



Virginia, U.S., and Bordering States Index Crime and Drug Arrest Trends 2011–2020

Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services
Criminal Justice Research Center

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Introduction

The Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) report *Virginia Index Crime and Drug Arrest Trends 2011–2020* describes how violent index crimes increased and property index crimes decreased in Virginia over the last decade, how these changes occurred across different regions and localities in Virginia over this period, and how drug arrest rates decreased over the ten years. It also showed increases in Virginia’s overall violent crime rates, and decreases in property crime rates and drug arrest rates from 2018 to 2019.

Understanding crime in Virginia also requires knowing how crime in Virginia compares to crime in the U.S. and other states in the region. *Virginia, U.S., and Bordering States Index Crime and Drug Arrest Trends 2011–2020* provides these comparisons. Virginia’s ten-year and one-year crime trends and drug arrest trends are compared with trends from the U.S. and from the five states that border Virginia (Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, and West Virginia).

Crimes included in this report are the violent and property index offenses, considered the most serious crimes. These are the violent crimes of murder/non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape (legacy definition) or rape (revised definition), robbery, and aggravated assault, and the property crimes of burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Trends are shown for all violent crimes combined and all property crimes combined, rather than for each individual type of violent and property crime.¹

All of the crime and arrest rates used in this report come from *Crime in the United States* (CIUS), published annually by the U.S. Department of Justice (USDJ) Federal Bureau of Investigation.² As noted in CIUS, limited data for 2020 was available for Maryland. While Maryland 2020 crime and arrest rates are shown throughout this report, because of the 2020 data issue Maryland trends are excluded from all comparisons.

Violent Crime

- In 2020, Virginia’s violent crime rate ranked 45th out of the 50 states in the U.S. Only New Jersey, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine reported a violent crime rate lower than Virginia in 2020.
- Over the decade 2011–2020, the number of violent crimes in Virginia increased by 13% while the number of violent crimes nationwide increased by 9%. The violent crime rate per 100,000 population in Virginia increased by 6%, and the nationwide violent crime rate increased by 3%.
- From 2011–2020, both the number of violent crimes and violent crime rate per 100,000 increased in each of the states bordering Virginia (Maryland excluded from comparison due to incomplete 2020 data).
- Despite the increase in violent crime in Virginia, the violent crime rate statewide remained below the U.S. violent crime rate and rates for the bordering states in each year 2011–2020.

¹ For more details on Virginia trends for specific types of violent and property crime, and drug arrests, see *Virginia Index Crime and Drug Arrests Trends 2011–2020*.

² Virginia crime and arrests rates published by the FBI in CIUS may differ slightly from rates published in the DCJS *Virginia Index Crime and Drug Arrest Trends 2011–2020* due to differences how the FBI and DCJS calculate Virginia crime and arrest statistics. For consistency, all Virginia and national data used in this report is based on the FBI’s calculations. See page 13 for details.

- Despite the COVID-19 pandemic shutdowns and disruptions that began nationwide in March 2020, the number of violent index crimes and the violent index crime rate per 100,000 population increased from 2019 to 2020 for Virginia, the U.S., and the states bordering Virginia (Maryland excluded from comparison due to incomplete 2020 data).
- From 2019 to 2020, the total violent crime rate increased by less than 1% in Virginia, from 208.0 violent crimes per 100,000 in 2019 to 208.7 in 2020. Violent crime rates increased 5% nationwide.

Property Crime

- Virginia's property crime rate ranked 40 out of 50 states in 2020.
- Total property index crime rates trended downward over the decade for Virginia, the U.S., and the states bordering Virginia. Virginia's property index crime rate was lower than the U.S. and bordering states from 2011 through 2017.
- Virginia's property crime rate decreased by 35% over the decade, while the U.S. rate decreased by 33%.
- More recently, the decreases in property crime rates have slowed. From 2019 to 2020, the Virginia property index crime rate decreased by 11% while the U.S. rate decreased by 7%.

