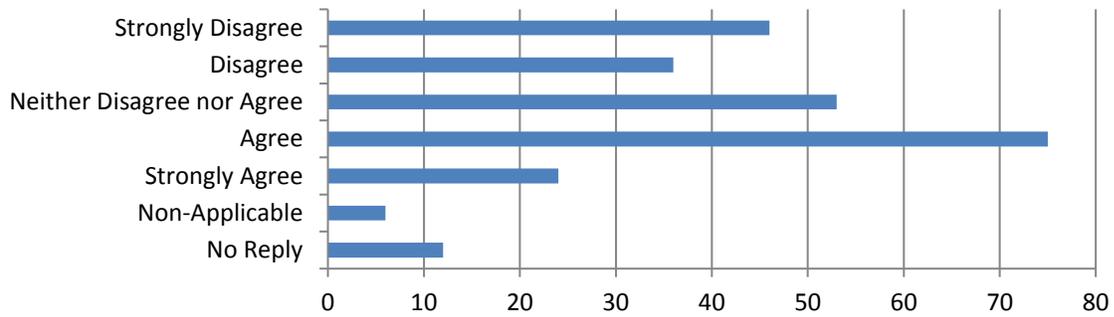
**Q7. Staff provide helpful information about in-facility opportunities**



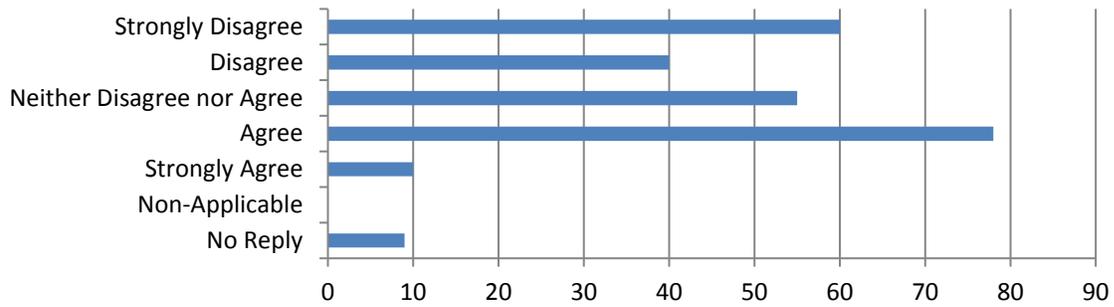
**Q8. Staff provide helpful reentry information.**



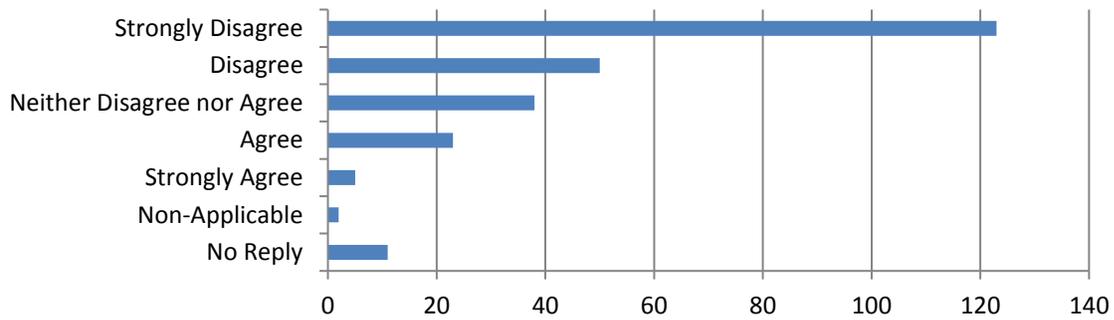
**Q9. My Correctional Counselor is effective.**



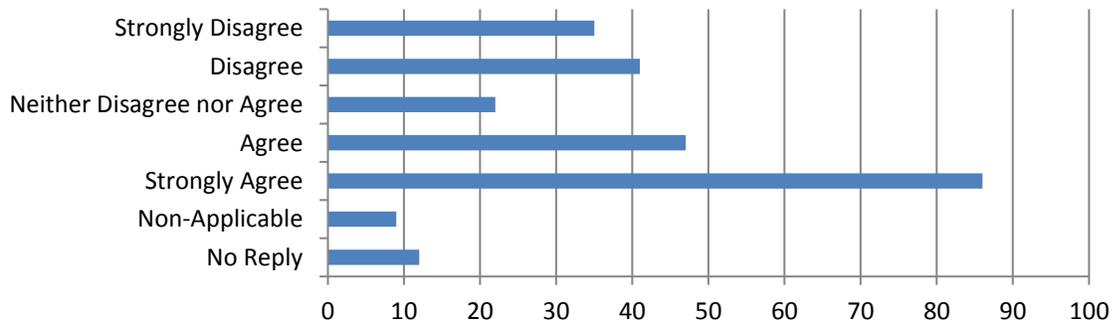
**Q10. Medical services are available.**



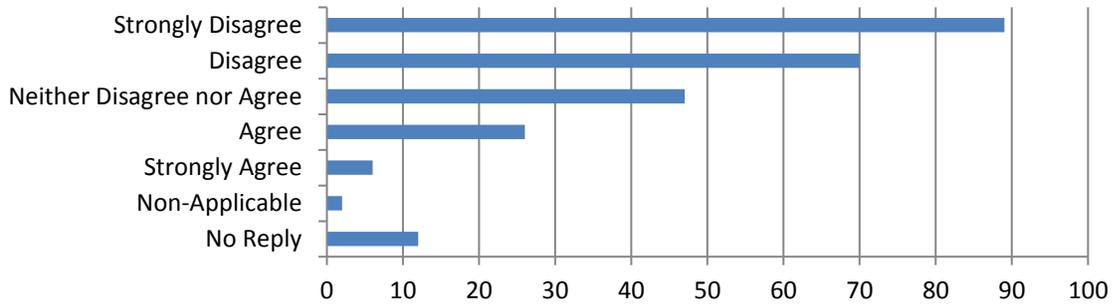
**Q11. I am satisfied with health care services.**



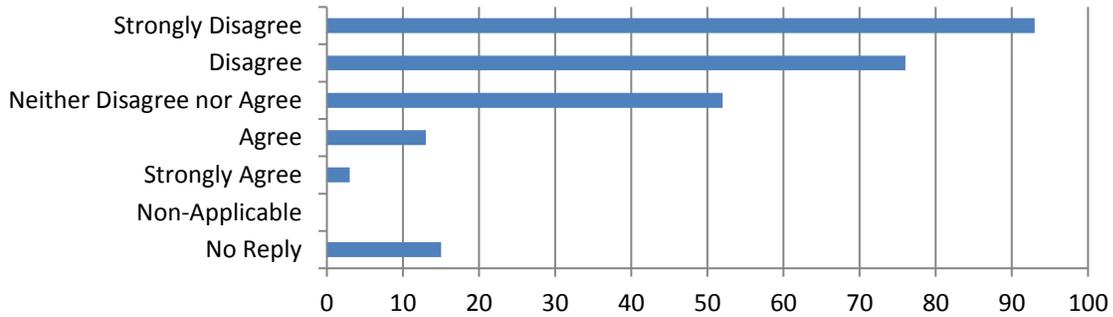
**Q12. The co-pay stops me from seeking health care services.**



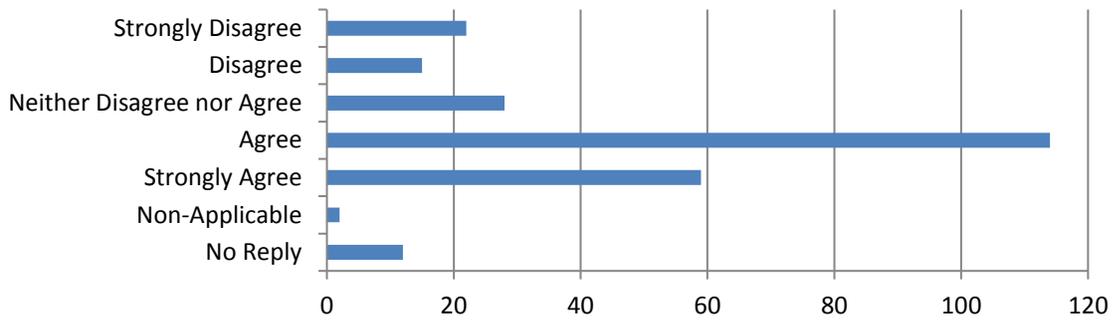
**Q13. The inmate discipline process is fair.**



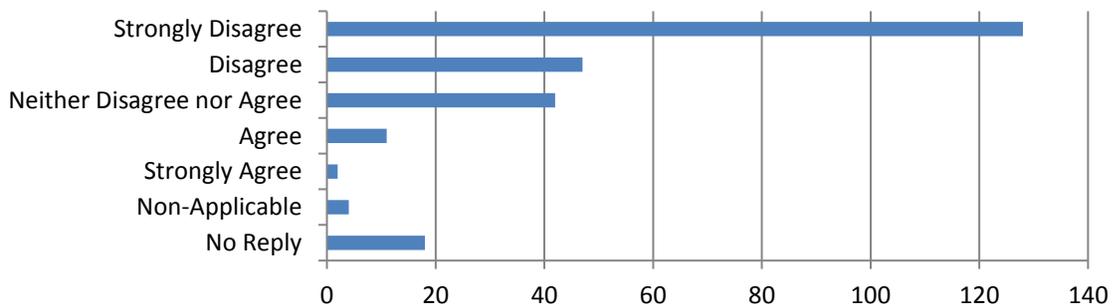
**Q14. This facility is safe for inmates.**



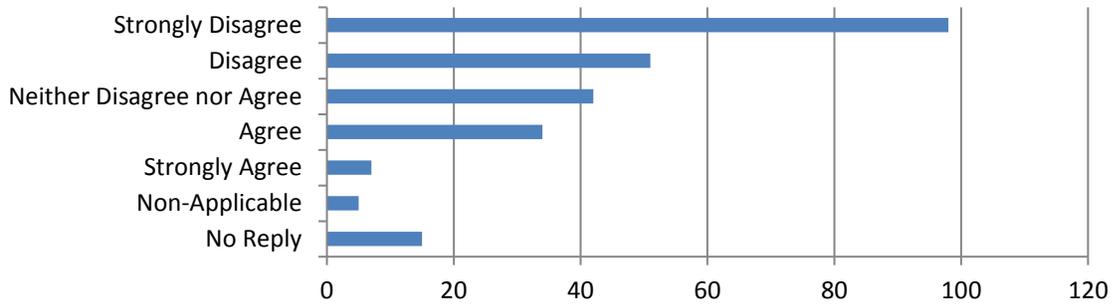
**Q15. There is at least one staff member who I could ask for help.**



