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# Virginia Index Crime and Drug Arrest Trends 2013–2022

Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services  
Criminal Justice Research Center

March 2024



*This project was supported by Grant No. 15PBJS-22-GK-00744-BJSB awarded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. Points of view in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.*

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## Note

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Crime counts and rates discussed throughout this document should not be compared to those published in versions of this report dated February 2022 and earlier because the method for counting index crimes has changed.

Crime counts and rates in earlier issues of this report were based on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) “summary” standard, where a hierarchy rule was used to identify and then count only the single most serious offense in a criminal incident. This was the nationwide UCR standard until January 1, 2021, when the UCR program transitioned to an incident-based reporting (IBR) standard, where *all* crimes in an incident are identified and counted.

While Virginia law enforcement agencies have been reporting IBR format crime and arrest data since calendar year 2000, the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) Criminal Justice Research Center previously converted Virginia IBR data to summary format to make the Virginia data comparable for trending and analysis with UCR data from other states and the U.S. Beginning with this report, all Virginia crime counts and rates within will be based on the IBR standard. Note that the change in counting rules does not apply to homicides or drug arrests.

There are two other notable changes to the crime counting methodology:

- The UCR definition of rape has been revised from the summary definition of “the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will” to the IBR definition of three distinct types of offenses (rape, sodomy, and sexual assault with an object) against any victim regardless of gender. This change results in a significant increase in the number and rate of rape victims under the IBR standard, compared to the summary standard. While the revised definition of rape was effective January 1, 2013, rape counts and rates for calendar years 2000 through 2022 presented in this report are based on the IBR standard.
- The incident-based motor vehicle theft (MVT) counting rule is defined as the sum of all *attempted* MVT offenses added to the actual number of motor vehicles stolen (this counting rule was effective January 1, 2019). This is a revision from the summary standard rule of counting the total number of attempted and completed MVT offenses in incidents where MVT was the most serious offense. All MVT counts and rates for calendar years 2000 through 2022 in this report are based on the “2019” counting rule.

# Executive Summary

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This report describes Virginia violent and property crime and drug arrest trends for the decade 2013–2022. 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 is drawn from crimes and arrests reported by local Virginia law enforcement agencies to the Virginia State Police Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data repository.<sup>1</sup> Trends are discussed for the index offenses, considered the most serious types of crime, and for drug arrests. The index offenses are the violent crimes of homicide (murder and non-negligent manslaughter), rape (rape, sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and forcible fondling), robbery, and aggravated assault, and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft (MVT).

Crime and arrest trends are presented across time and geography. For historical context, 30-year (1993–2022) crime trends are shown, although primary attention is given to trends over the last decade.<sup>2</sup> This context is important, because single year-to-year variations in crime can be too volatile to inform 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 follow.

## ***Violent Index Crime Trends***

The volume of violent index crime in Virginia increased over the last decade. The *number* of violent crimes rose by 27% from 2013 to 2022, and the *rate* of violent crimes (per 100,000 population) increased by 20%. From 2021 to 2022, the total number of violent crimes reported and the violent crime rate both increased by 6%. The increase in the total number of violent crimes occurred during a decade when Virginia’s population increased by 5%, from almost 8.3 million in 2013 to almost 8.7 million in 2022.

- Homicide, rape, and aggravated assault were the violent index crimes that increased in both number and rate from 2013 to 2022. Robbery decreased in both number and rate from 2013 to 2022.
- The number of homicides increased from 317 in 2013 to 621 in 2022, a 96% increase. The homicide rate increased by 86% during this time.
- The proportion of homicides involving a firearm increased from 71% in 2013 to 84% in 2022.
- The number of rapes increased from 2,323 in 2013 to 2,696 in 2022, a 16% increase. The rate of rape increased by 10%.
- The number of robberies dropped, from 4,571 in 2013 to 3,371 in 2022, a 26% decrease. The robbery rate decreased by 30%.

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<sup>1</sup> The UCR program is a nationwide standardized system of collecting and analyzing select crime and arrest statistics gathered by participating law enforcement agencies (state/agency participation in the UCR program is voluntary). Virginia law enforcement agencies have participated in the UCR program since 1975.

<sup>2</sup> The charts illustrating 30-year crime trends show summary crime counts and rates for years 1993 through 1999, and IBR crime counts and rates for years 2000 through 2022.

## Virginia Index Crime and Drug Arrest Trends | 2013–2022

- The number of aggravated assaults increased from 9,092 in 2013 to 13,952 in 2022, a 53% increase. The aggravated assault *rate* increased by 46%.
- The proportion of aggravated assaults involving a firearm almost doubled, increasing from 23% in 2013 to 45% in 2022.

More recent trends in violence were mixed. The total violent index crime rate was mostly flat from 2013 through 2015, increased in 2016, decreased in 2017 and again in 2018, increased in 2019, decreased in 2020, then increased continuously through 2022. The same mixed trend continued for most of the individual types of violent crime.

From 2021 to 2022 the total violent index crime rate increased by 6%, from 225.2 violent crimes per 100,000 population in 2021 to 237.7 in 2022.

- The number of homicides increased from 562 in 2021 to 621 in 2022, a 10% increase. The murder rate also increased by 10%.
- The proportion of homicides involving a firearm increased by 5%, from 79% in 2021 to 84% in 2022.
- The number of rapes was constant at 2,696 in both 2021 and 2022. The rate of rape victimization decreased by less than 1%.
- The number of robberies increased, from 2,929 in 2021 to 3,371 in 2022, a 15% increase. The robbery rate also increased by 15%.
- The number of aggravated assaults increased from 13,274 in 2021 to 13,952 in 2022, a 5% increase. The aggravated assault rate also increased by 5%.
- The proportion of aggravated assaults involving a firearm increased by less than 1%.

### **Property Index Crime Trends**

Overall property crime in Virginia dropped over the past decade, with continuous annual declines from 2013 through 2021. The total *number* of property crimes decreased by 12% from 2013 to 2022, and the *rate* of property crimes (per 100,000 population) decreased by 16%.

- The number of burglaries declined from 26,363 in 2013 to 10,932 in 2022, a 59% decrease. The burglary rate decreased by 61%.
- The number of larcenies dropped from 136,289 in 2013 to 125,246 in 2022, an 8% decrease. The larceny rate decreased by 13%.
- Motor vehicle theft was the only type of property crime that increased in number and rate from 2013 to 2022. The number of motor vehicle thefts increased from 8,718 in 2013 to 14,258 in 2022, a 64% increase. The motor vehicle theft rate increased by 56%.

The trend of continuously decreasing property crime reversed from 2021 to 2022, with increases in total property index crime counts and rates and increases for all categories of property index crime.

- From 2021 to 2022, the total number of property crimes increased by 19%, from 126,648 to 150,436, and the property crime rate increased by 18%, from rate 1,465.4 per 100,000 population in 2021 to rate 1,732.4 in 2022. The increase in property crimes from 2021 to 2022 was the first since 2008 and the largest one-year percentage increase in 30 years.
- The number of burglaries increased from 10,464 in 2021 to 10,932 in 2022, a 4% increase. The burglary rate also increased by 4%.

- The number of larcenies rose from 104,546 in 2021 to 125,246 in 2022, a 20% increase. The larceny rate increased by 19%.
- The number of motor vehicle thefts increased from 11,638 in 2021 to 14,258 in 2022, a 23% increase. The motor vehicle theft rate increased by 22%.

### **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 decreased by 66% from 2013 to 2022, and the *rate* of drug arrests (per 100,000 arrest-age population) decreased by 68%. The total number of drug arrests decreased by 8% from 2021 to 2022.

- From 2012 through 2019, marijuana was the primary drug type seized in 70% of drug arrests (where the drug type was known). After the decriminalization of small amounts of marijuana for personal use in Virginia on July 1, 2020, this percentage dropped to 19% for calendar year 2021 and to 10% for calendar year 2022.
- From 2013 to 2022, the number of arrests for stimulants (cocaine, crack cocaine, and methamphetamine/amphetamine/other stimulants) increased by 38%, from 4,795 in 2013 to 6,602 in 2022. Stimulants were the only class of drugs where the number of arrests increased over the decade.
- The ten-year increase in the number of arrests for stimulants was led by a large increase in arrests for methamphetamine and other amphetamines, from 965 arrests in 2013 to 3,743 in 2022, an increase of 288%.
- At the same time, arrests for crack decreased by 42% and arrests for cocaine decreased by 7%.
- From 2021 to 2022, arrests for crack increased by 15% and for cocaine increased by 7%, arrests for meth/amphetamine/other stimulants decreased by 2%, and total arrests for all types of stimulants increased by 3%.
- From 2013 to 2022 the total number of arrests for all opioids decreased by 39%, from 3,961 arrests in 2013 to 2,400 arrests in 2022. The number of arrests for each category of opioids decreased over the decade: the number of heroin arrests dropped by 41%, arrests for “other” narcotics (which include prescription opioids as well as illicit fentanyl) decreased by 39%, and arrests for morphine and opium decreased by 33%.
- Arrests for barbiturates, hallucinogens and all other drugs decreased by 28% over the decade, from 1,471 arrests in 2013 to 1,019 in 2022.
- Adults were consistently arrested for drug violations at a higher rate than juveniles, and drug arrest rates declined for both juveniles and adults from 2013 to 2022. From 2021 to 2022, the adult drug arrest rate continued to decrease while the juvenile drug arrest rate increased.

# Violent Index Crime

Violent index crimes are homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.<sup>3</sup> From 2013 to 2022 the total number of violent crimes reported increased by 27% while the total state population increased by 5% over the ten-year period.

## Change in number and rate of violent index crime in Virginia, 2013–2022

Year	Number of violent crimes					Violent crime rate per 100,000 population				
	Total	Homicide*	Rape**	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Total	Homicide*	Rape**	Robbery	Aggravated Assault
2013	16,303	317	2,323	4,571	9,092	197.4	3.8	28.1	55.3	110.1
2014	16,471	337	2,370	4,304	9,460	197.8	4.0	28.5	51.7	113.6
2015	16,558	383	2,404	4,458	9,313	197.5	4.6	28.7	53.2	111.1
2016	18,435	480	2,798	4,796	10,361	219.2	5.7	33.3	57.0	123.2
2017	17,784	458	2,956	4,326	10,044	210.0	5.4	34.9	51.1	118.6
2018	17,209	391	3,007	3,625	10,186	202.0	4.6	35.3	42.6	119.6
2019	17,993	428	2,899	3,541	11,125	210.8	5.0	34.0	41.5	130.3
2020	18,173	528	2,350	2,964	12,331	210.5	6.1	27.2	34.3	142.9
2021	19,461	562	2,696	2,929	13,274	225.2	6.5	31.2	33.9	153.6
2022	20,640	621	2,696	3,371	13,952	237.7	7.2	31.0	38.8	160.7
10-yr % change	+27%	+96%	+16%	-26%	+53%	+20%	+86%	+10%	-30%	+46%
1-yr % change	+6%	+10%	+0%	+15%	+5%	+6%	+10%	-0.5%	+15%	+5%

1-yr = 2021 to 2022

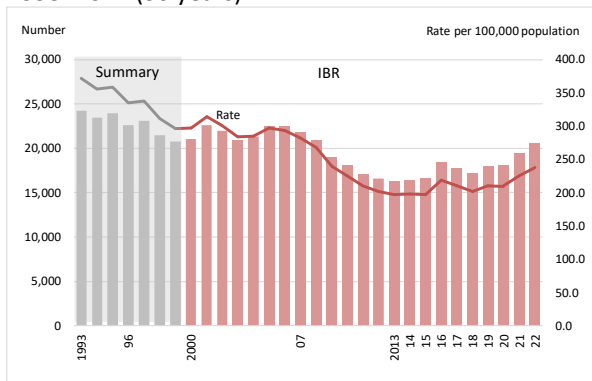
\*Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.