Drug Arrests

- The drug arrest rate in Virginia ranked 29 out of 50 states in 2011. In 2020, Virginia's ranking was 27.
- From 2011 to 2020 the drug arrest rate decreased by 28% in Virginia, from 442.5 arrests per 100,000 arrest-age population in 2011 to 318.3 in 2020. Drug arrest rates also decreased nationwide and in all states bordering Virginia except West Virginia (Maryland is excluded from the border state comparison because of limited 2020 data).
- From 2019 to 2020, the Virginia drug arrest rate decreased by 39% while the U.S. drug arrest rate decreased by 25%.
- The decriminalization of possession of small amounts of marijuana for personal use in Virginia, effective July 1, 2020, played a significant role in the decrease of the number and rate of drug arrests statewide from 2019 to 2020.

How did the change in Virginia’s total number of violent index crimes compare with the change in total numbers for the U.S. and for the five states that border Virginia?

Violent index crimes include murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape (legacy definition) or rape (revised definition), robbery, and aggravated assault.³ Murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, rape, and aggravated assault are counts of victims. Robbery is counts of offenses.

Total Number of Violent Crimes Reported Virginia, U.S., and Bordering States, 2011-2020					
	2011	2019	2020	Percent change	
				2011-20	2019-20
U.S.	1,203,564	1,196,750	1,313,105	+9.1%	+9.7%
Tennessee	38,944	40,647	46,328	+19.0%	+14.0%
North Carolina	33,774	38,995	44,451	+31.6%	+14.0%
Maryland*	28,797	27,456	24,215	-15.9%	-11.8%
Virginia	15,923	17,753	17,925	+12.6%	+1.0%
Kentucky	10,406	9,701	11,600	+11.5%	+19.6%
West Virginia	5,861	5,674	6,352	+8.4%	+11.9%

Source: *Crime in the U.S.*

*Limited data for 2020 was available for Maryland.

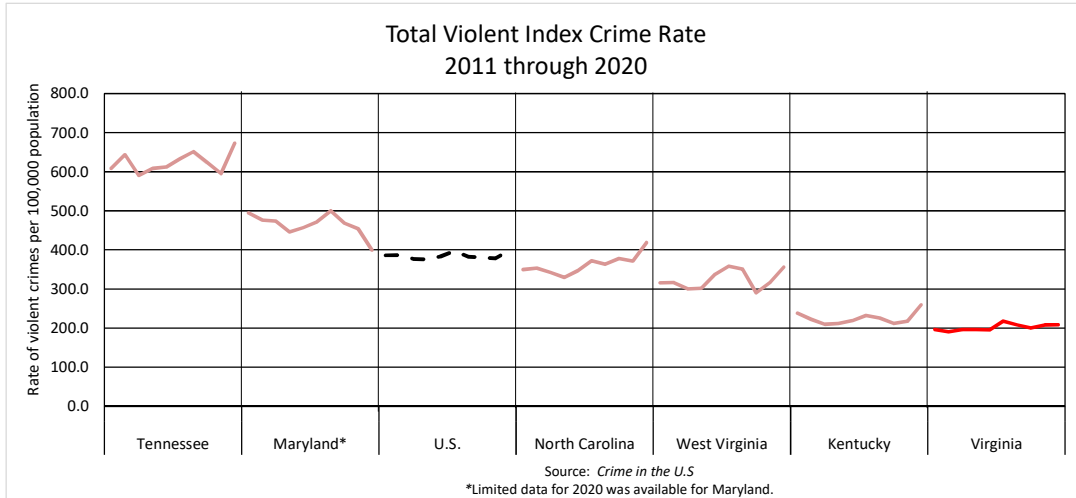
From 2011 to 2020, the volume of violent index crime increased in Virginia, the U.S., and four of the five states bordering Virginia (Maryland is excluded from comparisons due to limited 2020 data).

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic shutdowns and disruptions that began nationwide in March 2020, from 2019 to 2020 the number of violent index crimes increased for Virginia, the U.S., and each of the bordering states. Virginia had the lowest percentage increase in violence from 2019 to 2020 (1% increase) compared to the U.S. (9.7% increase) and bordering states.

