
Crime and Criminal Justice Trends in Virginia



**Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission
September 21, 2015**



Item 376 of Chapter 665 of the 2015 Acts of Assembly

The Secretary of Public Safety and Homeland Security must present revised offender population forecasts to the Governor, the Chairmen of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees, and the Chairmen of the House and Senate Courts of Justice Committees.

Report is submitted in October of each year.

**State-responsible (SR)
inmate population**

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

**Inmates housed in DOC
prison facilities and
state-responsible inmates
housed in jails**

**Local-responsible (LR)
prisoner population**

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

**Prisoners confined in
local and regional jails
(excluding state and
federal prisoners)**

***Four
Offender
Forecasts Are
Produced***

**Juvenile correctional center
(JCC) population**

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

**Juveniles committed
to the state**

**Juvenile detention home
(JDH) population**

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

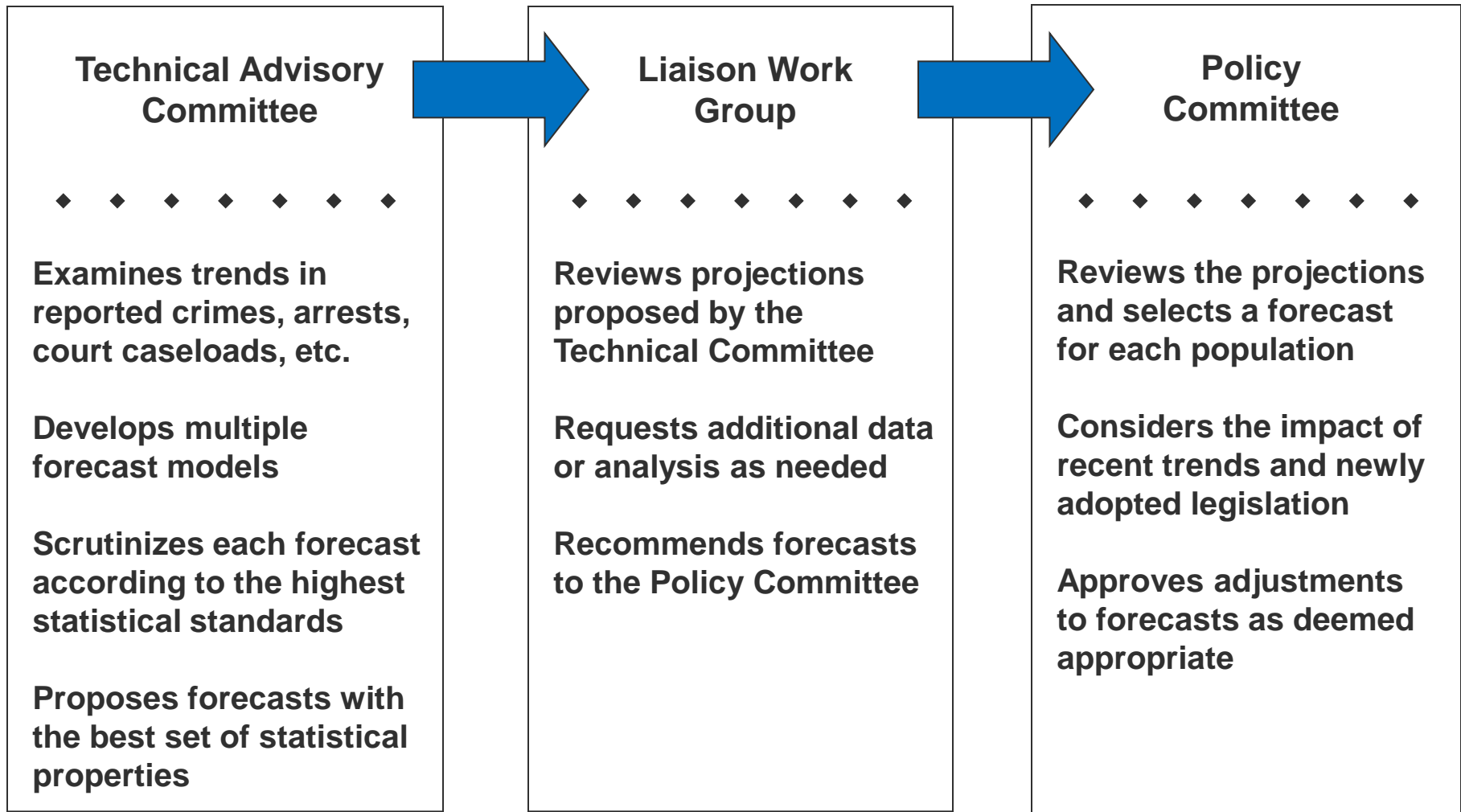
**Juveniles placed in
local facilities**

Virginia utilizes consensus forecasting

An open, participative process that brings together policy makers, administrators, and technical experts from all branches of state government

**Secretary of Public Safety and Homeland Security
Department of Corrections
Department of Juvenile Justice
Department of Criminal Justice Services
Department of Planning & Budget
Compensation Board
Supreme Court of Virginia
Criminal Sentencing Commission
Joint Legislative Audit & Review Commission
College of William & Mary
Parole Board
State Police
Members of Senate Finance and House Appropriations
Staff of Senate Finance and House Appropriations
Commonwealth's Attorney representative
Police Chief representative
Sheriff representative
Regional jail representative**

Virginia's Forecasting Process



Chaired by
Meredith Farrar-Owens

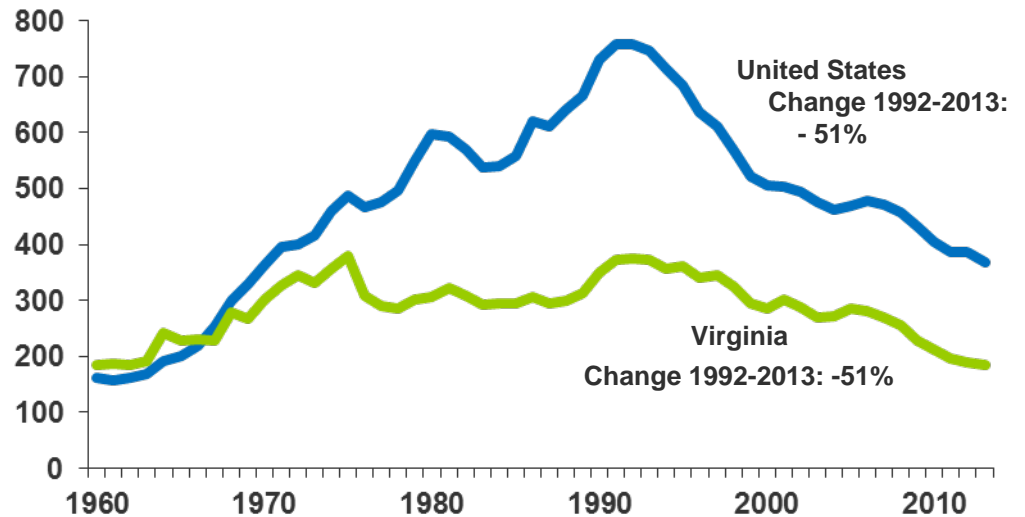
Chaired by
Deputy Secretaries
of Public Safety and
Homeland Security

Chaired by
Secretary of Public Safety
and Homeland Security

Virginia's violent crime and property crime rates have declined since the early 1990s and are now lower than any time since the 1960s.

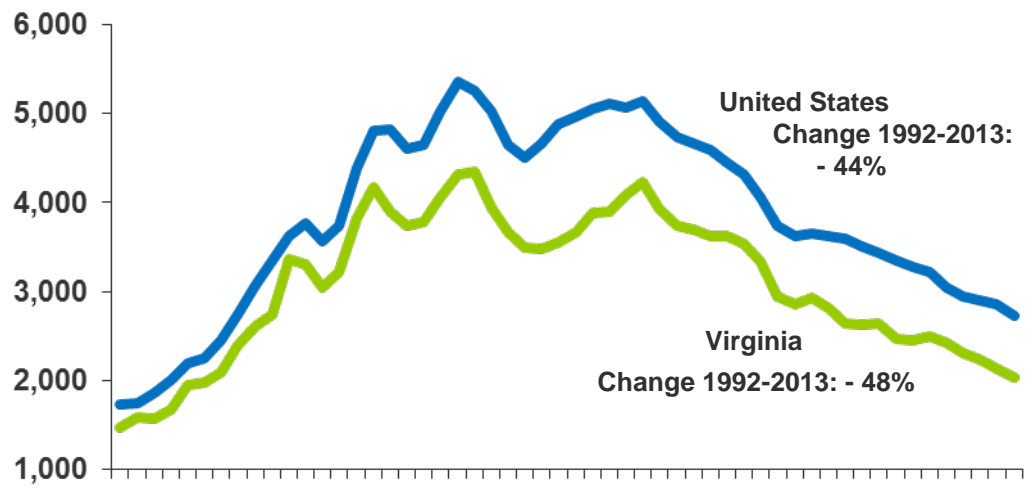
Violent Crime Rate (crimes per 100,00 population)

Violent index crimes are murder/
non-negligent manslaughter, rape,
robbery and aggravated assault



Property Crime Rate (crimes per 100,00 population)

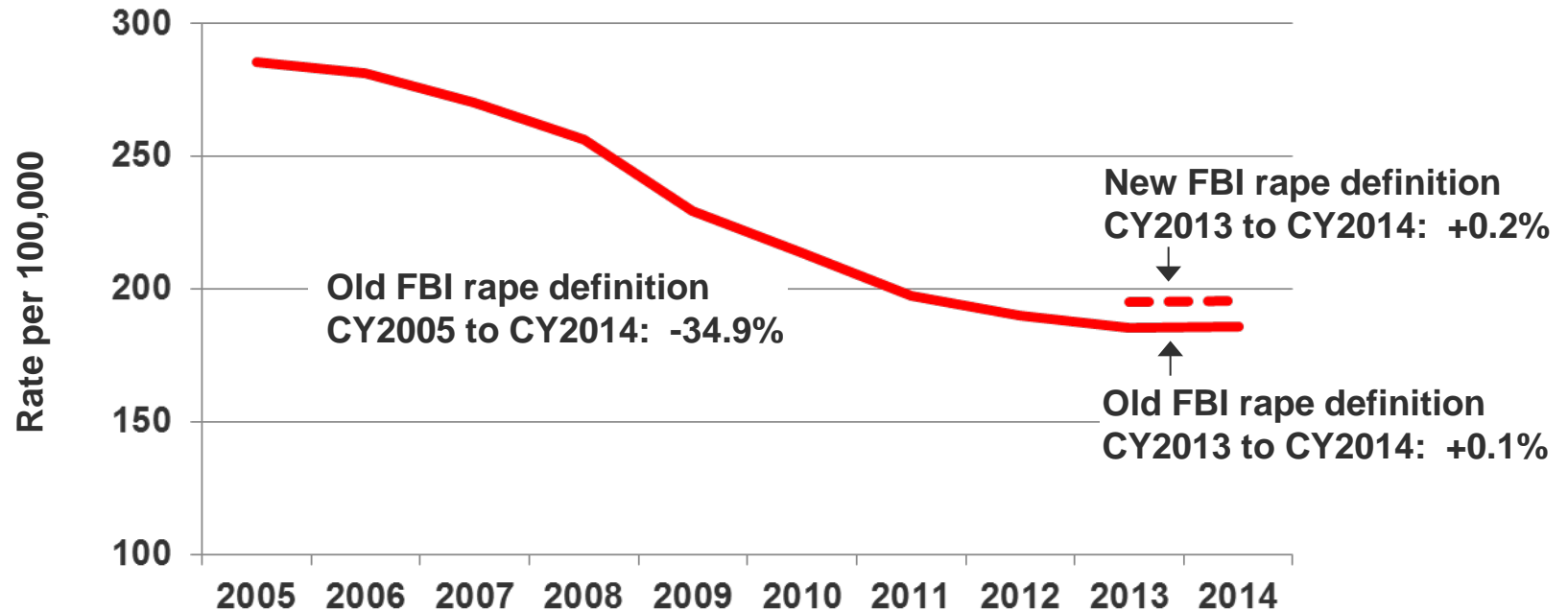
Property index crimes are burglary,
larceny and motor vehicle theft



For the first time since 2005, Virginia's violent crime rate increased in 2014, although the increase was relatively small.

Violent Crime Rate in Virginia (per 100,000 population)

Violent index crimes are murder/non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery and aggravated assault



In 2013, the FBI's UCR Program began collecting data under a revised definition of rape. The term "forcible" was removed and the definition was changed to include penetration, no matter how slight, without the consent of the victim.

Source: Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (August 20, 2015)

Rates of murder, rape and aggravated assault all increased in 2014, with only the robbery rate decreasing.

