

Virginia Crime and Arrest Trends 2006 - 2015

Department of Criminal Justice Services Criminal Justice Research Center

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Executive Summary

This report describes Virginia violent and property index crime and arrest trends, and drug arrest trends, for the decade 2006 - 2015. Understanding these trends is important because the numbers of crimes and arrests reported are "leading indicators" for other parts of the criminal justice system, including prosecutions, court caseloads, and correctional populations. They also provide public safety officials with information to guide policies, legislation and resources aimed at preventing and reducing future crime.

Data in this report are drawn from crimes and arrests reported by Virginia law enforcement agencies to the Virginia State Police Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) data repository. The index offenses, considered the most serious crimes, are the violent crimes of murder/non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, and the property crimes of burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft (see Appendix for more details on the data source and offense definitions).

Crime and arrest trends are presented across time and geography. For historical context, 30-year crime trends are shown, although primary attention is given to trends over the last decade. This context is important, because single year-to-year variations in crime can be too volatile to drive statewide policies and legislation. Geography is important because crime trends are not the same everywhere in Virginia. Therefore, trends are presented at three geographic levels: statewide, by the seven Virginia State Police divisions, and by locality.

The major findings of the report are summarized below.

Violent Index Crime and Arrest Trends

Over the last decade, total violent crime in Virginia dropped significantly. The *number* of violent crimes decreased by 28% from 2006 to 2015, and the *rate* of violent crimes (per 100,000 population) decreased by 34%.

- The number of murders dropped from 408 in 2006 to 383 in 2015, a 6% decrease. The murder rate dropped by 14%.
- The number of forcible rapes dropped from 1,792 in 2006 to 1,499 in 2015, a 16% decrease. The rate of forcible rapes dropped by 23%.
- The number of robberies dropped from 7,694 in 2006 to 4,443 in 2015, a 42% decrease. The robbery rate dropped by 47%.
- The number of aggravated assaults dropped from 11,588 in 2006 to 9,223 in 2015, a 20% decrease. The aggravated assault rate decreased by 27%.

These drops occurred during a decade when Virginia's population increased by almost 10%, from 7.7 million in 2006 to 8.4 million in 2015.

Although the number of violent crimes decreased significantly from 2006 to 2015, the drop in violence has slowed in recent years. From 2014 to 2015, the violent crime rate decreased by less than 1%. This slight decrease was driven by a drop in aggravated assaults; rates for the other three types of violent crime increased in 2015.

- The number of murders increased from 337 in 2014 to 383 in 2015, a 13% increase. The murder rate increased by 14%. Most (94%) of the increase in the number of murders was attributable to an increase in murders in four Virginia localities: the cities of Portsmouth, Roanoke, and Hampton, and Pittsylvania County.
- The number of forcible rapes increased from 1,453 in 2014 to 1,499 in 2015, a 3% increase. The forcible rape rate increased by 3%.
- The number of robberies increased from 4,284 in 2014 to 4,443 in 2015, a 4% increase. The robbery rate increased by 3%.
- The number of aggravated assaults decreased slightly from 9,380 in 2014 to 9,223 in 2015, a 2% decrease. The aggravated assault rate decreased by 2%.

It is important to note that although some violent crime rates increased in the last several years, the rates of violent crime in Virginia still remain at historic lows. It is too early to tell if these increases represent an upward trend or merely year-to-year variations.

As overall violent crime rates decreased, so too did overall violent crime arrest rates. The arrest rate dropped from 118.9 arrests per 100,000 arrest-age (age 10+) population in 2006 to 92.1 in 2015, a 23% decrease. Arrest rates declined for both adults (down 23%) and juveniles (down 47%).

Property Index Crime and Arrest Trends

Like violent crimes, property crimes declined in Virginia over the past decade. The total *number* of property crimes decreased by 17% from 2006 to 2015, and the *rate* of property crimes (per 100,000 population) decreased by 24%.

- The number of burglaries dropped from 31,718 in 2006 to 20,871 in 2015, a 34% decrease. The burglary rate decreased by 8%.
- The number of larcenies dropped from 142,834 in 2006 to 127,454 in 2015, an 11% decrease. The larceny rate decreased by 18%.
- The number of motor vehicle thefts dropped from 13,637 in 2006 to 7,300 in 2015, a 46% decrease. The motor vehicle theft rate decreased by 51%.

Although property crime decreased over the past decade, this decline, like the decline in violent crime, has also slowed in recent years. From 2014 to 2015, the rate of property crimes decreased by only 3%. However, Virginia's property crime rate was still the lowest it has been in 30 years.

- The number of burglaries dropped from 22,423 in 2014 to 20,871 in 2015, a 7% decrease. The burglary rate decreased by 8%.
- The number of larcenies dropped from 130,010 in 2014 to 127,454 in 2015, a 2% decrease. The larceny rate decreased by 3%.
- The number of motor vehicle thefts increased from 6,801 in 2014 to 7,300 in 2015, a 7% increase. The motor vehicle theft rate increased by 7%. Five Virginia cities accounted for 85% of the one-year increase in the number of stolen motor vehicles reported: Alexandria, Hampton, Newport News, Richmond and Virginia Beach.

Although the number of property crimes decreased from 2006 to 2015, arrest rates for property crimes increased by 17% during this period. This increase was driven by a 28% increase in arrests of adults over the decade. During the same period, juvenile arrest rates for property crimes decreased by 33%.

Drug Arrest Trends

Due to the covert nature of drug use and distribution, there is no direct measure of drug offenses in Virginia during the last decade. Instead, the criminal justice system's primary measure of drug offending is the number of arrests reported for illegal drug sales and possession.

The total *number* of arrests for drug sale and possession rose by 8% from 2006 to 2015. During the same period, however, the *rate* of drug arrests (per 100,000 arrest-age population) decreased by 2% due to the growth in Virginia's total population.

- Marijuana arrests accounted for the majority of all drug arrests in each year from 2006 to 2015, and the number increased by 30% over this period. In 2006, 59% of all drug arrests were for marijuana. By 2015, marijuana arrests rose to 69% of all drug arrests. Although the proportion of all drug arrests that are for marijuana has increased, the number of marijuana arrests peaked in 2013 (24,590 arrests) and decreased in both 2014 (22,922) and 2015 (21,574).
- The proportion of all drug arrests that were for stimulants declined over the decade. In 2006, stimulants made up 34% of all drug arrests, but by 2015 they made up only 14%. This decrease was driven by a 75% drop in arrests for crack cocaine, and a nearly 50% drop in arrests for other cocaine. Arrests for all other stimulants, including amphetamine/methamphetamine, increased from about 2% of drug arrests in 2006 to about 4% in 2015.
- Arrests for prescription drugs, heroin and other opioids increased sharply increased over the last decade. In 2015, the number of people who died from opioid abuse (801) exceeded the number who died in automobile accidents (753). In 2006, opioids accounted for 5% of all drug arrests in Virginia; by 2015 they accounted for 13% of all drug arrests.

• Arrests for barbiturates, hallucinogens and all other drugs increased throughout most of the decade, but began trending down in 2013 and continued to do so through 2015.

Adults were consistently arrested for drug violations at a higher rate than juveniles. While the adults drug arrest rate decreased by 2% over the decade, juvenile arrest rates declined by 26%.

Violent Index Crime

Violent crimes are murder/non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. There were over 6,000 fewer violent crimes reported in Virginia in 2015 compared to the number reported in 2006. The number of violent offenses reported decreased by 28% despite a 9% increase in total state population over the decade.

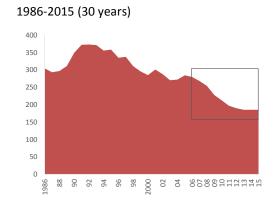
Number of violent crimes reported statewide (2006-2015)

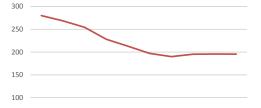
| Year | Murder and Non- negligent Manslaughter | Forcible Rape | Robbery | Aggravated Assault | Total |
|------------------|---|------------------|---------|-----------------------|--------|
| 2006 | 408 | 1,792 | 7,694 | 11,588 | 21,482 |
| 2007 | 407 | 1,739 | 7,650 | 11,002 | 20,798 |
| 2008 | 369 | 1,746 | 7,455 | 10,352 | 19,922 |
| 2009 | 354 | 1,506 | 6,348 | 9,863 | 18,071 |
| 2010 | 369 | 1,531 | 5,659 | 9,518 | 17,077 |
| 2011 | 306 | 1,537 | 5,427 | 8,702 | 15,972 |
| 2012 | 316 | 1,449 | 4,708 | 9,077 | 15,550 |
| 2013 | 317 | 1,431 | 4,550 | 9,022 | 15,320 |
| 2014 | 337 | 1,453 | 4,284 | 9,380 | 15,454 |
| 2015 | 383 | 1,499 | 4,443 | 9,223 | 15,548 |
| 10-year % change | -6% | -16% | -42% | -20% | -28% |
| 1-year % change | +14% | +3% | +4% | -2% | +0.6% |

1-year = 2014 to 2015

The statewide total violent crime <u>rate</u> decreased by 34% from 2006 to 2015, from a decade high rate of 279.9 violent crimes per 100,000 population in 2006 to 185.5 in 2015. The total violent crime rate decreased continuously from 2006 to 2013, increased slightly in 2014 then decreased slightly (<1%) from 2014 to 2015. The total statewide violent crime rate reached a 30-year low in 2013 with 185.5 violent crimes reported per 100,000 population.

Total violent crime rate per 100,000 population





2006-2015 (most recent 10 years)

¹ Murder, forcible rape, and aggravated assault crimes are the actual number of victims reported. Robberies are the number of crimes reported.

Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter

Murder is the most serious violent crime, and each murder incident is a tragedy. It is also the violent crime that occurs most infrequently. Only 2% of the more than 177,000 violent crimes reported in Virginia between 2006 and 2015 were murder/non-negligent manslaughter.

From 2006 to 2015, the statewide murder rate decreased by 14%, from 5.3 victims per 100,000 population in 2006 to 4.6 in 2015. The year-to-year murder rate trend was mixed over the decade. The murder rate declined continuously from 2006 to 2009, increased and decreased between 2010 and 2013, increased in 2014, and increased again in 2015.

The largest one-year increase in the murder rate during the decade occurred from 2014 to 2015, when the murder rate rose by 14%. Four of the 133 Virginia localities accounted for 96% of the total increase in the number of murders statewide from 2014 to 2015: Portsmouth, Roanoke City, Pittsylvania County, and Hampton. The last time the statewide murder rate rose suddenly was from 5.2 victims per 100,000 population in 2004 to 6.1 in 2005, a 17% one-year increase. Despite the recent increases in murder victimization, the statewide murder rate remains at historic lows.

Forcible Rape

Forcible rape is one of the most serious violent crimes and is underreported to law enforcement. Nationally, 284,350 respondents to the 2014 National Crime Victimization Survey² reported experiencing a rape in the survey year while, for that same year, 84,041 rape victims were reported by police in the UCR.³ This suggests that only 3 out of every 10 rapes are brought to the attention of law enforcement. The Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance reported that of the more than 10,000 people receiving sexual violence advocacy services in Virginia in 2014, only 54% reported the sexual violence to police.⁴

From 2006 to 2015, the rate of violent sexual assault in Virginia decreased by 23%, from 23.4 victims per 100,000 population reported in 2006 to 17.9 reported in 2015. The victimization rate decreased continuously from 2006 to 2009, increased slightly in 2010, decreased from 2011 through 2013 then increased in both 2014 and 2015. The rate increased by 3% from 2014 to 2015, with 17.5 victims per 100,000 population reported in 2014.