³ The USDOJ definition of rape was revised in 2013. Total violent index crime counts and rates for 2011 include victims of the legacy definition of forcible rape, and the 2019 and 2020 total violent index counts and rates include victims of the revised definition of rape.

How did Virginia’s total violent index crime rate compare with rates for the U.S. and rates for the five states bordering Virginia?

The total violent index crime rate is the total number of violent index crimes reported per 100,000 population.



Violent index crime rates trended upward over the decade for Virginia, the U.S., and the states that border Virginia (Maryland is excluded from comparison due to limited 2020 data). Each year from 2011 to 2020, Virginia’s violent index crime rate was lower than the national rate and the rates of each of the bordering states.

	Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population Virginia, U.S., and Bordering States, 2011-2020					
	2011	2019	2020	Percent change		
				2011-20	2019-20	
Tennessee	608.2	595.2	672.7	+10.6%	+13.0%	
North Carolina	349.8	371.8	419.3	+19.9%	+12.8%	
Maryland*	494.1	454.1	399.9	-19.1%	-11.9%	
U.S.	386.3	378.0	398.5	+3.2%	+5.4%	
West Virginia	315.9	316.6	355.9	+12.7%	+12.4%	
Kentucky	238.2	217.1	259.1	+8.8%	+19.3%	
Virginia	196.7	208.0	208.7	+6.1%	+0.3%	

Source: *Crime in the U.S.*

*Limited data for 2020 was available for Maryland.

In 2011, Virginia’s total violent index crime rate was 196.7 violent crimes per 100,000, and in 2020 the total violent index crime rate in Virginia was 208.7 violent crimes per 100,000, a 6% increase. The total violent index crime rate for the U.S. increased by 3% over the decade.

From 2019 to 2020, Virginia’s total violent index crime rate increased by less than 1%, from 208 violent crimes per 100,000 in 2019 to 208.7 violent crimes per 100,000 in 2020. Total violent index crime rates increased in all bordering states (Maryland excluded) from 2019 to 2020.

How did Virginia’s total violent index crime rate compare with rates for all other states?

Virginia ranked 45 out of 50 states for violent index crime rate in both 2019 and 2020.

States violent index crime rate and relative rank, 2011, 2019 and 2020

Source: *Crime in the U.S.*

	Rate per 100,000			Rank (1=highest rate)		
	2011	2019	2020	2011	2019	2020
U.S.	386.3	365.4	398.5			
Alabama	420.1	510.8	453.6	16	7	14
Alaska	606.5	867.1	837.8	2	1	1
Arizona	405.9	455.3	484.8	19	10	9
Arkansas	480.9	584.6	671.9	10	4	4
California	411.1	441.2	442.0	17	12	16
Colorado	320.2	381.0	423.1	26	21	20
Connecticut	272.8	183.6	181.6	32	48	47
Delaware	559.5	422.6	431.9	6	15	17
Florida	515.3	378.4	383.6	8	22	25
Georgia	373.2	340.7	400.1	21	26	22
Hawaii	287.2	285.5	254.2	31	34	41
Idaho	200.9	223.8	242.6	45	41	42
Illinois	429.3	406.9	425.9	14	18	18
Indiana	331.8	370.8	357.7	25	24	27
Iowa	255.6	266.6	303.5	35	38	34
Kansas	353.9	410.8	425.0	23	17	19
Kentucky	238.2	217.1	259.1	41	44	40
Louisiana	555.3	549.3	639.4	7	5	5
Maine	123.2	115.2	108.6	50	50	50
Maryland*	494.1	454.1	399.9	9	11	23
Massachusetts	428.4	327.6	308.8	15	27	32
Michigan	445.3	437.4	478.0	13	13	10
Minnesota	221.2	236.4	277.5	43	39	38
Mississippi	269.8	277.9	291.2	33	37	37
Missouri	447.4	495.0	542.7	12	8	6
Montana	267.5	404.9	469.8	34	19	11
Nebraska	253.2	300.9	334.1	37	30	29
Nevada	562.1	493.8	460.3	5	9	12
New Hampshire	188.0	152.5	146.4	48	49	49
New Jersey	308.4	206.9	195.4	28	46	46
New Mexico	567.5	832.2	778.3	4	2	2
New York	398.1	358.6	363.8	20	25	26
North Carolina	349.8	371.8	419.3	24	23	21
North Dakota	247.0	284.6	329.0	40	35	30
Ohio	307.4	293.2	308.8	29	32	32
Oklahoma	454.8	431.8	458.6	11	14	13
Oregon	247.6	284.4	291.9	38	36	36
Pennsylvania	355.0	306.4	389.5	22	29	24
Rhode Island	247.5	221.1	230.8	39	42	44
South Carolina	571.9	511.3	530.7	3	6	7
South Dakota	254.1	399.0	501.4	36	20	8
Tennessee	608.2	595.2	672.7	1	3	3
Texas	408.5	418.9	446.5	18	16	15
Utah	195.0	235.6	260.7	47	40	39
Vermont	135.2	202.2	173.4	49	47	48
Virginia	196.7	208.0	208.7	46	45	45
Washington	294.6	293.9	293.7	30	31	35
West Virginia	315.9	316.6	355.9	27	28	28
Wisconsin	236.9	293.2	323.4	42	32	31
Wyoming	219.3	217.4	234.2	44	43	43

