

Judicial Mapping Project

FY2014 Report



Statistical Analysis and Forecast (SAF) Unit

Virginia Department of Corrections

January 2016

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Introduction

This report shows various offender populations within the Virginia Department of Corrections (VADOC), including New Court Commitments (NCC), Confined offenders, Released offenders, offenders being supervised in Probation & Parole Districts, and graduates from Community facilities. For each group, the population is depicted in two ways: 1) a map at the top of each page that shows the totals from each locality or district, and 2) a map at the bottom of each page that shows that total as a rate of the total population of that locality or district. This is done to reflect areas where unusually high or unusually low numbers of offenders are concentrated.

All maps in this report referencing “Bottom 10” (identified in blue) are meant to represent the ten localities with the lowest specified values, excluding those with the value of zero. Similarly, all maps referencing “Top 10” (identified in yellow) are meant to represent the ten localities with the highest specified values. Both the “Top 10” and the “Bottom 10” may include more than ten localities if the tenth value is tied with a case(s) following or preceding it. Those localities that fall between the “Bottom 10” and the “Top 10” are shown in gradated shades of green, with darker shades of green indicating areas more concentrated with offenders than areas with lighter shades of green. Because there are far fewer P&P districts than circuit courts in Virginia (43 versus 119, respectively), the community supervision maps only show a “Bottom 5” and a “Top 5.”

The term “crime type” refers to the offense category (including “Violent,” “Property/Public Order,” and “Drug”) that describes an offender’s most serious offense (MSO) for a particular term of incarceration. In this report, an offender with an MSO of murder, manslaughter, abduction, rape/sexual assault, robbery, or weapons offenses would be classified as having a “Violent” crime type.

For the purposes of this report, the term “sex offender” is defined as those offenders having a sex offender alert in the Virginia Corrections Information System (VirginiaCORIS). These alerts identify those offenders required to register in the Sex Offender Registry as well as offenders not required to register but, based on their offenses, are being supervised as a sex offender.

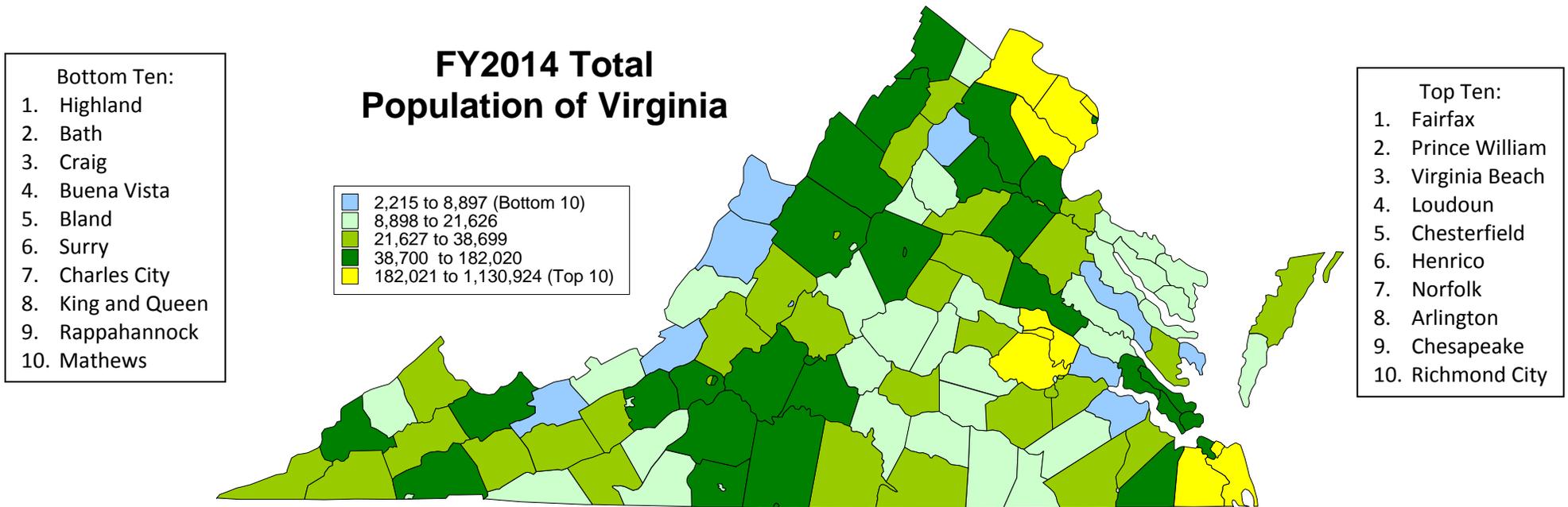
In this report, the term “gang member” refers to an offender who is shown in VirginiaCORIS (VADOC’s offender management system) as participating in a gang prior to June 30, 2014 (the last day of FY2014). It is possible that some offenders were not considered a “gang member” at sentencing but joined a gang since being incarcerated.

For definitions of the drug types illustrated in this report, please see the introduction to the probation and parole district population maps on page 89.

Aside from the maps depicting Probation & Parole districts, all references to “localities” indicate the circuit court in which an offender was sentenced for his/her most serious offense. Most circuit courts represent an individual county or city. Some circuit courts, however, serve more than one geographic entity. See Appendix B for a list of these combined courts that identifies the counties and cities they each include.

All references to the “Interstate-95 Corridor” indicate the collective region of the Virginia’s localities through which Interstate-95 passes. These localities include Greenville, Emporia, Sussex, Prince George, Petersburg, Colonial Heights, Chesterfield, the City of Richmond, Henrico, Hanover, Caroline, Spotsylvania, Fredericksburg, Stafford, Prince William, Fairfax, and Alexandria. Virginia’s interstates are mapped in Appendix A.

Fairfax had the highest population of any locality in Virginia in FY2014, with 1,130,924 people. Other populous localities in Virginia included Prince William (with 496,434) and Virginia Beach (with 448,479). The locality with the lowest total population was Highland, with 2,215 people. Other sparsely populated localities included Bath (with 4,616) and Craig (with 5,210).



Source: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013, U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division Release Dates: For the United States, regions, divisions, states, and Puerto Rico Commonwealth, December 2013. For counties, municipios, metropolitan statistical areas, micropolitan statistical areas, metropolitan divisions, and combined statistical areas, March 2014. For Cities and Towns (Incorporated Places and Minor Civil Divisions), May 2014.

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New Court Commitments (NCC)

In FY2014, the VADOC had 12,428 State Responsible (SR) NCC. These represent SR offenders convicted of one or more felonies and sentenced between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014 to at least one year of incarceration.

The following maps identify the localities of the courts in which the NCC were sentenced. Many of the SR NCC have multiple offenses and multiple sentencing events. An offender becomes an NCC on the last sentencing date prior to DOC classification. Since multiple offenses may be involved, crime types reflect the most serious offense for which the offender will be serving time during this term of incarceration.

The first two NCC maps show the entire SR NCC population, first by total number and then by rate of that locality's total population. The SR NCC population is then split by crime type, which represents the most serious offense of the NCC. Then, female NCC are mapped and also split by crime type. Several different subgroups of the NCC population are then mapped, including sex offenders, technical probation violators, gang members, mentally impaired offenders, and military veterans. The final map shows the localities by the average total expected length of stay of their NCC.

The maps of the NCC reflect where the offenders were sentenced, not necessarily where they will re-enter. However, if they are to go on community supervision upon their release, the offenders will have a legal obligation in those localities where they were sentenced.

With 697 (5.6% of all NCC), Norfolk had more NCC than any other locality. Other localities with relatively high numbers of NCC included the City of Richmond with 600 (4.8%) and Virginia Beach with 590 (4.7%). When considering population, the City of Bristol had the highest rate, with 64.01 NCC per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively high rates included Fredericksburg with 59.01 NCC per 10,000 and Martinsville with 56 NCC per 10,000.

Bath County and Highland County had the fewest NCC, with one each. Other localities with relatively low numbers of NCC were Craig with two and Surry with five. When considering population, Bath also had the lowest rate of NCC (2.17 per 10,000 people). Other localities with relatively low rates included Fairfax with 3.43 per 10,000 and Craig with 3.84 NCC per 10,000.

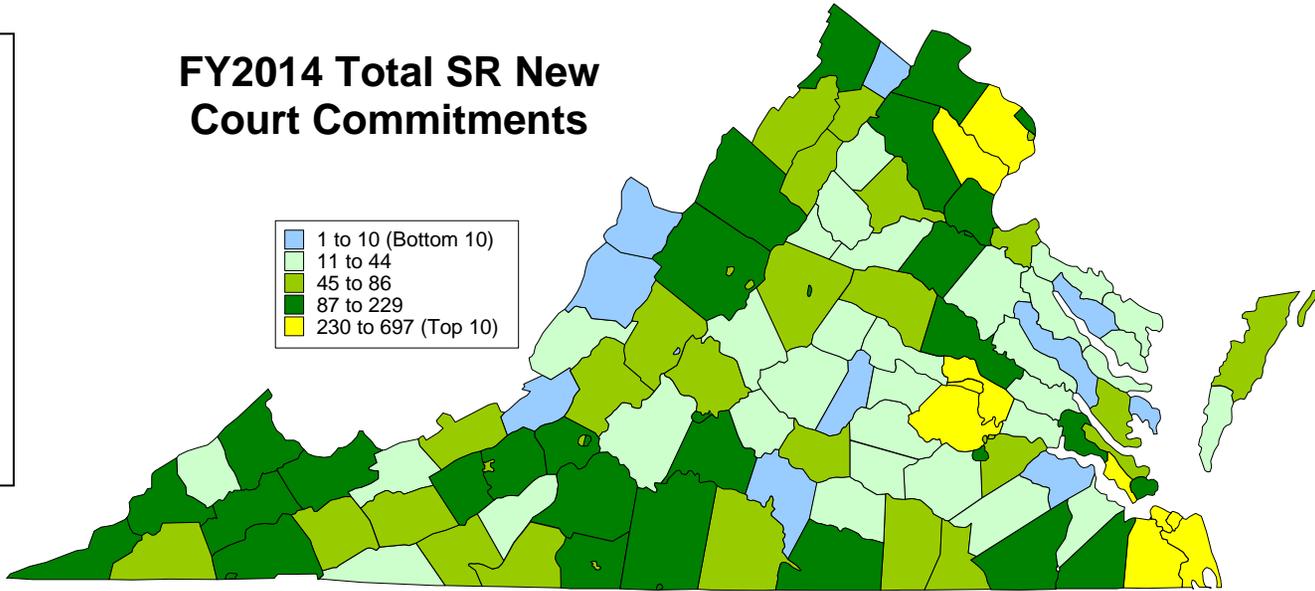
Many NCC came from localities through which interstate highways pass. The Interstate-95 corridor, for example, had 3,193 NCC.¹ This accounted for a quarter (25.7%) of all NCC in FY2014. (For a map showing Virginia's interstates and highways, please see Appendix A.)

Despite having more NCC than all but four localities, Fairfax was in the "Bottom 10" in the population rate map, showing that NCC in FY2014 represented a small rate of its population. Other populous localities in Northern Virginia, including Arlington and Loudon, also had large numbers of NCC relative to other localities in Virginia.

¹ The "Interstate-95 Corridor" represents the collective region of localities in Virginia through which Interstate-95 passes. These localities include Greensville, Emporia, Sussex, Prince George, Petersburg, Colonial Heights, Chesterfield, the City of Richmond, Henrico, Hanover, Caroline, Spotsylvania, Fredericksburg, Stafford, Prince William, Fairfax, and Alexandria.

FY2014 Total SR New Court Commitments

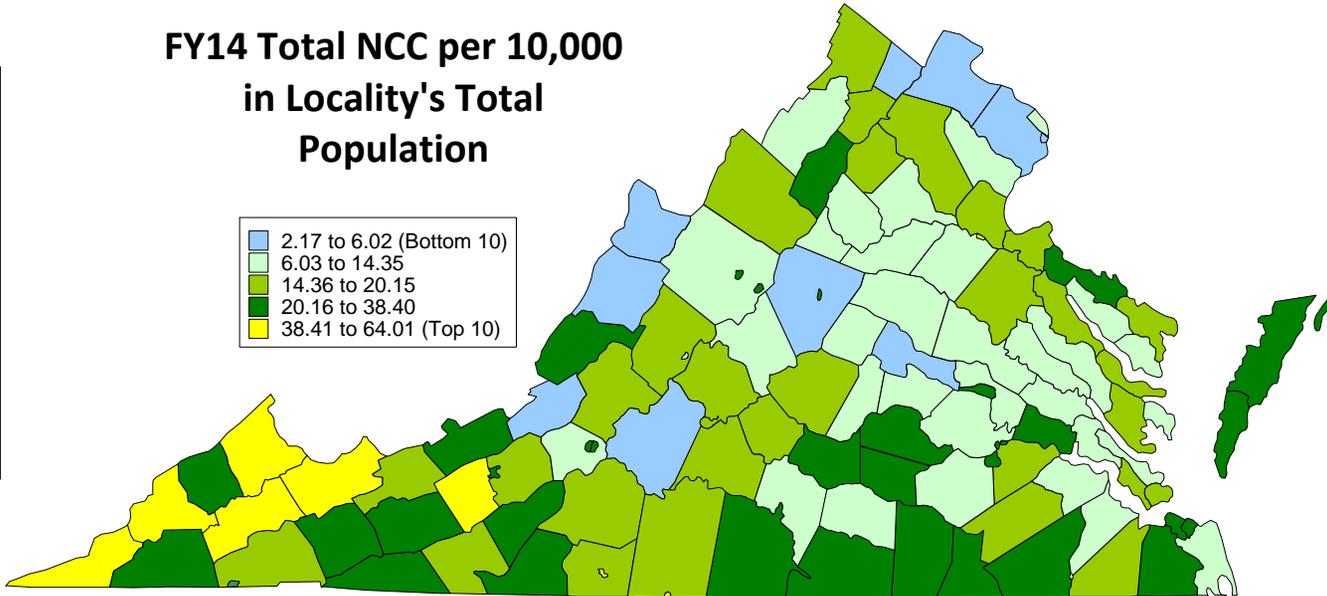
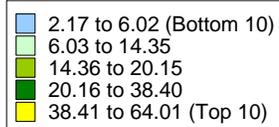
- Bottom Ten:
1. Bath
 1. Highland
 3. Craig
 4. Surry
 5. Clarke
 6. Mathews
 7. King and Queen
 8. Buena Vista
 9. Charlotte
 9. Cumberland
 9. Richmond Co.



- Top Ten:
1. Norfolk
 2. Richmond City
 3. Virginia Beach
 4. Chesapeake
 5. Fairfax
 6. Henrico
 7. Chesterfield
 8. Prince William
 9. Portsmouth
 10. Newport News

FY14 Total NCC per 10,000 in Locality's Total Population

- Bottom Ten:
1. Bath
 2. Fairfax
 3. Craig
 4. Clarke
 5. Highland
 6. Loudoun
 7. Goochland
 8. Alexandria
 9. Bedford
 10. Albemarle



- Top Ten:
1. Bristol
 2. Fredericksburg
 3. Martinsville
 4. Lee
 5. Danville
 6. Pulaski
 7. Tazewell
 8. Russell
 9. Wise
 10. Buchanan

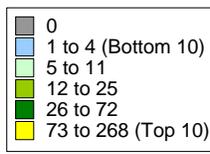
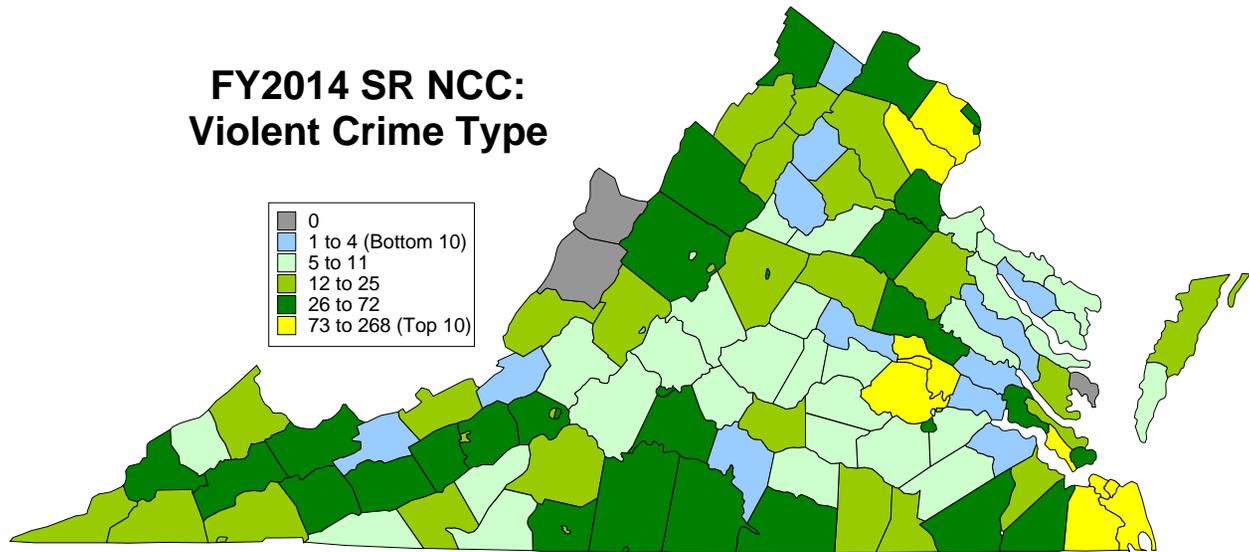
The City of Richmond had the most violent NCC with 268 (2.2% of all NCC). Other localities with relatively high numbers of violent NCC were Norfolk with 256 (2.1% of all NCC) and Virginia Beach with 228 (with 1.8% of all NCC). When considering population, Martinsville had the highest rate with 17.45 Violent NCC per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively high rates included Fredericksburg with 15.29 NCC per 10,000 and Southampton with 14.57 NCC per 10,000.

Three counties (Bath, Highland and Mathews) did not have a single Violent NCC in FY2014. Excluding those localities, Bland, Clarke, and Craig (each with one NCC) had the fewest number of violent NCC. Other localities with relatively low numbers of violent NCC included Surry with two and Buena Vista, Charlotte, King and Queen, and Richmond County each with three. When considering population, Clarke had the lowest rate of Violent NCC with 0.70 per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively low rates of violent NCC (excluding those with none) per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Bedford with 1.06 Violent NCC per 10,000 and Fairfax with 1.18 Violent NCC per 10,000.

The first map shows that many of the violent NCC were sentenced in metropolitan areas like the City of Richmond, Norfolk, and Virginia Beach. One of these localities, the City of Richmond, continued to be in the "Top 10" even when population is considered. Other localities like Fairfax showed that violent NCC represented a small rate of their respective populations.

FY2014 SR NCC: Violent Crime Type

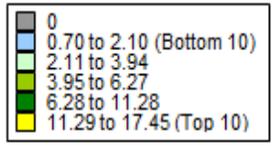
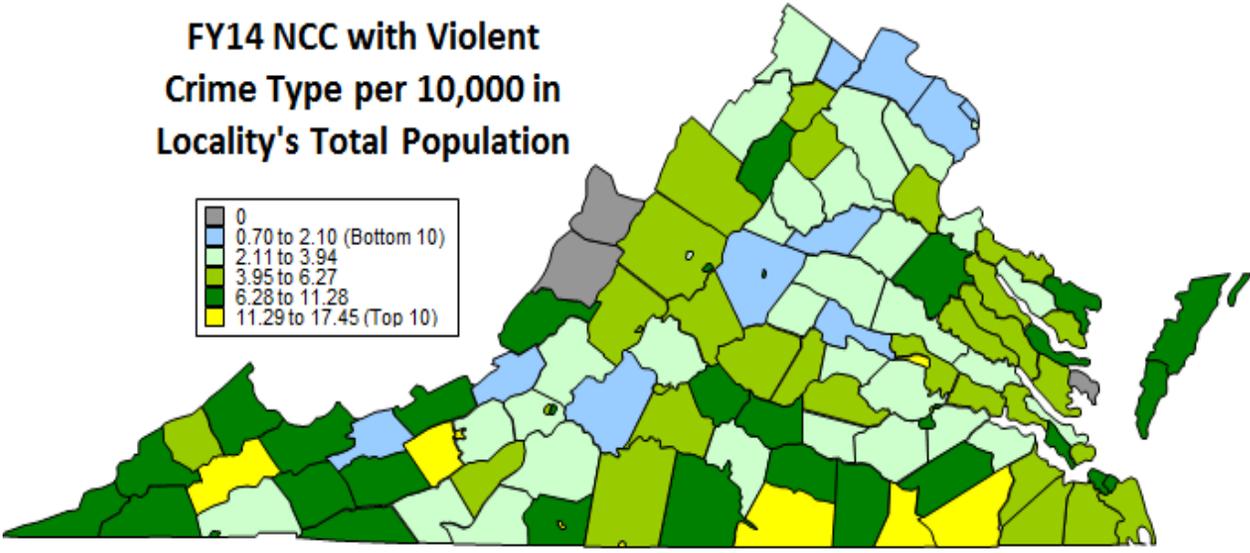
- Bottom Ten:
1. Bland
 1. Clarke
 1. Craig
 4. Surry
 5. Buena Vista
 5. Charlotte
 5. King and Queen
 5. Richmond Co.
 9. Charles City
 9. Goochland
 9. Madison



- Top Ten:
1. Richmond City
 2. Norfolk
 3. Virginia Beach
 4. Chesapeake
 5. Fairfax
 6. Henrico
 6. Prince William
 8. Newport News
 9. Chesterfield
 10. Portsmouth

FY14 NCC with Violent Crime Type per 10,000 in Locality's Total Population

- Bottom Ten:
1. Clarke
 2. Bedford
 3. Fairfax
 4. Bland
 5. Loudoun
 6. Orange
 7. Goochland
 8. Craig
 9. Albemarle
 10. Arlington



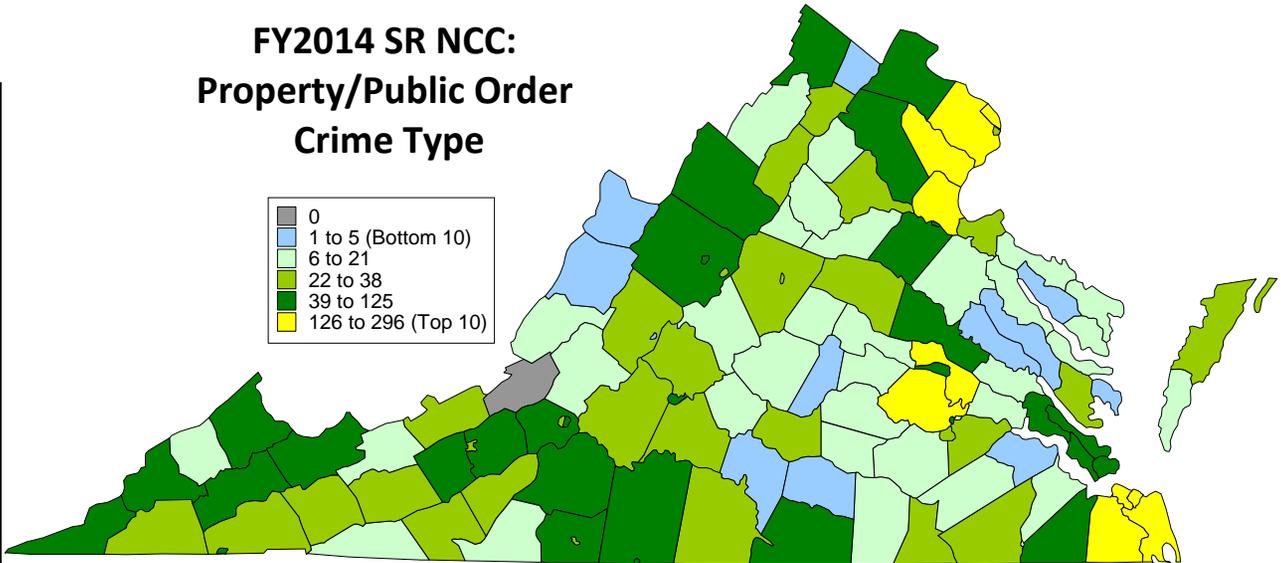
- Top Ten:
1. Martinsville
 2. Fredericksburg
 3. Southampton
 4. Russell
 5. Greenville
 6. Danville
 7. Richmond City
 8. Pulaski
 9. Radford
 10. Mecklenburg

With 296 (2.4% of all NCC), Chesapeake had the most Property/Public Order (PPO) NCC. Other localities with the highest number of PPO NCC were Norfolk with 281 (2.3%) and Virginia Beach with 280 (2.3%). When considering population, the locality with the highest rate was Fredericksburg with almost 34.12 PPO NCC per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively high rates included Bristol with 29.41 per 10,000 and Tazewell with 27.89 per 10,000.

Craig County was the only locality without a PPO NCC in FY2014. The localities with the lowest number of PPO NCC (excluding Craig with none) included Bath and Highland, each with one, and Lunenburg with two. When considering population, Fairfax had the lowest rate of PPO NCC with 1.55 per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively low rates of PPO NCC (excluding Craig with none) per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Lunenburg with 1.60 per 10,000 and Bath with 2.17 per 10,000.

**FY2014 SR NCC:
Property/Public Order
Crime Type**

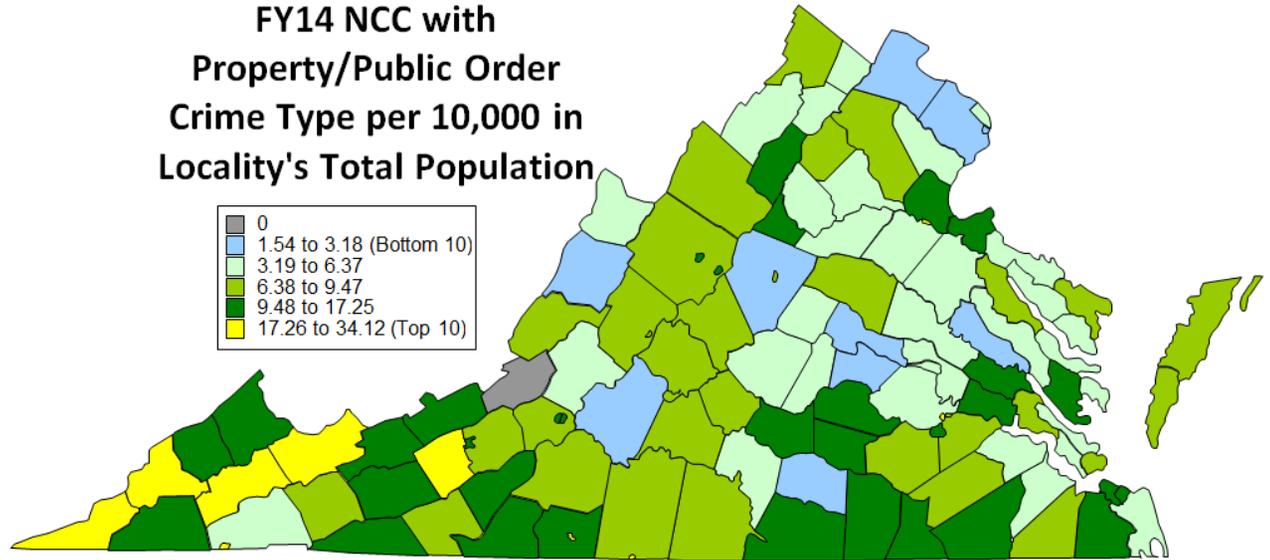
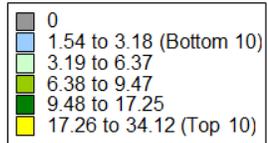
- Bottom Ten:
1. Bath
 1. Highland
 3. Lunenburg
 4. Surry
 5. Cumberland
 5. King and Queen
 5. Mathews
 8. Buena Vista
 8. Charlotte
 8. Clarke
 8. King William
 8. Richmond Co.



- Top Ten:
1. Chesapeake
 2. Norfolk
 3. Virginia Beach
 4. Chesterfield
 5. Fairfax
 6. Henrico
 7. Prince William
 8. Stafford
 9. Arlington
 10. Portsmouth

**FY14 NCC with
Property/Public Order
Crime Type per 10,000 in
Locality's Total Population**

- Bottom Ten:
1. Fairfax
 2. Lunenburg
 3. Bath
 4. Alexandria
 5. Loudoun
 6. Goochland
 7. King William
 8. Albemarle
 9. Bedford
 10. Powhatan



- Top Ten:
1. Fredericksburg
 2. Bristol
 3. Tazewell
 4. Lee
 5. Pulaski
 6. Martinsville
 7. Danville
 8. Colonial Heights
 9. Russell
 10. Wise

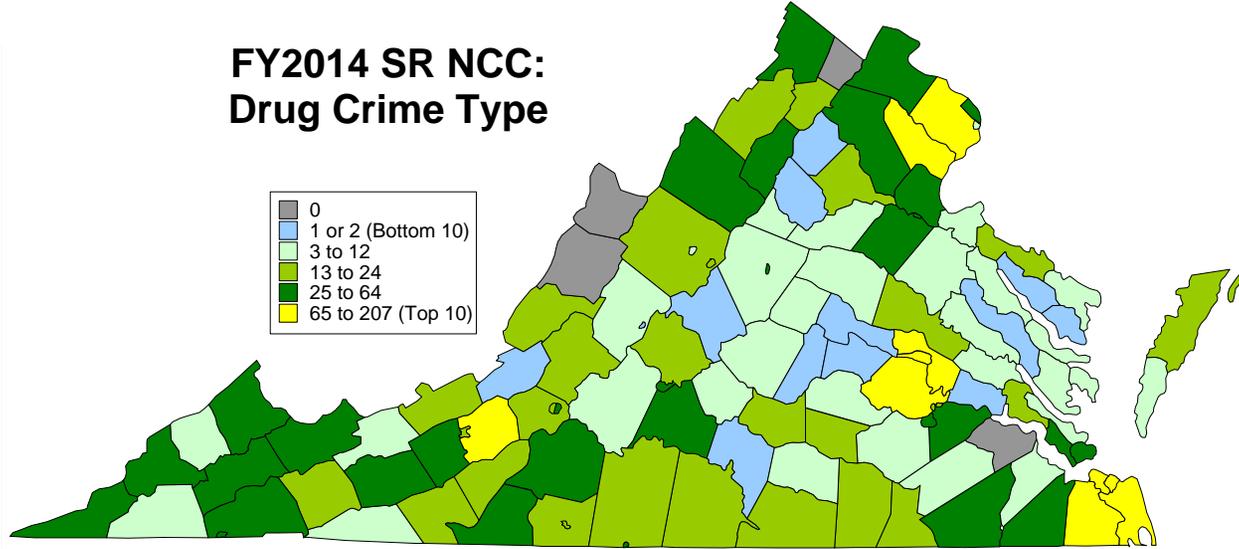
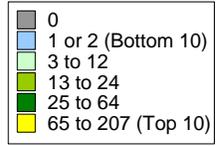
With 207 (1.7% of all NCC), the City of Richmond had more Drug NCC than any other locality. Other localities with relatively high numbers were Norfolk with 160 (1.3% of all NCC) and Chesapeake with 150 (1.2% of all NCC). When considering population, the City of Bristol had the highest rate with 25.37 Drug NCC per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively high rates included Patrick with 18.51 per 10,000 and Buchanan with 15.26 per 10,000.

Four localities (Bath, Clarke, Highland and Surry) had no Drug NCC. Other localities with relatively low numbers of Drug NCC included Buena Vista, Craig, Cumberland, Goochland and King and Queen, each with one. Considering its population, Goochland had the lowest rate of NCC with a Drug MSO with only 0.46 per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively low rates of Drug NCC (excluding those with none) per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Fairfax with 0.70 per 10,000 and Powhatan with 0.71 per 10,000.

No geographical pattern for where Drug NCC were sentenced was noted in the first map. When population is considered, however, the second map reveals that several localities in southwestern Virginia had relatively high rates of their respective populations sentenced as a Drug NCC.

FY2014 SR NCC: Drug Crime Type

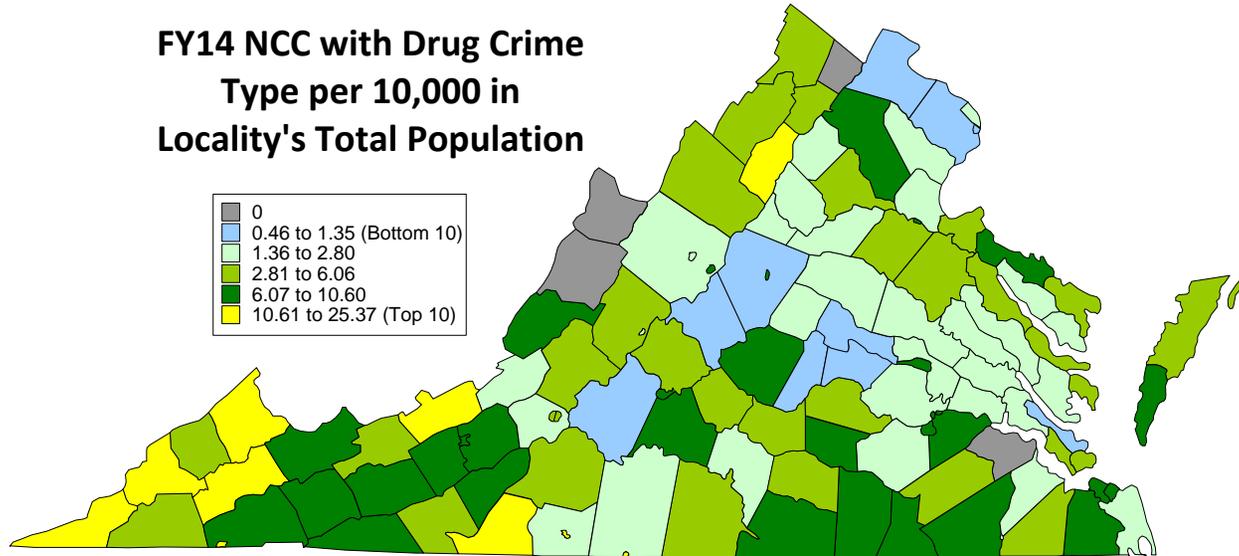
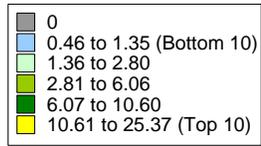
- Bottom Ten:
1. Buena Vista
 1. Craig
 1. Cumberland
 1. Goochland
 1. King and Queen
 6. Charles City
 6. Charlotte
 6. Lancaster
 6. Madison
 6. Nelson
 6. Powhatan
 6. Rappahannock
 6. Richmond Co.



