

## Incarceration Trends in

# WEST VIRGINIA

### Incarceration in Local Jails and State Prisons



### REGIONAL RANK

6 of 7 in total incarceration

Total people...

...locked up in West Virginia

284%

INCREASE

2,686 people

10,320 people

1983

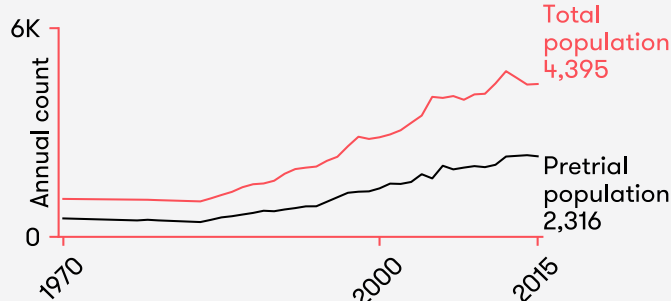
2015

Since 1970, the rate of incarceration in America has expanded more than fourfold, and the United States leads the world in locking people up. Many places in America have begun to reduce their use of prisons and jails, but progress has been uneven. Although the number of people sent to state prisons and county jails from urban areas has decreased, that number has continued to rise in many rural places. Racial disparities in incarceration remain strikingly wide. Women constitute a rising number of those behind bars.

This fact sheet provides at-a-glance information about how many people are locked up in both state prisons and county jails and shows where the state stands on a variety of metrics, so that policymakers and the public can better determine where to target reforms.

## STATE TOTALS

### JAILS



% change in jail population

SINCE 1970

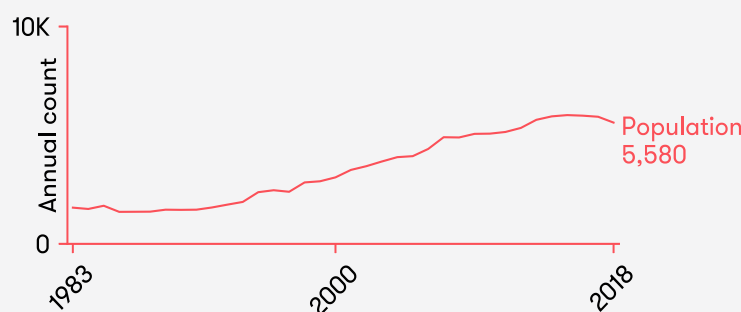
SINCE 2000

303% ↑

54% ↑

Since 1970, the total jail population has increased 303%. In 2015, pretrial detainees constituted 53% of the total jail population in West Virginia.

### PRISONS



% change in prison population

SINCE 1983

SINCE 2000

235% ↑

82% ↑

Since 1983, the prison custody population has increased 235%. In 2018, there were 5,580 people in the West Virginia prison system.

## RACE

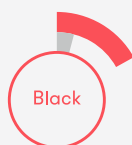
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### JAILS



2015

4% of state pop. | 17% of jail pop.



### PRISONS



2017

4% of state pop. | 12% of prison pop.



In West Virginia, Black people constituted 4% of state residents, but 17% of people in jail and 12% of people in prison.

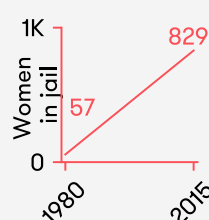
## GENDER

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### JAILS



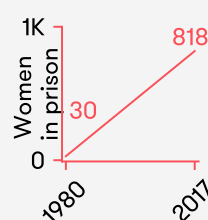
1,354% ↑



### PRISONS



2,627% ↑



Since 1980, the number of women in jail has increased 1,354%, and the number of women in prison has increased 2,627%.