Robbery

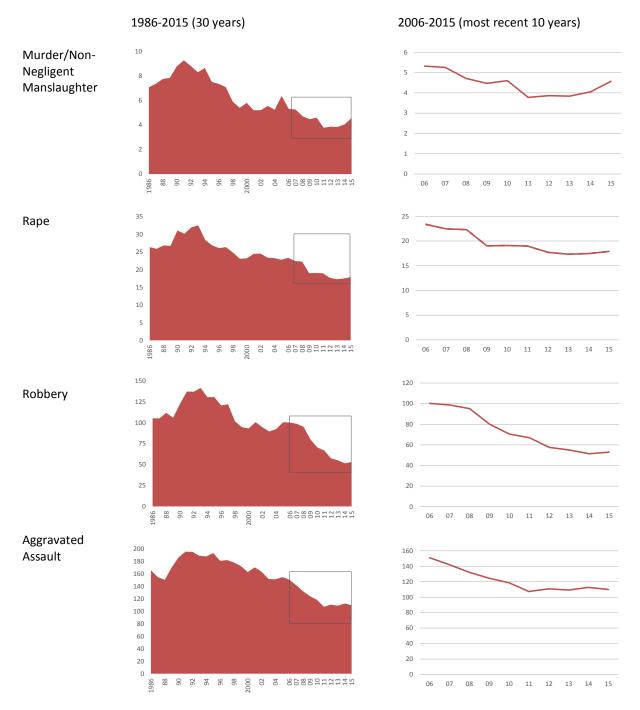
Over the decade, the statewide robbery rate decreased by 47%, from 100.3 robberies per 100,000 population in 2006 to 53.0 in 2015. Robbery was the violent offense with the largest 10-year rate decrease. The robbery rate increased from 2014 to 2015 by 3.0% from 51.5 robberies per 100,000 population in 2014 to 53.0 in 2015. The 2014 robbery rate was the lowest since 1986.

² United States Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics. *Criminal Victimization, 2014.* Retrieved 6/6/2016 from http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5366.

³ United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Crime in the United States, 2014*. Retrieved 09/29/2015 from https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/crime-in-the-u.s.-2014/resource-pages/downloads/cius2014downloadablefiles.zip

⁴ Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance. *Sexual Violence Services in Virginia – VAdata report 01/01/2014-12/31/2014*. Retrieved 6/10/2016 from vadata.org/public-reports/2014_Statewide_SV_Report.pdf.

Violent crime rates per 100,000 population by crime type



Aggravated Assault

Between 2006 and 2015, 55% of all violent crimes reported were aggravated assaults, making aggravated assault the most frequently reported of the four violent crimes. The aggravated assault victimization rate across Virginia decreased by 27% from 151.0 victims per 100,000 population in 2006 to 110.0 in 2015. From 2014 to 2015, the aggravated assault victimization rate decreased by 2%. Aggravated assault was the only violent crime that decreased in rate from 2014 to 2015.

Locality Violent Index Crime Rates

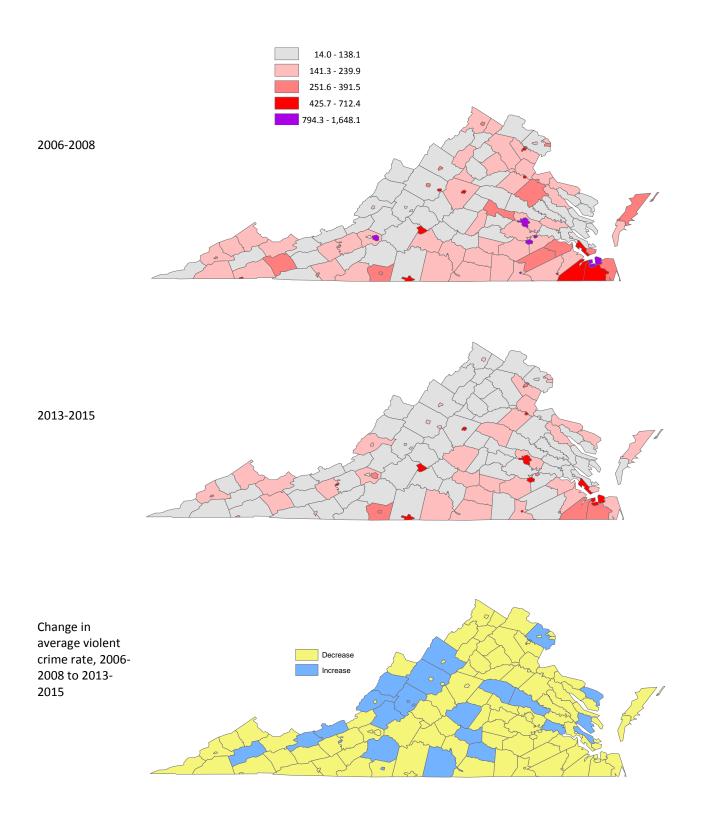
The maps on the next page show three-year average total violent crime rates for each Virginia locality for 2006-to-2008 and 2013-to-2015. Three year averages were used because in a single year some smaller localities had no reported violent crime and averages smooth out this volatility of rates in smaller localities.

2006-to-2008 locality average violent crime rates ranged from a low rate of 14.0 violent crimes per 100,000 population to a high rate of 1,648.1. By comparison, 2013-to-2015 locality average violent crime rates ranged from a low locality rate of 15.0 violent crimes per 100,000 population to a locality high rate of 671.5.

The localities with the highest average rates were cities, and most of the high average rate localities 2006-2008 were also the localities with the highest average rates 2013-2015. Nineteen of the 20 localities with the highest 2006-2008 average violent crime rates had lower average rates 2013-2015.

The reduction in locality violent crime rates is shown in the maps on the following page where many localities with deep shading (indicating higher rates) in the 2006-2008 map are shaded noticeably lighter in the 2013-2015 map. Total violent crime rates decreased in 34 of Virginia's 38 cities and in 74 of Virginia's 95 counties.

Three-year average total violent crime rates by locality



Three-year average total violent crime rates per 100,000 population by locality

2006-2008 2013-2015 *VIRGINIA* 267.4 185.5

| COLUNITIES | 2006 2000 | 2042 2045 |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| COUNTIES | 2006-2008 | 2013-2015 |
| Accomack Co | 254.3 | 180.7 |
| Albemarle Co | 158.2 | 98.4 |
| Alleghany Co | 86.9 | 155.7 |
| Amelia Co | 128.8 | 103.6 |
| Amherst Co | 132.3 | 96.7 |
| Appomattox Co | 75.8 | 71.8 |
| Arlington Co | 186.1 | 140.9 |
| Augusta Co | 107.1 | 116.2 |
| Bath Co | 14.0 | 21.9 |
| Bedford Co | 84.9 | 80.2 |
| Bland Co | 62.9 | 90.5 |
| Botetourt Co | 61.1 | 79.4 |
| Brunswick Co | 145.5 | 86.0 |
| Buchanan Co | 175.7 | 153.9 |
| Buckingham Co | 131.6 | 138.9 |
| Campbell Co | 168.4 | 136.2 |
| Caroline Co | 254.4 | 121.2 |
| Carroll Co | 188.0 | 103.1 |
| Charles City Co | 92.9 | 98.9 |
| Charlotte Co | 210.2 | 136.2 |
| Chesterfield Co | 222.5 | 126.5 |
| Clarke Co | 229.0 | 32.4 |
| Craig Co | 103.2 | 76.7 |
| Culpeper Co | 202.2 | 130.7 |
| Cumberland Co | 171.2 | 119.0 |
| Dickenson Co | 147.8 | 126.1 |
| Dinwiddie Co | 201.6 | 193.8 |
| Essex Co | 208.1 | 188.3 |
| Fairfax Co | 82.8 | 86.4 |
| Fauquier Co | 147.7 | 73.9 |
| Floyd Co | 87.4 | 51.3 |
| Fluvanna Co | 96.0 | 81.7 |
| Franklin Co | 92.9 | 129.0 |
| Frederick Co | 151.7 | 103.6 |
| Giles Co | 116.6 | 128.9 |
| Gloucester Co | 64.9 | 105.3 |
| Goochland Co | 326.6 | 74.1 |
| Grayson Co | 133.1 | 99.5 |
| Greene Co | 172.9 | 101.6 |
| Greensville Co | 225.7 | 144.0 |
| Halifax Co | 181.5 | 191.0 |
| Hanover Co | 74.9 | 118.5 |
| Henrico Co | 194.4 | 160.1 |
| Henry Co | 292.5 | 260.3 |
| Highland Co | 27.7 | 15.0 |
| Isle of Wight Co | 150.1 | 142.5 |
| James City Co | 120.3 | 89.6 |
| King & Queen Co | 125.1 | 102.6 |

| COUNTIES | | 2013-2015 |
|-------------------|-------|-----------|
| King George Co | 141.3 | 97.7 |
| King William Co | 79.2 | 61.7 |
| Lancaster Co | 115.5 | 96.5 |
| Lee Co | 117.2 | 116.0 |
| Loudoun Co | 98.8 | 74.4 |
| Louisa Co | 119.4 | 142.8 |
| Lunenburg Co | 143.6 | 147.8 |
| Madison Co | 84.9 | 60.7 |
| Mathews Co | 59.1 | 18.8 |
| Mecklenburg Co | 239.9 | 218.7 |
| Middlesex Co | 108.4 | 102.8 |
| Montgomery Co | 193.3 | 100.6 |
| Nelson Co | 73.6 | 67.5 |
| New Kent Co | 162.2 | 117.1 |
| Northampton Co | 207.9 | 129.1 |
| Northumberland Co | 82.9 | 166.3 |
| Nottoway Co | 232.2 | 225.8 |
| Orange Co | 124.5 | 65.6 |
| Page Co | 143.5 | 113.4 |
| Patrick Co | 145.8 | 130.1 |
| Pittsylvania Co | 111.7 | 79.7 |
| Powhatan Co | 79.8 | 51.9 |
| Prince Edward Co | 94.8 | 178.7 |
| Prince George Co | 143.3 | 98.7 |
| Prince William Co | 188.8 | 162.9 |
| Pulaski Co | 208.6 | 198.6 |
| Rappahannock Co | 67.8 | 45.1 |
| Richmond Co | 120.8 | 86.0 |
| Roanoke Co | 192.6 | 164.3 |
| Rockbridge Co | 76.6 | 92.6 |
| Rockingham Co | 50.0 | 77.2 |
| Russell Co | 121.7 | 130.7 |
| Scott Co | 164.7 | 113.1 |
| Shenandoah Co | 138.1 | 136.6 |
| Smyth Co | 279.0 | 151.0 |
| Southampton Co | 191.9 | 117.8 |
| Spotsylvania Co | 219.5 | 179.9 |
| Stafford Co | 149.2 | 146.8 |
| Surry Co | 332.2 | 172.8 |
| Sussex Co | 308.7 | 110.6 |
| Tazewell Co | 191.9 | 138.9 |
| Warren Co | 136.8 | 85.6 |
| Washington Co | 168.5 | 109.6 |
| Westmoreland Co | 170.3 | 142.3 |
| Wise Co | 191.9 | 169.6 |
| Wythe Co | 127.1 | 114.2 |
| York Co | 104.3 | 115.0 |
| | | |

| CITIES | 2006-2008 | 2013-2015 |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Alexandria C | 301.5 | 183.7 |
| Bristol C | 467.2 | 296.0 |
| Buena Vista C | 80.2 | 100.4 |
| Charlottesville C | 652.1 | 411.7 |
| Chesapeake C | 449.9 | 371.4 |
| Colonial Heights C | 232.8 | 180.5 |
| Covington C | 216.3 | 150.7 |
| Danville C | 497.8 | 452.8 |
| Emporia C | 930.8 | 496.1 |
| Fairfax C | 186.0 | 114.8 |
| Falls Church C | 218.6 | 146.5 |
| Franklin C | 527.1 | 358.5 |
| Fredericksburg C | 574.6 | 431.4 |
| Galax C | 363.2 | 229.3 |
| Hampton C | 379.1 | 239.8 |
| Harrisonburg C | 301.3 | 204.6 |
| Hopewell C | 915.6 | 385.2 |
| Lexington C | 81.4 | 91.9 |
| Lynchburg C | 467.0 | 401.4 |
| Manassas C | 511.8 | 263.5 |
| Manassas Park C | 232.6 | 98.4 |
| Martinsville C | 368.5 | 372.1 |
| Newport News C | 712.4 | 427.0 |
| Norfolk C | 794.3 | 540.1 |
| Norton C | 303.4 | 250.1 |
| Petersburg C | 1648.1 | 671.5 |
| Poquoson C | 127.1 | 110.4 |
| Portsmouth C | 815.7 | 626.5 |
| Radford C | 391.5 | 497.4 |
| Richmond C | 926.9 | 575.8 |
| Roanoke C | 915.1 | 370.7 |
| Salem C | 126.2 | 89.2 |
| Staunton C | 251.6 | 152.9 |
| Suffolk C | 425.7 | 261.5 |
| Virginia Beach C | 259.6 | 139.2 |
| Waynesboro C | 443.9 | 174.7 |
| Williamsburg C | 216.7 | 120.6 |
| Winchester C | 387.5 | 234.1 |
| | | |

