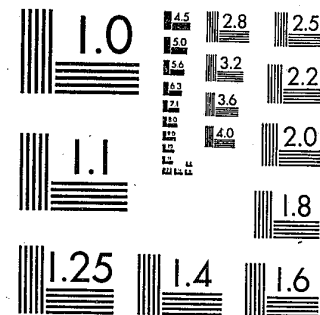


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National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

DATE FILMED

8/26/81

CHICAGO MCC PRE-TRIAL UNIT SURVEY

AVERAGE STAY

U. S. Bureau of Prisons
Washington, D. C.

Pre-Trial Unit

Table 1 presents information as to length of time confined in the Chicago MCC Pre-Trial Unit by inmate status based upon a ten percent sample of all releases through December 15, 1977. It shows that the average stay of persons in the Pre-Trial Unit has been 28.6 days. Among those confined in the Pre-Trial Unit, 23 percent were released within three days, 39 percent within one week, and 77 percent within 30 days. Almost three percent of those confined in the Pre-Trial Unit stayed longer than 180 days.

It is evident ^{from} ~~that~~ Table 1 that status at admission and case disposition is related to length of stay. The shortest average stay was among persons released on bond, 10.6 days, while the longest average stay was among convicted transfers, 117.1 days. Most of the other offender categories averaged out to around 40 days confined except for Marshal's holdovers whose average stay was 20.6 days.

Figure 1 shows that among those processed through the Pre-Trial Unit, 29.1 percent were released to the community, 35.2 percent were Marshal's holdovers and 35.7 percent were persons who were continued in confinement. The figure also shows that those who are released to the community generally leave after short stays in confinement while those who are continued in confinement usually stay a fairly long period of time in the Pre-Trial Unit. For example, among persons released in three days or less from Pre-Trial, 61.6 percent were released to the community, 22.2 percent were Marshal's holdovers, and 16.2 percent were confinement cases. In contrast, among those released after longer than 180 days, 8.3 percent were released to the community, 16.7 percent were Marshal's holdovers, and 75.0 percent were continued confinement cases.

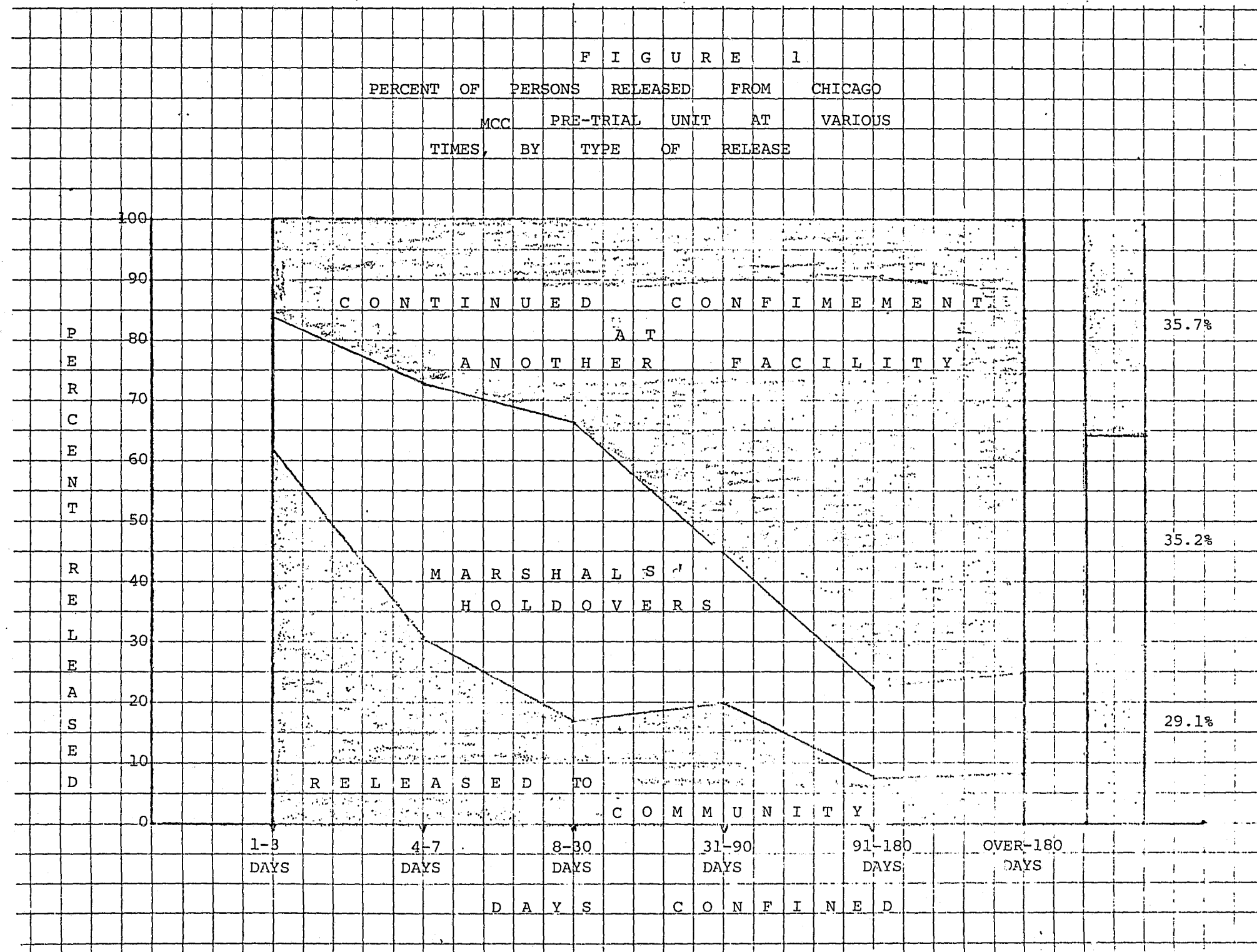
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TABLE 1: Days served for persons released from the Chicago MCC Pre-Trial Unit,
Through December 15, 1977 (A)