*Limited data for 2020 was available for Maryland.

Virginia crime and arrest rates from *CIUS* may differ slightly from rates published by Virginia State Police and DCJS.

How did the change in Virginia’s total number of property index crimes compare with the change in total numbers for the U.S. and for the five states bordering Virginia?

Property index crimes are burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. The total property index crime rate is the total number of property index crimes reported per 100,000 population.

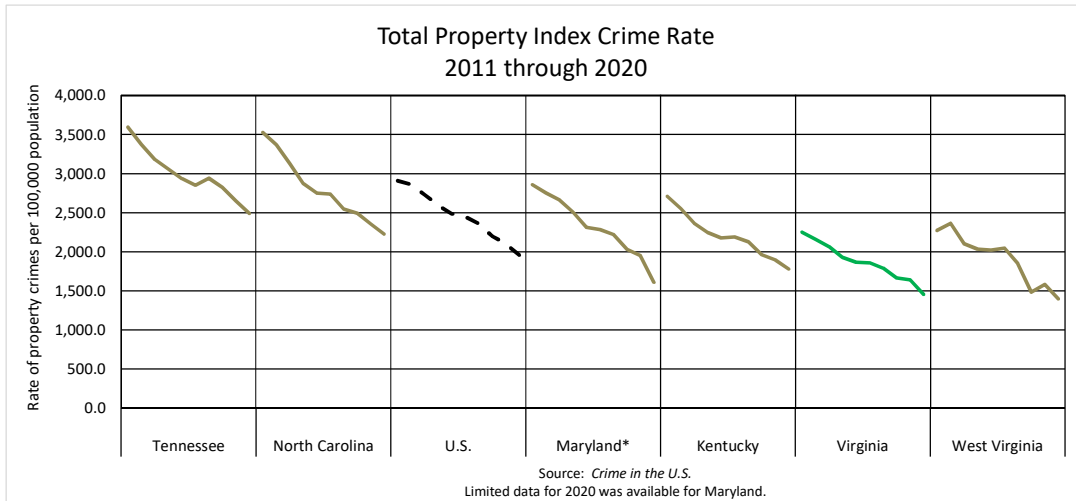
Total Number of Property Crimes Reported Virginia, U.S., and Bordering States, 2011-2020					
	2011	2019	2020	Percent change	
				2011-20	2019-20
U.S.	9,063,173	6,894,856	6,452,038	-28.8%	-6.4%
North Carolina	340,562	247,236	236,026	-30.7%	-4.5%
Tennessee	230,261	181,153	171,675	-25.4%	-5.2%
Virginia	182,141	140,213	125,114	-31.3%	-10.8%
Maryland*	166,699	117,901	97,487	-41.5%	-17.3%
Kentucky	118,358	84,769	79,673	-32.7%	-6.0%
West Virginia	42,189	28,376	24,976	-40.8%	-12.0%

Source: *Crime in the U.S.*

*Limited data for 2020 was available for Maryland.