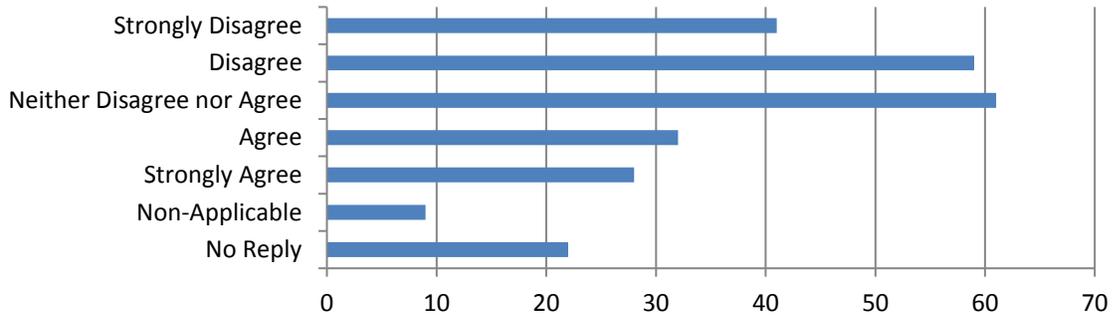
**Q16. The grievance process is effective.**



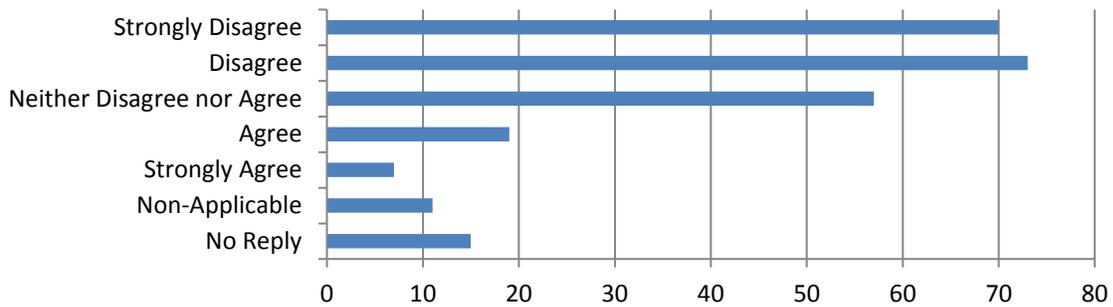
**Q17. I would feel comfortable filing a grievance.**



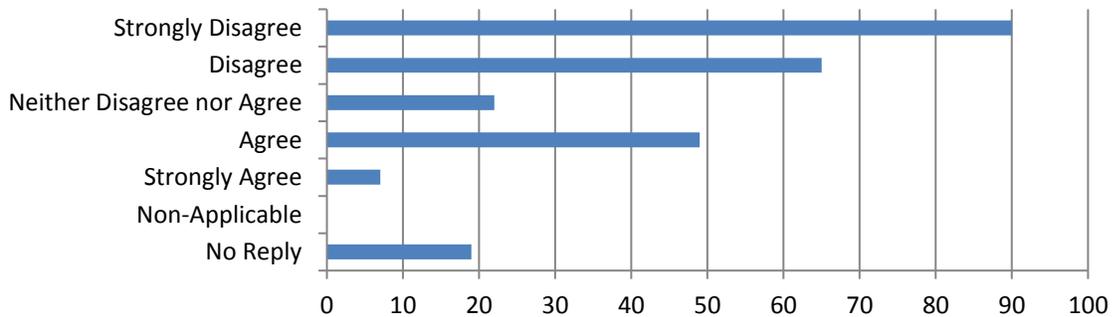
**Q18. Contraband from outside the facility often gets inside.**



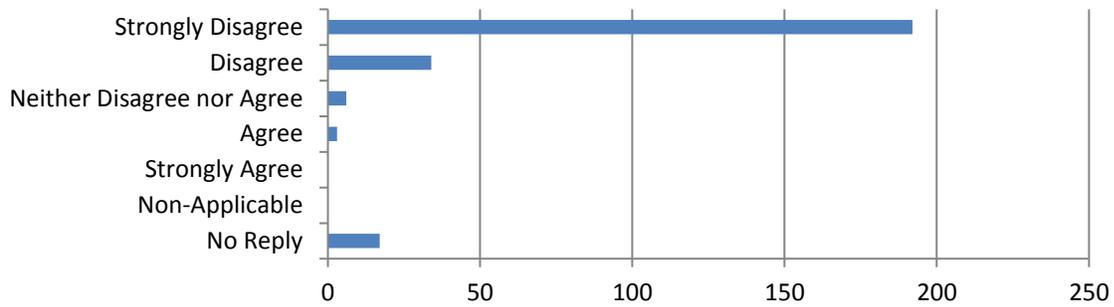
**Q19. There is frequent gang activity at this facility.**



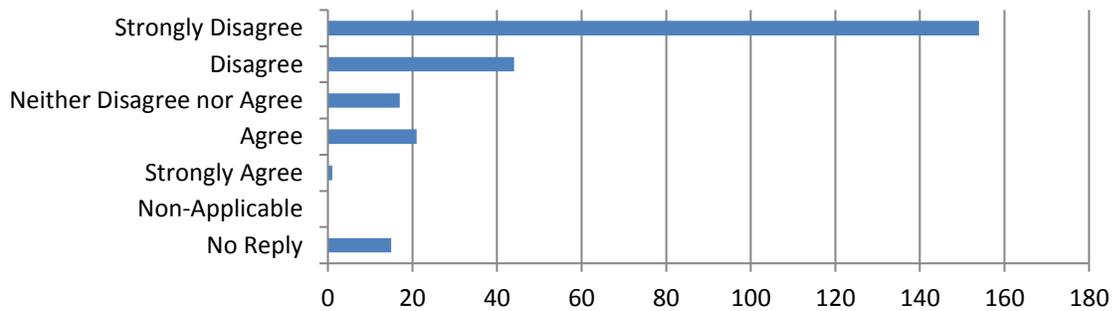
**Q20. My housing unit is clean.**



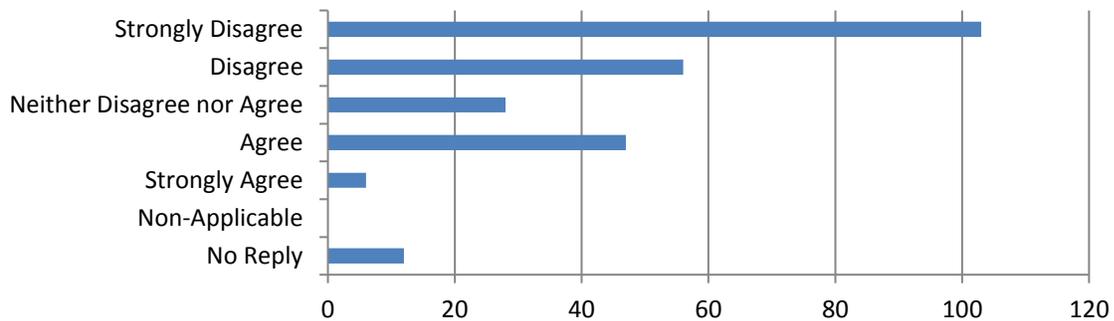
**Q21. Temperature is comfortable.**



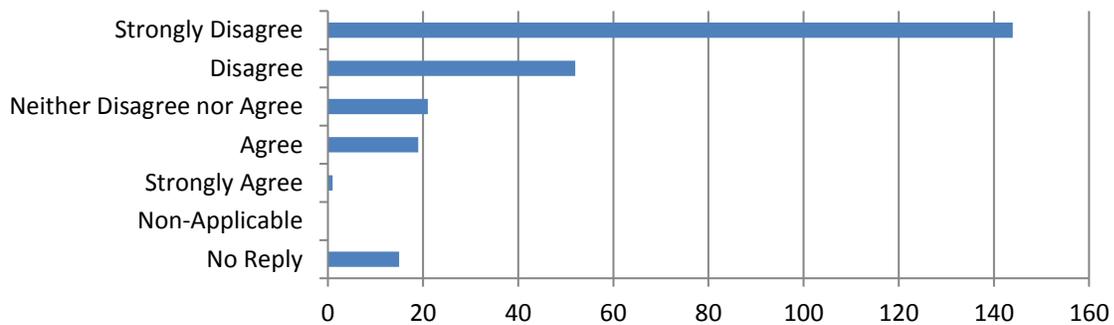
**Q22. Ventilation is adequate.**



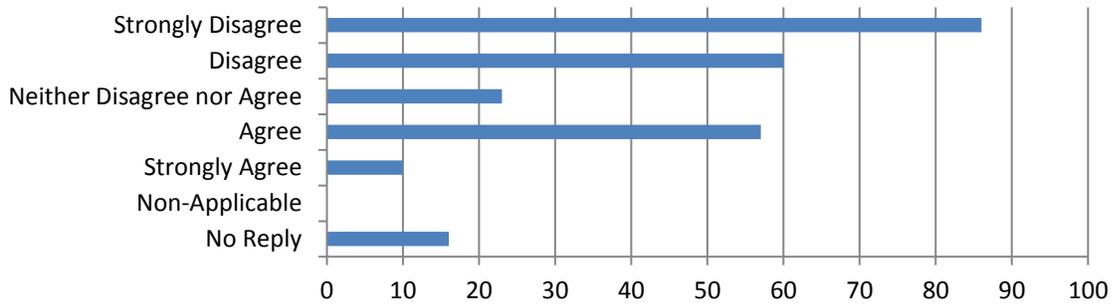
**Q23. When something is broken on the unit it is fixed in a timely manner.**



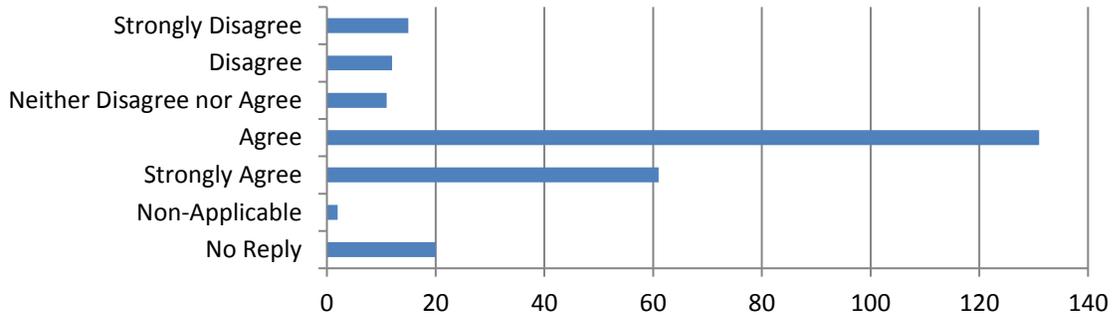
**Q24. I am satisfied with food from the dietary.**



