

***A PERSPECTIVE INTO WHO'S IN THE SHELBY COUNTY JAIL
PEOPLE FIRST, CHARGES SECOND***

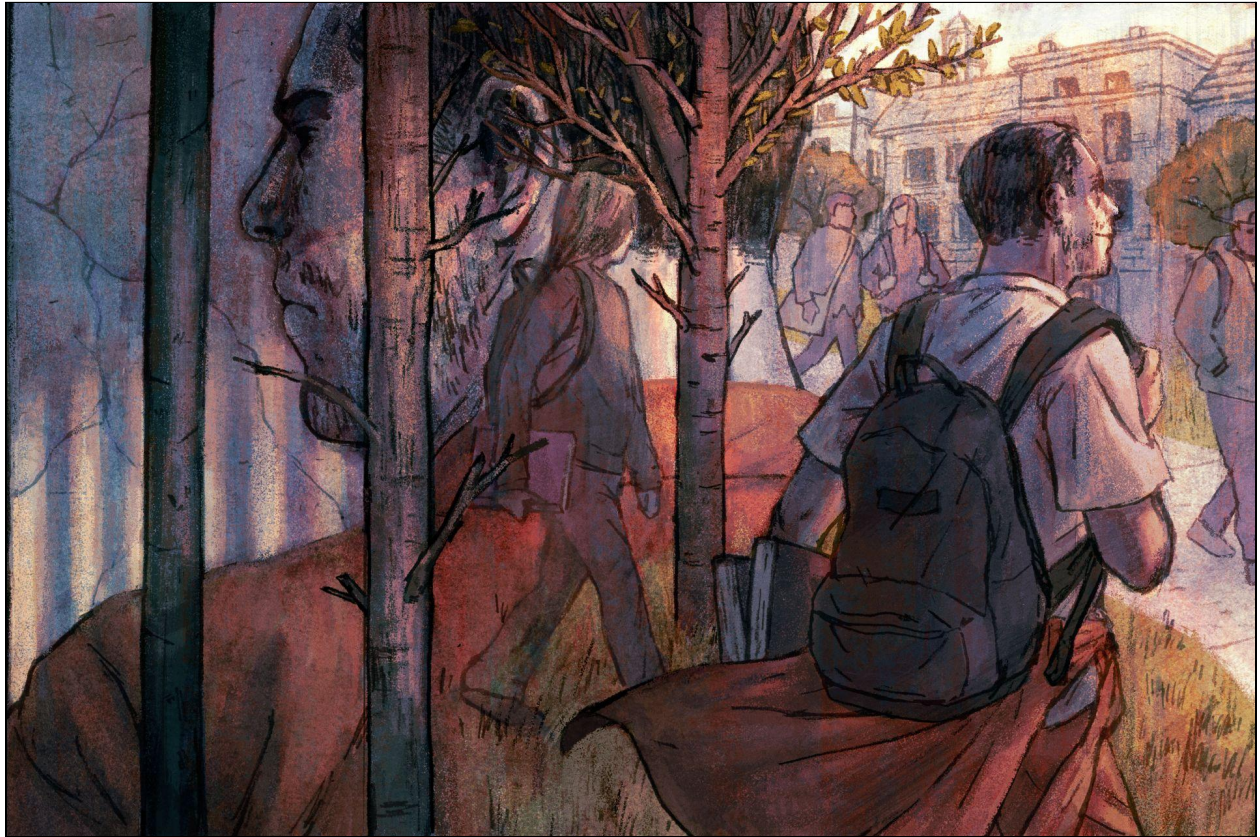


Illustration by Anke Gladnick for NPR

**132 participants - 32♀, 100♂
(85% participation [100%♀, 81%♂])**

Participants' self-reported data
Survey conducted Sep 7-8, 2021

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BHJE Committee on Residents' Behavioral Health & Safety*

