



VIRGINIA CRIMINAL SENTENCING COMMISSION

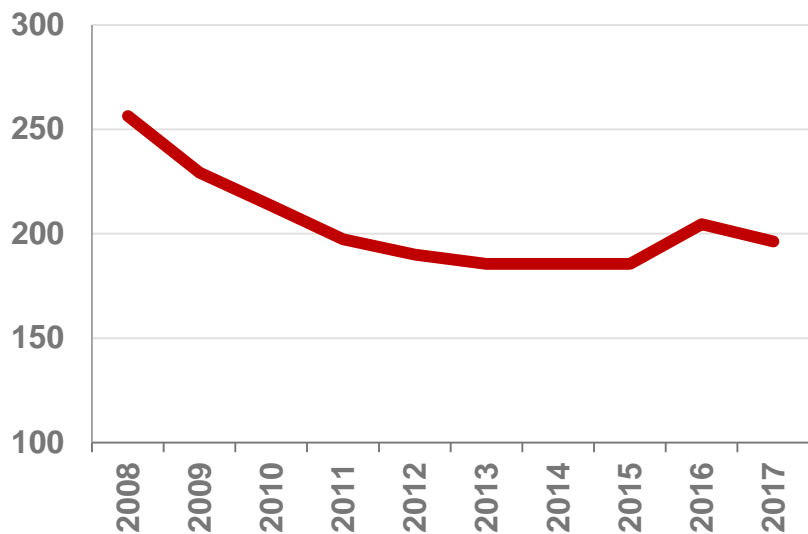


Crime and Criminal Justice Trends in Virginia

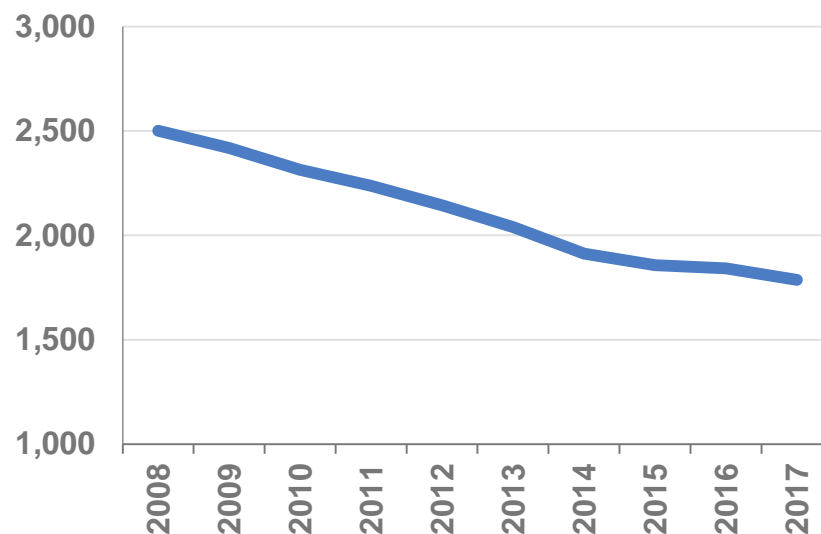
September 10, 2018

In 2017, all violent and property crime rate categories decreased, except for forcible rape and motor vehicle theft.

Violent Crime Rate | Change 2008-2017: - 23%
Change 2016-2017: - 4%



Property Crime Rate | Change 2008-2017: -29%
Change 2016-2017: -3%



	Murder ¹	Forcible Rape ²	Robbery	Agg. Assault
2008-2017	+15%	-4%	-47%	-11%
2016-2017	-5%	+6%	-10%	-3%

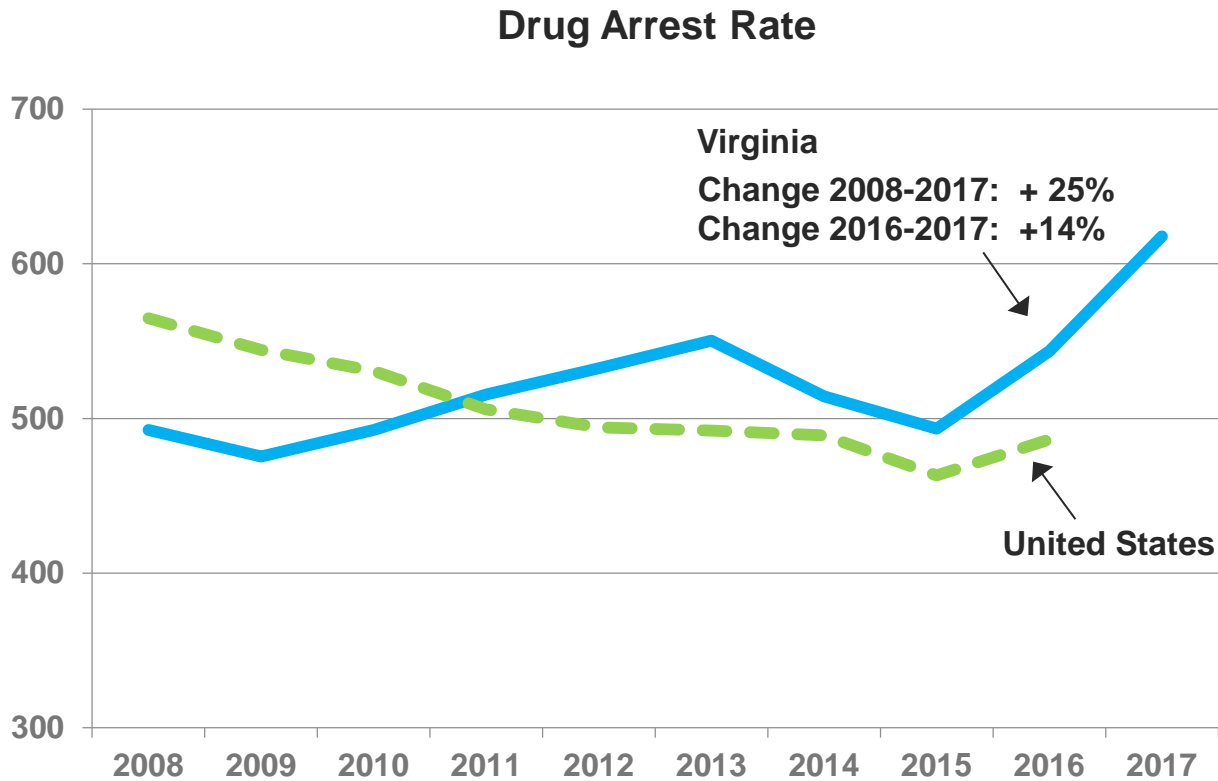
	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
2008-2017	-47%	-25%	-32%
2016-2017	-8%	-3%	+2%

¹ Category also includes non-negligent manslaughter.

² In order to compare rates prior to 2013, these figures are based on the FBI's legacy definition of rape.

Source: Virginia State Police Incident-Based Reporting System Repository electronic data files analyzed by the Dept. of Criminal Justice Services Research Center

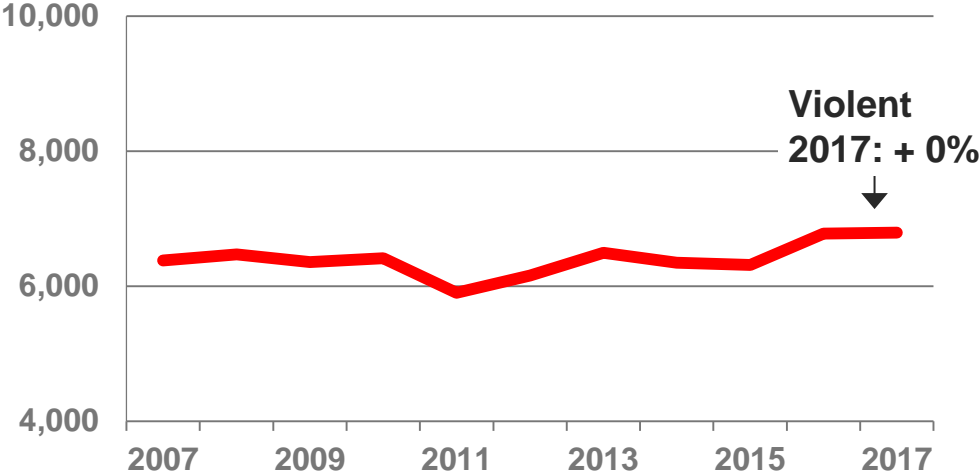
After declining in 2014 and 2015, Virginia's drug arrest rate increased by 10% in 2016 and 14% in 2017.



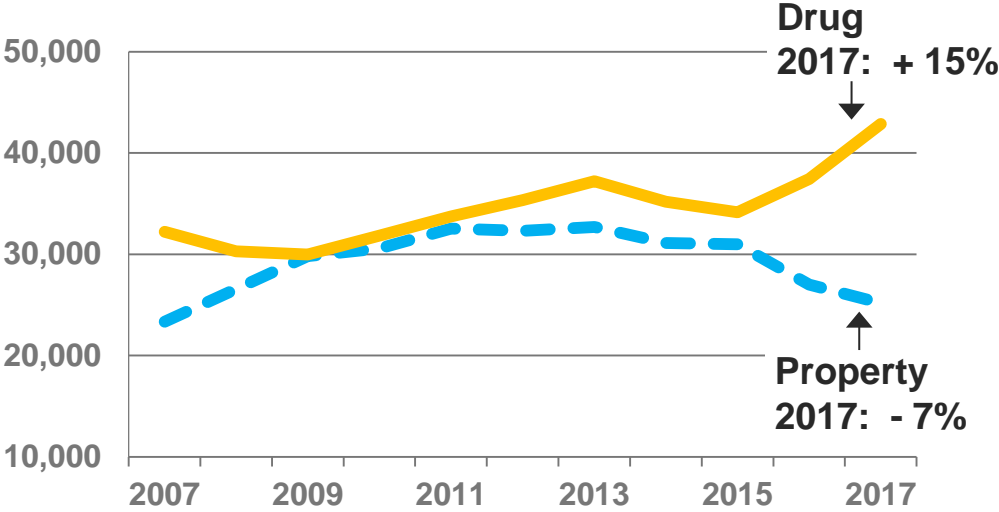
Note: Arrest rates are computed per 100,000 population who are age 10 and older.
Source: Virginia State Police Incident-Based Reporting System Repository electronic data files analyzed by the Dept. of Criminal Justice Services Research Center

Between 2016 and 2017, adult arrests for violent UCR offenses were essentially flat; adult arrests for drug crimes increased by 15%.