Changes in Virginia's Violent Crime Rate		
	2005 to 2014	2013 to 2014
Violent Crime Rate		
Old definition	-34.9%	+0.1%
New definition	na	+0.2%
<hr/>		
Murder	-37.5%	+5.3%
Rape		
Old definition	-23.2%	+1.2%
New definition	na	+1.1%
Robbery	-48.9%	-6.5%
Aggravated Assault	-27.4%	+3.2%
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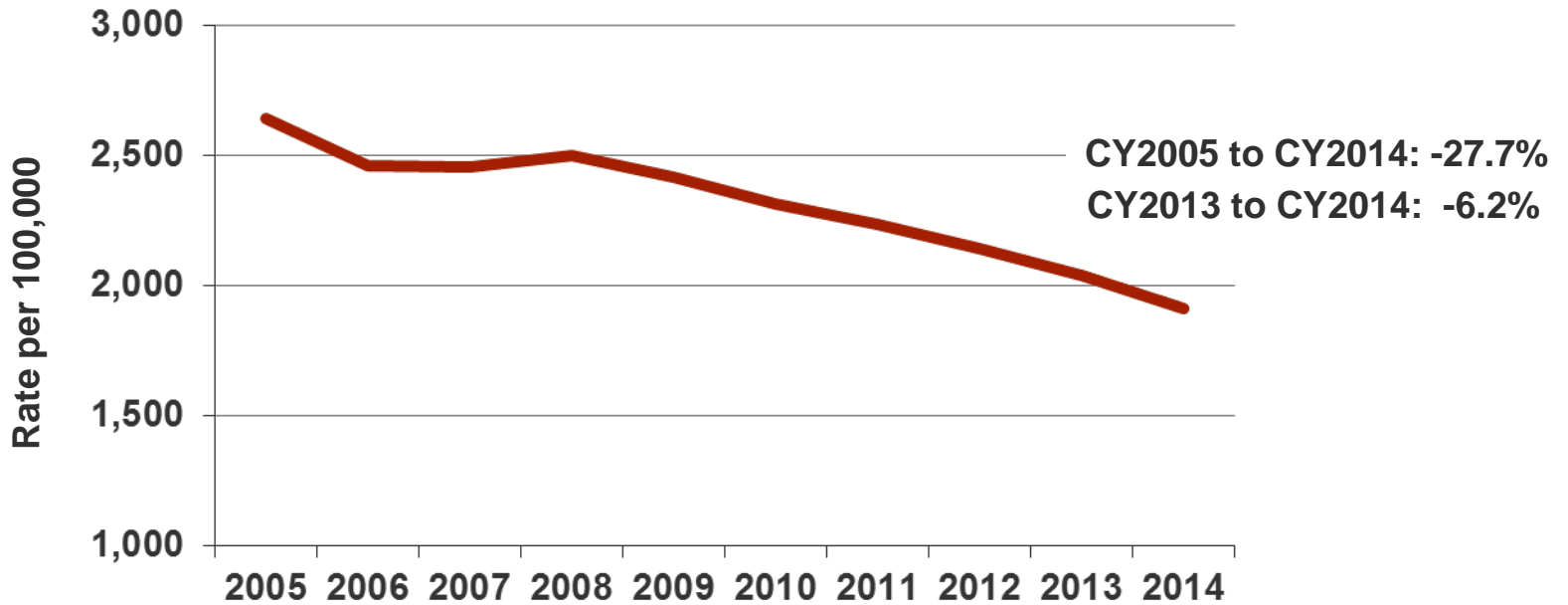
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Source: Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (August 20, 2015)

Virginia's property crime rate continued to decline in 2014.

Property Crime Rate in Virginia (per 100,000 population)

Property index crimes are burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft

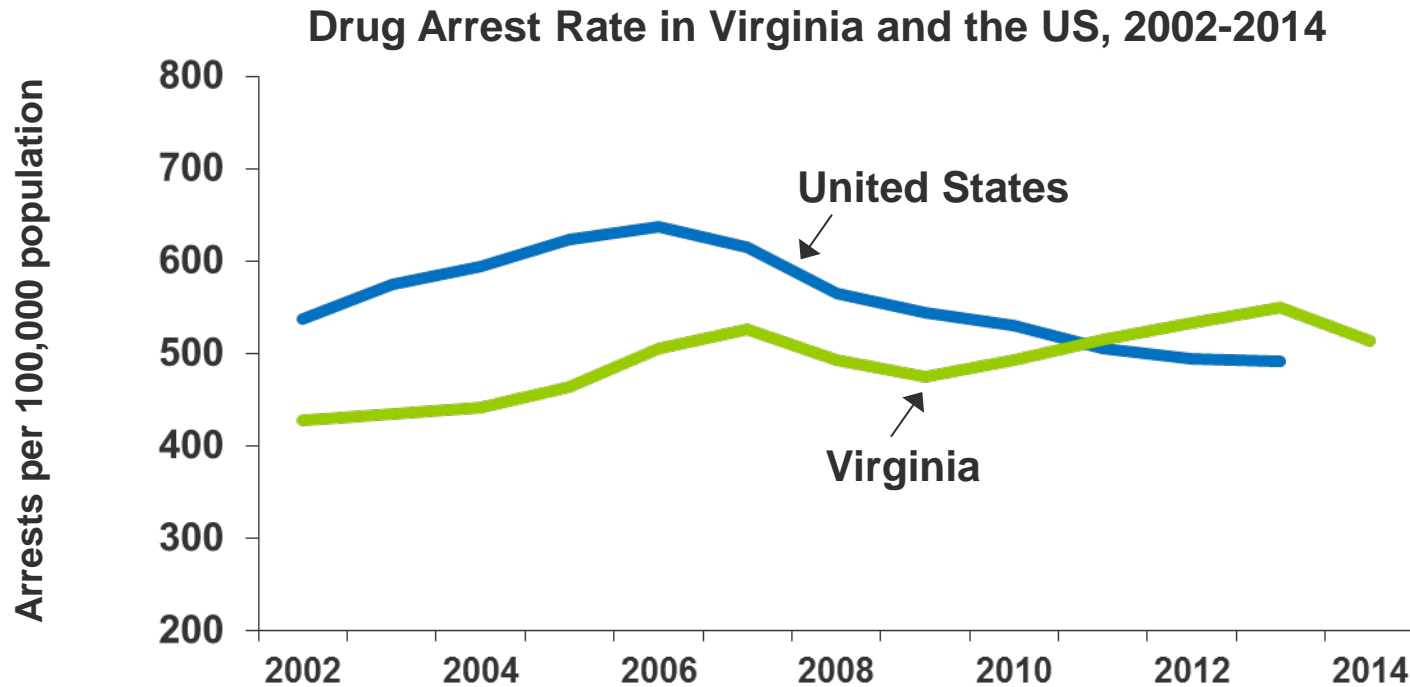


Changes in Virginia's Property Crime Rate by Offense

	2005 to 2014	2013 to 2014
Burglary	-32.2%	-14.8%
Larceny	-23.5%	-4.2%
Motor vehicle theft	-60.4%	-11.9%

Source: Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (August 20, 2015)

Virginia's drug arrest rate declined from 2007 to 2009 but resumed its upward trend from 2010 to 2013. Despite a 6.6% decrease in 2014, Virginia's drug arrest rate remains above the U.S. rate.

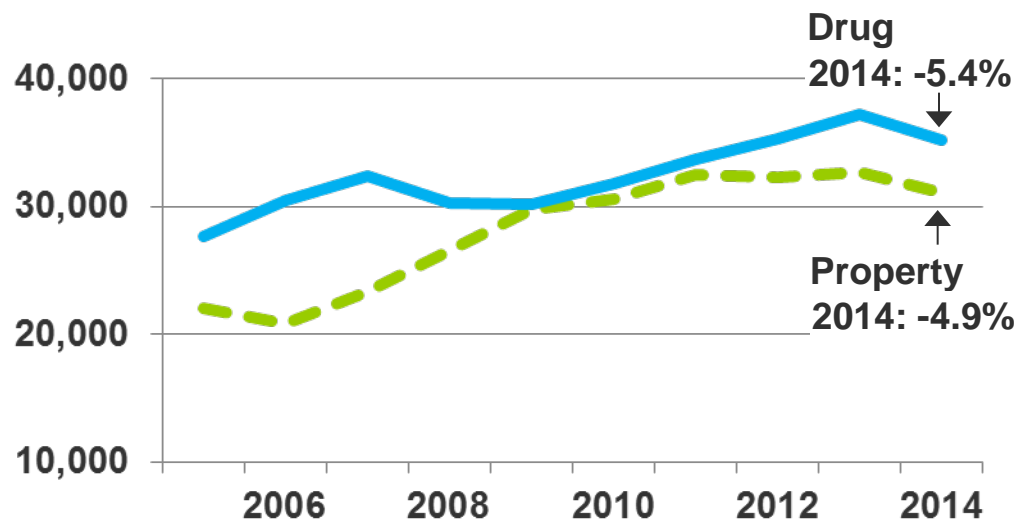


Virginia Drug Arrest Rates by Drug Type	Marijuana Arrest Rate	295	292	306	317	331	340	314
	Schedule I/II Arrest Rate	139	133	132	134	135	142	130
	Other Drug Arrest Rate	56	55	55	64	67	68	70

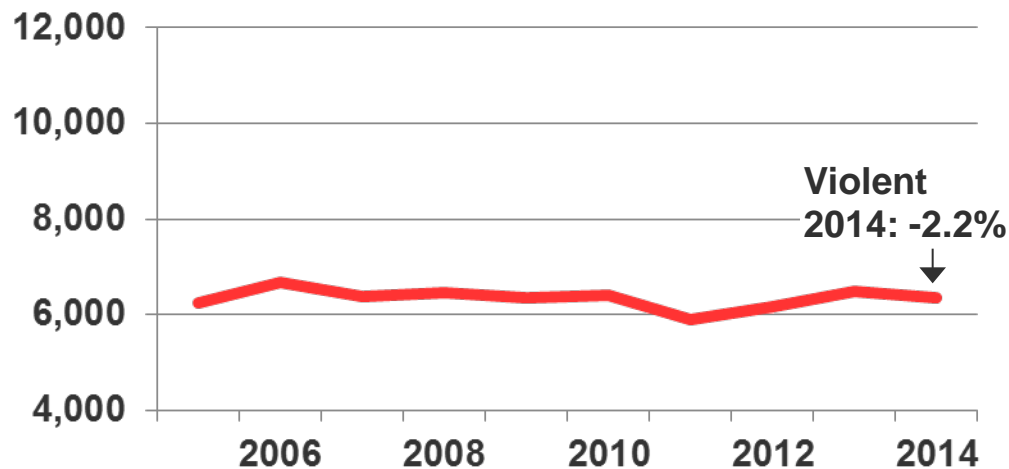
Source: Virginia State Police Incident-Based Crime Reporting Repository System as analyzed by the Dept. of Criminal Justice Services Research Center (August 21, 2015)

Following an increase in 2013, the total number of adult arrests decreased by 4.9% in 2014, with drops across all offense types.

Number of Adult Arrests for Property and Drug Offenses in Virginia, 2005-2014



Number of Adult Arrests for Violent Offenses in Virginia, 2005-2014

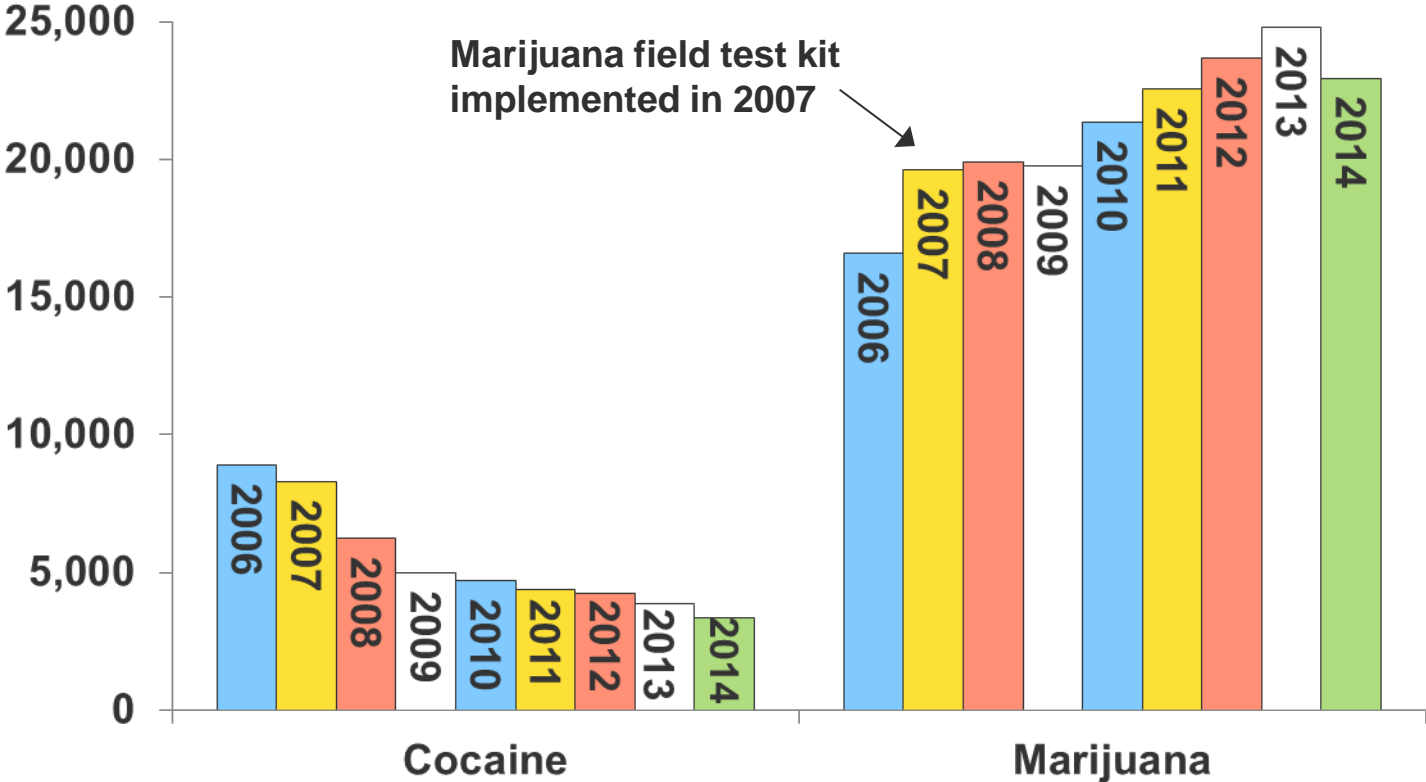


Figures reflect the most serious offense committed by an individual arrestee.