DAYS CONFINED	TOTAL RELEASES		RELEASED TO COMMUNITY		CONTINUED CONFINEMENT													
			BOND		(B) OTHER		CONVICTED TRANSFERS		PV'S, CTC FAILURES, ESCAPES RETURNED		WRITS IN		WRITS OUT		RELEASED TO OTHER AGENCIES		HOLDOVERS	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
TOTAL.....	429	100.0	109	100.0	16	100.0	63	100.0	29	100.0	29	100.0	12	100.0	20	100.0	151	100.0
1-3 DAYS..	99	23.1	57	52.3	4	25.0	5	7.9	2	6.9	-	-	4	33.3	5	25.0	22	14.6
4-7 DAYS..	69	16.1	21	19.3	-	-	9	14.3	3	10.3	6	20.7	-	-	1	5.0	29	19.2
8-30 DAYS.	162	37.8	22	20.2	6	37.5	20	31.7	13	33.3	10	34.5	5	41.7	7	35.0	79	52.3
31-90 DAYS	60	14.0	7	6.4	5	31.3	12	19.0	7	24.1	10	34.5	1	8.3	3	15.0	15	9.9
91-180 DAYS	27	6.3	2	1.8	-	-	12	19.0	3	10.3	2	6.9	-	-	4	20.0	4	2.6
OVER 180 DAYS	12	2.8	-	-	1	6.3	5	7.9	1	3.4	1	3.4	2	16.7	-	-	2	1.3
AVERAGE..	28.6		10.6		43.1		117.1		39.2		43.6		45.1		41.8		20.6	

(A). Figures are a ten (10) per cent sample of all releases from pre-trial unit. The actual number of persons involved is less than the number of releases indicated since some persons are released more than one time from the Pre-Trial Unit. Figures are somewhat approximate.

(B). Includes cases dismissed, persons who serve short term sentences in Pre-Trial unit and persons placed on probation.



Average Stay

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This suggests that any programs designed for the Pre-Trial Unit may need to focus on both the short-term community release population and the more long-term continued confinement population.

INS Cases

For the month of November, 1977, the average daily population of INS cases was 29.3. The average length of stay was 2.57 days. Three-quarters of those received during the month stayed two or less days, 10.2 percent stayed three days, 7.6 percent four days and 7.2 percent were confined 5-12 days.