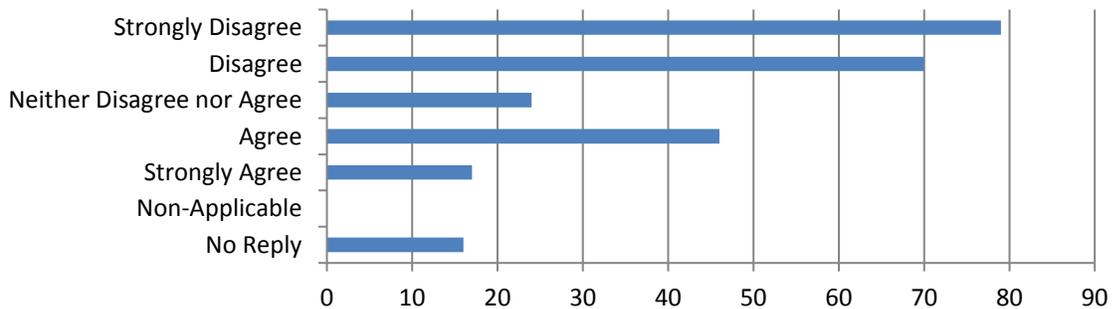
**Q25. I have access to clean and temperature appropriate clothing.**



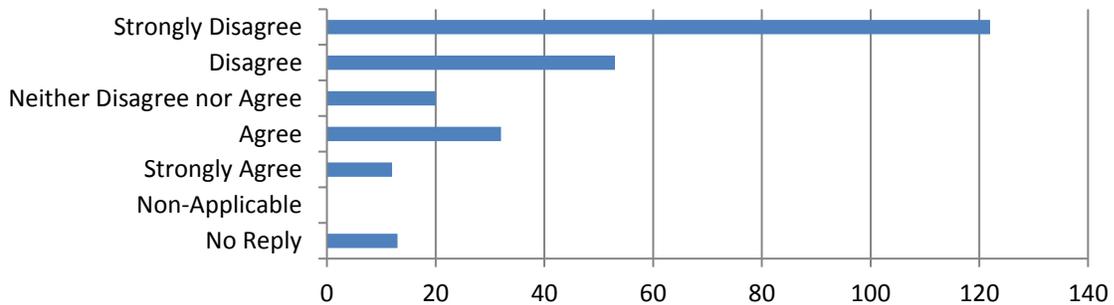
**Q26. I have adequate access to showers.**



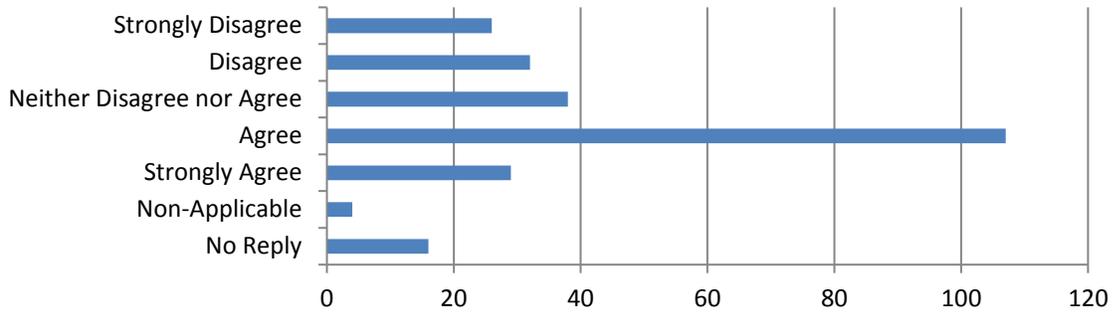
**Q27. I have access to cleaning materials.**



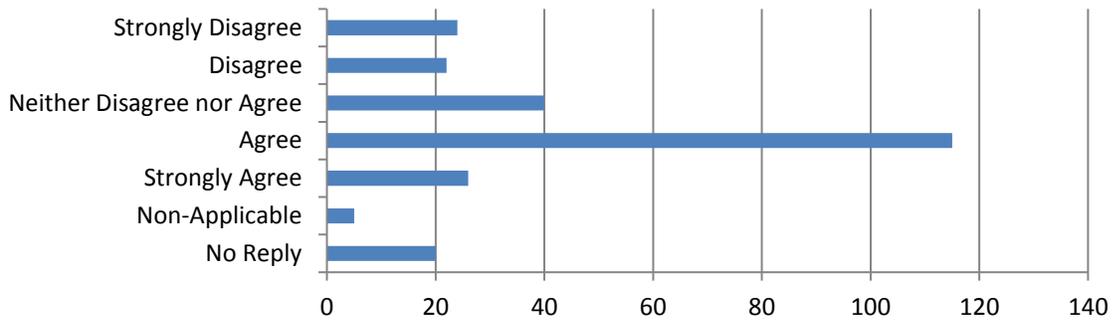
**Q28. I have access to state provided hygiene products.**



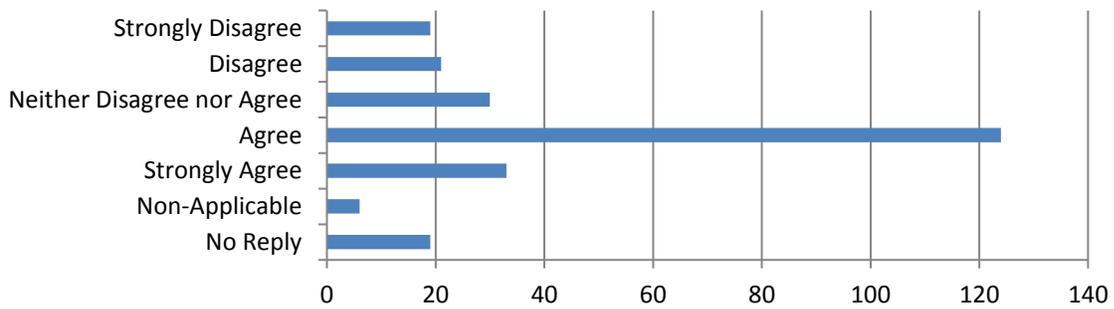
**Q29. I have adequate recreation opportunities**



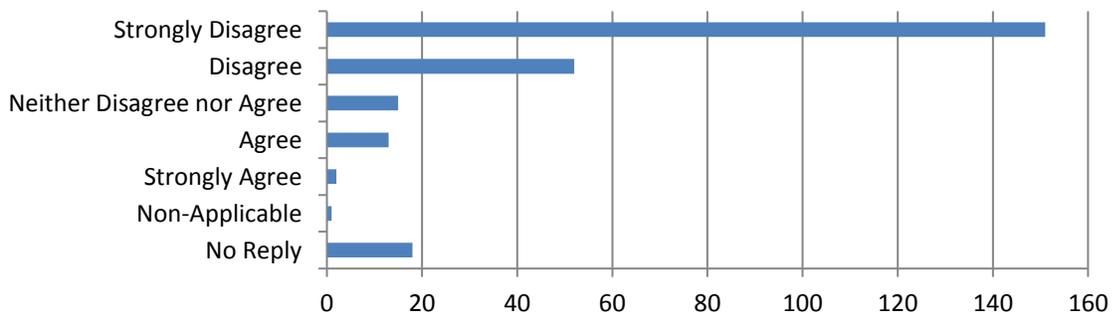
**Q30. I have adequate access to the law library**



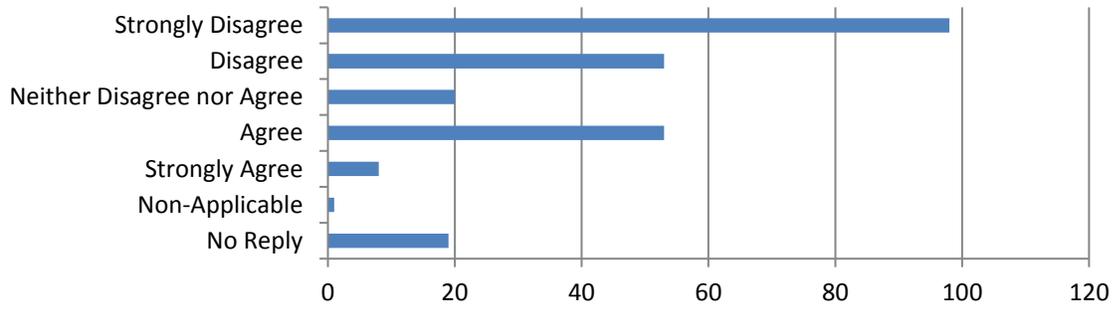
**Q31. I have adequate access to general library**



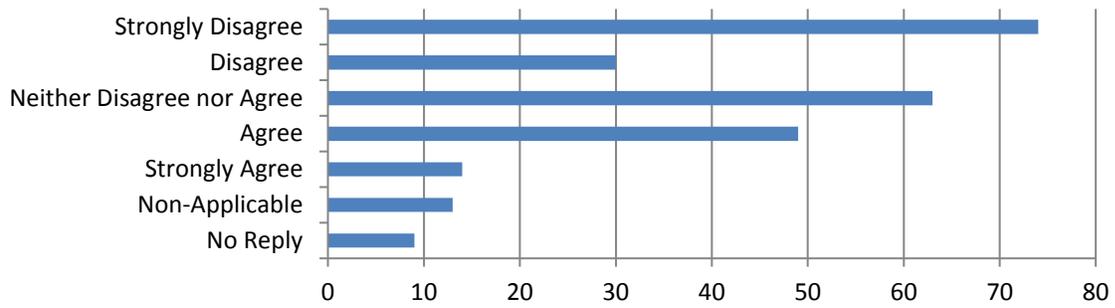
**Q32. Mail is timely**



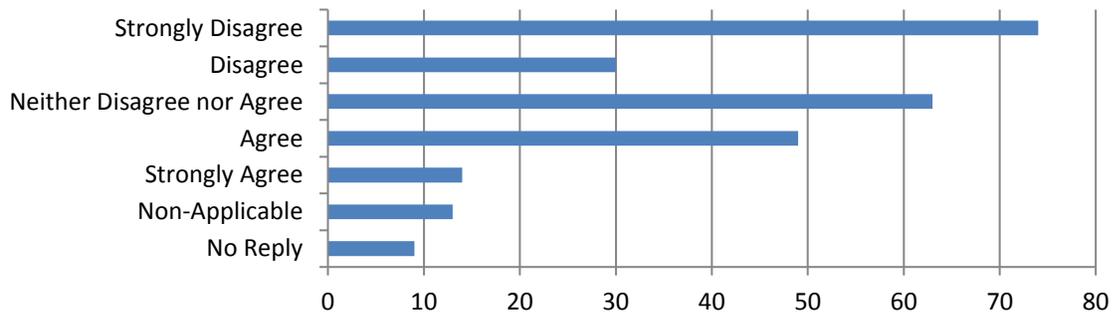
**Q33. I have adequate access to phones.**