Source: Virginia State Police Incident-Based Crime Reporting Repository System as analyzed by the Dept. of Criminal Justice Services Research Center (August 21, 2015)

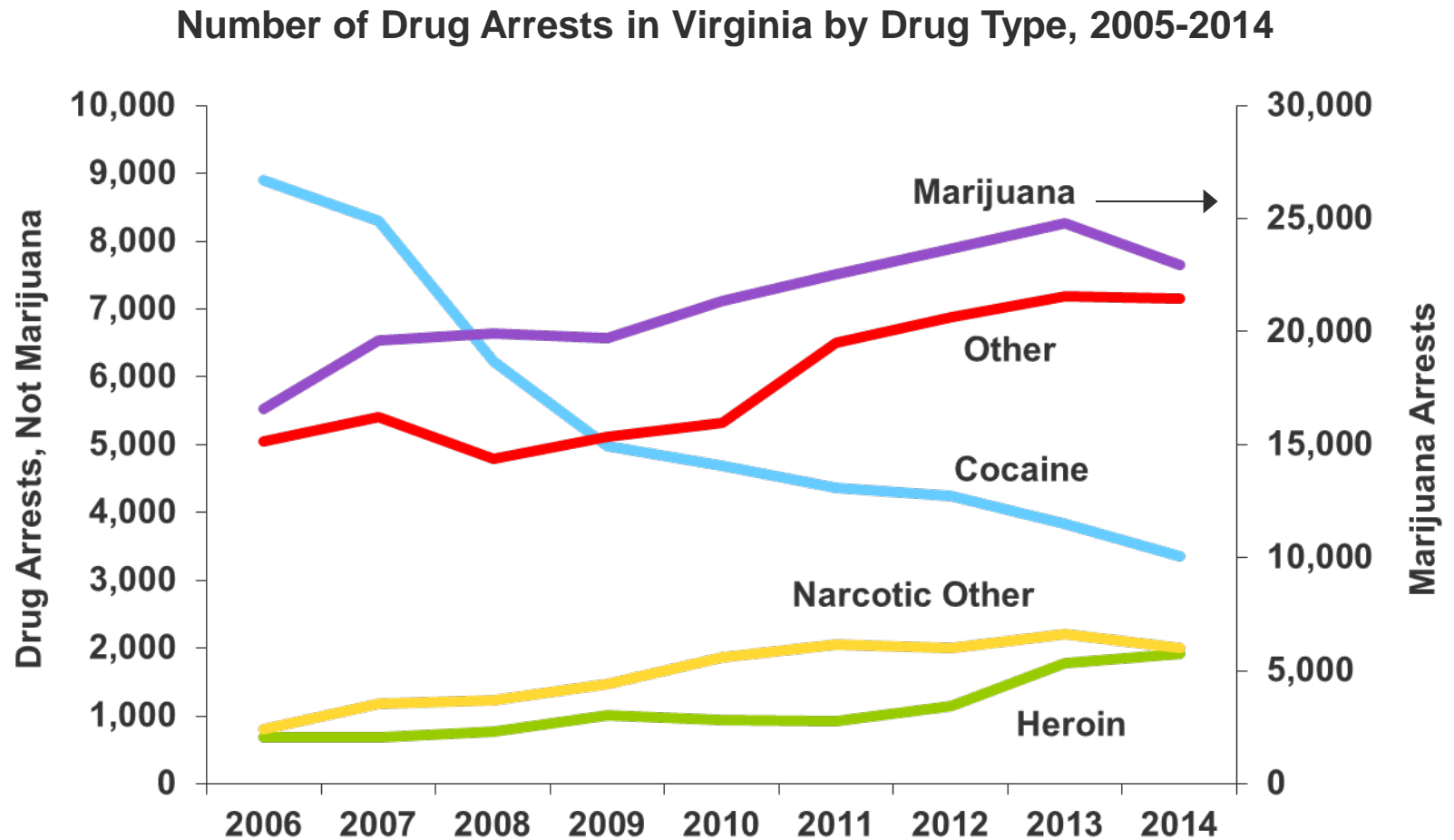
Cocaine arrests have declined by 62% since 2006, while arrests for marijuana have increased by 38% since 2006.

Drug Arrests in Virginia by Drug Type, 2006-2014



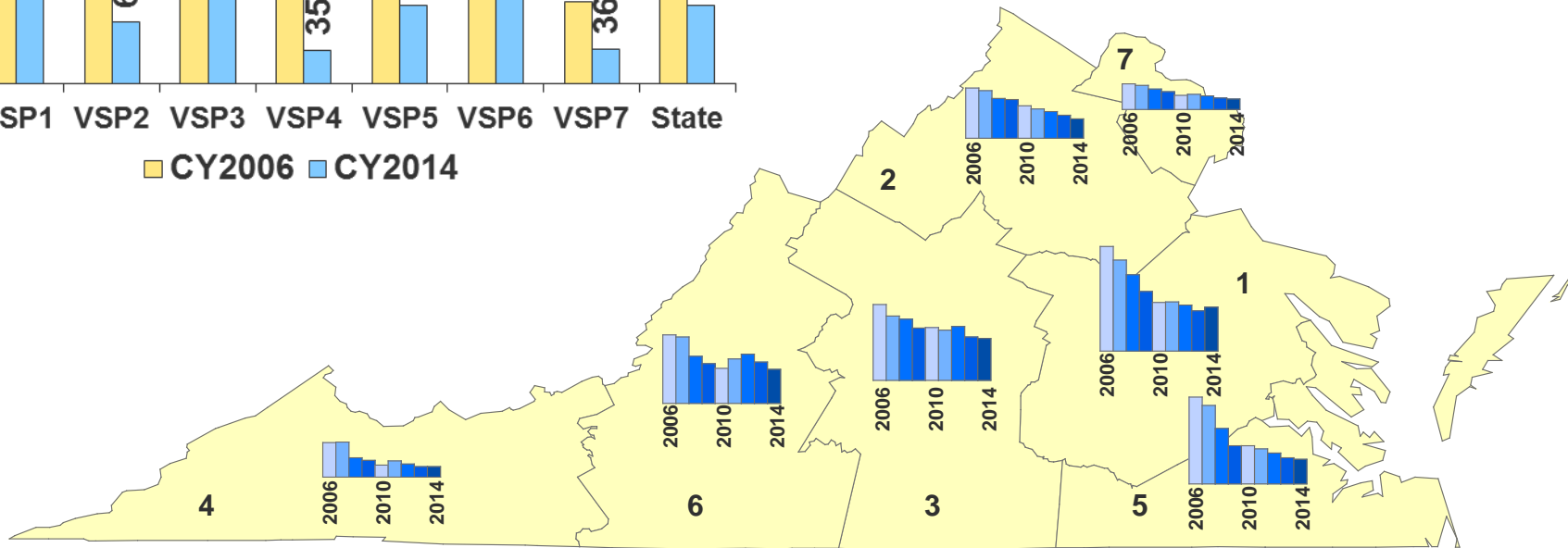
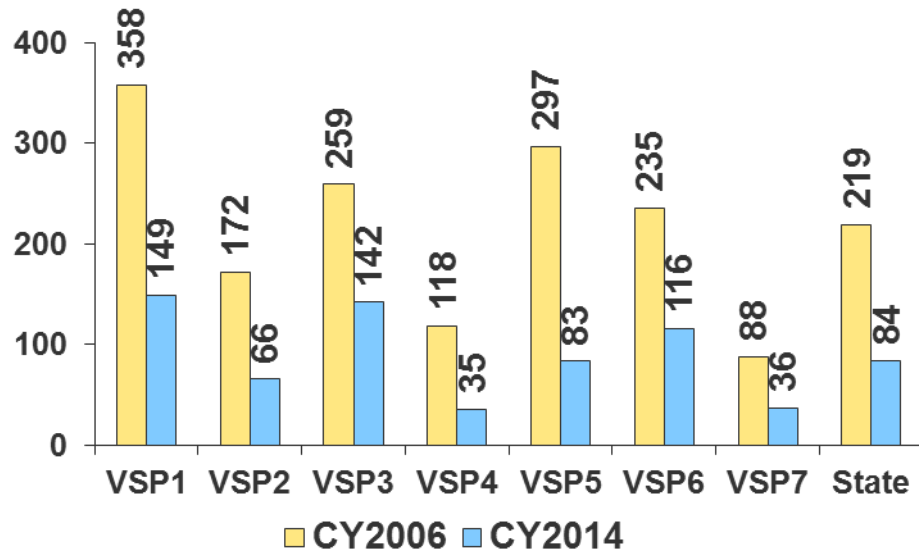
Source: Virginia State Police Incident-Based Crime Reporting Repository System as analyzed by the Dept. of Criminal Justice Services Research Center (July 30, 2015)

Between 2008 and 2013, the number of arrests increased for nearly all drugs except cocaine. In 2014, arrests dropped for all drugs except heroin.

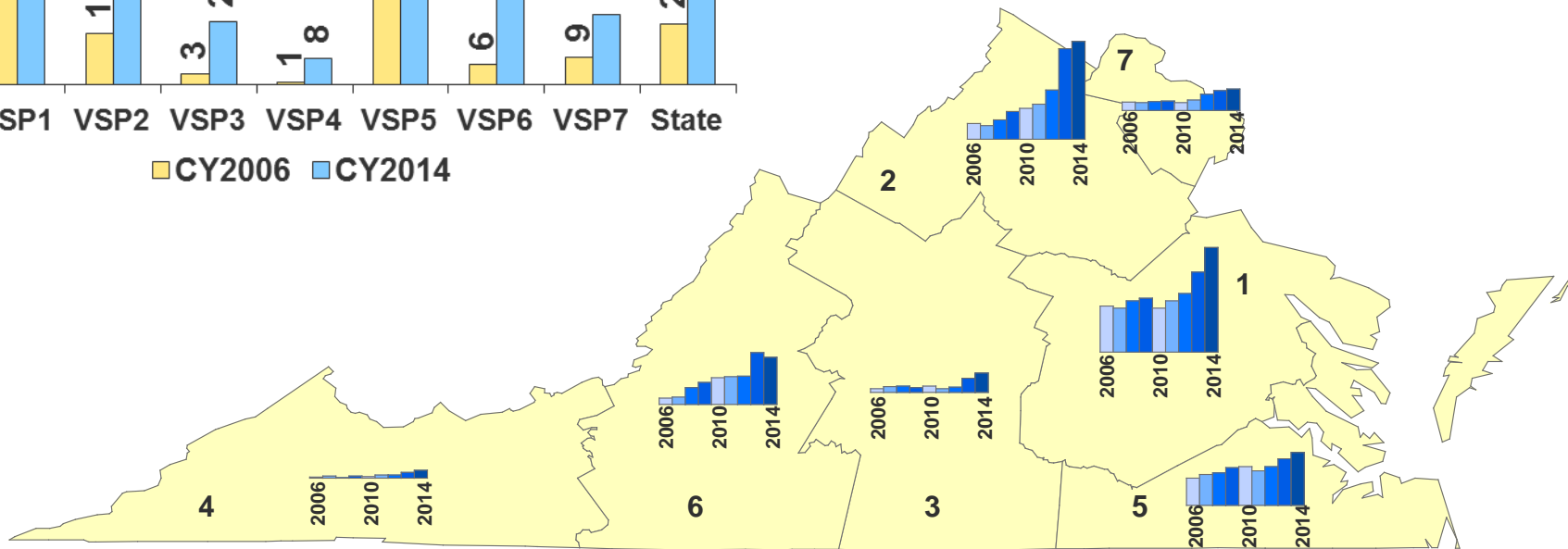
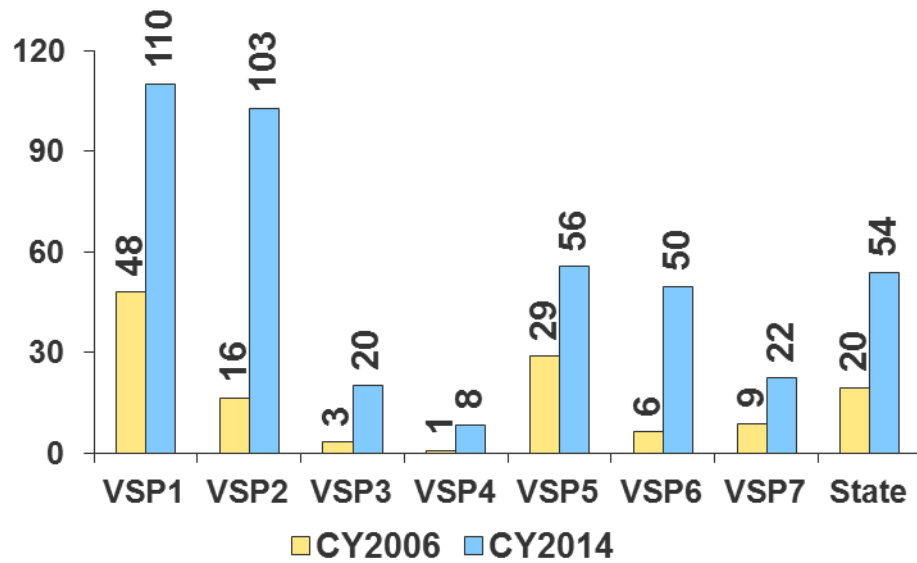


Source: Virginia State Police Incident-Based Crime Reporting Repository System as analyzed by the Dept. of Criminal Justice Services Research Center (July 30, 2015)

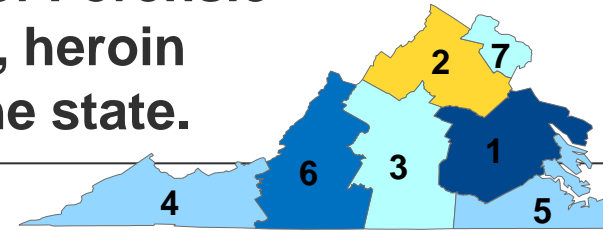
Department of Forensic Science Submission Rate for Cocaine by Virginia State Police Division (rate of submissions per 100,000 Population)