TIME OUT OF INSTITUTION - PRE-TRIAL UNIT INMATES

In November, 1977, there were 20 court days during which inmates were transported to court from the MCC. A total of 197 court trips were made. The number of trips per day ranged from a low of five to a high of 17 with an average of 9.9 court trips during the 20 days the court was in session. Of the 197 trips, 80 were half day morning trips (trips which generally originate before 8:30 A.M. and are completed by 1:30 P.M.) six were half day afternoon trips, 110 were all day trips (in later than 1:30 P.M.) and one was a four day trip

During the November period of time, the average population on the Pre-Trial floors including A & O and the female unit was 148.3. Since the average

Average Stay

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number of court trips was 9.9, this means that on average 6.6 percent of the Pre-Trial population was at court during week days. This figure, however, is considerably higher for some units than others. Thus, in A&O, an average of 19.0 percent of the population was at court while on 13-14, 9.7 percent, on average, was at court. All other Pre-Trial floors fell below this figure (3.3 percent for both 15-16 and 17-18 and 5.5 percent for the 12th floor female unit).

INMATE PERCEPTION OF NEEDS

In order to ascertain what the inmates themselves perceived as their needs, an interview schedule was developed to be administered to all inmates in Pre-Trial, A&O and the Female Unit. The interview schedule was designed to measure current assessment of program, perceived needs and potential program interest. Interviews were conducted on the living unit floors during January 3-6 by a team of four interviewers. Completed interviews were obtained from 114 of the 126 inmates who constituted the target group. This resulted in a response rate of 90.5 percent.

As is shown in Table 2, among those interviewed, 36.0 percent were pre-trial, pre-sentence or sentenced awaiting transfer, 11.4 percent were Marshal's hold-overs, 19.3 percent were persons serving sentences at the MCC and the remainder were writ cases, PV or CTC violators or "other." The average time spent at the Chicago MCC was 87.4 days while the median time served was 49.0 days. The 87.4 day average figure is well above the average of 28.6 days reported in Table 1 for all releases from Pre-Trial. The difference is due to the cumulation of long term cases in the Pre-Trial Unit over time

TABLE 2: LEGAL STATUS AND AVERAGE TIME SERVED AT
CHICAGO MCC OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED IN PRE-TRIAL,
A & O, AND FEMALE UNIT, JANUARY 3-6, 1978

LEGAL STATUS	NUMBER	PERCENT	AVERAGE DAYS SERVED
TOTAL	114	100.0	87.4 (A)
Pre-Trial	21	18.4	48.7
Pre Sentence	5	4.4	46.4
Sentenced-Awaiting Transfer.	15	13.2	121.9
Marshal's Holdover.....	13	11.4	85.1
Serving Sentence At MCC	22	19.3	60.4
Writ Case.....	7	6.1	194.7
PV or CTC Violator	19	16.7	68.4
Other	12 (B)	10.5	148.9

- A. Median Time served equals forty-nine (49) days.
- B. Six were contempt cases and six were persons awaiting transfer to Cadre or, in one case, Community Based.

and the limited number of short term cases found in Pre-Trial at any given time. The 87.4 days figure is also distorted somewhat by the presence in Pre-Trial of several persons who have been there for exceptionally long periods of time (352, 416, 524, 584, and 678 days). Consequently, a better figure for planning purposes would probably be the median days served figure of 49.0.

Attitude Toward Programs

Interview respondents were asked if there was anything they especially liked or disliked about their living unit or the institution in general. When indicating their "likes", most inmates pointed to various physical aspects of their living unit. Nearly half of those interviewed specifically mentioned the private rooms as something they liked while a fairly large number cited the color TV's and TV lounge areas and the telephones as positive features of the units. Also receiving a fair number of positive comments were the carpeting, the absence of bars, and the generally good sanitation on the units.

A fair number of respondents (around one-quarter) said they liked the way they were treated by staff, particularly correctional officers and counselors. Some ten respondents said they liked the meals at the MCC. Other items mentioned positively three or more times were the medical department, the educational department and staff, the book racks, five days a week visiting and the downtown location. The overall impression gathered from the positive comments of inmates was that the living units at the MCC provided a good physical environment which promoted a rather relaxed atmosphere with suf-

ficient opportunity for privacy.

Among inmate dislikes, the two main areas of complaints were the microwave oven feeding and the lack of adequate recreation. About one-quarter of those interviewed specifically mentioned the lack of good recreation or exercise facilities or the limited access to what was available. Around one-quarter also complained about the microwave oven feeding. Most of these complaints had to do with cold meals but complaints were also heard about food being dried out and old or unevenly cooked. Several said, simply, that they thought microwave ovens were unsafe, while some Spanish-speaking respondents said that not enough ethnic foods were served.