- Top Ten:
1. Richmond City
 2. Norfolk
 3. Chesapeake
 4. Portsmouth
 5. Henrico
 6. Virginia Beach
 7. Fairfax
 8. Chesterfield
 9. Prince William
 10. Montgomery

FY14 NCC with Drug Crime Type per 10,000 in Locality's Total Population

- Bottom Ten:
1. Goochland
 2. Fairfax
 3. Powhatan
 4. Loudoun
 5. Alexandria
 6. Albemarle
 7. Cumberland
 8. Bedford
 9. York
 10. Nelson



- Top Ten:
1. Bristol
 2. Patrick
 3. Buchanan
 4. Lee
 5. Martinsville
 6. Giles
 7. Wise
 8. Page
 9. Danville
 10. Russell

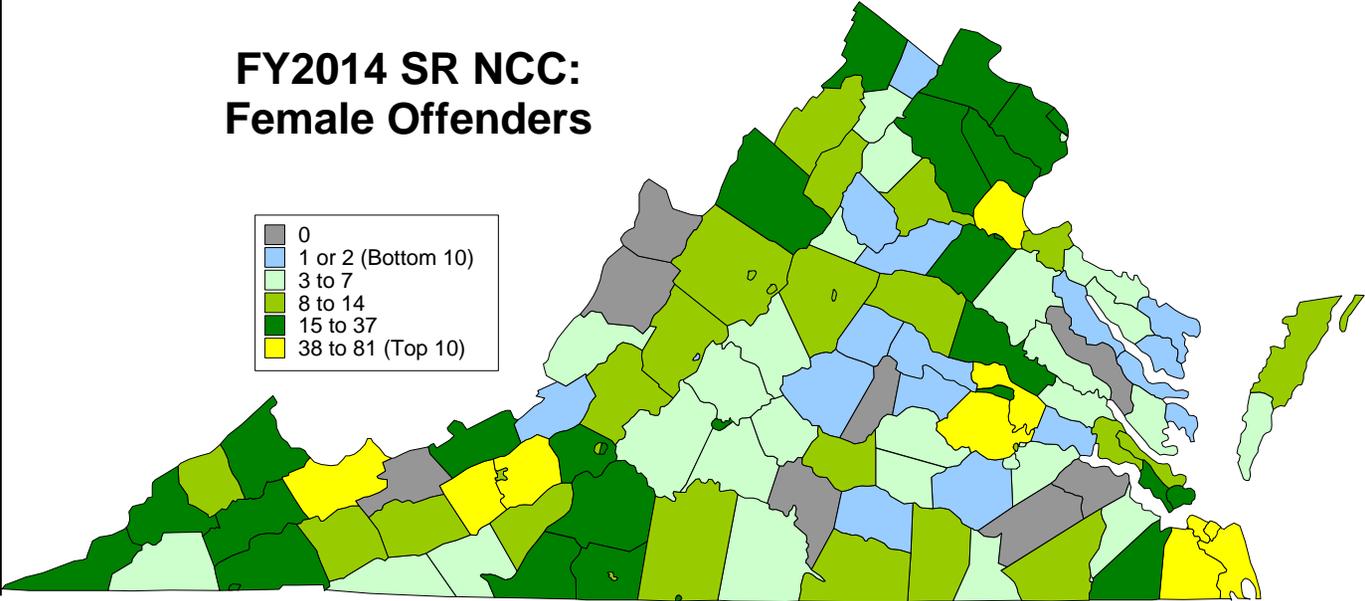
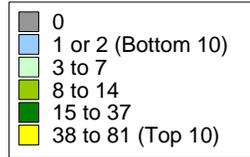
Chesapeake had the most female NCC, with 81 (<1% of all NCC). Other localities with relatively high numbers were Norfolk and Virginia Beach, 61 and 60 respectively. When considering population, Bristol had the highest rate with 32.70 female NCC per 10,000 females in its population. Other localities with relatively high rates included Lee with 29.60 per 10,000 and Buchanan with 27.87 per 10,000.

Eight localities did not have any female NCC in FY2014.² Besides those localities, Buckingham, Buena Vista, Essex, Fluvanna, Goochland, Mathews, Middlesex, Northumberland and Powhatan had the lowest number of female NCC in FY2014, each with only one. When considering population, Fairfax had the lowest rate of female NCC (besides those with none) with 0.65 per 10,000 females. Other localities with relatively low rates of female NCC per 10,000 females in their respective female populations included Alexandria with 0.67 per 10,000 and Fluvanna with 0.71 per 10,000.

² These localities included Bath, Bland, Charlotte, Cumberland, Highland, King and Queen, Surry and Sussex.

- Bottom Ten:**
1. Buckingham
 1. Buena Vista
 1. Essex
 1. Fluvanna
 1. Goochland
 1. Mathews
 1. Middlesex
 1. Northumberland
 1. Powhatan
 10. Charles City
 10. Clarke
 10. Craig
 10. Dinwiddie
 10. Lancaster
 10. Lunenburg
 10. Madison
 10. Orange

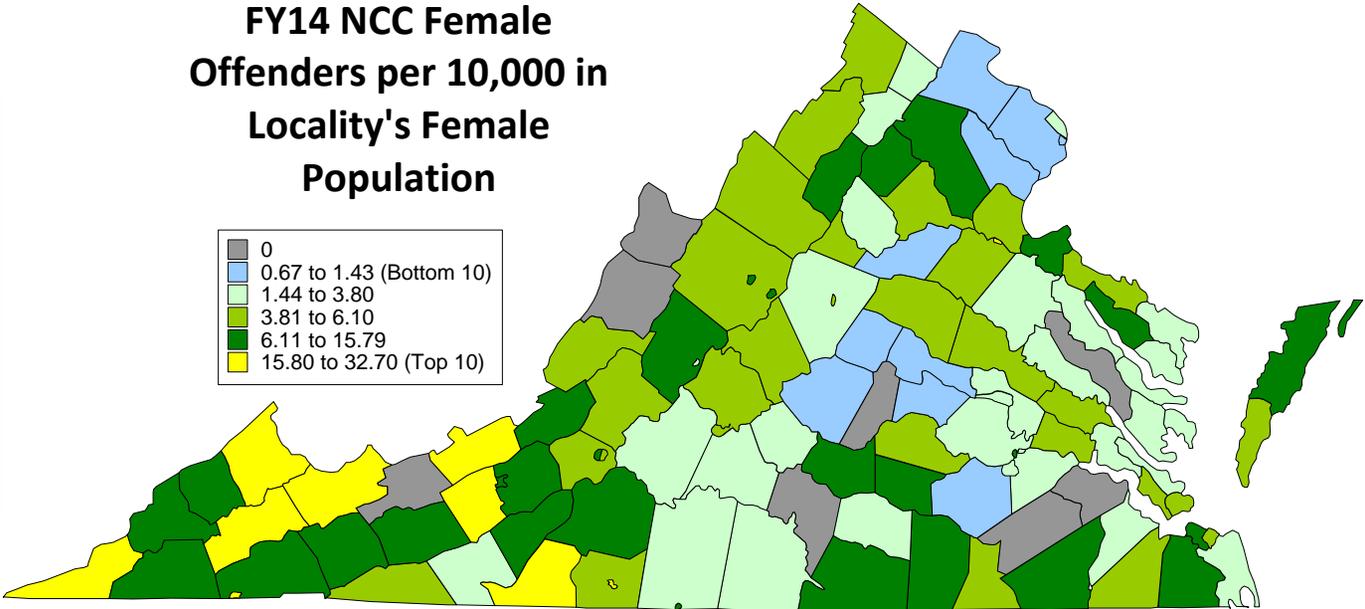
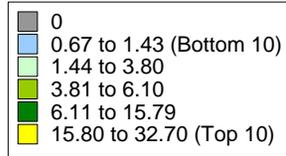
FY2014 SR NCC: Female Offenders



- Top Ten:**
1. Chesapeake
 2. Norfolk
 3. Virginia Beach
 4. Tazewell
 5. Chesterfield
 6. Henrico
 7. Montgomery
 8. Portsmouth
 9. Stafford
 10. Pulaski
 10. Richmond City

- Bottom Ten:**
1. Fairfax
 2. Alexandria
 3. Fluvanna
 4. Powhatan
 5. Goochland
 6. Orange
 7. Loudoun
 8. Buckingham
 9. Dinwiddie
 10. Prince William

FY14 NCC Female Offenders per 10,000 in Locality's Female Population



- Top Ten:**
1. Bristol
 2. Lee
 3. Buchanan
 4. Fredericksburg
 5. Tazewell
 6. Pulaski
 7. Russell
 8. Giles
 9. Patrick
 10. Martinsville

With a relatively low number of female NCC during FY2014 (1,723 total female NCC), breaking these NCC into type of crime yields low numbers. However, Norfolk had the most female Violent NCC with 16, followed by Virginia Beach and the City of Richmond, with 14 each. When considering population, Richmond County had the highest rate with 5.09 female Violent NCC per 10,000 females in its population. Other localities with high rates included Russell with 4.12 female violent NCC per 10,000 and Martinsville with 3.99 female Violent NCC per 10,000.

Thirty-four localities did not have any female Violent NCC in FY2014.³ Besides those localities, 29 localities had the lowest number of female Violent NCC in FY2014, each with only one.⁴ When considering population, Arlington had the lowest rate of female Violent NCC (besides those with none) with 0.04 per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively low rates of female Violent NCC per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Fairfax with 0.05 per 10,000 and Lynchburg with 0.13 per 10,000.

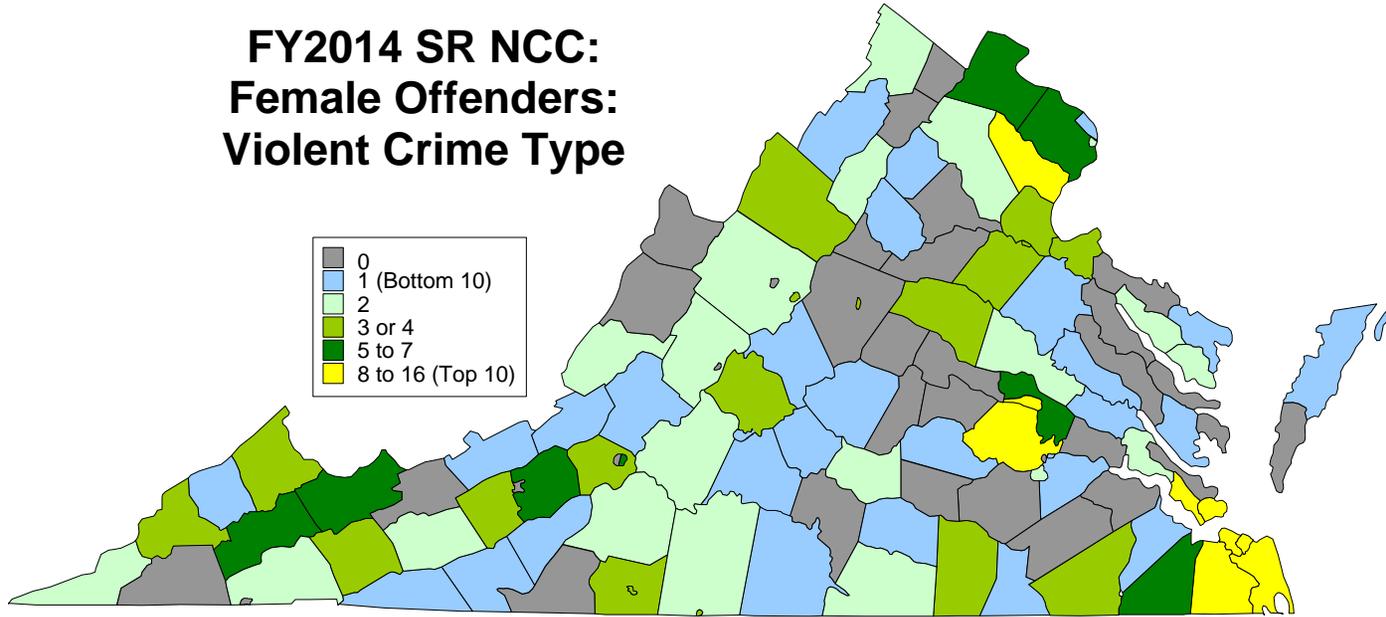
³ *These localities included Albemarle, Bath, Bland, Bristol, Buena Vista, Charles City, Charlotte, Clarke, Colonial Heights, Culpeper, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Essex, Fluvanna, Goochland, Greene, Highland, King and Queen, Mathews, Middlesex, Northampton, Nottoway, Orange, Patrick, Powhatan, Radford, Salem, Scott, Staunton, Surry, Sussex, Warren, Westmoreland and York.*

⁴ *These localities included Accomack, Amelia, Appomattox, Arlington, Botetourt, Buckingham, Campbell, Caroline, Carroll, Craig, Dickenson, Floyd, Giles, Gloucester, Grayson, Greensville, Halifax, Hopewell, Isle of Wight, King William, Lunenburg, Lynchburg, Madison, Nelson, New Kent, Northumberland, Prince George, Rappahannock, and Shenandoah.*

Bottom Ten:

1. Accomack
1. Amelia
1. Appomattox
1. Arlington
1. Botetourt
1. Buckingham
1. Campbell
1. Caroline
1. Carroll
1. Craig
1. Dickenson
1. Floyd
1. Giles
1. Gloucester
1. Grayson
1. Greensville
1. Halifax
1. Hopewell
1. Isle of Wight
1. King William
1. Lunenburg
1. Lynchburg
1. Madison
1. Nelson
1. New Kent
1. Northumberland
1. Prince George
1. Rappahannock
1. Shenandoah

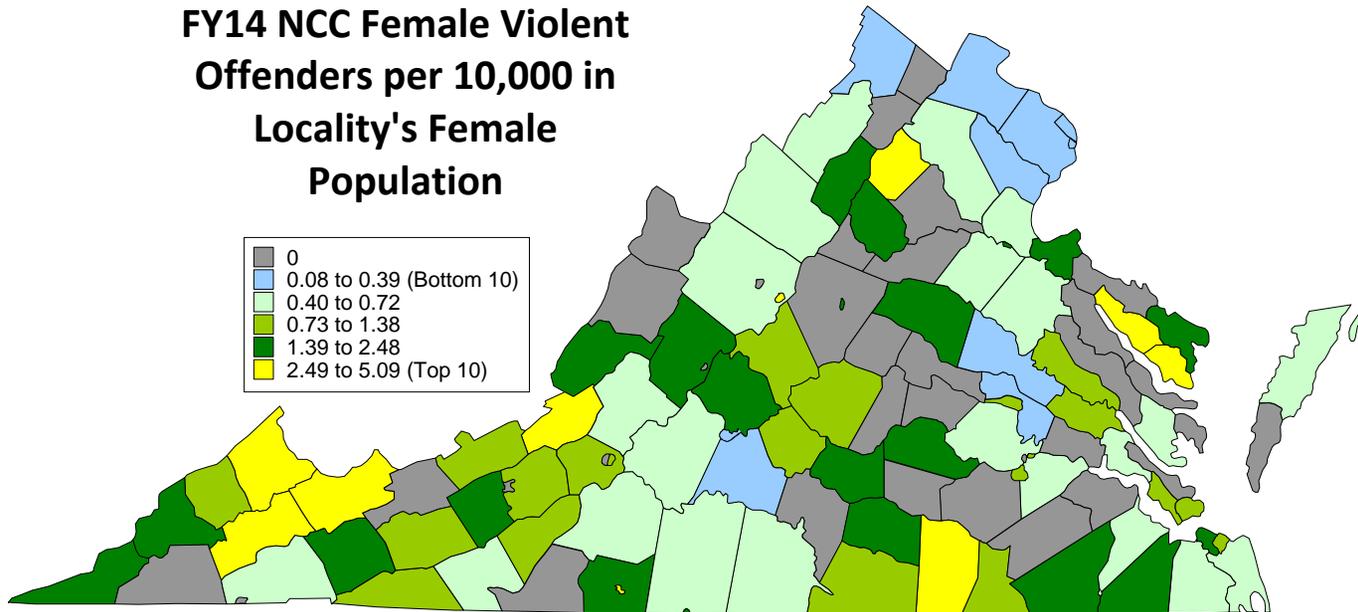
**FY2014 SR NCC:
Female Offenders:
Violent Crime Type**



Top Ten:

1. Norfolk
2. Richmond City
2. Virginia Beach
4. Newport News
5. Chesterfield
6. Portsmouth
6. Prince William
8. Chesapeake
8. Hampton
10. Roanoke City
10. Suffolk
10. Tazewell

**FY14 NCC Female Violent
Offenders per 10,000 in
Locality's Female
Population**



Bottom Ten:

1. Arlington
2. Fairfax
3. Lynchburg
4. Alexandria
5. Loudoun
6. Campbell
7. Henrico
8. Frederick
9. Prince William
10. Hanover

Top Ten:

1. Richmond Co.
2. Russell
3. Martinsville
4. Craig
5. Waynesboro
6. Brunswick
7. Lancaster
8. Tazewell
9. Rappahannock
10. Buchanan

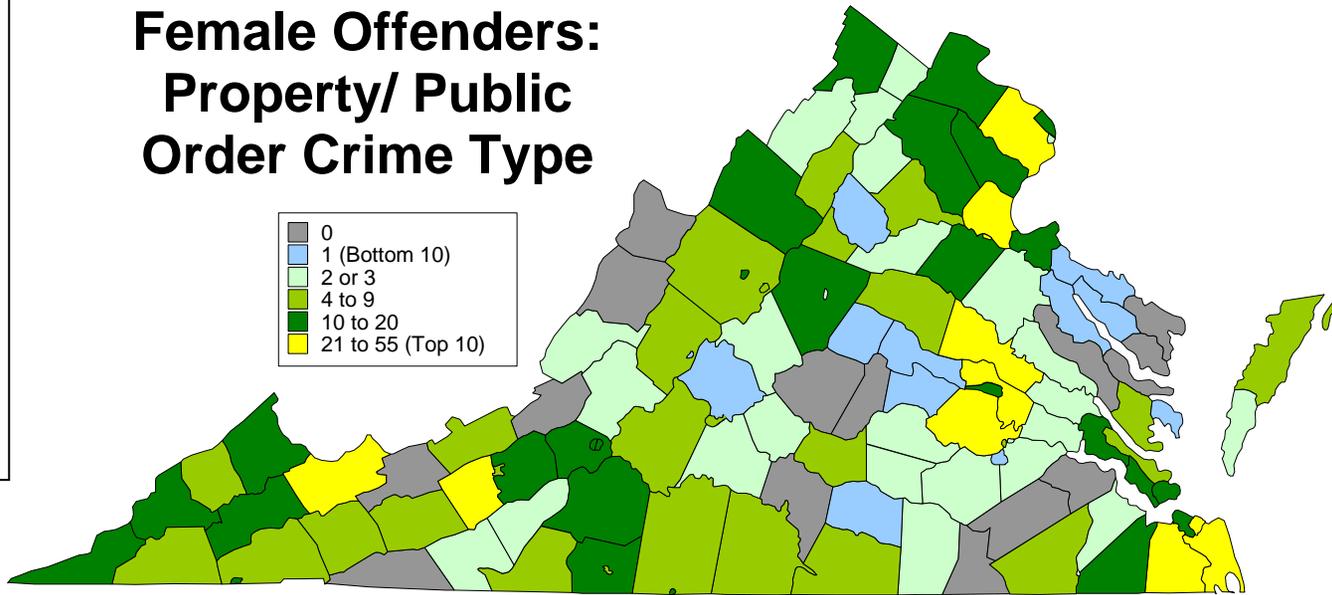
Chesapeake had the most female Property/Public Order (PPO) NCC with 55, followed by Virginia Beach with 36, and Tazewell and Henrico with 34 each. When considering population, Fredericksburg had the highest rate with 17.98 female PPO NCC per 10,000 females in its population. Others with relatively high rates included Bristol with 16.88 per 10,000 and Tazewell with 15.06 per 10,000.

Fifteen localities did not have any female PPO NCC in FY2014.⁵ Besides those localities, Amherst, Buena Vista, Essex, Fluvanna, Goochland, Lunenburg, Madison, Mathews, Petersburg, Powhatan, Richmond County and Westmoreland had the lowest number of female PPO NCC in FY2014, each with only one. When considering population, Alexandria had the lowest rate of female PPO NCC (besides those with none) with 0.27 per 10,000 females in its population. Other localities with relatively low rates of female PPO NCC per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Fairfax with 0.37 per 10,000 and Petersburg with 0.58 per 10,000.

⁵ *These localities include Bath, Bland, Buckingham, Charlotte, Craig, Cumberland, Grayson, Greenville, Highland, King and Queen, Lancaster, Middlesex, Northampton, Surry, and Sussex.*

FY2014 SR NCC: Female Offenders: Property/ Public Order Crime Type

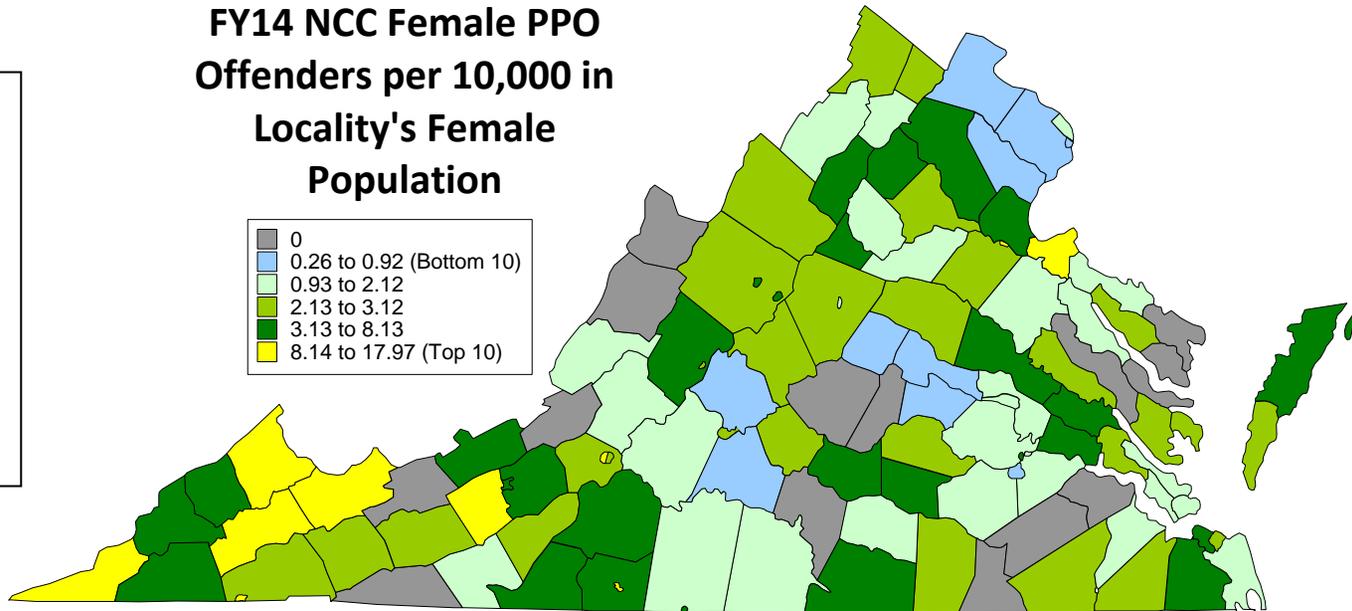
- Bottom Ten:
1. Amherst
 1. Buena Vista
 1. Essex
 1. Fluvanna
 1. Goochland
 1. Lunenburg
 1. Madison
 1. Mathews
 1. Petersburg
 1. Powhatan
 1. Richmond Co.
 1. Westmoreland



- Top Ten:
1. Chesapeake
 2. Virginia Beach
 3. Henrico
 3. Tazewell
 5. Norfolk
 6. Stafford
 7. Fredericksburg
 8. Pulaski
 9. Chesterfield
 10. Fairfax
 10. Hanover

FY14 NCC Female PPO Offenders per 10,000 in Locality's Female Population

- Bottom Ten:
1. Alexandria
 2. Fairfax
 3. Petersburg
 4. Amherst
 5. Campbell
 6. Fluvanna
 7. Powhatan
 8. Prince William
 9. Loudoun
 10. Goochland



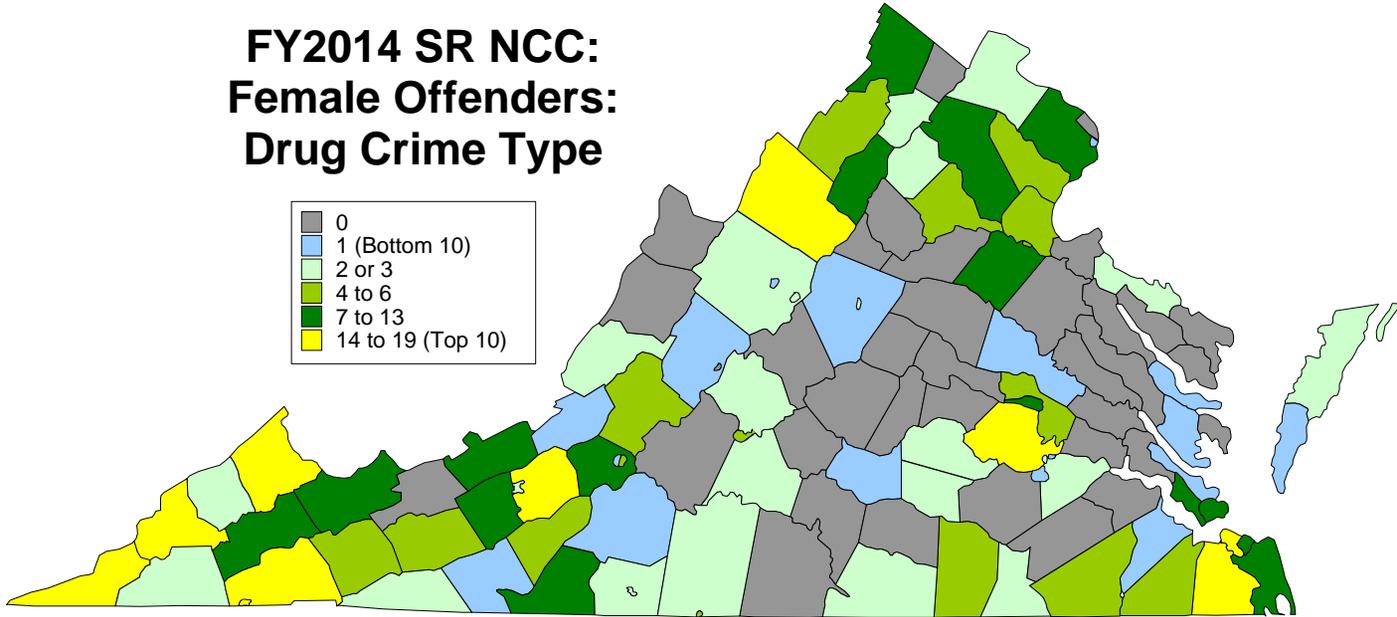
- Top Ten:
1. Fredericksburg
 2. Bristol
 3. Tazewell
 4. Lee
 5. Pulaski
 6. Buchanan
 7. Martinsville
 8. King George
 9. Russell
 10. Salem

With a relatively low number of female NCC during FY2014, breaking these NCC into type of crime yields low numbers. However, Montgomery had the most female Drug NCC with 19, followed by Chesapeake with 18, and Lee and Chesterfield with 16 each. When considering population, Bristol had the highest rate with 15.82 female Drug NCC per 10,000 females in its population. Other localities with relatively high rates included Lee with 13.15 per 10,000 and Patrick with 12.75 female Drug NCC per 10,000.

Thirty-six localities did not have any female Drug NCC in FY2014.⁶ Besides those localities, Albemarle, Alexandria, Carroll, Craig, Franklin (County), Gloucester, Hanover, Hopewell, Isle of Wight, Middlesex, Northumberland, Petersburg, Prince Edward, Rockbridge, Salem, Staunton, and York had the lowest number of female Drug NCC in FY2014, each with only one. When considering population, Loudoun had the lowest rate of female Drug NCC (besides those with none) with 0.12 per 10,000 females in its population. Other localities with relatively low rates of female Drug NCC per 10,000 included Alexandria with 0.13 per 10,000 and Fairfax with 0.18 per 10,000.

⁶ These localities included Appomattox, Arlington, Bath, Bedford, Bland, Buckingham, Buena Vista, Caroline, Charles City, Charlotte, Clarke, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Essex, Fluvanna, Goochland, Greene, Halifax, Highland, King and Queen, King George, King William, Lancaster, Louisa, Lunenburg, Madison, Mathews, Nelson, New Kent, Northampton, Orange, Powhatan, Richmond County, Surry, Sussex and Williamsburg.

FY2014 SR NCC: Female Offenders: Drug Crime Type



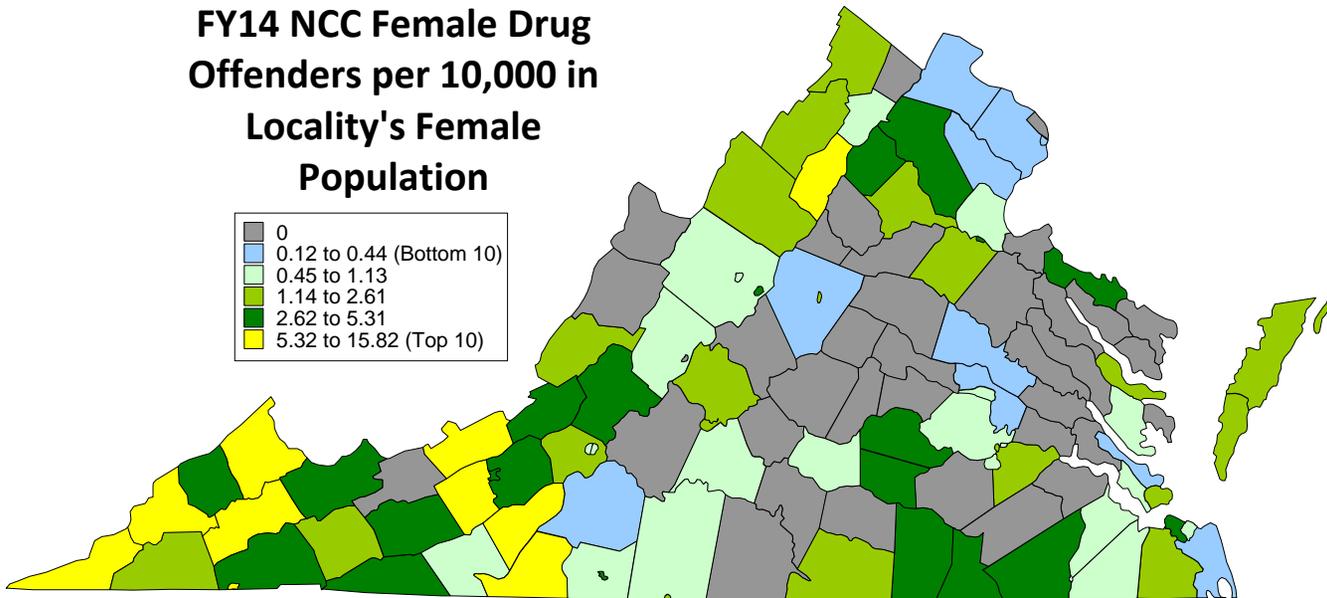
Bottom Ten:

1. Albemarle
1. Alexandria
1. Carroll
1. Craig
1. Franklin Co.
1. Gloucester
1. Hanover
1. Hopewell
1. Isle of Wight
1. Middlesex
1. Northampton
1. Petersburg
1. Prince Edward
1. Rockbridge
1. Salem
1. Staunton
1. York

Top Ten:

1. Montgomery
2. Chesapeake
3. Chesterfield
3. Lee
5. Bristol
5. Portsmouth
7. Buchanan
7. Rockingham
7. Washington
7. Wise

FY14 NCC Female Drug Offenders per 10,000 in Locality's Female Population



Bottom Ten:

1. Loudoun
2. Alexandria
3. Fairfax
4. Albemarle
5. Hanover
6. Prince William
7. York
8. Franklin Co.
9. Henrico
10. Virginia Beach

Top Ten:

1. Bristol
2. Patrick
3. Lee
4. Buchanan
5. Giles
6. Russell
7. Floyd
8. Wise
9. Page
10. Pulaski

For the purposes of this report, the term “sex offender” is defined as those offenders having an alert in VirginiaCORIS related to a sex offense. This alert identifies those offenders required to register in the Sex Offender Registry as well as offenders not required to register but, based on their offenses, could be considered a sex offender.

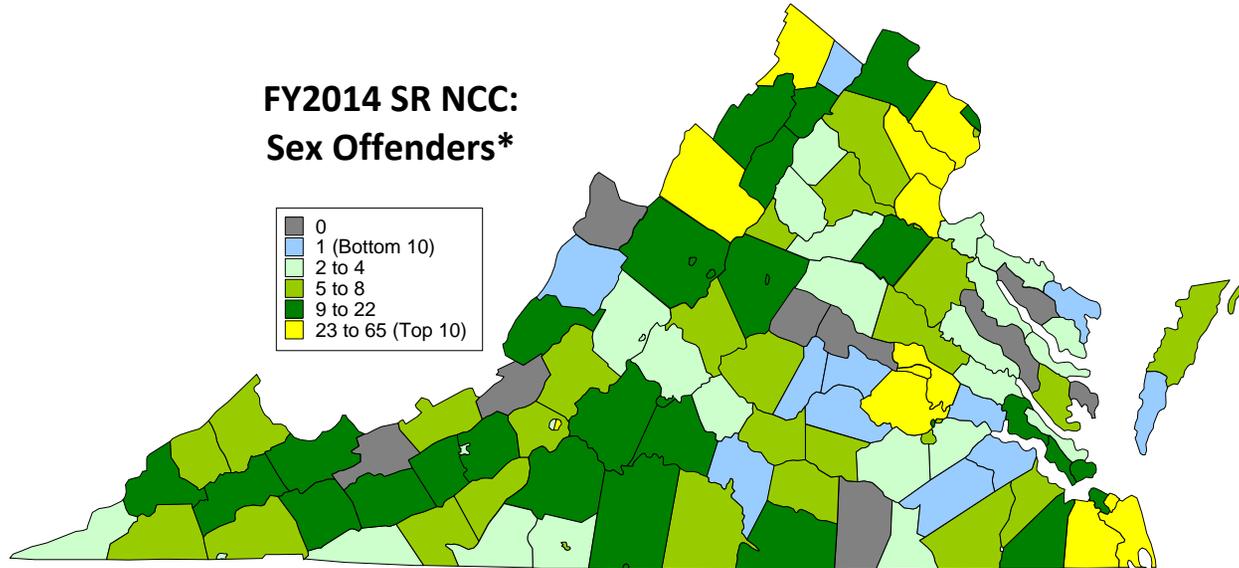
Norfolk had the most Sex Offender NCC with 65 (0.5% of all NCC). Other localities with relatively high numbers were Virginia Beach with 60 and Fairfax with 57. When considering population, Colonial Heights had the highest rate with 5.67 Sex Offender NCC per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively high rates included Alleghany with 5.57 per 10,000 people, and Rappahannock with 5.35 per 10,000 people.