County and city ranking of three-year average violent crime rate

Counties are ranked against other counties (highest rate ranked 1, lowest rate ranked 95) Cities are ranked against other cities (highest rate ranked 1, lowest rate ranked 38)

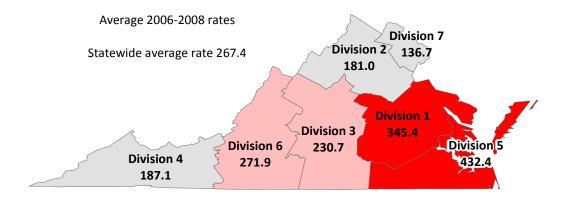
| COUNTIES | 2006-2008 | 2013-2015 |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Accomack Co | 7 | 8 |
| Albemarle Co | 38 | 64 |
| Alleghany Co | 77 | 17 |
| Amelia Co | 55 | 54 |
| Amherst Co | 53 | 66 |
| Appomattox Co | 85 | 84 |
| Arlington Co | 28 | 26 |
| Augusta Co | 68 | 45 |
| Bath Co | 95 | 93 |
| Bedford Co | 78 | 76 |
| Bland Co | 90 | 69 |
| Botetourt Co | 91 | 78 |
| Brunswick Co | 45 | 72 |
| Buchanan Co | 30 | 18 |
| Buckingham Co | 54 | 27 |
| Campbell Co | 35 | 30 |
| Caroline Co | 6 | 40 |
| Carroll Co | 27 | 56 |
| Charles City Co | 74 | 62 |
| Charlotte Co | 14 | 30 |
| Chesterfield Co | 12 | 38 |
| Clarke Co | 10 | 92 |
| Craig Co | 70 | 80 |
| Culpeper Co | 18 | 32 |
| Cumberland Co | 32 | 41 |
| Dickenson Co | 42 | 39 |
| Dinwiddie Co | 19 | 5 |
| Essex Co | 16 | 7 |
| Fairfax Co | 81 | 71 |
| Fauquier Co | 43 | 83 |
| Floyd Co | 76 | 90 |
| Fluvanna Co | 72 | 75 |
| Franklin Co | 74 | 36 |
| Frederick Co | 39 | 54 |
| Giles Co | 64 | 37 |
| Gloucester Co | 89 | 53 |
| Goochland Co | 2 | 82 |
| Grayson Co | 52 | 61 |
| Greene Co | 31 | 59 |
| Greensville Co | 11 | 22 |
| Halifax Co | 29 | 6 |
| Hanover Co | 86 | 42 |
| Henrico Co | 20 | 16 |
| Henry Co | 4 | 1 |
| Highland Co | 94 | 95 |
| Isle of Wight Co | 40 | 24 |
| James City Co | 61 | 70 |
| King & Queen Co | 57 | 58 |

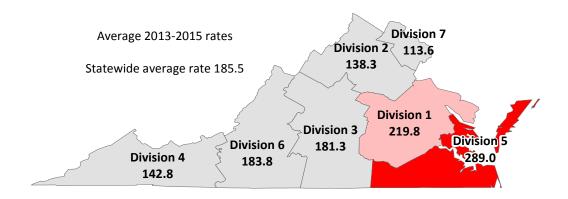
| COUNTIES | 2006-2008 | 2013-2015 |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| King George Co | 49 | 65 |
| King William Co | 83 | 87 |
| Lancaster Co | 65 | 67 |
| Lee Co | 63 | 46 |
| Loudoun Co | 71 | 81 |
| Louisa Co | 62 | 23 |
| Lunenburg Co | 46 | 20 |
| Madison Co | 78 | 88 |
| Mathews Co | 92 | 94 |
| Mecklenburg Co | 8 | 3 |
| Middlesex Co | 67 | 57 |
| Montgomery Co | 21 | 60 |
| Nelson Co | 87 | 85 |
| New Kent Co | 37 | 44 |
| Northampton Co | 17 | 35 |
| Northumberland Co | 80 | 13 |
| Nottoway Co | 9 | 2 |
| Orange Co | 58 | 86 |
| Page Co | 47 | 49 |
| Patrick Co | 44 | 34 |
| Pittsylvania Co | 66 | 77 |
| Powhatan Co | 82 | 89 |
| Prince Edward Co | 73 | 10 |
| Prince George Co | 48 | 63 |
| Prince William Co | 26 | 15 |
| Pulaski Co | 15 | 4 |
| Rappahannock Co | 88 | 91 |
| Richmond Co | 60 | 72 |
| Roanoke Co | 22 | 14 |
| Rockbridge Co | 84 | 68 |
| Rockingham Co | 93 | 79 |
| Russell Co | 59 | 32 |
| Scott Co | 36 | 50 |
| Shenandoah Co | 50 | 29 |
| Smyth Co | 5 | 19 |
| Southampton Co | 23 | 43 |
| Spotsylvania Co | 13 | 9 |
| Stafford Co | 41 | 21 |
| Surry Co | 1 | 11 |
| Sussex Co | 3 | 51 |
| Tazewell Co | 23 | 27 |
| Warren Co | 51 | 74 |
| Washington Co | 34 | 52 |
| Westmoreland Co | 33 | 25 |
| Wise Co | 23 | 12 |
| Wythe Co | 56 | 48 |
| York Co | 69 | 47 |

| CITIES | 2006 2008 | 2013-2015 |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Alexandria C | 25 | 25 |
| Bristol C | 14 | 17 |
| Buena Vista C | 38 | 35 |
| Charlottesville C | 9 | 10 |
| | 16 | 14 |
| Chesapeake C | 29 | 26 |
| Colonial Heights C | 33 | 29 |
| Covington C Danville C | 13 | 7 |
| Emporia C | 2 | 6 |
| airfax C | 34 | 33 |
| Falls Church C | 31 | 30 |
| Franklin C | 11 | 16 |
| redericksburg C | 10 | 8 |
| Galax C | 23 | 23 |
| Hampton C | 21 | 21 |
| Harrisonburg C | 26 | 24 |
| Hopewell C | 4 | 12 |
| exington C | 37 | 37 |
| ynchburg C | 15 | 11 |
| Manassas C | 12 | 18 |
| Manassas Park C | 30 | 36 |
| Martinsville C | 22 | 13 |
| Newport News C | 8 | 9 |
| Norfolk C | 7 | 4 |
| Norton C | 24 | 20 |
| Petersburg C | 1 | 1 |
| Poquoson C | 35 | 34 |
| Portsmouth C | 6 | 2 |
| Radford C | 19 | 5 |
| Richmond C | 3 | 3 |
| Roanoke C | 5 | 15 |
| Salem C | 36 | 38 |
| Staunton C | 28 | 28 |
| Suffolk C | 18 | 19 |
| Virginia Beach C | 27 | 31 |
| Waynesboro C | 17 | 27 |
| Williamsburg C | 32 | 32 |
| Winchester C | 20 | 22 |

Violent Crime Rates by State Police Division

Violent crime rates decreased in all Virginia State Police divisions from 2006 to 2015.



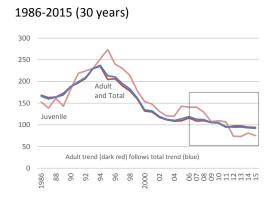


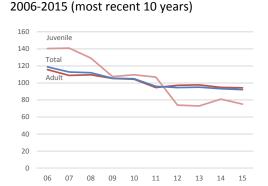
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Violent Arrests

As overall violent crime rates have decreased, so have overall arrest rates for violent crimes. Total arrest rates for violent crimes decreased by 23% over the decade, from 118.9 arrests per 100,000 arrest-age population (ages 10 and older) in 2006 to 92.1 in 2015. The arrest rate for adults (age 18+) followed the trend for total violent arrest rate. The juvenile (age 10 to 17) arrest rate decreased by 47%, and the adult arrest rate decreased by 19%.

Total violent arrest rates per 100,000 population





As far back as the early 1990s, juveniles were arrested for violent offenses at a higher rate than adults. This was consistent until 2012 when, for the first time since before 1990, the juvenile arrest rate for violence fell below the adult arrest rate.

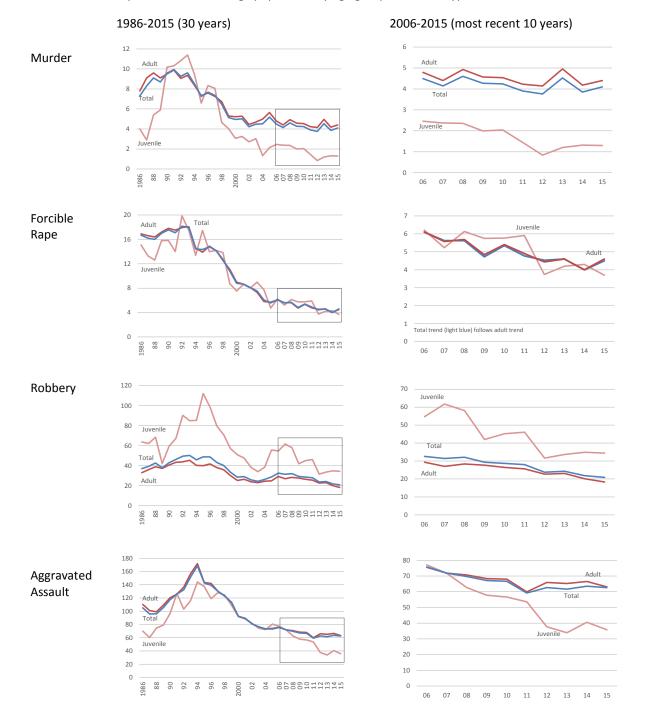
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter

The total arrest rate for murder/non-negligent manslaughter decreased by almost 9% from 2006 to 2015, from 4.5 arrests per 100,000 arrest-age population in 2006 to 4.1 in 2015. The murder arrest rate for adults followed the total arrest rate, decreasing by 8% from 2006 to 2015, with 4.8 adult arrests per 100,000 adult population in 2006 to 4.4 in 2015. Juvenile arrest rates for murder and non-negligent manslaughter decreased by 47%, from 2.5 juvenile arrests per 100,000 juvenile population in 2006 to 1.3 in 2015. The 13% increase in murder victimization rates from 2014 to 2015 coincided with a 6% increase in the total murder arrest rate 2014 to 2015.

Forcible Rape

6.2 juveniles per 100,000 juvenile population were arrested for forcible rape offenses in 2006. In 2015, 3.7 juveniles per 100,000 juvenile population were arrested, a 40% decrease. The adult arrest rate for forcible rape decreased by 26% over the decade, with 6.1 adults per 100,000 adult population arrested in 2006 and 4.6 adults arrested in 2015. The 23% decrease in total forcible rape victimization rate discussed in the previous section was accompanied by a 25% decrease in total arrest rate for forcible rape.

Violent arrest rates per 100,000 arrest-age population by age group and crime type



Robbery

The total robbery arrest rate decreased by 36% from 2006 to 2015, from 32.6 robbery arrests per 100,000 arrest-age population in 2006 to 20.9 in 2015. Robbery arrest rates for both juveniles and adults decreased over the decade 2006 to 2015, when the robbery arrest rate for juveniles decreased by 37%, with 54.7 juvenile arrests per 100,000 juvenile population in 2006 and 34.4 juvenile arrests in 2015, and the adult robbery arrest rate decreased by 38%, with 29.3 adult arrests

per 100,000 adult population in 2006, and 18.3 adult arrests in 2015. Robbery was the only violent offense where juveniles were arrested at a consistently higher rate than adults.