Number of Adult Arrests for Violent Offenses

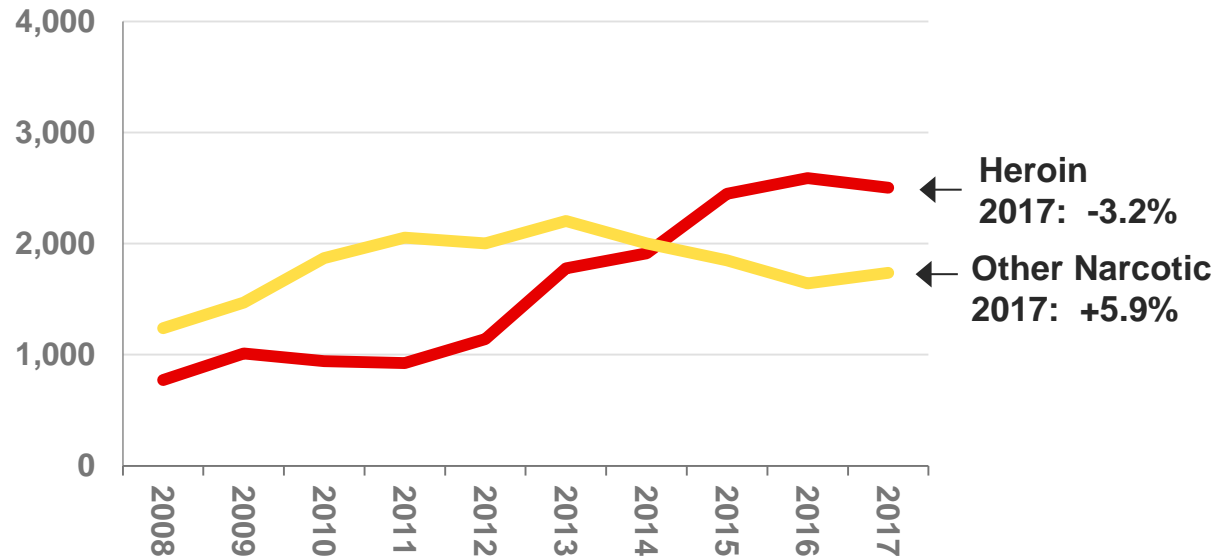


Number of Adult Arrests for Property and Drug Offenses



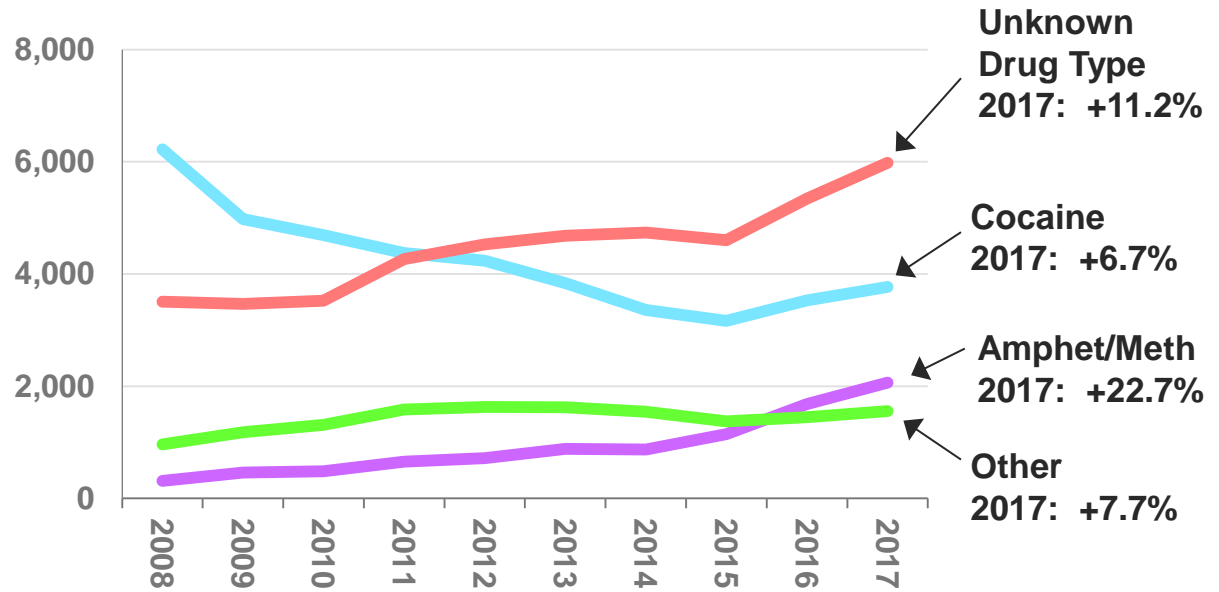
Note: Figures reflect the most serious offense alleged at arrest.
Source: Virginia State Police Incident-Based Reporting System Repository
electronic data files analyzed by the Dept. of Criminal Justice Services Research Center

Number of Arrests for Heroin and Other Narcotics



Other Narcotic includes drugs such as morphine and opium, as well as prescription opioids.

Number of Arrests for Cocaine, Amphetamine/ Methamphetamine and Other Drugs



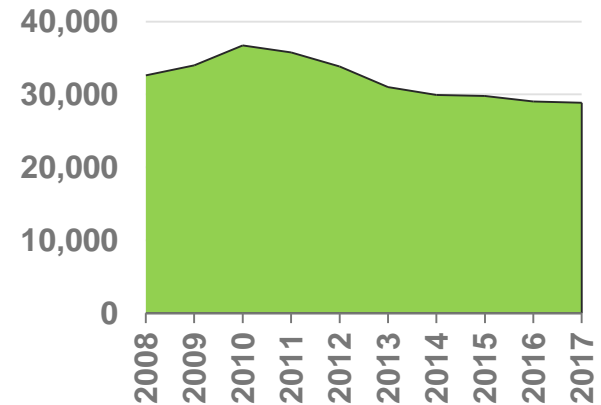
Other Drug includes LSD, PCP, other hallucinogens, other stimulants, barbiturates, & other depressants.

About 95% of adult arrests involve:

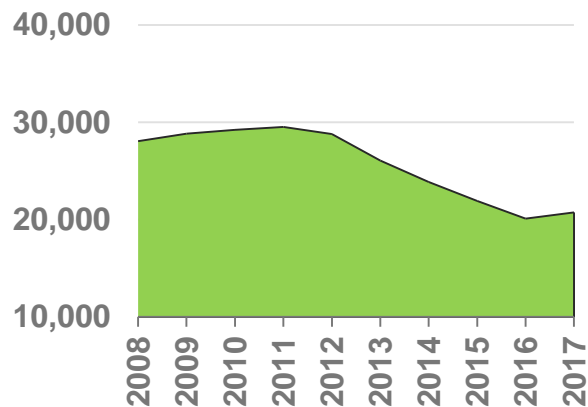
- Larceny
- Drug offenses
- All other Part II offenses, of which the most common are:
 - Simple Assault
 - DUI
 - Drunkenness

Arrests for simple assault and drunkenness have been decreasing, while arrests for DUI increased in 2017.

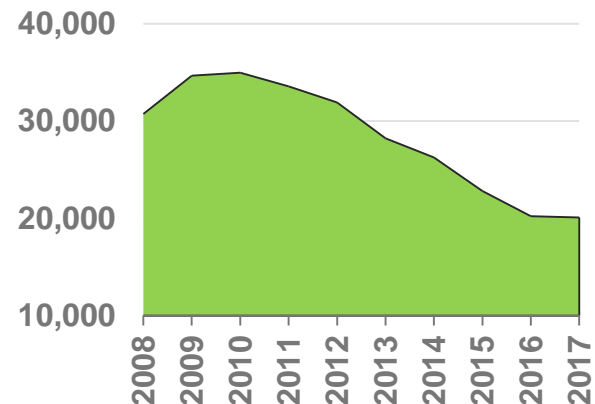
Simple Assault



DUI



Drunkenness



Submissions of Controlled Drugs to the Department of Forensic Science (DFS)

Submissions of Controlled Drugs to DFS

Year	Cocaine	Heroin	Prescription Opioids	Meth	Club Drugs	Illicit Synthetic Opioids
2006	16,769	1,501	3,106	1,027	706	33
2008	12,162	1,854	4,073	704	1,077	25
2010	8,779	2,054	5,565	745	1,190	23
2012	8,588	2,685	6,699	1,025	1,463	39
2014	6,966	4,482	6,244	1,607	1,498	249
2016	7,681	5,439	5,409	3,598	1,534	1,584
2017	9,402	5,249	4,968	5,248	1,845	2,959

Highest Submission Rates (per 100,000) in 2017

VSP Div. 5

VSP Div. 1

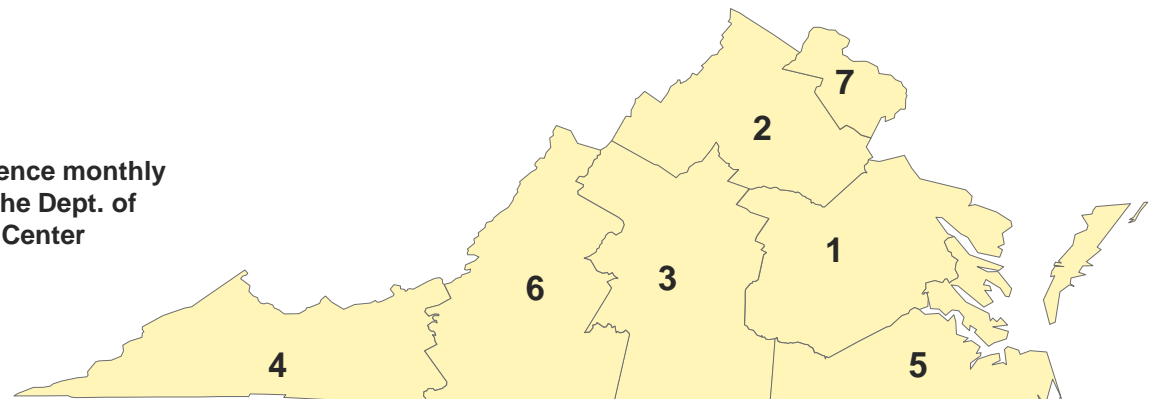
VSP Div. 4

VSP Div. 4

VSP Div. 2

VSP Div. 1

Source: Virginia Department of Forensic Science monthly submissions to NFLIS analyzed by the Dept. of Criminal Justice Services Research Center