Nine counties (Bland, Brunswick, Craig, Fluvanna, Goochland, Highland, King and Queen, Mathews and Richmond County) had no Sex Offender NCC in FY2014. Other localities with low numbers of Sex Offender NCC included Amelia, Bath, Charles City, Charlotte, Clarke, Cumberland, Northampton, Northumberland, Powhatan, Surry and Sussex, each with one Sex Offender NCC. When considering population, Powhatan had the lowest rate of Sex Offender NCC (excluding those with none) with 0.35 per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively low rates of Sex Offender NCC per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Loudoun with 0.37 per 10,000 people, and York with 0.38 per 10,000 people.

Considering their respective populations, most localities in Northern Virginia did not sentence many Sex Offender NCC.

**FY2014 SR NCC:
Sex Offenders***

- Bottom Ten:**
1. Amelia
 1. Bath
 1. Charles City
 1. Charlotte
 1. Clarke
 1. Cumberland
 1. Northampton
 1. Northumberland
 1. Powhatan
 1. Surry
 1. Sussex

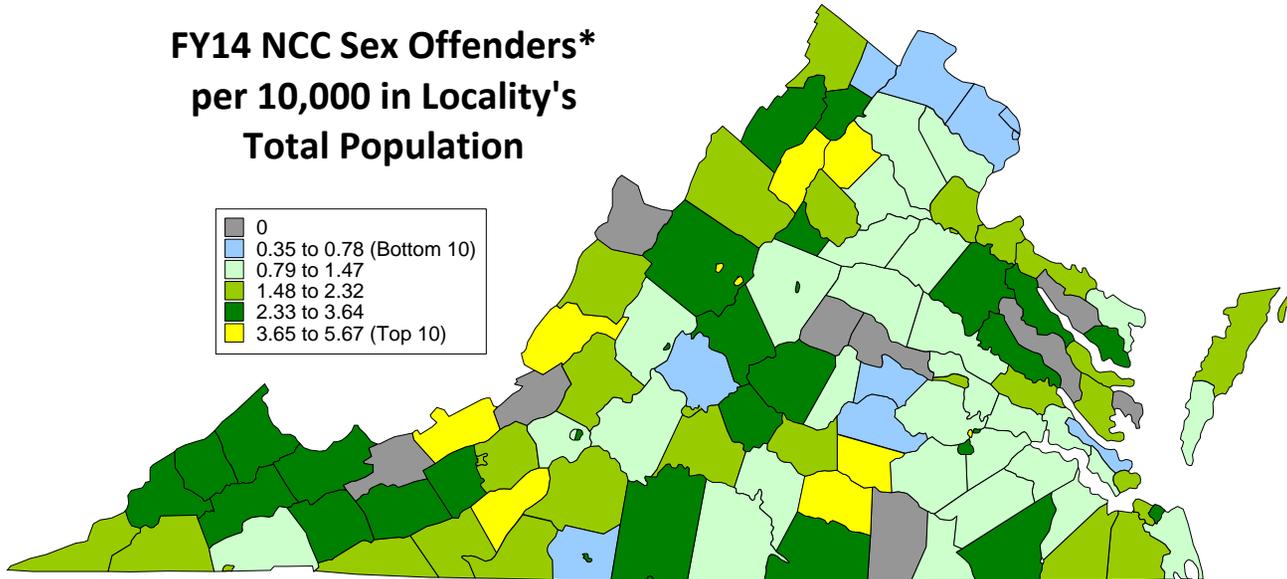


- Top Ten:**
1. Norfolk
 2. Virginia Beach
 3. Fairfax
 4. Richmond City
 5. Chesapeake
 5. Prince William
 7. Chesterfield
 7. Henrico
 9. Rockingham
 10. Frederick
 10. Roanoke City
 10. Stafford

* Defined as those offenders having an alert in Virginia's Corrections Information System (VA CORIS) of 2 (Sex Offender), 43 (10 Year Registrant), 49 (Lifetime Registrant), 60 (Supervise as Sex Offender), or 61 (Sex Offender Registration Required).

**FY14 NCC Sex Offenders*
per 10,000 in Locality's
Total Population**

- Bottom Ten:**
1. Powhatan
 2. Loudoun
 3. York
 4. Alexandria
 5. Fairfax
 6. Arlington
 7. Amherst
 8. Clarke
 9. Henry
 10. Amelia



- Top Ten:**
1. Colonial Heights
 2. Alleghany
 3. Rappahannock
 4. Giles
 5. Page
 6. Floyd
 7. Waynesboro
 8. Lunenburg
 9. Nottoway
 10. Staunton

* Defined as those offenders having an alert in Virginia's Corrections Information System (VA CORIS) of 2 (Sex Offender), 43 (10 Year Registrant), 49 (Lifetime Registrant), 60 (Supervise as Sex Offender), or 61 (Sex Offender Registration Required).

Technical probation violators are offenders who violate a condition of their supervision, but have not been convicted of a new crime. The technical probation violators mapped on the following page were NCC in FY2014 because they had their probation revoked for a technical violation.

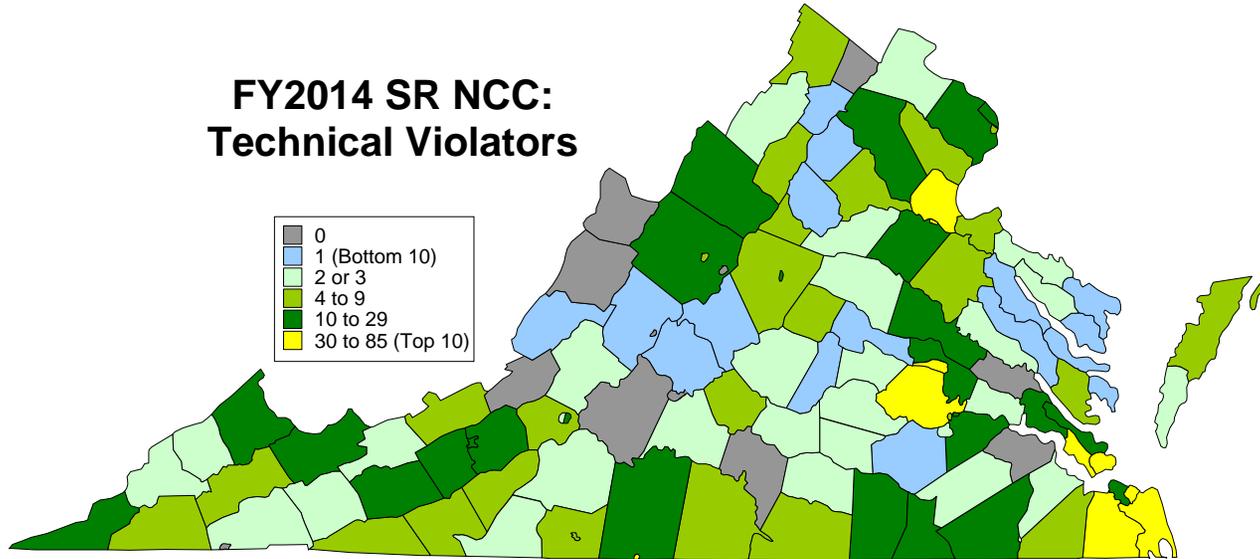
Chesapeake had the most technical probation violator NCC, with 85 (0.7% of all NCC). Other localities with relatively high numbers were Chesterfield with 67 and Norfolk with 66. When considering population, Fredericksburg had the highest rate with 15.64 NCC who were technical violators per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively high rates included Lee with 9.13 per 10,000 people and Danville with 6.99 per 10,000 people.

Twelve localities did not have any technical probation violator NCC in FY2014.⁷ Besides those localities, Alleghany, Amherst, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Essex, Goochland, King and Queen, Lancaster, Madison, Mathews, Middlesex, Nelson, Northumberland, Rappahannock, Rockbridge, and Warren had the lowest number of technical probation violator NCC in FY2014, each with only one. When considering population, Loudoun had the lowest rate of technical violator NCC (besides those with none) with 0.06 per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively low rates of technical probation violator NCC per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Fairfax with 0.11 per 10,000 people and Prince William with 0.12 per 10,000 people.

⁷ *These localities included Bath, Bedford, Bristol, Buena Vista, Charlotte, Clarke, Craig, Highland, Lynchburg, New Kent, Surry, and Waynesboro.*

- Bottom Ten:**
1. Alleghany
 1. Amherst
 1. Cumberland
 1. Dinwiddie
 1. Essex
 1. Goochland
 1. King and Queen
 1. Lancaster
 1. Madison
 1. Mathews
 1. Middlesex
 1. Nelson
 1. Northumberland
 1. Rappahannock
 1. Rockbridge
 1. Warren

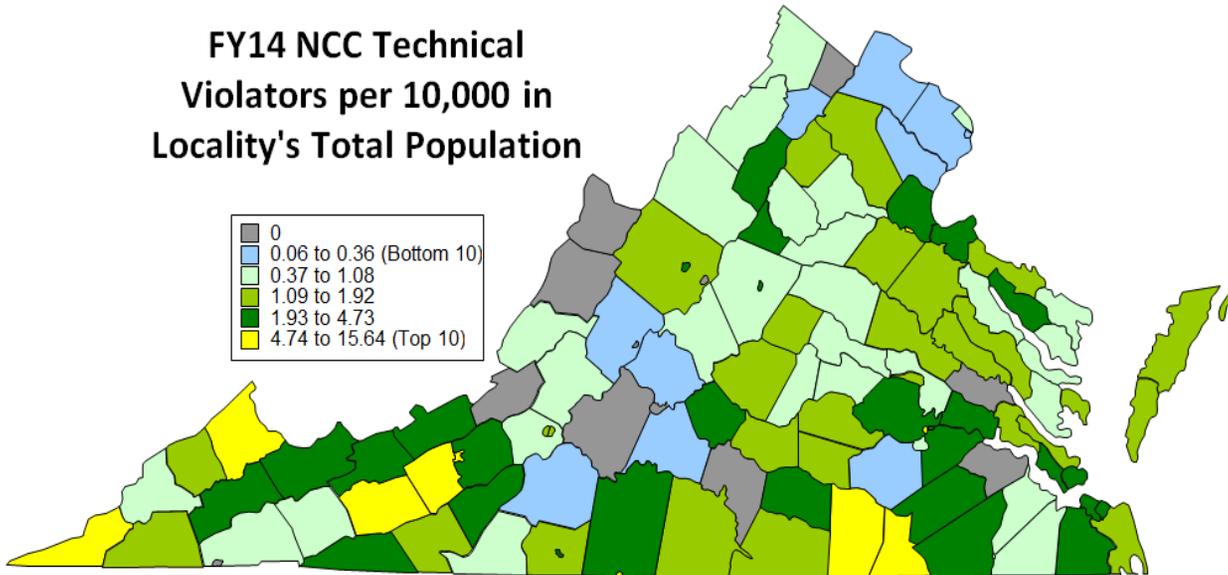
FY2014 SR NCC: Technical Violators



- Top Ten:**
1. Chesapeake
 2. Chesterfield
 3. Norfolk
 4. Virginia Beach
 5. Stafford
 6. Fredericksburg
 7. Hampton
 8. Newport News
 9. Richmond City
 10. Danville

FY14 NCC Technical Violators per 10,000 in Locality's Total Population

- Bottom Ten:**
1. Loudoun
 2. Fairfax
 3. Prince William
 4. Warren
 5. Alexandria
 6. Amherst
 7. Rockbridge
 8. Franklin Co.
 9. Dinwiddie
 10. Campbell



- Top Ten:**
1. Fredericksburg
 2. Lee
 3. Danville
 4. Brunswick
 5. Radford
 6. Greenville
 7. Pulaski
 8. Wythe
 9. Colonial Heights
 10. Buchanan

In this report, the term “gang member” refers to an offender who is shown in VirginiaCORIS as a participating in a gang prior to June 30, 2014 (the last day of FY2014). With 97 (<1% of all NCC), the City of Norfolk had the largest number of NCCs who were also gang members, followed by the City of Richmond with 88 and Virginia Beach with 56. The locality with the highest rate of NCC gang members to population was Martinsville with 7.27 per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively high rates included the City of Richmond with 4.11 per 10,000 people and Norfolk with 3.94 per 10,000 people. Interestingly, Martinsville ranked 23rd in total population and highest in gang members per 10,000 individuals in its population.

A total of 25 localities had no NCC gang members.⁸ Another 26 localities only had one identified gang member NCC (as listed on map, page 31). Ninety-seven localities (82% of localities) had less than seven gang member NCC. The localities with the lowest rate of gang member NCC (excluding those with none) per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Alexandria with 0.07 per 10,000 people, Montgomery with 0.10 per 10,000 people, and Roanoke County with 0.11 per 10,000 people.

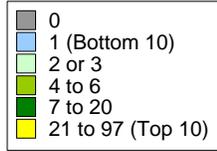
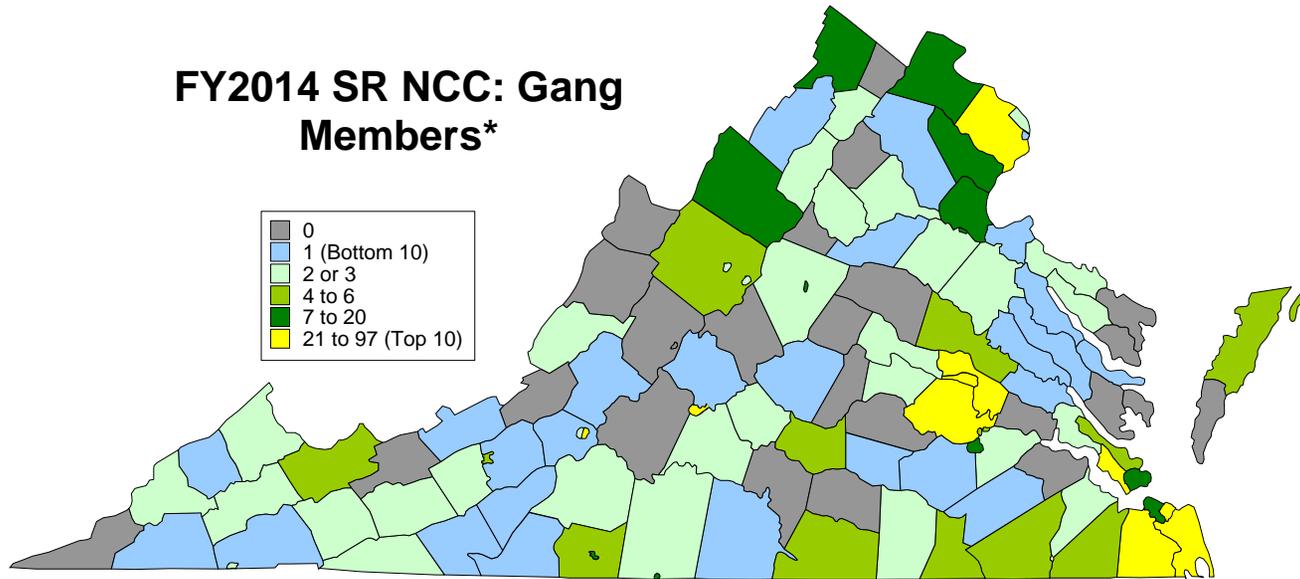
With recent revisions to the VirginiaCORIS, it is not possible to identify specific gang memberships at this time.

⁸ *These localities included Amelia, Bath, Bedford, Bland, Buena Vista, Charles City, Charlotte, Clarke, Craig, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Gloucester, Greene, Highland, Lancaster, Lee, Louisa, Lunenburg, Mathews, Nelson, Northampton, Northumberland, Rappahannock, Rockbridge, and Surry.*

Bottom Ten:

1. Alexandria
1. Amherst
1. Botetourt
1. Buckingham
1. Carroll
1. Dickenson
1. Dinwiddie
1. Essex
1. Fauquier
1. Floyd
1. Giles
1. Halifax
1. King and Queen
1. King George
1. King William
1. Middlesex
1. Montgomery
1. New Kent
1. Nottoway
1. Orange
1. Patrick
1. Roanoke Co.
1. Scott
1. Shenandoah
1. Sussex
1. Washington

FY2014 SR NCC: Gang Members*

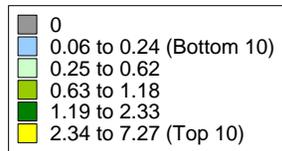
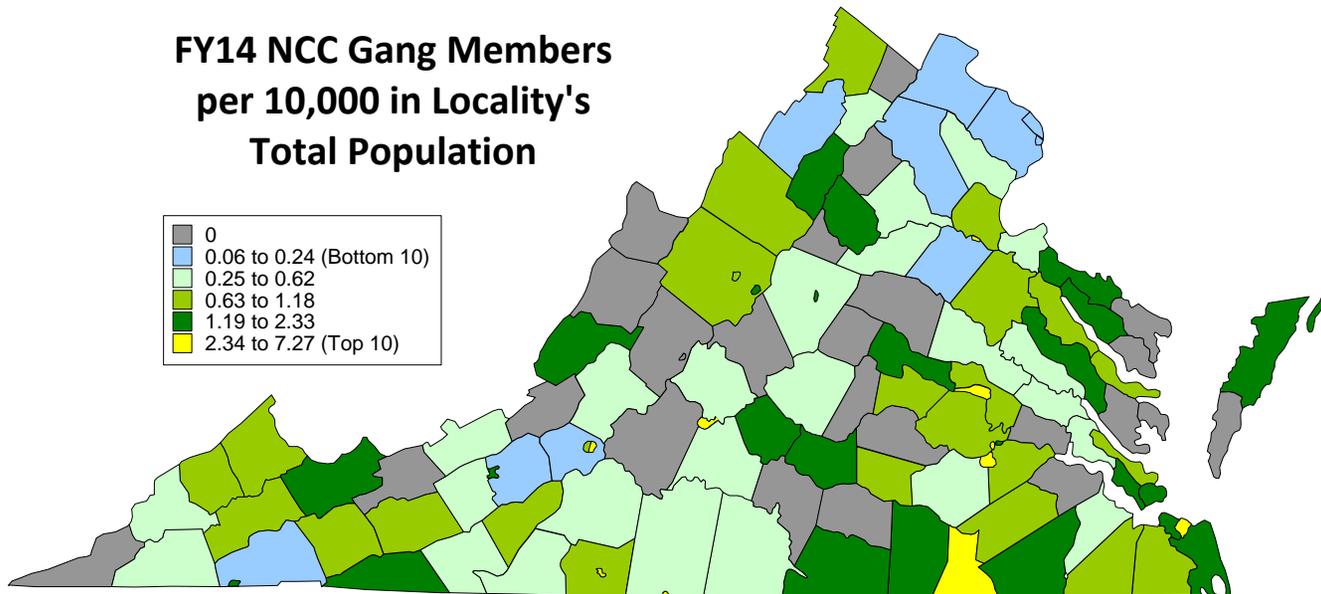


Top Ten:

1. Norfolk
2. Richmond City
3. Virginia Beach
4. Fairfax
5. Chesterfield
6. Newport News
7. Roanoke City
8. Henrico
8. Lynchburg
10. Chesapeake

*Defined as those offenders having a confirmed gang affiliation in VirginiaCORIS

FY14 NCC Gang Members per 10,000 in Locality's Total Population



Bottom Ten:

1. Alexandria
2. Montgomery
3. Roanoke Co.
4. Arlington
5. Fauquier
6. Washington
7. Loudoun
8. Shenandoah
9. Spotsylvania
10. Fairfax

Top Ten:

1. Martinsville
2. Richmond City
3. Norfolk
4. Danville
5. Greenville
6. Lynchburg
7. Colonial Heights
8. Petersburg
9. Roanoke City
10. Fredericksburg

*Defined as those offenders having a confirmed gang affiliation in VirginiaCORIS

Offenders considered “mentally impaired” if they have any current or historic mental impairment recorded in VirginiaCORIS. This includes mental impairment defined as “minimal,” “mild,” “moderate,” and “severe.”⁹ These measures of mental impairment are defined in VADOC Operating Procedure 730.2.

Norfolk had the most Mentally Impaired NCC with 138 (1.1% of all NCC). Other localities with relatively high numbers were Virginia Beach with 133, Chesapeake with 129 and the City of Richmond with 104. When considering population, Bristol had the highest rate with 17.88 Mentally Impaired NCC per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively high rates included Tazewell with 15.87 per 10,000 people and Patrick with 15.79 per 10,000 people.

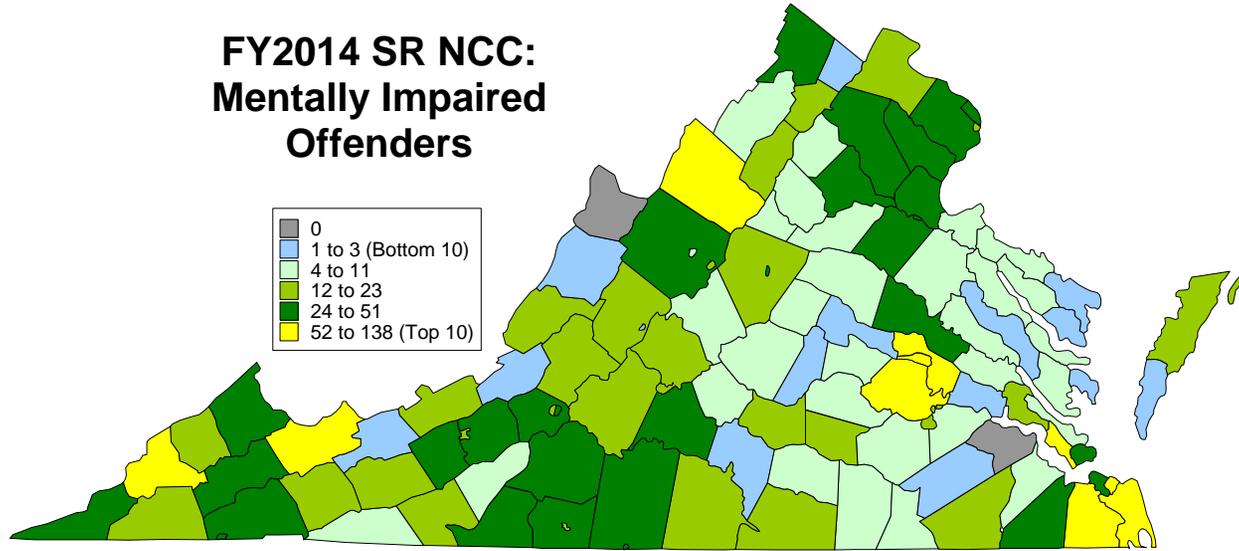
Neither Highland County nor Surry had a Mentally Impaired NCC in FY2014. Excluding these two, the localities with the fewest Mentally Impaired NCC were Northampton, Mathews and Bath, each with only one. When considering population, besides Highland and Surry Counties, Fairfax had the lowest rate of Mentally Impaired NCC with 0.43 per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively low rates of Mentally Impaired NCC per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Loudoun with 0.49 per 10,000 people and Northampton with 0.82 per 10,000 people.

Localities in southwestern Virginia sentenced relatively high concentrations of Mentally Impaired NCC. Considering their respective populations, most localities in Northern Virginia did not sentence as many Mentally Impaired NCC.

⁹ *These measures of mental impairment are defined in VADOC Operating Procedure 730.2.*

- Bottom Ten:**
1. Bath
 1. Mathews
 1. Northampton
 4. Bland
 4. Clarke
 4. Craig
 4. Goochland
 4. King and Queen
 9. Buena Vista
 9. Charles City
 9. Charlotte
 9. Cumberland
 9. Lancaster
 9. Northumberland
 9. Sussex

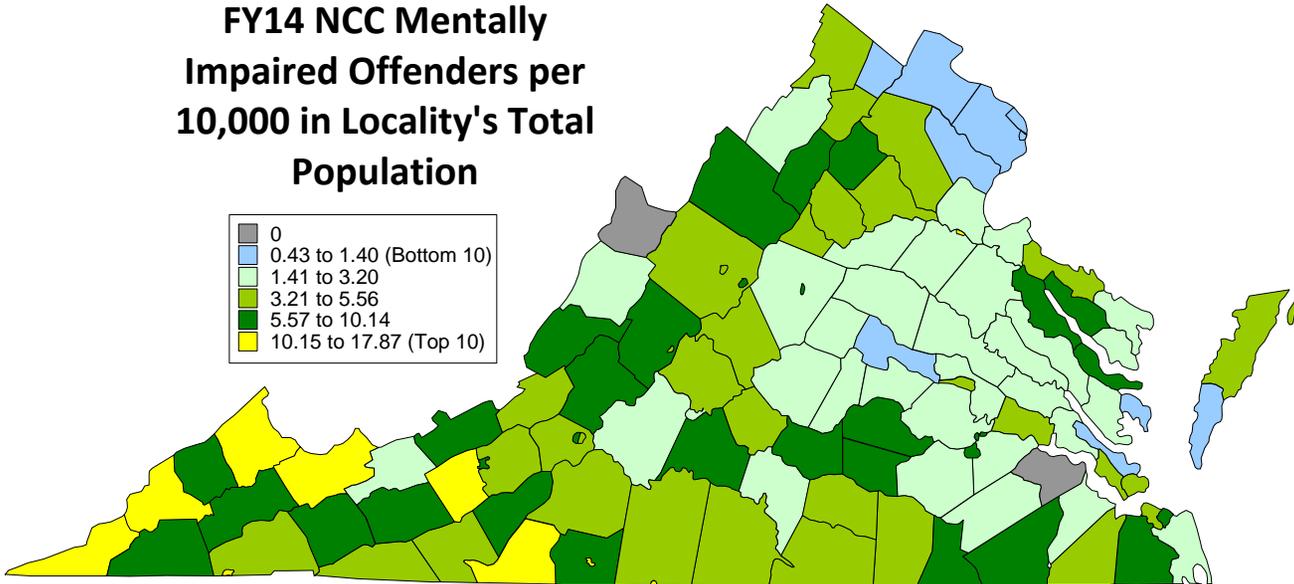
FY2014 SR NCC: Mentally Impaired Offenders



- Top Ten:**
1. Norfolk
 2. Virginia Beach
 3. Chesapeake
 4. Richmond City
 5. Chesterfield
 6. Rockingham
 7. Tazewell
 8. Henrico
 9. Newport News
 10. Wise

- Bottom Ten:**
1. Fairfax
 2. Loudoun
 3. Northampton
 4. Goochland
 5. Prince William
 6. Mathews
 7. Alexandria
 8. Arlington
 9. Clarke
 10. York

FY14 NCC Mentally Impaired Offenders per 10,000 in Locality's Total Population



- Top Ten:**
1. Bristol
 2. Tazewell
 3. Patrick
 4. Buchanan
 5. Martinsville
 6. Fredericksburg
 7. Lee
 8. Wise
 9. Pulaski
 10. Danville

Virginia Beach had the most NCC who were military veterans with 36, followed by Norfolk and Chesapeake with 30 each, and Newport News with 24. When considering population, Northampton had the highest rate, with 3.30 NCC veterans per 10,000 people, followed by Westmoreland with 2.84 per 10,000 people and Charles City with 2.81 per 10,000 people.

Twenty-four localities did not have any NCC veterans in FY2014.¹⁰ Besides those, 20 localities had the lowest number of NCC veterans in FY2014, each with only one.¹¹ When considering population, Alexandria had the lowest rate of NCC veterans (excluding those with none) with 0.13 per 10,000 people. Other localities with low rates of NCC veterans per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Loudoun with 0.14 per 10,000 people and Fairfax with 0.20 per 10,000 people.

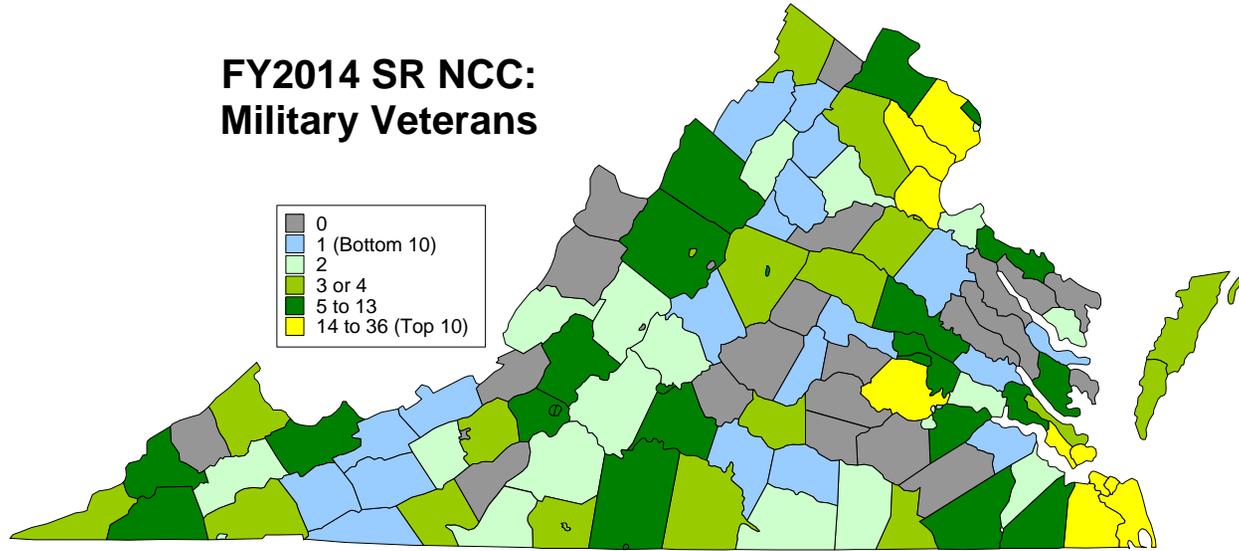
¹⁰ *These localities included Amelia, Appomattox, Bath, Buckingham, Buena Vista, Clarke, Craig, Dickenson, Dinwiddie, Essex, Floyd, Fluvanna, Highland, King and Queen, King William, Mathews, Northumberland, Nottoway, Orange, Powhatan, Radford, Richmond County, Sussex and Waynesboro.*

¹¹ *These localities include Bland, Caroline, Charlotte, Cumberland, Giles, Goochland, Grayson, Greene, Hopewell, Lunenburg, Madison, Middlesex, Nelson, New Kent, Rappahannock, Shenandoah, Smyth, Surry, Warren and Wythe.*

Bottom Ten:

- 1. Bland
- 1. Caroline
- 1. Charlotte
- 1. Cumberland
- 1. Giles
- 1. Goochland
- 1. Grayson
- 1. Greene
- 1. Hopewell
- 1. Lunenburg
- 1. Madison
- 1. Middlesex
- 1. Nelson
- 1. New Kent
- 1. Rappahannock
- 1. Shenandoah
- 1. Smyth
- 1. Surry
- 1. Warren
- 1. Wythe

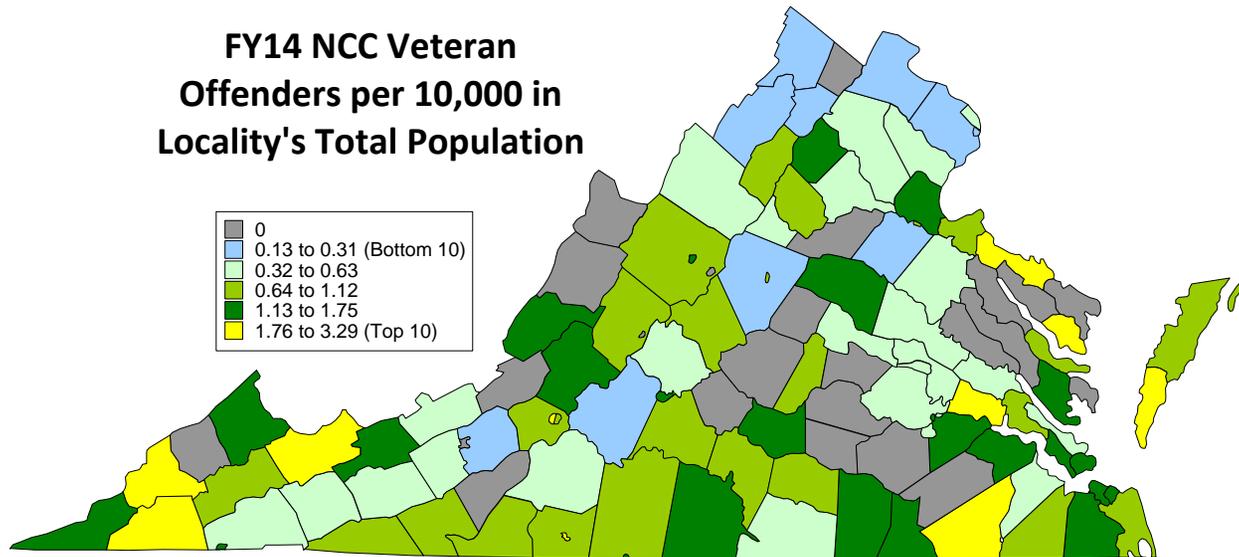
**FY2014 SR NCC:
Military Veterans**



Top Ten:

- 1. Virginia Beach
- 2. Chesapeake
- 2. Norfolk
- 4. Newport News
- 5. Prince William
- 5. Fairfax
- 7. Hampton
- 8. Chesterfield
- 9. Stafford
- 10. Portsmouth

**FY14 NCC Veteran
Offenders per 10,000 in
Locality's Total Population**



Bottom Ten:

- 1. Alexandria
- 2. Loudoun
- 3. Fairfax
- 4. Shenandoah
- 5. Warren
- 6. Bedford
- 7. Frederick
- 8. Albemarle
- 9. Montgomery
- 10. Spotsylvania

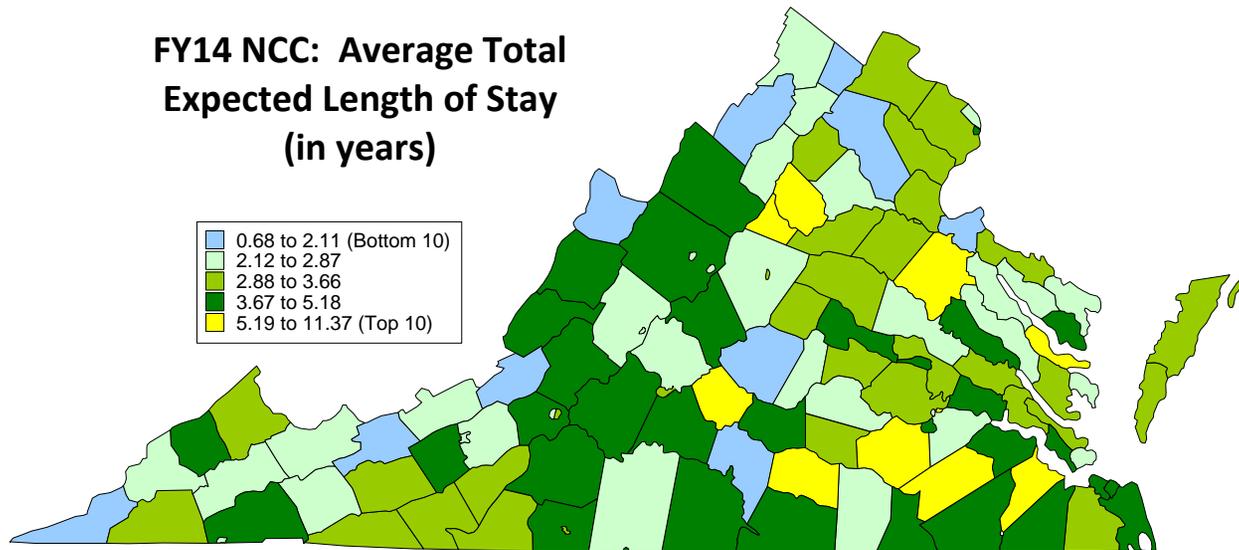
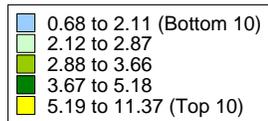
Top Ten:

- 1. Northampton
- 2. Westmoreland
- 3. Charles City
- 4. Wise
- 5. Tazewell
- 6. Scott
- 7. Martinsville
- 8. Salem
- 9. Southampton
- 10. Lancaster

Isle of Wight had the highest average total expected length of stay (11.37 years) for its NCC. Other localities with relatively high averages were Appomattox, with 9.42 years, and Sussex with 7.75 years. Highland, with an average less than a year (0.69 year), had the lowest average total expected length of stay. Other localities with relatively low averages of total expected length of stay for NCC included Craig with 1.41 years and Charlotte with 1.44 years.