Aggravated Assault

75.7 aggravated assault arrests per 100,000 total arrest-age population were reported in 2006. In 2015, the total arrest rate had decreased by 17% to 62.6. 77.1 juveniles per 100,000 juvenile population were arrested for aggravated assault in 2006. In 2015, 35.8 was the juvenile arrest rate for aggravated assault, a 54% decrease. The aggravated assault arrest rate for adults decreased by 16% over the decade, with 75.5 adults per 100,000 adult population arrested for aggravated assault in 2006, and 63.1 adult arrests reported in 2015. The adult arrest rate followed the total arrest rate.

Property Index Crime

Property crimes are burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. The total number of property crimes reported decreased by 17% from 2006 to 2015.

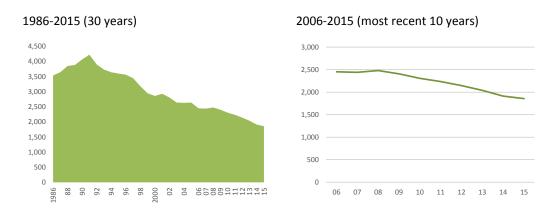
Number of property crimes reported statewide (2006-2015)

| Year | Burglary | Larceny | Motor Vehicle Theft | Total |
|------------------|----------|---------|---------------------------|---------|
| 2006 | 31,718 | 142,834 | 13,637 | 188,189 |
| 2007 | 31,153 | 145,195 | 12,785 | 189,133 |
| 2008 | 31,451 | 150,760 | 12,028 | 194,239 |
| 2009 | 31,079 | 149,253 | 10,302 | 190,634 |
| 2010 | 30,040 | 145,576 | 9,504 | 185,120 |
| 2011 | 30,157 | 142,244 | 8,707 | 181,108 |
| 2012 | 28,564 | 138,832 | 8,072 | 175,468 |
| 2013 | 26,123 | 134,691 | 7,660 | 168,474 |
| 2014 | 22,423 | 130,010 | 6,801 | 159,243 |
| 2015 | 20,871 | 127,454 | 7,300 | 155,625 |
| 10-year % change | -34% | -11% | -47% | -17% |
| 1-year % change | -7% | -2% | +7% | -2% |

1-year = 2014 to 2015

The total property crime <u>rate</u> decreased by 24% over the decade, with 2,452.4 property crimes per 100,000 total population reported in 2006, and 1,856.4 property crimes reported in 2015.

Total property crime rates per 100,000 population



The year-to-year trend was mixed, with rates up and down early in the decade, then decreasing continuously from 2008 on. The decade high rate occurred in 2008, with 2,479.6 property crimes reported per 100,000 population. The decade low rate occurred in 2015, when 1,856.4 property crimes were reported per 100,000 population. The 2015 rate was the lowest in the 30-year period.

Burglary

The burglary rate statewide decreased by 40%, from a 2006 rate of 413.3 burglaries per 100,000 population to 249.0 burglaries per 100,000 population in 2015. Burglaries rates decreased each year over the decade. From 2014 to 2015 the rate decreased by 8%, with 269.4 burglaries per 100,000 population reported in 2014.

Larceny

Larcenies occurred at rates almost five times higher than burglaries and almost ten times higher than motor vehicle thefts. The larceny rate across Virginia decreased by 18% from 2006 to 2015, from 1,861.3 to 1,520.4 larcenies per 100,000 population. The rate increased from 2006 to 2008, then declined continuously from 2008 on. The rate decreased by 3% from 2014 to 2015. Larcenies had the smallest percentage rate decrease of all property crimes.

Motor Vehicle Theft

The motor vehicle theft rate decreased by 51% from 2006 to 2015. In 2006, 177.7 motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 population were reported in the UCR. In 2015, 87.1 motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 population were reported. Motor vehicle thefts had the largest 10-year percentage rate decrease of all property crimes. Automobile anti-theft technology has been credited for the steep decline in motor vehicle thefts nationally.

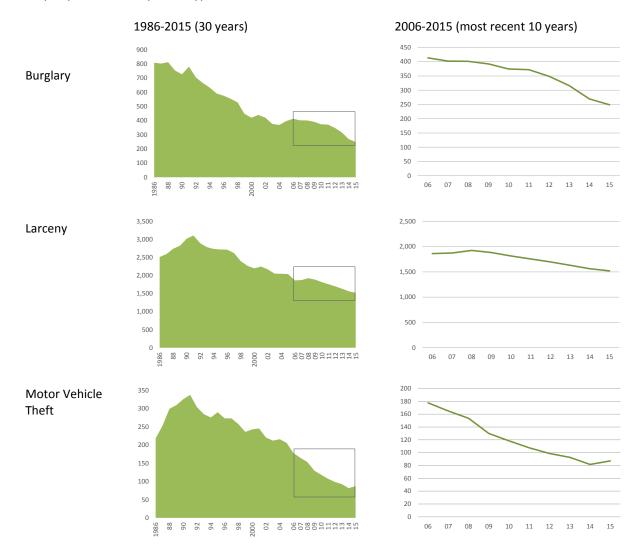
The motor vehicle theft rate statewide decreased continuously from 2006 to 2014, when there were 81.7 motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 population, then increased by almost 7% from 2014 to 2015. This was the biggest one-year increase in the motor vehicle theft rate since the early 1990s. Five Virginia localities accounted for 85% of the 2014-to-2015 increase in the number of stolen motor vehicles reported: Richmond City, Hampton, Virginia Beach, Newport News, and Alexandria.

The National Insurance Crime Bureau suggests that car thieves have devised new methods of theft, including stealing the "smart keys" needed to gain access to vehicles, using identity theft to fraudulently purchase new vehicles, or simply stealing older vehicles without the sophisticated anti-theft technology in newer vehicles.⁵ Despite the 2014-to-2015 increase in the number of motor vehicle thefts in Virginia, statewide motor vehicle theft rates continue to be at historic lows.

19

⁵ National Insurance Crime Bureau. *Historical Look at Vehicle Theft in the U.S.* Retrieved 6/2/2016 from https://www.nicb.org/newsroom/news-releases/historical-look-at-vehicle-theft-in-the-u-s-

Property crime rates by crime type

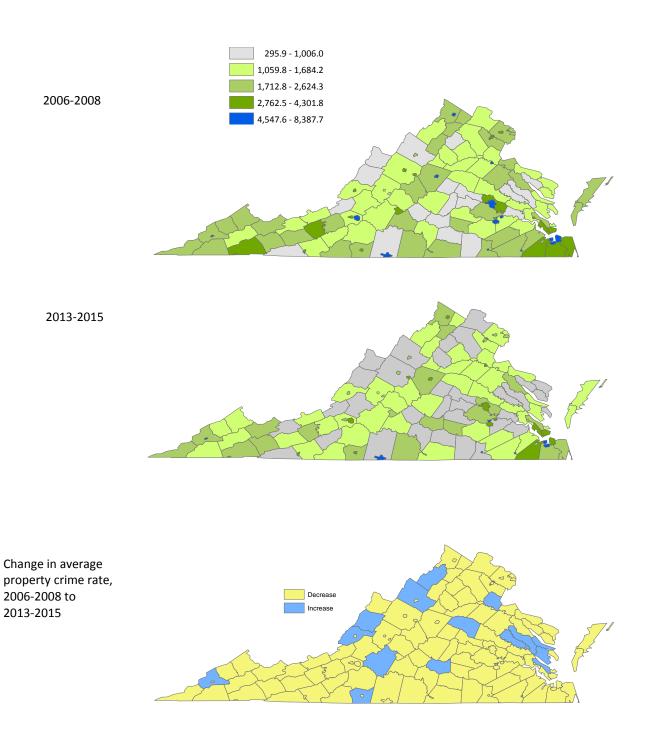


Locality Property Index Crime Rates

2006-to-2008 locality average property crime rates ranged from a high rate of 8,387.7 property crimes per 100,000 population to a low rate of 295.9 property crimes per 100,000 population. Locality average property crime rates 2013-to-2015 ranged from a high rate of 5,237.3 property crimes per 100,000 population to a low rate of 225.3 property crimes per 100,000 population. Property crime rates were generally higher in cities than in counties.

The reduction in property crime rates is shown in the maps on the following page where many localities with deep shading (indicating higher rates) in the 2006-2008 map are shaded noticeably lighter in the 2013-2015 map. Three-year average total property crime rates decreased in 36 of Virginia's 38 cities and 80 of Virginia's 95 counties.

Three-year average property crime rates by Virginia locality



Three-year average property crime rates per 100,000 population by locality

2006-2008 2013-2015 *VIRGINIA* 2,450.7 1,936.1

| COUNTIES | 2006 2008 | 2012 2015 |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| | 2,132.6 | 2013-2015 |
| Accomack Co Albemarle Co | 2,132.6 | 1,506.8 1,700.2 |
| Alleghany Co | 1,074.7 | |
| | | 1,195.5 |
| Amelia Co Amherst Co | 1,122.7 | 953.0 |
| | 1,499.1 | 1,154.4 |
| Appomattox Co | 863.4 | 735.5 |
| Arlington Co | 2,266.1 | 1,561.3 |
| Augusta Co | 1,059.8 | 959.6 |
| Bath Co | 409.8 | 664.5 |
| Bedford Co | 1,079.3 | 1,175.6 |
| Bland Co | 1,210.1 | 852.9 |
| Botetourt Co | 1,106.9 | 795.3 |
| Brunswick Co | 932.1 | 696.7 |
| Buchanan Co | 2,192.4 | 1,649.7 |
| Buckingham Co | 1,087.5 | 1,010.7 |
| Campbell Co | 1,721.1 | 1,395.3 |
| Caroline Co | 1,752.1 | 1,165.5 |
| Carroll Co | 1,507.4 | 1,237.8 |
| Charles City Co | 441.2 | 306.7 |
| Charlotte Co | 1,229.6 | 454.3 |
| Chesterfield Co | 2,357.3 | 1,889.2 |
| Clarke Co | 1,907.5 | 1,147.9 |
| Craig Co | 295.9 | 242.5 |
| Culpeper Co | 1,557.5 | 1,345.3 |
| Cumberland Co | 682.2 | 424.8 |
| Dickenson Co | 1,819.1 | 1,125.7 |
| Dinwiddie Co | 1,524.8 | 1,039.1 |
| Essex Co | 1,985.4 | 1,768.5 |
| Fairfax Co | 1,712.8 | 1,326.7 |
| Fauquier Co | 1,451.1 | 986.0 |
| Floyd Co | 1,065.2 | 840.6 |
| Fluvanna Co | 799.2 | 779.1 |
| Franklin Co | 1,326.4 | 1,219.2 |
| Frederick Co | 2,124.1 | 1,707.6 |
| Giles Co | 1,665.2 | 1,377.1 |
| Gloucester Co | 1,378.3 | 1,610.6 |
| Goochland Co | 843.6 | 747.6 |
| Grayson Co | 1,006.0 | 963.0 |
| Greene Co | 1,280.4 | 1,243.2 |
| Greensville Co | 2,075.1 | 665.7 |
| Halifax Co | 2,083.2 | 1,916.6 |
| Hanover Co | 1,369.9 | 1,226.3 |
| Henrico Co | 2,954.8 | 2,437.2 |
| Henry Co | 2,257.9 | 2,397.5 |
| Highland Co | 317.9 | 225.3 |
| Isle of Wight Co | 2,132.3 | 1,229.5 |
| James City Co | 1,418.7 | 1,374.8 |
| King & Queen Co | 702.6 | 964.4 |
| 3 | | |