A fair number of objections were heard about the 10:00 P.M. weekday lock-up and, closely related, the inability to watch athletic events or some movies to completion on television during weekdays. Another subject of complaints was the poor heating (primarily in rooms) and the lack of fresh air and poor ventilation at the MCC. Various complaints were made about the inaccessibility or inadequacy of the library or the book racks on living unit floors and some also complained about the need for more Spanish language books. (Twenty-seven of the 114 persons interviewed were Spanish-speaking.) Other complaints were heard about the case management function (staff unavailable or unresponsive, too slow in acting, inconsistent). Still another area of fairly common complaints had to do with visiting; some fourteen respondents specifically complained about the limited visiting time (one hour) while others said visitor rosters were too restricted.

Other areas receiving three or more complaints were the phone system, lack of activities, wool blankets (full of lint and causes rashes), disrespectful or unfair officers, commissary, lock-ups at counts, staff inconsistency with rules and regulations, difficulty in communicating with staff, education facilities, and medical treatment.

In addition to the open-ended questions about likes and dislikes at the MCC, respondents were asked about various specific features about their unit or the institution. As shown in Table 3, the great majority of respondent were favorable toward every feature mentioned with the exception of the microwave oven meal arrangement. Among those expressing an opinion, everyone liked the private rooms, 79.6 percent liked the roof top area, 71.6 percent liked the library system, 73.1 percent liked the elevator system, 77.0 percent liked the high rise nature of the building and 87.7 percent liked the downtown location.

In the case of microwave oven feeding, 54.0 percent expressed their displeasure. Generally, it appears that persons who are less familiar with confinement are more positive toward microwave feeding than are persons more experience with confinement. Thus, among persons in the pre-trial, pre-sentence and sentenced-awaiting transfer categories (i.e. persons less familiar with confinement), 62.5 percent said they liked the microwave oven feeding arrangement. Among all other respondents, only 36.6 percent said they liked microwave oven feeding -----a statistically significant difference.

Respondents were also asked to indicate if they thought various program facilities at the MCC were adequate or inadequate. As presented in Table 4,

TABLE 3: INMATE RESPONSE TO CHICAGO MCC LIVING UNIT
OR INSTITUTIONAL FEATURES, JANUARY 3-6, 1978

LIVING UNIT OR INSTITUTIONAL FEATURE	TOTAL		LIKE VERY MUCH		LIKE SOMEWHAT		DISLIKE SOMEWHAT		DISLIKE VERY MUCH	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Private Rooms.....	108	100.0	99	91.7	9	8.3	-	-	-	-
Microwave Oven Meal.. Arrangement.....	111	100.0	21	18.9	30	27.0	26	23.4	34	30.6
Roof Top Area.....	54	100.0	6	11.1	37	68.5	5	9.3	6	11.1
Library System	81	100.0	25	30.9	33	40.7	17	21.0	6	7.4
Elevator System	89	100.0	16	18.0	49	55.1	13	14.6	11	12.4
High Rise Nature of Building.....	100	100.0	27	27.0	50	50.0	14	14.0	9	9.0
Downtown Location....	106	100.0	47	44.3	46	43.4	9	8.5	4	3.8

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14.8 percent said that they thought that the facilities for recreation were adequate, 15.5 percent said adequate for work or vocational training, 23.4 percent said adequate for academic training, 42.7 percent said adequate for commissary, 62.3 percent said adequate for law research and 77.7 percent said the telephone arrangement was adequate.

As in the case of microwave oven feeding, there is indication that persons less familiar with confinement (i.e. pre-trial, pre-sentence, and sentenced-awaiting transfer) are less critical of various program components than are persons "more experienced" with confinement. Among the "less experienced," 26.7 percent said the recreation facilities were adequate while only 7.8 percent of all others said adequate. Again, 25.9 percent of the "less experienced" said the facilities for work or vocational training were adequate as opposed to only 9.1 percent among all others. Lastly, 42.1 percent of those "less experienced" said the academic facilities were adequate while only 15.6 percent of all others said they were adequate.