**FY14 NCC: Average Total
Expected Length of Stay
(in years)**

- Bottom Ten:**
1. Highland
 2. Craig
 3. Charlotte
 4. Bland
 5. King George
 6. Lee
 7. Buckingham
 8. Shenandoah
 9. Fauquier
 10. Clarke



- Top Ten:**
1. Isle of Wight
 2. Appomattox
 3. Sussex
 4. Lunenburg
 5. Caroline
 6. Dinwiddie
 7. Greene
 8. Hopewell
 9. Middlesex
 10. Madison

Confined Population

On June 30, 2014, the final day of FY2014, the VADOC was incarcerating 37,659 State Responsible (SR) Confined offenders. These included both SR offenders confined in DOC (and DOC-contracted) facilities as well as SR offenders housed in local/regional jails. Out-of-state contract offenders are excluded from this count, as are 114 offenders that had a sentencing data yet to be entered in VirginiaCORIS at the time this report was created.

The first maps show the total SR Confined population, first by the total number from each locality and then as a rate of that locality's total population. The maps in this section of the report show specific subgroups within the SR population, such as female offenders, violent offenders, property/public order offenders, drug offenders, sex offenders, technical probation violators, gang members, mentally impaired offenders, and military veterans. Following these are maps which illustrate different measures of length of stay, including average total expected length of stay and average remaining length of stay. A map then shows the number of Confined offenders from each locality with expected release date prior to the end of FY2016. This measure is also shown by crime type in separate maps.

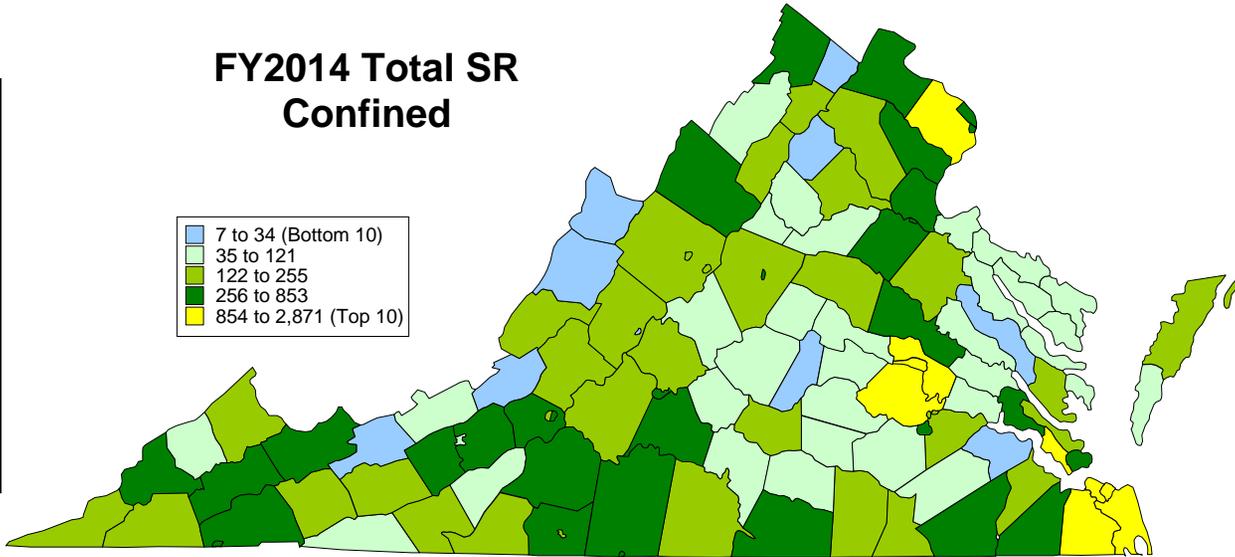
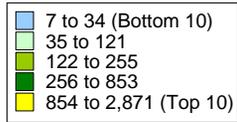
Like the maps of the NCC, the maps of the Confined population reflect where the offenders were sentenced, not necessarily where they will re-enter. However, if they are to go on community supervision upon their release, the offenders will have a legal obligation in those localities where they were sentenced.

The City of Norfolk had the most Confined offenders with 2,871 (8% of all SR Confined). Like Norfolk, other localities with many Confined offenders were large metropolitan areas like the City of Richmond (with 2,399) and Virginia Beach (with 1,959). Bristol had the highest rate of its population incarcerated with 176.46 per 10,000 people. Other counties with relatively high rates included Martinsville with 167.94 per 10,000 and Danville with 163.84 per 10,000.

With only seven, Highland County had the fewest Confined offenders of any locality in FY2014. Other localities with few Confined offenders included Bath with 10 and Craig with 15. Loudoun had the lowest rate of its population incarcerated with 9.24 per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively low rates included Fairfax with 11.03 per 10,000 and Prince William with 16.78 per 10,000.

FY2014 Total SR Confined

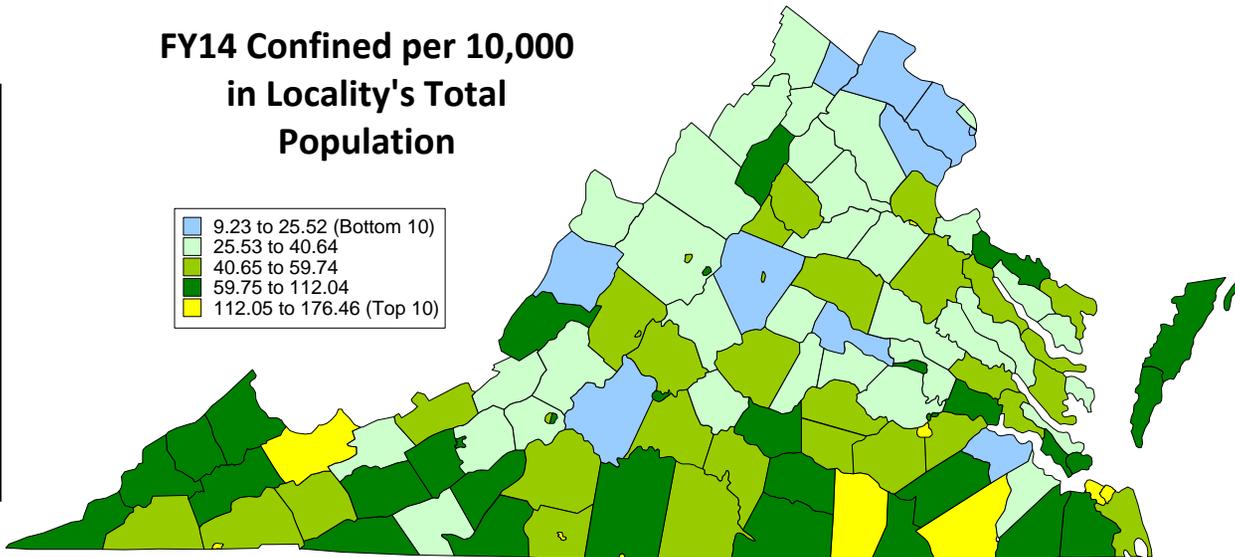
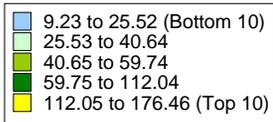
- Bottom Ten:
1. Highland
 2. Bath
 3. Craig
 4. Surry
 5. Bland
 6. Clarke
 6. Rappahannock
 8. King and Queen
 9. Buena Vista
 10. Cumberland



- Top Ten:
1. Norfolk
 2. Richmond City
 3. Virginia Beach
 4. Chesapeake
 5. Portsmouth
 6. Henrico
 7. Fairfax
 8. Newport News
 9. Chesterfield
 10. Hampton

FY14 Confined per 10,000 in Locality's Total Population

- Bottom Ten:
1. Loudoun
 2. Fairfax
 3. Prince William
 4. Clarke
 5. Albemarle
 6. Bath
 7. Goochland
 8. Bedford
 9. Surry
 10. Alexandria



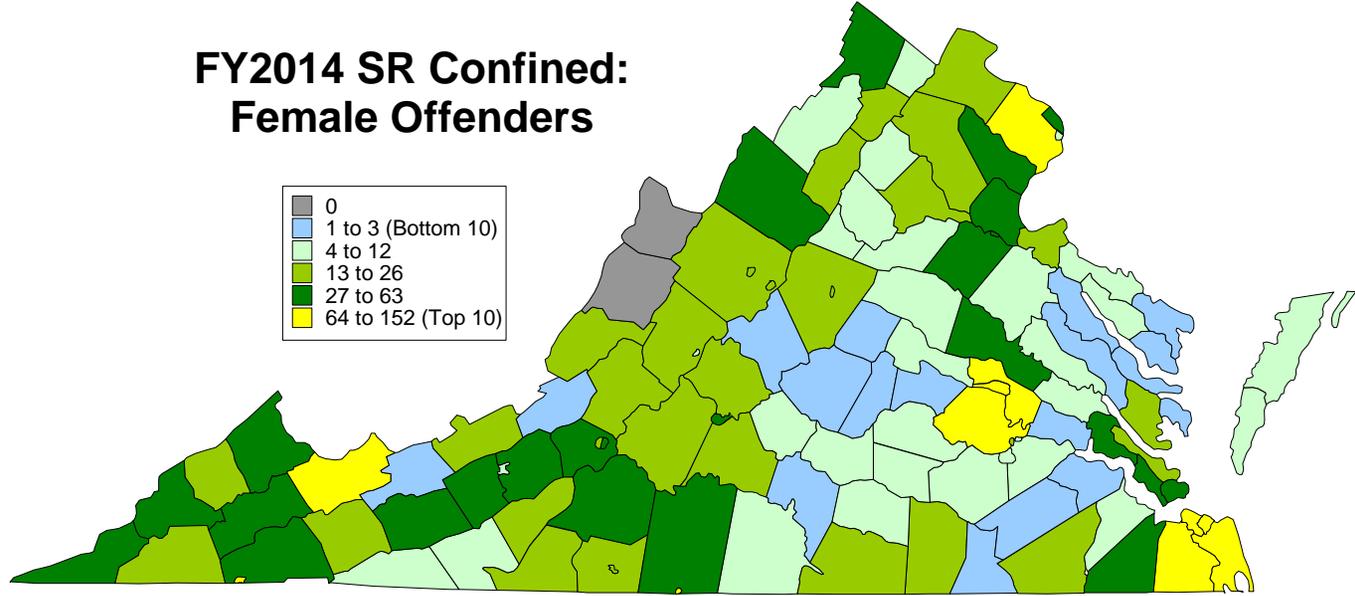
- Top Ten:
1. Bristol
 2. Martinsville
 3. Danville
 4. Portsmouth
 5. Southampton
 6. Norfolk
 7. Brunswick
 8. Petersburg
 9. Fredericksburg
 10. Tazewell

Norfolk had the most female Confined offenders, with 152 (<1% of all Confined offenders). Other localities with relatively high numbers were Chesapeake with 137 and Virginia Beach with 127. When considering population, Bristol had the highest rate, with 68.57 female Confined offenders per 10,000 females in its population. Other localities with relatively high rates included Tazewell with 40.76 and Lee with 36.17.

Two localities (Bath and Highland Counties) did not have any female Confined offenders in FY2014. Besides those localities, Bland, Buckingham, Cumberland, and Surry Counties had the lowest number of female Confined offenders in FY2014, each with only one. When considering population, Fairfax had the lowest rate of female Confined offenders (besides those with none) with 1.18 per 10,000 females in its population. Other localities with relatively low rates included Loudoun with 1.27 per 10,000 and Buckingham with 1.30.

- Bottom Ten:**
1. Bland
 1. Buckingham
 1. Cumberland
 1. Surry
 5. Charlotte
 5. Mathews
 7. Charles City
 7. Craig
 7. Essex
 7. Fluvanna
 7. Greensville
 7. King and Queen
 7. Lancaster
 7. Middlesex
 7. Nelson
 7. Northumberland
 7. Powhatan
 7. Sussex

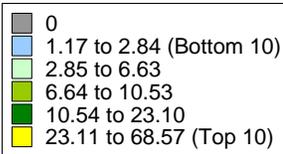
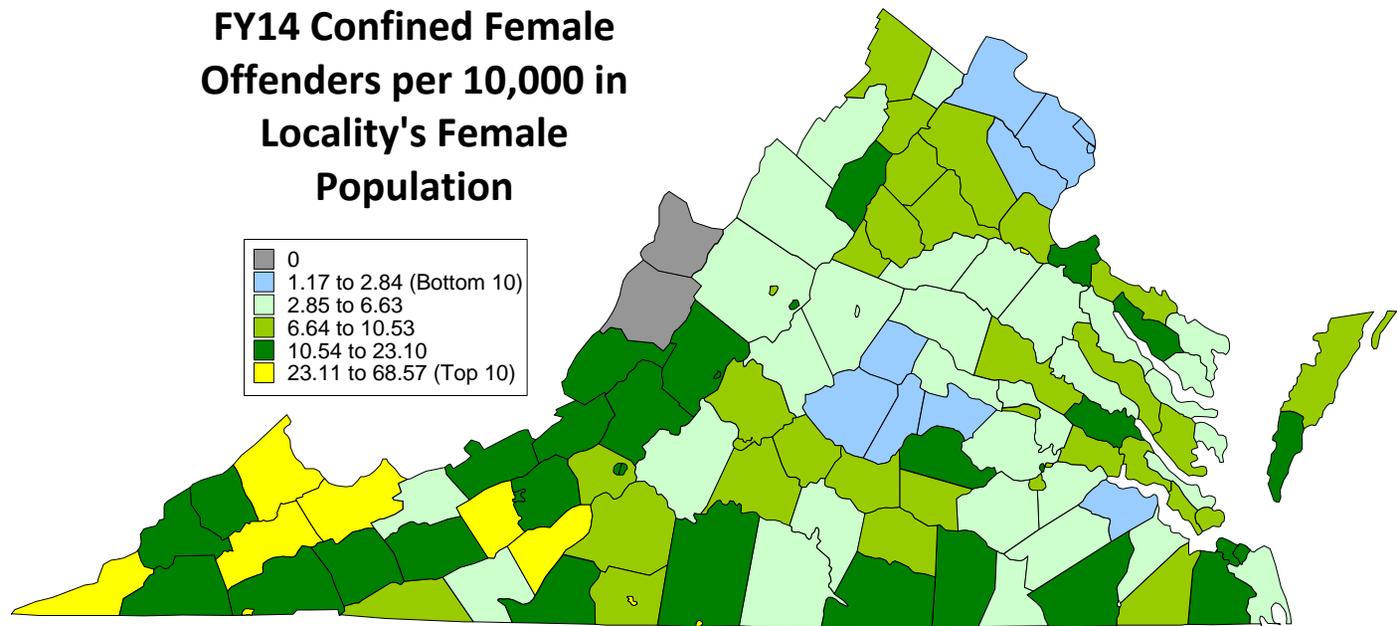
FY2014 SR Confined: Female Offenders



- Top Ten:**
1. Norfolk
 2. Chesapeake
 3. Virginia Beach
 4. Richmond City
 5. Tazewell
 6. Henrico
 7. Portsmouth
 8. Chesterfield
 9. Fairfax
 10. Danville

- Bottom Ten:**
1. Fairfax
 2. Loudoun
 3. Buckingham
 4. Alexandria
 5. Prince William
 6. Cumberland
 7. Fluvanna
 8. Powhatan
 9. Arlington
 10. Surry

FY14 Confined Female Offenders per 10,000 in Locality's Female Population



- Top Ten:**
1. Bristol
 2. Tazewell
 3. Lee
 4. Pulaski
 5. Martinsville
 6. Buchanan
 7. Russell
 8. Fredericksburg
 9. Danville
 10. Floyd

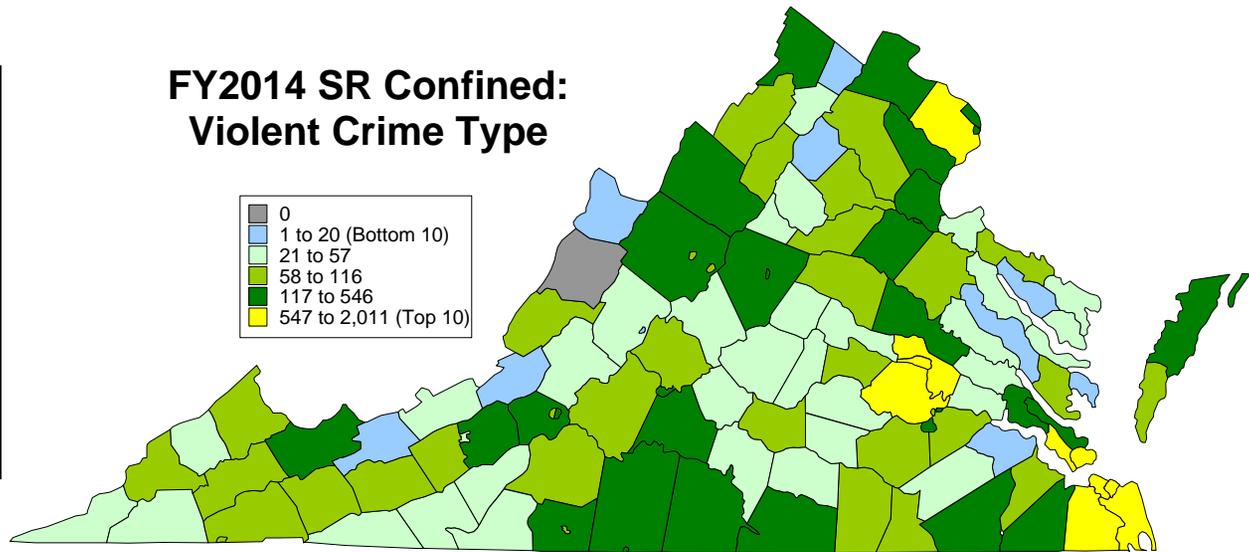
The localities with the most Confined offenders also tended to have the most offenders Confined with a violent MSO. With 2,011 violent Confined offenders (5.3% of all Confined), the City of Norfolk had more Confined violent offenders than any other locality in FY2014. Other localities with many violent Confined offenders were the City of Richmond with 1,752 and Virginia Beach with 1,311. Danville had the highest rate of violent Confined offenders, with 86.63 violent offenders incarcerated per 10,000 people in its population. Other localities with relatively high rates included the City of Richmond with 81.83 per 10,000 and Norfolk with 81.70 per 10,000.

Bath County was the only locality without any Confined violent offenders. Other localities with few violent Confined offenders included Highland with five and Craig with ten. With the exception of Bath County, Loudon County had the lowest rate of its population incarcerated with a violent crime type, at 4.95 per 10,000 people. Other localities with few violent Confined offenders per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Fairfax with 7.55 per 10,000 and Prince William with 11.00 per 10,000.

Fairfax, one of the most densely populated localities in Virginia, had a relatively large number of violent Confined offenders, but its large population put it on the "Bottom 10" for the second map. Clarke County is the only locality shown in the "Bottom Ten" in both maps on the next page.

FY2014 SR Confined: Violent Crime Type

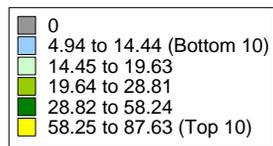
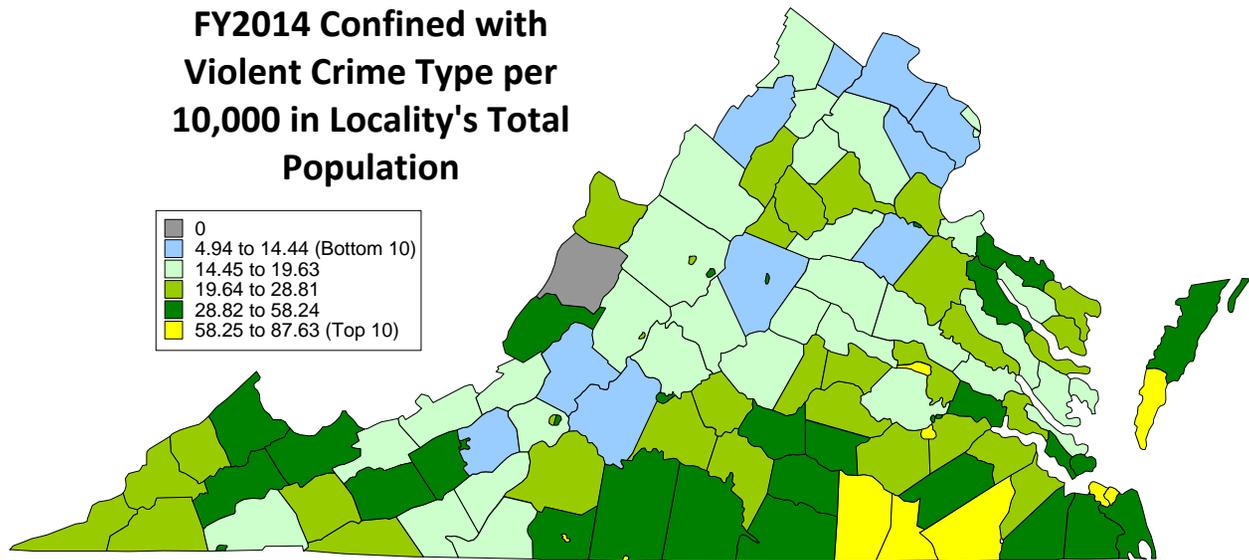
- Bottom Ten:
1. Highland
 2. Craig
 3. Rappahannock
 4. Bland
 5. Mathews
 6. King and Queen
 6. Surry
 8. Buena Vista
 9. Richmond Co.
 10. Clarke



- Top Ten:
1. Norfolk
 2. Richmond City
 3. Virginia Beach
 4. Newport News
 5. Henrico
 6. Fairfax
 7. Portsmouth
 8. Chesapeake
 9. Hampton
 10. Chesterfield

FY2014 Confined with Violent Crime Type per 10,000 in Locality's Total Population

- Bottom Ten:
1. Loudoun
 2. Fairfax
 3. Prince William
 4. Albemarle
 5. Montgomery
 6. Shenandoah
 7. Botetourt
 8. Clarke
 9. Bedford
 10. Spotsylvania



- Top Ten:
1. Danville
 2. Richmond City
 3. Norfolk
 4. Petersburg
 5. Portsmouth
 6. Martinsville
 7. Southampton
 8. Greenville
 9. Brunswick
 10. Northampton

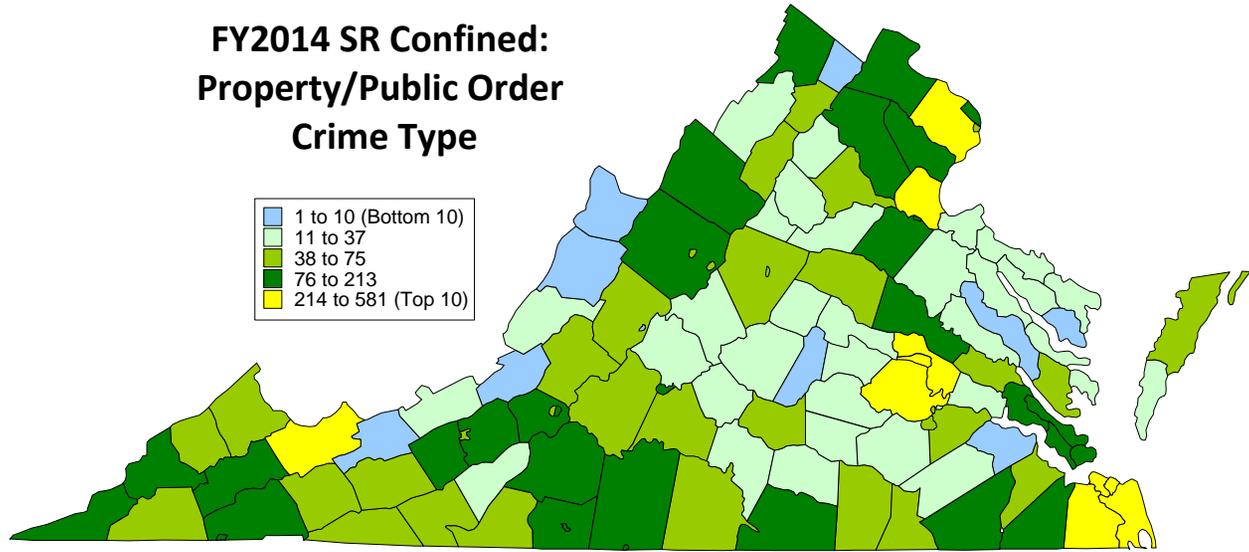
In FY2014, the City of Chesapeake had more Confined Property/Public Order (PPO) offenders than any other locality, with 581 (2% of all Confined). Other localities with many Confined PPO offenders were Virginia Beach with 474 and Norfolk with 453. Considering population, Bristol had the highest rate, with 59.40 Confined offenders with the PPO crime type for every 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively high rates included Martinsville with 55.98 per 10,000 and Tazewell with 54.19 per 10,000.

With just one, Craig County had fewer Confined PPO offenders than any other locality. Other localities with few PPO Confined offenders included Highland with two and Surry with three. Craig also had the lowest rate of its population incarcerated for a PPO crime type, at 1.92 for every 10,000 people. Other localities with few PPO Confined offenders per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Fairfax with 2.64 per 10,000 and Loudoun with 3.32 per 10,000.

Chesterfield, Loudoun, and Fairfax each had a relatively large number of PPO Confined offenders, but a small rate of their respective populations was incarcerated. Tazewell, which had a large PPO NCC population, also had a large PPO Confined offender population.

**FY2014 SR Confined:
Property/Public Order
Crime Type**

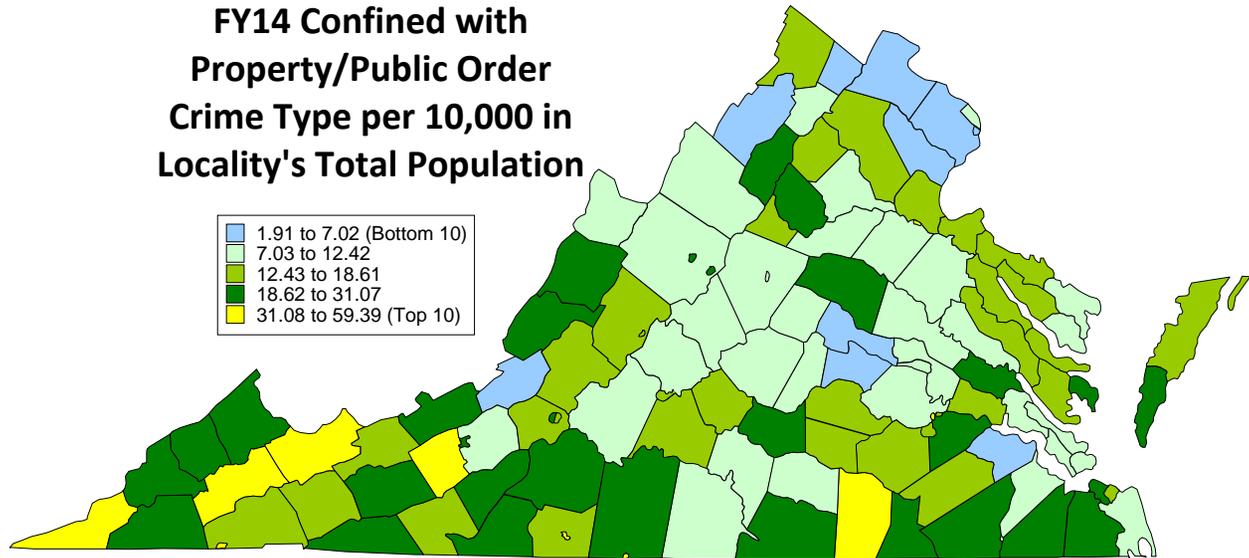
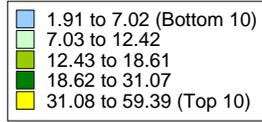
- Bottom Ten:**
1. Craig
 2. Highland
 3. Surry
 4. Clarke
 5. Cumberland
 5. Lancaster
 7. Bland
 7. King and Queen
 9. Bath
 9. Buena Vista



- Top Ten:**
1. Chesapeake
 2. Virginia Beach
 3. Norfolk
 4. Portsmouth
 4. Fairfax
 6. Chesterfield
 7. Henrico
 8. Stafford
 9. Richmond City
 10. Tazewell

**FY14 Confined with
Property/Public Order
Crime Type per 10,000 in
Locality's Total Population**

- Bottom Ten:**
1. Craig
 2. Fairfax
 3. Loudoun
 4. Alexandria
 5. Prince William
 5. Surry
 7. Clarke
 8. Powhatan
 9. Goochland
 10. Shenandoah



- Top Ten:**
1. Bristol
 2. Martinsville
 3. Tazewell
 4. Danville
 5. Fredericksburg
 6. Lee
 7. Pulaski
 8. Colonial Heights
 9. Russell
 10. Brunswick

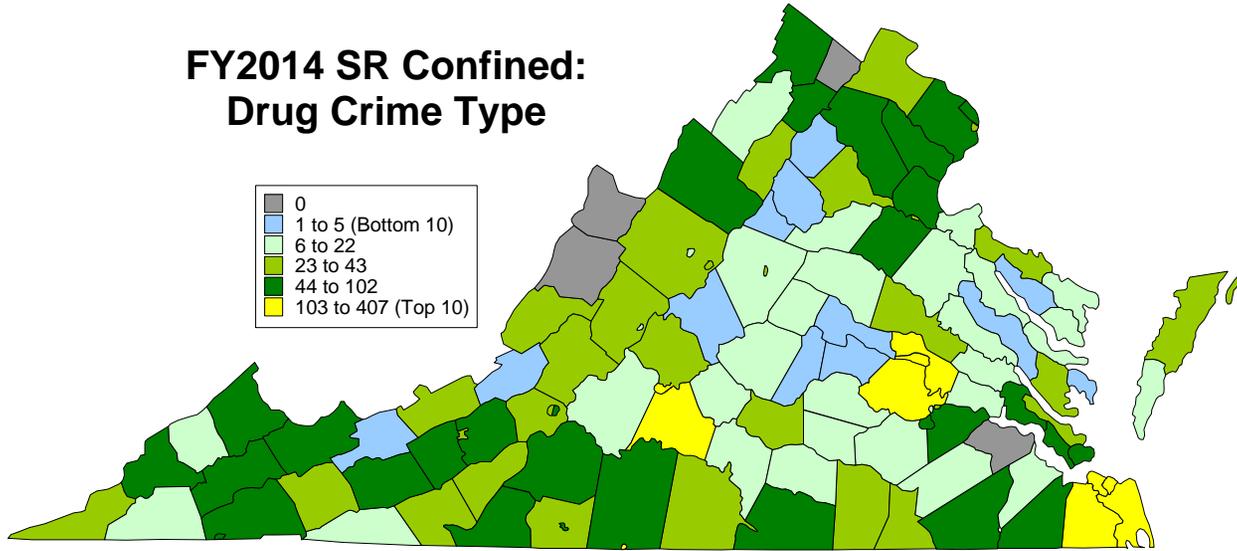
Offenders Confined for a Drug MSO tended to be geographically diverse; they were not coming from any particular region of the Commonwealth. With 407 Confined Drug offenders (1% of all Confined), the City of Richmond had more than any other locality. Other localities with many were Norfolk with 406 and Portsmouth with 361. Considering population, the City of Bristol had the highest rate, at 58.82 Confined Drug offenders for every 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively high rates included Martinsville with 38.53 per 10,000 and Portsmouth with 37.52 per 10,000.

Four counties (Bath, Clarke, Highland, and Surry) had no Confined Drug offenders. Other localities with few Confined Drug offenders (excluding those with none) included Goochland with one and Cumberland and Nelson (each with two). Besides the four counties that had no Confined offenders with a Drug crime type, Goochland had the lowest rate of its population confined for a Drug crime, at 0.46 Confined Drug offenders for every 10,000 people. Other localities with few Confined Drug offenders per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Fairfax with 0.83 per 10,000 and Loudoun with 0.94 per 10,000.

There were more Confined drug offenders in FY2014 who had been sentenced by Campbell Circuit Court (a total of 104) than there were sentenced from Fairfax Circuit Court (a total of 94). This is surprising because Fairfax Circuit Court serves an area populated by about twenty times more people. Interestingly, Goochland and Powhatan counties were in the "Bottom Ten" in the first map, despite bordering the "Top Ten" localities of Henrico, the City of Richmond, and Chesterfield.