The number of reported property crimes declined in the U.S., Virginia and each of the states bordering Virginia from 2011 to 2020. From 2019 to 2020, the number of reported property crimes decreased by 11% in Virginia and by 6% nationwide. The number of property crimes decreased from 2019 to 2020 for all states bordering Virginia (Maryland excluded from all comparisons due to incomplete 2020 data).

How did Virginia’s total property index crime rate compare with rates for the U.S. and rates for the five states bordering Virginia?



Total property index crime rates trended downward over the decade for Virginia, the U.S. and each of the states bordering Virginia.

	Property Crime Rate per 100,000 Population Virginia, U.S., and Bordering States, 2011-2020				
	2011	2019	2020	Percent change	
				2011-20	2019-20
Tennessee	3,595.9	2,652.6	2,492.8	-30.7%	-6.0%
North Carolina	3,526.8	2,357.3	2,226.5	-36.9%	-5.5%
U.S.	2,908.7	2,105.1	1,958.2	-32.7%	-7.0%
Kentucky	2,708.8	1,897.4	1,779.5	-34.3%	-6.2%
Maryland*	2,860.2	1,950.2	1,609.8	-43.7%	-17.5%
Virginia	2,249.6	1,642.7	1,456.4	-35.3%	-11.3%
West Virginia	2,273.9	1,583.4	1,399.4	-38.5%	-11.6%

Source: *Crime in the U.S.*

*Limited data for 2020 was available for Maryland.

Virginia’s total property index crime rate decreased by 35% over the decade, with 2,249.6 property crimes per 100,000 population reported in 2011 and 1,456.4 reported in 2020. Like Virginia, the bordering states and the U.S. all had decreasing property index crime rates from 2011 to 2020.

Virginia, the U.S., and bordering states continued to report decreases in property index crime rates from 2019 to 2020. In Virginia, property crime rates decreased by 11% from 2019 to 2020.

How did Virginia’s total property index crime rate compare with rates for all other states?

Virginia’s property index crime rate ranked 43 in 2011 and 40 in 2020.