\*\*Revised definition (Rape, Sodomy, and Sexual Assault with an Object) is not comparable to legacy definition counts and rates published in all previous editions of this report. The number of rapes reported statewide was unchanged from 2021 to 2022.

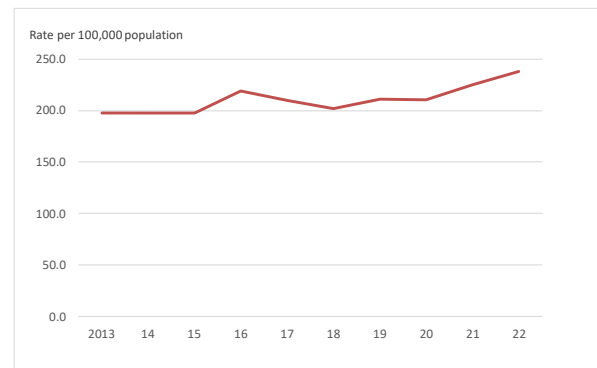
More recently, the number of violent crimes across Virginia have continued to increase. From 2021 to 2022, the total number of violent crimes reported increased by 6%. The number of homicides, aggravated assaults, and robberies increased from 2021 to 2022, while the number of rapes was unchanged.

## Number and rate of total violent index crime

1993–2022 (30 years)



2013–2022 (most recent 10 years)



The statewide total violent crime *rate* increased by 20% from 2013 to 2022, from a rate of 197.4 violent crimes per 100,000 population in 2013 to 237.7 in 2022. The total violent crime rate trend was mixed over the decade. The statewide violent crime rate was last higher than the 2022 rate in 2009, when the violent index crime rate was 239.5 violent crimes per 100,000 population.

<sup>3</sup> Homicide, rape, and aggravated assault crimes are the actual number of victims reported. Robberies are the number of crimes reported. All crime rates are per 100,000 population.

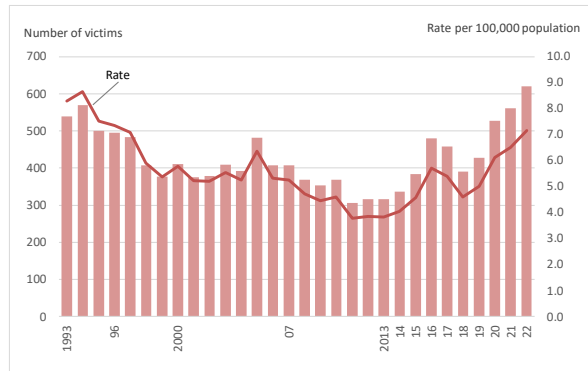
## Homicide (Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter)

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Note that the rule for counting homicides is the same under the summary standard (1993–1999) as it is under the IBR standard (2000 forward).

### From 1993 to 2022 (30 years)

- The 1993–2002 ten-year average murder rate was 6.6 victims per 100,000 population.
- The 2003–2012 ten-year average murder rate was 4.9 victims per 100,000 population.
- The 2013–2022 ten-year average murder rate was 5.3 victims per 100,000 population.

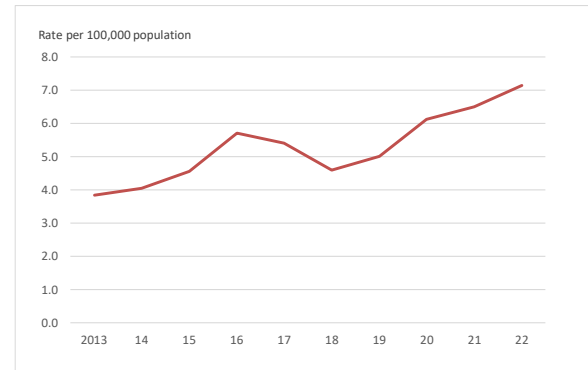
**Number and rate of homicides per 100,000 population, 1993–2022**



### From 2013 to 2022 (most recent ten years)

- The statewide homicide rate per 100,000 population increased by 86%, from 3.8 victims per 100,000 population in 2013 to 7.2 in 2022.
- The murder rate was last higher than the 2022 rate in 1996 (7.3 victims per 100,000 population).
- The ten-year trend was mixed, with an overall increase in the murder rate from 2013 to 2016, followed by a two-year decrease through 2018, then a continuous increase each year through 2022.
- The proportion of homicides that involved a firearm increased from 71% in 2013 to 84% in 2022.

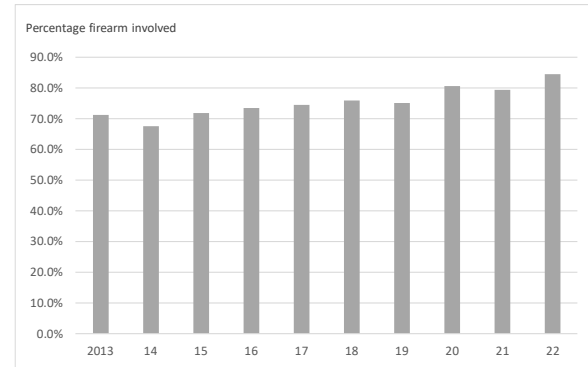
**Homicide rate per 100,000 population, 2013–2022**



### From 2021 to 2022 (one year)

- The homicide rate across Virginia increased by 10%, from 6.5 victims per 100,000 population in 2021 to 7.2 in 2022.
- The proportion of homicides that involved a firearm increased by 5%.

**Percentage of homicides firearm-related by year, 2013–2022**





## Rape

Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. “Rape” is comprised of three different types of offenses: rape, sodomy, and sexual assault with an object.

### From 1993 to 2022 (30 years)

The definition of rape was revised with the advent of incident-based crime reporting. Under the summary crime reporting standard (1993–1999), “forcible rape” was defined as “...the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.” Under the incident-based crime reporting standard (2000 forward), “rape” is redefined as three distinct types of sexual assault against a victim of any gender. The redefinition resulted in a substantial increase in the number of victims and the victimization rate and makes summary forcible rape rates incomparable to IBR rape rates.

- The 2003–2012 ten-year average rape rate was 33.2 victims per 100,000 population.
- The 2013–2022 ten-year average rape rate was 31.2 victims per 100,000 population.

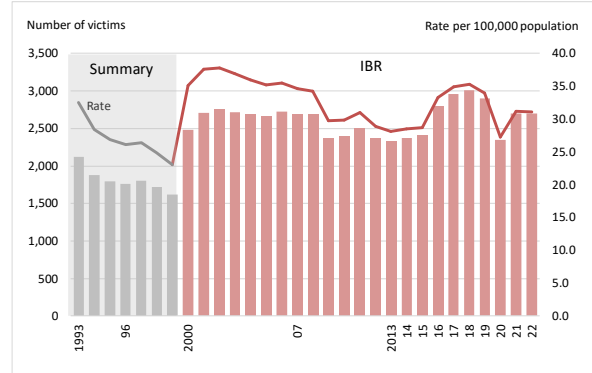
### From 2013 to 2022 (most recent ten years)

- The Virginia rape rate per 100,000 population increased by 10%, from 28.1 victims per 100,000 population in 2013 to 31.0 in 2022.

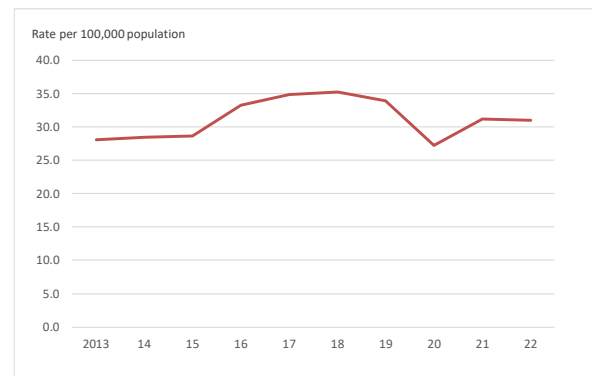
### From 2021 to 2022 (one year)

- The rate of rape per 100,000 population decreased by less than 1%, from 31.2 victims in 2021 to 31.0 in 2022.

**Number and rate of rape per 100,000 population, 1993–2022**



**Rape rate per 100,000 population, 2013–2022**



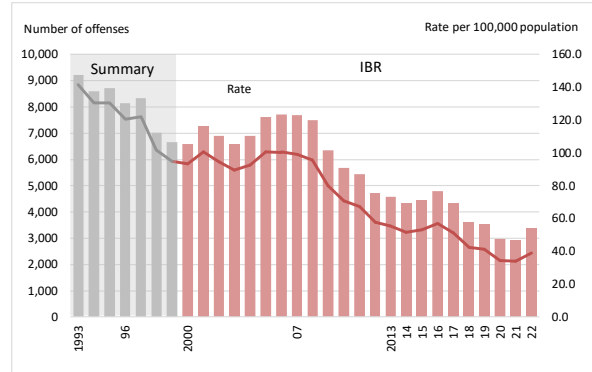
## Robbery

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. In Virginia, robbery is defined as a violent crime against property. Robberies are counts of offenses. UCR summary counts are shown below for years 1993 through 1999, and IBR counts are shown for years 2000 forward.

### From 1993 to 2022 (30 years)

- The 1993–2002 ten-year average robbery rate was 113.0 offenses per 100,000 population.
- The 2003–2012 ten-year average robbery rate was 85.0 offenses per 100,000 population.
- The 2013–2022 ten-year average robbery rate was 45.9 offenses per 100,000 population.
- The 2021 robbery rate of 33.9 offenses per 100,000 population was the lowest during the 30-year period.

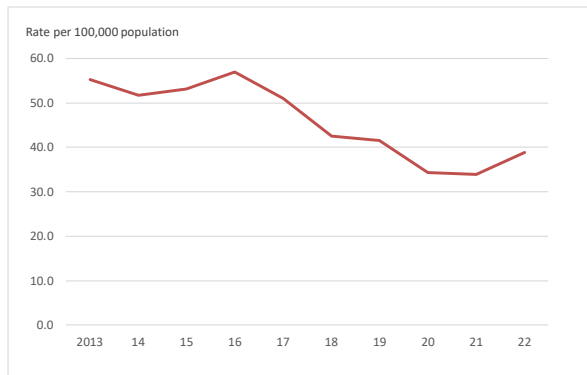
**Robbery rate per 100,000 population, 2013–2022**



### From 2013 to 2022 (most recent ten years)

- The robbery rate across Virginia decreased by 30%, from 55.3 offenses per 100,000 population in 2013 to 38.8 offenses in 2022.
- Robbery was the only violent index crime that decreased in number and rate over the decade.