- Bottom Ten:**
1. Goochland
 2. Cumberland
 2. Nelson
 4. Powhatan
 4. Rappahannock
 6. Craig
 6. Greene
 6. Mathews
 6. Richmond Co.
 10. Bland
 10. King and Queen
 10. Madison

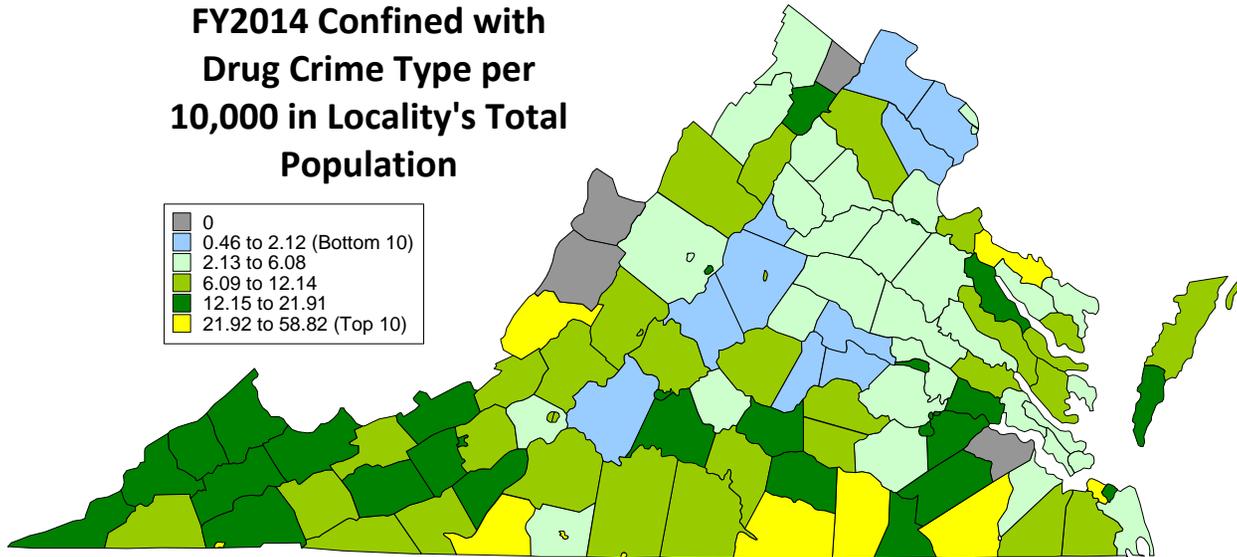
**FY2014 SR Confined:
Drug Crime Type**



- Top Ten:**
1. Richmond City
 2. Norfolk
 3. Portsmouth
 4. Chesapeake
 5. Virginia Beach
 6. Lynchburg
 7. Henrico
 8. Danville
 9. Chesterfield
 10. Campbell

- Bottom Ten:**
1. Goochland
 2. Fairfax
 3. Loudon
 4. Powhatan
 5. Nelson
 6. Albemarle
 7. Prince William
 8. Cumberland
 9. Bedford
 10. Greene

**FY2014 Confined with
Drug Crime Type per
10,000 in Locality's Total
Population**



- Top Ten:**
1. Bristol
 2. Martinsville
 3. Portsmouth
 4. Patrick
 5. Danville
 6. Mecklenburg
 7. Southampton
 8. Brunswick
 9. Alleghany
 10. Westmoreland

For the purposes of this report, the term “sex offender” is defined as those offenders having an alert in VirginiaCORIS related to a sex offense. This alert identifies those offenders required to register in the Sex Offender Registry as well as offenders not required to register but, based on their offenses, may be supervised as a sex offender.

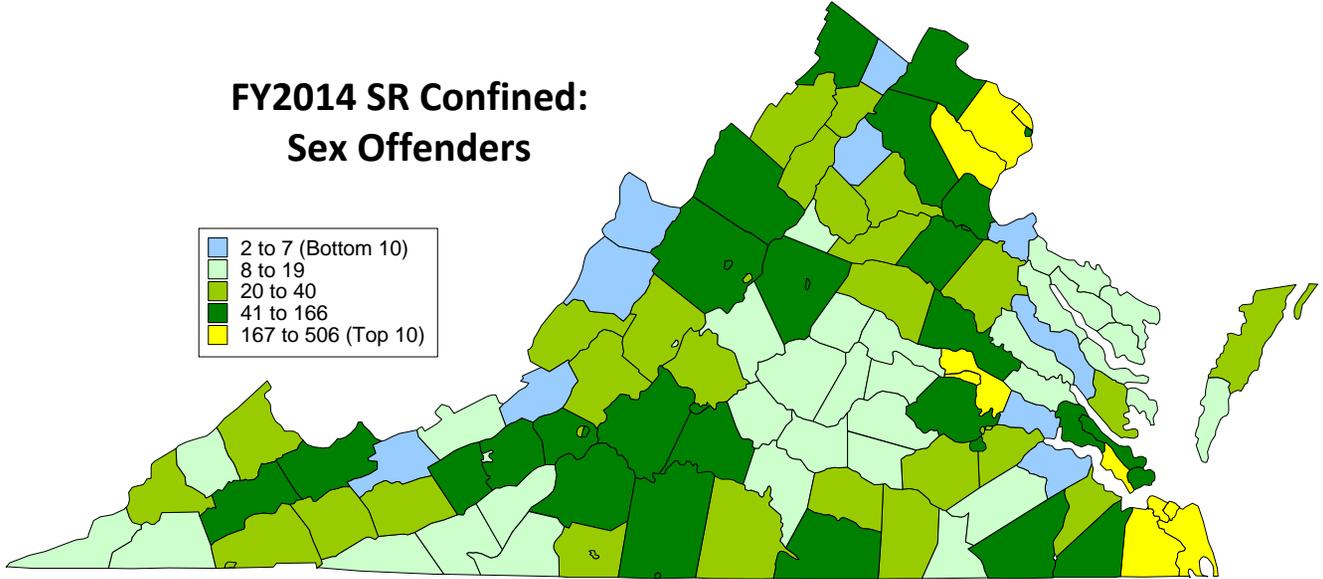
In FY2014, the City of Norfolk had more Confined Sex Offenders than any other locality, with 506 (1% of all Confined offenders). Other localities with many Confined sex offenders were Virginia Beach with 408 and Fairfax with 365. Considering population, Bristol had the highest rate, with 21.34 incarcerated sex offenders for every 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively high rates included Norfolk with 20.56 per 10,000 and Alleghany with 20.42 per 10,000.

Bath, Bland, and Highland Counties each had the fewest number of Confined sex offenders, with only two. Other localities with few Confined sex offenders included King George and Rappahannock Counties, each with three. King George County had the lowest rate of its population incarcerated as sex offenders, with 1.20 Confined sex offenders for every 10,000 people. Other localities with few Confined sex offenders per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Loudoun with 2.06 per 10,000 and Bland with 2.97 per 10,000.

Populous localities in Northern Virginia such as Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William had large numbers of Confined sex offenders, but these large totals were proportionate to its large population.

- Bottom Ten:**
1. Bath
 1. Bland
 1. Highland
 4. King George
 4. Rappahannock
 6. King and Queen
 7. Charles City
 7. Clarke
 9. Craig
 10. Surry

**FY2014 SR Confined:
Sex Offenders**

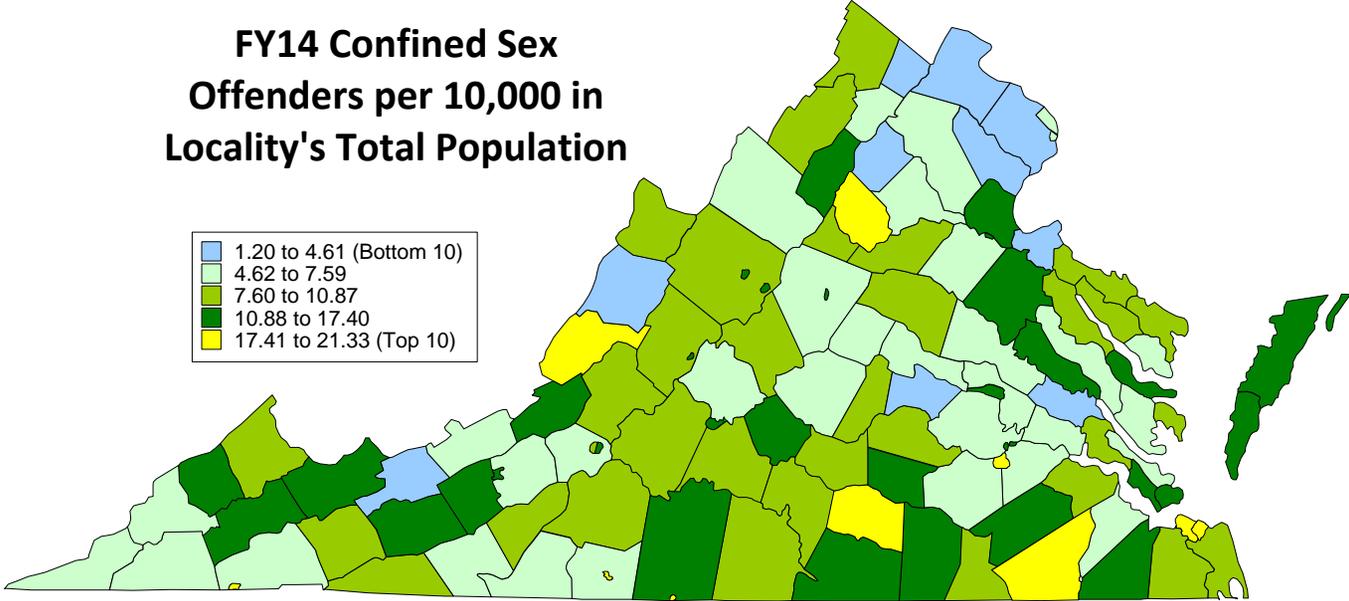


* Defined as those offenders having an alert in Virginia's Corrections Information System (VA CORIS) of 2 (Sex Offender), 43 (10 Year Registrant), 49 (Lifetime Registrant), 60 (Supervise as Sex Offender), or 61 (Sex Offender Registration Required).

- Top Ten:**
1. Norfolk
 2. Virginia Beach
 3. Fairfax
 4. Richmond City
 5. Newport News
 6. Henrico
 7. Prince William
 8. Chesapeake
 9. Portsmouth
 10. Arlington

- Bottom Ten:**
1. Goochland
 2. Fairfax
 3. Loudoun
 4. Powhatan
 5. Nelson
 6. Albemarle
 7. Prince William
 8. Cumberland
 7. Bedford
 10. Greene

**FY14 Confined Sex
Offenders per 10,000 in
Locality's Total Population**



* Defined as those offenders having an alert in Virginia's Corrections Information System (VA CORIS) of 2 (Sex Offender), 43 (10 Year Registrant), 49 (Lifetime Registrant), 60 (Supervise as Sex Offender), or 61 (Sex Offender Registration Required).

- Top Ten:**
1. Bristol
 2. Martinsville
 3. Portsmouth
 4. Patrick
 5. Danville
 6. Mecklenburg
 7. Southampton
 8. Brunswick
 9. Alleghany
 10. Westmoreland

Technical probation violators are offenders who violate a condition of their supervision, but have not been convicted of a new crime. The technical probation violators mapped on the following page were Confined offenders in FY2014 because they had their probation revoked for a technical violation.

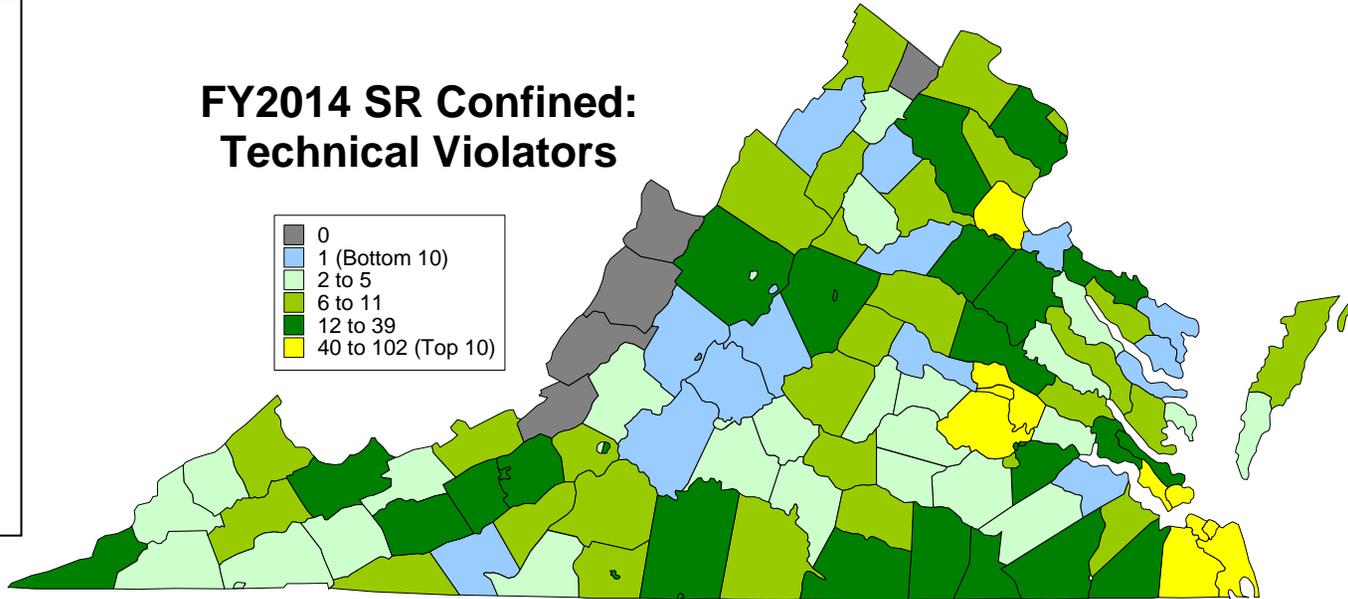
Chesapeake had the most technical probation violator Confined offenders, with 102 (<1% of all Confined offenders). Other localities with relatively high numbers were Chesterfield with 93 and Norfolk and Virginia Beach, each with 89. When considering population, Brunswick had the highest rate, with 15.32 technical probation violator Confined offenders per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively high rates included Fredericksburg with 13.86 and Greenville with 13.73.

Six localities did not have any technical probation violator Confined offenders in FY2014.¹² Besides those localities, Amherst, Bedford, Carroll, Goochland, King George, Lancaster, Middlesex, Nelson, Northumberland, Orange, Rappahannock, Rockbridge, Shenandoah, Surry, and Waynesboro had the lowest number of technical probation violator Confined offenders in FY2014, each with only one. When considering population, Fairfax County had the lowest rate of technical probation violator Confined offenders (besides those with none) with 0.11 per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively low rates of technical probation violator Confined offenders per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Bedford with 0.13 and Prince William with 0.20.

¹² These localities included Alleghany, Bath, Buena Vista, Clarke, Craig, and Highland.

- Bottom Ten:**
1. Amherst
 1. Bedford
 1. Carroll
 1. Goochland
 1. King George
 1. Lancaster
 1. Middlesex
 1. Nelson
 1. Northumberland
 1. Orange
 1. Rappahannock
 1. Rockbridge
 1. Shenandoah
 1. Surry
 1. Waynesboro

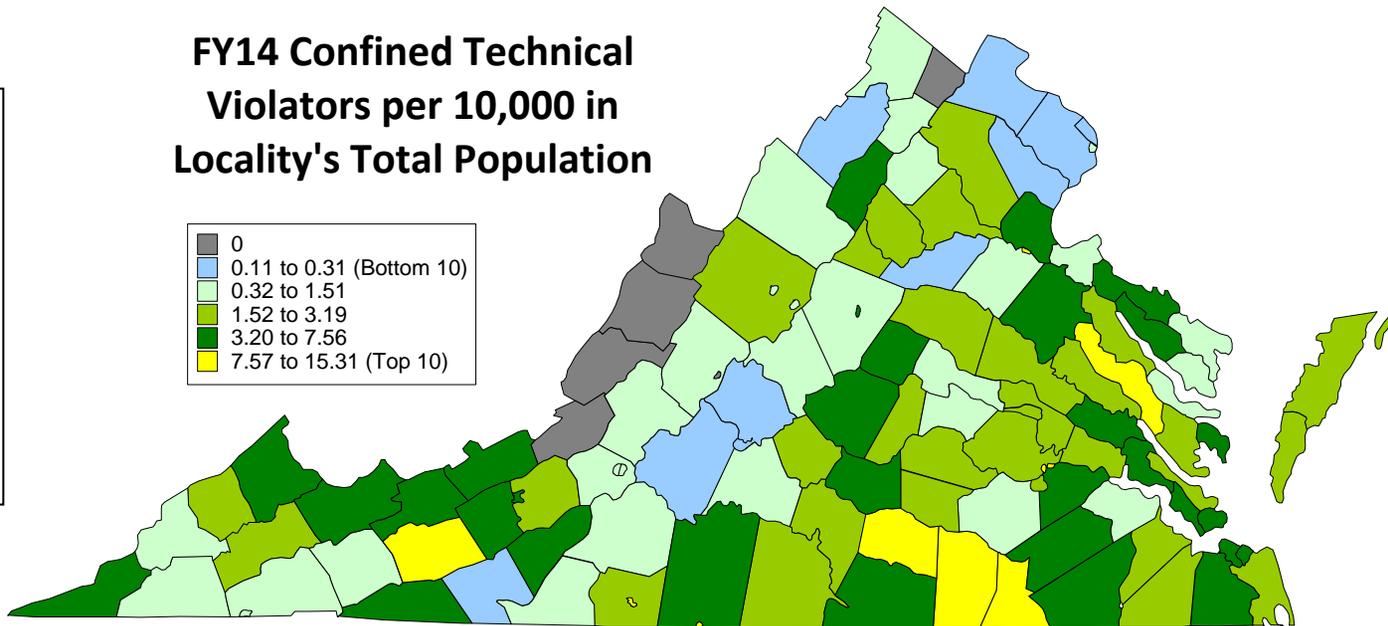
FY2014 SR Confined: Technical Violators



- Top Ten:**
1. Chesapeake
 2. Chesterfield
 3. Norfolk
 3. Virginia Beach
 5. Richmond City
 6. Newport News
 7. Henrico
 8. Hampton
 8. Portsmouth
 10. Stafford

- Bottom Ten:**
1. Fairfax
 2. Bedford
 3. Prince William
 4. Shenandoah
 5. Arlington
 6. Lynchburg
 7. Carroll
 8. Orange
 9. Amherst
 10. Loudoun

FY14 Confined Technical Violators per 10,000 in Locality's Total Population



- Top Ten:**
1. Brunswick
 2. Fredericksburg
 3. Greenville
 4. Wythe
 5. Colonial Heights
 6. Martinsville
 7. King and Queen
 8. Danville
 9. Lunenburg
 10. Hopewell

In this report, the term “gang member” refers to an offender who is shown in VirginiaCORIS as a participating in a gang prior to June 30, 2014 (the last day of FY2014). With 639 (1.7% of all Confined offenders), the City of Norfolk had more Confined gang members than any other locality. Other localities with many Confined gang members were the City of Richmond with 457 and Virginia Beach with 327. Considering population, Norfolk also had the highest rate, with 25.96 offenders for every 10,000 people in its population. Other localities with relatively high rates included Danville with 24.47 per 10,000 and the City of Richmond with 21.34 per 10,000.

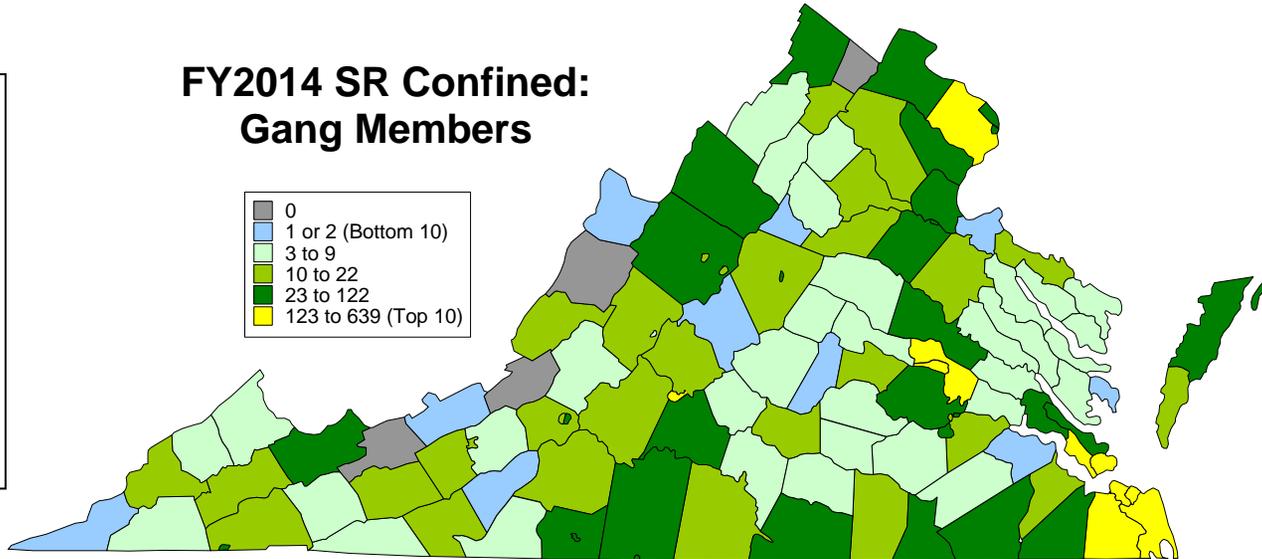
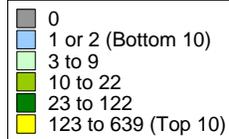
Four counties (Bath, Bland, Clarke, and Craig) had no Confined gang members. Other localities with few Confined gang members included Cumberland, Floyd, Lee, and Nelson (each with one). Excluding those localities with none, Lee had the lowest rate of its population incarcerated as gang members, with 0.40 offender for every 10,000 people. Other localities with few Confined gang members per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Floyd with 0.64 per 10,000 and Nelson with 0.68 per 10,000.

All of the courts that made the “Top Ten” for Confined gang members per population serve an area that includes at least one city. Once again, Fairfax moves from the “Top Ten” in the first map to the “Bottom Ten” in the second map when population is considered.

FY2014 SR Confined: Gang Members

Bottom Ten:

1. Cumberland
1. Floyd
1. Lee
1. Nelson
5. Giles
5. Greene
5. Highland
5. King Greene
5. Mathews
5. Surry



Top Ten:

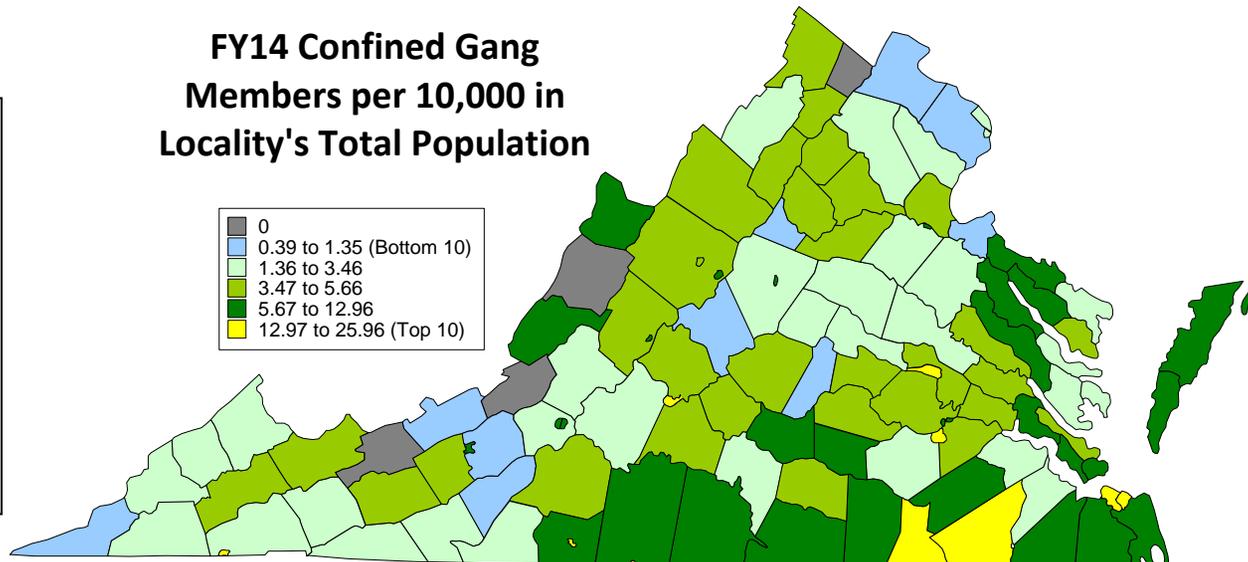
1. Norfolk
2. Richmond City
3. Virginia Beach
4. Newport News
5. Portsmouth
6. Chesapeake
7. Henrico
8. Fairfax
9. Lynchburg
10. Hampton

*Defined as those offenders having a confirmed gang affiliation in VirginiaCORIS

FY14 Confined Gang Members per 10,000 in Locality's Total Population

Bottom Ten:

1. Lee
2. Floyd
3. Nelson
4. King George
5. Loudoun
6. Montgomery
7. Cumberland
8. Greene
9. Giles
10. Fairfax



Top Ten:

1. Norfolk
2. Danville
3. Richmond City
4. Portsmouth
5. Martinsville
6. Lynchburg
7. Petersburg
8. Greenville
9. Bristol
10. Southampton

*Defined as those offenders having a confirmed gang affiliation in VirginiaCORIS

Offenders are considered “mentally impaired” if they have any current or historic mental impairment recorded in VirginiaCORIS. This includes mental impairment defined as “minimal,” “mild,” “moderate,” and “severe.”¹³

Norfolk had the most Mentally Impaired Confined offenders, with 635 (1.7% of all Confined). Other localities with relatively high numbers were Virginia Beach with 552 and the City of Richmond with 536. When considering population, Bristol had the highest rate, with 61.13 Mentally Impaired Confined offenders per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively high rates included Tazewell with 45.80 per 10,000 and Martinsville with 43.62 per 10,000.

Bath and Highland Counties had the lowest number of Mentally Impaired Confined offenders in FY2012, each with two. Other localities with relatively low numbers of Mentally Impaired Confined offenders included Rappahannock with four and Surry with five. When considering population, Loudoun County had the lowest rate of Mentally Impaired Confined offenders with 2.80 per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively low rates of Mentally Impaired Confined offenders per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Fairfax with 3.25 per 10,000 and Bath with 4.33 per 10,000.

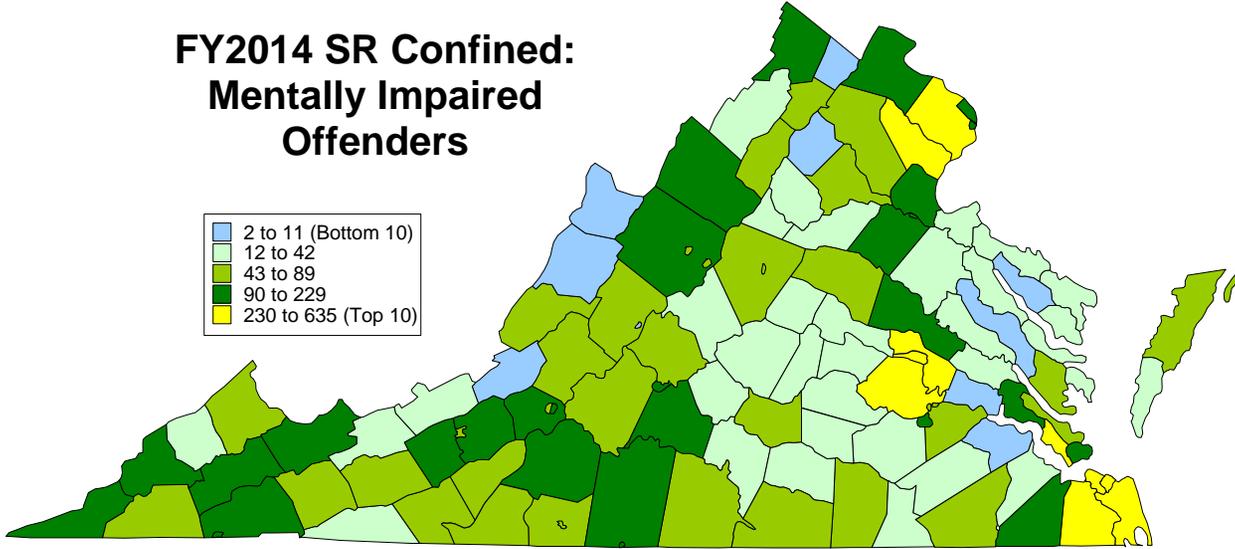
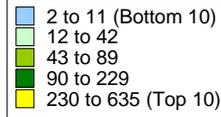
Localities in southwestern Virginia had sentenced relatively high numbers of Mentally Impaired Confined offenders. Considering their respective populations, most localities in Northern Virginia and Central Virginia did not sentence as many Mentally Impaired Confined offenders.

¹³ *These measures of mental impairment are defined in VADOC Operating Procedure 730.2.*

**FY2014 SR Confined:
Mentally Impaired
Offenders**

Bottom Ten:

1. Bath
1. Highland
3. Rappahannock
4. Surry
5. Clarke
6. Craig
7. King and Queen
8. Buena Vista
8. Charles City
8. Richmond Co.



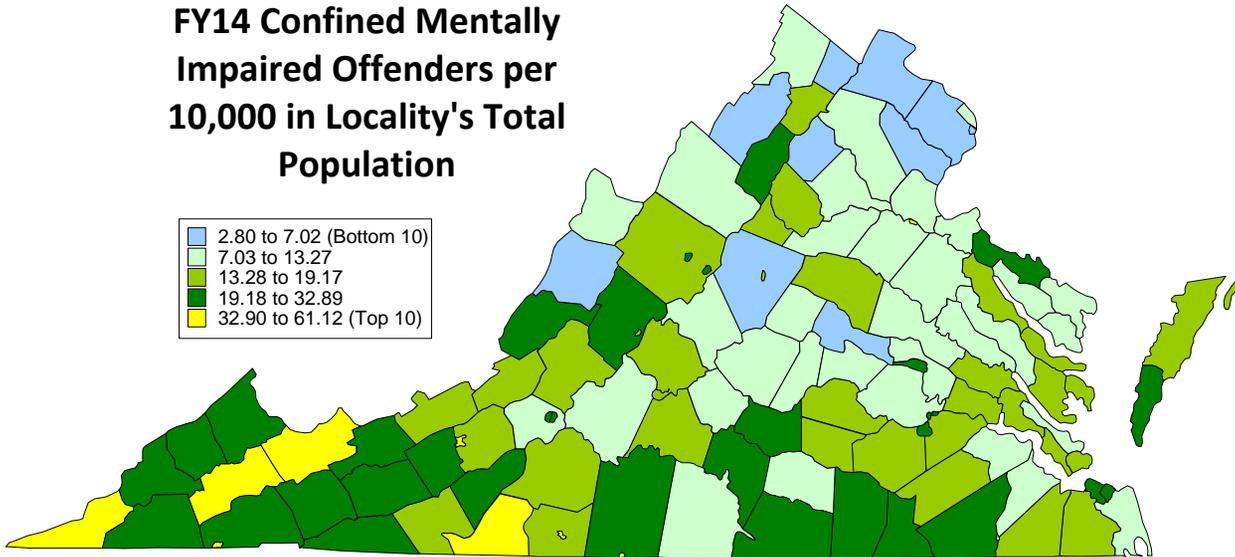
Top Ten:

1. Norfolk
2. Virginia Beach
3. Richmond City
4. Chesapeake
5. Fairfax
6. Henrico
7. Chesterfield
8. Portsmouth
9. Newport News
10. Prince William

**FY14 Confined Mentally
Impaired Offenders per
10,000 in Locality's Total
Population**

Bottom Ten:

1. Loudoun
2. Fairfax
3. Bath
4. Prince William
5. Clarke
6. Rappahannock
7. Goochland
8. Albemarle
9. Alexandria
10. Shenandoah



Top Ten:

1. Bristol
2. Tazewell
3. Martinsville
4. Russell
5. Lee
6. Danville
7. Radford
8. Fredericksburg
9. Patrick
10. Colonial Heights

Virginia Beach had the most Confined offenders who were military veterans, with 187 (<1% of all Confined). Other localities with relatively high numbers were Norfolk with 186 and Newport News with 120. When considering population, Martinsville had the highest rate, with 10.18 Confined veterans per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively high rates included Portsmouth with 10.08 per 10,000 and Tazewell with 8.62 per 10,000.

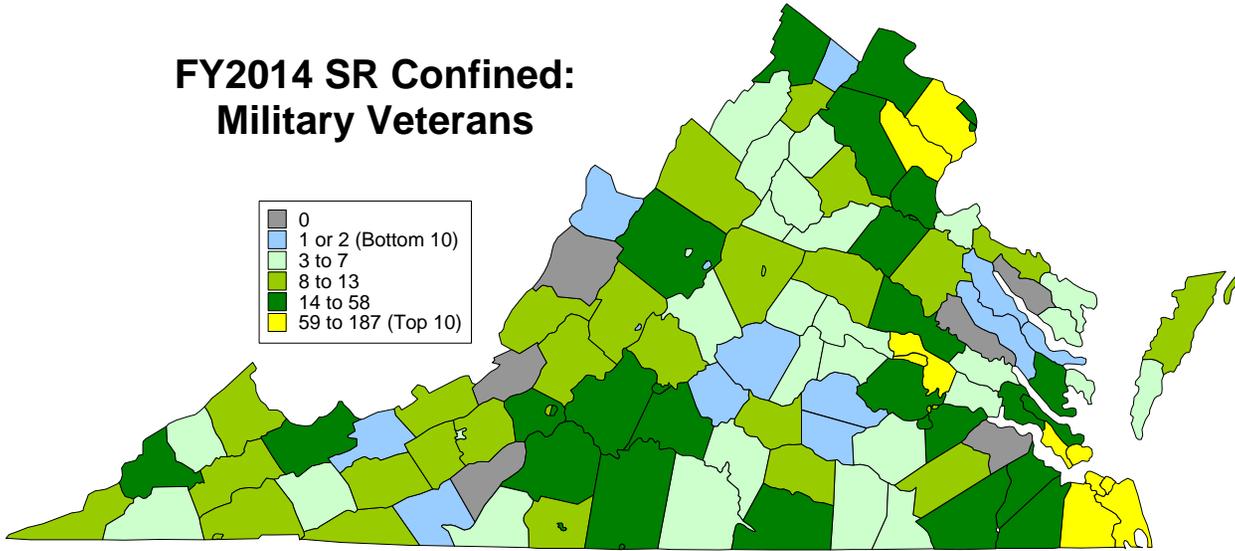
Six localities did not have any Confined veterans in FY2014.¹⁴ Besides those six, eight localities (the City of Buena Vista and Amelia, Bland, Buckingham, Clarke, Essex, Highland, and Nottoway Counties) had the lowest number of Confined veterans in FY2014, each with only one. When considering population, Carroll had the lowest rate of Confined veterans (excluding those with none) with 0.54 per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively low rates of Confined veterans per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Buckingham with 0.58 per 10,000 and Loudoun with 0.60 per 10,000.

Localities in Hampton Roads sentenced relatively high numbers of Confined veterans. Considering their respective populations, most localities in Northern Virginia and Central Virginia did not sentence as many Confined veterans.

¹⁴ These localities included Bath, Craig, Floyd, King William, Richmond, and Surry Counties.