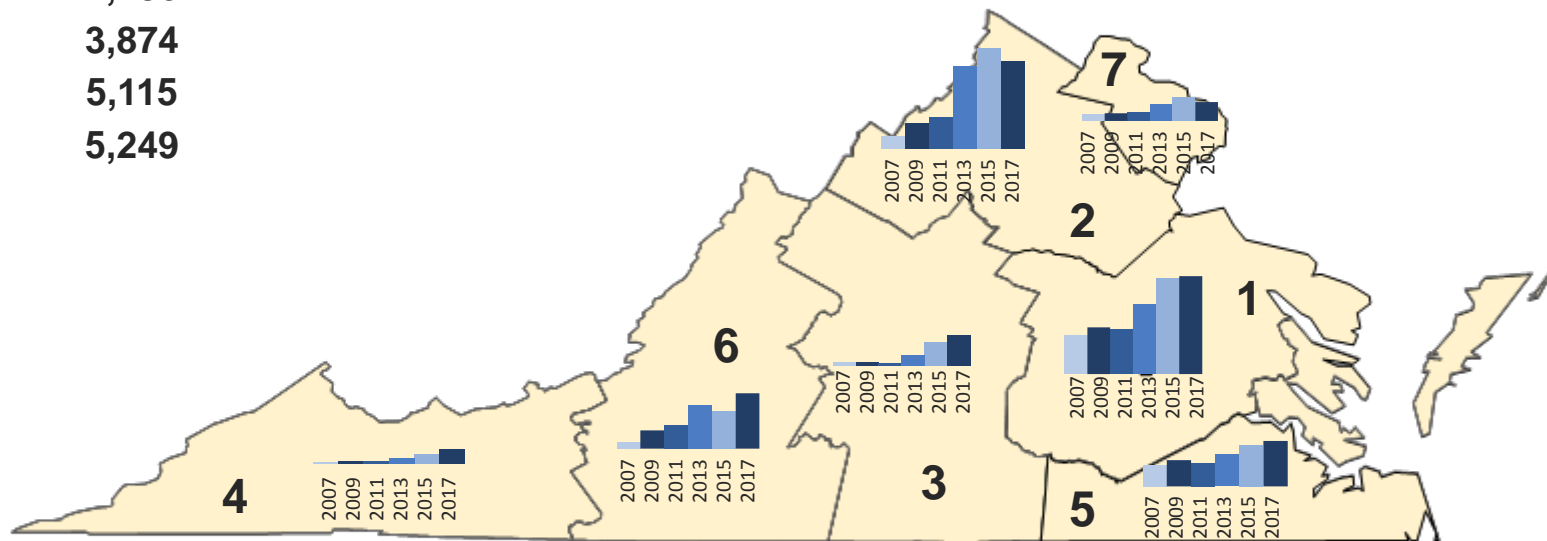


Virginia State Police Divisions

Statewide, heroin submissions to the Department of Forensic Science (DFS) have more than tripled during the last decade.

Year	Number of Heroin Submissions to DFS
2007	1,559
2009	2,123
2011	2,186
2013	3,874
2015	5,115
2017	5,249

Heroin Submission Rate By Virginia State Police Region 2007-2017

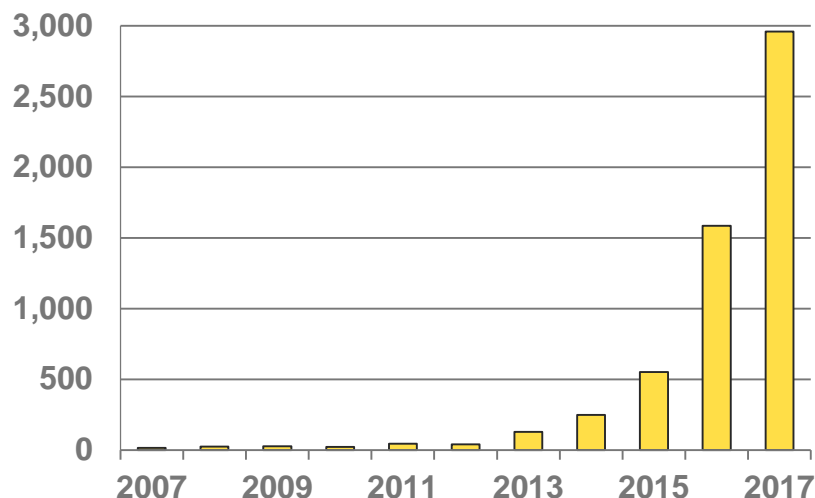


Submissions per 100,000 population

Source: Virginia Department of Forensic Science monthly submissions to NFLIS analyzed by the Dept. of Criminal Justice Services Research Center

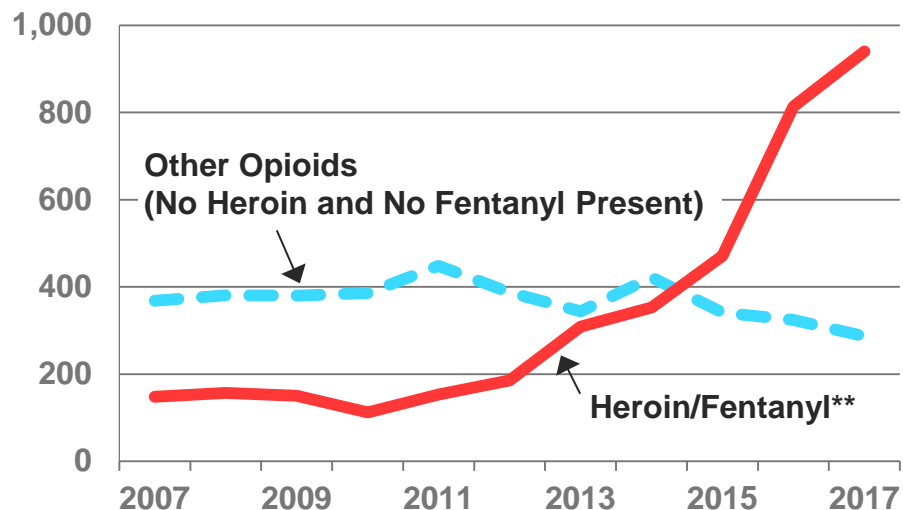
Fentanyl submissions to DFS have increased dramatically since 2013, as have fatal overdoses involving Fentanyl and/or heroin.

Number of Submissions to DFS involving Illicit Opioids*



* Includes fentanyl cases in which the drug is not in the form of a transdermal patch, all fentanyl derivatives, U-47700, and other illicitly-produced synthetic opioids.

Overdose Deaths Heroin/Fentanyl v. Prescription Opioids**

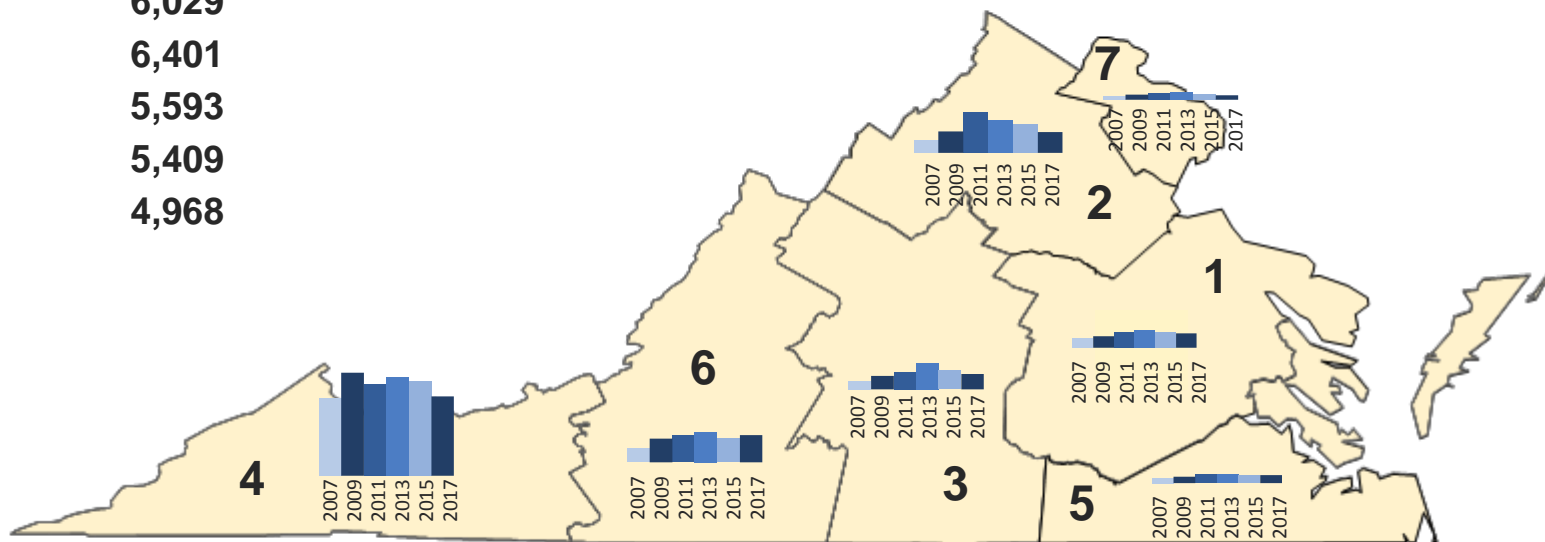


** Illicit and pharmaceutically produced fatal fentanyl overdoses are included in the above analysis.

Statewide, the number of prescription opioid submissions to DFS began to fall in 2013 and, in 2017, dropped by 9%.