States property index crime rate and relative rank, 2011, 2019 and 2020

Source: *Crime in the U.S.*

U.S.	Rate per 100,000			Rank (1=highest rate)		
	2011	2019	2020	2011	2019	2020
U.S.	2,908.7	2,105.1	1,958.2			
Alabama	3,606.1	2,674.4	2,136.8	5	10	19
Alaska	2,632.8	2,910.8	2,260.5	28	4	13
Arizona	3,554.5	2,440.5	2,227.7	8	14	15
Arkansas	3,754.1	2,858.0	2,613.4	2	5	8
California	2,583.8	2,331.2	2,138.9	31	19	18
Colorado	2,606.3	2,590.7	2,833.8	30	13	3
Connecticut	2,167.4	1,426.6	1,565.1	45	42	37
Delaware	3,410.6	2,252.2	1,961.4	13	22	25
Florida	3,522.0	2,145.7	1,769.4	11	25	32
Georgia	3,626.5	2,375.8	2,007.4	4	16	24
Hawaii	3,337.8	2,841.2	2,411.4	16	7	12
Idaho	2,068.6	1,219.5	1,111.9	47	48	48
Illinois	2,688.8	1,846.5	1,559.4	26	33	38
Indiana	3,161.8	1,971.0	1,783.2	18	30	30
Iowa	2,330.3	1,733.7	1,698.2	36	35	33
Kansas	3,080.1	2,314.5	2,199.1	20	21	17
Kentucky	2,708.8	1,897.4	1,779.5	25	32	31
Louisiana	3,688.5	3,162.0	2,884.4	3	1	1
Maine	2,545.5	1,245.6	1,156.2	34	47	47
Maryland*	2,860.2	1,950.2	1,609.8	23	31	36
Massachusetts	2,258.7	1,179.8	1,053.2	42	50	50
Michigan	2,612.1	1,585.0	1,360.9	29	37	43
Minnesota	2,549.4	2,078.8	2,124.9	33	26	20
Mississippi	3,025.5	2,375.8	2,101.6	21	16	23
Missouri	3,308.8	2,638.7	2,531.0	17	12	9
Montana	2,319.7	2,193.2	2,120.8	37	23	22
Nebraska	2,752.9	2,039.3	1,909.2	24	28	28
Nevada	2,560.5	2,322.1	1,926.6	32	20	27
New Hampshire	2,283.9	1,209.2	1,098.9	39	49	49
New Jersey	2,150.7	1,335.7	1,158.2	46	46	46
New Mexico	3,531.5	3,112.7	2,841.9	9	2	2
New York	1,912.4	1,373.3	1,410.7	49	45	41
North Carolina	3,526.8	2,357.3	2,226.5	10	18	16
North Dakota	1,936.7	1,977.0	2,124.1	48	29	21
Ohio	3,354.7	2,055.7	1,850.3	15	27	29
Oklahoma	3,356.2	2,845.3	2,705.6	14	6	6
Oregon	3,114.6	2,730.6	2,659.0	19	8	7
Pennsylvania	2,222.3	1,403.4	1,644.1	44	44	34
Rhode Island	2,676.8	1,534.8	1,245.5	27	40	44
South Carolina	3,904.2	2,940.3	2,721.1	1	3	5
South Dakota	1,817.7	1,771.0	1,956.7	50	34	26
Tennessee	3,595.9	2,652.6	2,492.8	6	11	10
Texas	3,472.3	2,390.7	2,245.0	12	15	14
Utah	2,973.1	2,169.3	2,464.4	22	24	11
Vermont	2,309.0	1,424.4	1,217.0	38	43	45
Virginia	2,249.6	1,642.7	1,456.4	43	36	40
Washington	3,574.6	2,681.9	2,732.4	7	9	4
West Virginia	2,273.9	1,583.4	1,399.4	40	38	42
Wisconsin	2,432.7	1,471.4	1,485.7	35	41	39
Wyoming	2,266.4	1,571.1	1,610.6	41	39	35

*Limited data for 2020 was available for Maryland.

Virginia crime and arrest rates from *CIUS* may differ slightly from rates published by Virginia State Police and DCJS.

How did the change in Virginia’s total number of drug arrests compare with the change in numbers for the U.S. and for the five states bordering Virginia?

Drug offenses are defined as the unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance (drug arrest rates reported here exclude arrests for drug equipment violations). The drug arrest rate is the number of arrests for drug offenses per 100,000 arrest-age population (ages ten and older). Drug arrest statistics can reflect law enforcement anti-drug activities and are not an accurate indicator of drug prevalence.

	Total Number of Drug Arrests Reported			Percent change	
	2011	2019	2020	2011-20	2019-20
U.S.	1,175,083	1,176,929	1,155,610	-1.7%	-1.8%
Tennessee	40,911	45,206	37,188	-9.1%	-17.7%
North Carolina	42,225	31,431	33,156	-21.5%	+5.5%
Virginia	35,416	42,502	27,090	-23.5%	-36.3%
Kentucky	21,383	24,555	17,118	-19.9%	-30.3%
West Virginia	6,798	3,683	6,015	-11.5%	+63.3%
Maryland*	41,022	30,005	1,386	-96.6%	-95.4%

Source: *Crime in the U.S.*

*Limited data for 2020 was available for Maryland.