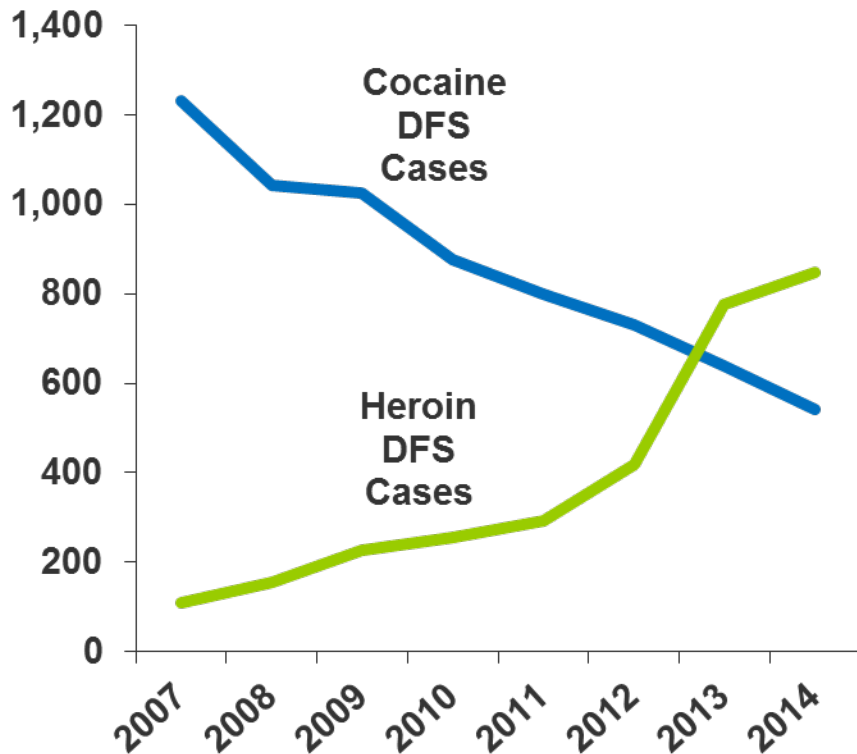
Department of Forensic Science Submission Rate for Heroin by Virginia State Police Division (rate of submissions per 100,000 Population)



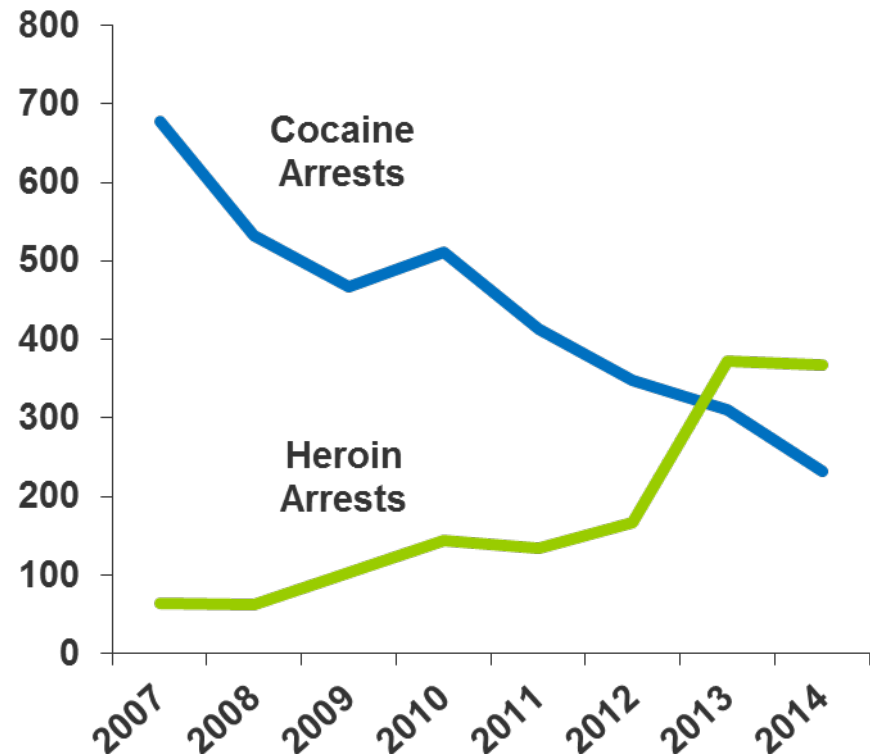
While cocaine submissions to the Department of Forensic Science (DFS) still outnumber heroin statewide, heroin cases have surpassed cocaine in one area of the state.



**Forensic Science Cases
State Police Division 2**



**Arrests
State Police Division 2**

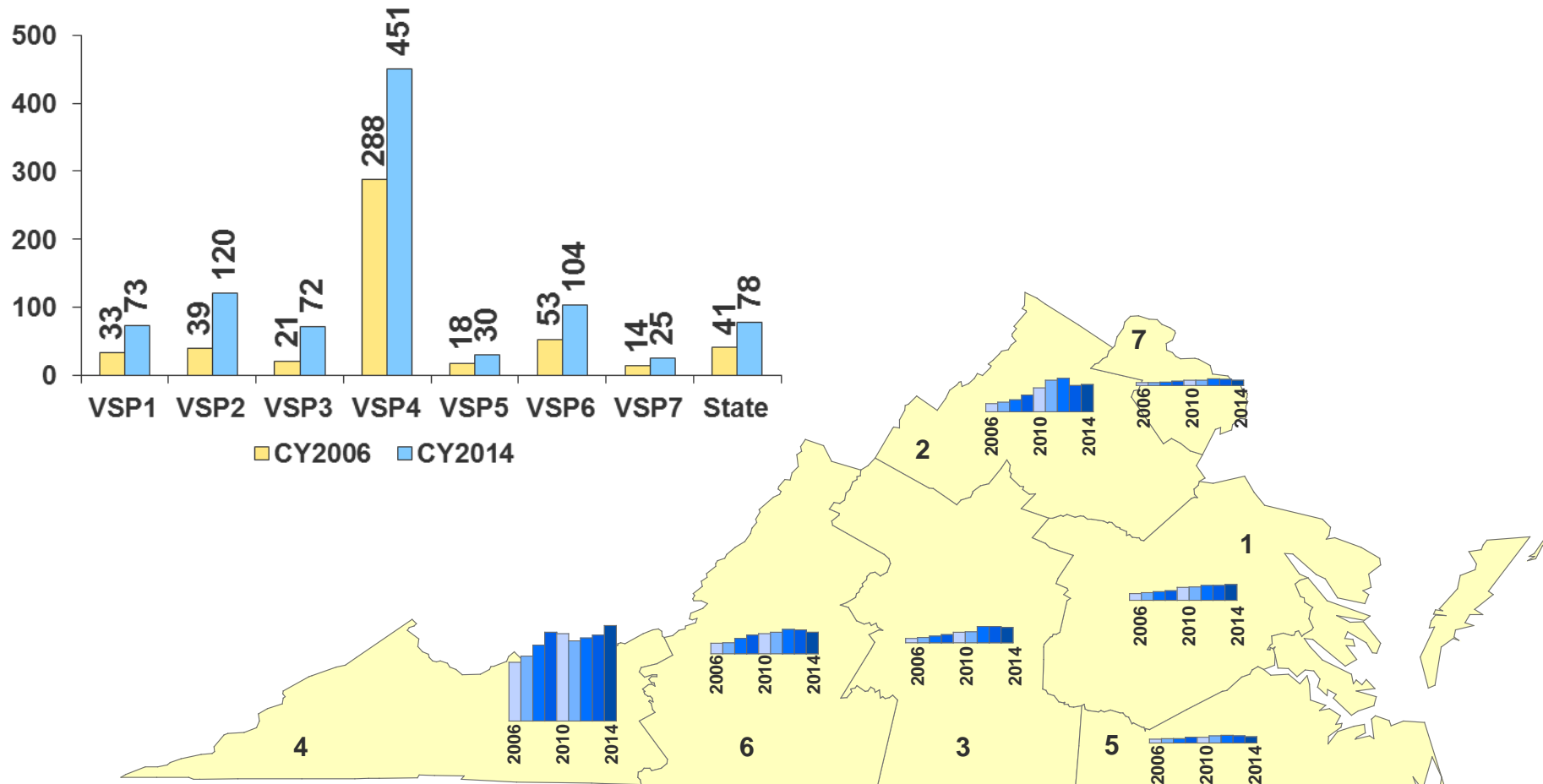


Sources: Virginia Department of Forensic Science NFLIS data, as analyzed by the Dept. of Criminal Justice Services Research Center (July 30, 2015)

Virginia State Police Incident-Based Crime Reporting Repository System as analyzed by the Dept. of Criminal Justice Services Research Center (July 30, 2015)

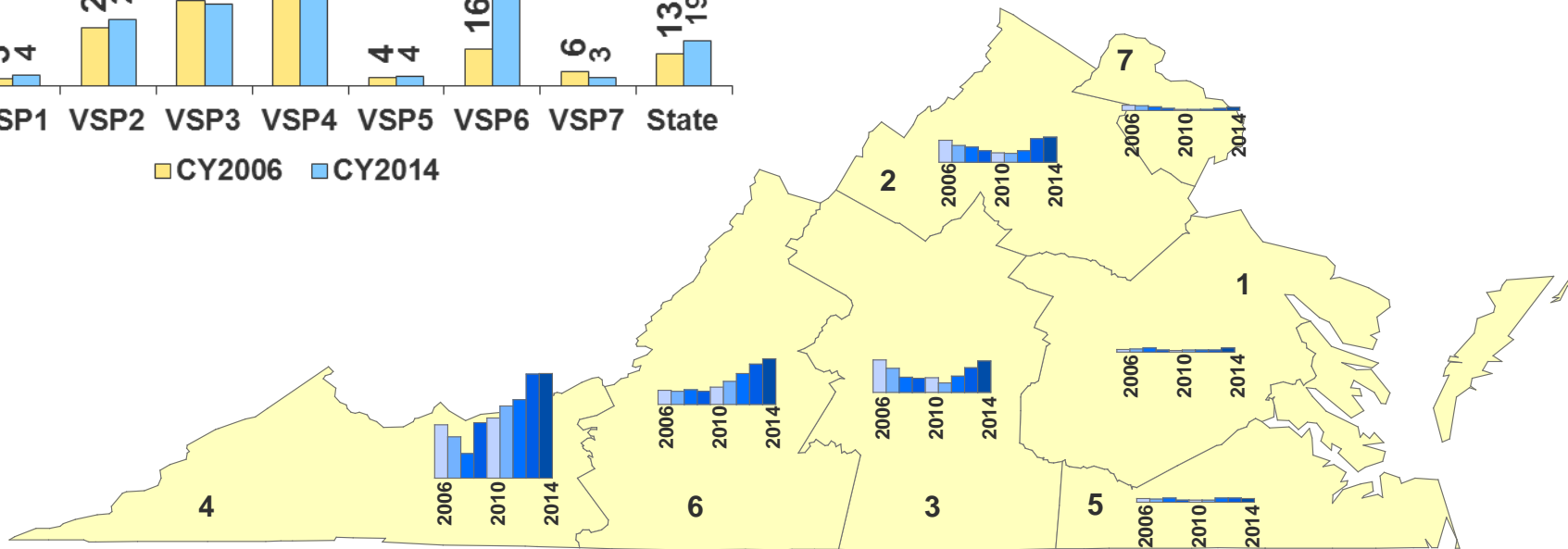
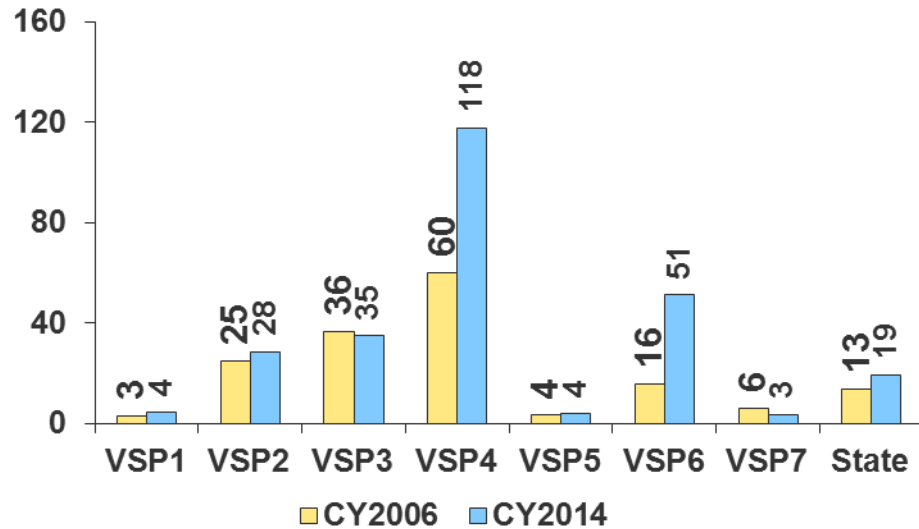
Department of Forensic Science Submission Rate for Prescription Opioid by Virginia State Police Division

(rate of submissions per 100,000 Population)