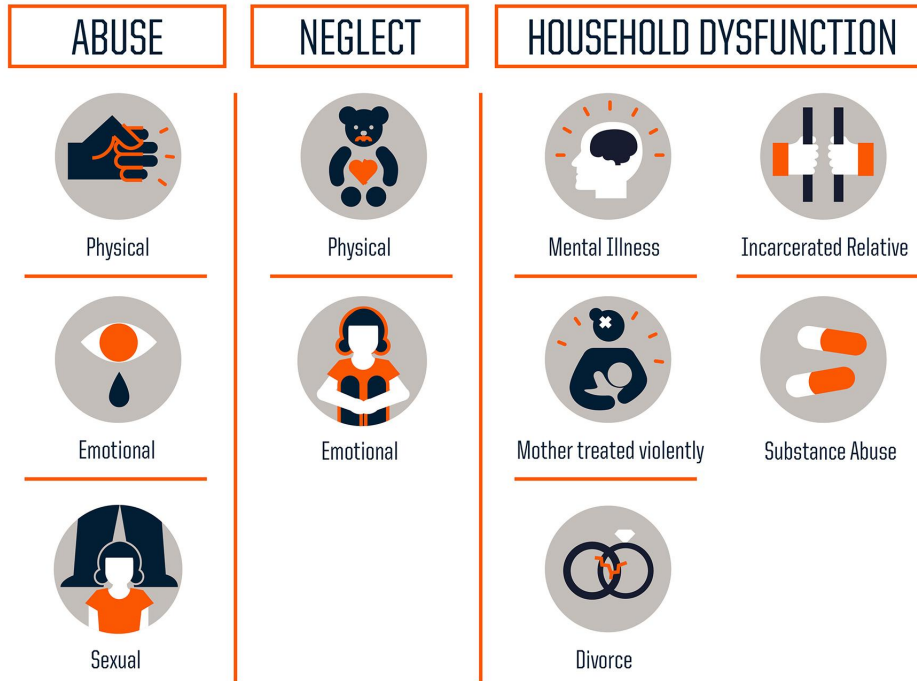
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS



<p>30 WF, 1 BF, 1 HF (94%, 3%, 3%) (n=32, each person = 3.125%) 1 non-binary, 0 trans, 11 LBQ (3%, 0%, 34%) 1 veteran (3%) Age range 20-52, avg 35.2</p>	<p>92 WM, 3 BM, 2 HM, 3 mixed/other M (n=100, each person = 1%) 0 non-binary, 0 trans, 0 GBQ 5 veterans Age range 18-66, avg 37.3</p>
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**National average for female % of jail inmates is 15%. Shelby County's is 21%.
 BHJE notes a lack of statistically significant disproportionate gender or racial inequity.**

ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES




FEMALE Average score: 6.7 Range: 1-10	MALE Average score: 5.2 Range: 1-10
Sexual abuse: 23/32 (72%)	Sexual abuse: 21
Family substance abuse: 26/32 (81%)	Family substance abuse: 61
Family mental illness: 23/32 (72%)	Family mental illness: 39
Family incarceration: 18/32 (56%)	Family incarceration: 44

ACEs scores of 4 or greater are associated with high risk for depression, suicide, alcohol and drug use, unemployment, health issues, and incarceration.

Identification of children with parents who are substance users or who experience incarceration should be a focus of the Committee’s efforts to reduce and interrupt the cycle of generational trauma and incarceration.

MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS

	FEMALE	MALE
Anxiety	25 (78%)	44
*Bipolar Disorder	9 (28%)	23
Depression	23 (72%)	46
*Dissociative Disorders	1 (3%)	7
Eating Disorders	2 (6%)	4
Obsessive Compulsive	6 (19%)	13
*Paranoia	1 (3%)	21
*Post Traumatic Stress	18 (56%)	30
*Psychosis	3 (9%)	10
*Schizophrenia	2 (6%)	8
Did Not Answer	2 (6%)	31 [‡]

* Indicates a condition that would be classified as Severe or Persistent Mental Illness (SPMI).

‡ Men are significantly less likely to answer questions related to mental health conditions than are women.


SPMI are present in <10% of jail residents with the exception of PTSD. Connection to primary care providers and early diagnosis and treatment of anxiety and depression could lead to significant reductions in self-medication with illicit drug use.