Respondents were also asked how they spent their time during the hours of 7:00 A.M. and 10:00 P.M. As shown in Table 5, slightly more than half (50.5 percent) said they spent quite a lot of time reading, 48.6 percent spent quite a lot of time talking and 42.3 percent watched T.V. quite a lot. Writing was the next most time consuming activity, with 35.1 percent saying quite a lot followed by working, 27.9 percent, cards, table games, 21.6 percent, exercising, sports, 18.0 percent, and lastly, sleeping, 12.6 percent.

TABLE 4: INMATE RESPONSE TO PROGRAM FACILITIES AT
THE CHICAGO MCC, JANUARY 3-6, 1978

PROGRAM FACILITY	TOTAL		ADEQUATE		INADEQUATE	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Recreation.....	81	100.0	12	14.8	69	85.2
Work or Vocational Training.....	71	100.0	11	15.5	60	84.5
Academic Training.	64	100.0	15	23.4	49	76.6
Commissary.....	103	100.0	44	42.7	59	57.3
Law Research.....	61	100.0	38	62.3	23	37.7
Telephones.....	112	100.0	87	77.7	25	22.3

TABLE 5: TIME SPENT BY INMATES IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES
DURING HOURS OF SEVEN (7) A.M. AND TEN (10) P.M.,
AS REPORTED JANUARY 3-6, 1978

ACTIVITY	TOTAL		QUITE ALOT		SOMETIMES		RARELY	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Reading.....	111	100.0	56	50.5	38	34.2	17	15.3
Sleeping.....	111	100.0	14	12.6	32	28.8	65	58.6
Exercising, Sports..	111	100.0	20	18.0	45	40.5	46	41.4
Cards, Table Games..	111	100.0	24	21.6	43	38.7	44	39.6
Watching Television.	111	100.0	47	42.3	55	49.5	9	8.1
Talking.....	111	100.0	54	48.6	42	37.8	15	13.5
Working.....	111	100.0	31	27.9	36	32.4	44	39.6
Writing.....	111	100.0	39	35.1	33	29.7	39	35.1

Respondents were next asked if their days at the MCC were usually boring or interesting. Close to one-third (30.6 percent) said very boring, 36.0 percent said somewhat boring, 27.9 percent said somewhat interesting, and 5.4 percent said very interesting. Among those who said their days usually were somewhat or very boring, the most common complaints had to do with the lack of things to do (31 of 73), lack of movement off the floor, the constant routine ("too tedious and monotonous"), and the lack of work. As one inmate put it, "This is about the best institution I've been in as far as living conditions; I can't understand why it can't be on a par with other institutions as far as things to do." Complaints were also heard about the intellectually stifling atmosphere (no films, speakers, clubs, group activities etc.), the lack of newspapers and good reading material, and the small size of the floor. Lastly, a few complained simply about being locked up while one inmate said he did not want to get involved since he had no intention of ever coming back.

Among the 36 respondents who said their days at the MCC usually were somewhat or very interesting, a fair number indicated that they enjoyed the interpersonal contacts with others ("all kinds of people," "different life styles", "enlightening," "learn to live with minorities") while a number of others appear to have adopted a strategy of finding ways to keep themselves occupied (e.g. work, arts and crafts, music, reading and writing, correspondence courses). Only one said he got a lot of enjoyment out of TV while another said he liked it at the MCC because he did not have to work. There were also a few who said they simply enjoyed the physical surroundings, especially in contrast to other jails. In the words of one, "I'm fascinated by the place. I've been to some of the worst and some of the best and I've never seen a place like this."

Respondents were then asked how they would like to spend their time at the MCC. As shown in Table 6, 33.9 percent said they would like to work, 32.1 percent said they would like to go to school, 20.2 percent said learn a job while the remainder said sports, reading or some other choice. Work, school and job training were also the most commonly chosen activities by inmates when asked for a second choice, thus further indicating the importance these activities have for most respondents. Their choices are also in contrast to the rather sedentary existence of most respondents at the MCC as reflected earlier in Table 5.

Inmate Problems and Needs

Respondents were asked a series of questions about possible problems they may have had within the MCC regarding visits, mail and phone calls and then about possible problems in the community. Table 7 presents inmate response information regarding visits, mail, and phone calls while at the MCC. It shows that 39.8 percent said they have had problems with visits while 16.7 percent have had problems with mail. In the case of phone calls, 17.7 percent have had problems. In some cases the problem with visits was simply that the inmate's family lived too far away to visit. Problems were also encountered in getting persons approved for the visiting list or in the long delay before approval. Other problems had to do with long delays in the lobby, lost visitor lists, the small size of the visiting area and the excessive red tape involved in getting special visits - especially when they should be automatic for persons from out of town.