- Bottom Ten:**
1. Amelia
 1. Bland
 1. Buckingham
 1. Buena Vista
 1. Clarke
 1. Essex
 1. Highland
 1. Nottoway
 9. Appomattox
 9. Carroll
 9. King and Queen
 9. Middlesex
 9. Waynesboro

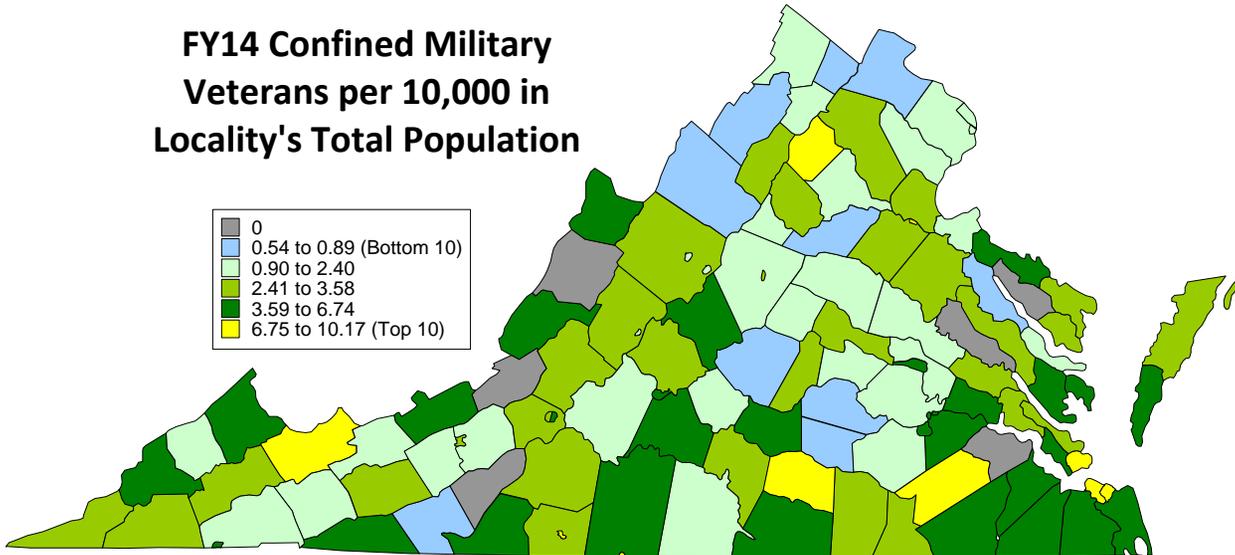
FY2014 SR Confined: Military Veterans



- Top Ten:**
1. Virginia Beach
 2. Norfolk
 3. Newport News
 4. Fairfax
 5. Chesapeake
 5. Portsmouth
 7. Hampton
 8. Richmond City
 9. Henrico
 10. Prince William

- Bottom Ten:**
1. Carroll
 2. Buckingham
 3. Loudoun
 4. Nottoway
 5. Clarke
 6. Shenandoah
 7. Amelia
 8. Rockingham
 9. Orange
 10. Essex

FY14 Confined Military Veterans per 10,000 in Locality's Total Population



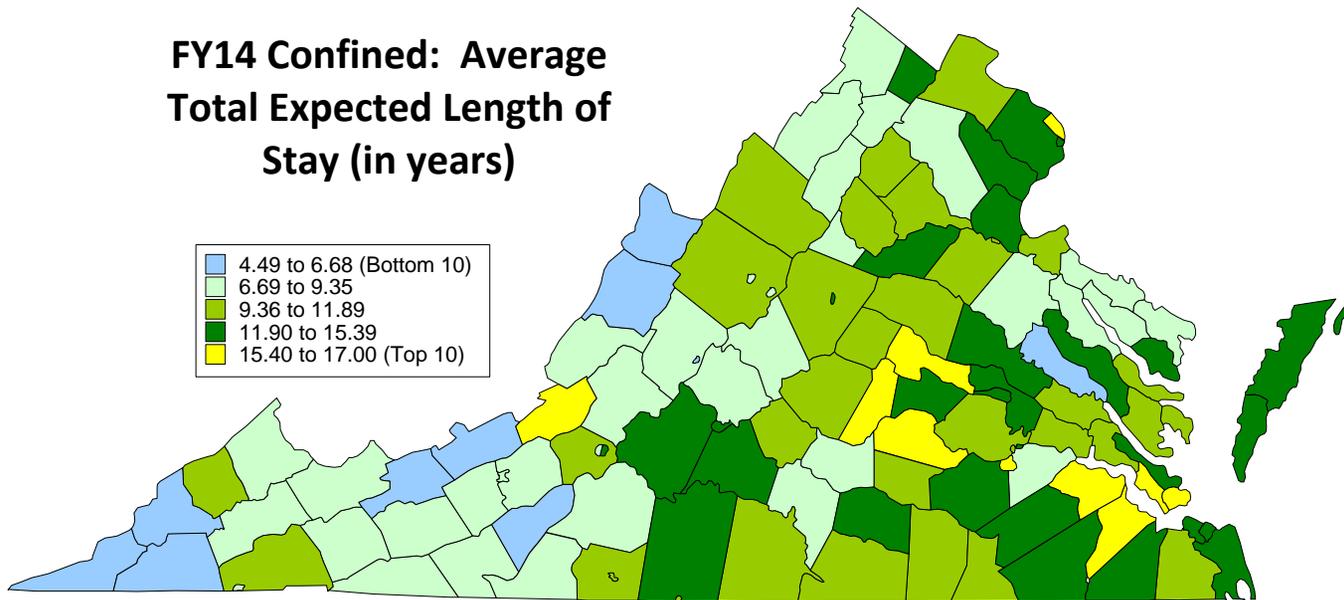
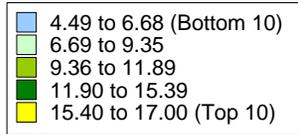
- Top Ten:**
1. Martinsville
 2. Portsmouth
 3. Tazewell
 4. Rappahannock
 5. Norfolk
 6. Fredericksburg
 7. Danville
 8. Lunenburg
 9. Hampton
 10. Sussex

At 17.00 years, Cumberland County's Confined offenders had the highest average total expected length of stay (TELOS) in FY2014. Other localities with long averages were Petersburg (at 16.97 years) and Amelia (at 16.57 years). Highland County had the lowest TELOS, at 4.50 years. Other localities with a short average total expected length of stay among Confined offenders included Lee (at 5.29 years) and Giles (at 5.30 years).

Confined offenders sentenced from western Virginia tended to have a shorter average TELOS than offenders sentenced in the Piedmont or Tidewater regions of Virginia. Amelia, Cumberland, and Goochland Counties each have some of the longest average TELOS. Perhaps this can partly be attributed to these localities not having very many Confined Drug offenders, who tend to have shorter sentences than offenders with other crime types.

FY14 Confined: Average Total Expected Length of Stay (in years)

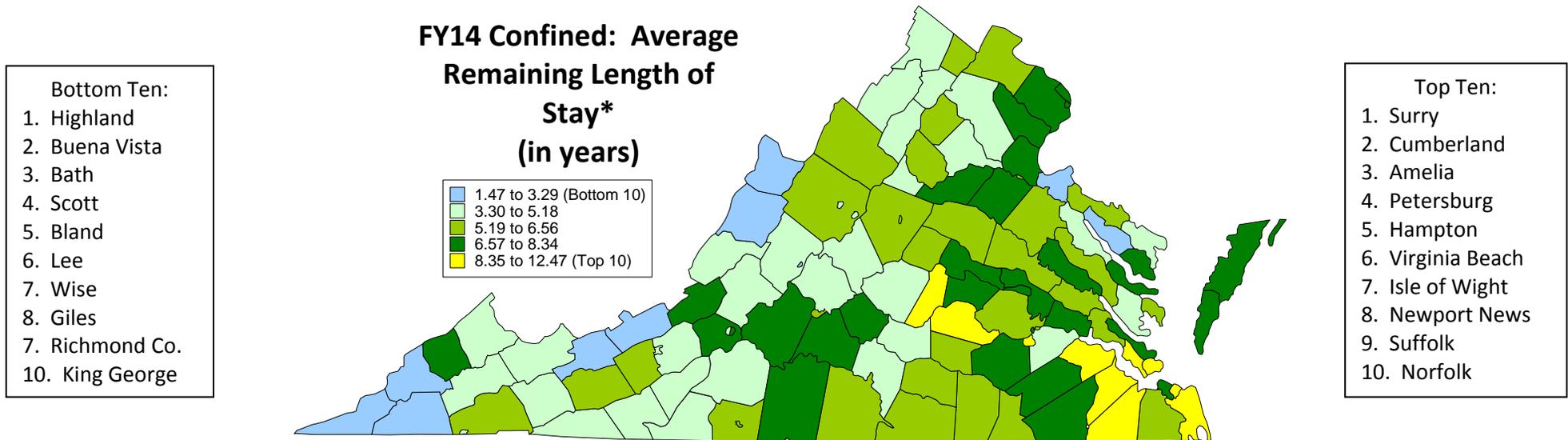
- Bottom Ten:
1. Highland
 2. Lee
 3. Giles
 4. Scott
 5. Floyd
 6. Bland
 7. Buena Vista
 8. Wise
 9. King William
 10. Bath



- Top Ten:
1. Cumberland
 2. Petersburg
 3. Amelia
 4. Craig
 5. Hampton
 6. Newport News
 7. Surry
 8. Goochland
 9. Isle of Wight
 10. Arlington

Remaining Expected Length of Stay (RELOS) represents the amount of time remaining in an offender’s current term of incarceration. RELOS is used by the VADOC Statistical Analysis and Forecast Unit to forecast the number of State Responsible Confined offenders the VADOC will have in future years. Surry County, at 12.48 years, had the longest average remaining length of stay. Other localities with long averages were Cumberland (at 11.54 years) and Amelia (at 11.01 years). At 1.47 years, Highland County’s Confined offenders had the shortest average remaining length of stay of any locality in FY2014. Other localities with a short average remaining length of stay among Confined offenders included Buena Vista (at 2.27 years) and Bath (at 2.45 years).

This map is somewhat similar to the previous map, which showed average total expected length of stay. This shows that Confined offenders who were sentenced to long periods of incarceration tend to also have a long wait until their expected release date. All localities in the “Top Ten” were east of Charlottesville. All but two localities in the “Bottom Ten” were west of Charlottesville.

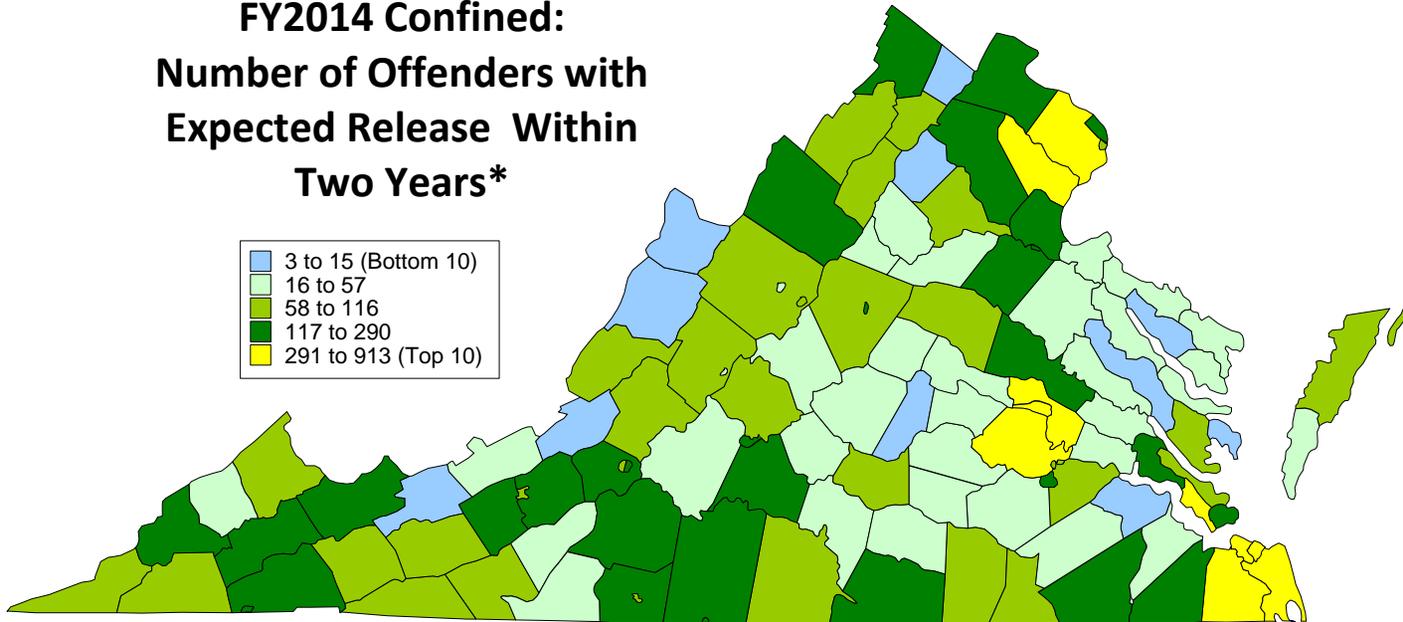


* Remaining Length of Stay is from June 30, 2014 onward.

At 913 (2.4% of all Confined offenders), Norfolk had the most Confined offenders with a remaining length of stay of two years or fewer after June 30, 2014. Other localities with many were the City of Richmond with 799 and Virginia Beach with 700. Highland County had the fewest of any locality, with only three. Other localities with few Confined offenders with expected release within two years included Bath and Craig Counties, each with five. As to be expected, the urban, more populous areas (i.e. Metro Richmond, Fairfax, and Hampton Roads) tend to have the most offenders expected to be released within the next two years.

**FY2014 Confined:
Number of Offenders with
Expected Release Within
Two Years***

- Bottom Ten:**
1. Highland
 2. Bath
 2. Craig
 4. Surry
 5. Cumberland
 6. King and Queen
 7. Clarke
 8. Bland
 8. Richmond Co.
 10. Mathews
 10. Rappahannock



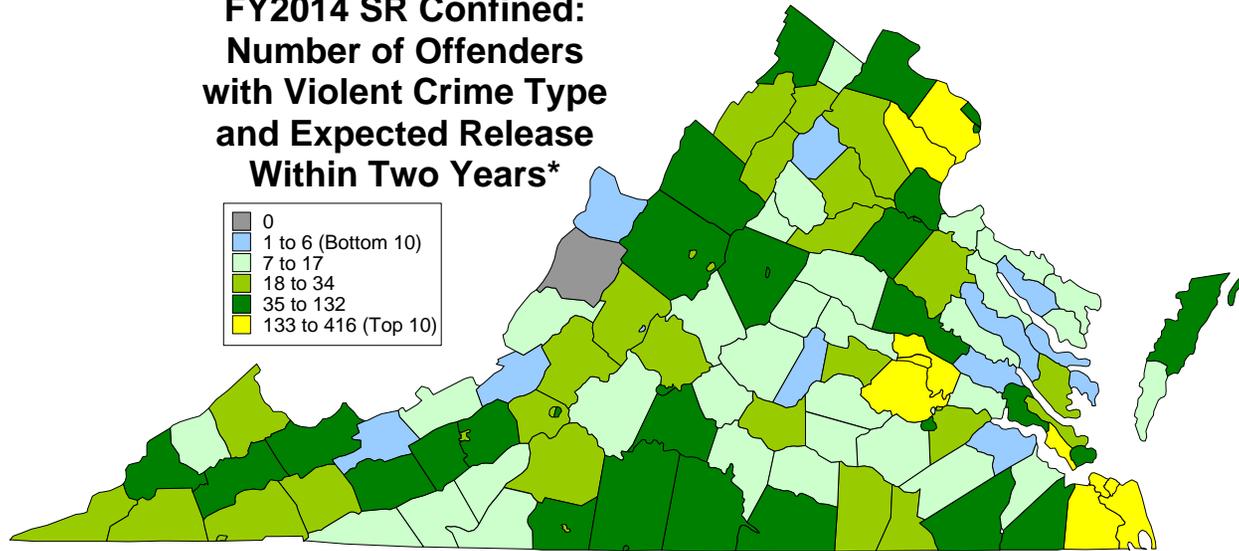
- Top Ten:**
1. Norfolk
 2. Richmond City
 3. Virginia Beach
 4. Chesapeake
 5. Henrico
 6. Portsmouth
 7. Fairfax
 8. Chesterfield
 9. Newport News
 10. Prince William

* Remaining Length of Stay is from June 30, 2014 onward.

With 416 (1.1% of all Confined offenders) Norfolk also had the most violent Confined offenders who have a remaining length of stay of two years or fewer. Other localities with many of these offenders were the City of Richmond with 381 and Virginia Beach with 280. Bath County was the only locality to have no violent Confined offenders with expected release within two years. Other localities with few of these violent Confined offenders included Craig and Highland Counties, each with one. Generally, urban areas had the most violent Confined offenders expected to be released within two years.

**FY2014 SR Confined:
Number of Offenders
with Violent Crime Type
and Expected Release
Within Two Years***

- Bottom Ten:
1. Craig
 1. Highland
 3. Cumberland
 3. King and Queen
 3. Mathews
 3. Rappahannock
 7. Richmond Co.
 7. Surry
 9. Bland
 10. Buena Vista
 10. Middlesex
 10. New Kent



- Top Ten:
1. Norfolk
 2. Richmond City
 3. Virginia Beach
 4. Henrico
 5. Newport News
 6. Fairfax
 7. Chesapeake
 8. Chesterfield
 9. Portsmouth
 10. Prince William

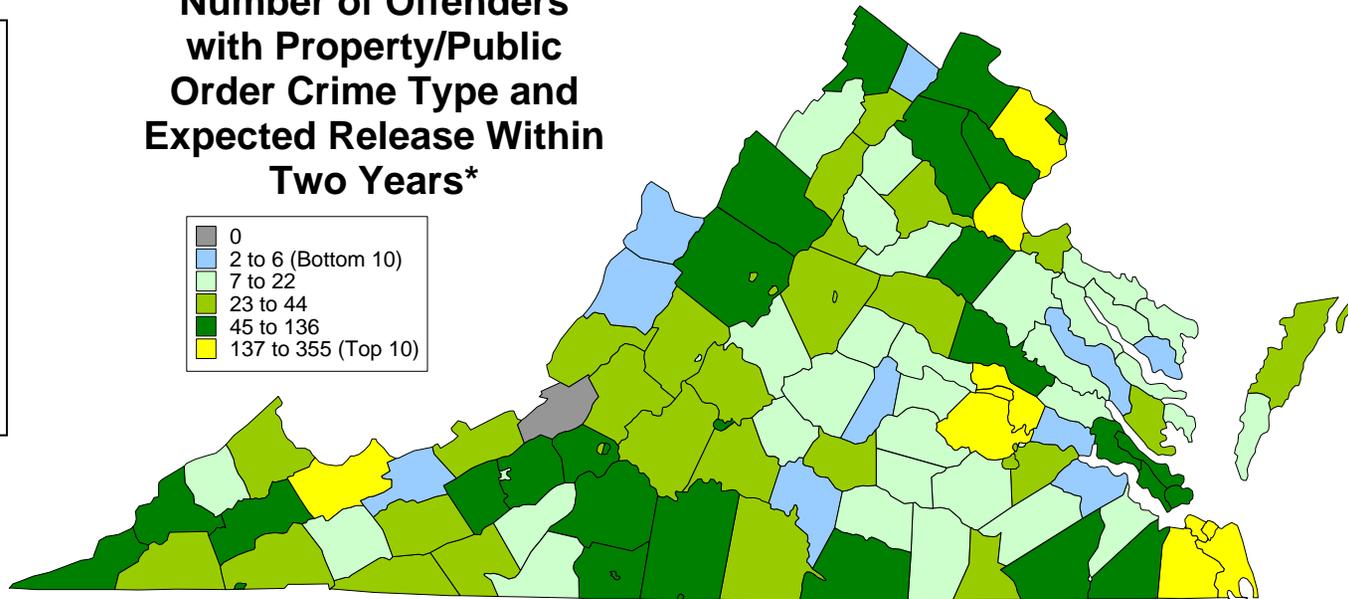
* Remaining Length of Stay is from June 30, 2014 onward.

With 355 (<1% of all Confined offenders), Chesapeake had the most Confined PPO offenders with a remaining length of stay not over two years. Other localities with many of these offenders were Virginia Beach with 312 and Norfolk with 280. With the exception of Craig County, which had no Confined PPO offenders with a remaining length stay within two years, Highland and Surry Counties had the fewest PPO Confined offenders expected to be released in two years, each with just two. Other localities with few of these offenders included Charles City, Cumberland, King and Queen, and Lancaster Counties, each with only four.

Most of the localities in the “Top 10” below were also in the “Top 10” on the previous map. One exception, however, is Tazewell. Tazewell, as mentioned earlier in this report, had a large number of PPO Confined offenders. Interestingly, Tazewell’s eastern neighbor, Bland, is in the “Bottom 10” in this category.

**FY2014 SR Confined:
Number of Offenders
with Property/Public
Order Crime Type and
Expected Release Within
Two Years***

- Bottom Ten:
1. Highland
 1. Surry
 3. Charles City
 3. Cumberland
 3. King and Queen
 3. Lancaster
 7. Bath
 7. Clarke
 9. Bland
 9. Charlotte



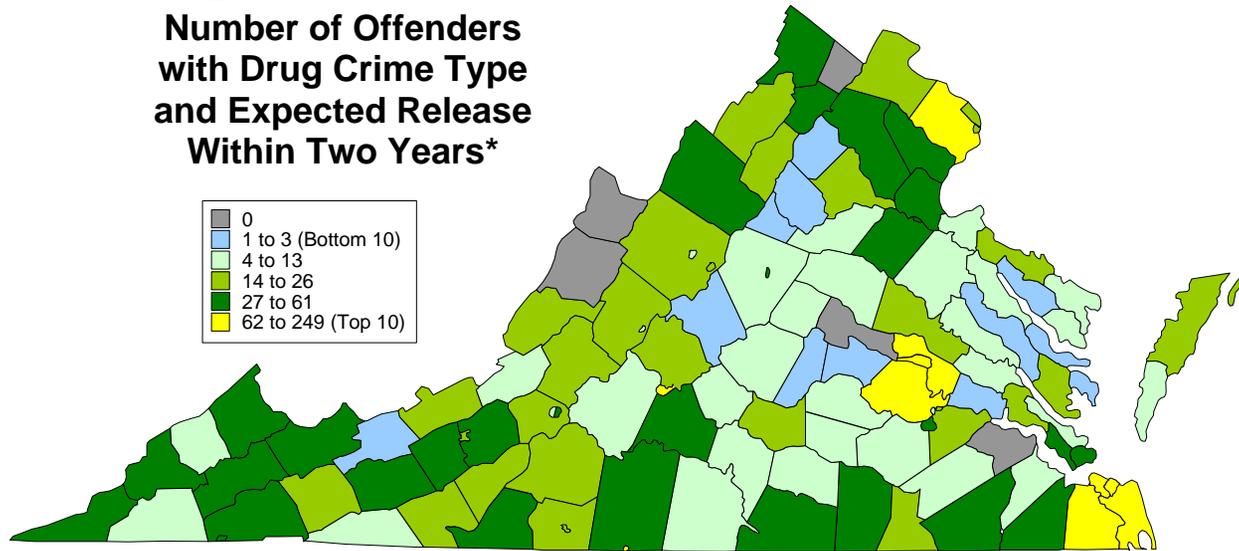
- Top Ten:
1. Chesapeake
 2. Virginia Beach
 3. Norfolk
 4. Chesterfield
 5. Fairfax
 6. Henrico
 7. Richmond City
 8. Portsmouth
 9. Tazewell
 10. Stafford

* Remaining Length of Stay is from June 30, 2014 onward.

The City of Richmond had the most SR Confined Drug offenders with lengths of stay less than two years, with 249 (<1% of all Confined offenders). Other localities with many of these offenders were Norfolk with 216 and Portsmouth with 151. Five counties (Bath, Clarke, Goochland, Highland, and Surry) had no SR Confined Drug offenders expected to be released in the next two years. Besides these counties with none, the localities with the fewest of these offenders were Cumberland, Nelson, and Powhatan Counties (each with one). Other localities with few Confined drug offenders expected to be released within the next two years were Greene and Rappahannock Counties (each with two). Most localities that had a large number of Confined Drug offenders (like Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the City of Richmond) also had a large number of Confined Drug offenders being released within the next two years.

**FY2014 SR Confined:
Number of Offenders
with Drug Crime Type
and Expected Release
Within Two Years***

- Bottom Ten:
1. Cumberland
 1. Nelson
 1. Powhatan
 4. Greene
 4. Rappahannock
 6. Bland
 6. Charles City
 6. King and Queen
 6. Grayson
 6. Madison
 6. Mathews
 6. Middlesex
 6. Richmond Co.



- Top Ten:
1. Richmond City
 2. Norfolk
 3. Portsmouth
 4. Chesapeake
 5. Virginia Beach
 6. Chesterfield
 6. Lynchburg
 8. Henrico
 9. Fairfax
 10. Danville

* Remaining Length of Stay is from June 30, 2014 onward.

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Releases

In FY2014, the VADOC released 12,109 State Responsible (SR) offenders. These represent SR offenders released from DOC facilities and from local/regional jails. The first maps show the total SR Release population, first by total number from each locality, then as a rate of the locality's total population. Next, only female SR Releases are mapped. The total SR Release population is then split by crime type, which represents the most serious offense of the released offender. Then, the released sex offenders, technical probation violators, and gang members are mapped, followed by released offenders who are mentally impaired, and released military veterans. Following these are maps showing the offenders released to community supervision and a map that shows the average length of stay of released offenders.

As is true with the previous maps in this report, the maps of SR Releases reflect where the offenders were sentenced, not necessarily where they re-entered. However, if they are to go on community supervision upon their release, the offenders will have a legal obligation in those localities where they were sentenced.

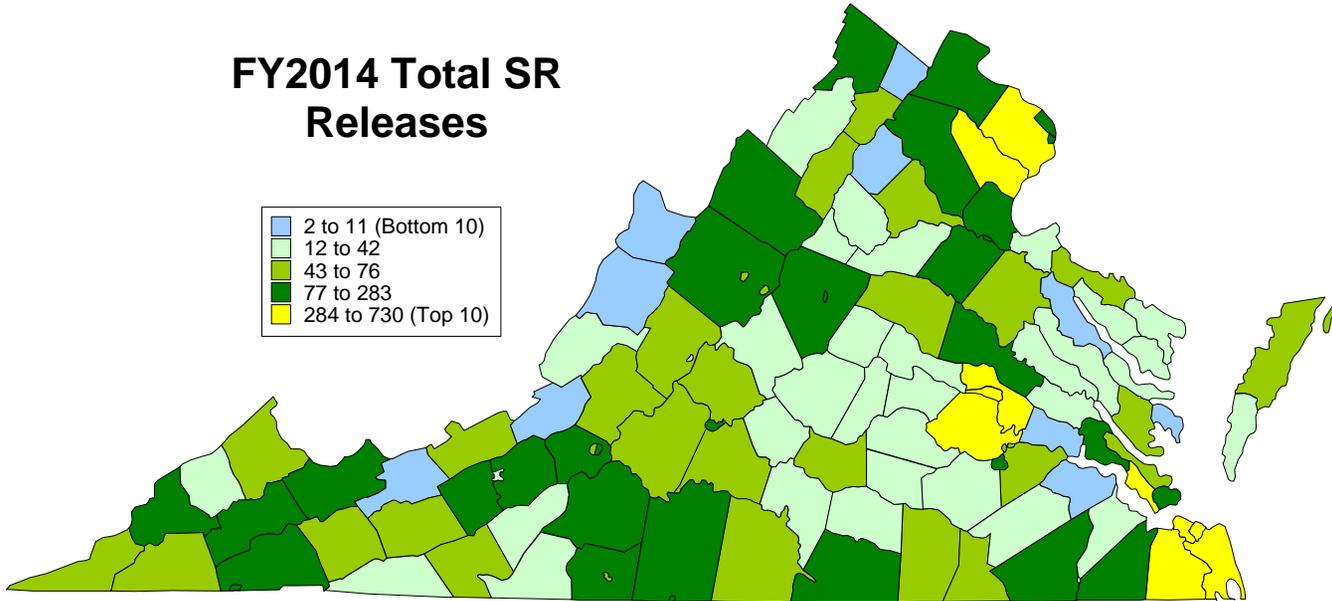
With 730 (6% of all SR Releases), Norfolk had more SR Releases in FY2014 than any other locality. Other localities with many SR Releases were Virginia Beach with 614 and Chesapeake with 593. Considering population, Bristol had the most SR Releases per 10,000 people in its population of any locality with 61.70 per 10,000. Other localities with relatively high rates included Martinsville with 54.53 per 10,000 and Tazewell with 51.70 per 10,000.

Bath County had the fewest SR Releases, with only two. Other localities with few SR Releases included Highland with three and Bland and Craig, each with four. Considering population, Fairfax had the lowest rate of SR Releases, with 3.89 per 10,000 people. Other localities with few Releases per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Loudoun with 4.12 per 10,000 and Bath with 4.33 per 10,000

As to be expected, a large number of Releases in FY2014 were sentenced in Virginia's major metropolitan areas. Some less populated localities like Tazewell and Russell, however, had a relatively large rate of its total population released from incarceration.

FY2014 Total SR Releases

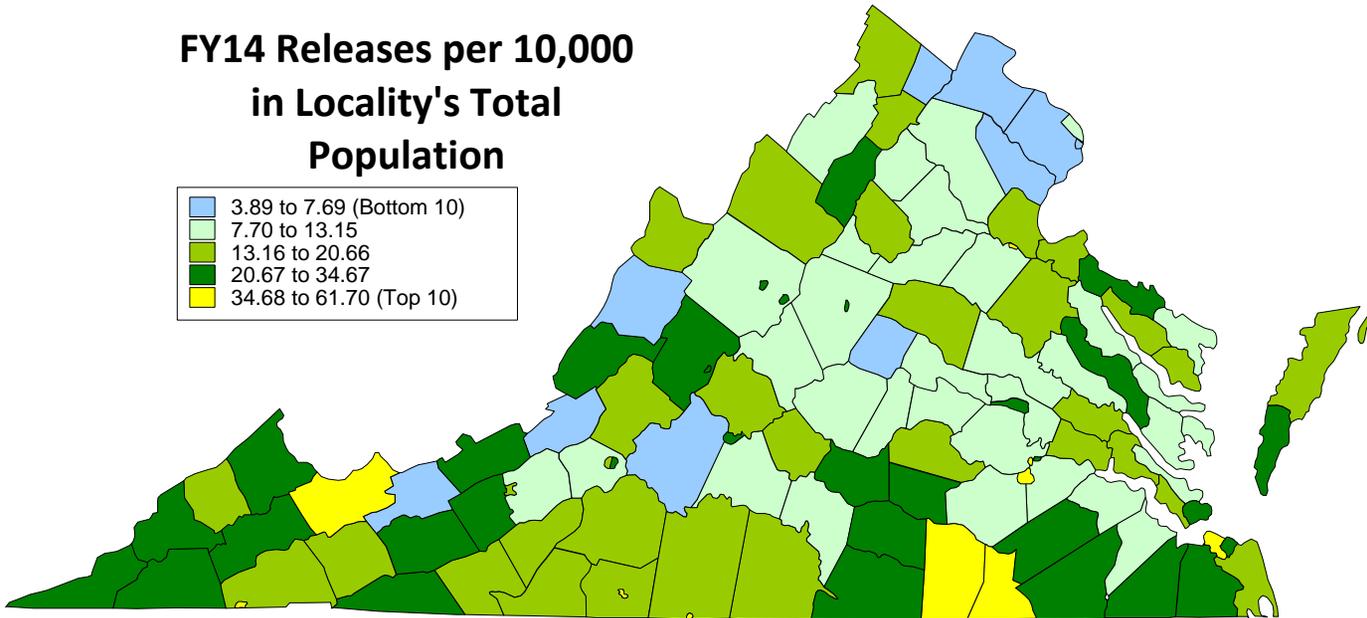
- Bottom Ten:
1. Bath
 2. Highland
 3. Bland
 3. Craig
 5. Clarke
 6. Rappahannock
 6. Surry
 8. Charles City
 8. Mathews
 10. Essex



- Top Ten:
1. Norfolk
 2. Virginia Beach
 3. Chesapeake
 4. Richmond City
 5. Fairfax
 6. Henrico
 7. Chesterfield
 8. Portsmouth
 9. Newport News
 10. Prince William

FY14 Releases per 10,000 in Locality's Total Population

- Bottom Ten:
1. Fairfax
 2. Loudoun
 3. Bath
 4. Clarke
 5. Bedford
 5. Bland
 7. Prince William
 8. Alexandria
 9. Craig
 10. Fluvanna



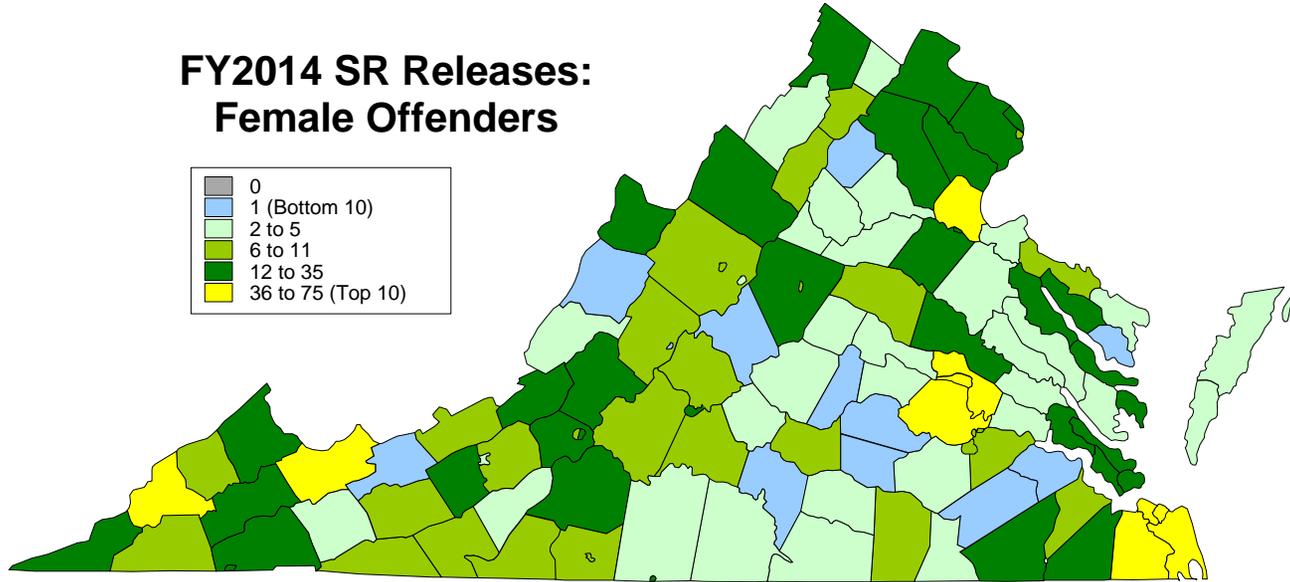
- Top Ten:
1. Bristol
 2. Martinsville
 3. Tazewell
 4. Fredericksburg
 5. Danville
 6. Petersburg
 7. Brunswick
 8. Colonial Heights
 9. Greenville
 10. Portsmouth

Chesapeake had the most female Releases, with 75 (<1% of all SR Releases). Other localities with relatively high numbers were Virginia Beach with 68 and Norfolk with 62. When considering population, Bristol had the highest rate, with 27.43 female Releases per 10,000 females in its population. Other localities with relatively high rates included Tazewell with 22.15 per 10,000 and Buchanan with 16.89 per 10,000.