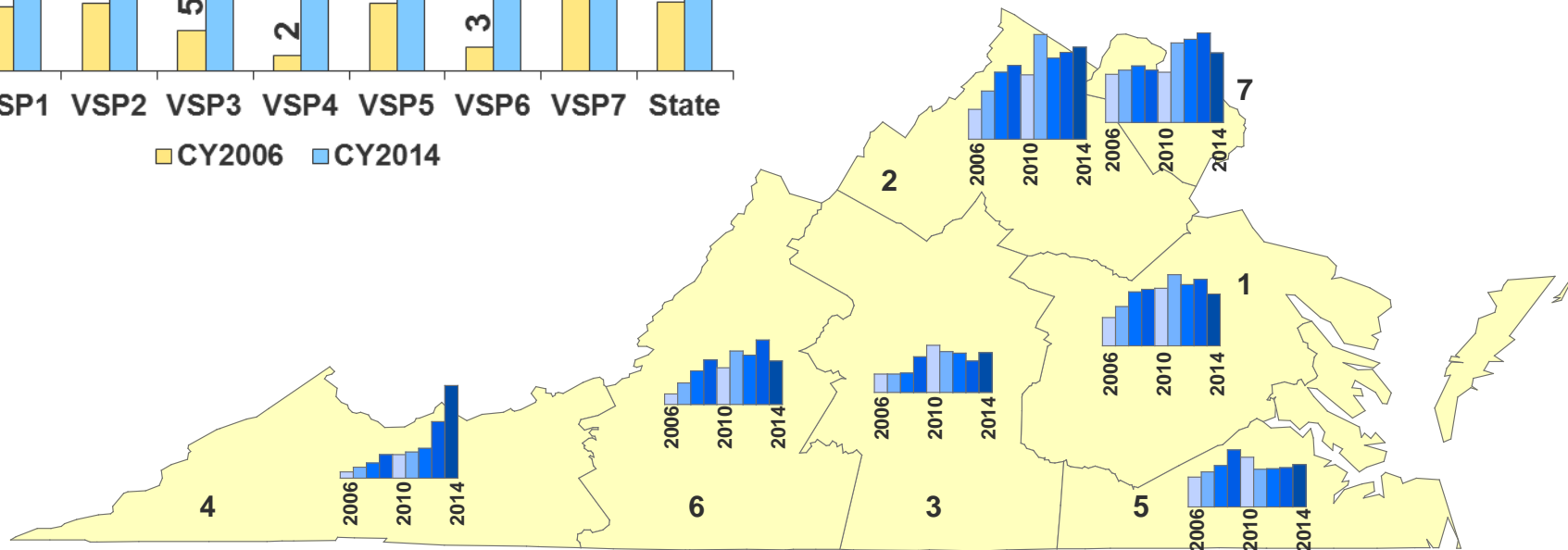
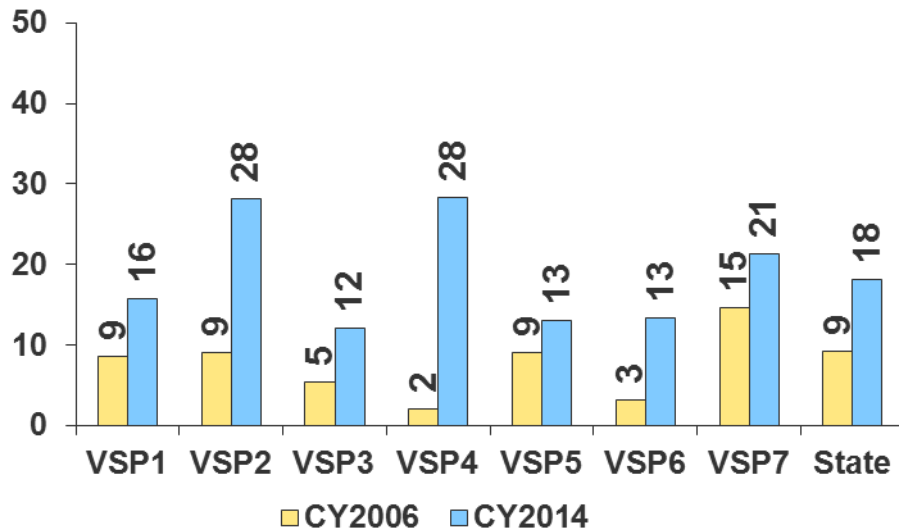


Department of Forensic Science Submission Rate for Methamphetamine by Virginia State Police Division

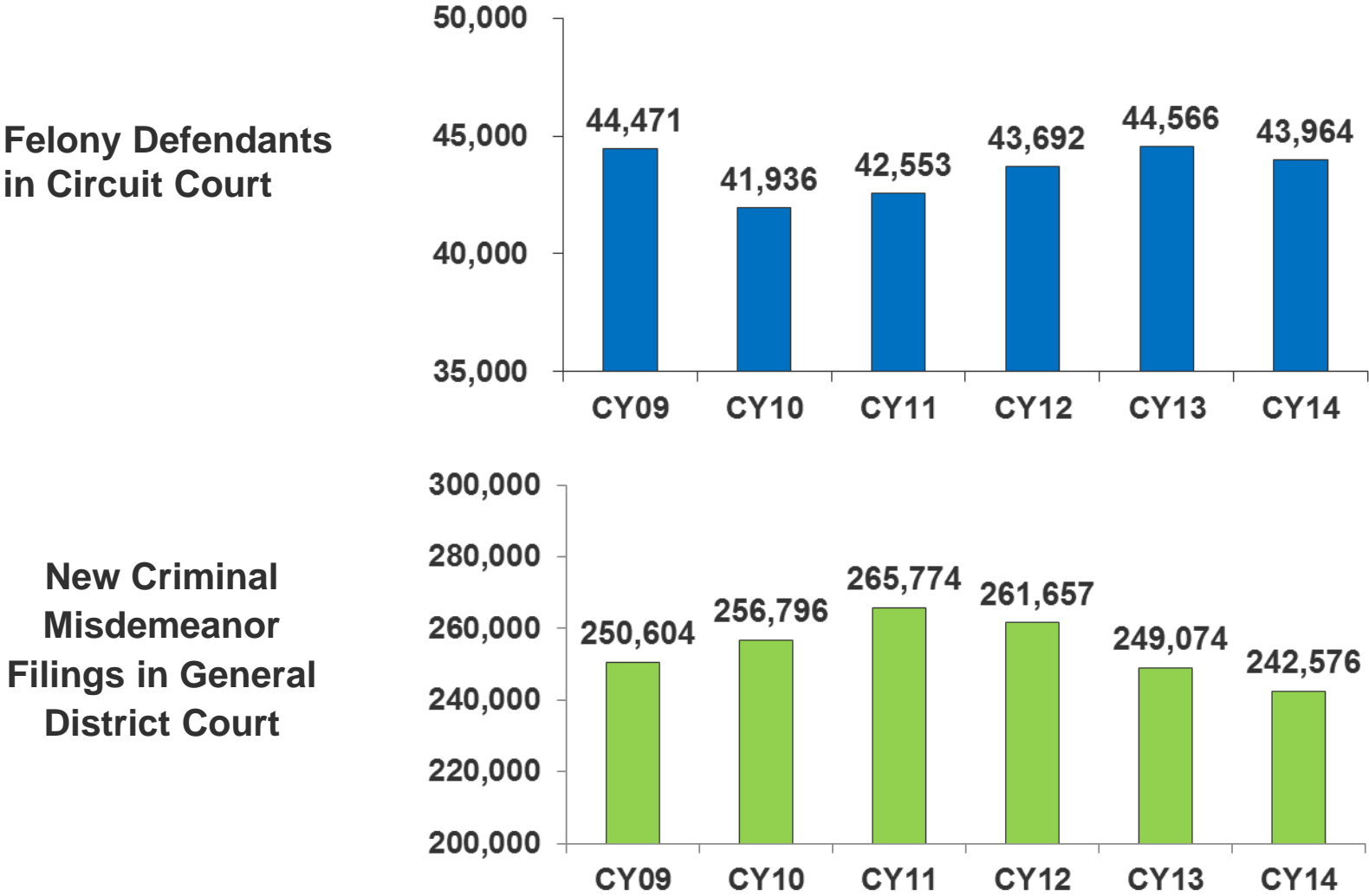
(rate of submissions per 100,000 Population)



Department of Forensic Science Submission Rate for “Club Drugs” by Virginia State Police Division (rate of submissions per 100,000 Population)

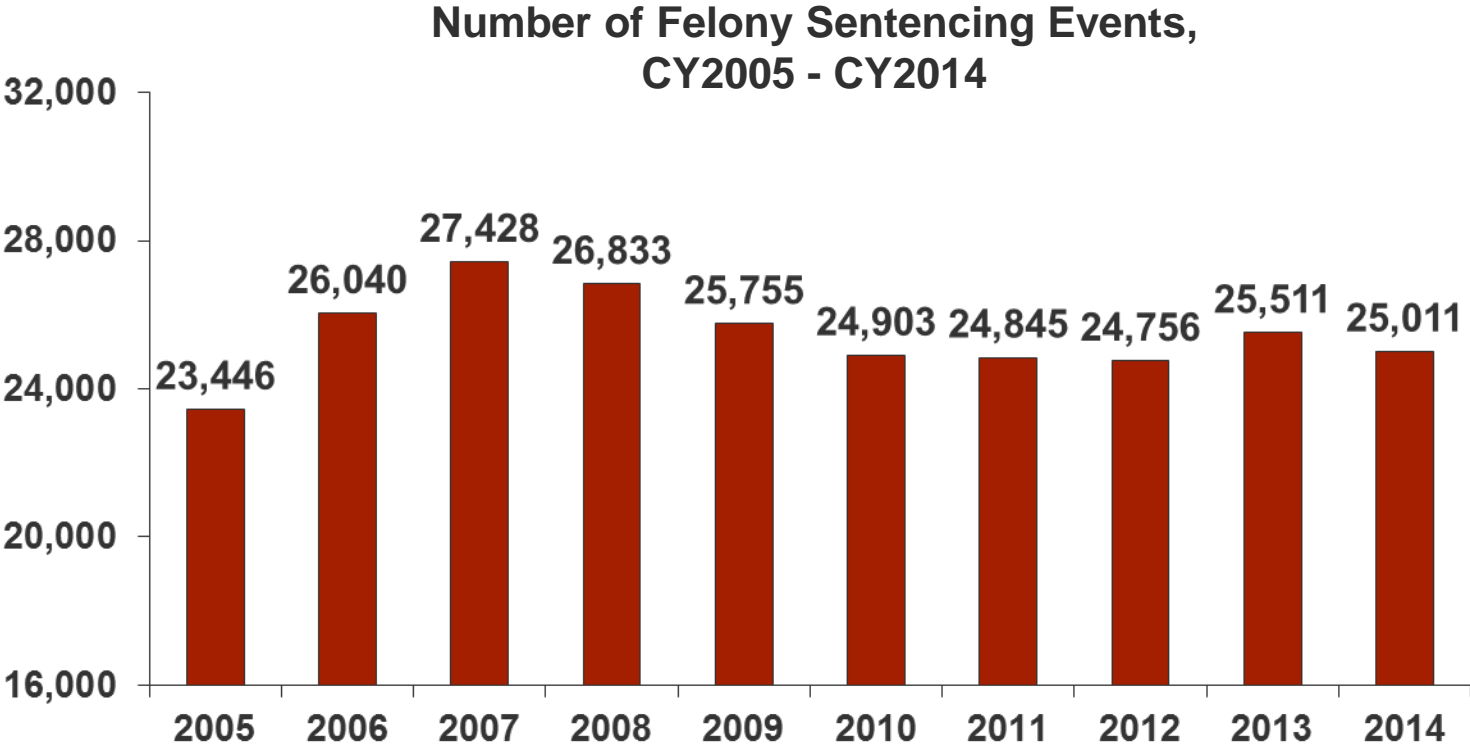


The number of felony defendants in circuit court increased between 2010 and 2013, but declined by 1.4% in 2014. Criminal misdemeanor filings in general district court have been decreasing since 2011.



Source: Virginia Supreme Court Judicial Planning Department (July 30, 2015)

The number of felony sentencing events grew by 3.0% in 2013, the first increase since 2007. Preliminary data for 2014 suggest a 2.0% decrease for the year.

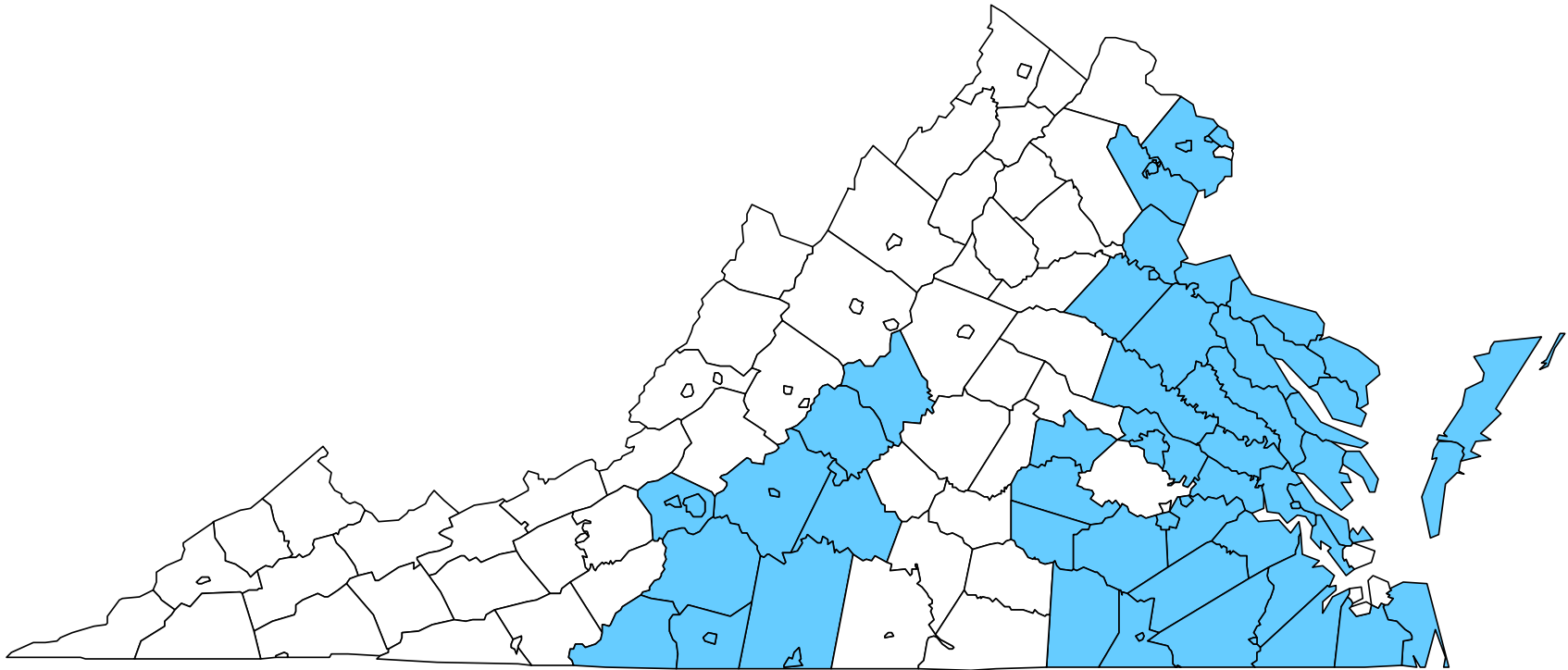


Change:	+11.1%	+5.3%	-2.2%	-4.0%	-3.3%	-0.2%	-0.4%	+3.0%	-2.0%
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Note: CY 2014 data are preliminary. Analysis excludes events identified as possible duplicate submissions.