TABLE 6: INMATE RESPONSE TO HOW THEY WOULD
LIKE TO SPEND THEIR TIME AT THE CHICAGO MCC,
JANUARY 3-6, 1978

	FIRST CHOICE		SECOND CHOICE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	109	100.0	103	100.0
WORKING	37	33.9	20	19.4
GOING TO SCHOOL	35	32.1	26	25.2
LEARNING A JOB	22	20.2	26	25.2
EXERCISING/SPORTS ...	6	5.5	11	10.7
READING/LIBRARY	7	6.4	9	8.7
TELEVISION	-	-	3	2.9
OTHER	2	1.8	8	7.8

TABLE 7: INMATE PROBLEMS WITH VISITS, MAIL AND PHONE CALLS

ACTIVITY	TOTAL		Problem Reported			
			NO		YES	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Visits.....	110	100.0	64	58.2	46	39.8
Mail.....	108	100.0	90	83.3	18	16.7
Telephone Calls.....	113	100.0	93	82.3	20	17.7

In the case of mail, the main problem had to do with delays in receiving or failure to receive mail. Several complaints were also made concerning the delay in crediting money to inmates' accounts, and one inmate said he had had a problem in getting mail certified. Lastly, one inmate contended that his legal mail had been opened.

The main problem in the case of telephones was, simply, the lack of enough phones and the monopolizing of those which were there. Several inmates also objected to not being able to receive calls, including, in two cases, calls from lawyers. Others complained about problems with telephone operators and problems in scheduling calls as was sometimes necessary. One inmate, for example, said he could only call his wife after 9:20 p.m. since she worked until then, but it was difficult to have access to a phone at that time.

Table 8 presents information as to problems facing inmates in the community. It shows that the most common problem facing them was financial in nature; half of those responding said they or their families were faced with financial problems. This is not surprising since in addition to whatever financial difficulties the respondents individually may have had, some two-thirds of them reported that they had an average of 2.92 persons who were normally dependent upon them for financial support. The next most common problem was health; nearly half of those responding (47.4 percent) said they had a medical or health problem. This ranged from fairly minor dental problems to more serious problems such as heart conditions and partial

TABLE 8: INMATE PROBLEMS IN COMMUNITY

Potential Problem Area	Total		Problem Reported			
			NO		YES	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Financial.....	114	100.0	57	50.0	57	50.0
Health.....	114	100.0	60	52.6	54	47.4
Education.....	114	100.0	69	60.5	45	39.5
Employment.....	114	100.0	78	68.4	36	31.6
Family.....	114	100.0	82	71.9	32	28.1
Legal Other Than Current Case.....	114	100.0	92	80.7	22	19.3
Alcohol or Drugs.....	114	100.0	99	86.8	15	13.2
Housing.....	114	100.0	104	91.2	10	8.8

paralysis. The next most common problem was education; almost forty percent (39.5 percent) said they had a problem or concern related to education. A fair number said they hoped to complete high school, receive their G.E.D. or finish college. Others expressed a desire to improve their reading, writing, spelling or math, or to learn how to type. Still others said they wanted to learn how to read and write English while two respondents said they were interested in learning Spanish. A fairly large number said they wanted to learn a trade or vocational skill such as masonry, plumbing, auto mechanics, welding, drafting, photography, and TV and radio communication. Finally, there were several who said they wanted assistance in enrolling in schools in the community or obtaining VA benefits.

In the case of employment, 31.6 percent said they had a problem or concern. Generally, the problem was a lack of good work skills but a fair number also said they felt having a criminal record or being on parole would be an employment handicap for them. Around 28 percent said they had a problem or concern about their families. In some cases it was simply a matter of worrying about their families and how they were getting along, but others mentioned that their families had gone on welfare or ADC or were dependent upon relatives for support. Still other respondents referred to marital or child support problems while others spoke of illnesses or pregnancies among family members. Almost 20 percent (19.3 percent) said they had a legal problem or concern other than their recent case while 13.2 percent said they had a problem with alcohol or drugs, and 8.8 percent said their families had a problem with housing in the community.