**Q34. There is adequate educational programming here**

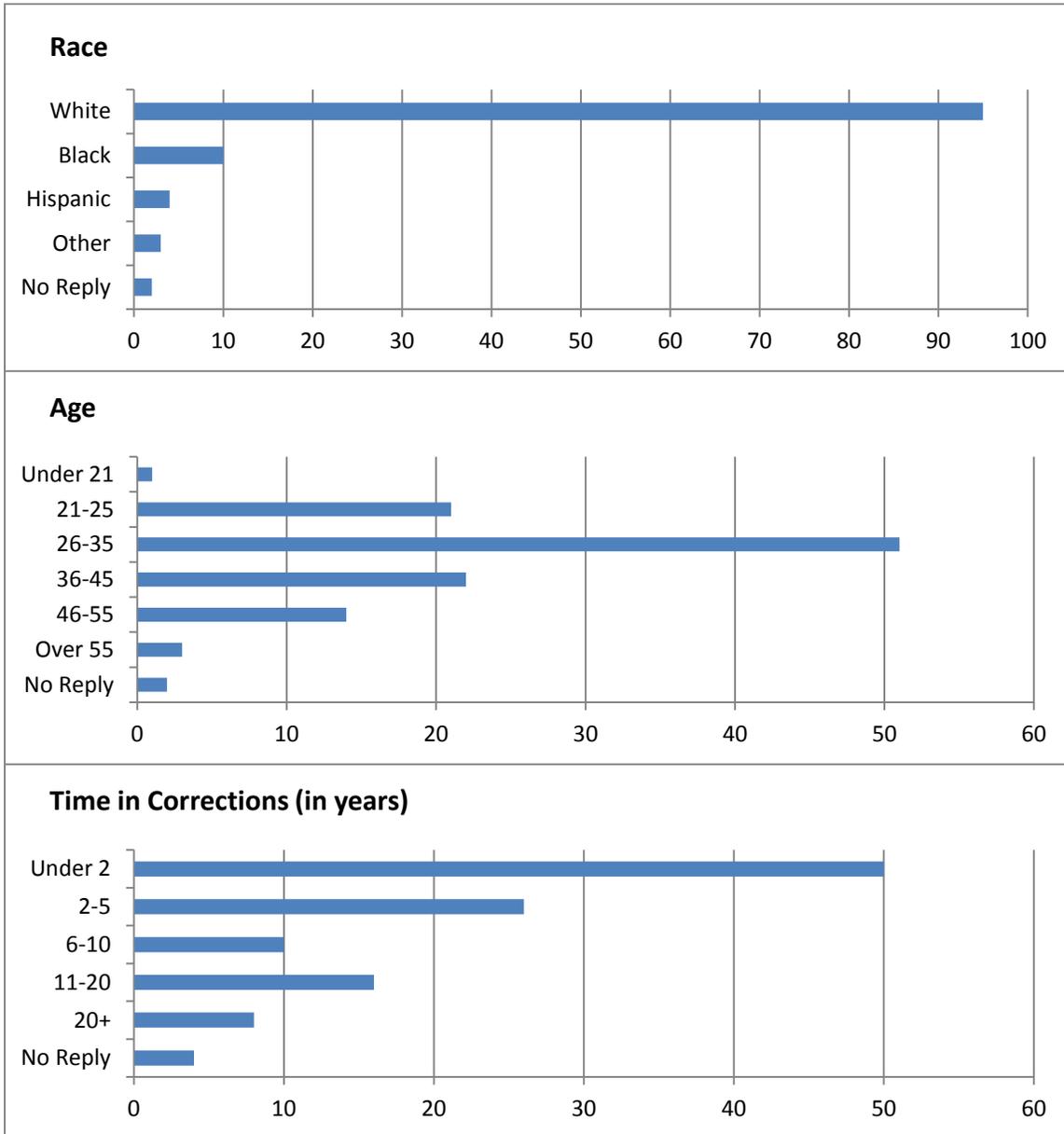


**Q35. There is adequate substance abuse treatment here**

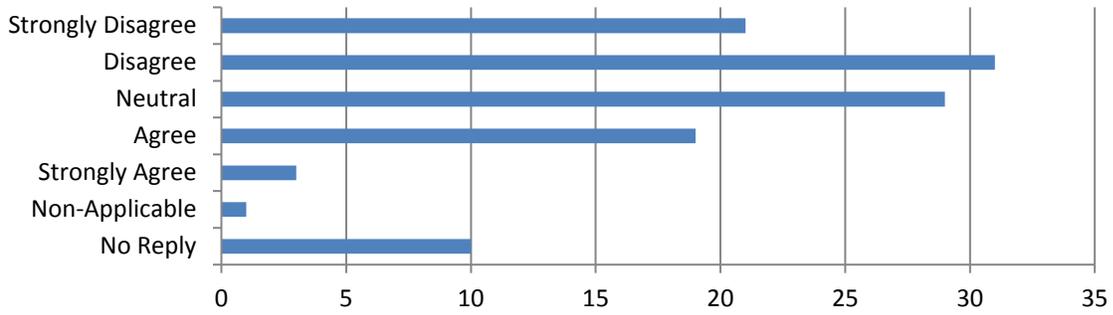


**Staff Surveys Results:**

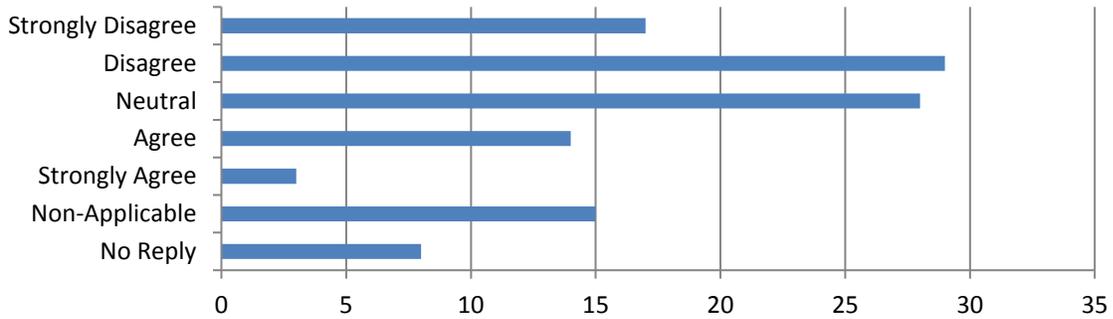
**(Reported results reflect the number of staff that selected an available response to the corresponding survey item):**



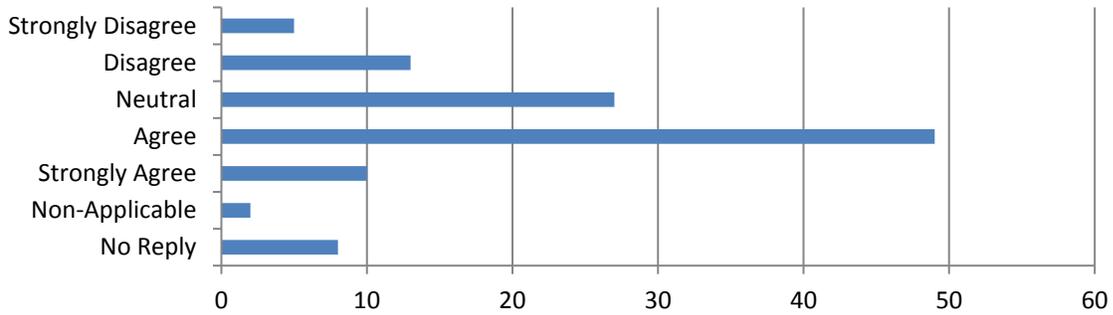
**Q1. Overall this facility runs well.**



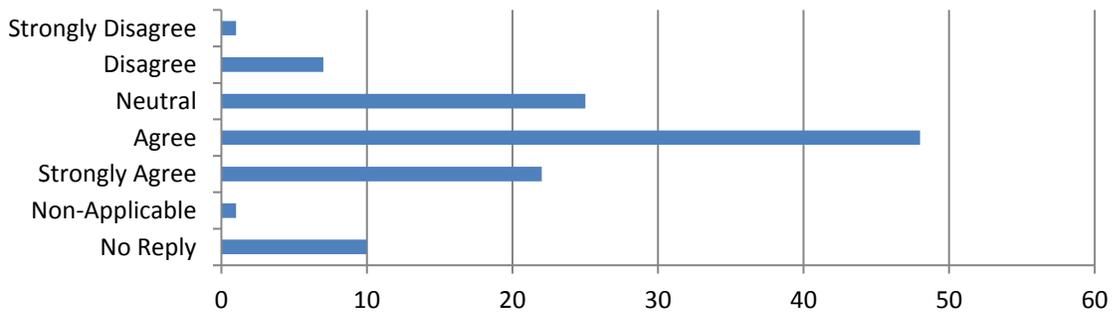
**Q2. This facility is better now than last year.**



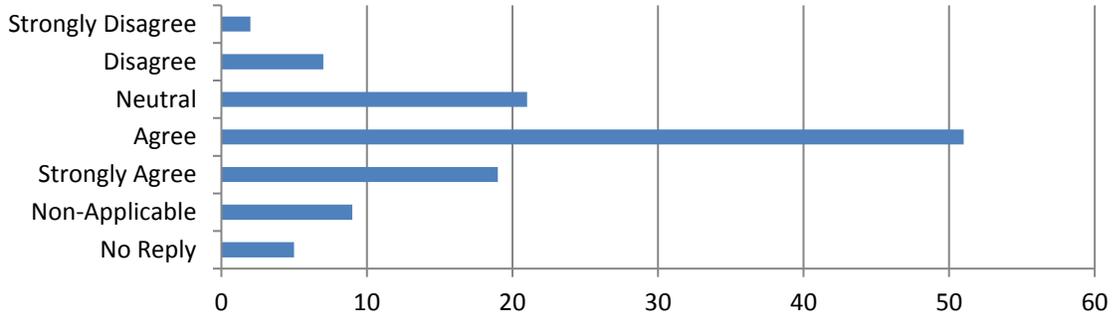
**Q3. I have been given the training and tools needed to effectively do my job.**