| COUNTIES | | 2013-2015 |
|-------------------|---------|------------------|
| King George Co | 1,796.2 | 1,377.9 |
| King William Co | 708.2 | 718.8 |
| Lancaster Co | 1,069.5 | 808.6 |
| Lee Co | 1,914.5 | 1,858.9 |
| Loudoun Co | 1,372.0 | 938.3 |
| Louisa Co | 1,507.7 | 1,542.6 |
| Lunenburg Co | 953.6 | 661.7 |
| Madison Co | 1,335.6 | 817.8 |
| Mathews Co | 1,345.8 | 969.9 |
| Mecklenburg Co | 2,371.2 | 1,650.1 |
| Middlesex Co | 1,092.9 | 1,120.5 |
| Montgomery Co | 2,410.2 | 1,477.2 |
| Nelson Co | 1,915.5 | 1,238.1 |
| New Kent Co | 1,428.8 | 1,301.2 |
| Northampton Co | 2,102.3 | 1,403.9 |
| Northumberland Co | 1,141.6 | 850.5 |
| Nottoway Co | 1,968.1 | 1,702.9 |
| Orange Co | 1,199.0 | 1,083.7 |
| Page Co | 1,901.7 | 1,530.5 |
| Patrick Co | 2,171.2 | 1,352.4 |
| Pittsylvania Co | 964.5 | 775.3 |
| Powhatan Co | 947.2 | 864.4 |
| Prince Edward Co | 955.8 | 1,909.7 |
| Prince George Co | 1,241.1 | 1,002.5 |
| Prince William Co | 2,064.1 | 1,364.3 |
| Pulaski Co | 2,860.6 | 2,513.1 |
| Rappahannock Co | 672.2 | 271.3 |
| Richmond Co | 786.1 | 698.7 |
| Roanoke Co | 1,556.6 | 1,553.6 |
| Rockbridge Co | 1,335.3 | 1,276.4 |
| Rockingham Co | 834.6 | 877.5 |
| Russell Co | 1,519.8 | 1,293.1 |
| Scott Co | 2,261.9 | 1,403.2 |
| Shenandoah Co | 1,186.2 | 1,250.4 |
| Smyth Co | 1,983.0 | 1,695.1 |
| Southampton Co | 1,801.0 | 1,349.9 |
| Spotsylvania Co | 1,684.2 | 1,544.5 |
| Stafford Co | 1,367.1 | |
| | 1,237.1 | 1,413.5 838.3 |
| Surry Co | | |
| Sussex Co | 1,792.5 | 1,059.5 |
| Tazewell Co | 2,447.9 | 1,907.2 |
| Warren Co | 2,247.2 | 1,861.7 |
| Washington Co | 3,002.6 | 1,910.1 |
| Westmoreland Co | 1,534.5 | 1,414.8 |
| Wise Co | 1,972.5 | 2,259.2 |
| Wythe Co | 1,768.5 | 1,184.2 |
| York Co | 1,809.3 | 1,825.6 |

| CITIES | 2006-2008 | 2013-2015 |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Alexandria C | 2,534.4 | 1,935.4 |
| Bristol C | 4,200.0 | 2,813.0 |
| Buena Vista C | 807.3 | 733.1 |
| Charlottesville C | 4,857.8 | 2,924.7 |
| Chesapeake C | 3,178.5 | 2,608.9 |
| Colonial Heights C | 4,301.8 | 4,723.6 |
| Covington C | 2,762.5 | 2,034.2 |
| Danville C | 5,465.9 | 4,338.3 |
| Emporia C | 5,985.9 | 4,717.6 |
| Fairfax C | 2,794.6 | 1,708.4 |
| Falls Church C | 3,153.9 | 1,652.8 |
| Franklin C | 4,588.2 | 5,063.6 |
| Fredericksburg C | 4,584.5 | 4,167.7 |
| Galax C | 4,044.2 | 3,846.9 |
| Hampton C | 3,651.0 | 3,291.7 |
| Harrisonburg C | 2,624.3 | 2,378.1 |
| Hopewell C | 4,547.6 | 3,149.0 |
| Lexington C | 1,574.2 | 1,241.4 |
| Lynchburg C | 3,444.6 | 2,358.4 |
| Manassas C | 3,222.0 | 1,842.7 |
| Manassas Park C | 2,000.9 | 1,049.6 |
| Martinsville C | 3,993.0 | 3,151.7 |
| Newport News C | 4,132.0 | 3,106.9 |
| Norfolk C | 5,048.7 | 4,146.7 |
| Norton C | 6,400.3 | 5,237.3 |
| Petersburg C | 8,387.7 | 3,336.9 |
| Poquoson C | 1,361.2 | 1,010.5 |
| Portsmouth C | 5,369.8 | 5,180.0 |
| Radford C | 3,899.4 | 2,490.7 |
| Richmond C | 4,912.0 | 4,246.3 |
| Roanoke C | 5,400.6 | 4,148.3 |
| Salem C | 2,847.8 | 2,138.0 |
| Staunton C | 2,974.8 | 2,283.6 |
| Suffolk C | 2,932.6 | 2,736.7 |
| Virginia Beach C | 2,932.9 | 2,293.1 |
| Waynesboro C | 3,051.9 | 2,987.6 |
| Williamsburg C | 3,553.7 | 2,422.3 |
| Winchester C | 5,088.9 | 3,808.5 |

County and city ranking of three-year average property crime rate

Counties are ranked against other counties (highest rate ranked 1, lowest rate ranked 95) Cities are ranked against other cities (highest rate ranked 1, lowest rate ranked 38)

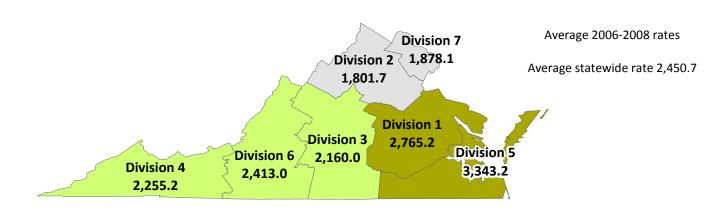
| COUNTIES | 2006-2008 | 2013-2015 |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Accomack Co | 15 | 26 |
| Albemarle Co | 4 | 16 |
| Alleghany Co | 73 | 51 |
| Amelia Co | 68 | 69 |
| Amherst Co | 48 | 55 |
| Appomattox Co | 83 | 83 |
| Arlington Co | 9 | 21 |
| Augusta Co | 76 | 68 |
| Bath Co | 93 | 88 |
| Bedford Co | 72 | 53 |
| Bland Co | 64 | 73 |
| Botetourt Co | 69 | 79 |
| Brunswick Co | 82 | 86 |
| Buchanan Co | 13 | 19 |
| Buckingham Co | 71 | 62 |
| Campbell Co | 37 | 32 |
| Caroline Co | 36 | 54 |
| Carroll Co | 47 | 47 |
| Charles City Co | 92 | 92 |
| Charlotte Co | 63 | 90 |
| Chesterfield Co | 8 | 9 |
| Clarke Co | 28 | 56 |
| Craig Co | 95 | 94 |
| Culpeper Co | 41 | 39 |
| Cumberland Co | 90 | 91 |
| Dickenson Co | 30 | 57 |
| Dinwiddie Co | 44 | 61 |
| Essex Co | 22 | 13 |
| Fairfax Co | 38 | 40 |
| Fauquier Co | 49 | 64 |
| Floyd Co | 75 | 75 |
| Fluvanna Co | 86 | 80 |
| Franklin Co | 59 | 50 |
| Frederick Co | 17 | 14 |
| Giles Co | 40 | 34 |
| Gloucester Co | 52 | 20 |
| Goochland Co | 84 | 82 |
| Grayson Co | 77 | 67 |
| Greene Co | 60 | 45 |
| Greensville Co | 20 | 87 |
| Halifax Co | 19 | 5 |
| Hanover Co | 54 | 49 |
| Henrico Co | 2 | 2 |
| Henry Co | 11 | 3 |
| Highland Co | 94 | 95 |
| Isle of Wight Co | 16 | 48 |
| James City Co | 51 | 35 |
| King & Queen Co | 89 | 66 |
| - | | |

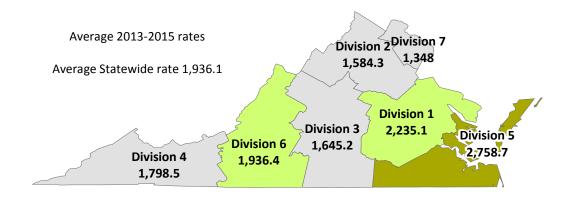
| COUNTIES | 2006-2008 | 2013-2015 |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| King George Co | 33 | 33 |
| King William Co | 88 | 84 |
| Lancaster Co | 74 | 78 |
| Lee Co | 27 | 11 |
| Loudoun Co | 53 | 70 |
| Louisa Co | 46 | 24 |
| Lunenburg Co | 80 | 89 |
| Madison Co | 57 | 77 |
| Mathews Co | 56 | 65 |
| Mecklenburg Co | 7 | 18 |
| Middlesex Co | 70 | 58 |
| Montgomery Co | 6 | 27 |
| Nelson Co | 26 | 46 |
| New Kent Co | 50 | 41 |
| Northampton Co | 18 | 30 |
| Northumberland Co | 67 | 74 |
| Nottoway Co | 25 | 15 |
| Orange Co | 65 | 59 |
| Page Co | 29 | 25 |
| Patrick Co | 14 | 37 |
| Pittsylvania Co | 78 | 81 |
| Powhatan Co | 81 | 72 |
| Prince Edward Co | 79 | 7 |
| Prince George Co | 61 | 63 |
| Prince William Co | 21 | 36 |
| Pulaski Co | 3 | 1 |
| Rappahannock Co | 91 | 93 |
| Richmond Co | 87 | 85 |
| Roanoke Co | 42 | 22 |
| Rockbridge Co | 58 | 43 |
| Rockingham Co | 85 | 71 |
| Russell Co | 45 | 42 |
| Scott Co | 10 | 31 |
| Shenandoah Co | 66 | 44 |
| Smyth Co | 23 | 17 |
| Southampton Co | 32 | 38 |
| Spotsylvania Co | 39 | 23 |
| Stafford Co | 55 | 29 |
| Surry Co | 62 | 76 |
| Sussex Co | 34 | 60 |
| Tazewell Co | 5 | 8 |
| Warren Co | 12 | 10 |
| Washington Co | 1 | 6 |
| Westmoreland Co | 43 | 28 |
| Wise Co | 24 | 4 |
| Wythe Co | 35 | 52 |
| York Co | 31 | 12 |

| CITIES | 2006-2008 | 2013-2015 |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Alexandria C | 34 | 31 |
| Bristol C | 15 | 20 |
| Buena Vista C | 38 | 38 |
| Charlottesville C | 10 | 19 |
| Chesapeake C | 24 | 22 |
| Colonial Heights C | 14 | 4 |
| Covington C | 32 | 30 |
| Danville C | 4 | 6 |
| Emporia C | 3 | 5 |
| Fairfax C | 31 | 33 |
| Falls Church C | 25 | 34 |
| Franklin C | 11 | 3 |
| Fredericksburg C | 12 | 8 |
| Galax C | 17 | 11 |
| Hampton C | 20 | 14 |
| Harrisonburg C | 33 | 25 |
| Hopewell C | 13 | 16 |
| Lexington C | 36 | 35 |
| Lynchburg C | 22 | 26 |
| Manassas C | 23 | 32 |
| Manassas Park C | 35 | 36 |
| Martinsville C | 18 | 15 |
| Newport News C | 16 | 17 |
| Norfolk C | 8 | 10 |
| Norton C | 2 | 1 |
| Petersburg C | 1 | 13 |
| Poquoson C | 37 | 37 |
| Portsmouth C | 6 | 2 |
| Radford C | 19 | 23 |
| Richmond C | 9 | 7 |
| Roanoke C | 5 | 9 |
| Salem C | 30 | 29 |
| Staunton C | 27 | 28 |
| Suffolk C | 29 | 21 |
| Virginia Beach C | 28 | 27 |
| Waynesboro C | 26 | 18 |
| Williamsburg C | 21 | 24 |
| Winchester C | 7 | 12 |
| | | |

Property Index Crime Rates by State Police Division

Property crime rates decreased in all Virginia State Police divisions from 2006 to 2015.



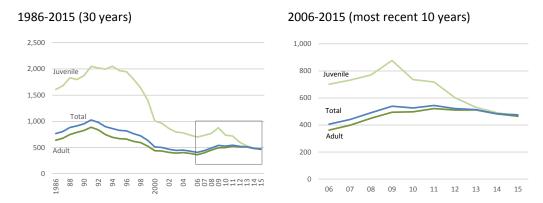


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Property Index Arrest Rates

Total arrest rates for property crimes increased by 17%, from 405.9 arrests per 100,000 total arrest-age population in 2006 to 475.0 in 2015. By age group, the juvenile arrest rate for all property crimes decreased by 33% over the decade, while the arrest rate for adults increased by 28%.