Year	Number of Prescription Opioid Submissions to DFS
2007	3,472
2009	4,946
2011	6,029
2013	6,401
2015	5,593
2016	5,409
2017	4,968

Prescription Opioid Submission Rate By Region 2007-2017

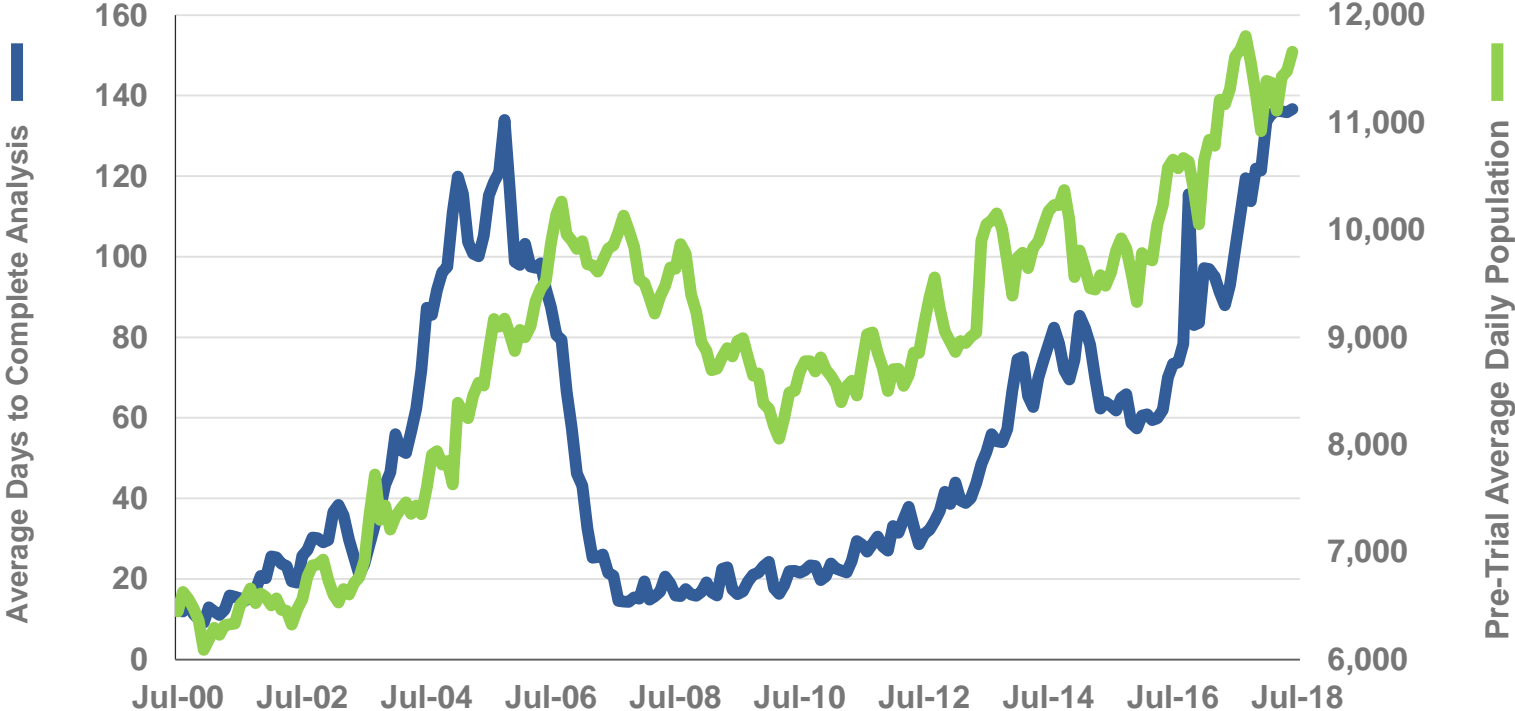


Submissions per 100,000 population

Source: Virginia Department of Forensic Science monthly submissions to NFLIS analyzed by the Dept. of Criminal Justice Services Research Center

At DFS, the average number of days to complete a drug analysis has increased significantly since FY2011.

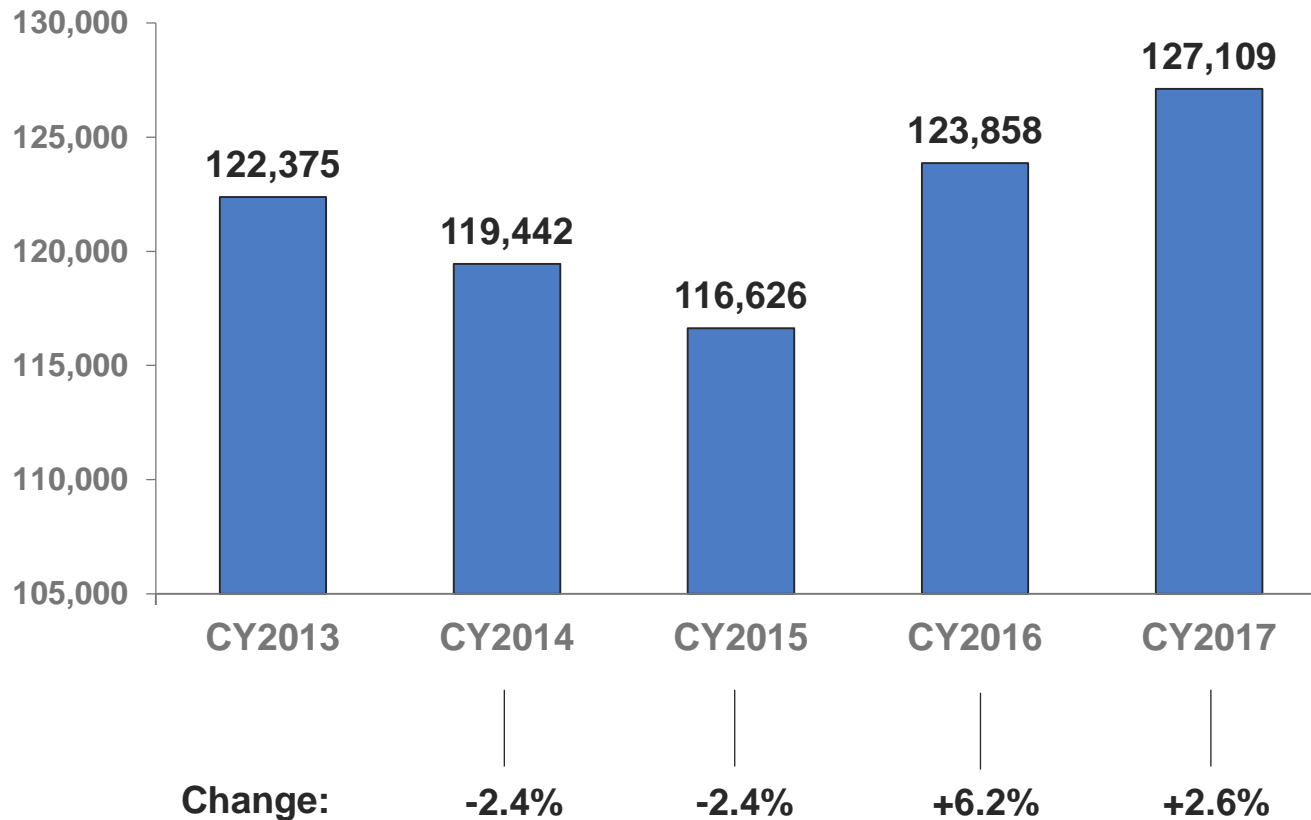
Department of Forensic Science Average Days to Complete Drug Sample Analysis



Source: Virginia Department of Forensic Science monthly submissions to NFLIS analyzed by the Dept. of Criminal Justice Services Research Center

Felony filings in circuit court grew by 6.2% in 2016 and by 2.6% in 2017.

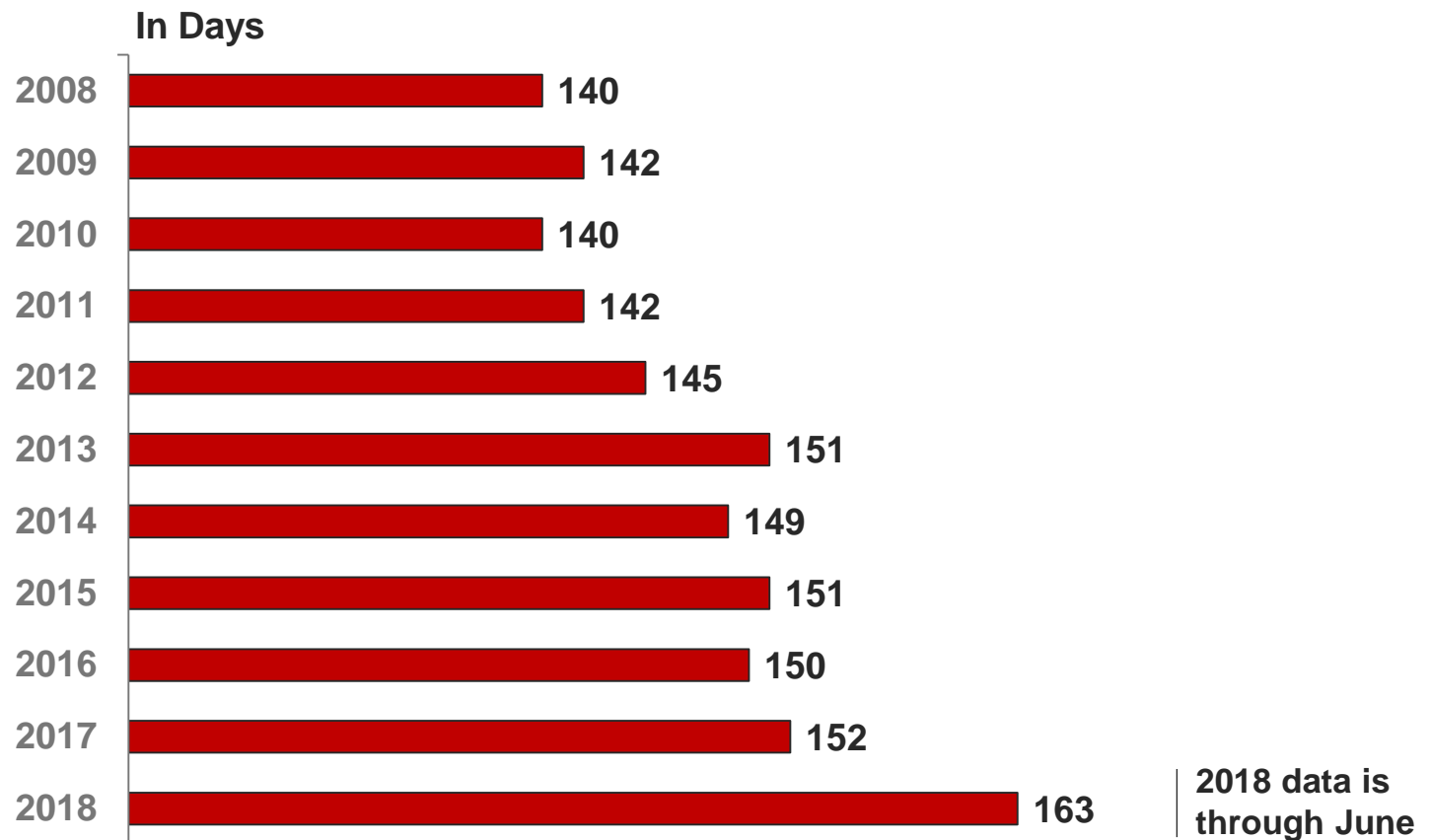
Felony Filings in Virginia's Circuit Courts



Source: Office of the Executive Secretary – Judicial Planning Department (July 18, 2018)

Median case processing time for felonies in circuit court has increased overall since 2008; data suggest a sharp increase during Jan-Jun 2018.