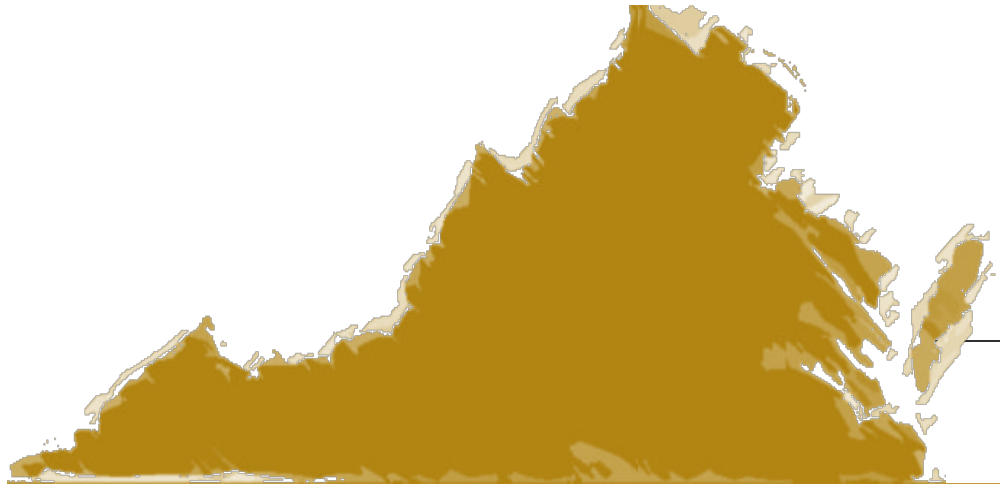
Source: Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission (September 14, 2015)

In CY2014, the number of felony sentencing events decreased in 17 of 31 circuits, but increased in the remaining 14 circuits.



**Circuits with increase
in felony sentencing
events in CY2014**

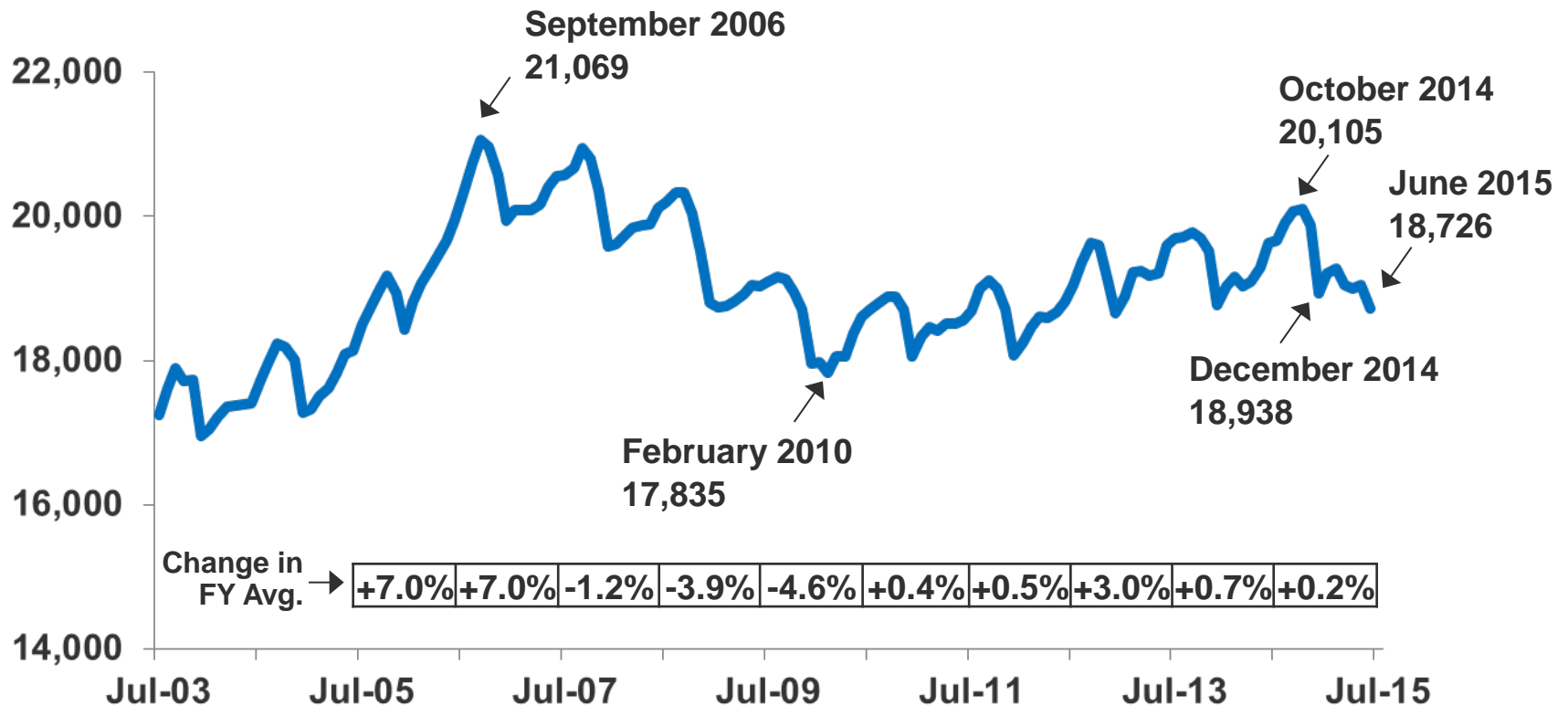
**Circuits with decrease
in felony sentencing
events in CY2014**



Local-Responsible Jail Population

The local-responsible jail population has been growing slowly over the last five years, increasing by 0.2% from FY2014 to FY2015.

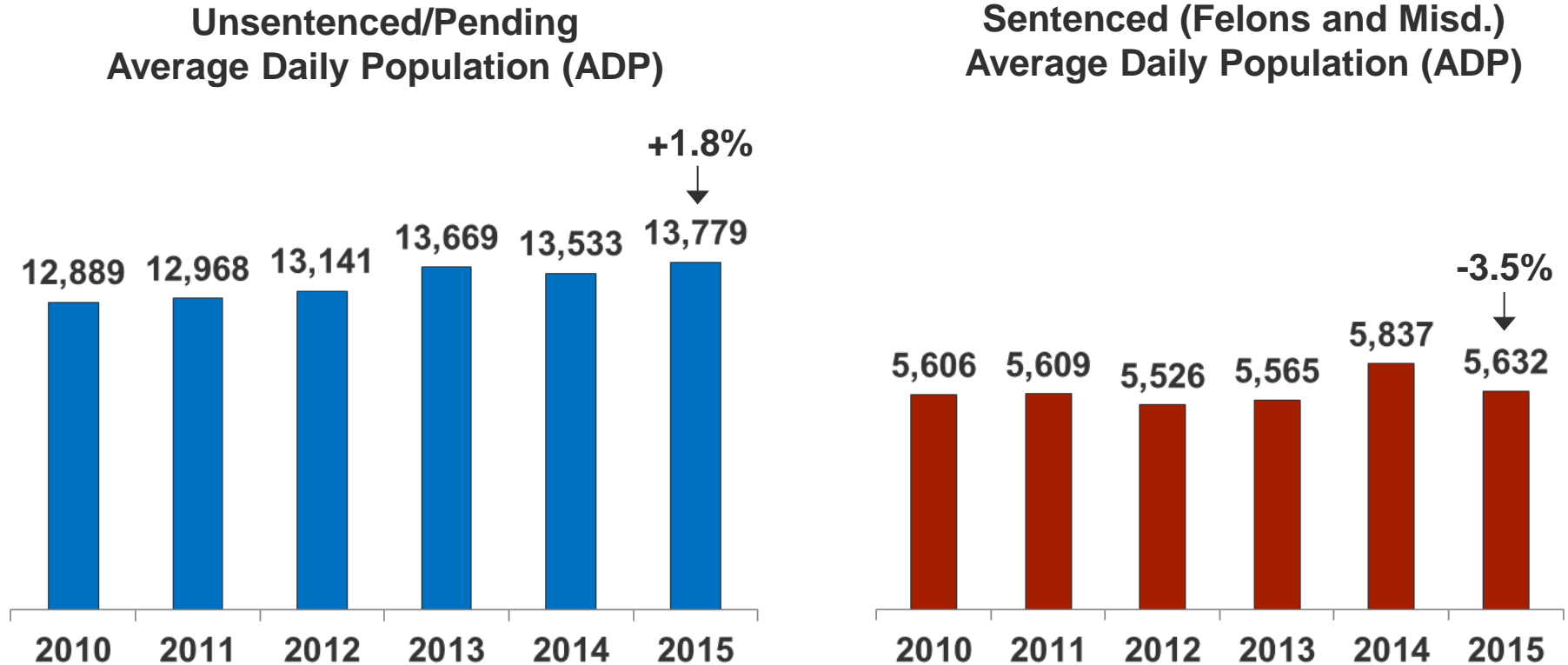
Local-Responsible Jail Population by Month
as Measured by Average Daily Population (ADP)



Note: Due to improvements in the LIDS-CORIS data system and support programming, average daily population (ADP) figures for January 2005 – June 2015 were updated in June 2015.

Source: Compensation Board LIDS-CORIS data system (July 30, 2015)

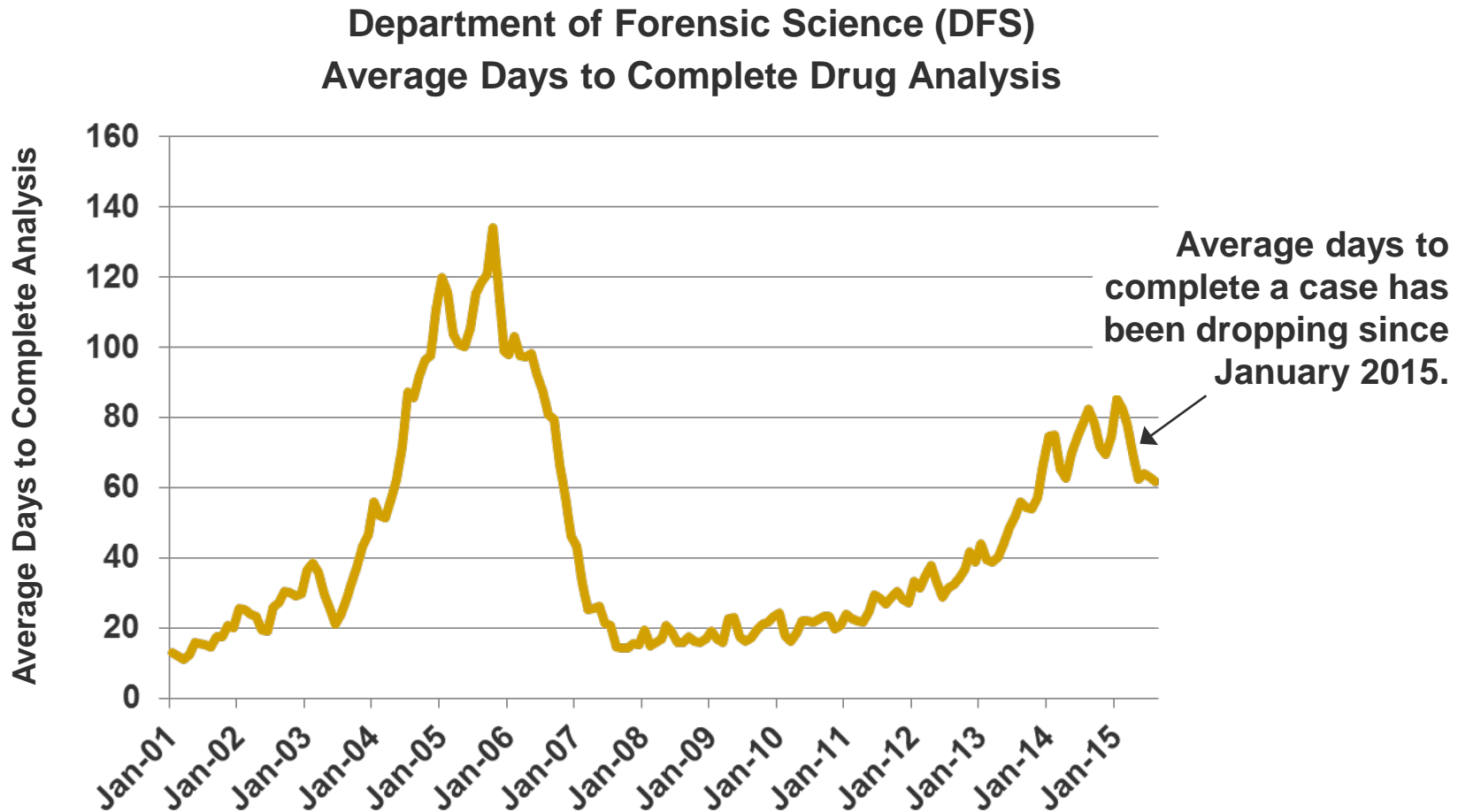
In FY2015, the unsentenced/pending population in jails grew by 1.8%, while the sentenced population in jails fell by 3.5%.



Note: Due to improvements in the LIDS-CORIS data system and support programming, average daily population (ADP) figures for January 2005 – June 2015 were updated in June 2015.