Total property arrest rates per 100,000 population age 10 and older by age group



Juveniles were arrested for property crimes at more than twice the rate of adults back in the early 1990s, and were consistently arrested at a higher rate than adults in subsequent years. From 2006 to 2015, property arrest rates for juveniles peaked in 2009 and then began a steady decline. If current juvenile property arrest trends continue, juvenile arrest rates for property crimes may soon fall below the arrest rate for adults.

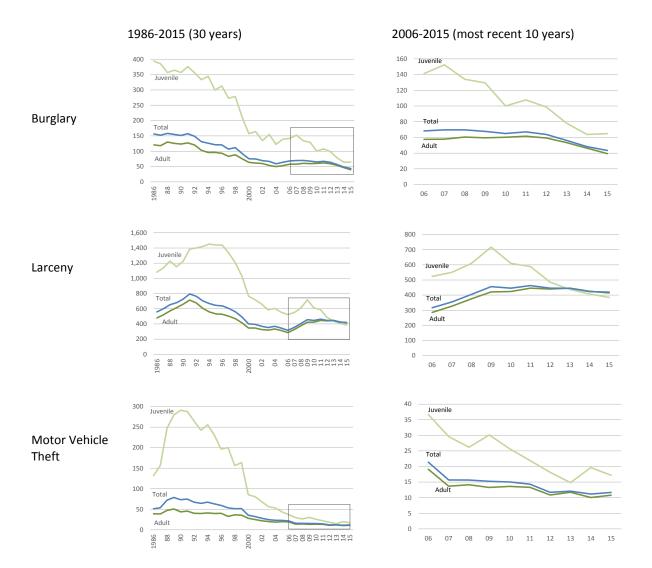
Burglary

Juvenile arrest rates for burglary decreased by 54%, from 141.4 juvenile arrests per 100,000 juvenile population in 2006 to 64.9 juvenile arrests in 2015. From 2014 to 2015 the juvenile burglary arrest rate increased by 2%, with 63.8 juvenile arrests reported in 2014. Adult burglary arrest rates decreased by 31% over the decade, from 57.5 adult arrests per 100,000 adult population in 2006 to 39.4 in 2015. The adult arrest rate from 2014 to 2015 decreased by 15% with 46.3 adult arrests reported in 2014.

Larceny

Although total larceny offense rates statewide decreased from 2006 to 2015, total larceny arrest rates statewide increased over the decade by 33%. From 2014 to 2015 total larceny arrest rates decreased by less than 1%, from 423.3 arrests per 100,000 arrest-age population in 2014 to 419.9 in 2015. 523.4 juveniles per 100,000 juvenile population were arrested for larceny crimes in 2006. In 2015, the arrest rate for juveniles was 385.2, a 26% decrease. From 2014 to 2015, the juvenile larceny arrest rate decreased by 5%, with 407.3 juvenile arrests per 100,000 juvenile population in 2014. Over the decade, the adult larceny arrest rate increased by 45%, from 285.6 adults per 100,000 adult population in 2006 to 414.4 adults in 2015. The adult larceny arrest rate had the largest 10-year percentage increase of all index crimes, violent or property. The adult larceny arrest rate decreased by 3% from 2014 to 2015.

Property arrest rates per 100,000 arrest-age population by age group and offense type



Motor Vehicle Theft

Along with the 51% decrease in the motor vehicle theft rate over the decade, the total arrest rate for motor vehicle theft declined by 45%. Juveniles were consistently arrested for motor vehicle theft at higher rates than adults, and both juvenile and adult motor vehicle theft arrest rates decreased over the decade. The 10-year juvenile arrest rate decreased by 53%, with 36.7 juvenile arrests per 100,000 juvenile population in 2006 to 17.2 in 2015. Adult arrest rates for motor vehicle theft decreased by 43%, from 19.1 adult arrests per 100,000 adult population in 2006 to 10.8 in 2015. The adult arrest rate increased by 7% from 2014-to-2015 while the juvenile arrest rate decreased by 12%. The 2014-to-2015 increase in adult arrest rate for motor vehicle theft suggests that adult offenders may be responsible for the increase in motor vehicle thefts.

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Drug Arrests

Over the decade, the total number of drug arrests⁶ statewide averaged over 35,000 annually, with a decade-low of 33,424 reported in 2006 and a decade-high of 39,762 in 2013.

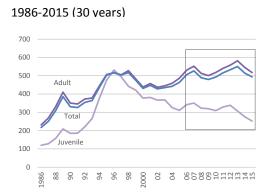
Number of drug arrests reported statewide (2006-2015)⁷

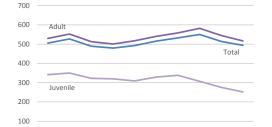
| Year | Juvenile Drug Arrests | Adult Drug Arrests | Total |
|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| 2006 | 2,914 | 30,510 | 33,424 |
| 2007 | 2,947 | 32,366 | 35,313 |
| 2008 | 2,736 | 30,288 | 33,024 |
| 2009 | 2,560 | 30,217 | 32,777 |
| 2010 | 2,572 | 31,809 | 34,381 |
| 2011 | 2,728 | 33,729 | 36,457 |
| 2012 | 2,802 | 35,319 | 38,121 |
| 2013 | 2,545 | 37,217 | 39,762 |
| 2014 | 2,299 | 35,191 | 37,490 |
| 2015 | 2,108 | 34,156 | 36,264 |
| 10-year % change | -28% | +12% | +9% |
| 1-year % change | -8% | -3% | -3% |

1-year = 2014 to 2015

Although the raw number of total drug arrests increased over the decade, the total drug arrest <u>rate</u> decreased by 2% from 2006 to 2015, with 505.5 arrests per 100,000 total arrest age population reported in 2006 and 493.4 reported in 2015. Total drug arrest rates increased continuously from 2009 to 2013, then decreased in 2014 and again in 2015.

Total drug arrest rate per 100,000 population age 10 and older by age group





2006-2015 (most recent 10 years)

Adults were consistently arrested for drug violations at a higher rate than juveniles, and the adult drug arrest rate followed the trend for total drug arrest rates. The drug arrest rate for juveniles decreased by 26% over the ten-year period while the drug arrest rate for adults decreased by 2%.

the time of arrest.

⁶ Drug arrests covered here include arrests for possession or sale-manufacture of illicit drugs and exclude arrests for drug equipment violations. Drug arrests are an indicator of police enforcement activity and are not an indicator of drug prevalence.

⁷ This table shows the total number of drug arrests reported statewide whether or not the primary drug type seized was known at

Marijuana

The overwhelming majority of drug arrests from 2006 to 2015 were for marijuana. The proportion of all drug arrests that were for marijuana ranged from 59% in 2006 to a decade high of just over 71% in 2012. By 2015, 69% of all drug arrests were for marijuana. The number of drug arrests for marijuana increased continuously from 2009 to 2013, then decreased in 2014 and again in 2015. From 2013 to 2015 the number of marijuana arrests dropped by 14%.

Stimulants

Arrests for stimulants⁸ made up 34% of all drug arrests in 2006 but dropped to only 14% in 2015. The steep decrease in arrests for stimulants was driven by the 75% drop in the number of arrests for crack (from over 5,600 arrests in 2006 down to under 1,400 arrests in 2015) and the number of arrests for cocaine dropping by almost half (over 3,200 in 2006 down to just over 1,700 in 2015). The proportion of arrests for amphetamine-methamphetamines and all other stimulants increased continuously from just under 2% in 2010 to 4% in 2015. If current trends hold, the proportion of arrests for amphetamine-methamphetamines and all other stimulants may soon surpass the proportion of drug arrests for crack.

Opioids including Heroin and Prescription Drugs

2014 was the first year in Virginia where more people died from abuse of prescription and illicit opioids (733 deaths) than from automobile accidents (700 deaths), and the trend continued in 2015 with an estimated 801 deaths from opioids compared with 753 deaths from automobile accidents. The number of deaths from prescription and illicit opioids in Virginia nearly doubled from 2010 to 2015. Local and state health and public safety institutions in Virginia have recognized the need to significantly reduce deaths from the abuse of prescription and illicit opioids and have adopted a number of legal and medical strategies to do so.

Drug arrest statistics reflect this increased focus on opioid abuse, where the share of all drug arrests in Virginia for opioids more than doubled from 5% of all drug arrests in 2006 to 13% in 2015. By 2014, the share of heroin arrests surpassed the share of arrests for Other Narcotics (which include prescription opioids). A representative from The National Institutes of Health National Institute on Drug Abuse testifying before the U.S. Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control in 2014 stated that "Growing evidence suggests that abusers of prescription opioids are shifting to heroin as prescription drugs become less available or harder to abuse." The drug arrest trends in Virginia may indicate such a shift from prescription opioids to heroin.

Barbiturates, Hallucinogens and all Other Drugs

The proportion of arrests for barbiturates, hallucinogens and other drugs trended upward throughout the decade. These drugs together make up about 4% of all drug arrests.

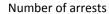
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⁸ Drugs are grouped here as Stimulants (Cocaine [powder cocaine], Crack [crack cocaine], Amphetamine, Methamphetamine and Other Stimulants), Opioids (Heroin, Opium, Morphine, and Other Narcotic Drugs which include prescription opioids), Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, and Other Hallucinogens), and Barbiturates and Other Drugs (Depressants, Synthetic Drugs)

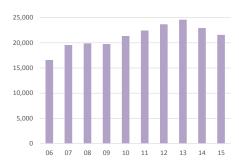
⁹ Fatal Drug Overdose Quarterly Report 4th Quarter 2015 Edition 2015.3, April 2016. Virginia Department of Health Office of the Chief Medical Examiner. Accessed on June 29, 2016 at https://www/vdh.virginia.gov/medExam/documents/pdf/Quarterly Drug Death Report.pdf and Virginia Crash Facts Yearly. Publications accessed on June 29, 2016 at www.dmv.state.va.us/safety/#crash_data/crash_facts/index.asp

¹⁰America's Addiction to Opioids: Heroin and Prescription Drug Abuse, presented by Nora Volkow, M.D., Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control, May 14, 2014, accessed on June 9, 2016 at https://www.drugabuse.gov/about-nida/legistlative-activities/testimony-to-congress/2016/americas-addiction-to-opioids-heroin-prescription-drug-abuse

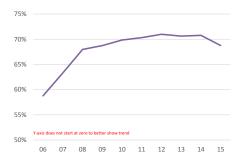
Virginia drug arrests by primary drug type (drug type known) 2006-2015



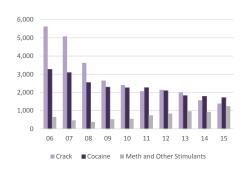
Marijuana and Hashish

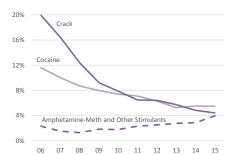


Proportion of all drug arrests

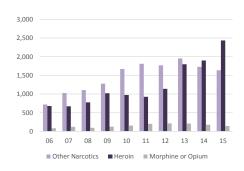


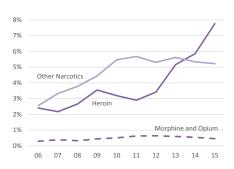
Stimulants



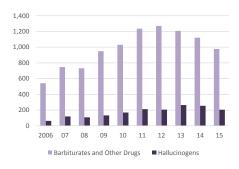


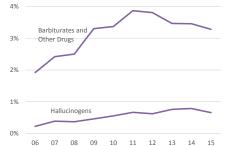
Opioids





All Other Drugs





The following table illustrates how the number of drug arrests by primary drug type trended relative to one another in Virginia over the decade. As stated above, marijuana was consistently the most seized drug each year. The decrease in arrests for crack is seen where, from 2006 to 2010 and from 2012 to 2013, it was the second most-seized drug by law enforcement. By 2014, crack was the fifth most-seized drug statewide. The change in relative rank of heroin seizures and the change in rank between seizures of Other Narcotics (which include prescription opioids) and heroin is also apparent.