**Robbery rate per 100,000 population, 2013–2022**



### From 2021 to 2022 (one year)

- The robbery rate increased by 15%, from 33.9 offenses per 100,000 population in 2021 to 38.8 in 2022.
- The increase in robbery rate was the first increase since 2016.

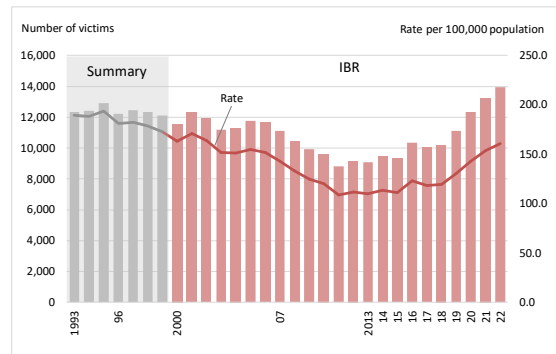
## Aggravated Assault

An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein 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. UCR summary counts are shown below for years 1993 through 1999, and IBR counts are shown for years 2000 forward.

### From 1993 to 2022 (30 years)

- The 1993–2002 ten-year average aggravated assault rate was 178.4 victims per 100,000 population.
- The 2003–2012 ten-year average aggravated assault rate was 135.2 victims per 100,000 population.
- The 2013–2022 ten-year average aggravated assault rate was 128.4 victims per 100,000 population.

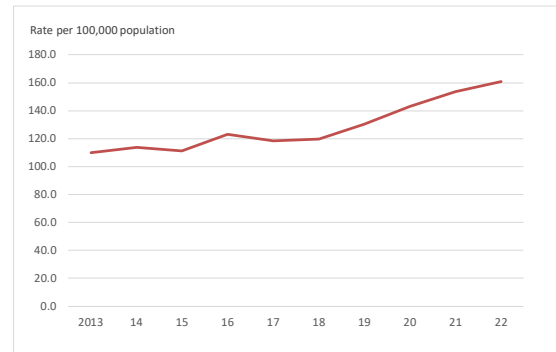
**Number and rate of aggravated assault per 100,000 population, 1993–2022**



### From 2013 to 2022 (most recent ten years)

- The aggravated assault rate across Virginia increased by 46%, from 110.1 victims per 100,000 population in 2013 to 160.7 in 2022.
- The proportion of aggravated assaults that involved a firearm increased from 23% in 2013 to 45% in 2022.

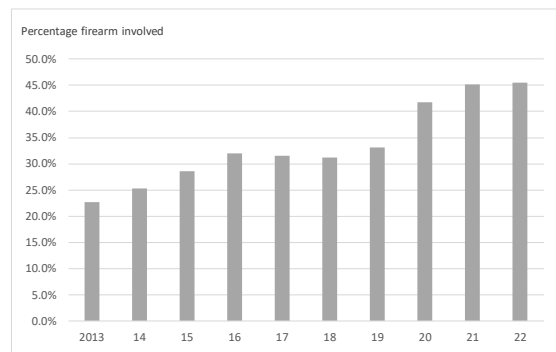
**Aggravated assault rate per 100,000 population, 2013–2022**



### From 2021 to 2022 (one year)

- The aggravated assault rate increased by 5%, from 153.6 victims per 100,000 population in 2021 to 160.7 in 2022.
- The proportion of aggravated assaults that involved a firearm increased by less than 1%.

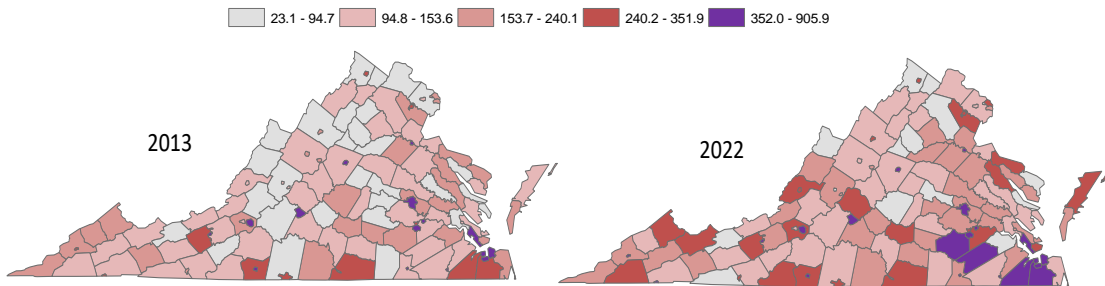
**Percentage of aggravated assaults firearm-related, 2013–2022**



# Violent Index Crime Rates by Area

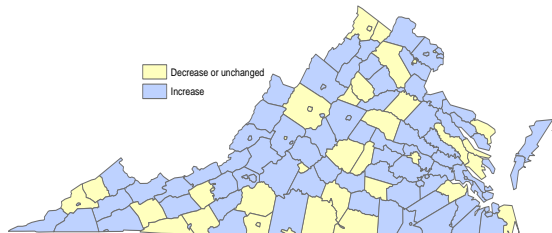
All localities reported violent crime over the decade. In 2013 locality violent crime rates ranged from a low rate of 23.1 violent crimes per 100,000 population to a high rate of 633.3, and 2022 locality violent crime rates ranged from a low locality rate of 35.7 violent crimes per 100,000 population to a locality high rate of 905.9. In 2013, 19 of the 20 localities with the highest violent crime rates were cities, and in 2022, 18 of the 20 localities with the highest violent crime rates were cities. The change in locality violent crime rates is shown in the maps below, where many localities with lighter shading (indicating lower rates) in the 2013 map are shaded noticeably darker in the 2022 map.

**Total violent index crime rate per 100,000 population, by locality and year**



While the maps above show locality violent index crime rates in 2013 relative to rates in 2022, a locality with no change in shading could still have an increase or decrease in violent crime rate.

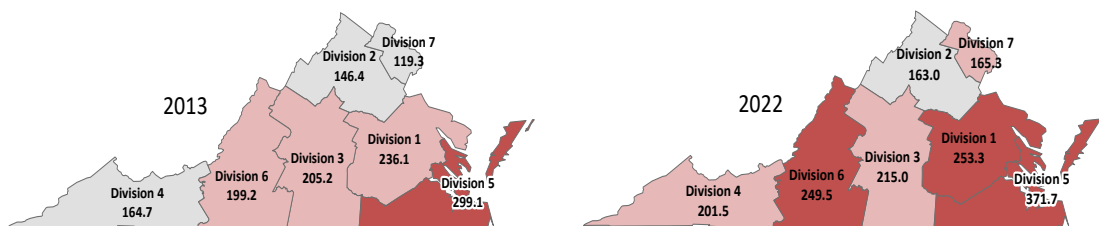
**Change in violent index crime rate by locality, 2013 to 2022**



Total violent crime rates decreased in 12 of Virginia’s 38 cities and in 27 of Virginia’s 95 counties over the ten-year period.

Violent index crime rates increased in all Virginia State Police Divisions from 2013 to 2022.

**Total violent index crime rate by State Police division and year, 2013 and 2022**



Virginia Index Crime and Drug Arrest Trends | 2013–2022

**Total violent index crime rate per 100,000 population by locality**

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2022</b>
VIRGINIA	202.3	225.2

COUNTIES	2013	2022
Accomack Co	102.6	343.5
Albemarle Co	134.0	135.3
Alleghany Co	129.9	283.1
Amelia Co	86.3	133.8
Amherst Co	108.8	240.6
Appomattox Co	59.0	209.0
Arlington Co	162.3	260.7
Augusta Co	123.1	121.7
Bath Co	43.3	172.9
Bedford Co	60.2	121.2
Bland Co	59.4	65.1
Botetourt Co	48.5	137.7
Brunswick Co	82.5	119.3
Buchanan Co	182.2	351.4
Buckingham Co	169.2	88.3
Campbell Co	144.8	190.4
Caroline Co	119.5	228.4
Carroll Co	130.5	130.4
Charles City Co	126.2	181.7
Charlotte Co	121.9	113.3
Chesterfield Co	127.5	203.5
Clarke Co	55.8	39.3
Craig Co	153.6	165.1
Culpeper Co	152.6	183.9
Cumberland Co	142.3	102.6
Dickenson Co	174.4	102.0
Dinwiddie Co	197.1	451.0
Essex Co	187.0	291.6
Fairfax Co	91.1	116.7
Fauquier Co	96.7	88.4
Floyd Co	70.8	102.4
Fluvanna Co	84.7	124.3
Franklin Co	152.7	139.8
Frederick Co	94.7	61.0
Giles Co	118.2	139.8
Gloucester Co	119.5	113.9
Goochland Co	23.1	91.9
Grayson Co	98.9	65.2
Greene Co	85.1	71.1
Greensville Co	151.4	196.0
Halifax Co	240.1	190.2
Hanover Co	122.4	214.3
Henrico Co	188.3	201.2
Henry Co	332.6	246.5
Highland Co	45.1	86.9
Isle of Wight Co	134.6	214.2
James City Co	82.3	115.8
King & Queen Co	210.4	119.1

COUNTIES	2013	2022
King George Co	124.4	132.8
King William Co	49.7	108.2
Lancaster Co	116.6	204.7
Lee Co	162.8	222.9
Loudoun Co	84.1	106.5
Louisa Co	129.6	99.7
Lunenburg Co	119.7	182.9
Madison Co	90.9	35.7
Mathews Co	33.7	141.3
Mecklenburg Co	273.7	258.9
Middlesex Co	92.9	82.2
Montgomery Co	107.1	195.1
Nelson Co	108.2	143.3
New Kent Co	174.3	208.1
Northampton Co	173.2	210.1
Northumberland Co	172.1	81.3
Nottoway Co	171.2	160.7
Orange Co	63.4	234.3
Page Co	88.2	134.7
Patrick Co	103.4	266.4
Pittsylvania Co	91.3	110.1
Powhatan Co	67.2	187.4
Prince Edward Co	179.8	319.2
Prince George Co	118.1	317.6
Prince William Co	161.4	273.7
Pulaski Co	257.9	252.2
Rappahannock Co	26.7	146.6
Richmond Co	67.0	209.3
Roanoke Co	165.7	253.8
Rockbridge Co	67.2	154.9
Rockingham Co	77.2	137.0
Russell Co	134.4	200.4
Scott Co	141.3	279.4
Shenandoah Co	138.2	142.3
Smyth Co	189.6	169.8
Southampton Co	126.9	133.8
Spotsylvania Co	194.7	162.2
Stafford Co	136.0	192.8
Surry Co	162.6	76.6
Sussex Co	127.0	393.3
Tazewell Co	115.6	243.6
Warren Co	129.2	135.1
Washington Co	118.4	135.3
Westmoreland Co	198.7	283.2
Wise Co	234.1	223.0
Wythe Co	122.7	142.3
York Co	120.7	171.0