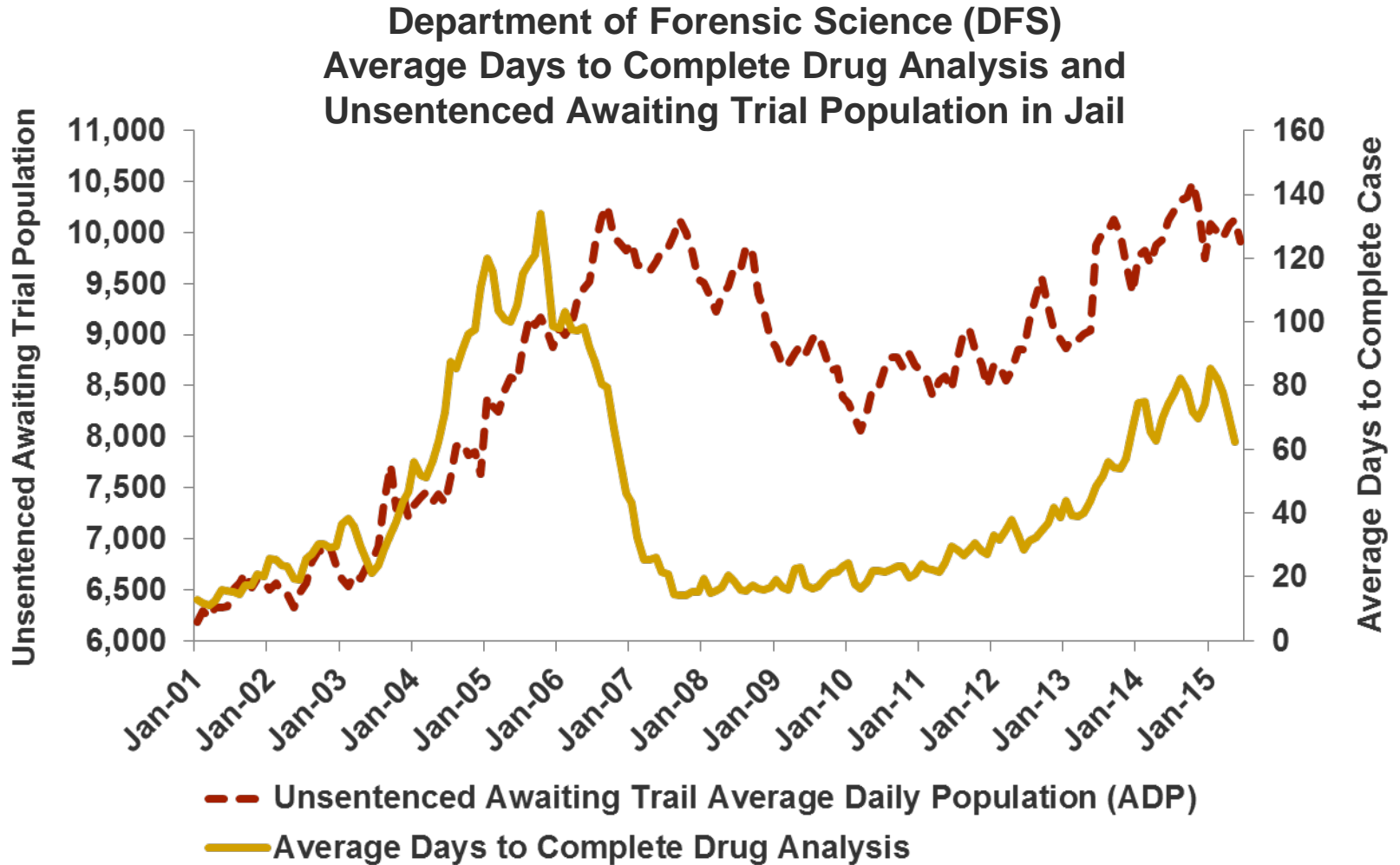
Source: Compensation Board LIDS-CORIS data system, as analyzed by the Department of Criminal Justice Services Research Center (July 30, 2015)

At DFS, the average number of days to complete a drug analysis has been growing since 2010, increasing by 18% from FY2014 to FY2015.

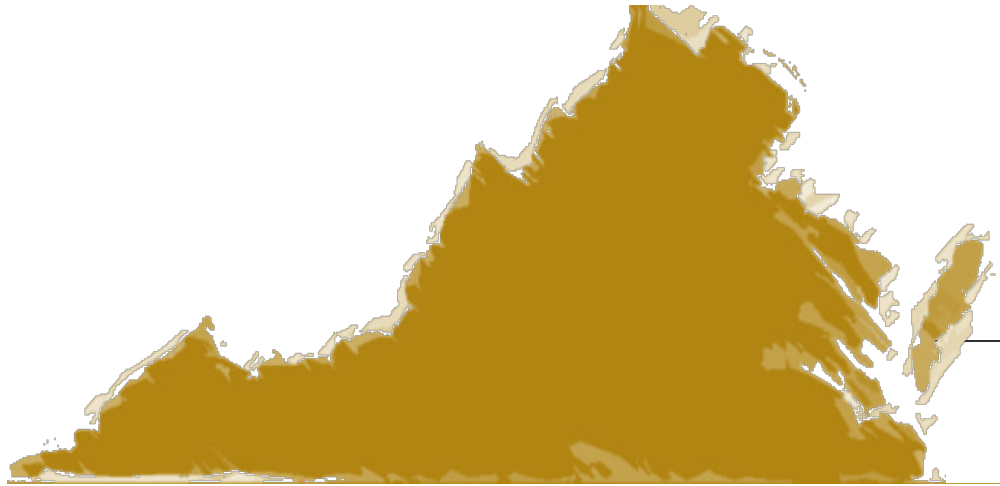


Source: Virginia Department of Forensic Science data, as analyzed by the Dept. of Criminal Justice Services Research Center (July 30, 2015)

The DFS drug case backlog may result in delays in criminal case processing for those offenders charged with drug crimes, which may increase the population in jail awaiting trial.



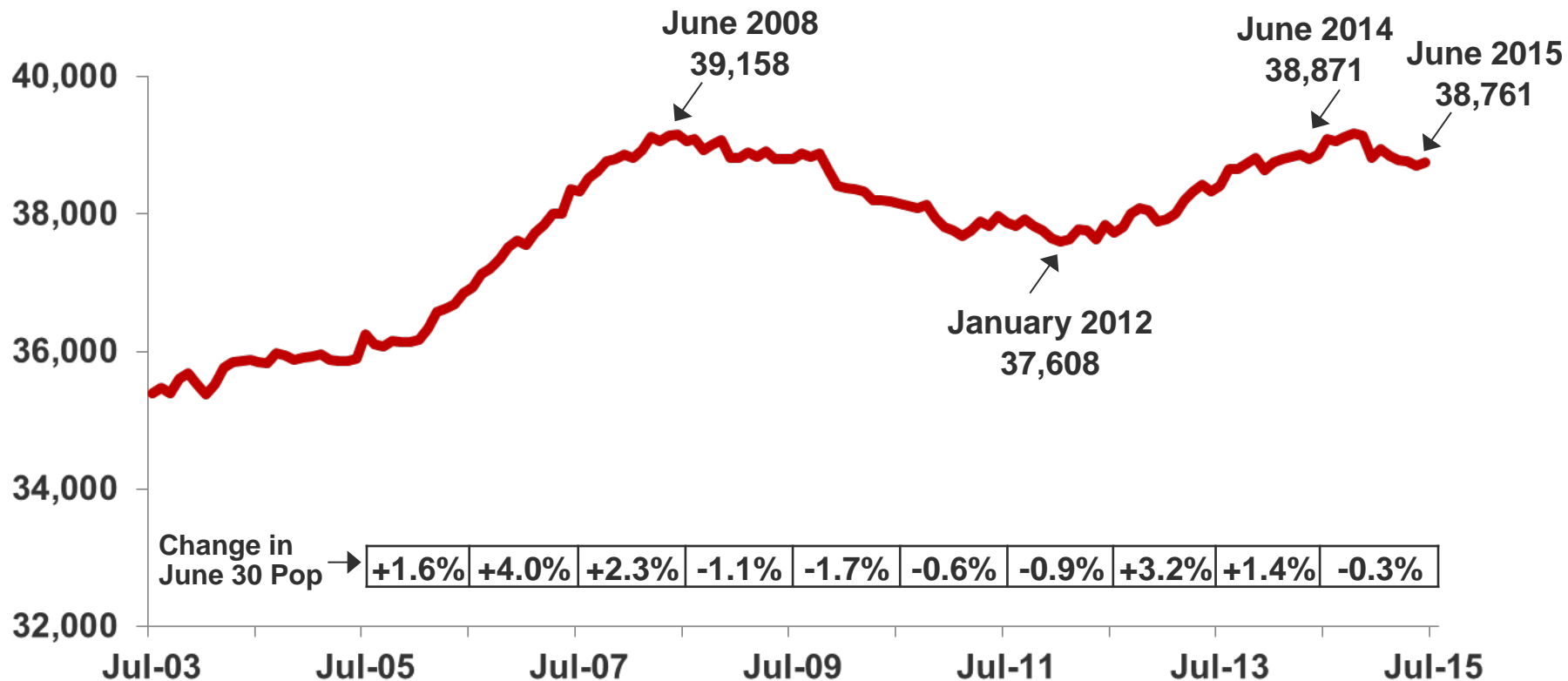
Source: Virginia Department of Forensic Science data, as analyzed by the Dept. of Criminal Justice Services Research Center (July 23, 2014)



State-Responsible Confined Population

Based on updated data, the state-responsible confined population increased by 3.2% and 1.4% in FY2013 and FY2014, respectively. In FY2015, the population declined by 0.3%.

**State-Responsible Confined Population by Month
as Measured by the End-of-Month (EOM) population**

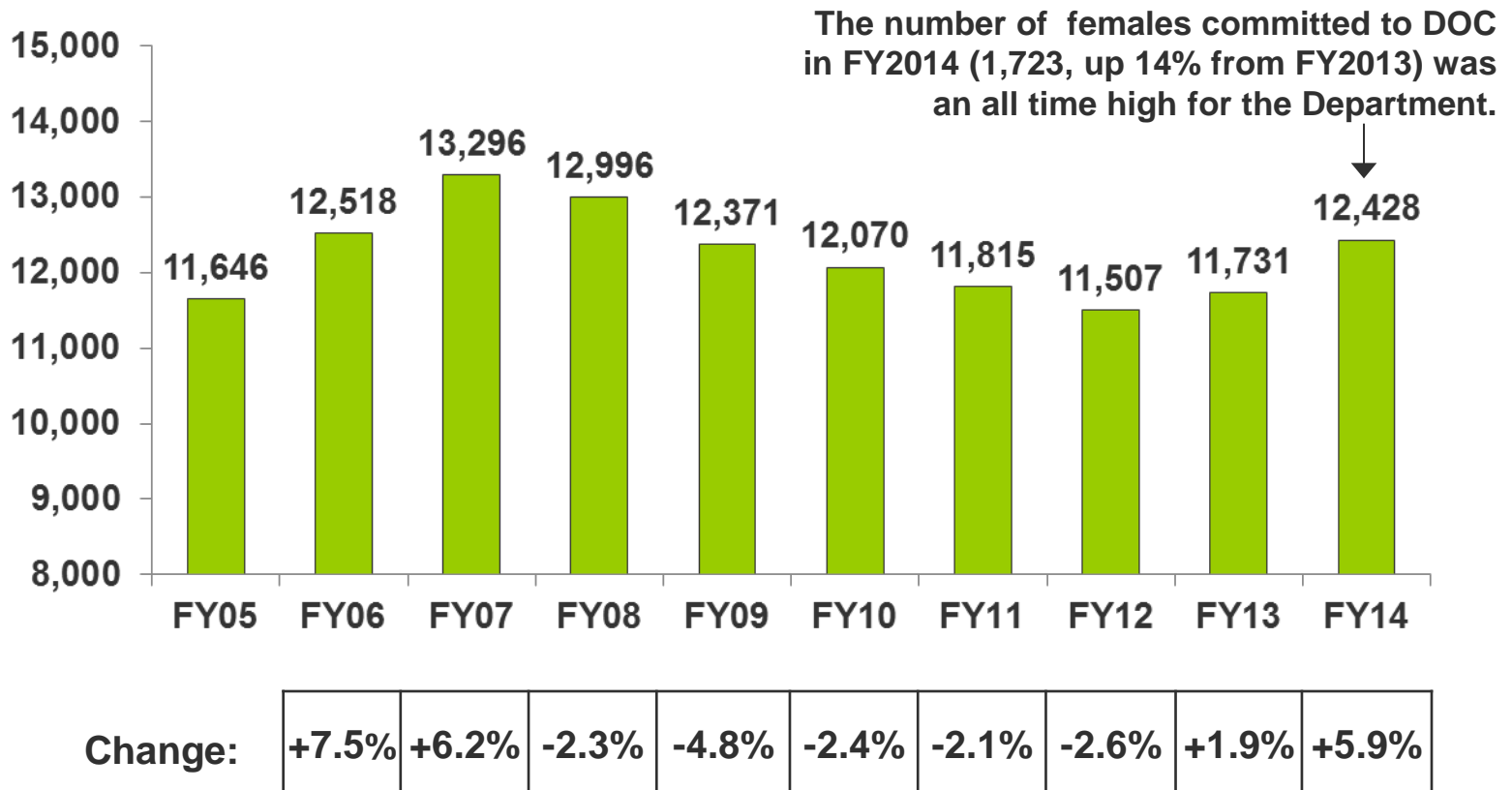


Note: Due to improvements in the LIDS-CORIS data system and support programming, average daily population (ADP) figures for state-responsible inmates held in the jails during January 2005 – June 2015 were updated in June 2015.

Source: Virginia Department of Corrections (August 24, 2015)

New commitments to prison peaked in FY2007 then declined through FY2012. New commitments grew by 1.9% and 5.9% in FY2013 and FY2014, respectively.