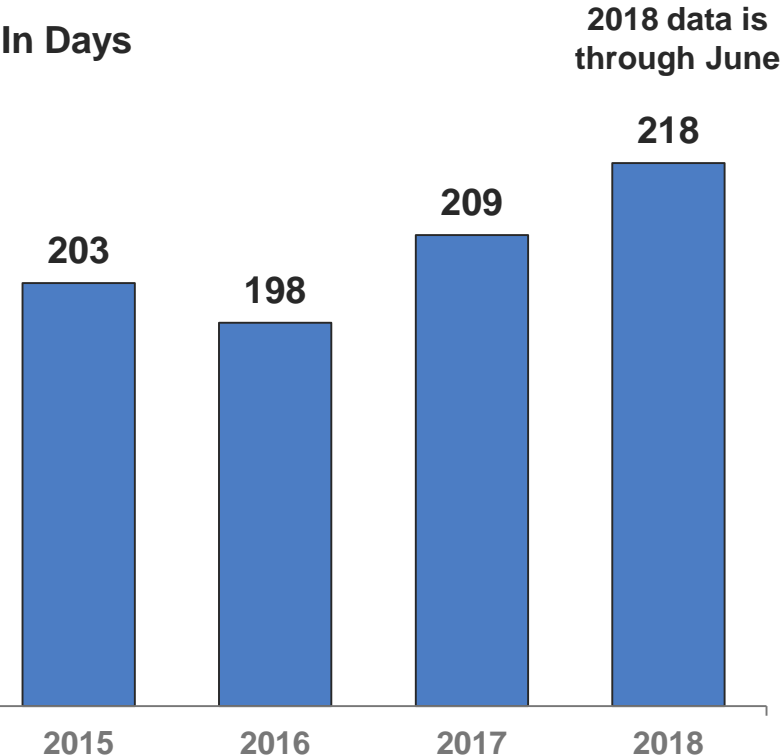
Median Age of Felony Cases in Virginia's Circuit Court (Filing in Circuit Court to Disposition)



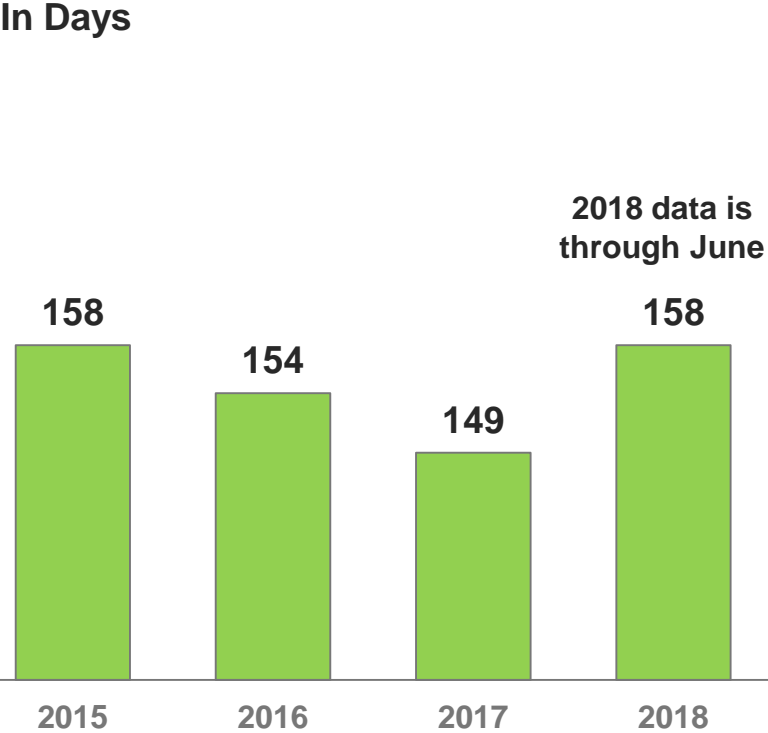
Source: Office of the Executive Secretary – Judicial Planning Department (July 18, 2018)

Median case processing time for felony drug cases in circuit court has also increased during the first half of 2018.

Median Case Processing Time for Schedule I/II Drug § 18.2-248 (Sale, Distribution, Etc.)



Median Case Processing Time for Schedule I/II Drug § 18.2-250 (Simple Possession)

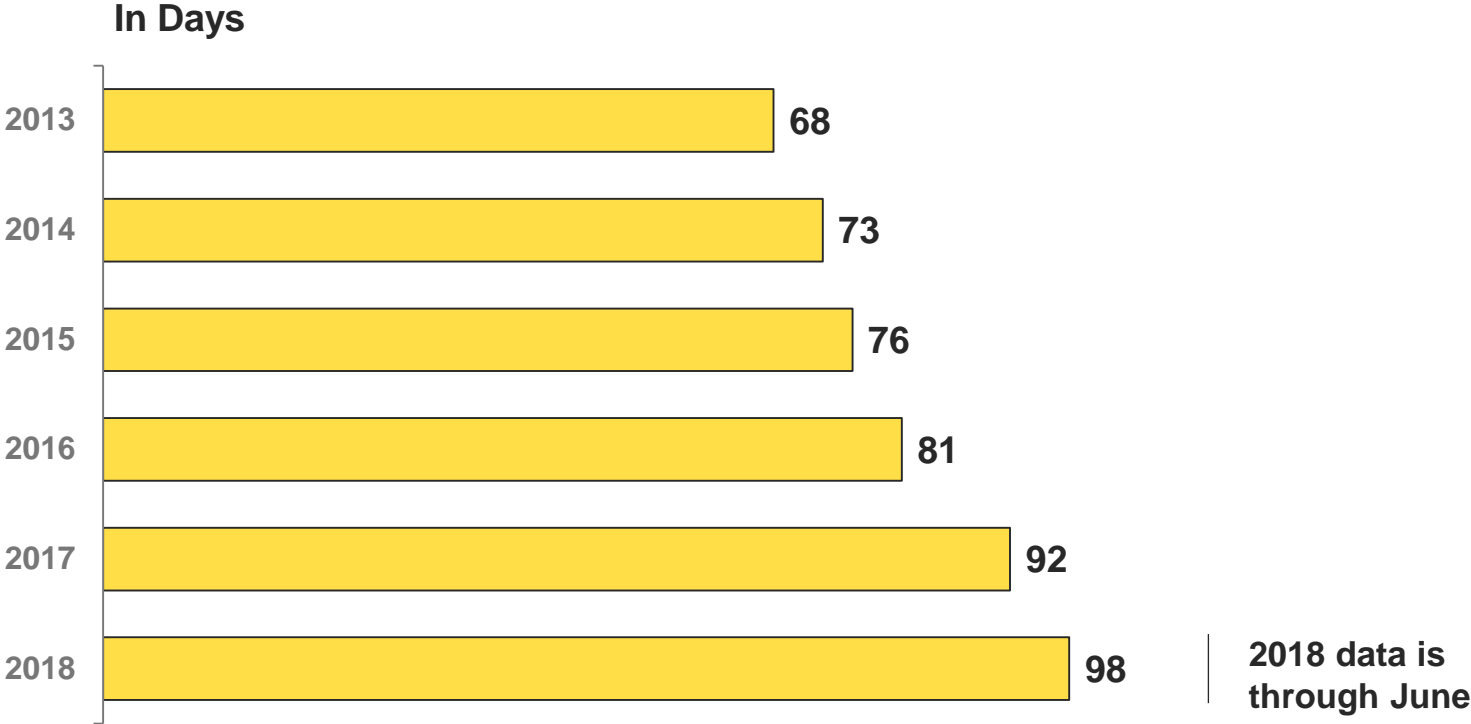


Note: Figures reflect median number of days between filing of the charge in circuit court and disposition of the case.

Source: Office of the Executive Secretary – Judicial Planning Department (July 18, 2018)

Median case processing time for felony cases in general district court was more than one-third longer in 2018 than 2013.