PRIOR VICTIMIZATION


FEMALE 22 (69%)	MALE 35
Most common: victim of sexual assault	Most common: victim of theft

It is important to recognize that a significant number of those charged with crimes have themselves been victims of crimes.

IMPULSE CONTROL DISORDERS

	FEMALE	MALE
Gambling addiction	1 (3%)	3
Sex addiction	4 (12%)	7

ADDICTION INFORMATION & DRUGS OF CHOICE

	FEMALE	MALE
Marijuana	16 (50%)	35
Alcohol	8 (25%)	29
*Cocaine	9 (28%)	23
Benzodiazepines	13 (41%)	19
*Heroin	16 (50%)	21
*Other Opioids	13 (41%)	25
*Methamphetamine	25 (78%)	58
Other	2 (6%)	6
Did Not Answer	1 (3%)	14 \diamond


* Indicates a substance for which diversion and treatment dollars exist under the Cures Act.

\diamond Men are significantly less likely to answer questions related to drug abuse than are women.

Methamphetamine continues to be the most frequently abused drug, followed by heroin and other opioids. Treatment options including crisis care, detox, inpatient, and intensive outpatient services should be available at the time a resident seeks assistance.

Expansion of medically-assisted treatment (MAT) for heroin and opioid addiction is important. No MAT protocol exists for methamphetamine addiction.

MASLOW/MERCI NEEDS ASSESSMENT


	FEMALE	MALE
Physiological	3.0 / 3.0	3.0 / 3.0
Safety	2.7 / 3.4	1.8 / 2.3
Belongingness	1.9 / 2.8	1.8 / 2.7
Esteem	3.0 / 5.3	1.8 / 3.1
Self Awareness	3.0 / 6.0	3.0 / 6.0

Maslow's hierarchy of needs is a psychological theory comprising a five-tier model of human needs, including physiological, safety, belongingness, esteem, and self-actualization needs. The (soon to be published by Daniels, *et al*) MERCI (Maslow-Enhanced Reentry Capital Index) model applies a weighting factor, giving more emphasis to lower-level Maslow needs, and an ordinal scale of 1-3 (never, sometimes, or always) to whether a client's needs are being met at the time of the assessment.

Women surveyed showed results indicating belongingness being the most urgent need (weighted mode score 2.8). Men surveyed indicate urgent intervention in safety (2.3) and belongingness (2.7) needs areas. Both groups showed mostly met needs for physiological (3.0, 3.0), and both reported high satisfaction with esteem (5.3, 3.1) and self-actualization (6.0, 6.0).


Note that men's weighted scores always fall below women's scores, indicating a significant lack of services for men in the safety, belongingness, and esteem categories. Systems too often believe that these issues apply only to women in the justice system. Our data clearly refute that assumption.

ARRESTING AGENCY

	FEMALE	MALE
Shelbyville Police	23 (72%)	91
Shelby Co Sheriff	4 (12%)	6
Other	1 (3%)	3


Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) , a specialized police curriculum that aims to reduce the risk of serious injury or death and to increase alternatives to arrest during an emergency interaction between persons with mental illness or substance use and police officers, should focus on Shelbyville Police Department and Shelbyville 911 Dispatch operators.

CHARGES AND RECIDIVISM

	FEMALE	MALE
Misdemeanor/Felony	3 (9%) / 29 (91%)	4 / 96
First/Repeat Arrest	3 (9%) / 29 (91%)	6 / 94

While the misdemeanor to felony ratio is miniscule, BHJE points out that any possession charge, paraphernalia charge, or syringe charge is, by Indiana Code, a felony. BHJE addresses this below when evaluating jail and charging data for 2020 as a whole.

IMPACT ON CHILDREN

	FEMALE	MALE
Have minor children in their custody	3 women 4 children	32 men 39 children
Have minor children but no custody	17 women 42 children	41 men 83 children
Has a child support order	9 (28%)	19
Is current on support	1 (11%)	5 (26%)

The actual annual impact on Shelby Co children is approximately 13.3x the numbers above (1754/132). Thus BHJE can assume that $168 \times 13.3 = 2,234$ children are impacted by parental incarceration annually in Shelby County. Census data show that 27% of persons under 18 are under 5. BHJE can therefore estimate that:

Shelby County preschoolers impacted by parental incarceration: 603
Shelby County school children impacted by parental incarceration: 1,631

ANALYSIS OF SHERIFF'S DATA FOR 2020

The Sheriff reports for 2020 that 1754 persons were processed into the jail at a rate of 6.8 persons/day, with an average daily population of 155, and an average length of stay of 56 days.