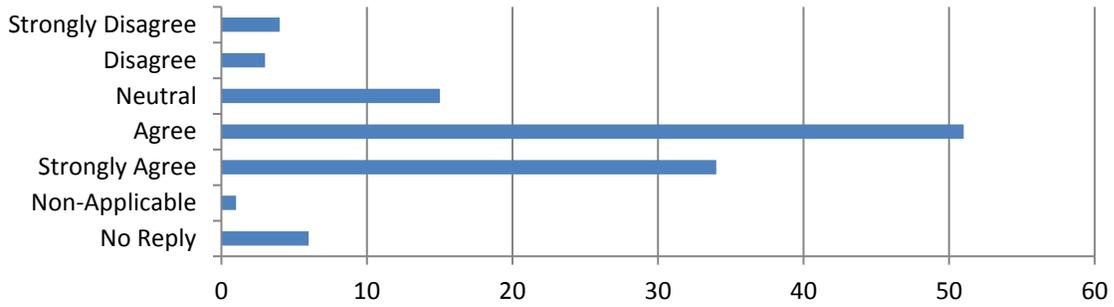
**Q4. Staff treat inmates with respect.**



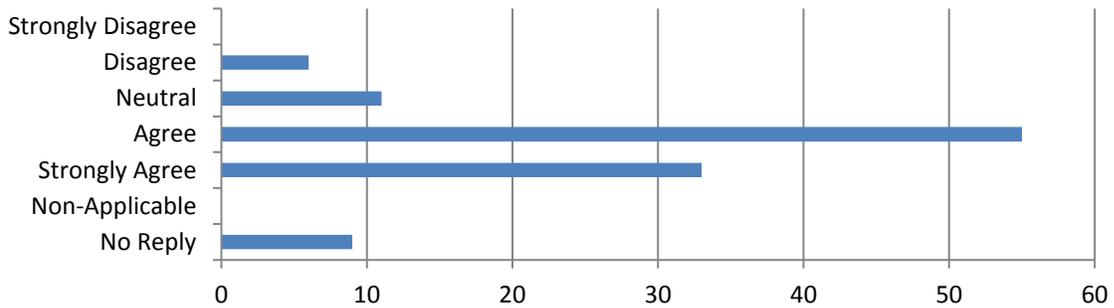
**Q5. Posted schedules for inmates are accurate.**



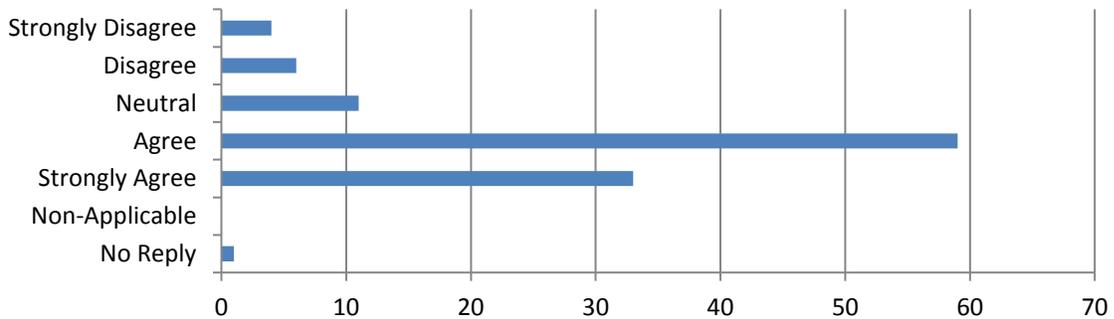
**Q6. Staff follow rules**



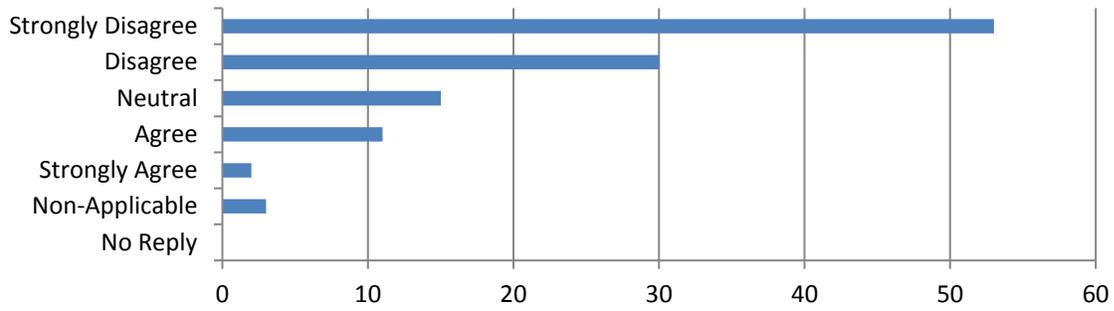
**Q7. Medical services are available to inmates**



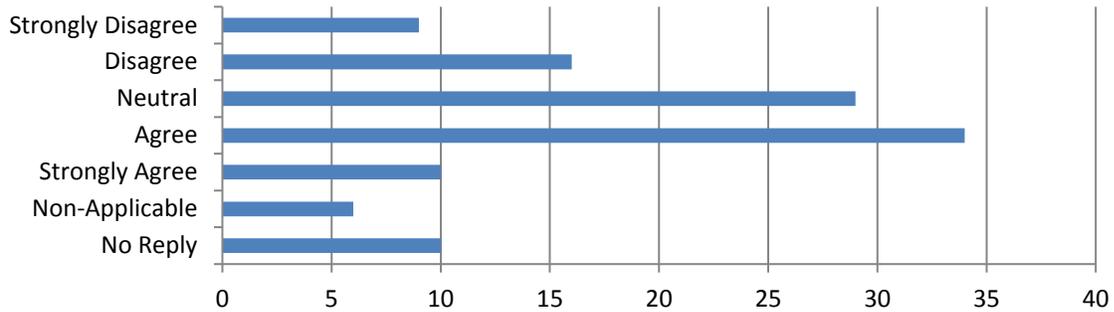
**Q8. Mental health services are available to inmates**



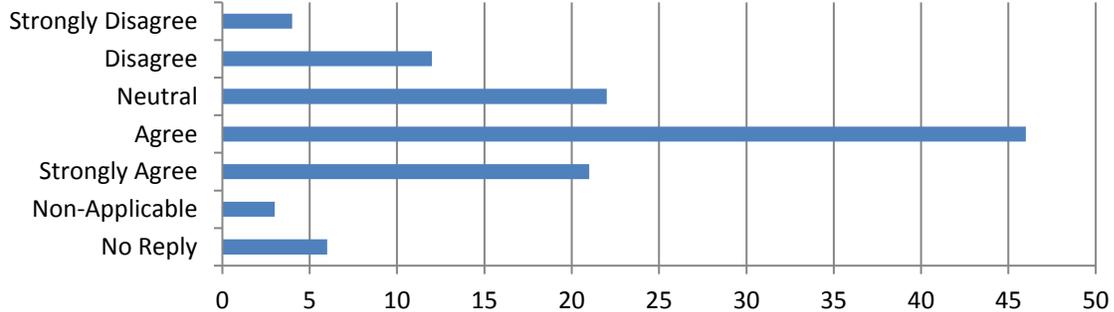
**Q9. Disciplinary policies are effective at preventing inmate misconduct.**



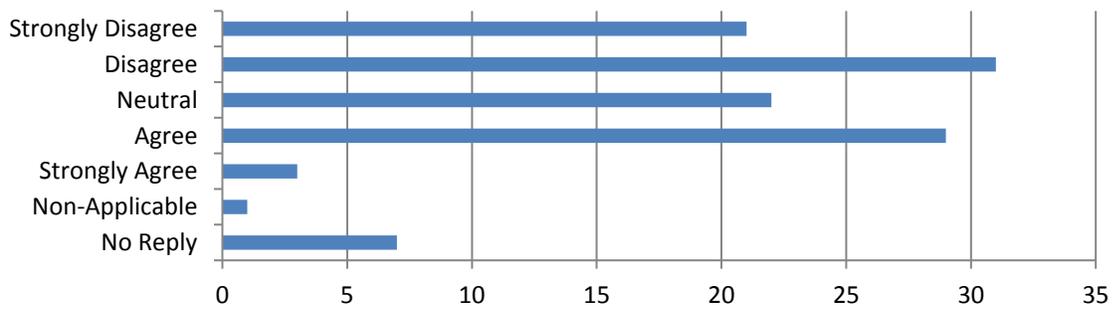
**Q10. The disciplinary process for staff is fair**