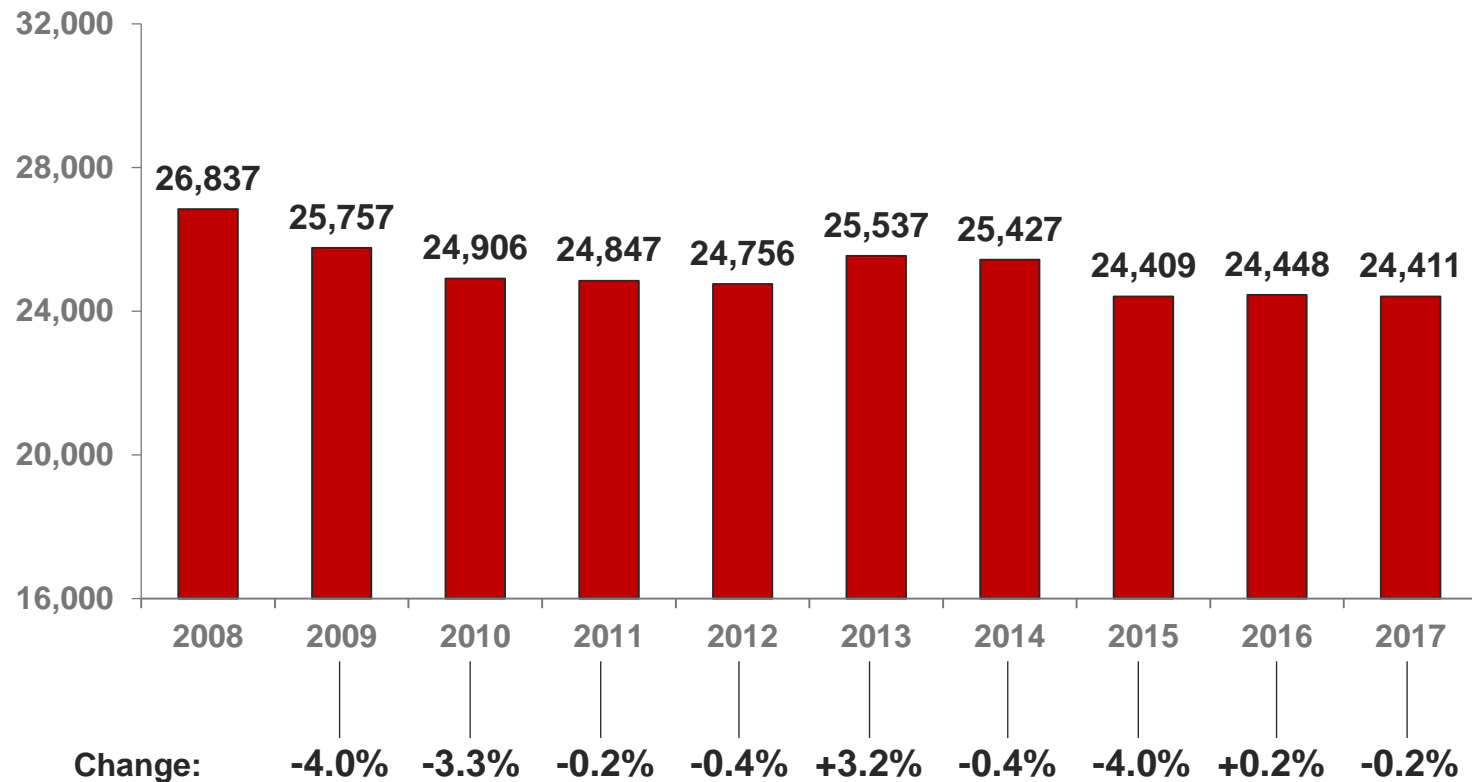
Median Age of Felony Cases in Virginia’s General District Court (Filing in General District Court to Disposition)



Note: Data excludes criminal traffic felony cases.

The number of felony sentencing events has been essentially flat since 2015.

Felony Sentencing Events in Virginia's Circuit Courts

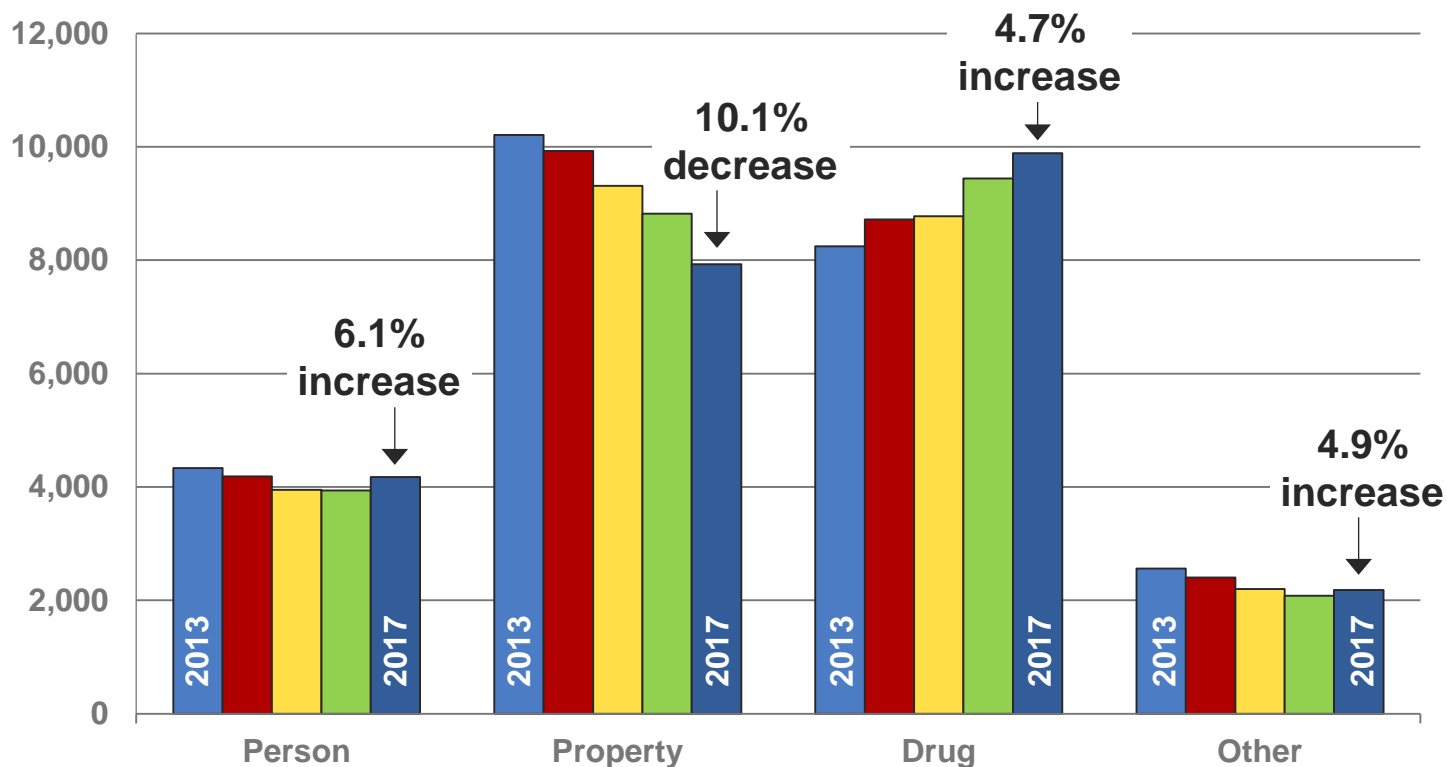


Note: CY2017 data are preliminary.

Source: Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission – Sentencing Guidelines Database (August 15, 2018)

The number (and proportion) of felony sentencing events in which a drug offense is the most serious have increased significantly since 2013.

Felony Sentencing Events in Virginia's Circuit Courts 2013-2017

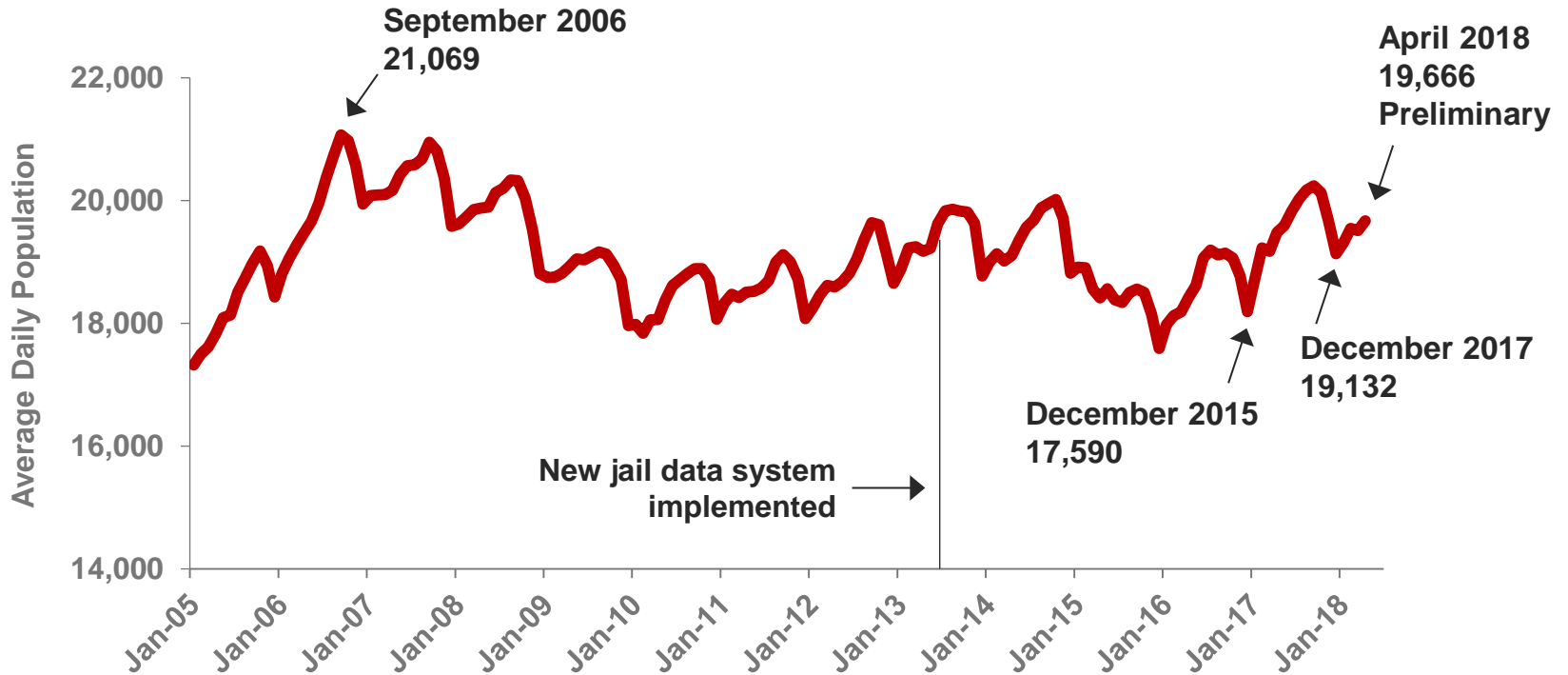


Note: CY2017 data are preliminary.

Source: Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission – Sentencing Guidelines Database
(August 15, 2018)

The local-responsible jail population grew by 1.1% in CY2016 and by 5.1% in CY2017.