CITIES	2013	2022
Alexandria C	175.3	183.9
Bristol C	340.2	377.0
Buena Vista C	149.7	166.9
Charlottesville C	475.8	559.8
Chesapeake C	323.1	425.8
Colonial Heights C	255.2	317.0
Covington C	120.3	334.6
Danville C	351.9	329.2
Emporia C	429.5	456.1
Fairfax C	108.5	108.7
Falls Church C	177.7	54.8
Franklin C	451.5	557.8
Fredericksburg C	426.6	424.2
Galax C	170.6	252.6
Hampton C	224.6	286.2
Harrisonburg C	206.2	252.2
Hopewell C	451.2	557.4
Lexington C	97.6	93.9
Lynchburg C	425.6	362.0
Manassas C	297.3	295.5
Manassas Park C	105.3	173.6
Martinsville C	421.7	378.9
Newport News C	446.7	620.2
Norfolk C	589.9	744.7
Norton C	273.8	498.8
Petersburg C	537.8	889.4
Poquoson C	148.7	182.8
Portsmouth C	621.6	905.9
Radford C	547.0	358.5
Richmond C	633.3	383.2
Roanoke C	469.2	617.3
Salem C	98.8	121.5
Staunton C	205.3	139.0
Suffolk C	313.8	486.1
Virginia Beach C	164.8	101.0
Waynesboro C	216.3	232.4
Williamsburg C	144.7	220.0
Winchester C	334.4	282.8

Virginia Index Crime and Drug Arrest Trends | 2013–2022

**County and city ranking of total violent crime rate per 100,000 population, by year**

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	2013	2022
Accomack Co	64	4
Albemarle Co	37	59
Alleghany Co	39	9
Amelia Co	73	63
Amherst Co	60	19
Appomattox Co	87	28
Arlington Co	24	13
Augusta Co	47	68
Bath Co	92	43
Bedford Co	85	69
Bland Co	86	92
Botetourt Co	90	57
Brunswick Co	77	70
Buchanan Co	13	3
Buckingham Co	20	85
Campbell Co	30	37
Caroline Co	53	21
Carroll Co	38	66
Charles City Co	45	42
Charlottesville Co	50	75
Chesterfield Co	42	31
Clarke Co	88	94
Craig Co	26	46
Culpeper Co	28	40
Cumberland Co	31	79
Dickenson Co	15	81
Dinwiddie Co	8	1
Essex Co	12	7
Fairfax Co	70	72
Fauquier Co	66	84
Floyd Co	80	80
Fluvanna Co	75	67
Franklin Co	27	55
Frederick Co	67	93
Giles Co	56	55
Gloucester Co	53	74
Goochland Co	95	83
Grayson Co	65	91
Greene Co	74	90
Greensville Co	29	34
Halifax Co	4	38
Hanover Co	49	24
Henrico Co	11	32
Henry Co	1	17
Highland Co	91	86
Isle of Wight Co	35	25
James City Co	78	73
King & Queen Co	6	71

COUNTIES	2013	2022
King George Co	46	65
King William Co	89	77
Lancaster Co	58	30
Lee Co	22	23
Loudoun Co	76	78
Louisa Co	40	82
Lunenburg Co	52	41
Madison Co	71	95
Mathews Co	93	54
Mecklenburg Co	2	14
Middlesex Co	68	87
Montgomery Co	62	35
Nelson Co	61	51
New Kent Co	16	29
Northampton Co	17	26
Northumberland Co	18	88
Nottoway Co	19	48
Orange Co	84	20
Page Co	72	62
Patrick Co	63	12
Pittsylvania Co	69	76
Powhatan Co	81	39
Prince Edward Co	14	5
Prince George Co	57	6
Prince William Co	25	11
Pulaski Co	3	16
Rappahannock Co	94	50
Richmond Co	83	27
Roanoke Co	21	15
Rockbridge Co	81	49
Rockingham Co	79	58
Russell Co	36	33
Scott Co	32	10
Shenandoah Co	33	52
Smyth Co	10	45
Southampton Co	44	63
Spotsylvania Co	9	47
Stafford Co	34	36
Surry Co	23	89
Sussex Co	43	2
Tazewell Co	59	18
Warren Co	41	61
Washington Co	55	59
Westmoreland Co	7	8
Wise Co	5	22
Wythe Co	48	52
York Co	51	44

CITIES	2013	2022
Alexandria C	28	29
Bristol C	16	16
Buena Vista C	31	32
Charlottesville C	6	6
Chesapeake C	18	12
Colonial Heights C	22	21
Covington C	34	19
Danville C	15	20
Emporia C	11	11
Fairfax C	35	35
Falls Church C	27	38
Franklin C	8	7
Fredericksburg C	12	13
Galax C	29	25
Hampton C	23	23
Harrisonburg C	25	26
Hopewell C	9	8
Lexington C	38	37
Lynchburg C	13	17
Manassas C	20	22
Manassas Park C	36	31
Martinsville C	14	15
Newport News C	10	4
Norfolk C	3	3
Norton C	21	9
Petersburg C	5	2
Poquoson C	32	30
Portsmouth C	2	1
Radford C	4	18
Richmond C	1	14
Roanoke C	7	5
Salem C	37	34
Staunton C	26	33
Suffolk C	19	10
Virginia Beach C	30	36
Waynesboro C	24	27
Williamsburg C	33	28
Winchester C	17	24

# Property Index Crime

Property index crimes are burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. There were almost 21,000 fewer property crimes reported in Virginia in 2022 than in 2013, a 12% decrease in the number of offenses.

## Change in number and rate of property index crime in Virginia, 2013–2022

Year	Number of property crimes				Property crime rate per 100,000 population			
	Total	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft*	Total	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft*
2013	171,370	26,363	136,289	8,718	2,074.6	319.1	1,649.9	105.5
2014	161,990	22,636	131,486	7,868	1,945.5	271.9	1,579.2	94.5
2015	158,269	21,057	128,880	8,332	1,888.0	251.2	1,537.4	99.4
2016	157,796	19,947	127,941	9,908	1,875.9	237.1	1,521.0	117.8
2017	153,372	18,361	124,640	10,371	1,810.8	216.8	1,471.5	122.4
2018	142,353	15,106	117,169	10,078	1,671.3	177.3	1,375.6	118.3
2019	142,412	13,978	117,859	10,575	1,668.5	163.8	1,380.8	123.9
2020	127,452	11,413	104,830	11,209	1,476.6	132.2	1,214.5	129.9
2021	126,648	10,464	104,546	11,638	1,465.4	121.1	1,209.7	134.7
2022	150,436	10,932	125,246	14,258	1,732.4	125.9	1,442.3	164.2
10-yr % change	-12%	-59%	-8%	+64%	-16%	-61%	-13%	+56%
1-yr % change	+19%	+4%	+20%	+23%	+18%	+4%	+19%	+22%

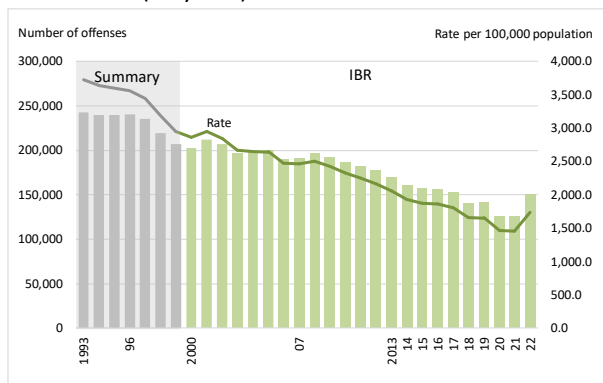
1-yr = 2021 to 2022

\*Counted using 2019 MVT counting rule.

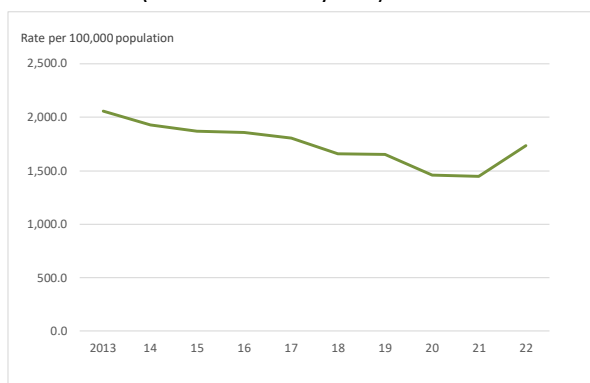
The total property crime *rate* decreased by 16% over the decade, with 2,074.6 property crimes per 100,000 total population reported in 2013, and 1,732.4 property crimes reported in 2022.

## Number and rate of total property index crime

1993–2022 (30 years)



2013–2022 (most recent 10 years)



Virginia’s total property index crime rate decreased continuously from 2013 through 2021, then increased by 19% from 2021 (1,465.4 offenses per 100,000 population) to 2022 (rate 1,732.4). The 2021 property crime rate of was the lowest during the 30 years shown, and the rate change from 2021 to 2022 was the largest change during the 30 years shown.

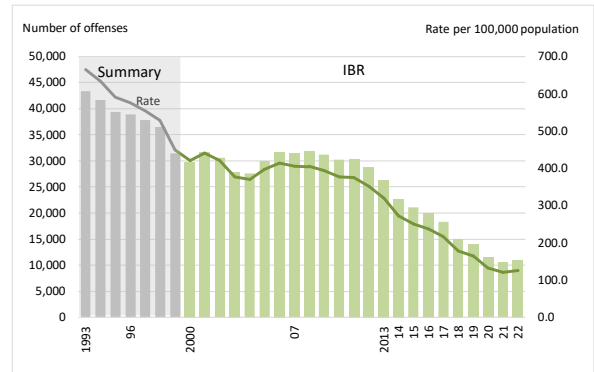
## Burglary

The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft. UCR summary counts are shown below for years 1993 through 1999, and IBR counts are shown for years 2000 forward.

### From 1993 to 2022 (30 years)

- The 1993–2002 ten-year average burglary rate was 527.9 offenses per 100,000 population.
- The 2003–2012 ten-year average burglary rate was 386.6 offenses per 100,000 population.
- The 2013–2022 ten-year average burglary rate was 201.6 offenses per 100,000 population.
- The 2021 burglary rate of 121.1 offenses per 100,000 population was the lowest rate in 30 years.

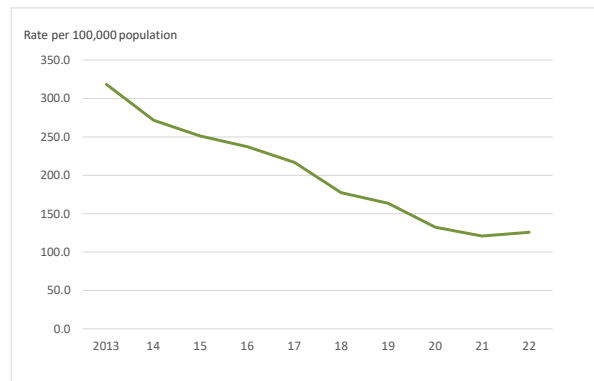
**Number and rate of burglary offenses per 100,000 population, 1993–2022**



### From 2013 to 2022 (most recent ten years)

- The burglary rate across Virginia decreased by 61%, from 319.1 offenses per 100,000 population in 2013 to 125.9 offenses in 2022.