| | | | | J | , 6 | ., | | | | | |
|---------|------------------------------|----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------------------------|
| | 20 | 06 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Highest | Marijuana and Hashish | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | Marijuana and Hashish |
| | Crack | | | • | • | • | 0 | • | • | • | Heroin |
| | Cocaine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | • | 0 | O Cocaine |
| | Other Narcotics | | | • | | | • | • | 0 | • | Other Narcotics |
| | Heroin | • | | • | • | | | | • | | Crack |
| | Meth and Other Stimulants | • | • | | | • | • | • | | | Meth and Other Stimulants |
| | Barbiturates and Other Drugs | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | Barbiturates and Other Drugs |
| ļ | Morphine and Opium | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | Hallucinogens |
| Lowest | Hallucinogens | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | Morphine and Opium |

Rank of number of drug arrests by primary drug type

Drug Arrests by Locality

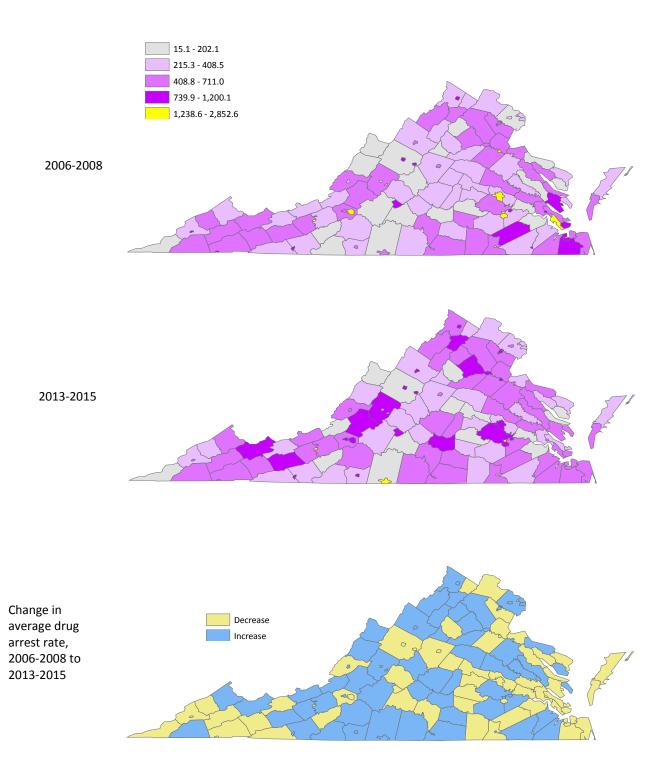
The maps on the following page show how three-year average drug arrest rates changed in each Virginia locality for the years 2006-to-2008 and 2013-to-2015.

Locality average drug arrest rates 2006-to-2008 ranged from a low rate of 15.1 arrests per 100,000 arrest-age population to a high rate of 2,042.0 arrests per 100,000 arrest-age population. Over this three year period, the highest drug arrest rates were all in cities and one Hampton Roads county.

2013-to-2015 average drug arrest rates ranged from a low of 30.7 arrests per 100,000 arrest-age population to a high of 2,852.6 arrests per 100,000 arrest-age population. The highest average rates 2013-to-2015 were still in cities but also included two Southwest counties and one Central Virginia county.

Earlier in this section it was reported that the 2006-to-2015 statewide total drug arrest rate decreased by 2%. It turns out that the opposite is true when looking at *average* rates: the 2006-to-2008 *average* total statewide drug arrest rate increased by 2% compared with the 2013-to-2015 average total statewide drug arrest rate.

Three-year average total drug arrest rates by locality



Average drug arrest rates per 100,000 arrest-age population by locality

2006-2008 2013-2015 507.1 516.1

VIRGINIA

| COUNTIES | 2006-2008 | 2013-2015 |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Accomack Co | 325.3 | 306.7 |
| Albemarle Co | 357.4 | 341.4 |
| Alleghany Co | 460.5 | 438.2 |
| Amelia Co | 126.5 | 122.7 |
| Amherst Co | 264.0 | 227.6 |
| Appomattox Co | 224.8 | 233.9 |
| Arlington Co | 237.9 | 367.2 |
| Augusta Co | 202.1 | 192.9 |
| Bath Co | 196.9 | 356.3 |
| Bedford Co | 174.5 | 351.6 |
| Bland Co | 330.4 | 318.2 |
| Botetourt Co | 626.7 | 750.9 |
| Brunswick Co | 542.0 | 391.1 |
| Buchanan Co | 382.3 | 604.6 |
| Buckingham Co | 275.2 | 647.9 |
| Campbell Co | 181.7 | 158.1 |
| Caroline Co | 395.7 | 468.9 |
| Carroll Co | 264.0 | 331.5 |
| Charles City Co | 182.0 | 71.5 |
| Charlotte Co | 505.0 | 492.7 |
| Chesterfield Co | 560.8 | 803.1 |
| Clarke Co | 345.9 | 340.6 |
| Craig Co | 245.4 | 162.8 |
| Culpeper Co | 467.2 | 771.7 |
| Cumberland Co | 247.3 | 440.0 |
| Dickenson Co | 465.3 | 215.3 |
| Dinwiddie Co | 241.3 | 321.3 |
| Essex Co | 670.0 | 496.6 |
| Fairfax Co | 77.6 | 373.5 |
| Fauguier Co | 451.3 | 645.5 |
| Floyd Co | 114.9 | 74.2 |
| Fluvanna Co | 236.9 | 137.9 |
| Franklin Co | 234.8 | 596.3 |
| Frederick Co | 358.9 | 604.6 |
| Giles Co | 275.2 | 603.3 |
| Gloucester Co | 934.4 | 515.8 |
| Goochland Co | 273.2 | 154.1 |
| Grayson Co | 285.5 | 265.2 |
| Greene Co | 189.1 | 247.1 |
| Greensville Co | 703.4 | 593.2 |
| Halifax Co | 270.8 | 597.7 |
| Hanover Co | 541.3 | 689.6 |
| Henrico Co | 408.5 | 289.3 |
| Henry Co | 289.8 | 297.2 |
| Highland Co | 15.1 | 64.1 |
| Isle of Wight Co | 362.6 | 430.2 |
| James City Co | 430.4 | 249.0 |
| King & Queen Co | 201.2 | 450.5 |
| - | | |

| COUNTIES | 2006-2008 | 2013-2015 |
|-----------------------|-----------|--|
| King George Co | 586.3 | 383.9 |
| King William Co | 227.7 | 231.0 |
| Lancaster Co | 59.4 | 134.2 |
| Lee Co | 135.4 | 92.6 |
| Loudoun Co | 288.6 | 225.4 |
| Louisa Co | 361.3 | 392.3 |
| Lunenburg Co | 374.0 | 410.8 |
| | 305.7 | |
| Madison Co Mathews Co | 290.3 | 184.5 677.3 |
| | 463.4 | 540.6 |
| Mecklenburg Co | | _ |
| Middlesex Co | 543.2 | 30.7 |
| Montgomery Co | 270.5 | 430.0 |
| Nelson Co | 192.7 | 226.9 |
| New Kent Co | 511.7 | 451.5 |
| Northampton Co | 445.1 | 412.7 |
| Northumberland Co | 341.3 | 341.4 |
| Nottoway Co | 473.4 | 371.4 |
| Orange Co | 382.2 | 410.1 |
| Page Co | 374.7 | 494.7 |
| Patrick Co | 116.8 | 227.0 |
| Pittsylvania Co | 166.4 | 180.3 |
| Powhatan Co | 259.9 | 249.8 |
| Prince Edward Co | 151.6 | 772.0 |
| Prince George Co | 273.5 | 451.4 |
| Prince William Co | 561.6 | 534.2 |
| Pulaski Co | 525.5 | 637.4 |
| Rappahannock Co | 113.8 | 566.0 |
| Richmond Co | 510.6 | 258.6 |
| Roanoke Co | 520.6 | 431.3 |
| Rockbridge Co | 463.3 | 748.7 |
| Rockingham Co | 296.5 | 353.4 |
| Russell Co | 629.6 | 481.1 |
| Scott Co | 500.4 | 555.2 |
| Shenandoah Co | 632.3 | 624.3 |
| Smyth Co | 675.1 | 555.2 624.3 458.6 298.3 469.9 511.6 |
| Southampton Co | 244.2 | 298.3 |
| Spotsylvania Co | 585.0 | 469.9 |
| Stafford Co | 596.5 | 511.6 |
| Surry Co | 153.9 | 147.4 |
| Sussex Co | 827.6 | 698.5 |
| Tazewell Co | 627.2 | 928.8 |
| Warren Co | 620.3 | 957.7 |
| Washington Co | 477.8 | 442.1 |
| Westmoreland Co | 170.5 | 706.7 |
| Wise Co | 393.5 | 280.9 |
| Wythe Co | 667.3 | 1017.5 |
| York Co | 540.1 | 360.4 |
| | | |

| CITIES | 2006-2008 | 2013-2015 |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Alexandria C | 325.0 | 355.6 |
| Bristol C | 1,003.6 | 672.2 |
| Buena Vista C | 225.5 | 526.1 |
| Charlottesville C | 561.5 | 511.0 |
| Chesapeake C | 784.6 | 654.6 |
| Colonial Heights C | 1,389.0 | 2,852.6 |
| Covington C | 239.1 | 408.8 |
| Danville C | 616.7 | 1,552.1 |
| Emporia C | 2,042.0 | 2,332.7 |
| Fairfax C | 123.4 | 510.1 |
| Falls Church C | 354.4 | 368.3 |
| Franklin C | 1,162.3 | 709.1 |
| Fredericksburg C | 1,443.6 | 1,154.3 |
| Galax C | 841.3 | 1,150.8 |
| Hampton C | 988.2 | 647.4 |
| Harrisonburg C | 711.0 | 800.3 |
| Hopewell C | 836.2 | 1,067.4 |
| Lexington C | 137.2 | 264.6 |
| Lynchburg C | 1,200.1 | 1,144.1 |
| Manassas C | 504.9 | 971.1 |
| Manassas Park C | 684.9 | 834.1 |
| Martinsville C | 628.9 | 1,051.6 |
| Newport News C | 1,380.7 | 690.4 |
| Norfolk C | 558.7 | 463.1 |
| Norton C | 1,003.9 | 689.9 |
| Petersburg C | 1,510.2 | 1,133.4 |
| Poquoson C | 442.9 | 225.7 |
| Portsmouth C | 1,050.6 | 567.5 |
| Radford C | 1,342.7 | 1,238.6 |
| Richmond C | 1,245.1 | 965.4 |
| Roanoke C | 1,462.0 | 962.2 |
| Salem C | 596.4 | 739.9 |
| Staunton C | 984.0 | 884.3 |
| Suffolk C | 489.3 | 556.2 |
| Virginia Beach C | 659.2 | 474.9 |
| Waynesboro C | 927.0 | 749.9 |
| Williamsburg C | 899.1 | 699.9 |
| Winchester C | 1,118.8 | 1,197.6 |

County and city ranking of three-year average drug arrest rate

Counties are ranked against other counties (highest rate ranked 1, lowest rate ranked 95) Cities are ranked against other cities (highest rate ranked 1, lowest rate ranked 38)