## GEOGRAPHY

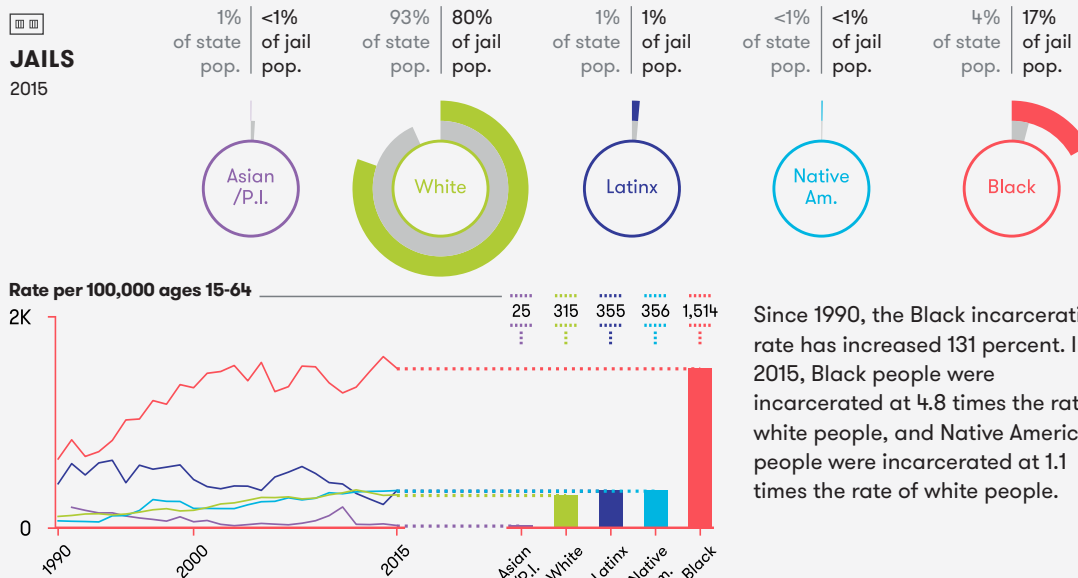
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### Top admission rates (rate per 100K)

| 2015    |       | 2014    |         |
|---------|-------|---------|---------|
| COUNTY  | JAILS | COUNTY  | PRISONS |
| Boone   | 7,681 | Webster | 1,130   |
| Mingo   | 7,646 | Mercer  | 626     |
| Logan   | 7,599 | Lewis   | 582     |
| Lewis   | 5,211 | Braxton | 499     |
| Braxton | 5,183 | Fayette | 471     |

Incarceration is not only an urban phenomenon. In fact, on a per capita basis, the most rural places in the state often lock up the most people in jail and send the most people to prison.

## RACE AND ETHNICITY

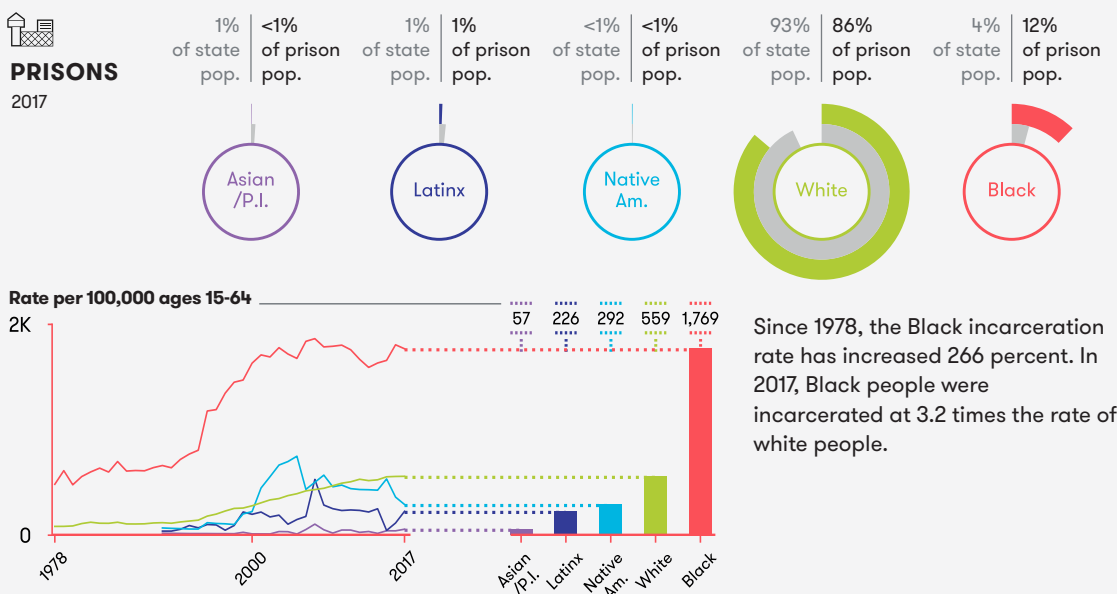


### NATIONAL CONTEXT

The overrepresentation of Black Americans in the justice system is well documented. Black men constitute about 13 percent of the male population, but about 35 percent of those incarcerated. One in five Black people born in 2001 is likely to be incarcerated in their lifetime, compared to one in 10 Latinx people and one in 29 white people.