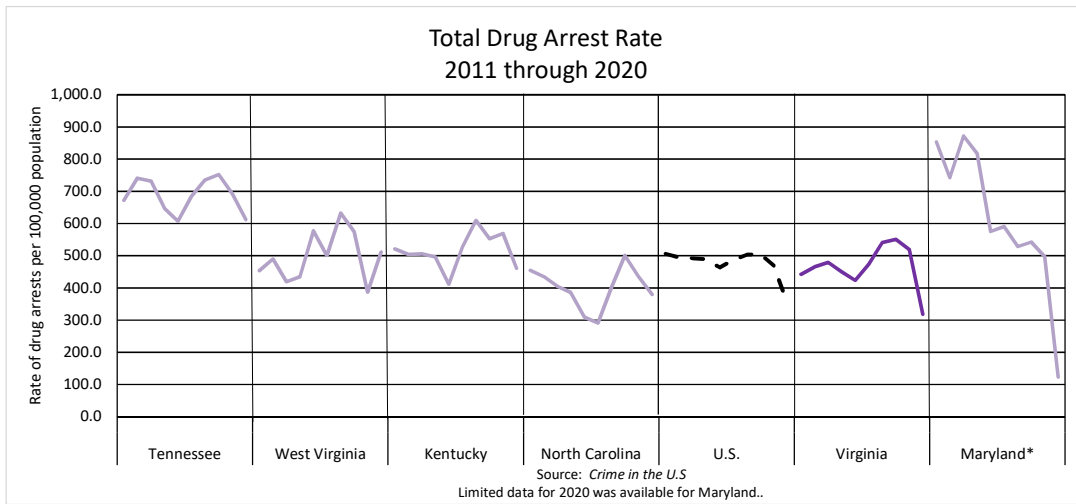
(Maryland is excluded from the following drug arrest comparisons due to limited 2020 data).

From 2011 to 2020, the number of drug arrests in Virginia decreased⁴ by 23% while the number of drug arrests nationwide decreased by almost 2%. The volume of drug arrests also decreased in all states bordering Virginia.

From 2019 to 2020, the number of drug arrests decreased in the U.S. and Virginia, and all but two of the states that border Virginia.

⁴ Marijuana arrests have consistently comprised the overwhelming proportion of drug arrests in Virginia, as high as 70% of all drug arrests in some years. The decriminalization of possession of small amounts of marijuana for personal use in Virginia, effective July 1, 2020, played a significant role in the decrease of the number of drug arrests from 2019 to 2020.

How did Virginia’s total drug arrest rate compare with rates for the U.S. and rates for the five states bordering Virginia?



The U.S., Virginia, and three bordering states each reported decreases in the number of drug arrests per 100,000 population from 2011 to 2020 (Maryland is excluded from comparison due to limited 2020 data). Only West Virginia reported an increased drug arrest rate over this period.

	Drug Arrest Rate per 100,000 Population			Percent change	
	2011	2019	2020	2011-20	2019-20
Tennessee	672.2	693.2	612.1	-8.9%	-11.7%
West Virginia	453.6	386.1	510.9	+12.6%	+32.3%
Kentucky	521.1	569.0	460.9	-11.6%	-19.0%
North Carolina	455.0	435.9	379.7	-16.5%	-12.9%
U.S.	491.8	468.6	350.7	-28.7%	-25.2%
Virginia	442.5	518.8	318.3	-28.1%	-38.6%
Maryland*	852.8	496.5	123.2	-85.6%	-75.2%

Source: *Crime in the U.S.*

*Limited data for 2020 was available for Maryland.

The ten-year percentage decrease in Virginia drug arrest rate (a 28.1% decrease) mirrored the nationwide decrease in drug arrest rate (a 28.7% decrease).

More recently, Virginia, the U.S., and three bordering states each reported decreases in the number of drug arrests per 100,000 population from 2019 to 2020. Only West Virginia reported an increased drug arrest rate from 2019 to 2020.

How did Virginia’s total drug arrest rate compare with rates for the U.S. and rates for the five states bordering Virginia?

In 2011, Virginia ranked 29 out of 50 states for drug arrest rate. In 2020, Virginia ranked 27 out of 50 states.