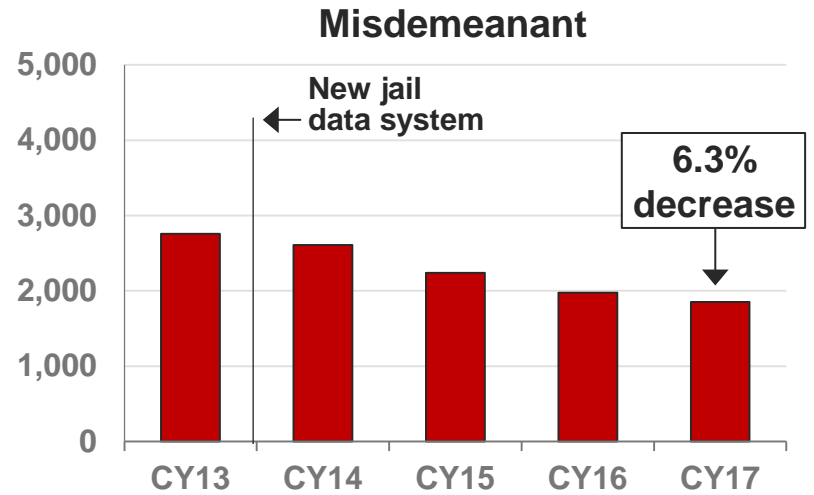
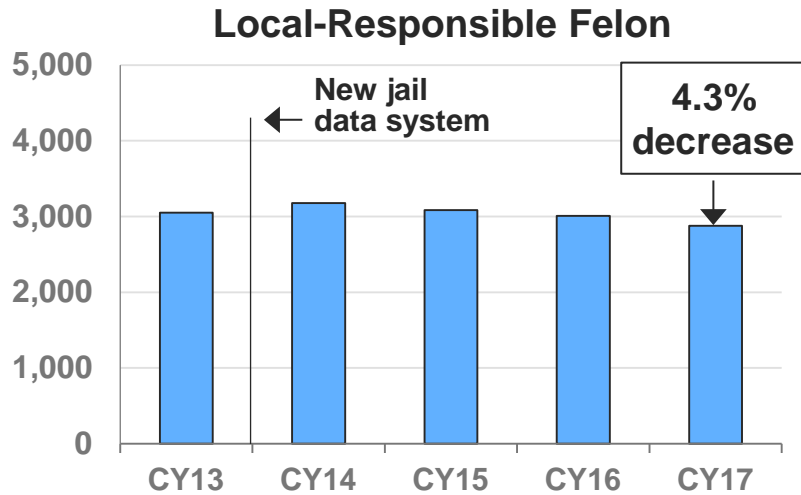
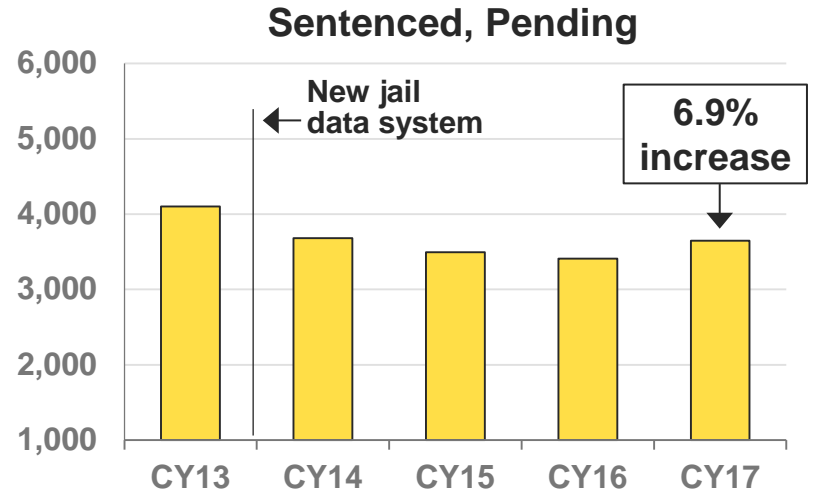
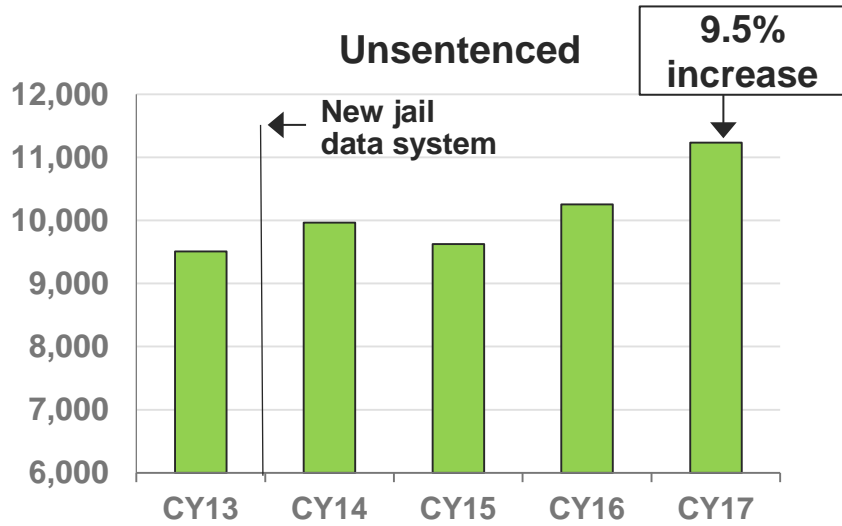
Local-Responsible Jail Population by Month January 2005 – April 2018



Change in CY Average:	CY08	CY09	CY10	CY11	CY12	CY13	CY14	CY15	CY16	CY17
	-2.5%	-5.0%	-2.3%	1.1%	1.5%	2.7%	0.0%	-5.1%	1.1%	5.1%

Note: Figures reflect the average population for each period reported. CY2018 data are preliminary.
Source: Compensation Board (August 7, 2018)

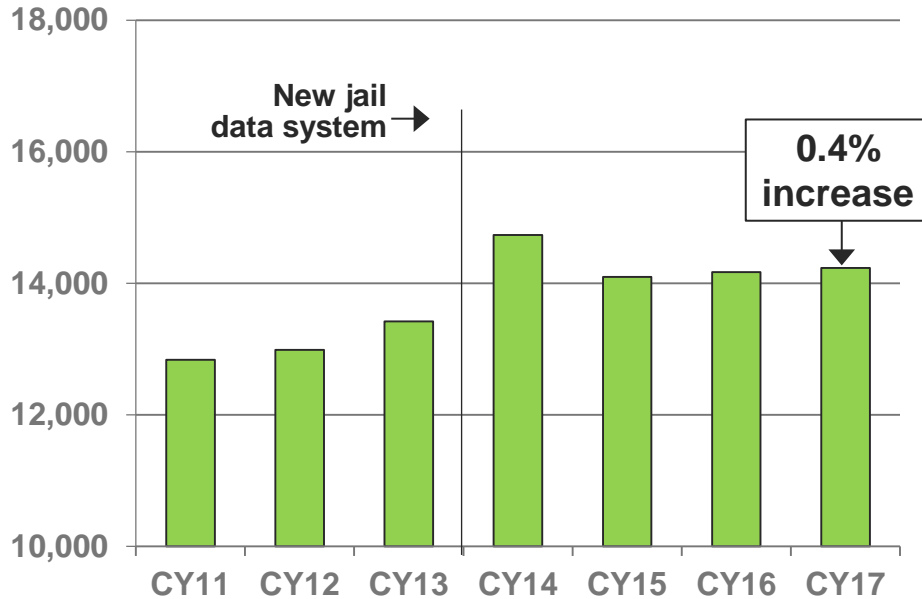
Local-Responsible Jail Population by Subpopulation



Note: Figures reflect the average population for each period reported. CY2017 data are preliminary.
 Source: Compensation Board LIDS-CORIS data system (August 7, 2018)

In 2017, the average monthly pre-trial commitments to jail for felony charges, particularly drug felonies, increased.

**Pre-Trial Commitments to Jail
(Monthly Average)**



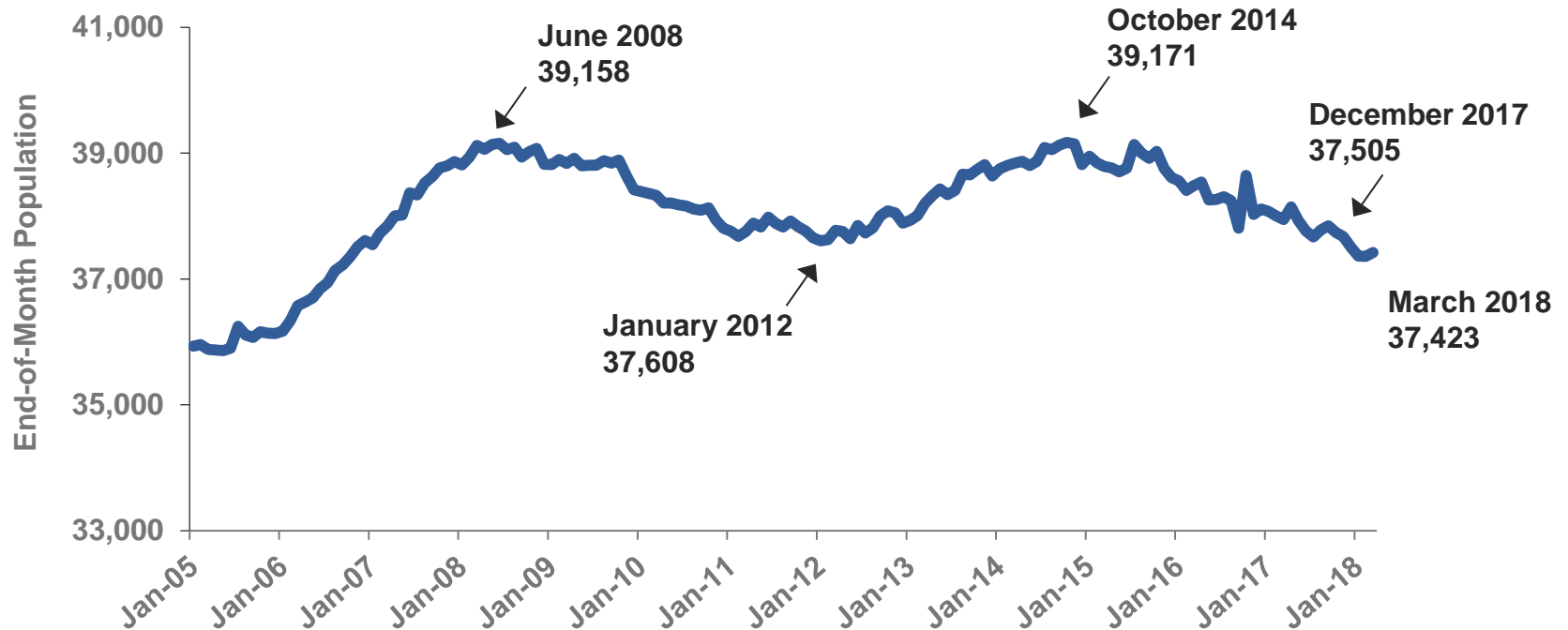
**Pre-Trial Commitments to Jail
by Type of Charge
CY2017**

	Percent of Commitments	Change in CY2017
Violent felony	11.7%	+2.4%
Drug felony	13.8%	+9.4%
Nonviolent felony	22.8%	+1.1%
Misdemeanor	51.7%	- 2.4%

Note: Figures reflect monthly average commitments to jail. CY2017 data are preliminary.
Source: Compensation Board LIDS-CORIS data analyzed by the
Department of Criminal Justice Services Research Center (August 17, 2018)

The state-responsible inmate population has declined over the last two years, down 1.3% in CY2016 and 1.6% in CY2017.