Six localities did not have any female Releases in FY2014.¹⁵ Besides those localities, Amelia, Bath, Bland, Charlotte, Cumberland, Lancaster, Nelson, Nottoway, Rappahannock, Surry, and Sussex (as well as the City of Buena Vista) had the lowest number of female Releases in FY2014, each with only one. When considering population, Fairfax had the lowest rate of female Releases (besides those with none) with 0.53 per 10,000 females in its population. Other localities with relatively low rates of female Releases per 10,000 females in their respective populations included Alexandria with 0.81 per 10,000, as well as Loudoun with 0.91 per 10,000.

¹⁵ *These localities included Craig, Essex, Highland, Mathews, Middlesex, and Richmond Counties.*

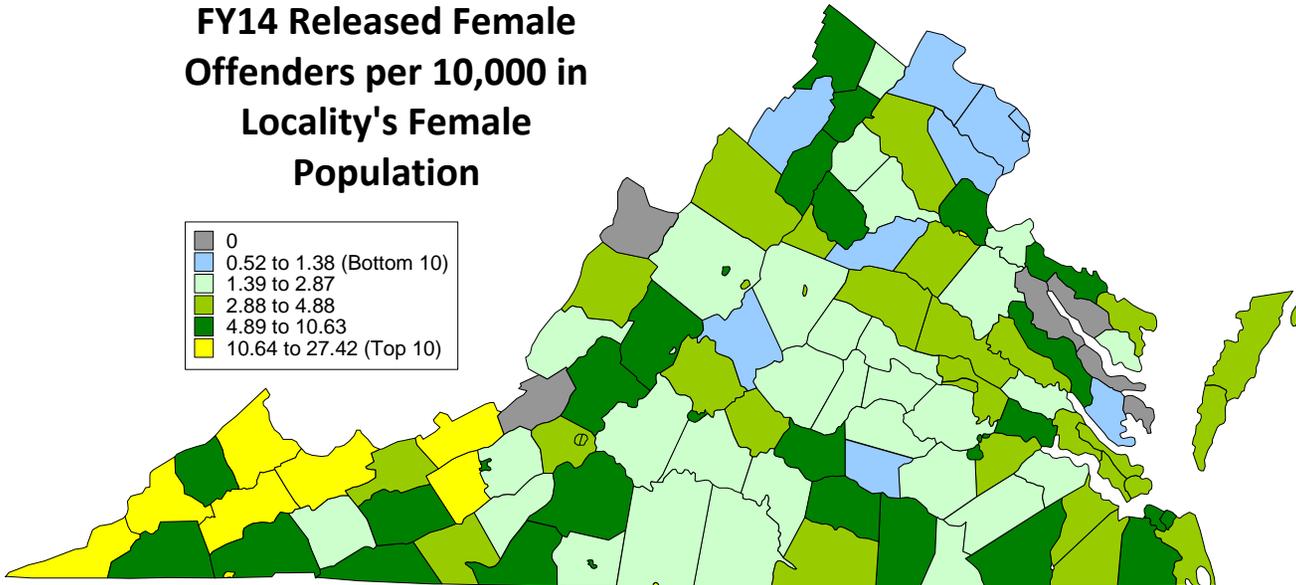
FY2014 SR Releases: Female Offenders



- Bottom Ten:**
1. Amelia
 1. Bath
 1. Bland
 1. Buena Vista
 1. Charlotte
 1. Cumberland
 1. Lancaster
 1. Nelson
 1. Nottoway
 1. Rappahannock
 1. Surry
 1. Sussex

- Top Ten:**
1. Chesapeake
 2. Virginia Beach
 3. Norfolk
 4. Henrico
 5. Tazewell
 6. Richmond City
 7. Chesterfield
 8. Portsmouth
 9. Wise
 9. Stafford

FY14 Released Female Offenders per 10,000 in Locality's Female Population



- Bottom Ten:**
1. Fairfax
 2. Alexandria
 3. Loudoun
 4. Gloucester
 5. Orange
 6. Nelson
 7. Nottoway
 8. Prince William
 9. Arlington
 10. Shenandoah

- Top Ten:**
1. Bristol
 2. Tazewell
 3. Buchanan
 4. Wise
 5. Fredericksburg
 6. Russell
 7. Danville
 8. Pulaski
 9. Lee
 10. Giles

As to be expected, more Violent SR Releases came from the most populous localities in Virginia. With 285 (2% of all Releases), Norfolk had more Violent Releases than any other locality. Other localities with many Violent Releases were the City of Richmond with 241 and Virginia Beach with 195. With 22.53, Martinsville had more Violent Releases per 10,000 people in its population than any other locality. Other localities with relatively high rates included Greenville with 17.74 per 10,000 and Petersburg with 15.06 per 10,000.

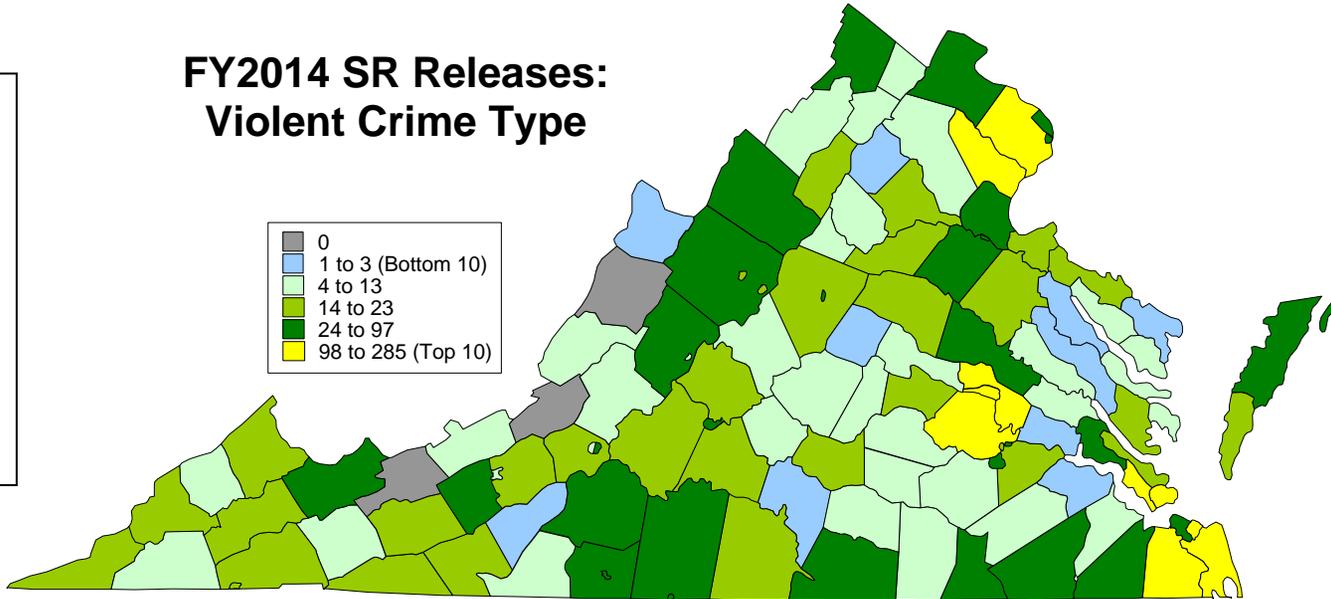
Bath, Bland, and Craig Counties were the three localities without a Violent Release. Other localities with few violent Releases included Charles City, Floyd, and Highland (each with one). Excluding Bath, Bland, and Craig, Floyd had fewer Violent Releases per 10,000 people in its population than any other locality with 0.64. Other localities with few Violent Releases (excluding those with none) per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Fauquier with 1.04 per 10,000 and Fluvanna with 1.15 per 10,000.

Fairfax had a large number of Violent Releases, but was in the “Bottom 10” when population is considered. Localities east of Danville on the North Carolina border tended to have relatively large rates of its total population as Violent SR Releases.

FY2014 SR Releases: Violent Crime Type

Bottom Ten:

1. Charles City
1. Floyd
1. Highland
4. Charlotte
4. Rappahannock
6. Essex
6. Fluvanna
6. King and Queen
6. Northumberland
6. Surry



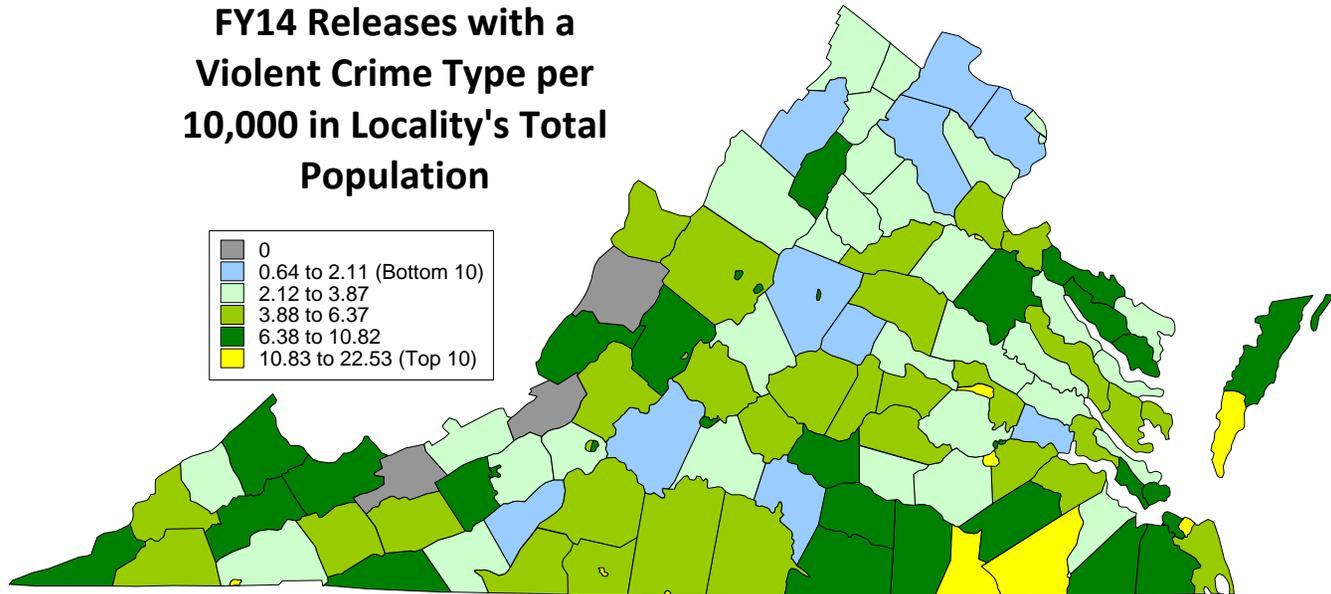
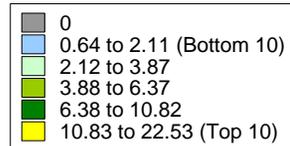
Top Ten:

1. Norfolk
2. Richmond City
3. Virginia Beach
4. Fairfax
5. Henrico
6. Chesapeake
7. Newport News
8. Prince William
9. Chesterfield
10. Hampton

FY14 Releases with a Violent Crime Type per 10,000 in Locality's Total Population

Bottom Ten:

1. Floyd
2. Fauquier
3. Fluvanna
4. Loudoun
5. Charles City
6. Fairfax
7. Charlotte
8. Shenandoah
9. Albemarle
10. Bedford



Top Ten:

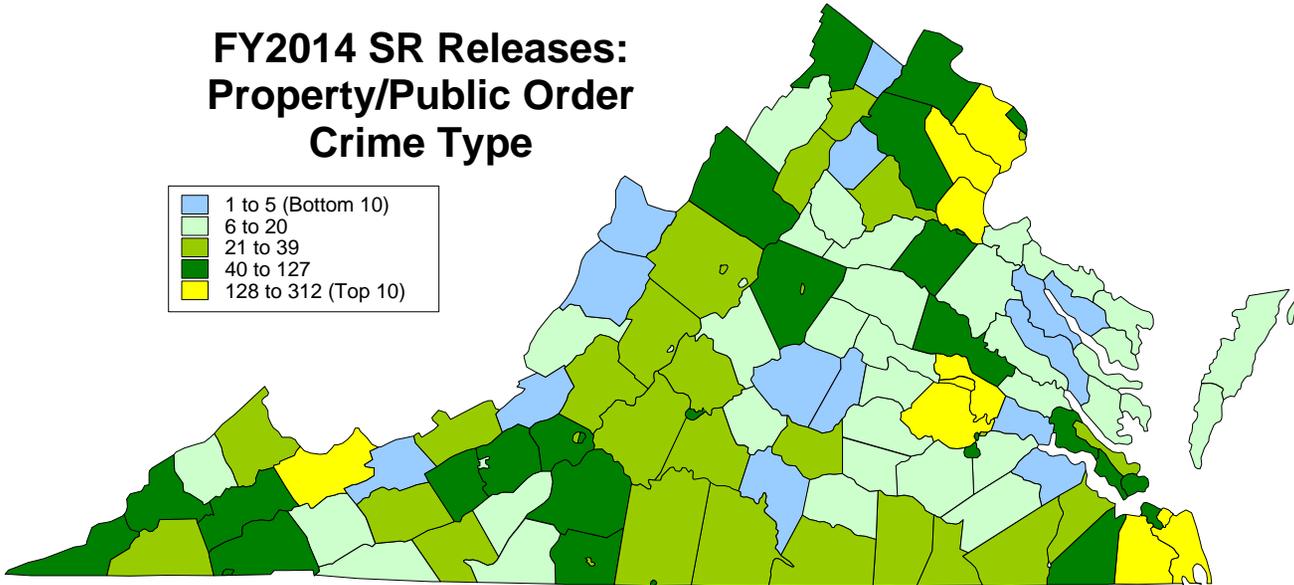
1. Martinsville
2. Greenville
3. Petersburg
4. Fredericksburg
5. Northampton
6. Danville
7. Bristol
8. Southampton
9. Norfolk
10. Richmond City

Virginia Beach had more Property/Public Order (PPO) Releases than any other locality, with 312 (3% of all Releases). Other localities with many PPO Releases were Chesapeake with 293 and Norfolk with 256. With 29.93, Tazewell County had the most PPO Releases per 10,000 people in its population of any locality. Other localities with relatively high rates included Bristol with 28.26 per 10,000 and Colonial Heights with 26.09 per 10,000.

Three counties (Bath, Highland, and Craig) had the fewest PPO Releases, each with one. Other localities with few PPO Releases included Bland with two and Clarke and Essex with three. Fairfax had the fewest PPO Releases per 10,000 people in its population, with 1.75. Other localities with few PPO Releases per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Craig with 1.92 and Clarke with 2.09.

In addition to having a large PPO Confined population, Tazewell also had a relatively large PPO release population. Southside and southwestern Virginia tended to have high rates of PPO Releases when total population is considered. Fairfax and other counties in northern Virginia had large numbers of Confined PPO offenders, but these offenders also represented a very small rate of their total populations.

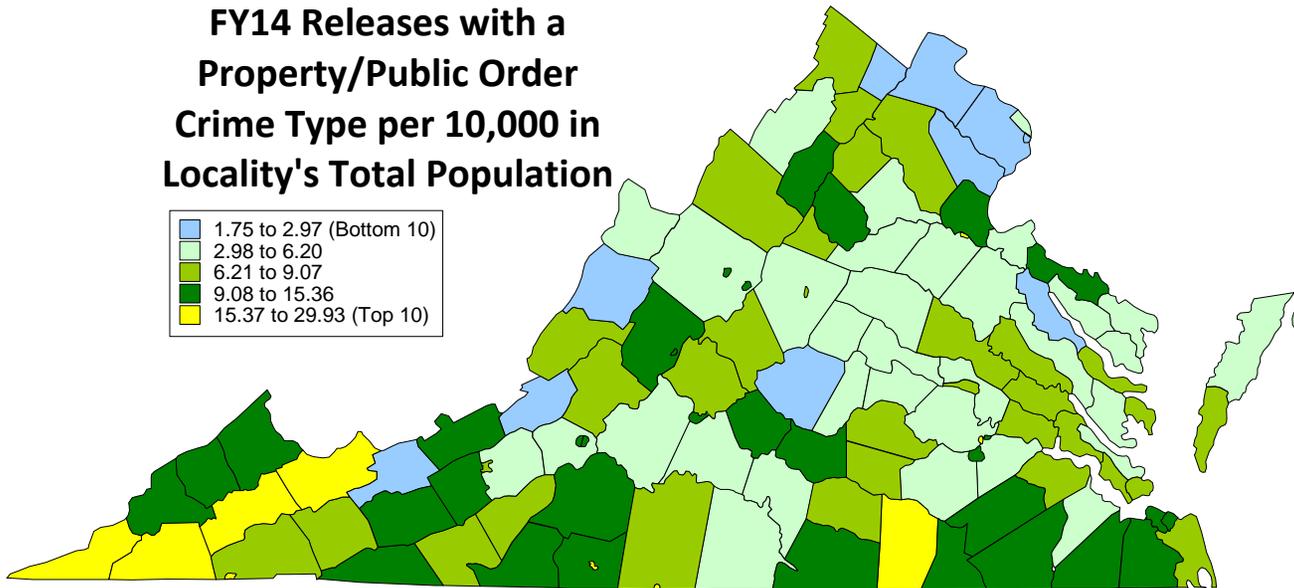
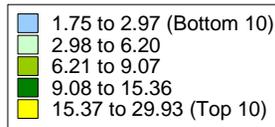
FY2014 SR Releases: Property/Public Order Crime Type



- Bottom Ten:
1. Bath
 1. Craig
 1. Highland
 4. Bland
 5. Clarke
 5. Essex
 7. Buckingham
 7. King and Queen
 7. Richmond Co.
 10. Charles City
 10. Charlotte
 10. Cumberland
 10. Rappahannock
 10. Surry

- Top Ten:
1. Virginia Beach
 2. Chesapeake
 3. Norfolk
 4. Fairfax
 5. Henrico
 6. Chesterfield
 7. Prince William
 8. Stafford
 9. Richmond City
 10. Tazewell

FY14 Releases with a Property/Public Order Crime Type per 10,000 in Locality's Total Population



- Bottom Ten:
1. Fairfax
 2. Craig
 3. Clarke
 4. Bath
 5. Loudoun
 6. Alexandria
 7. Buckingham
 8. Essex
 9. Prince William
 10. Bland

- Top Ten:
1. Tazewell
 2. Bristol
 3. Colonial Heights
 4. Fredericksburg
 5. Martinsville
 6. Brunswick
 7. Danville
 8. Russell
 9. Scott
 10. Lee

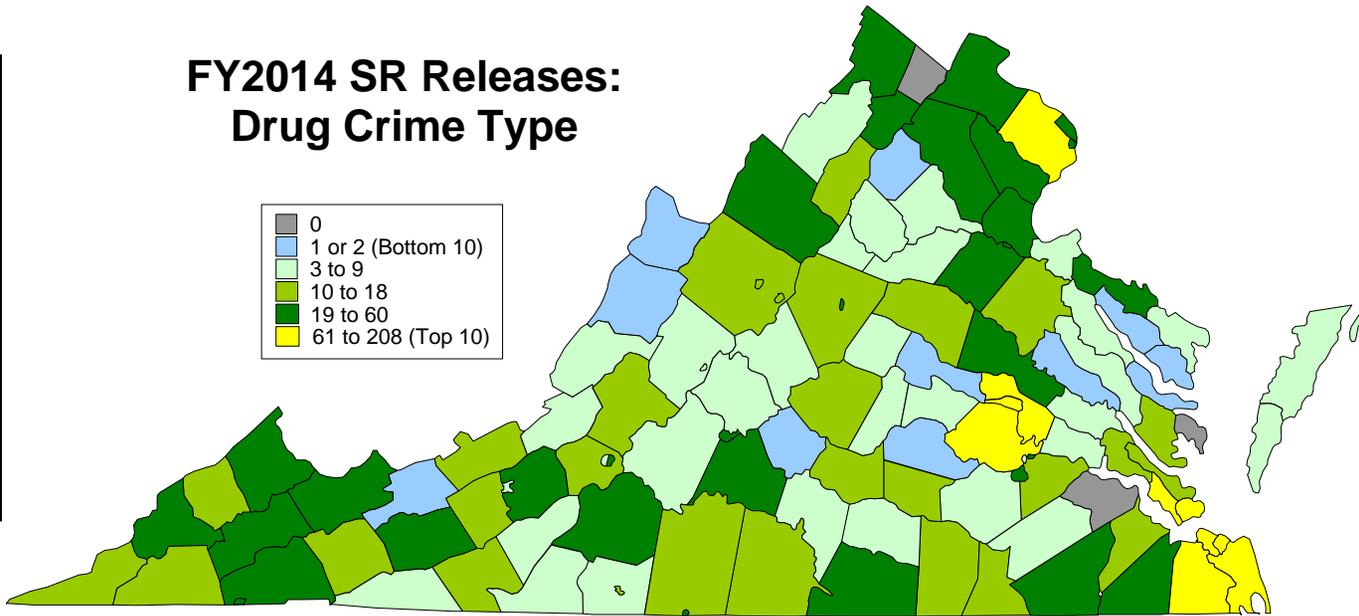
The City of Richmond had more Drug Releases than any other locality, with 208 (1.7% of all Releases). Other localities with many Drug Releases were Norfolk with 189 and Chesapeake with 148. With 21.34, Bristol had more Drug Releases per 10,000 people in its population than any other locality. Other localities with relatively high rates included Petersburg with 13.22 per 10,000 and Portsmouth with 13.10 per 10,000.

Three localities had no Drug Releases: Clarke, Mathews, and Surry. Other localities with few Drug Releases included Bath, Highland, King William, and Rappahannock (each with one). With 0.53, Bedford had the lowest rate of Drug Releases per 10,000 people in its population (excluding those localities without Drug Releases). Other localities with few Drug Releases per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Loudoun with 0.57 per 10,000 and King William with 0.62 per 10,000.

Urban areas like Chesapeake, Norfolk, and the City of Richmond had the largest numbers of Drug Releases. Localities in Southside and southwestern Virginia tended to have the largest rates of Drug Releases in their populations.

FY2014 SR Releases: Drug Crime Type

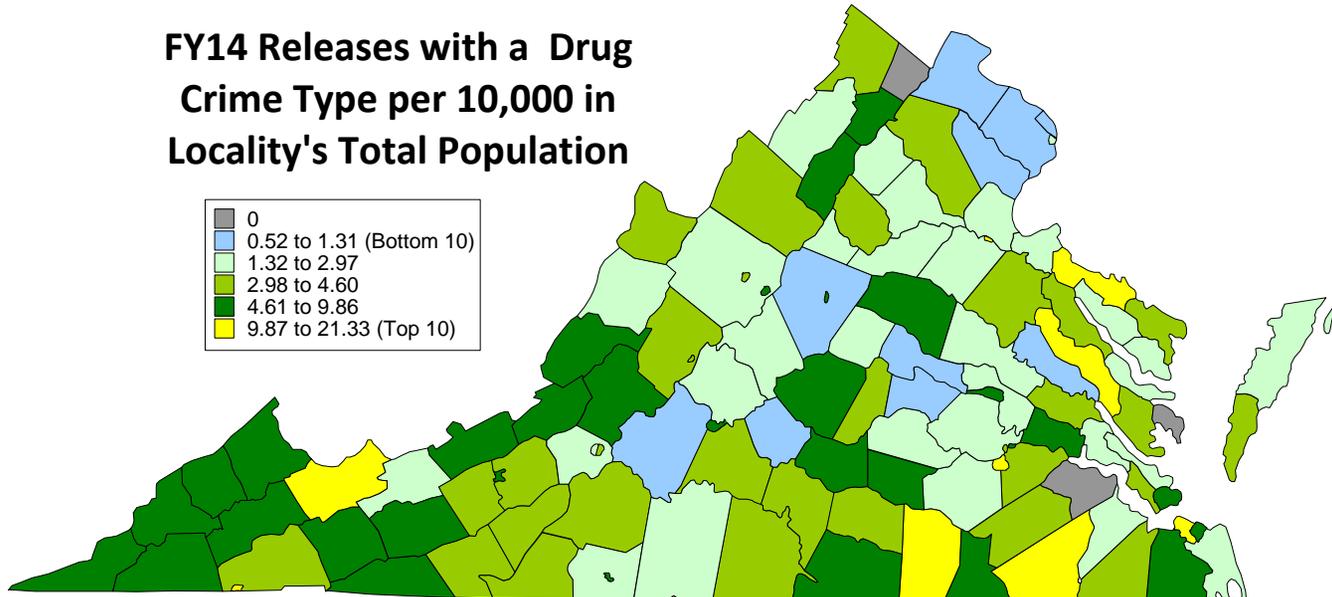
- Bottom Ten:
1. Bath
 1. Highland
 1. King William
 1. Rappahannock
 5. Amelia
 5. Appomattox
 5. Bland
 5. Goochland
 5. Lancaster
 5. Middlesex
 5. Richmond Co.



- Top Ten:
1. Richmond City
 2. Norfolk
 3. Chesapeake
 4. Portsmouth
 5. Virginia Beach
 6. Fairfax
 7. Newport News
 8. Henrico
 9. Chesterfield
 10. Hampton

FY14 Releases with a Drug Crime Type per 10,000 in Locality's Total Population

- Bottom Ten:
1. Bedford
 2. Loudoun
 3. King William
 4. Fairfax
 5. Goochland
 6. Powhatan
 7. Prince William
 8. Arlington
 9. Albemarle
 10. Appomattox



- Top Ten:
1. Bristol
 2. Petersburg
 3. Portsmouth
 4. Danville
 5. King and Queen
 6. Tazewell
 7. Westmoreland
 8. Brunswick
 9. Fredericksburg
 10. Southampton

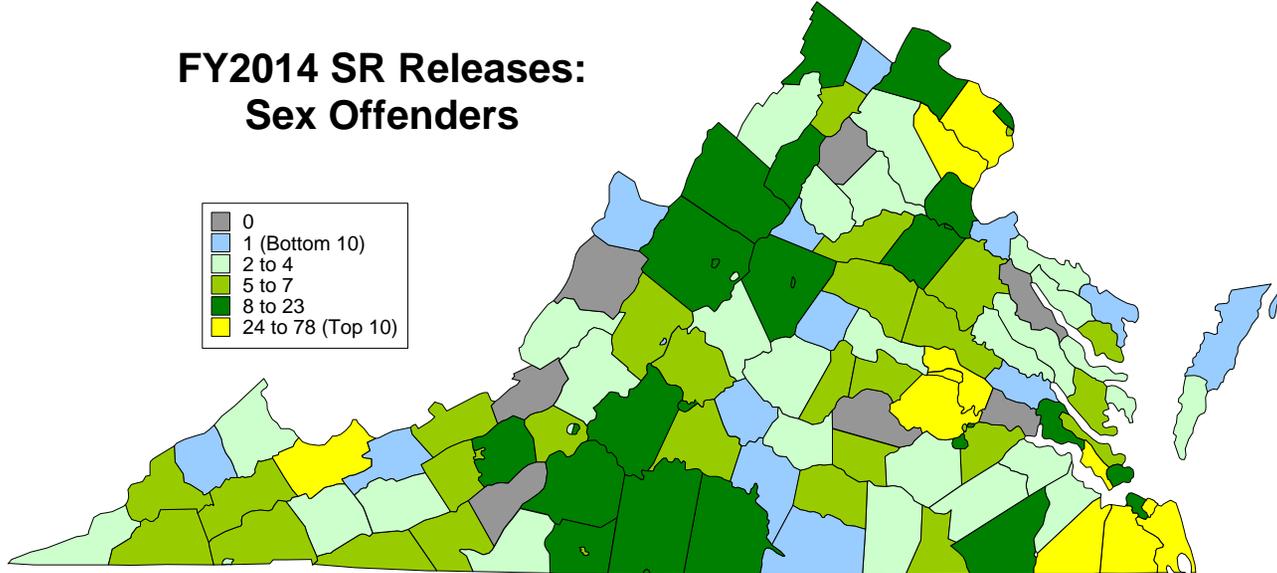
For the purposes of this report, the term “sex offender” is defined as those offenders having an alert in VirginiaCORIS related to a sex offense. This alert identifies those offenders required to register in the Sex Offender Registry as well as offenders not required to register but, based on their offenses, may be supervised as a sex offender.

SR Released sex offenders in FY2014 had originally come from a variety of localities. With 78 (<1% of all Releases), Norfolk had more Sex Offender Releases than any other locality. Other localities with many were Virginia Beach with 68 and Prince William with 53. Tazewell had the highest rate of released sex offenders, with 5.44 offenders for every 10,000 people in its population. Other localities with relatively high rates included Martinsville 5.09 and Cumberland with 5.08 per 10,000.

Amelia, Bath, Charles City, Craig, Essex, Floyd, and Rappahannock were the localities that had no sex offender Releases in FY2014. Other localities with few sex offender Releases included Accomack, Appomattox, Bland, Buena Vista, Charlotte, Clarke, Dickenson, Fluvanna, Greene, Highland, King George, Mecklenburg, New Kent, and Northumberland (each with one). Excluding the localities with no sex offender Releases, Accomack County had the lowest rate of its population released from incarceration as a sex offender, with 0.30 per 10,000 people. Other localities with few sex offender Releases per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Mecklenburg with 0.32 per 10,000 and Fluvanna with 0.38 per 10,000.

- Bottom Ten:**
1. Accomack
 1. Appomattox
 1. Bland
 1. Buena Vista
 1. Charlotte
 1. Clarke
 1. Dickenson
 1. Fluvanna
 1. Greene
 1. Highland
 1. King George
 1. Mecklenburg
 1. New Kent
 1. Northumberland

FY2014 SR Releases: Sex Offenders

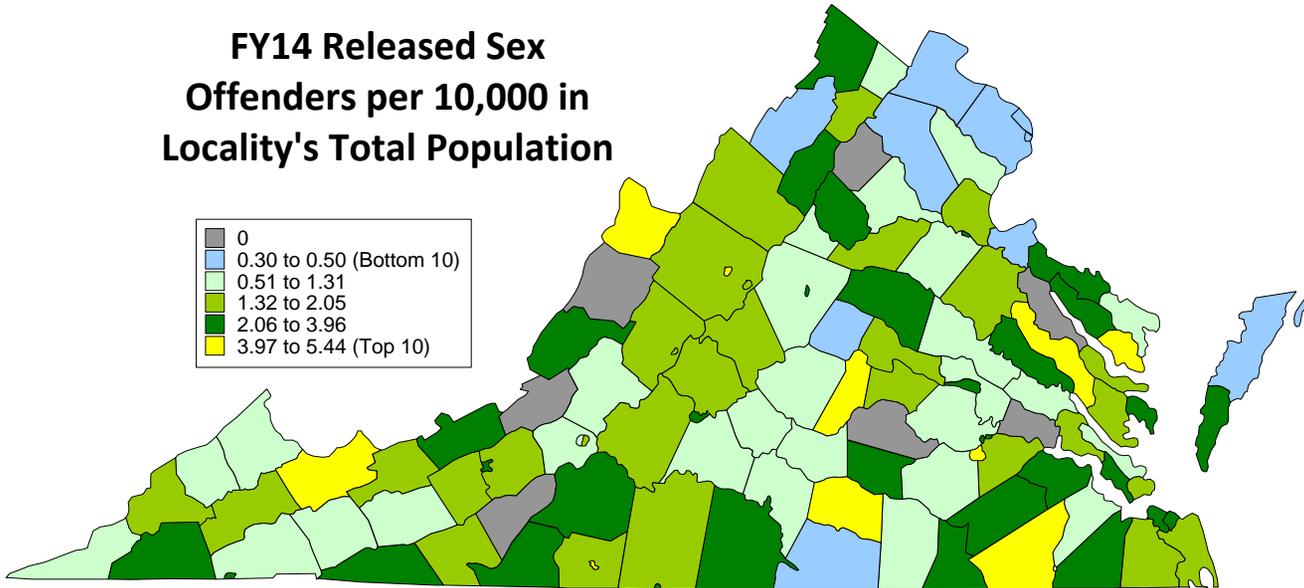


- Top Ten:**
1. Norfolk
 2. Virginia Beach
 3. Prince William
 4. Richmond City
 5. Fairfax
 6. Chesapeake
 7. Newport News
 8. Henrico
 9. Chesterfield
 10. Suffolk

* Defined as those offenders having an alert in Virginia's Corrections Information System (VA CORIS) of 2 (Sex Offender), 43 (10 Year Registrant), 49 (Lifetime Registrant), 60 (Supervise as Sex Offender), or 61 (Sex Offender Registration Required).

- Bottom Ten:**
1. Accomack
 2. Mecklenburg
 3. Fluvanna
 4. King George
 5. Fairfax
 6. Fauquier
 7. Loudoun
 8. Shenandoah
 9. Alexandria
 10. Arlington

FY14 Released Sex Offenders per 10,000 in Locality's Total Population



- Top Ten:**
1. Tazewell
 2. Martinsville
 3. Cumberland
 4. Staunton
 5. Highland
 6. Lancaster
 7. Southampton
 8. King and Queen
 9. Petersburg
 10. Lunenburg

* Defined as those offenders having an alert in Virginia's Corrections Information System (VA CORIS) of 2 (Sex Offender), 43 (10 Year Registrant), 49 (Lifetime Registrant), 60 (Supervise as Sex Offender), or 61 (Sex Offender Registration Required).

Technical probation violators are offenders who violate a condition of their supervision, but have not been convicted of a new crime. The technical probation violators mapped on the following page were Releases in FY2014 who had been sentenced because they had their probation revoked for a technical violation.