States drug arrest rate and relative rank, 2011, 2019 and 2020

Source: *Crime in the U.S.*

	Rate per 100,000			Rank (1=highest rate)		
	2011	2019	2020	2011	2019	2020
U.S.	491.8	468.6	350.7			
Alabama	365.8	441.2	196.7	35	27	38
Alaska	327.6	135.9	112.4	44	49	48
Arizona	504.0	506.5	339.9	19	20	22
Arkansas	405.9	669.4	560.1	33	7	7
California	502.1	556.3	476.9	20	16	11
Colorado	325.3	322.7	181.9	45	39	40
Connecticut	389.5	204.6	124.3	34	43	44
Delaware	563.3	393.1	336.0	13	32	24
Florida	683.9	514.2	316.5	3	19	28
Georgia	464.6	453.6	284.7	22	25	33
Hawaii	n/a	170.4	309.8	n/a	45	29
Idaho	439.1	621.6	551.3	30	11	8
Illinois	1,354.6	390.5	193.4	1	33	39
Indiana	470.4	557.7	338.7	21	15	23
Iowa	340.3	325.1	286.5	42	38	32
Kansas	365.1	525.0	460.8	36	17	14
Kentucky	521.1	569.0	460.9	18	13	13
Louisiana	613.4	743.4	596.3	11	3	5
Maine	424.9	268.8	236.2	31	41	36
Maryland*	852.8	496.5	123.2	2	22	45
Massachusetts	181.7	120.7	95.4	49	50	50
Michigan	359.1	140.5	115.2	37	48	47
Minnesota	331.7	344.4	263.3	43	37	34
Mississippi	648.4	702.6	465.2	5	5	12
Missouri	624.3	742.8	500.3	9	4	10
Montana	199.3	283.6	221.0	48	40	37
Nebraska	628.6	617.0	405.5	7	12	18
Nevada	639.7	410.1	323.6	6	31	26
New Hampshire	352.6	435.8	334.2	39	29	25
New Jersey	529.4	626.1	425.6	15	10	16
New Mexico	445.5	238.6	141.5	27	42	42
New York	620.0	560.8	358.5	10	14	21
North Carolina	455.0	435.9	379.7	25	28	20
North Dakota	347.4	658.8	605.0	40	9	4
Ohio	340.6	363.5	181.8	41	35	41
Oklahoma	456.5	413.0	291.0	24	30	31
Oregon	521.3	355.7	244.0	17	36	35
Pennsylvania	444.8	458.8	406.8	28	24	17
Rhode Island	356.2	176.1	133.7	38	44	43
South Carolina	624.5	669.4	585.6	8	7	6
South Dakota	537.8	971.1	886.0	14	1	1
Tennessee	672.2	693.2	612.1	4	6	3
Texas	529.3	445.1	307.8	16	26	30
Utah	423.3	506.5	436.7	32	20	15
Vermont	228.2	149.0	120.9	47	47	46
Virginia	442.5	518.8	318.3	29	18	27
Washington	323.4	159.2	108.2	46	46	49
West Virginia	453.6	386.1	510.9	26	34	9
Wisconsin	456.8	477.6	394.1	23	23	19
Wyoming	584.8	902.6	667.9	12	2	2

*Limited data for 2020 was available for Maryland.

Virginia crime and arrest rates from *CIUS* may differ slightly from rates published by Virginia State Police and DCJS.

Notes on Data

This document supplements *Virginia Index Crime and Drug Arrest Trends 2011–2020*, which also is produced by the DCJS Criminal Justice Research Center. *Virginia Index Crime and Drug Arrest Trends 2011–2020* describes trends for Virginia, Virginia localities, and Virginia State Police divisions using Uniform Crime Reports submitted by local Virginia law enforcement agencies to the central repository managed by the Virginia Department of State Police. The crime and arrest rates presented in this report come from *Crime in the United States* (CIUS), published annually by the U.S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The rates published in CIUS and shown in this report may differ from rates published by DCJS in *Virginia Index Crime and Drug Arrest Trends 2011–2020*. The differences are largely attributed to:

1. Different methodologies used to estimate missing or underreported crime or arrest data.
2. The FBI may “freeze” the crime data reported in CIUS later than the data reported in *Virginia Index Crime and Drug Arrest Trends* resulting in small differences in the number of crimes used to calculate the rates.
3. Population estimates used to calculate rates may be of a differing vintage due to FBI publishing deadlines.
4. DCJS calculates Virginia arrest rates using the Virginia “arrest age” population of persons ten years and older, which is often considered the “age of criminal responsibility.” However, the FBI calculates all state arrest rates using the total population (age one year and older).