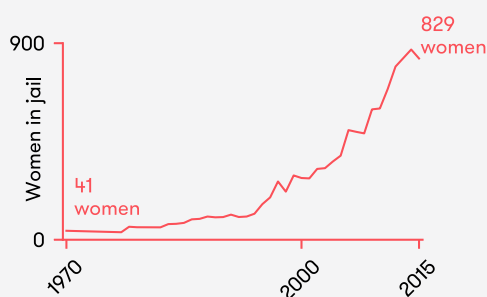
Discriminatory criminal justice policies and practices at all stages of the justice process have unjustifiably disadvantaged Black people, including through disparity in the enforcement of seemingly race-neutral laws. Studies have found that Black people are more likely to be stopped by the police, detained pretrial, charged with more serious crimes, and sentenced more harshly than white people—even when controlling for things like offense severity.

Nationally, Latinx people are also overrepresented in prisons and jails, yet common data misclassification leads to distorted, lower estimates of Latinx incarceration rates and distorted, higher estimates of white incarceration rates. Smaller and inconsistent data reporting make it difficult to measure the effects of racism for incarcerated people of other racial groups.



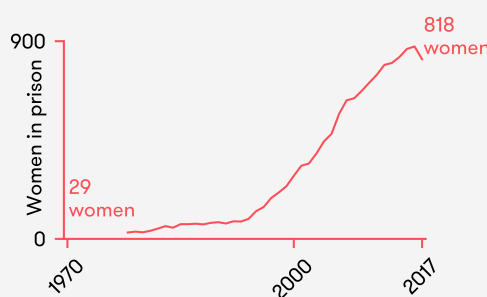
## GENDER

### JAILS



The number of women in West Virginia's jails has increased more than 20-fold, from 41 in 1970 to 830 in 2015.

### PRISONS



The number of women in West Virginia's prisons has increased more than 28-fold, from 29 in 1978 to 818 in 2017.

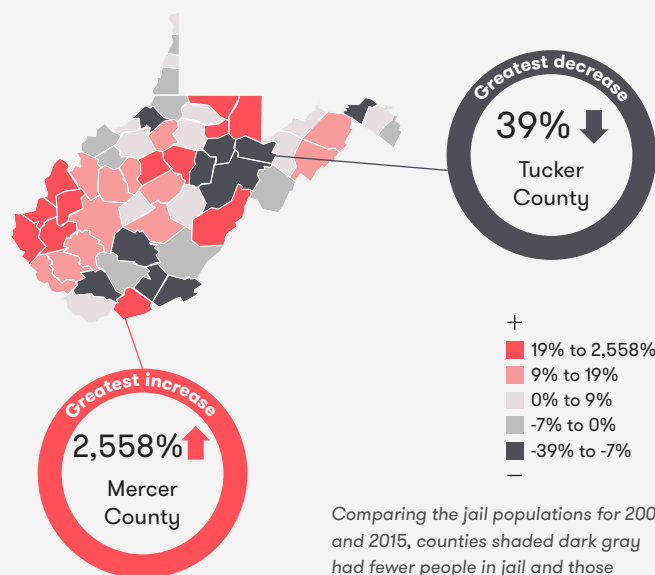
### NATIONAL CONTEXT

Although men's jail admissions have declined by 26 percent since 2008, women's admissions have increased both as a total number and as a proportion of all jail admissions. Women now make up almost one out of every four jail admissions, up from fewer than one in 10 in 1983. Since 1970, the number of women in U.S. jails has increased 14-fold—from fewer than 8,000 to nearly 110,000 in 2013—and women in jail now account for approximately half of all women behind bars in the country.