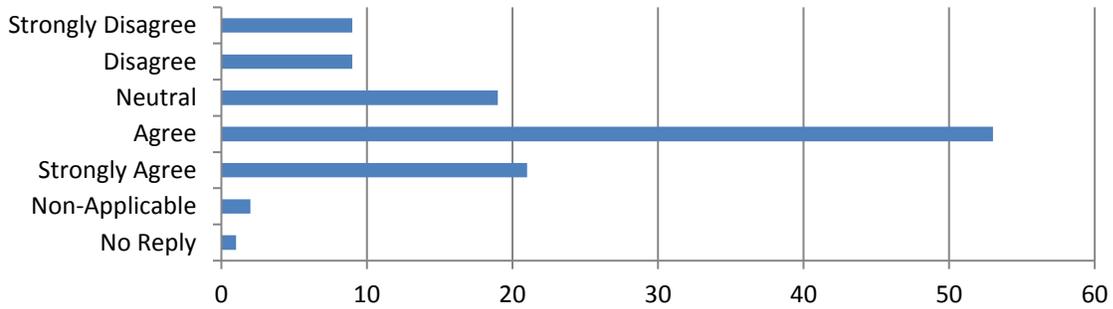
**Q11. Inmates are safe here**



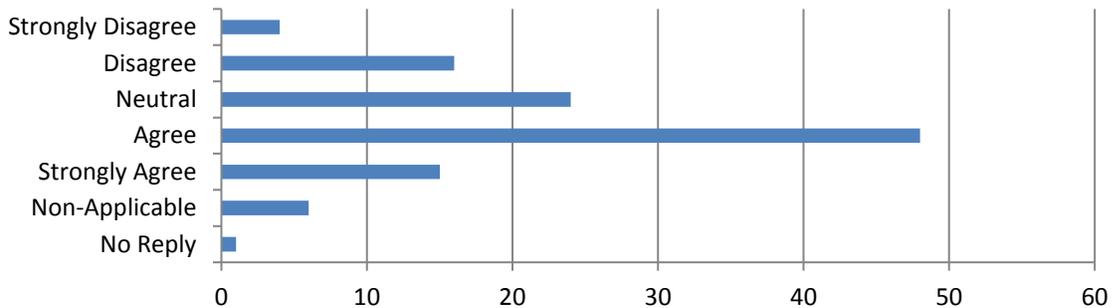
**Q12. Staff are safe here**



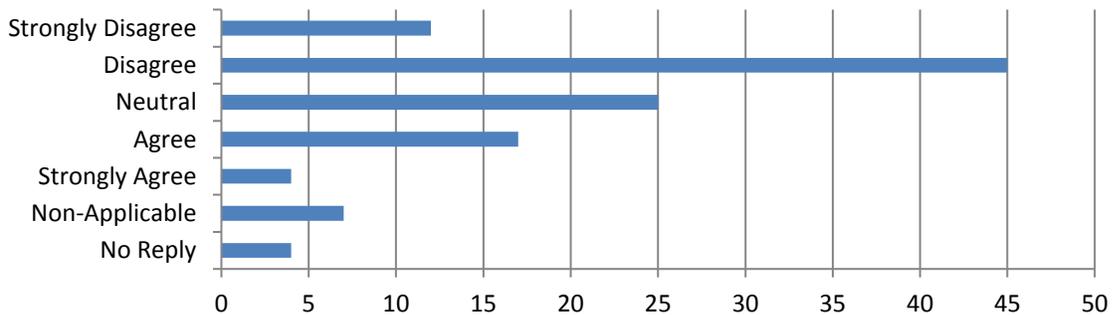
**Q13. Supervisors respect my opinions**



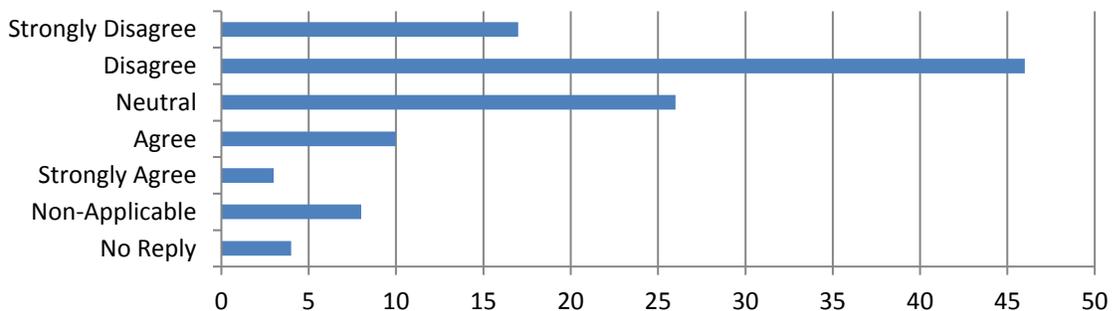
**Q14. Inmates have adequate access to rehabilitation programming**



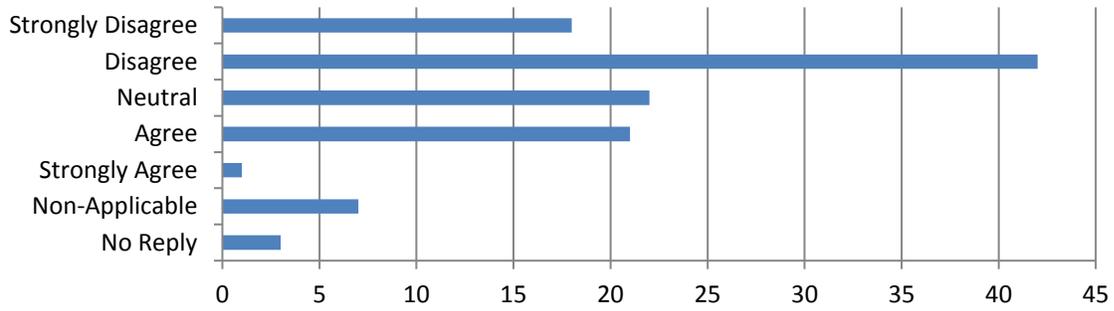
**Q15. Contraband from outside the facility often gets inside**



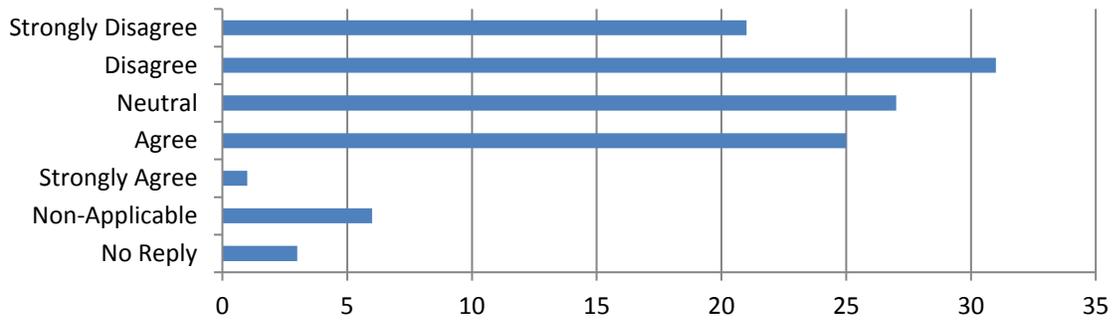
**Q16. There is frequent gang activity here**



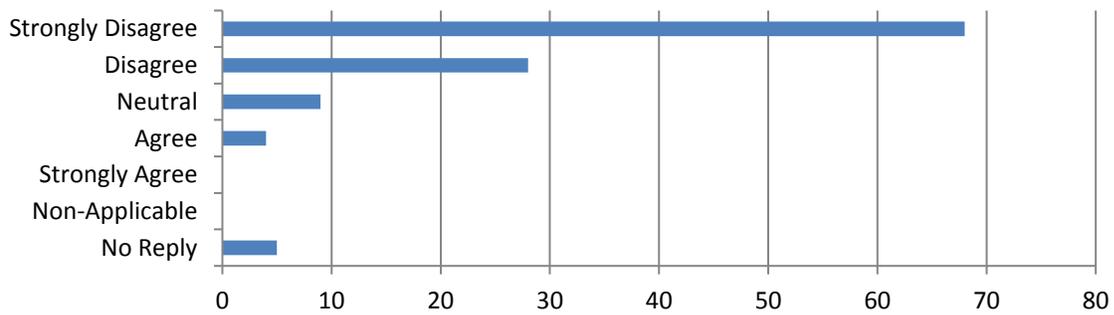
**Q17. Cells are clean**



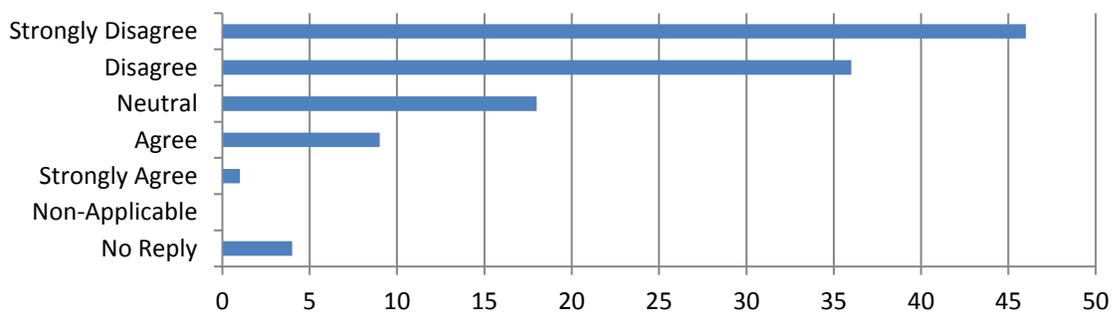
**Q18. Housing units are clean**



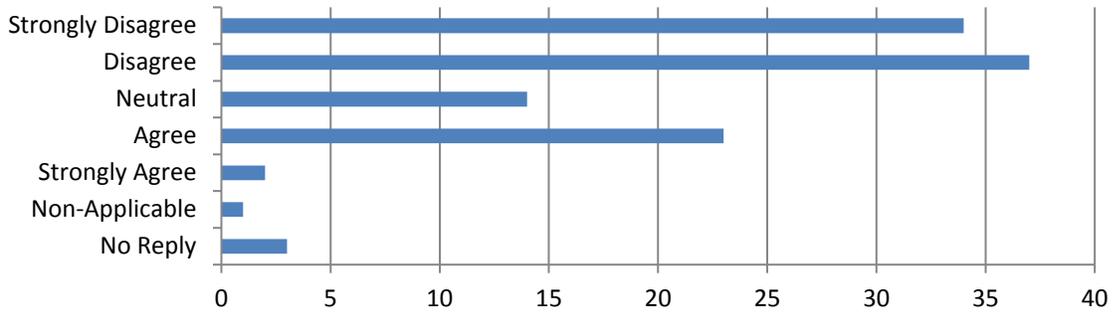
**Q19. Temperature is comfortable**



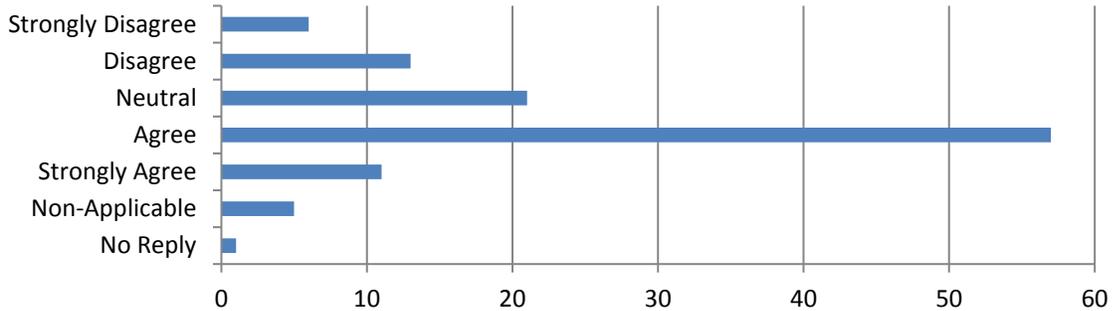
**Q20. Ventilation is adequate.**



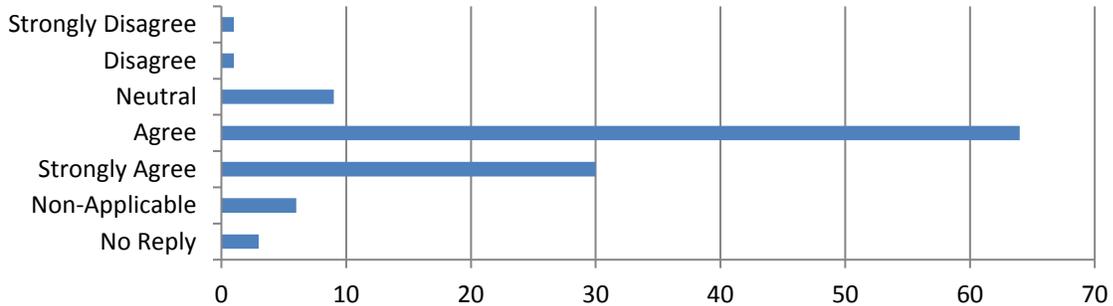
**Q21. When something is broken it is fixed in a timely manner**