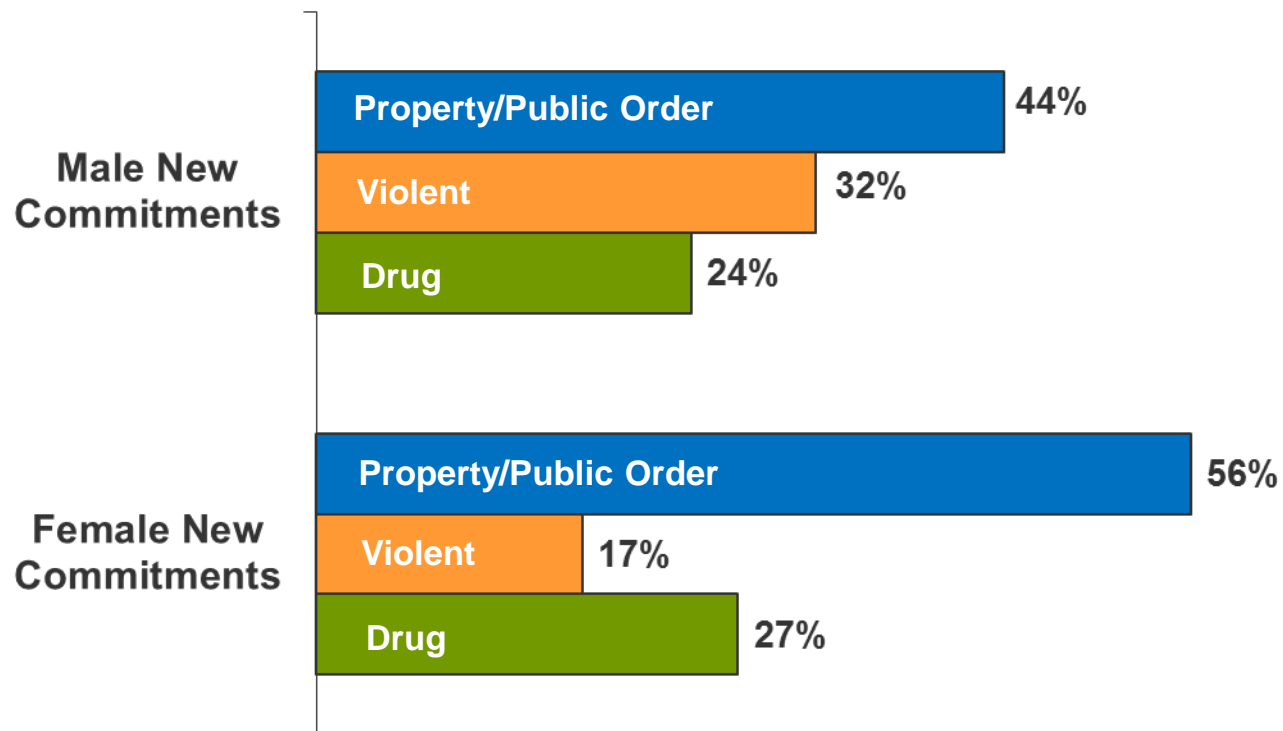
State-Responsible Commitments, FY2005 – FY2014



Source: Virginia Department of Corrections – VA CORIS System (July 30, 2015)

Females are more likely than males to be committed to prison for nonviolent offenses, while males are more likely than females to be committed for violent offenses.

New Commitments by Gender and Current Offense Type, FY2014



Note: Offense type represents the current offense for which the offender is being sent to prison. The Department of Corrections classifies burglary as a property offense.

Source: Virginia Department of Corrections – VA CORIS System (July 30, 2015)

Female State-Responsible New Commitments, FY2012 - FY2014

		FY2012		FY2013		FY2014	
Most Serious Offense		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Violent	Capital Murder	0	0%	1	<1%	0	0%
	First Degree Murder	21	2%	6	<1%	13	<1%
	Second Degree Murder	7	1%	3	<1%	8	<1%
	Manslaughter	15	1%	22	1%	17	<1%
	Abduction	11	1%	7	<1%	7	<1%
	Rape/Sexual Assault	10	1%	8	<1%	6	<1%
	Robbery	60	4%	69	5%	59	3%
	Assault	140	10%	165	11%	169	10%
	Weapons	4	<1%	4	<1%	10	<1%
	Arson	8	1%	7	<1%	12	<1%
Property/ Public Order	Burglary/B&E	60	4%	82	5%	85	5%
	Larceny/Fraud	588	44%	703	47%	799	46%
	Conspiracy	0	0%	1	<1%	3	<1%
	Sex Offenses*	0	0%	1	<1%	4	<1%
	DUI	34	3%	24	2%	34	2%
	Habitual Offender	6	<1%	11	<1%	4	<1%
	Other Prop./Public Order	22	2%	19	1%	20	1%
	Drugs	365	27%	375	25%	473	27%
Total SR Female NCC	1,351		1,508		1,723		

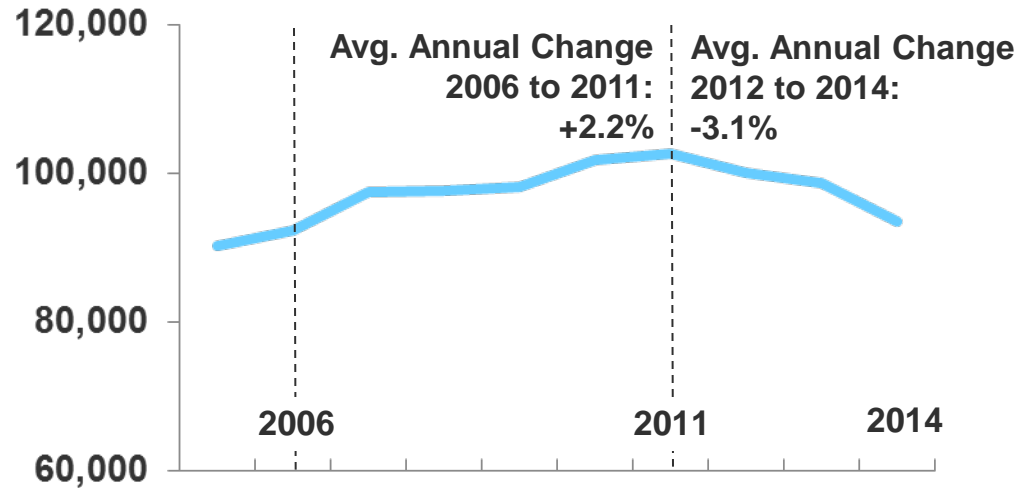
* Includes Sex Offender Registry violations and obscenity

Source: Virginia Department of Corrections – Female State-Responsible Offender
Population Trends FY2010 – FY2014

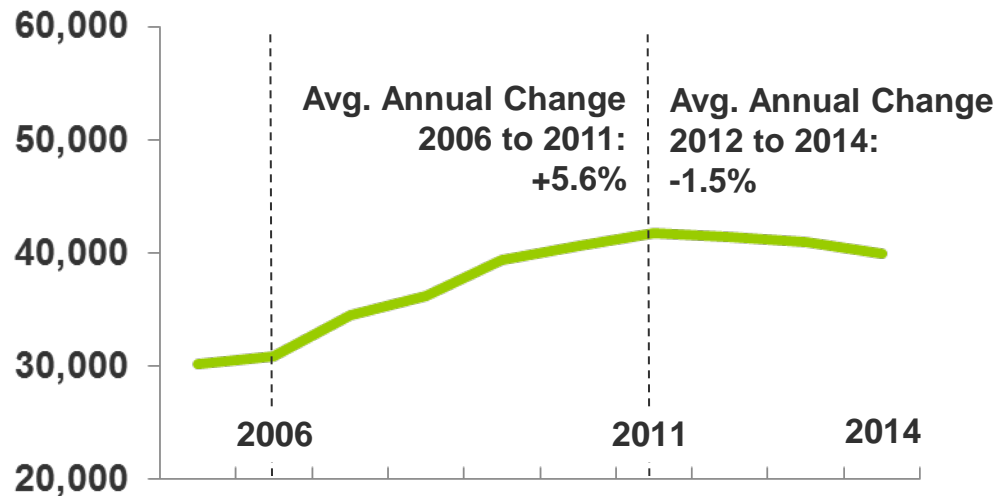
During 2006 – 2011, female Group A arrests grew at more than twice the pace of male Group A arrests.

Group A arrests have declined since 2011, but the decrease for males has been greater than for females.

MALE Group A Arrests

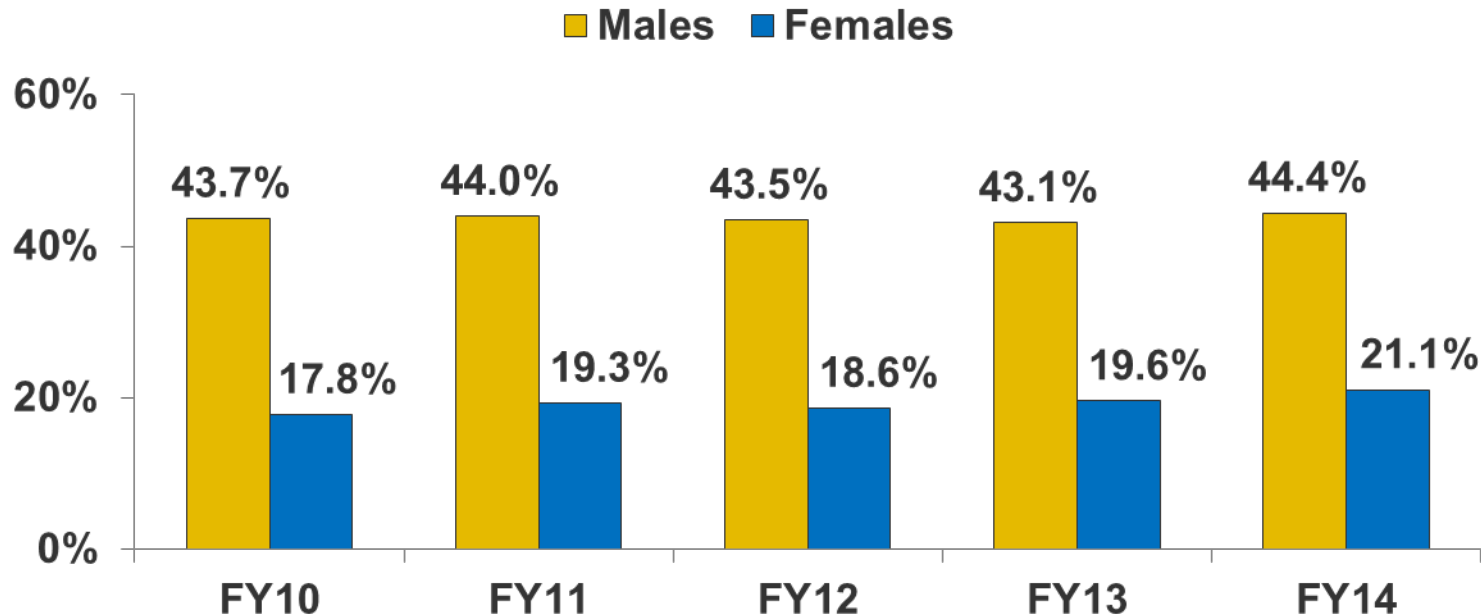


FEMALE Group A Arrests



Since FY2010, the percentage of felony sentencing events resulting in a prison term has gradually increased for female offenders but remained relatively stable for male offenders.

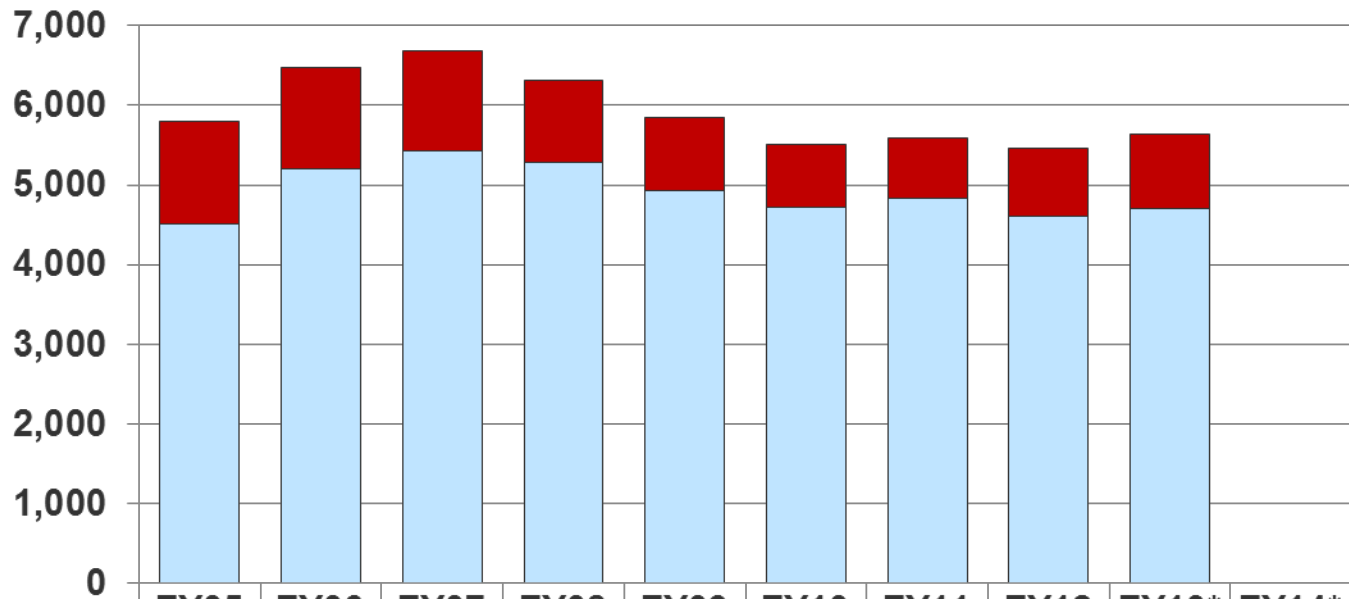
Felony Sentencing Events Resulting in a Prison Term
By Gender, FY2010 – FY2014



Source: Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission (September 2, 2015)

Since peaking at 52% in FY2006, probation violators have declined to 47%-48% of total commitments.

Probation Violators Entering as New Commitments



	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13*	FY14*
Total Probation Violators	5,792	6,466	6,685	6,305	5,838	5,505	5,590	5,461	5,636	5,989
■ Technical	1,280	1,265	1,262	1,030	902	783	763	858	931	
■ New Crime	4,512	5,201	5,423	5,275	4,936	4,722	4,827	4,603	4,705	

* Probation Violator information for FY2013-FY2014 is considered preliminary.

Source: Virginia Department of Corrections – VA CORIS System (July 30, 2015)

Total time served by violent offenders gradually increased from FY2006 to FY2011 but has since returned to FY2008 levels; time served by property and drug offenders has been stable.

Total Time Served (in months) by Current DOC Offense Type

	Violent		Property/ Public Order		Drug	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
FY2006	66	40	31	21	30	21
FY2007	67	42	31	21	28	20
FY2008	70	41	30	21	27	20
FY2009	73	42	31	21	29	20
FY2010	74	44	33	21	31	22
FY2011	75	45	32	21	32	22
FY2012	67	41	30	21	31	21
FY2013	70	41	31	21	30	21
FY2014	70	42	31	21	30	21