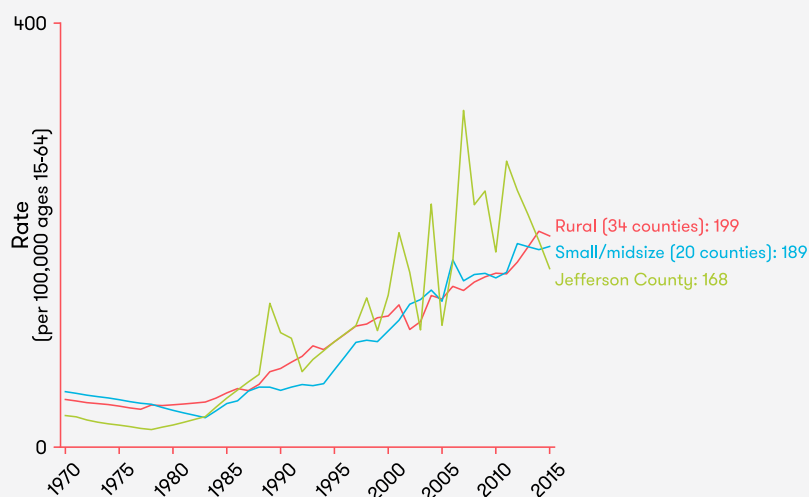
## GEOGRAPHY

Statewide trends alone do not tell the whole story of incarceration: there is wide variation in the use of incarceration across the state. Today, the highest rates of prison admissions are in rural counties, and pretrial detention continues to increase in smaller counties even as it is on the decline in larger counties. It is critical to examine incarceration trends in every corner of the state, because although the largest counties may have the most people in jails—the highest rates of incarceration are in smaller cities and rural counties.

### % change in jail population from 2005 to 2015



### JAILS Pretrial population



Since 2000, the state's use of pretrial detention has taken different trajectories in different types of counties. The pretrial incarceration rate has increased 73% in the state's 20 small/medium counties, 61% in the state's 34 rural counties, and 17% in the state's one suburban county.

Vera's analysis of the urban-rural continuum changes the six categories defined by the National Center for Health Statistics Urban-Rural Classification Scheme for Counties to four. A county is labeled "urban" if it is one of the core counties of a metropolitan area with 1 million or more people and is labeled "suburban" if it is within the surrounding metropolitan area. Vera turns the remaining four categories into two by combining small and medium metropolitan areas ("small and midsize metro") and micropolitan and noncore areas ("rural").

### JAIL ADMISSIONS (TOP 10 OF 55 COUNTIES)

| COUNTY   | Rate (per 100K) | COUNTY     | Annual count |
|----------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| Boone    | 7,681           | Kanawha    | 5,445        |
| Mingo    | 7,646           | Berkeley   | 3,501        |
| Logan    | 7,599           | Cabell     | 2,724        |
| Lewis    | 5,211           | Raleigh    | 2,073        |
| Braxton  | 5,183           | Monongalia | 1,971        |
| Clay     | 5,182           | Logan      | 1,764        |
| Nicholas | 5,149           | Jefferson  | 1,762        |
| Roane    | 5,142           | Mercer     | 1,614        |
| Webster  | 5,104           | Putnam     | 1,559        |
| Calhoun  | 5,097           | Wood       | 1,385        |

### PRISON ADMISSIONS (TOP 10 OF 55 COUNTIES)

| COUNTY  | Rate (per 100K) | COUNTY     | Annual count |
|---------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| Webster | 1,130           | Kanawha    | 357          |
| Mercer  | 626             | Mercer     | 247          |
| Lewis   | 582             | Cabell     | 235          |
| Braxton | 499             | Harrison   | 150          |
| Fayette | 471             | Wood       | 143          |
| Upshur  | 468             | Fayette    | 139          |
| Clay    | 468             | Berkeley   | 134          |
| Roane   | 456             | Monongalia | 124          |
| Monroe  | 439             | Raleigh    | 111          |
| Morgan  | 420             | Wayne      | 110          |

## HOW DOES

## WEST VIRGINIA

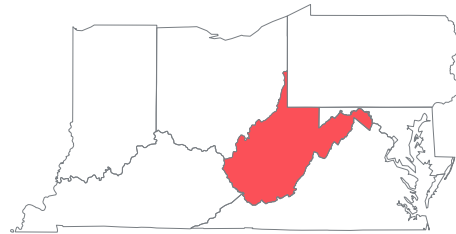
## COMPARE?