**Burglary rate per 100,000 population, 2013–2022**



### From 2021 to 2022 (one year)

- The burglary rate increased by 4%, from 121.9 offenses per 100,000 population in 2021 to 125.9 offenses in 2022.
- The burglary rate change from 2021 to 2022 was the first increase over the decade.



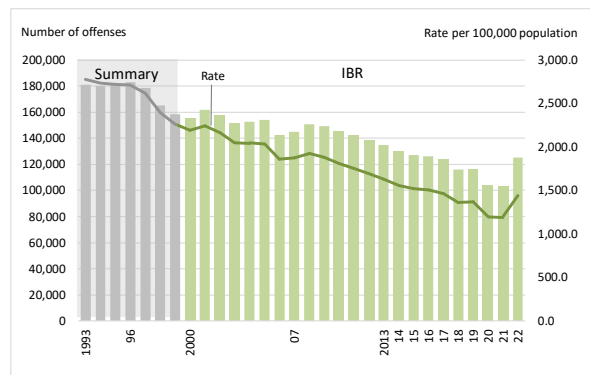
## Larceny-Theft

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another person. Larceny-theft is comprised of eight distinct offenses: pocket-picking, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from building, theft from coin-operated machine or device, theft from motor vehicle (except theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories), theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories, and “all other larceny.” UCR summary counts are shown below for years 1993 through 1999, and IBR counts are shown for years 2000 forward.

### From 1993 to 2022 (30 years)

- The 1993–2002 ten-year average larceny-theft rate was 2,484.1 offenses per 100,000 population.
- The 2003–2012 ten-year average larceny-theft rate was 1,894.2 offenses per 100,000 population.
- The 2013–2022 ten-year average larceny-theft rate was 1,424.7 offenses per 100,000 population.
- The 2021 larceny-theft rate of 1,209.7 offenses per 100,000 population was the lowest rate in 30 years.

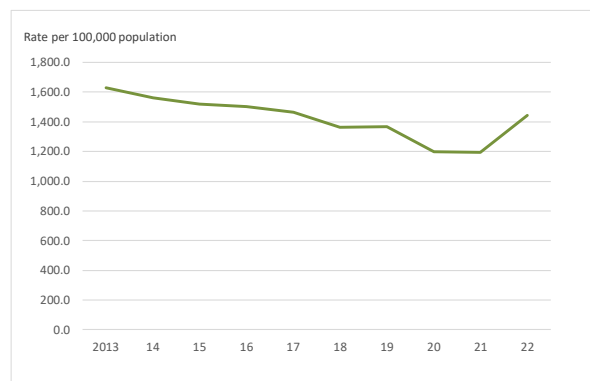
**Number and rate of larceny-theft offenses per 100,000 population, 1993–2022**



### From 2013 to 2022 (most recent ten years)

- The larceny-theft rate statewide decreased by 13%, from 1,649.9 offenses per 100,000 population in 2013 to 1,442.3 in 2022.

**Larceny-Theft rate per 100,000 population, 2013–2022**



### From 2021 to 2022 (one year)

- The larceny-theft rate increased by 19%, from 1,209.7 offenses per 100,000 population in 2021 to 1,442.3 in 2022. This was the largest single year percentage increase in the larceny rate in 30 years.
- Increased shoplifting and theft from motor vehicle offenses accounted for 60% of the increase in larceny-thefts from 2021 to 2022.

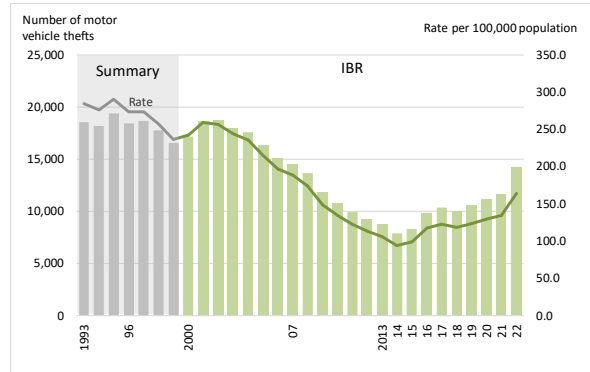
### Motor Vehicle Theft (MVT)

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. UCR summary counts are shown below for years 1993 through 1999, and IBR counts are shown for years 2000 forward.

#### From 1993 to 2022 (30 years)

- The 1993–2002 ten-year average MVT rate was 265.0 per 100,000 population.
- The 2003–2012 ten-year average MVT rate was 177.5 per 100,000 population.
- The 2013–2022 ten-year average MVT rate was 121.1 per 100,000 population.
- The 2014 MVT rate of 94.5 per 100,000 population was the lowest rate during the 30 years.

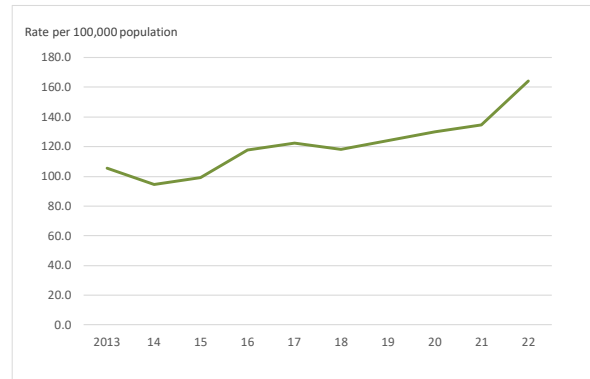
**Number and rate of motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 population, 1993–2022**



#### From 2013 to 2022 (most recent ten years)

- The MVT rate across Virginia increased by 56%, from 105.5 per 100,000 population in 2013 to 164.2 in 2022.
- MVT was the only category of property index crime that increased in volume and rate.

**Motor vehicle theft rate per 100,000 population, 2013–2022**



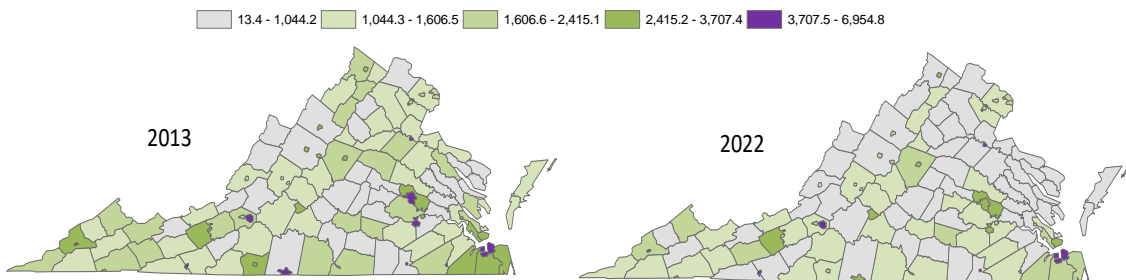
#### From 2021 to 2022 (one year)

- The MVT rate statewide increased by 22%, from 134.7 per 100,000 population in 2021 to 164.2 in 2022.

# Property Index Crime Rates by Area

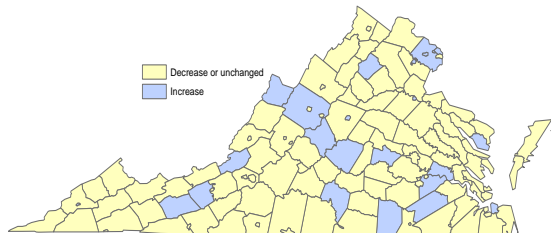
2013 locality property crime rates ranged from a low rate of 13.4 property crimes per 100,000 population to a high rate of 5,616.1. By comparison, 2022 locality property crime rates ranged from a low locality rate of 222.3 property crimes per 100,000 population to a locality high rate of 6,954.8. In 2013, the 20 localities with the highest property crime rates were all cities. For 2022, 19 cities and one county were the 20 localities with the highest property crime rates. The change in locality property crime rates is shown in the maps below, where many localities with darker shading (indicating higher rates) in the 2013 map are shaded noticeably lighter (indicating lower rates) in the 2022 map.

**Total property index crime rate per 100,000 population, by locality and year**



While the maps above show locality property index crime rates in 2022 relative to rates in 2013, a locality with no change in shading could still have an increase or decrease in property crime rate.

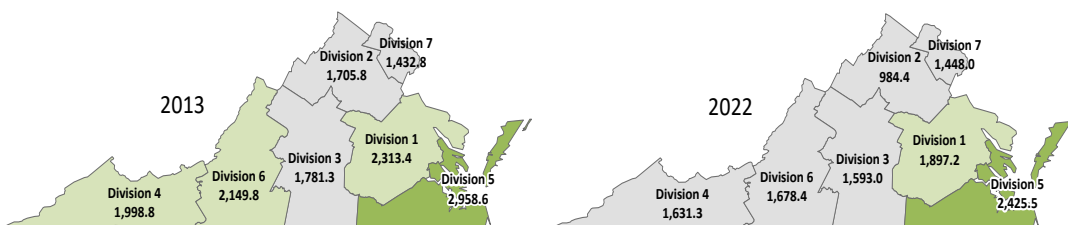
**Change in total property index crime rate, 2013–2022**



Total property crime rates decreased in 30 of Virginia’s 38 cities and in 78 of Virginia’s 95 counties over the ten-year period.

The total property index crime rate increased in Virginia State Police division 7 from 2013 to 2022 and decreased in all other divisions.