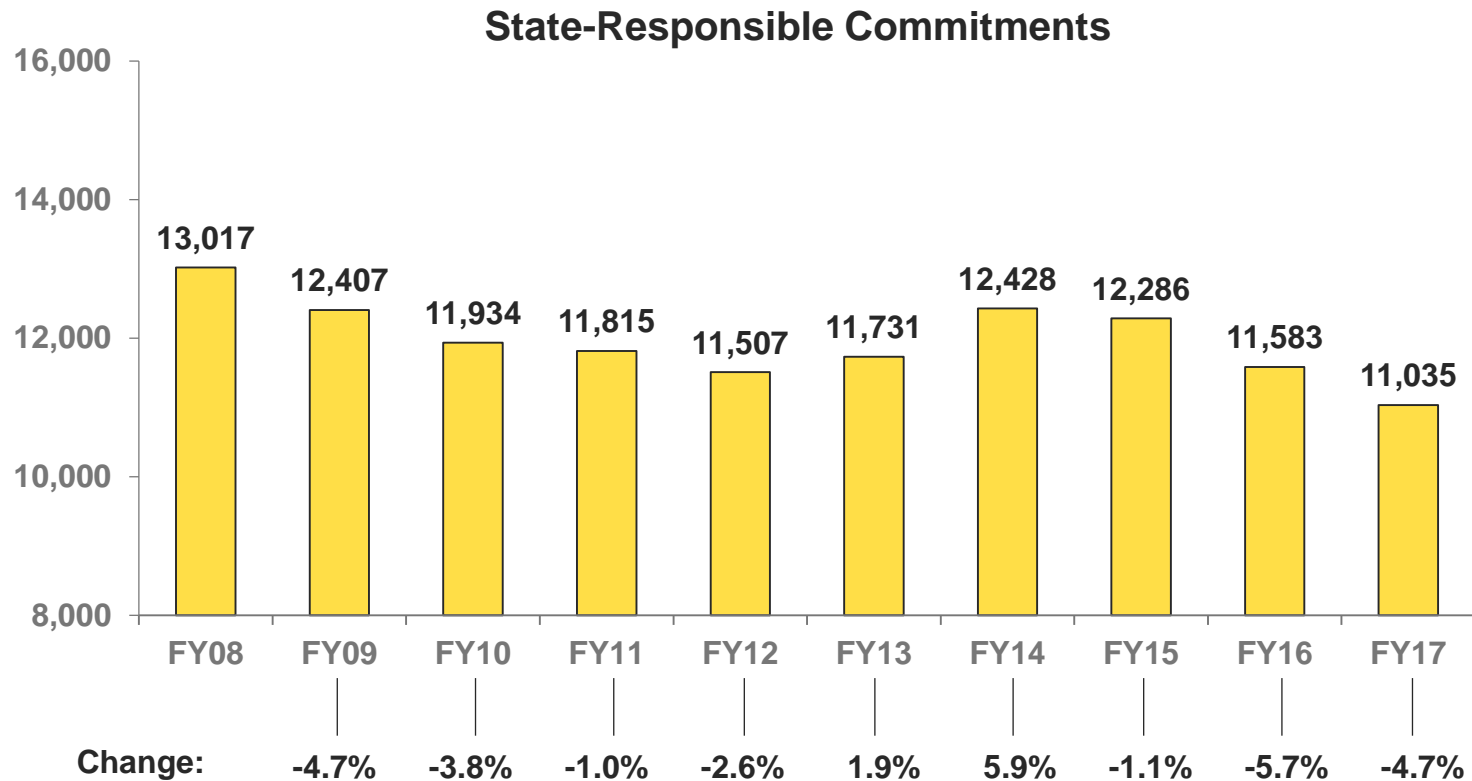
State-Responsible Inmate Population by Month
January 2005 – June 2017



	CY08	CY09	CY10	CY11	CY12	CY13	CY14	CY15	CY16	CY17
Change in Dec 31 Pop:	-0.1%	-1.1%	-1.6%	-0.4%	0.6%	2.0%	0.9%	-0.5%	-1.3%	-1.6%

Note: Figures reflect the end-of-month population.
Source: Virginia Department of Corrections (August 28, 2018)

State-responsible new commitments have declined since FY2014, including a 4.7% decrease in FY2017; FY2018 data are incomplete.



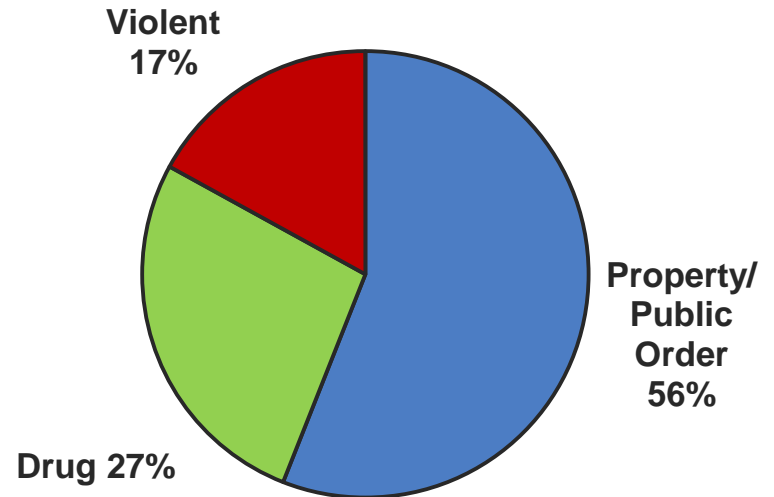
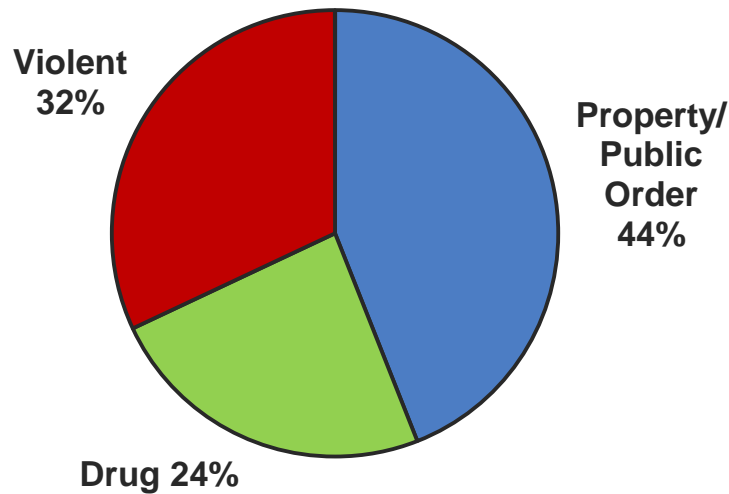
Source: Virginia Department of Corrections – VA CORIS System (July 18, 2018)

Females are much less likely to have a violent offense as their most serious committing offense than males.

Males

FY2015

Females



Median Sentences

Violent	42 mos.
Property	24 mos.
Drug	24 mos.

Median Sentences

Violent	30 mos.
Property	24 mos.
Drug	20 mos.

Note: Offense type is based on the individual's current most serious offense and does not reflect the individual's prior record offenses. DOC includes burglary in the Property/Public Order category.
 Source: Virginia Department of Corrections – CORIS System

Among offenders released from the state-responsible population, the median total time served has remained stable since FY2013.

**Total Time Served by Released Offenders
by Current Offense Type
(in months)**

	Violent		Property/ Public Order		Drug	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
FY2013	70	41	31	21	30	21
FY2014	70	42	31	21	30	21
FY2015	72	41	31	21	31	21
FY2016	69	40	30	21	30	20
FY2017*	76	40	31	21	30	21

Note: Offense type is based on the most serious offense for the incarceration term from which the individual was released during the designated year. Offense type does not reflect the individual's prior record offenses. DOC includes burglary in the Property/Public Order category.

*FY2017 data are preliminary.

Source: Virginia Department of Corrections – VA CORIS System (July 18, 2018)

According to current DOC data, the overall mean and median sentence for the violent offense category decreased in FY2017.

**Active Sentence Ordered by Court
for State-Responsible Commitments
by Current Offense Type
(in months)**

	Violent		Property/ Public Order		Drug	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
FY2013	81	42	37	25	38	25
FY2014	88	47	36	24	36	24
FY2015	78	41	36	24	35	24
FY2016	80	38	35	24	37	24
FY2017	71	34	31	24	33	24

Analysis of felony sentencing event data indicate that, overall, the proportion of person offenses in which assault in the most serious has increased (28% in FY2014 to 32.2% in FY2017). The most common assault offenses receive shorter sentences than many other violent offenses.

Sentencing data also suggest a small increase in felony weapons cases, which DOC categorizes as violent. Weapons offenses, on average, result in shorter sentences than many violent offenses.

Note: Offense type is based on the individual's current most serious offense and does not reflect the individual's prior record offenses. DOC includes burglary in the Property/Public Order category.
Source: Virginia Department of Corrections – VA CORIS System (July 18, 2018)