### JAILS



#### Jail admissions

| Rank | State                | Rate<br>(2015) | Rate<br>change<br>('05-'15) |
|------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1    | Kentucky             | 9,631          | -9%                         |
| 2    | Virginia             | 5,547          | -20%                        |
| 3    | Indiana              | 5,247          | -24%                        |
| 4    | Ohio                 | 5,029          | -15%                        |
| 5    | <b>West Virginia</b> | 4,071          | 11%                         |
| 6    | Maryland             | 2,484          | -28%                        |
| 7    | Pennsylvania         | 2,410          | -16%                        |



#### Jail pretrial population

| Rank | State                | Rate<br>(2015) | Rate<br>change<br>('05-'15) |
|------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1    | Kentucky             | 312            | 3%                          |
| 2    | Indiana              | 272            | 8%                          |
| 3    | Pennsylvania         | 267            | 15%                         |
| 4    | Virginia             | 234            | 2%                          |
| 5    | <b>West Virginia</b> | 192            | 39%                         |
| 6    | Maryland             | 155            | -27%                        |
| 7    | Ohio                 | 146            | -4%                         |

#### Jail sentenced population

| Rank | State                | Rate<br>(2015) | Rate<br>change<br>('05-'15) |
|------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1    | Kentucky             | 410            | 0.4%                        |
| 2    | Virginia             | 283            | 0.0%                        |
| 3    | <b>West Virginia</b> | 173            | -0.1%                       |
| 4    | Pennsylvania         | 164            | -0.1%                       |
| 5    | Indiana              | 114            | -0.3%                       |
| 6    | Ohio                 | 91             | -0.2%                       |
| 7    | Maryland             | 91             | -0.2%                       |

### PRISONS



#### Prison admissions

| Rank | State                | Rate<br>(2016) | Rate<br>change<br>('06-'16) |
|------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1    | Kentucky             | 694            | 39%                         |
| 2    | <b>West Virginia</b> | 302            | 30%                         |
| 3    | Ohio                 | 300            | -28%                        |
| 4    | Indiana              | 297            | -29%                        |
| 5    | Pennsylvania         | 244            | 14%                         |
| 6    | Maryland             | 221            | -19%                        |
| 7    | Virginia             | 216            | -10%                        |

#### Prison population

| Rank | State                | Rate<br>(2018) | Rate<br>change<br>('08-'18) |
|------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1    | Kentucky             | 831            | 10%                         |
| 2    | Ohio                 | 666            | -1%                         |
| 3    | Virginia             | 662            | -6%                         |
| 4    | Indiana              | 620            | -6%                         |
| 5    | <b>West Virginia</b> | 584            | 18%                         |
| 6    | Pennsylvania         | 569            | -2%                         |
| 7    | Maryland             | 444            | -25%                        |

### Data

This fact sheet uses data from four U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) data series and is supplemented with data obtained directly from state governments for the more recent years for which BJS data is not yet available, when available. The Annual Survey of Jails, Census of Jails, and National Corrections Reporting Program provides data through 2016; the National Prisoner Statistics program provides data through 2017, and 2018 data is sourced from state agencies. Rates are per 100,000 residents aged 15 to 64. See *Data and Methods for Vera's State Fact Sheets*: [www.vera.org/incarceration-trends-fact-sheets-data-and-methods.pdf](http://www.vera.org/incarceration-trends-fact-sheets-data-and-methods.pdf) for complete details. County-level data is available at [trends.vera.org](http://trends.vera.org).

### Acknowledgments

This series would not be possible without the excellent work of researchers at the Bureau of Justice Statistics—E. Ann Carson, Todd Minton, and Zhen Zeng—who maintain the Annual Survey of Jails, Census of Jails, National Corrections Reporting Program, and National Prisoner Statistics program. This report was designed by Paragini Amin and created by Christian Henrichson, Eital Schattner-Elmaleh, Jacob Kang-Brown, Oliver Hinds and James Wallace-Lee. This report was made possible by the support of Arnold Ventures. The views expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of Arnold Ventures.

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### For more information

For more information, visit [www.vera.org](http://www.vera.org). For more information about this fact sheet, contact Jacob Kang-Brown, senior research associate, at [jkangbrown@vera.org](mailto:jkangbrown@vera.org).