**Total property index crime rate by State Police division and year, 2013 and 2022**



**Total property index crime rate per 100,000 population by locality**

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>VIRGINIA</b>	2,184.8	1,732.4

COUNTIES	2013	2022
Accomack Co	1,589.8	976.2
Albemarle Co	1,935.9	1,913.8
Alleghany Co	1,311.8	889.8
Amelia Co	996.5	943.9
Amherst Co	1,264.8	1,168.1
Appomattox Co	701.4	638.9
Arlington Co	1,726.1	1,779.1
Augusta Co	897.0	971.0
Bath Co	736.6	222.3
Bedford Co	1,264.6	928.9
Bland Co	1,024.5	927.1
Botetourt Co	790.9	635.7
Brunswick Co	801.3	847.9
Buchanan Co	1,962.1	1,663.9
Buckingham Co	933.7	1,042.3
Campbell Co	1,363.3	1,253.2
Caroline Co	1,450.6	829.2
Carroll Co	1,438.9	892.0
Charles City Co	322.6	878.1
Charlotte Co	682.6	897.6
Chesterfield Co	1,937.2	1,429.1
Clarke Co	1,428.8	478.2
Craig Co	268.7	680.8
Culpeper Co	1,573.0	877.1
Cumberland Co	589.4	359.1
Dickenson Co	1,278.6	531.9
Dinwiddie Co	1,472.9	1,178.9
Essex Co	1,985.9	1,016.0
Fairfax Co	1,345.9	1,564.1
Fauquier Co	1,099.6	507.6
Floyd Co	875.8	467.4
Fluvanna Co	808.4	561.1
Franklin Co	1,301.1	1,091.3
Frederick Co	1,752.4	997.4
Giles Co	1,506.6	1,227.7
Gloucester Co	1,892.3	906.5
Goochland Co	818.5	792.8
Grayson Co	1,101.5	899.4
Greene Co	1,457.1	1,132.3
Greensville Co	790.8	694.8
Halifax Co	2,180.7	1,073.0
Hanover Co	1,250.4	1,049.2
Henrico Co	2,476.1	2,447.9
Henry Co	2,655.0	1,568.9
Highland Co	316.0	956.1
Isle of Wight Co	1,349.0	909.1
James City Co	1,299.0	1,032.0
King & Queen Co	939.7	282.8

COUNTIES	2013	2022
King George Co	1,536.5	1,005.2
King William Co	789.0	508.3
Lancaster Co	376.7	800.0
Lee Co	2,068.7	1,323.8
Loudoun Co	1,038.4	744.3
Louisa Co	1,741.1	902.4
Lunenburg Co	854.2	681.6
Madison Co	886.4	671.4
Mathews Co	1,146.5	624.3
Mecklenburg Co	1,654.7	1,183.3
Middlesex Co	947.8	868.1
Montgomery Co	1,737.9	1,340.5
Nelson Co	1,338.8	1,378.7
New Kent Co	1,015.0	620.3
Northampton Co	1,484.5	924.4
Northumberland Co	934.4	406.4
Nottoway Co	1,794.2	1,671.1
Orange Co	1,187.7	723.9
Page Co	1,842.9	1,258.9
Patrick Co	1,540.7	1,241.3
Pittsylvania Co	921.1	737.3
Powhatan Co	828.1	1,117.9
Prince Edward Co	2,030.5	1,546.0
Prince George Co	1,044.2	1,124.4
Prince William Co	1,533.1	1,356.0
Pulaski Co	2,816.8	3,035.1
Rappahannock Co	13.4	666.5
Richmond Co	748.4	352.4
Roanoke Co	1,699.0	1,321.8
Rockbridge Co	1,250.7	1,243.7
Rockingham Co	855.4	666.3
Russell Co	1,457.7	962.7
Scott Co	1,541.5	1,531.9
Shenandoah Co	1,248.7	831.7
Smyth Co	1,841.9	1,208.9
Southampton Co	1,770.7	1,159.9
Spotsylvania Co	1,762.1	460.8
Stafford Co	1,535.2	856.3
Surry Co	1,079.1	689.4
Sussex Co	1,151.6	1,264.0
Tazewell Co	2,167.7	1,577.1
Warren Co	2,157.7	1,056.9
Washington Co	2,025.2	1,469.7
Westmoreland Co	1,493.3	753.5
Wise Co	2,705.2	1,643.1
Wythe Co	1,158.7	1,810.7
York Co	1,955.7	1,512.5

CITIES	2013	2022
Alexandria C	2,063.2	1,969.5
Bristol C	3,160.1	2,827.7
Buena Vista C	883.2	758.6
Charlottesville C	3,359.7	3,460.2
Chesapeake C	2,718.9	2,118.1
Colonial Heights C	4,270.2	3,487.5
Covington C	1,856.3	1,003.7
Danville C	4,766.1	3,208.7
Emporia C	4,402.3	3,740.2
Fairfax C	1,668.5	2,267.0
Falls Church C	1,606.5	1,755.1
Franklin C	5,348.5	3,273.9
Fredericksburg C	4,116.3	4,165.9
Galax C	3,994.3	3,878.2
Hampton C	3,336.5	2,973.8
Harrisonburg C	2,630.6	1,831.6
Hopewell C	3,546.5	2,042.5
Lexington C	1,171.5	818.0
Lynchburg C	2,561.1	2,540.1
Manassas C	2,057.3	2,232.5
Manassas Park C	1,331.4	1,442.9
Martinsville C	3,664.1	2,149.4
Newport News C	3,138.7	2,392.2
Norfolk C	4,601.5	5,084.7
Norton C	4,680.1	6,954.8
Petersburg C	3,810.9	2,740.0
Poquoson C	1,115.3	492.8
Portsmouth C	5,616.1	5,005.7
Radford C	2,770.0	1,404.0
Richmond C	4,401.9	3,643.5
Roanoke C	4,567.1	4,376.2
Salem C	2,415.1	1,865.0
Staunton C	2,455.9	1,845.3
Suffolk C	3,038.7	1,823.7
Virginia Beach C	2,514.5	1,772.5
Waynesboro C	3,278.0	1,894.1
Williamsburg C	2,683.2	2,017.7
Winchester C	3,707.4	2,845.8

**County and city ranking of total property index crime rate per 100,000 population, by year**

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	2013	2022
Accomack Co	28	45
Albemarle Co	15	3
Alleghany Co	48	59
Amelia Co	68	49
Amherst Co	52	31
Appomattox Co	88	80
Arlington Co	25	5
Augusta Co	74	46
Bath Co	87	95
Bedford Co	53	50
Bland Co	66	51
Botetourt Co	83	81
Brunswick Co	82	64
Buchanan Co	12	7
Buckingham Co	72	40
Campbell Co	44	24
Caroline Co	41	66
Carroll Co	42	58
Charles City Co	92	60
Charlotte Co	89	57
Chesterfield Co	14	16
Clarke Co	43	88
Craig Co	94	76
Culpeper Co	29	61
Cumberland Co	90	92
Dickenson Co	51	85
Dinwiddie Co	38	30
Essex Co	11	42
Fairfax Co	46	11
Fauquier Co	62	87
Floyd Co	76	89
Fluvanna Co	81	84
Franklin Co	49	36
Frederick Co	22	44
Giles Co	35	27
Gloucester Co	16	54
Goochland Co	80	68
Grayson Co	61	56
Greene Co	40	33
Greensville Co	84	73
Halifax Co	5	37
Hanover Co	55	39
Henrico Co	4	2
Henry Co	3	10
Highland Co	93	48
Isle of Wight Co	45	53
James City Co	50	41
King & Queen Co	70	94

COUNTIES	2013	2022
King George Co	32	43
King William Co	85	86
Lancaster Co	91	67
Lee Co	8	20
Loudoun Co	65	70
Louisa Co	23	55
Lunenburg Co	78	75
Madison Co	75	77
Mathews Co	60	82
Mecklenburg Co	27	29
Middlesex Co	69	62
Montgomery Co	24	19
Nelson Co	47	17
New Kent Co	67	83
Northampton Co	37	52
Northumberland Co	71	91
Nottoway Co	19	6
Orange Co	57	72
Page Co	17	23
Patrick Co	31	26
Pittsylvania Co	73	71
Powhatan Co	79	35
Prince Edward Co	9	12
Prince George Co	64	34
Prince William Co	34	18
Pulaski Co	1	1
Rappahannock Co	95	78
Richmond Co	86	93
Roanoke Co	26	21
Rockbridge Co	54	25
Rockingham Co	77	79
Russell Co	39	47
Scott Co	30	13
Shenandoah Co	56	65
Smyth Co	18	28
Southampton Co	20	32
Spotsylvania Co	21	90
Stafford Co	33	63
Surry Co	63	74
Sussex Co	59	22
Tazewell Co	6	9
Warren Co	7	38
Washington Co	10	15
Westmoreland Co	36	69
Wise Co	2	8
Wythe Co	58	4
York Co	13	14

CITIES	2013	2022
Alexandria C	30	25
Bristol C	19	15
Buena Vista C	38	37
Charlottesville C	16	10
Chesapeake C	23	22
Colonial Heights C	9	9
Covington C	32	35
Danville C	3	12
Emporia C	7	7
Fairfax C	33	19
Falls Church C	34	32
Franklin C	2	11
Fredericksburg C	10	5
Galax C	11	6
Hampton C	17	13
Harrisonburg C	25	29
Hopewell C	15	23
Lexington C	36	36
Lynchburg C	26	17
Manassas C	31	20
Manassas Park C	35	33
Martinsville C	14	21
Newport News C	20	18
Norfolk C	5	2
Norton C	4	1
Petersburg C	12	16
Poquoson C	37	38
Portsmouth C	1	3
Radford C	22	34
Richmond C	8	8
Roanoke C	6	4
Salem C	29	27
Staunton C	28	28
Suffolk C	21	30
Virginia Beach C	27	31
Waynesboro C	18	26
Williamsburg C	24	24
Winchester C	13	14

# Drug Arrests

The total number of drug arrests<sup>4</sup> in Virginia decreased by 66% from 2013 to 2022. There were over 26,000 fewer drug arrests in 2022 than in 2013. This large decrease was due mostly to the drop in the number of marijuana arrests, as possession of small amounts of marijuana for personal use was decriminalized in Virginia effective July 1, 2020.

**Change in number and rate of drug arrests in Virginia, 2013–2022<sup>5</sup>**

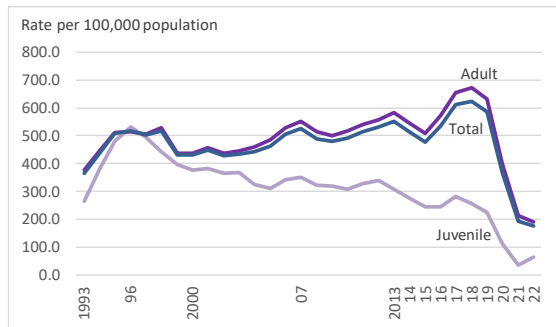
Year	Number of drug arrests			Drug arrest rate		
	Total	Juvenile	Adult	Total	Juvenile	Adult
2013	39,762	2,545	37,217	550.3	306.8	581.9
2014	37,490	2,299	35,191	514.2	275.5	545.0
2015	35,138	2,042	33,096	478.1	244.0	508.2
2016	39,484	2,065	37,419	534.9	245.7	572.0
2017	45,557	2,382	43,175	612.1	282.8	654.1
2018	46,752	2,167	44,585	624.0	256.6	670.7
2019	44,036	1,903	42,133	586.0	226.4	631.2
2020	27,867	966	26,901	366.2	110.2	399.5
2021	14,851	318	14,533	194.6	36.4	215.1
2022	13,608	566	13,042	177.2	65.5	191.3
10-yr % change	-66%	-78%	-65%	-68%	-79%	-67%
1-yr % change	-8%	+78%	-10%	-9%	+80%	-11%

Rate per 100,000 population (juveniles age 10-17 or adults age 18+)  
1-yr=2021 to 2022

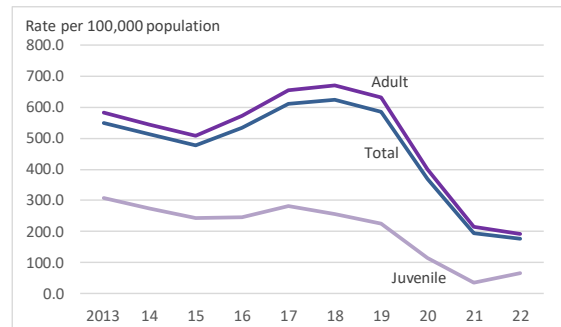
The total drug arrest *rate* decreased by 68% from 2013 to 2022, with 550.3 arrests per 100,000 total arrest age population reported in 2013 and 177.2 reported in 2022. The drug arrest rate for juveniles decreased by 79% over the ten-year period and the drug arrest rate for adults decreased by 67%. Drug arrest rates across Virginia reached 30-year lows in 2022. Total and adult drug arrest rates continued decreasing from 2021 to 2022 while the drug arrest rate for juveniles increased.