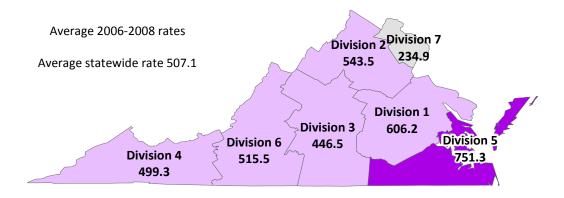
| COUNTIES | 2006-2008 | 2013-2015 |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Accomack Co | 45 | 65 |
| Albemarle Co | 49 | 60 |
| Alleghany Co | 29 | 40 |
| Amelia Co | 89 | 90 |
| Amherst Co | 64 | 78 |
| Appomattox Co | 75 | 75 |
| Arlington Co | 67 | 54 |
| Augusta Co | 78 | 82 |
| Bath Co | 77 | 51 |
| Bedford Co | 83 | 47 |
| Bland Co | 49 | 62 |
| Botetourt Co | 8 | 7 |
| Brunswick Co | 13 | 49 |
| Buchanan Co | 40 | 17 |
| Buckingham Co | 58 | 13 |
| Campbell Co | 82 | 85 |
| Caroline Co | 41 | 36 |
| Carroll Co | 62 | 61 |
| Charles City Co | 81 | 93 |
| Charlotte Co | 26 | 31 |
| Chesterfield Co | 16 | 5 |
| Clarke Co | 46 | 59 |
| Craig Co | 70 | 73 |
| Culpeper Co | 35 | 8 |
| Cumberland Co | 69 | 42 |
| Dickenson Co | 27 | 80 |
| Dinwiddie Co | 72 | 64 |
| Essex Co | 5 | 30 |
| Fairfax Co | 93 | 55 |
| Fauquier Co | 34 | 15 |
| Floyd Co | 91 | 92 |
| Fluvanna Co | 71 | 89 |
| Franklin Co | 73 | 20 |
| Frederick Co | 51 | 22 |
| Giles Co | 65 | 18 |
| Gloucester Co | 1 | 26 |
| Goochland Co | 59 | 86 |
| Grayson Co | 54 | 69 |
| Greene Co | 80 | 74 |
| Greensville Co | 3 | 19 |
| Halifax Co | 61 | 21 |
| Hanover Co | 19 | 12 |
| Henrico Co | 37 | 63 |
| Henry Co | 57 | 67 |
| Highland Co | 95 | 94 |
| Isle of Wight Co | 48 | 44 |
| James City Co | 36 | 72 |
| King & Queen Co | 76 | 34 |
| a queen eo | , 0 | 34 |

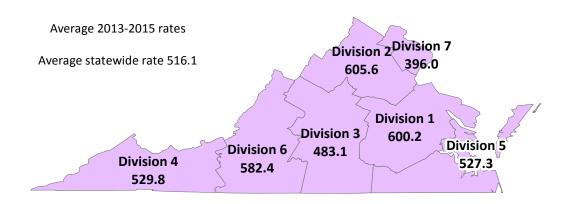
| COUNTIES | 2006-2008 | 2013-2015 |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| King George Co | 15 | 53 |
| King William Co | 74 | 79 |
| Lancaster Co | 94 | 88 |
| Lee Co | 88 | 91 |
| Loudoun Co | 63 | 81 |
| Louisa Co | 47 | 50 |
| Lunenburg Co | 39 | 45 |
| Madison Co | 52 | 83 |
| Mathews Co | 53 | 11 |
| Mecklenburg Co | 32 | 25 |
| Middlesex Co | 17 | 95 |
| Montgomery Co | 60 | 41 |
| Nelson Co | 79 | 77 |
| New Kent Co | 25 | 37 |
| Northampton Co | 31 | 46 |
| Northumberland Co | 44 | 57 |
| Nottoway Co | 30 | 52 |
| Orange Co | 41 | 48 |
| Page Co | 43 | 28 |
| Patrick Co | 90 | 76 |
| Pittsylvania Co | 85 | 84 |
| Powhatan Co | 66 | 71 |
| Prince Edward Co | 87 | 4 |
| Prince George Co | 56 | 38 |
| Prince William Co | 18 | 27 |
| Pulaski Co | 22 | 14 |
| Rappahannock Co | 92 | 23 |
| Richmond Co | 20 | 70 |
| Roanoke Co | 24 | 43 |
| Rockbridge Co | 33 | 6 |
| Rockingham Co | 55 | 58 |
| Russell Co | 7 | 32 |
| Scott Co | 23 | 24 |
| Shenandoah Co | 9 | 16 |
| Smyth Co | 4 | 33 |
| Southampton Co | 68 | 66 |
| Spotsylvania Co | 14 | 35 |
| Stafford Co | 12 | 29 |
| Surry Co | 86 | 87 |
| Sussex Co | 2 | 9 |
| Tazewell Co | 10 | 3 |
| Warren Co | 11 | 2 |
| Washington Co | 28 | 39 |
| Westmoreland Co | 84 | 10 |
| Wise Co | 38 | 68 |
| Wythe Co | 6 | 1 |
| York Co | 21 | 56 |
| TOTALCO | 21 | 30 |

| CITIES | 2006-2008 | 2013-2015 |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Alexandria C | 34 | 36 |
| Bristol C | 15 | 22 |
| Buena Vista C | 36 | 29 |
| Charlottesville C | 28 | 30 |
| Chesapeake C | 21 | 25 |
| Colonial Heights C | 4 | 1 |
| Covington C | 35 | 34 |
| Danville C | 26 | 3 |
| mporia C | 1 | 2 |
| airfax C | 38 | 31 |
| alls Church C | 33 | 35 |
| ranklin C | 11 | 23 |
| redericksburg C | 5 | 7 |
| Galax C | 20 | 8 |
| Hampton C | 12 | 26 |
| Harrisonburg C | 23 | 16 |
| Hopewell C | 19 | 10 |
| exington C | 37 | 37 |
| ynchburg C | 9 | 6 |
| Manassas C | 30 | 14 |
| Manassas Park C | 22 | 17 |
| Martinsville C | 24 | 11 |
| Newport News C | 7 | 24 |
| Norfolk C | 29 | 33 |
| Norton C | 14 | 21 |
| Petersburg C | 3 | 9 |
| Poquoson C | 32 | 38 |
| Portsmouth C | 13 | 27 |
| Radford C | 6 | 4 |
| Richmond C | 8 | 12 |
| Roanoke C | 2 | 13 |
| Salem C | 27 | 18 |
| Staunton C | 17 | 15 |
| Suffolk C | 31 | 28 |
| /irginia Beach C | 25 | 32 |
| Naynesboro C | 18 | 20 |
| Williamsburg C | 16 | 19 |
| Winchester C | 10 | 5 |
| | | |

Drug Arrest Rates by State Police Division

Average drug arrest rates increased in all State Police divisions except Division 1 and Division 5.¹¹





The three-year average total statewide drug arrest rate increased by 2% 2006-to-2008 and 2013-to-2015, from 507.1 drug

The *three-year average* total statewide drug arrest rate increased by 2% 2006-to-2008 and 2013-to-2015, from 507.1 drug arrests per 100,000 arrest-age population to 519.3. The *single year* 2006-to-2015 statewide total drug arrest rate decreased by 2%, with 505.5 drug arrests per 100,000 arrest age population in 2006 and 493.4 in 2015.

Conclusion

The numbers of violent crimes and property crimes in Virginia remain at historic lows. Over the last decade, the violent crime rate dropped by more than one-third and rate of arrests for violent crime dropped by 23%. The property crime rate dropped by one-quarter and the rate of arrests for property crime dropped by 17%.

This clearly is progress in making Virginia safer. There were nearly 6,000 fewer violent crimes reported in Virginia in 2015 than were reported in 2006, and more than 32,000 fewer property crimes reported in 2015 than in 2006. Over the same decade, Virginia's population increased by more 707,000 people.

Decreases in crimes and arrests are reflected in other measures of criminal justice system activity. The number of criminal cases begun in Virginia's circuit courts dropped by 9% from 2006 to 2015, and the number of criminal cases begun in general district courts dropped by 9%. The number of juvenile intake complaints dropped by almost 38% from 2006 to 2015. The

Virginia's inmate populations have slowed or reversed the sharp increases that began in the 1990s. The prison inmate population grew by about 6% from FY2006 to 2015, but is projected to grow an average of only 0.3% annually from FY2016 to FY2022. The local-responsible jail inmate population grew by less than 1% from FY2006 to FY2015, and is projected to grow an average of less than 1% annually from FY2016 to 2022. The population of juveniles committed to direct care by the Department of Juvenile Justice dropped by half from FY2006 to FY2015, and is expected to decline an average of almost 7% annually from FY2017 to FY2022. ¹⁴

Although these downward trends indicate progress, more needs to be done to maintain this progress. Both nationally and in Virginia, some types of crime have begun to increase. From 2014 to 2015, the number of violent crimes in the U.S. increased by 4%. Murders increased by 11%, rapes by 6%, robberies by 1% and aggravated assaults by 5%. Virginia followed some of these national trends. From 2014 to 2015, the number of murders increased by 13%, rapes by 2%, and robberies by 13%.

The number of drug arrests made in Virginia did increase over the last decade, but the drug arrest rate declined. Arrests for marijuana continued to be the majority of these arrests. Crack and powdered cocaine arrests dropped dramatically over the decade, but arrests involving heroin, prescription drugs and other opioids increased and are a growing problem.

Virginia is taking a system-wide, multidisciplinary approach to address these concerns. Virginia's health and criminal justice systems are collaborating on multidisciplinary approaches to address

¹² Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia. *2016 and 2015 Virginia State of the Judiciary Reports*. Retrieved 10/20/2016 from http://www.courts.state.va.us/courtadmin/aoc/judpln/home.html.

¹³ Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice. *2007 and 2015 Data Resource Guides*. Retrieved 10/20/2016 from http://www.djj.virginia.gov/pages/about-djj/drg.htm.

¹⁴ Office of the Secretary of Public Safety and Homeland Security. *Report on the Offender Population Forecasts* (FY2017 to FY2022).

¹⁵ Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Crime in the U.S.2015*.

drug and mental health issues to provide treatment, rather than punishment, when appropriate. Throughout Virginia's criminal justice system, data-driven decision making and evidence-based practices are being adopted to ensure that criminal justice policies and practices are scientifically based. New efforts are being made to divert juveniles from the justice system, including efforts to keep juveniles in classrooms, not courtrooms. Training to increase professionalism in law enforcement is being expanded. Correctional practices are being revised to increase the odds that offenders released from jails and prisons will become productive citizens rather than returning to the criminal justice system.

Appendix

Notes on the data used in this report

Data in this report are from crimes and arrests reported by Virginia law enforcement agencies to the Virginia State Police Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) data repository, which publishes an annual *Crime in Virginia* report.

The crime and arrest figures in this report may differ slightly from those in *Crime in Virginia*. The DCJS Research Center estimated some missing crime and arrest counts for the years 2000 - 2009 because during this time some law enforcement agencies reported incomplete data as they transitioned from summary-based crime and arrest reporting to incident-based reporting. *Crime in Virginia* contains crime and arrest reports to the Virginia State Police with any missing data noted, but not estimated. Additionally, the UCR data repository may receive last-minute data updates from the local agencies that are not available to the DCJS Research Center.

The following definitions are used for violent index crimes:

- Murder/non-negligent manslaughter is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.
- Rape is penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim, whether or not force was used. Rape excludes statutory rape. (Note: The UCR redefined rape in 2013 to include victims of additional types of violent sexual assault). Because this is a historical report, the legacy definition of forcible rape is used throughout the report.
- Robbery is the taking, or attempting to take, anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.
- Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another where the offender uses a
 weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or
 aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal
 injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness. This includes assault with disease.

The following definitions are used for property index crimes:

- Burglary is the unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.
- Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, or another person.

• Motor vehicle theft is the theft of a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface of land and not on rails. It includes automobiles, buses, recreational vehicles, trucks and other motor vehicles, e.g., motorcycles, trail bikes, golf carts, snowmobiles and mopeds.

Crime rates used in this report are the number of crimes reported per 100,000 total (all ages) population. Crimes rates are used to allow for comparisons between localities with different population sizes.

Arrest rates used in this report are the number of arrests reported per 100,000 total *arrest-age* population. The arrest age population is individuals ages 10 and older. Juvenile arrest rates are calculated per the juvenile population ages 10 to 17, and adult arrest rates are calculated per the adult population ages 18 and older. U.S. Census Bureau 7/1/2015 population estimates were used to calculate all rates. For clarity, all crime and arrest *counts* are shown as whole numbers, and all crime and arrest *rates* are shown as decimal numbers.

In this report, crimes and arrests reported by towns are included with those reported by the surrounding county. The city of Bedford became a town effective July 1, 2013. For consistency, the crimes and arrests reported by the former city of Bedford are included in the totals for Bedford County for each year 2006 through 2015.