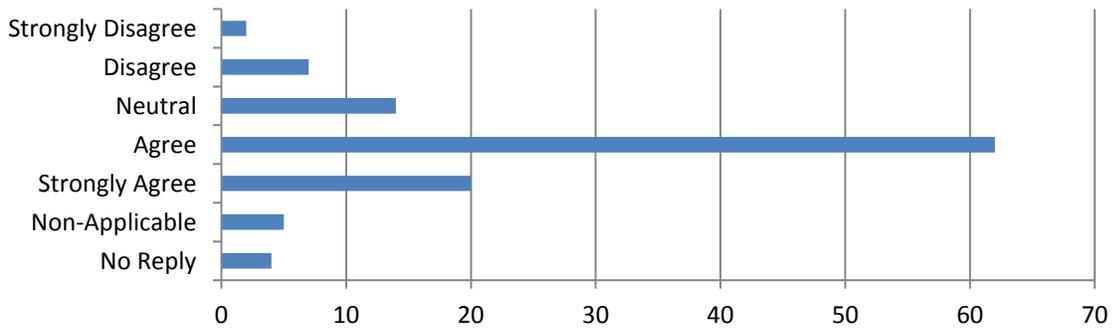
**Q22. Inmates have access to clean and temperature appropriate clothing**



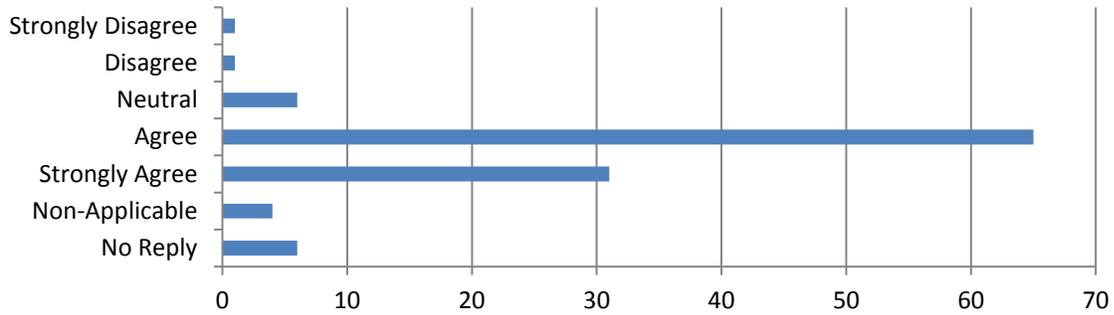
**Q23. Inmates have adequate access to showers**



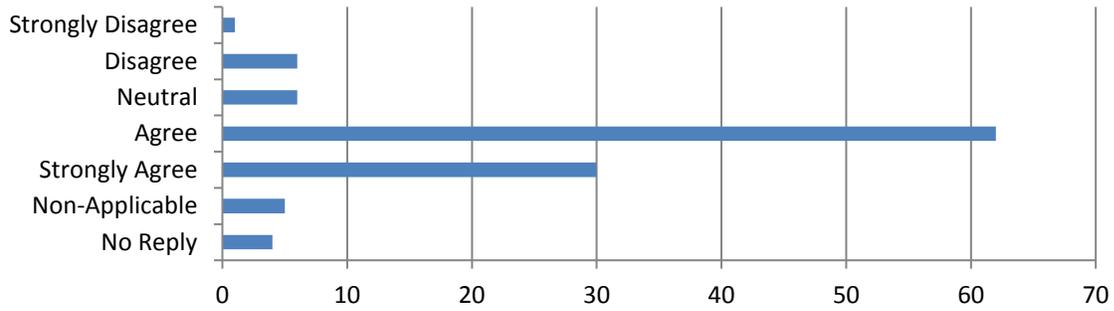
**Q24. Inmates have access to state provided hygiene products**



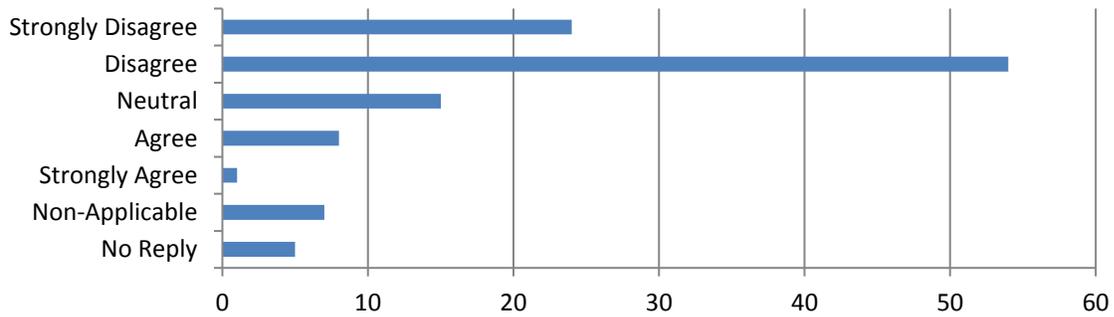
**Q25. Inmates have adequate recreation opportunities**



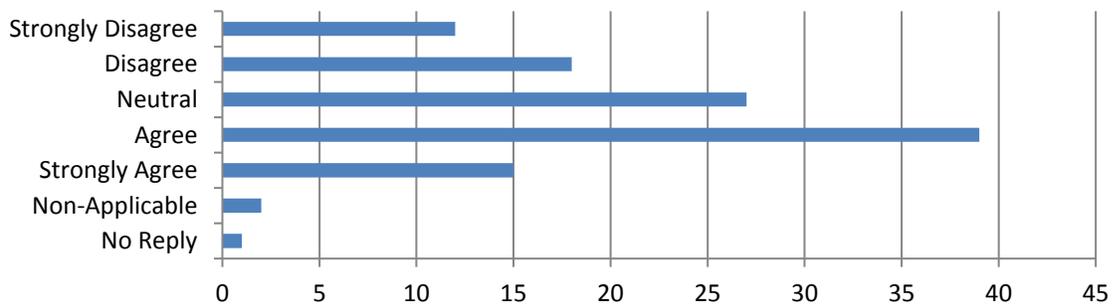
**Q26. Inmates have adequate access to phones**



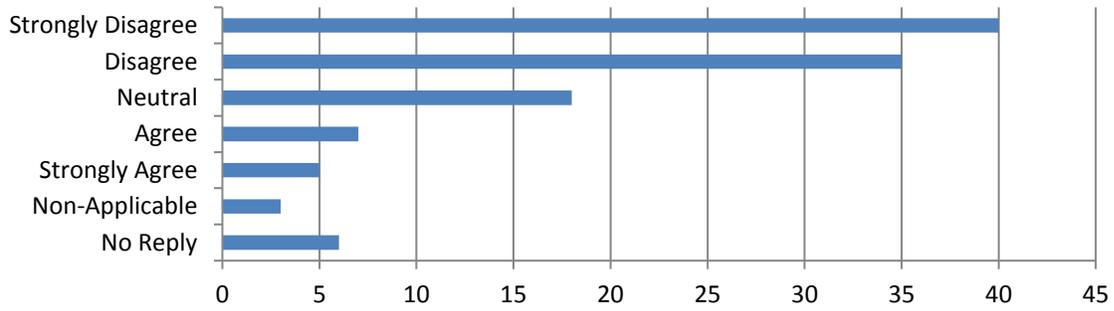
**Q27. I am required to work excessive overtime**



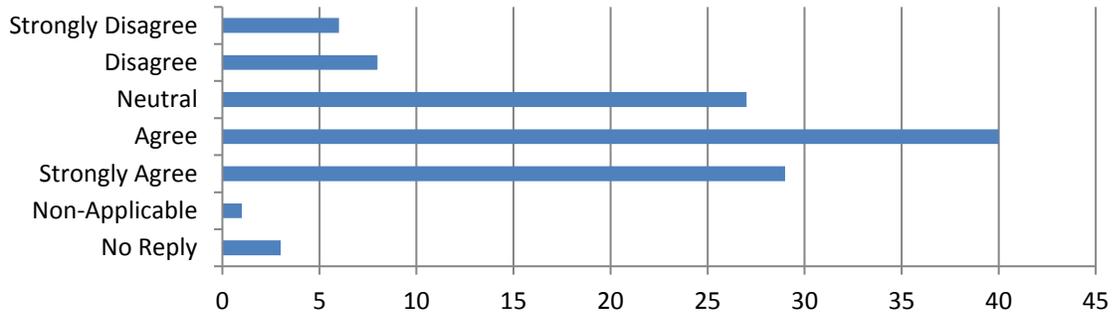
**Q28. I feel satisfied and appreciated in my job**



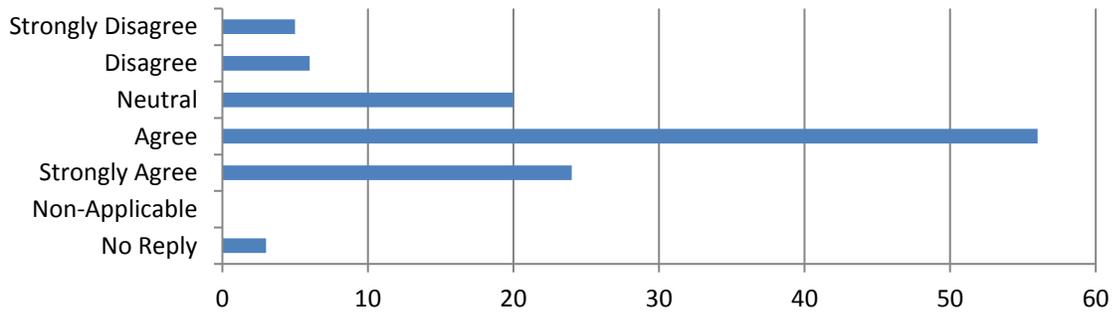
**Q29. I frequently think about quitting**