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

1993–2022 (30 years)



2013–2022 (most recent 10 years)



<sup>4</sup> 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 law enforcement activity and are not an indicator of drug prevalence.

<sup>5</sup> This table shows the total number of drug arrests reported statewide whether or not the primary drug type seized was known at the time of arrest.

# Arrests by Known Primary Drug Type

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## ***Marijuana (includes Hashish)***

- From 2012 through 2019, marijuana was the primary drug type seized in 70% of drug arrests (where the drug type was known). After the decriminalization of small amounts of marijuana for personal use in Virginia on July 1, 2020, this percentage dropped to 19% for calendar year 2021 and to 10% for calendar year 2022.
- From 2013 through 2022, the number of drug arrests for marijuana decreased by 94%.
- From 2021 to 2022, the number of marijuana arrests decreased by 42%, from 2,369 arrests in 2021 to 1,375 in 2022.

## ***Stimulants (Cocaine, Crack, Methamphetamine/Amphetamine and other)***

- The number of arrests for all stimulants increased by 38%, from 4,795 in 2013 to 6,602 in 2022.
- The increase in arrests was led by a large increase in arrests for methamphetamine and other amphetamines, from 965 arrests in 2013 to 3,743 in 2022, an increase of 288%.
- At the same time, arrests for crack decreased by 42% and arrests for cocaine decreased by 7%.
- From 2021 to 2022, total arrests for all stimulants increased by 3%, driven by increases in the number of arrests for both crack and cocaine, while the number of arrests for methamphetamine and other stimulants decreased by 2%.

## ***Opioids (Heroin, Opium, Morphine, and “other” narcotics both prescription and illicit)***

- From 2013 to 2022 the total number of arrests for all opioids decreased by 39%, from 3,961 arrests in 2013 to 2,400 arrests in 2022.
- The number of arrests for each category of opioids decreased over the decade: the number of heroin arrests dropped by 41%, arrests for “other” narcotics (which include prescription opioids as well as illicit fentanyl) decreased by 39%, and arrests for morphine and opium decreased by 33%.
- From 2021 to 2022, the number of arrests for all opioids decreased, from 2,664 in 2021 to 2,400 in 2022, a 10% drop.
- From 2021 to 2022, the number of heroin arrests decreased by 25%, from 1,419 arrests in 2021 to 1,063 in 2022.
- The number of arrests for “other” narcotics (which include prescription opioids and illicit fentanyl) increased by 5%, from 1,142 in 2021 to 1,198 in 2022.

**All Other Drugs (Barbiturates, LSD, PCP, Depressants, Synthetic and “Club” Drugs)**

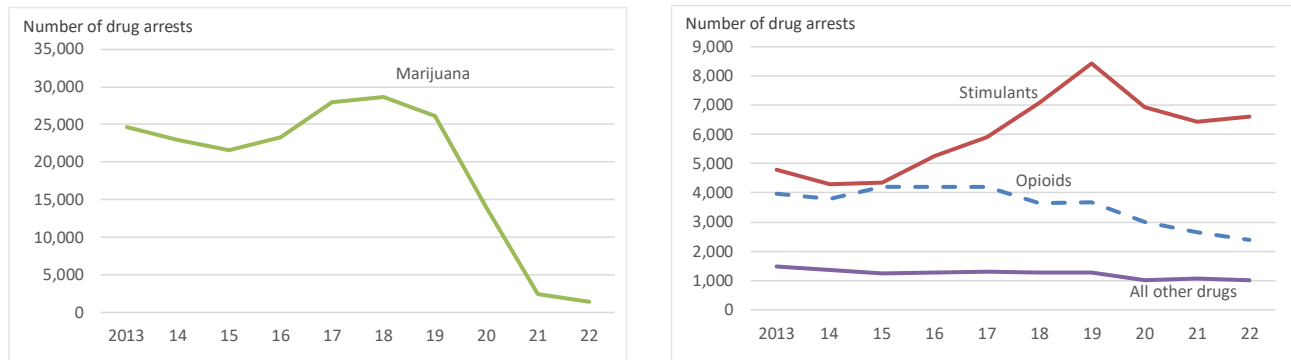
- The total number of arrests for all other drugs decreased by 31% over the decade, from 1,471 arrests in 2013 to 1,019 in 2022.
- From 2021 to 2022, the number of arrests for these drugs decreased by 4%.

**Number of Virginia drug arrests by primary drug type, 2013–2022**

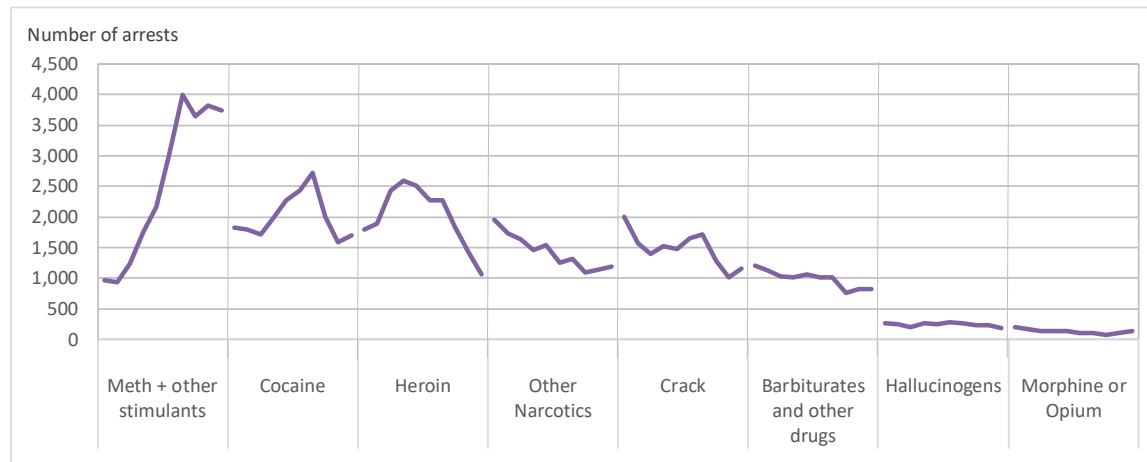
Year	Total drug arrests	Marijuana and Hashish	Stimulants				Opioids				All other drugs			Drug type unknown at arrest
			Total	Cocaine	Crack	Meth and other	Total	Heroin	Other narcotics	Morphine and opium	Total	Hallucinogens	Barbiturates and other	
2013	39,762	24,631	4,795	1,832	1,998	965	3,961	1,798	1,956	207	1,471	264	1,207	4,904
2014	37,490	22,985	4,292	1,789	1,569	934	3,802	1,897	1,729	176	1,374	254	1,120	5,037
2015	35,138	21,574	4,353	1,719	1,391	1,243	4,217	2,436	1,638	143	1,236	206	1,030	3,758
2016	39,484	23,252	5,272	1,990	1,520	1,762	4,196	2,592	1,464	140	1,271	259	1,012	5,493
2017	45,557	27,953	5,916	2,277	1,482	2,157	4,199	2,518	1,544	137	1,311	252	1,059	6,178
2018	46,752	28,645	7,087	2,429	1,648	3,010	3,634	2,275	1,255	104	1,287	276	1,011	6,099
2019	44,036	26,089	8,436	2,726	1,717	3,993	3,689	2,270	1,316	103	1,283	263	1,020	4,539
2020	27,867	13,899	6,937	2,004	1,282	3,651	2,994	1,823	1,093	78	1,008	241	767	3,029
2021	14,851	2,369	6,426	1,585	1,015	3,826	2,664	1,419	1,142	103	1,057	235	822	2,335
2022	13,608	1,375	6,602	1,696	1,163	3,743	2,400	1,063	1,198	139	1,019	191	828	2,212
10-yr % change	-66%	-94%	+38%	-7%	-42%	+288%	-39%	-41%	-39%	-33%	-31%	-28%	-31%	-55%
1-yr % change	-8%	-42%	+3%	+7%	+15%	-2%	-10%	-25%	+5%	+35%	-4%	-19%	+1%	-5%

1-yr = 2021 to 2022

**Number of drug arrests by primary drug group, 2013–2022**



**Number of drug arrests by drug type (excluding marijuana), 2013–2022**



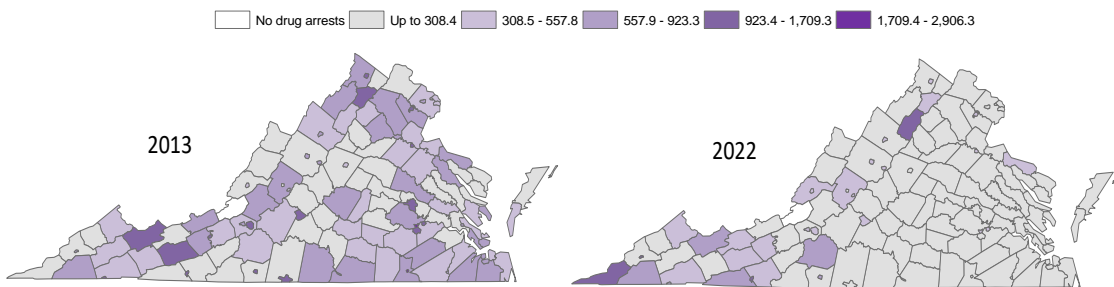


# Drug Arrests by Area

The maps below illustrate how drug arrest rates changed from 2013 to 2022 in each Virginia locality and in each State Police division.

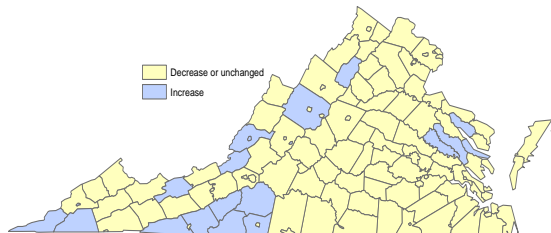
Among localities reporting drug arrests, in 2013, drug arrest rates ranged from a low of 30.5 drug arrests per 100,000 population to a high rate of 2,906.3, and in 2022, locality drug arrest rates ranged from a low locality rate of 5.6 drug arrests per 100,000 population to a locality high rate of 1,589.8. In 2013, 17 cities and three counties comprised the 20 localities with the highest drug arrest rates. In 2022, 13 cities and seven counties were the 20 localities with the highest drug arrest rates.