Potential Program Interest

A final series of questions had to do with whether or not respondents would be interested in participating in various possible programs at the MCC. As presented in Table 9, 78.1 percent of the inmates surveyed said they were interested in prison industries employment, 75.4 percent in job placement assistance, 70.2 percent in a law seminar, 55.3 percent in group therapy, 43.9 percent in family counseling, 41.2 percent in Jaycees, 32.5 percent in a drug abuse program and 13.2 percent in A.A. These figures undoubtedly are inflated in terms of the percentage of inmates who would actually participate in these various programs if available. But they provide an indication of the relative importance of these programs in the eyes of Pre-Trial Unit inmates. And they rather clearly show a greater interest in employment and legal concerns while more specific programs such as drug abuse and A.A. receive far less interest.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1. The average stay of persons released from the Chicago MCC Pre-Trial Unit through December 15, 1977, was 28.6 days. Legal status and time confined are closely related with the shortest average stay being 10.6 days for persons released on bond while the longest stay was 117.1 days for convicted transfers. Generally, persons released to the community leave after a short stay in confinement while those who are continued in confinement elsewhere stay a fairly long period of time in the Pre-Trial Unit. This suggests that any program designed for the Pre-Trial Unit may need to focus on both the short-term community release population and the more long-term continued confinement population.
2. The average stay of INS cases during November, 1977 was 2.57 days. Three-quarters of the INS cases stayed two days or less.

TABLE 9: INMATE INTEREST IN POSSIBLE PROGRAMS AT CHICAGO MCC

POSSIBLE PROGRAM	TOTAL		Possible Participation			
			NO		YES	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Prison Industries....	114	100.0	25	21.9	89	78.1
Job Placement.....	114	100.0	28	24.6	86	75.4
Law Seminar.....	114	100.0	34	29.8	80	70.2
Group Therapy.....	114	100.0	51	44.7	63	55.3
Family Counseling....	114	100.0	64	56.1	50	43.9
Jaycees.....	114	100.0	67	58.8	47	41.2
Drug Abuse Program...	114	100.0	77	67.5	37	32.5
A.A.....	114	100.0	99	86.8	15	13.2

3. During November, 1977, a total of 197 court trips were made from the MCC. Of the 197, 80 were half day morning trips, six were half day after-noon trips, 110 were all day trips (in later than 1:30 P.M.) and one was a four day trip. On average, 6.6 percent of the Pre-Trial population was at court during weekdays.

4. Among persons currently confined in Pre-Trial as of January 3-6, the average stay was 87.4 days while the median stay was 49.0 days.

5. Based upon interview data, it appears that Pre-Trial inmates generally feel that the living units at the MCC provide a good physical environment which promotes a rather relaxed atmosphere and allows for sufficient opportunity for privacy. The majority, however, find their time at the MCC to be somewhat or very boring, mainly due to a lack of things to do, lack of movement off the floor, the constant routine, and the lack of work. A major complaint, along with the microwave oven feeding arrangement, was the lack of adequate recreation. Generally, "true" pre-trial offenders were less critical of such matters as microwave oven feeding and recreation facilities than were other persons in the Pre-Trial Units (e.g. PV or CTC violators).

6. Those who did find their time at the MCC to be interesting tended to enjoy the interpersonal contact with others or appear to have adopted a strategy of involving themselves in some time-consuming activity (e.g. work, arts and crafts, reading and writing, music, correspondence courses).

7. Most inmates in Pre-Trial Units are satisfied with arrangements for visits, mail and telephone calls. Complaints were heard, however, about such matters as limited visiting hours, delayed mail and monopolizing of phones by other inmates.

8. When asked about problems, half of those interviewed in Pre-Trial Units said they had a financial problem or concern. In descending order of frequency, other problem areas identified were health, education, employment, family, legal other than present case, alcohol or drugs and housing.

9. When asked about possible involvement in programs at the MCC, the vast majority of respondents expressed an interest in prison industries, job placement assistance and a law seminar. In descending order of selection, interest was also expressed in group therapy, family counseling, Jaycees, drug abuse programs and A.A.

10. It is evident from the interview material that work both within and outside the MCC is an important area of concern for Pre-Trial inmates. This is reflected by the interest expressed in prison industry employment and job placement assistance, by the financial concerns cited by respondents, by the interest in vocational training and by the lack of things currently to do on living units which work would help alleviate. Health, education, and legal matters also appear to be important areas of concern among respondents, while