The total number of persons processed is down as expected from 2018 (2520 persons) and 2019 (2480 persons) due almost certainly to COVID. The average length of stay has increased (from 26 days in 2018 and 25 days in 2019) as only more serious charges are detained. There is nothing here that would be unexpected.

Parsing the Sheriff's charge data for 2020 shows 1928 bookings, 3229 individual charges, and ~500 holds for various jurisdictions.

VIOLENT CHARGES

Of those 3229 charges, **672 (21%) are violent** (as defined by Indiana Code 11-12-3.7-6) and *expanded to include OVI endangering and gun charges*, including)

- 2 murder/attempted murder
- 0 manslaughter or reckless homicide
- 251 battery charges - all charges under Indiana Code 35-42-2 and all subsections
 - 125 of these are domestic battery
- 16 kidnapping and confinement
- 34 sex crimes - all charges under Indiana Code 35-42-4 and all subsections
- 15 robberies - all charges under Indiana Code 35-42-5 and all subsections
- 45 burglaries
- 1 assisting a criminal
- 64 escape
- 7 trafficking with an inmate
- 1 arson
- 172 OVWI endangering, multiple prior, or bodily injury (IC 90-30-5-2, 5-3, 5-4, 5-5)
- 27 handgun violations (primarily failure to register)
- 75 firearms violations

NON-VIOLENT CHARGES

There were, therefore, **2,557 (79%) non-violent charges**.

POSSESSION AND PARAPHERNALIA

Looking at charges involving drug possession, BHJE excluded all charges of dealing and focused on the Level 6 felony (there are no misdemeanor possession levels except for marijuana), subsection (a) charges which are the lowest amounts of drugs and can be assumed to be personal use quantities.

119 charges for syringe possession (IC 16-42-19-18)

In 37 of these cases, the syringe was the only or lead charge

45 charges for cocaine or narcotic possession (IC 35-48-4-6)

Including the (b,c,d) levels here adds 5 charges

132 charges for meth possession (IC 35-48-4-6.1)

Including the (b,c,d) levels here adds 7 charges

146 charges for paraphernalia (IC 35-48-4-8.3)

In 5 of these cases, the paraphernalia was the only or lead charge

141 dealing in narcotics

42 dealing in/manufacturing meth charges

BHJE notes here an inverse relationship between possession/dealing arrests for narcotics and those for methamphetamine.

BHJE makes no recommendations at this time regarding diversion efforts for those charged with dealing or manufacturing.

BHJE recommends that the Committee set a goal to reduce by 10% the non-violent charges in 2022, and a specific subtarget to reduce possession and paraphernalia charges by 10%. A reduction of 255 charges would equal 142 people at 56 days, open up 7,952 bed nights, reduce average daily population by 22 and save \$600,000 in person-hours of the jail, courts, and probation.

PROBATION VIOLATIONS AND FAILURES TO APPEAR

There are 369 failures to appear and 315 probation violations.

BHJE makes no recommendations at this time regarding how to lower FTA, PV, and escape from house arrest charges. BHJE notes that the escape charges, however, are considered violent by Indiana Code regardless of the predicated offense.

PUBLIC INTOXICATION, DISORDERLY CONDUCT, AND RESISTING LAW ENFORCEMENT

Public intoxication (48 charges) and disorderly conduct (28 charges) and resisting law enforcement (80 charges) were reported.

BHJE recommends that the Committee set a goal to reduce by 10% the number of public intoxication, disorderly conduct, and resisting law enforcement charges in 2022.

There are 580 charges which are not violent, not related to drug possession or dealing, not FTA, PV, or holds, not public intoxication, disorderly conduct, or resisting law enforcement.

BHJE makes no recommendations regarding diversion for these charges.