**Drug arrest rate per 100,000 population, by locality and year**



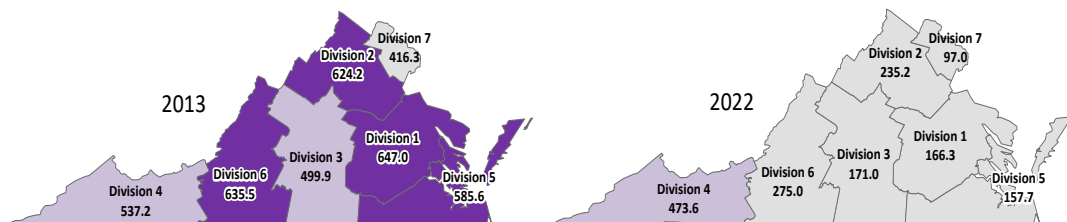
Total drug arrest rates decreased in 35 of Virginia’s 38 cities and in 78 of Virginia’s 95 counties over the ten-year period.

**Change in drug arrest rate, 2013–2022**



Drug arrest rates decreased in all Virginia State Police divisions from 2013 to 2022.

**Drug arrest rate by State Police division and year, 2013 and 2022**



Virginia Index Crime and Drug Arrest Trends | 2013–2022

*Drug arrest rate per 100,000 arrest-age population (ages 10 and older) by locality*

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2022</b>
VIRGINIA	550.3	177.1

COUNTIES	2013	2022
Accomack Co	305.4	50.4
Albemarle Co	238.9	69.0
Alleghany Co	301.0	319.2
Amelia Co	106.1	41.9
Amherst Co	284.6	251.3
Appomattox Co	51.9	27.3
Arlington Co	367.7	107.6
Augusta Co	153.5	180.4
Bath Co	281.2	164.1
Bedford Co	460.8	115.0
Bland Co	276.6	509.0
Botetourt Co	680.1	241.8
Brunswick Co	350.9	48.1
Buchanan Co	421.1	366.7
Buckingham Co	723.8	122.8
Campbell Co	186.2	104.8
Caroline Co	331.1	163.9
Carroll Co	226.6	308.8
Charles City Co	91.4	16.4
Charlotte Co	301.8	98.9
Chesterfield Co	849.5	235.4
Clarke Co	234.8	28.9
Craig Co	0.0	0.0
Culpeper Co	745.2	245.3
Cumberland Co	457.5	57.2
Dickenson Co	225.1	185.6
Dinwiddie Co	536.4	15.9
Essex Co	742.9	41.6
Fairfax Co	379.4	88.5
Fauquier Co	822.3	73.0
Floyd Co	57.8	198.7
Fluvanna Co	113.2	55.2
Franklin Co	493.6	737.9
Frederick Co	635.6	201.6
Giles Co	667.3	203.3
Gloucester Co	506.5	163.8
Goochland Co	203.4	29.1
Grayson Co	253.5	689.7
Greene Co	258.6	221.2
Greensville Co	622.9	77.6
Halifax Co	789.1	96.8
Hanover Co	731.7	149.7
Henrico Co	252.4	209.7
Henry Co	246.7	253.7
Highland Co	96.2	47.2
Isle of Wight Co	358.0	86.7
James City Co	259.0	58.8
King & Queen Co	170.9	197.3

COUNTIES	2013	2022
King George Co	404.6	163.8
King William Co	128.3	184.5
Lancaster Co	87.8	60.1
Lee Co	39.9	1,042.2
Loudoun Co	239.0	47.6
Louisa Co	276.7	5.6
Lunenburg Co	496.4	213.2
Madison Co	187.4	87.5
Mathews Co	891.1	102.2
Mecklenburg Co	838.3	265.5
Middlesex Co	30.5	80.0
Montgomery Co	400.6	258.1
Nelson Co	262.4	112.6
New Kent Co	420.4	187.6
Northampton Co	400.4	55.5
Northumberland Co	44.6	34.9
Nottoway Co	528.0	151.5
Orange Co	271.5	77.4
Page Co	531.2	1,107.0
Patrick Co	240.5	259.9
Pittsylvania Co	165.3	27.4
Powhatan Co	308.4	42.0
Prince Edward Co	533.5	175.3
Prince George Co	380.3	264.9
Prince William Co	593.5	141.3
Pulaski Co	626.1	337.4
Rappahannock Co	557.8	247.4
Richmond Co	110.4	207.2
Roanoke Co	397.0	219.3
Rockbridge Co	694.1	314.5
Rockingham Co	401.1	181.2
Russell Co	458.6	261.7
Scott Co	632.8	822.1
Shenandoah Co	595.5	178.1
Smyth Co	424.7	240.5
Southampton Co	490.2	98.6
Spotsylvania Co	475.5	58.3
Stafford Co	483.5	280.7
Surry Co	65.4	33.8
Sussex Co	677.5	10.3
Tazewell Co	1,012.7	862.1
Warren Co	1,088.2	465.9
Washington Co	448.2	374.0
Westmoreland Co	620.9	314.8
Wise Co	292.8	131.5
Wythe Co	1,020.6	461.8
York Co	371.9	73.0

CITIES	2013	2022
Alexandria C	330.8	65.3
Bristol C	1,056.3	673.2
Buena Vista C	340.4	411.7
Charlottesville C	459.6	53.7
Chesapeake C	773.9	217.1
Colonial Heights C	2,906.3	391.3
Covington C	391.6	465.4
Danville C	1,709.3	268.7
Emporia C	2,360.4	84.5
Fairfax C	669.8	33.4
Falls Church C	466.8	23.4
Franklin C	793.5	257.5
Fredericksburg C	1,177.6	443.9
Galax C	1,077.7	1,057.6
Hampton C	799.7	174.3
Harrisonburg C	923.3	369.2
Hopewell C	1,085.2	354.2
Lexington C	207.9	130.6
Lynchburg C	1,392.3	359.1
Manassas C	1,307.2	383.9
Manassas Park C	887.1	263.6
Martinsville C	1,074.9	806.9
Newport News C	898.5	212.9
Norfolk C	516.3	74.6
Norton C	764.2	1,589.8
Petersburg C	1,495.7	139.9
Poquoson C	347.8	98.1
Portsmouth C	659.4	96.2
Radford C	1,314.1	154.2
Richmond C	1,028.3	43.3
Roanoke C	1,416.1	319.1
Salem C	908.0	391.4
Staunton C	733.1	425.5
Suffolk C	615.2	108.2
Virginia Beach C	452.8	228.0
Waynesboro C	796.0	321.5
Williamsburg C	679.7	194.4
Winchester C	1,136.7	528.6

**County and city ranking of drug arrest rates per 100,000 arrest-age population, by year**

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	2013	2022	COUNTIES	2013	2022	CITIES	2013	2022
Accomack Co	55	78	King George Co	42	48	Alexandria C	37	34
Albemarle Co	72	71	King William Co	82	41	Bristol C	14	4
Alleghany Co	57	13	Lancaster Co	88	72	Buena Vista C	36	9
Amelia Co	85	83	Lee Co	93	2	Charlottesville C	32	35
Amherst Co	59	24	Loudoun Co	71	80	Chesapeake C	23	22
Appomattox Co	91	90	Louisa Co	61	94	Colonial Heights C	1	11
Arlington Co	50	57	Lunenburg Co	30	32	Covington C	34	6
Augusta Co	81	43	Madison Co	77	64	Danville C	3	18
Bath Co	60	46	Mathews Co	4	59	Emporia C	2	32
Bedford Co	35	55	Mecklenburg Co	6	18	Fairfax C	27	37
Bland Co	62	7	Middlesex Co	94	66	Falls Church C	31	38
Botetourt Co	14	27	Montgomery Co	44	22	Franklin C	22	20
Brunswick Co	52	79	Nelson Co	64	56	Fredericksburg C	9	7
Buchanan Co	40	11	New Kent Co	41	39	Galax C	12	2
Buckingham Co	12	54	Northampton Co	45	76	Hampton C	20	25
Campbell Co	78	58	Northumberland Co	92	85	Harrisonburg C	16	13
Caroline Co	53	47	Nottoway Co	28	50	Hopewell C	11	15
Carroll Co	74	16	Orange Co	63	68	Lexington C	38	28
Charles City Co	87	91	Page Co	27	1	Lynchburg C	6	14
Charlotte Co	56	60	Patrick Co	70	21	Manassas C	8	12
Chesterfield Co	5	29	Pittsylvania Co	80	89	Manassas Park C	19	19
Clarke Co	73	88	Powhatan Co	54	82	Martinsville C	13	3
Craig Co	95	95	Prince Edward Co	26	45	Newport News C	18	23
Culpeper Co	9	26	Prince George Co	47	19	Norfolk C	30	33
Cumberland Co	37	75	Prince William Co	23	52	Norton C	24	1
Dickenson Co	75	40	Pulaski Co	19	12	Petersburg C	4	27
Dinwiddie Co	25	92	Rappahannock Co	24	25	Poquoson C	35	30
Essex Co	10	84	Richmond Co	84	34	Portsmouth C	28	31
Fairfax Co	48	63	Roanoke Co	46	31	Radford C	7	26
Fauquier Co	7	69	Rockbridge Co	13	15	Richmond C	15	36
Floyd Co	90	37	Rockingham Co	43	42	Roanoke C	5	17
Fluvanna Co	83	77	Russell Co	36	20	Salem C	17	10
Franklin Co	31	5	Scott Co	18	4	Staunton C	25	8
Frederick Co	17	36	Shenandoah Co	22	44	Suffolk C	29	29
Giles Co	16	35	Smyth Co	39	28	Virginia Beach C	33	21
Gloucester Co	29	48	Southampton Co	32	61	Waynesboro C	21	16
Goochland Co	76	87	Spotsylvania Co	34	74	Williamsburg C	26	24
Grayson Co	67	6	Stafford Co	33	17	Winchester C	10	5
Greene Co	66	30	Surry Co	89	86			
Greensville Co	20	67	Sussex Co	15	93			
Halifax Co	8	62	Tazewell Co	3	3			
Hanover Co	11	51	Warren Co	1	8			
Henrico Co	68	33	Washington Co	38	10			
Henry Co	69	23	Westmoreland Co	21	14			
Highland Co	86	81	Wise Co	58	53			
Isle of Wight Co	51	65	Wythe Co	2	9			
James City Co	65	73	York Co	49	69			
King & Queen Co	79	38						

# Appendix

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## *Notes on the data used in this report*

- Data in this report is from crimes and arrests reported by Virginia law enforcement agencies to the Virginia State Police Uniform Crime Reporting (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*. For example, the UCR data repository may receive last-minute data updates from local agencies that are not available to the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) Criminal Justice Research Center.<sup>6</sup> Also, the Criminal Justice Research Center estimated missing crime and arrest counts for 2017 and 2018 for those agencies that had missing data due to technical issues at the agency or at the statewide UCR repository. *Crime in Virginia* contains crime and arrest reports submitted to the Virginia State Police with any missing data noted but does not estimate the missing data.
- Crime rates used in this report are the number of crimes reported per 100,000 total (all ages) population. Crime rates are used to allow for comparisons between areas or 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 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 2013 through 2022.
- In the data used for this report, the primary drug type seized at arrest was unavailable for all drug arrests reported in data files received in November and December 2020. Because of this, primary drug type seized totals for calendar year 2020 were estimated based on the distribution of known primary drug types seized reported in all other data files used to finalize the calendar year 2020 arrest data.

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<sup>6</sup> The DCJS Criminal Justice Research Center estimated missing agency-level 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.