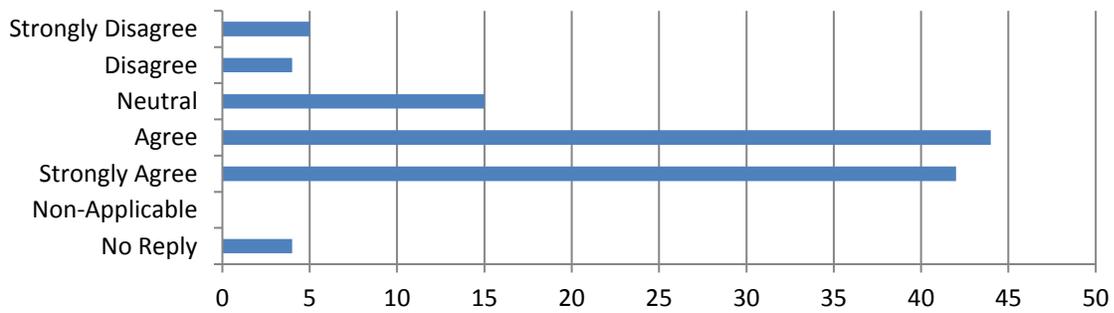
**Q30. I trust my coworkers**



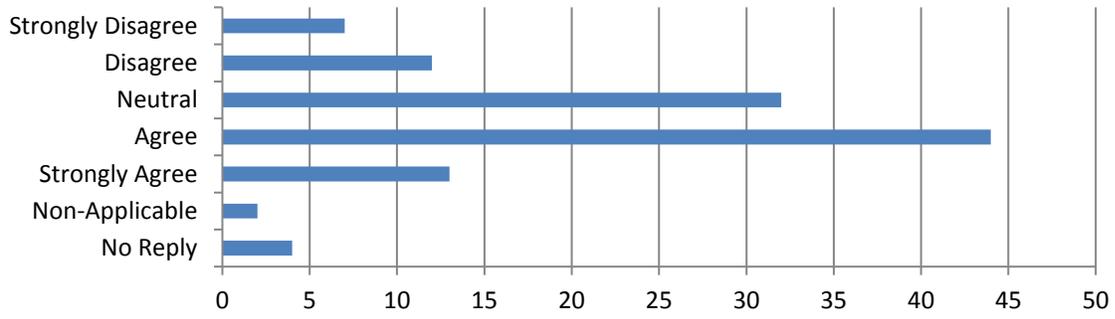
**Q31. My coworkers are professional**



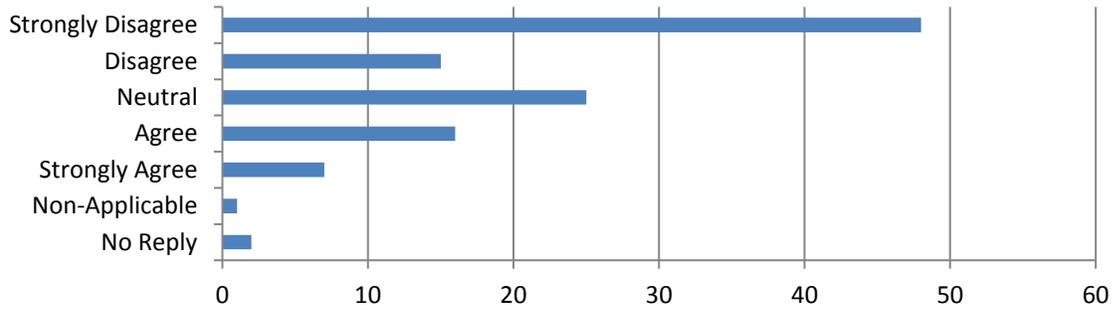
**Q32. My supervisor is professional**



**Q33. Feedback on my job performance is timely and fair**



**Q34. I have confidence in IDOC administrators**



<b>Table 1 (Inmate Surveys): Bivariate Analyses</b>			
<b>Survey Item 14: This facility is safe for inmates</b>	$X^2 = 10.75, 4 DF, p=.029, \text{Cramer's } V=.216, p=.029$		
Race	Non-White (N=130)	White (N=100)	Total (N=230)
Strongly Disagree	47.7%	28%	39.1%
Disagree	26.9%	38%	31.7%
Neither Disagree nor Agree	17.7%	28%	22.2%
Agree	6.2%	5%	5.7%
Strongly Agree	1.5%	1%	1.3%
Total	100%	100%	100%
<b>Survey Item 19: There is frequent gang activity at this facility</b>	$X^2 = 10.69, 4DF, p=.030, \text{Cramer's } V=.221, p=.030$		
Race	Non-White (N=124)	White (N=95)	Total (N=219)
Strongly Disagree	35.5%	22.1%	29.7%
Disagree	33.1%	33.7%	33.3%
Neither Disagree nor Agree	18.5%	33.7%	25.1%
Agree	8.1%	9.5%	8.7%
Strongly Agree	4.8%	1.1%	3.2%
Total	100%	100%	100%
<b>Survey Item 2: Staff treat inmates with respect</b>	$X^2 = 27.64, 4DF, p<.001, \text{Cramer's } V=.344, p<.001$		
Race	Non-White (N=130)	White (N=104)	Total (N=234)
Strongly Disagree	53.1%	26.9%	41.5%
Disagree	17.7%	46.2%	30.3%
Neither Disagree nor Agree	19.2%	22.1%	20.5%
Agree	7.7%	2.9%	5.6%
Strongly Agree	2.3%	1.9%	2.1%
Total	100%	100%	100%
<b>Survey Item 6: Staff follows rules</b>	$X^2 = 13.83, 4DF, p=.008, \text{Cramer's } V=.242, p=.008$		
Race	Non-White (N=132)	White (N=104)	Total (N=236)
Strongly Disagree	50%	29.8%	41.1%
Disagree	25.8%	31.7%	28.4%
Neither Disagree nor Agree	12.9%	27.9%	19.5%
Agree	9.1%	9.6%	9.3%
Strongly Agree	2.3%	1%	1.7%
Total	100%	100%	100%

<b>Table 1 (Inmate Surveys) Bivariate Analyses Continued</b>			
<b>Survey Item 15: There is at least one staff member who I could ask for help</b>	$X^2 = 14.59, 4 \text{ DF}, p=.006, \text{Cramer's } V=.251, p=.006$		
Race	Non-White (N=129)	White (N=103)	Total (N=232)
Strongly Disagree	14%	2.9%	9.1%
Disagree	7%	5.8%	6.5%
Neither Disagree nor Agree	8.5%	15.5%	11.6%
Agree	51.2%	43.7%	47.8%
Strongly Agree	19.4%	32%	25%
Total	100%	100%	100%
<b>Survey Item 13: The inmate disciplinary process is fair</b>	$X^2 = 11.04, 4\text{DF}, p=.026, \text{Cramer's } V=.219, p=.026$		
Race	Non-White (N=129)	White (N=102)	Total (N=231)
Strongly Disagree	43.4%	28.4%	36.8%
Disagree	30.2%	27.5%	29%
Neither Disagree nor Agree	16.3%	25.5%	20.3%
Agree	7%	16.7%	11.3%
Strongly Agree	3.1%	2%	2.6%
Total	100%	100%	100%
<b>Survey Item 8: Staff provide helpful reentry information</b>	$X^2 = 13.79, 4\text{DF}, p=.008, \text{Cramer's } V=.244, p=.008$		
Race	Non-White (N=133)	White (N=99)	Total (N=232)
Strongly Disagree	32.3%	19.2%	26.7%
Disagree	24.8%	30.3%	27.2%
Neither Disagree nor Agree	18.8%	36.4%	26.3%
Agree	20.3%	12.1%	16.8%
Strongly Agree	3.8%	2%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%

\*results of the statistical tests for significance and strength of a relationship between two variables in the table above include only survey items discussed in the Key Findings and Observation section of this report. No statistically significant relationship existed between most of the variables tested that were not reported.

<b>Table 2 (Staff Surveys): Bivariate Analyses</b>			
<b>Survey Item 12: Staff are safe here</b>	$X^2 = 17.52, 4 \text{ DF}, p=.002, \text{Kendall's tau-c} = -.425, p<=.001$		
Time in corrections	Under 2 Years (N=45)	2 Years and Over (N=59)	Total (N=104)
Strongly Disagree	11.1%	27.1%	20.2%
Disagree	20%	37.3%	29.8%
Neutral	20%	20%	21.2%
Agree	44.4%	13.6%	26.9%
Strongly Agree	4.4%	0%	1.9%
Total	100%	100%	100%
<b>Survey Item 9: Disciplinary policies are effective at preventing inmate misconduct</b>	$X^2 = 14.57, 4 \text{ DF}, p=.006, \text{Kendall's tau-c} = -.323, p<=.001$		
Time in corrections	Under 2 Years (N=48)	2 Years and Over (N=60)	Total (N=108)
Strongly Disagree	31.3%	60%	47.2%
Disagree	27.1%	28.3%	27.8%
Neutral	22.9%	6.7%	13.9%
Agree	16.7%	5%	10.2%
Strongly Agree	2.1%	0%	0.9%
Total	100%	100%	100%
<b>Survey Item 34: I have confidence in IDOC administrators</b>	$X^2 = 11.98, 4 \text{ DF}, p=.018, \text{Kendall's tau-c} = -.353, p<=.001$		
Time in corrections	Under 2 Years (N=47)	2 Years and Over (N=60)	Total (N=107)
Strongly Disagree	25.5%	58.3%	43.9%
Disagree	17%	11.7%	14%
Neutral	27.7%	16.7%	21.5%
Agree	21.3%	10%	15%
Strongly Agree	8.5%	3.3%	5.6%
Total	100%	100%	100%
<b>Survey Item 1: Overall this facility runs well</b>	$X^2 = 15.16, 4 \text{ DF}, p=.004, \text{Kendall's tau-c} = -.373, p<=.001$		
Time in corrections	Under 2 Years (N=45)	2 Years and Over (N=54)	Total (N=99)
Strongly Disagree	15.6%	24.1%	20.2%
Disagree	15.6%	40.7%	29.3%
Neutral	33.3%	25.9%	29.3%
Agree	31.1%	9.3%	19.2%
Strongly Agree	4.4%	0%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%

\*results of the statistical tests for significance and strength of a relationship between two variables in the table above include only survey items discussed in the Key Findings and Observation section of this report. No statistically significant relationship existed between most of the variables tested that were not reported.