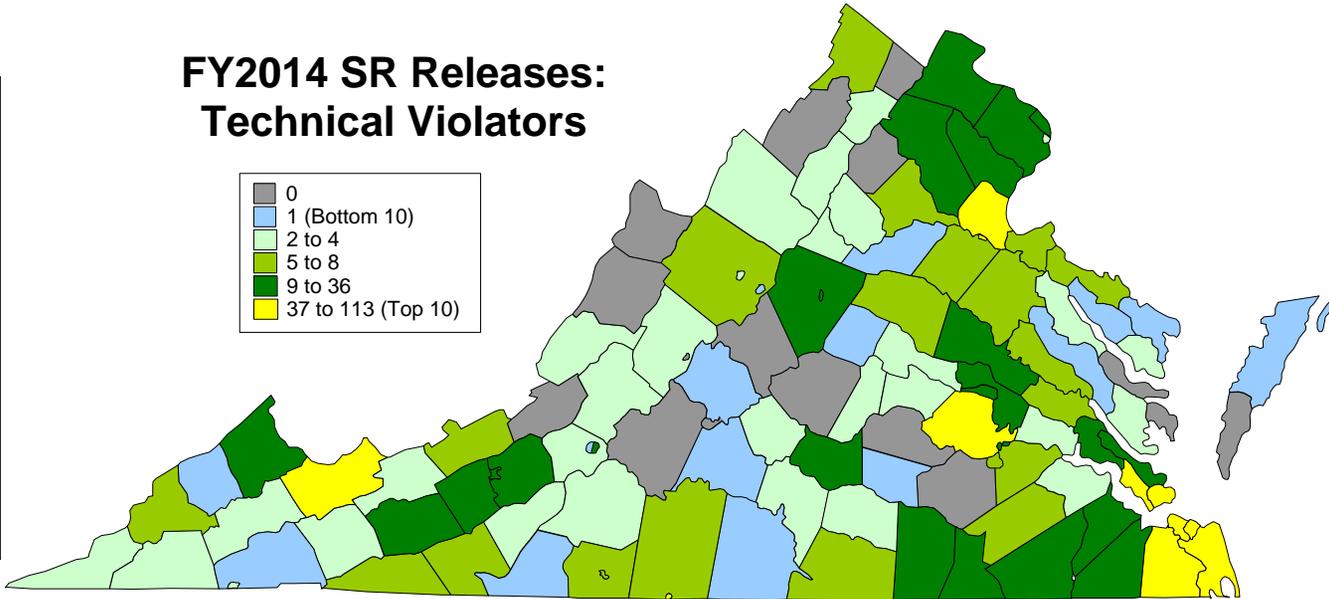
Chesapeake had the most technical probation violator Releases, with 113 (<1% of all SR Releases). Other localities with relatively high numbers were Norfolk with 94 and Virginia Beach with 69. When considering population, Fredericksburg had the highest rate, with 15.29 technical probation violator Releases per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively high rates included Brunswick with 10.02 per 10,000 and Colonial Heights with 9.07 per 10,000.

Sixteen localities did not have any technical probation violator Releases in FY2014.¹⁶ Besides those localities, 13 other localities (listed on the next page) had the lowest number of technical probation violator Releases in FY2014, each with only one. When considering population, Fairfax County had the lowest rate of technical probation violator Releases (besides those with none) with 0.08 per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively low rates of technical probation violator Releases per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Campbell and Washington, each with 0.18 per 10,000.

¹⁶ Those localities included Amelia, Bath, Bedford, Buckingham, Buena Vista, Clarke, Craig, Dinwiddie, Highland, Lynchburg, Mathews, Middlesex, Nelson, Northampton, Rappahannock, and Shenandoah.

FY2014 SR Releases: Technical Violators

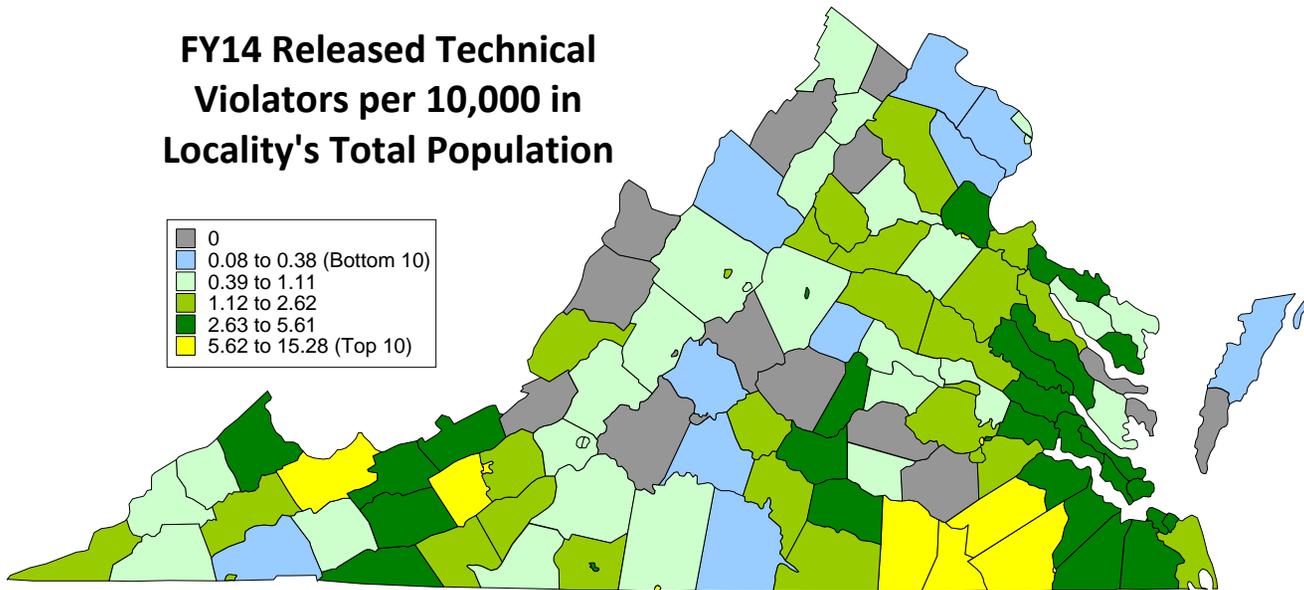
- Bottom Ten:**
1. Accomack
 1. Amherst
 1. Campbell
 1. Dickenson
 1. Fluvanna
 1. Halifax
 1. Northumberland
 1. Nottoway
 1. Patrick
 1. Richmond Co.
 1. Salem
 1. Washington
 1. Waynesboro



- Top Ten:**
1. Chesapeake
 2. Norfolk
 3. Virginia Beach
 4. Chesterfield
 5. Hampton
 6. Newport News
 7. Stafford
 8. Fredericksburg
 9. Tazewell
 9. Portsmouth

FY14 Released Technical Violators per 10,000 in Locality's Total Population

- Bottom Ten:**
1. Fairfax
 2. Campbell
 3. Washington
 4. Prince William
 5. Halifax
 6. Loudoun
 7. Accomack
 8. Rockingham
 9. Amherst
 10. Fluvanna



- Top Ten:**
1. Fredericksburg
 2. Brunswick
 3. Colonial Heights
 4. Danville
 5. Tazewell
 6. Southampton
 7. Greenville
 8. Sussex
 9. Radford
 10. Pulaski

In this report, the term “gang member” refers to an offender who is shown in VirginiaCORIS as a participating in a gang prior to June 30, 2014 (the last day of FY2014). With 130 (1.1% of all Releases), more SR Released gang members came from the City of Norfolk than any other locality. Other localities with many released gang members were the City of Richmond with 98 and Virginia Beach with 85. Bristol had the highest rate of gang member Releases, with 6.34 offenders for every 10,000 people in its population. Other localities with relatively high rates included Danville with 6.29 per 10,000 and Petersburg with 5.28 per 10,000.

Thirteen localities did not have a gang member release in FY2014.¹⁷ Twenty-three localities (shown in blue on the next page) had only one gang member release. Excluding the localities without a gang member release, York County had the lowest rate of population released from incarceration as a gang member, with 0.13 per 10,000 people. Other localities with few gang member Releases per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Spotsylvania with 0.24 per 10,000 and Carroll with 0.27 per 10,000.

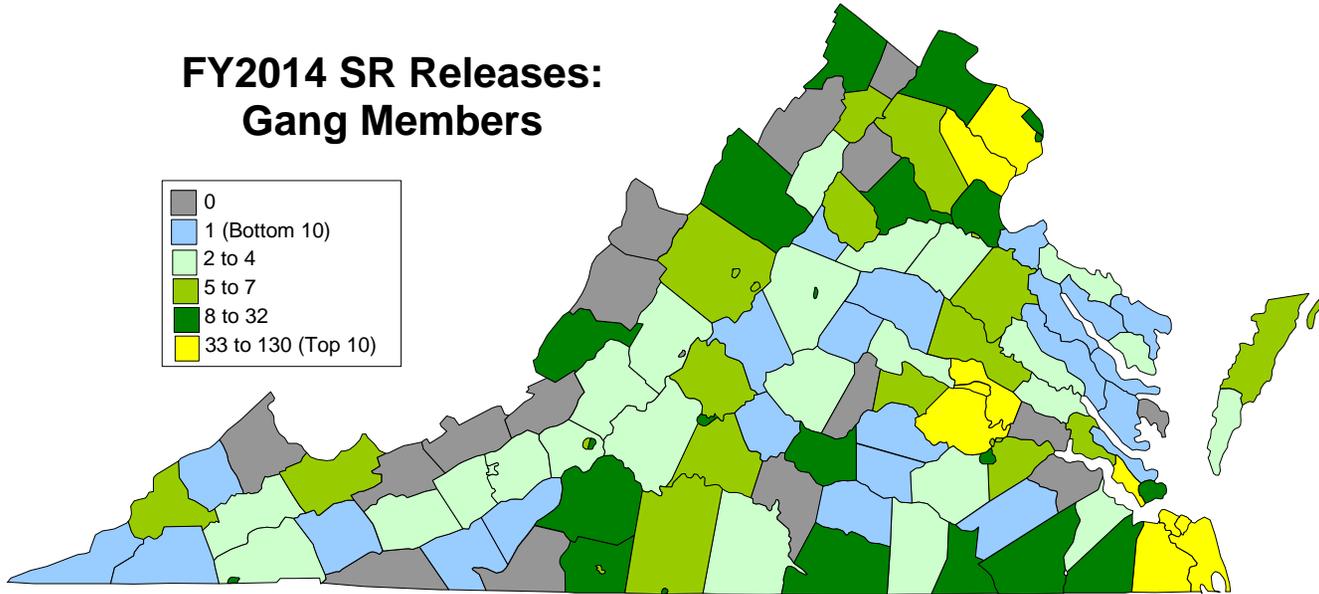
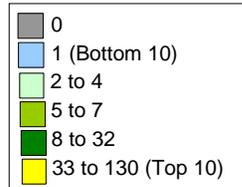
Many gang member Releases were sentenced along the I-95 corridor. When considering population, the regions of Tidewater and Southside Virginia had relatively high rates of gang member Releases. Localities in Northern Virginia had much lower rates based on their populations.

¹⁷ These localities included Bath, Bland, Buchanan, Buena Vista, Charles City, Charlotte, Clarke, Craig, Cumberland, Giles, Grayson, Highland, Mathews, Patrick, Rappahannock, Shenandoah, and Surry.

Bottom Ten:

1. Amelia
1. Appomattox
1. Carroll
1. Dickenson
1. Essex
1. Floyd
1. Fluvanna
1. Gloucester
1. Greene
1. King George
1. King and Queen
1. Lee
1. Louisa
1. Lunenburg
1. Middlesex
1. Nelson
1. Northumberland
1. Nottoway
1. Richmond Co.
1. Scott
1. Smyth
1. Sussex
1. York

**FY2014 SR Releases:
Gang Members**

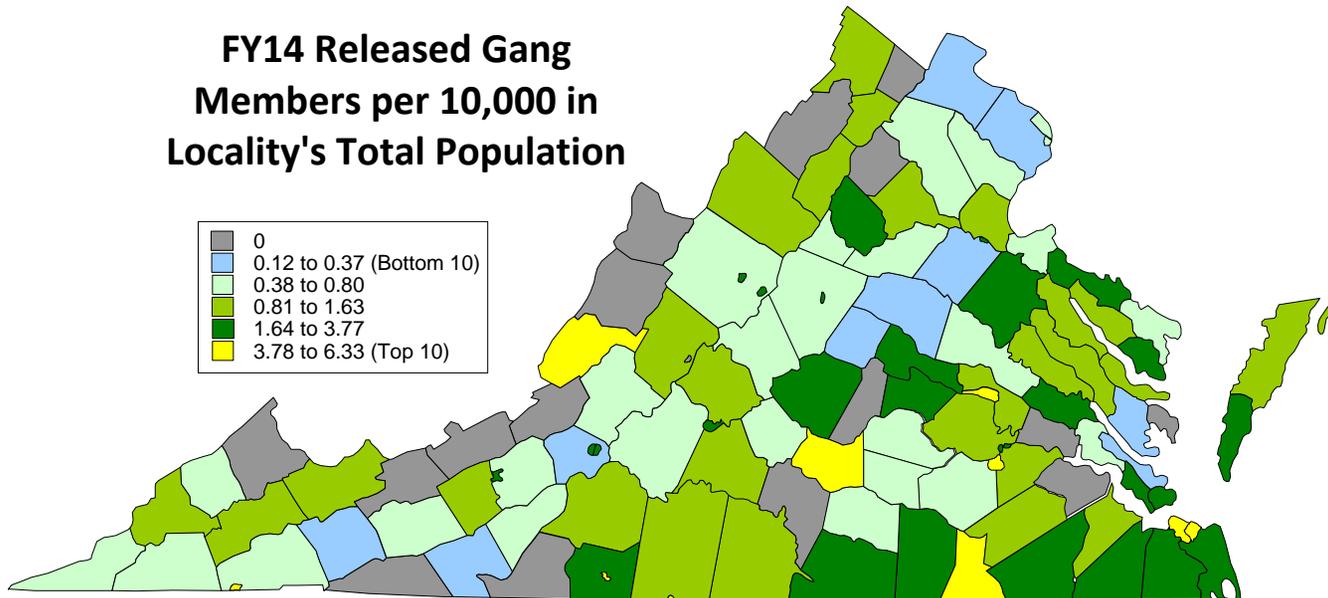
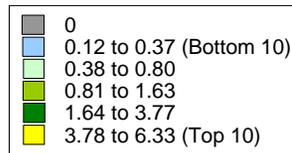


*Defined as those offenders having a confirmed gang affiliation in VirginiaCORIS

Top Ten:

1. Norfolk
2. Richmond City
3. Virginia Beach
4. Chesapeake
5. Chesterfield
6. Newport News
6. Henrico
8. Fairfax
8. Portsmouth
10. Prince William

**FY14 Released Gang
Members per 10,000 in
Locality's Total Population**



*Defined as those offenders having a confirmed gang affiliation in VirginiaCORIS

Bottom Ten:

1. York
2. Spotsylvania
3. Carroll
3. Gloucester
5. Louisa
6. Loudoun
7. Smyth
8. Roanoke Co.
9. Fairfax
10. Fluvanna

Top Ten:

1. Bristol
2. Danville
3. Norfolk
4. Greensville
5. Martinsville
6. Alleghany
7. Petersburg
8. Richmond City
9. Prince Edward
10. Portsmouth

Offenders are considered “mentally impaired” if they have any current or historic mental impairment recorded in VirginiaCORIS. This includes mental impairment defined as “minimal,” “mild,” “moderate,” and “severe.”¹⁸

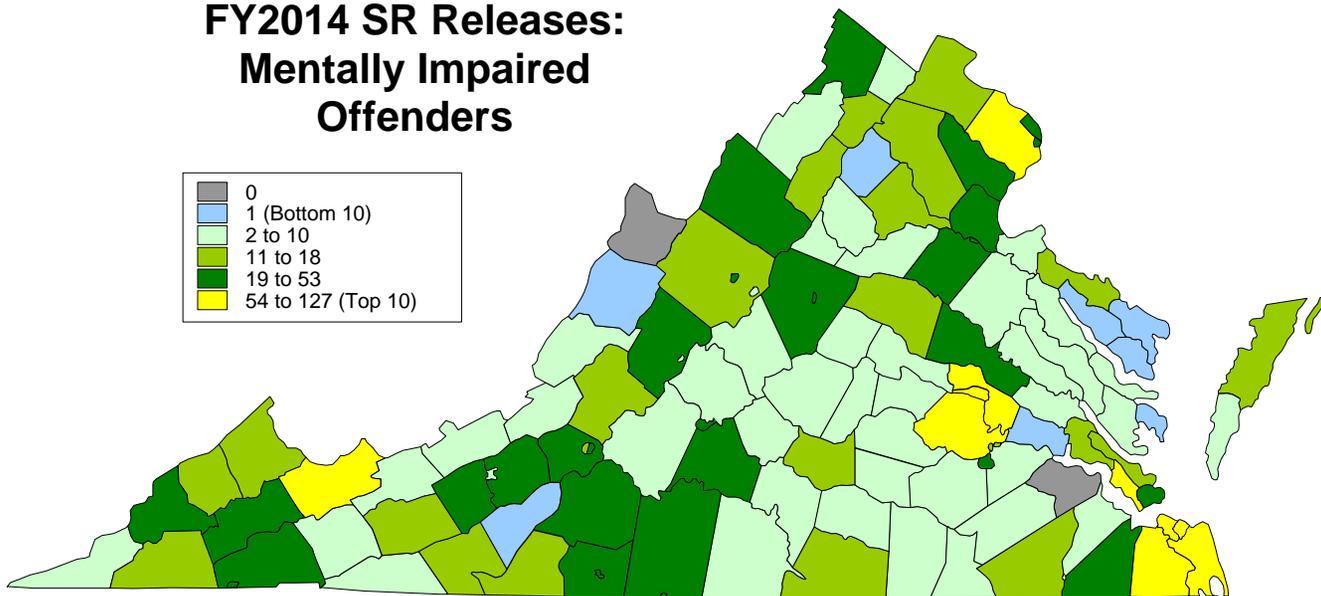
Chesapeake had the most mentally impaired Releases, with 127 (1% of all SR Releases). Other localities with relatively high numbers were Norfolk with 116 and Virginia Beach with 115. When considering population, Bristol had the highest rate, with 14.99 mentally impaired Releases per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively high rates included Martinsville with 13.81 per 10,000 and Tazewell with 12.24 per 10,000.

Highland and Surry Counties did not have a single mentally impaired Release in FY2014. Other localities with low numbers of mentally impaired Releases included Bath, Charles City, Floyd, Lancaster, Mathews, Northumberland, Rappahannock, and Richmond Counties, each with just one. When considering population, Loudoun County had the lowest rate of mentally impaired Releases with 0.37 per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively low rates of mentally impaired Releases per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Fairfax with 0.53 per 10,000 and Floyd with 0.64 per 10,000.

Localities in southside and southwestern Virginia had sentenced relatively high rate of mentally impaired Releases. Considering their respective populations, most localities in Northern Virginia sentenced low rates of mentally impaired Releases.

¹⁸ *These measures of mental impairment are defined in VADOC Operating Procedure 730.2.*

FY2014 SR Releases: Mentally Impaired Offenders



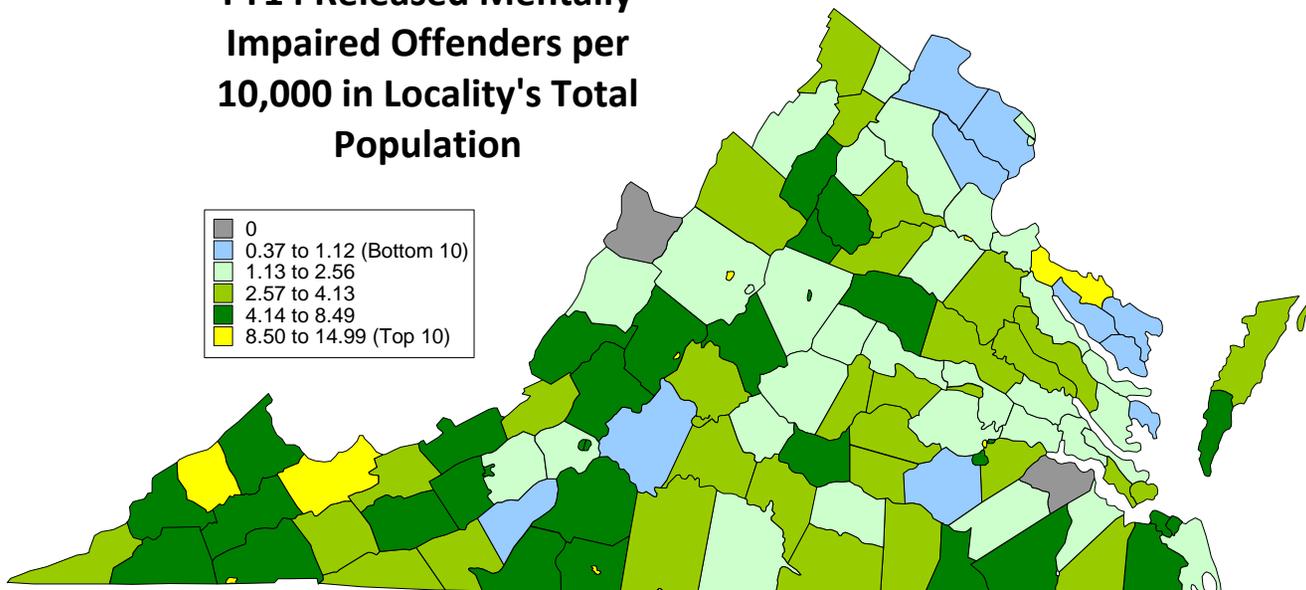
Bottom Ten:

1. Bath
1. Charles City
1. Floyd
1. Lancaster
1. Mathews
1. Northumberland
1. Rappahannock
1. Richmond Co.
9. Bland
9. Craig
9. Dinwiddie
9. Essex
9. King and Queen
9. Lunenburg
9. Middlesex

Top Ten:

1. Chesapeake
2. Norfolk
3. Virginia Beach
4. Richmond City
5. Chesterfield
5. Henrico
7. Fairfax
8. Portsmouth
9. Newport News
10. Tazewell

FY14 Released Mentally Impaired Offenders per 10,000 in Locality's Total Population



Bottom Ten:

1. Loudoun
2. Fairfax
3. Floyd
4. Dinwiddie
5. Northumberland
6. Lancaster
7. Bedford
8. Prince William
9. Richmond Co.
10. Mathews

Top Ten:

1. Bristol
2. Martinsville
3. Tazewell
4. Buena Vista
5. Fredericksburg
6. Danville
7. Westmoreland
8. Dickenson
9. Staunton
10. Colonial Heights

Virginia Beach had the most military veteran Releases, with 53 (<1% of all SR Releases). Other localities with relatively high numbers were Norfolk with 42 and Chesapeake with 38. When considering population, Lunenburg had the highest rate, with 10.38 Veteran Releases per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively high rates included Highland with 4.51 per 10,000 and Buchanan with 3.38 per 10,000.

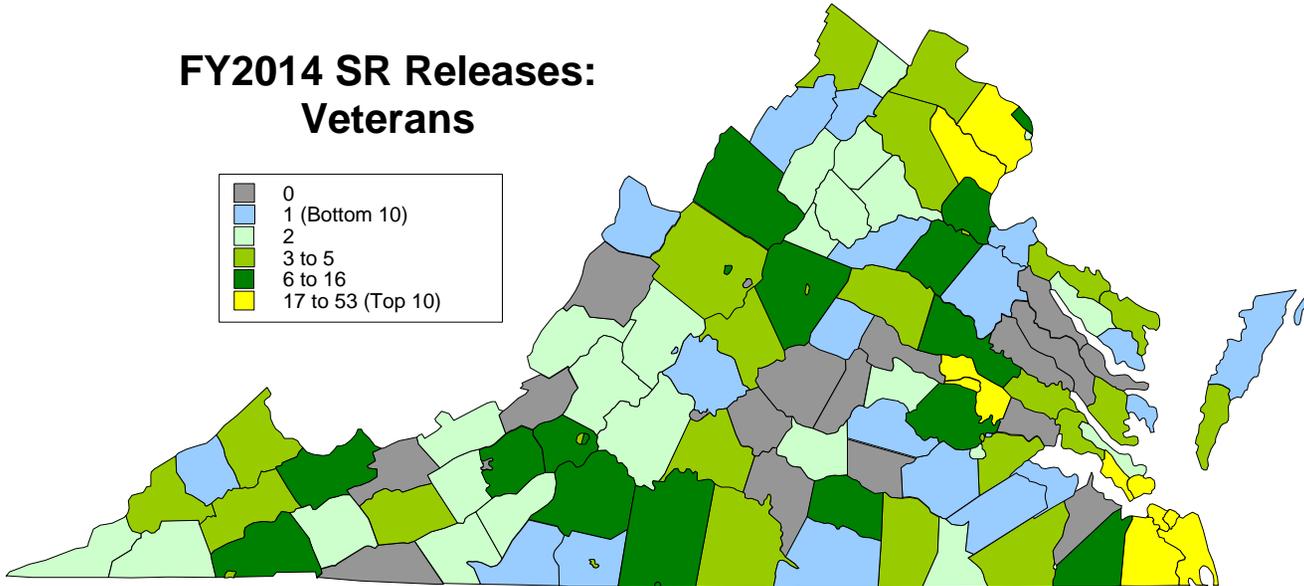
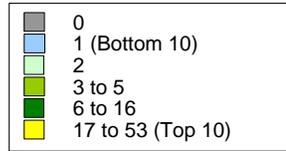
Nineteen localities did not have any releases of military veterans during FY2014.¹⁹ Excluding these localities with none, 21 localities (listed on the next page) had the lowest number of military veteran Releases in FY2014, each with only one. When considering population, Loudoun County had the lowest rate of military veteran Releases (besides those with none) with 0.11 per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively low rates of military veteran Releases per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Alexandria with 0.13 per 10,000, as well as Henry with 0.19 per 10,000.

¹⁹ These localities included the Cities of Lynchburg, Radford, and Waynesboro, as well as the Counties of Appomattox, Bath, Bland, Buckingham, Charles City, Charlotte, Craig, Cumberland, Essex, Goochland, Grayson, Isle of Wight, King William, King & Queen, Middlesex, and Nottoway.

Bottom Ten:

1. Accomack
1. Amelia
1. Buena Vista
1. Caroline
1. Dickenson
1. Dinwiddie
1. Fluvanna
1. Henry
1. Highland
1. Hopewell
1. King George
1. Lancaster
1. Mathews
1. Mecklenburg
1. Orange
1. Patrick
1. Shenandoah
1. Surry
1. Sussex
1. Warren

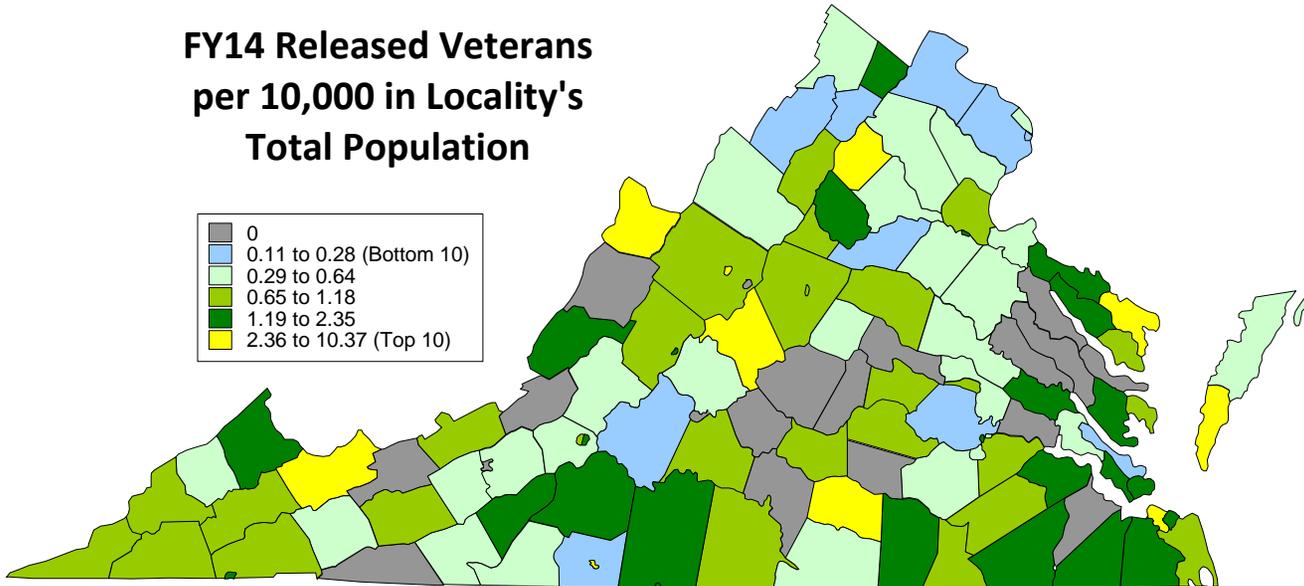
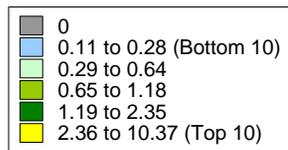
**FY2014 SR Releases:
Veterans**



Top Ten:

1. Virginia Beach
2. Norfolk
3. Chesapeake
4. Newport News
5. Fairfax
6. Hampton
7. Portsmouth
8. Richmond City
8. Prince William
8. Henrico

**FY14 Released Veterans
per 10,000 in Locality's
Total Population**



Bottom Ten:

1. Loudoun
2. Alexandria
3. Henry
4. Shenandoah
5. Chesterfield
6. York
7. Warren
8. Bedford
9. Fairfax
10. Orange

Top Ten:

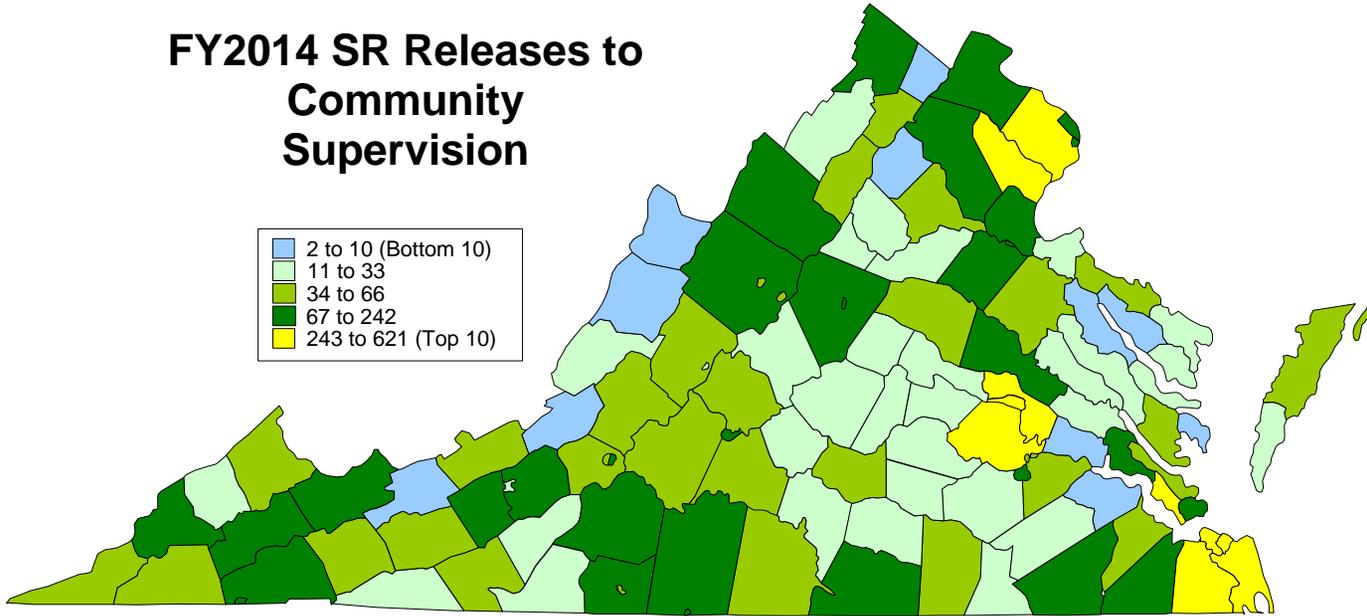
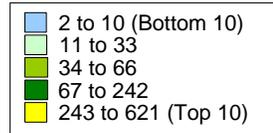
1. Lunenburg
2. Highland
3. Nelson
4. Martinsville
5. Staunton
6. Portsmouth
7. Tazewell
8. Rappahannock
9. Northampton
10. Northumberland

Norfolk had the most SR Releases to community supervision, with 621 (5.1% of all SR Releases). Other localities with relatively high numbers were the City of Richmond with 538 and Chesapeake with 527. When considering population, Martinsville had the highest rate, with 45.80 SR Releases to community supervision per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively high rates included Fredericksburg with 41.59 per 10,000 and Danville with 40.79 per 10,000.

Bath, Craig, and Highland Counties had the lowest number of SR Releases to community supervision in FY2014, each with only two. When considering population, Fairfax County had the lowest rate of SR Releases to community supervision with 2.97 per 10,000 people. Other localities with low rates of SR Releases to community supervision per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Loudoun with 3.15 per 10,000 and Craig with 3.84 per 10,000.

FY2014 SR Releases to Community Supervision

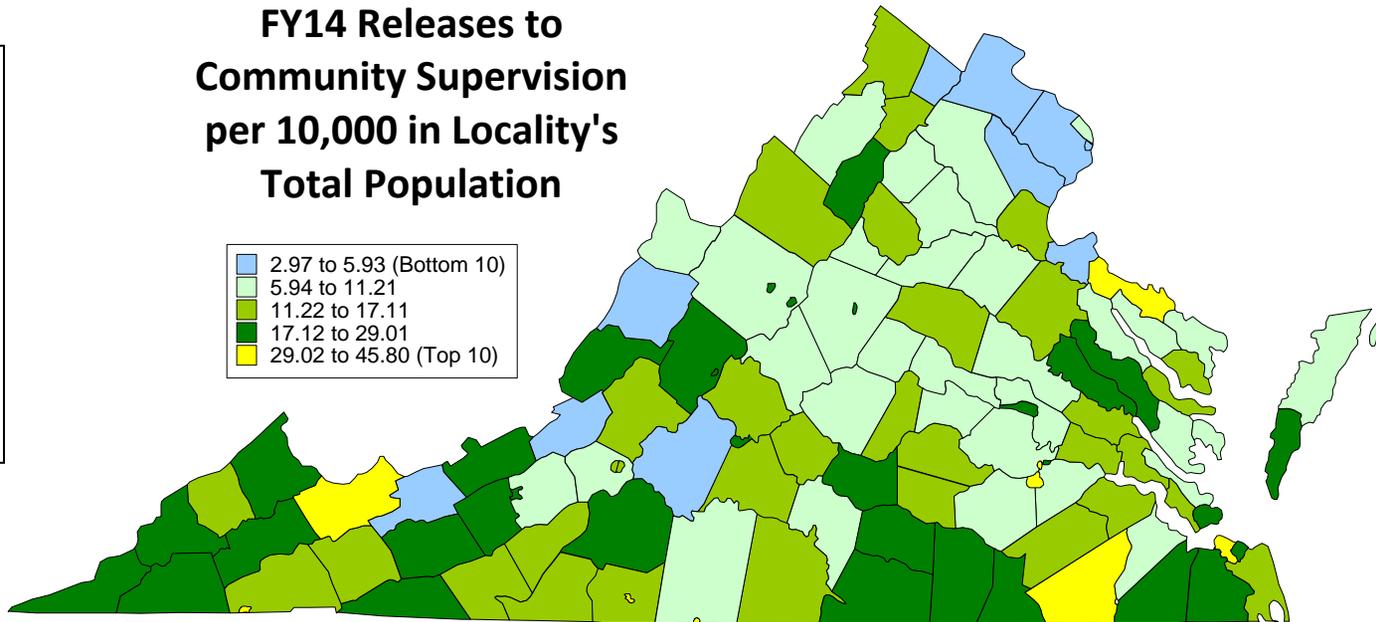
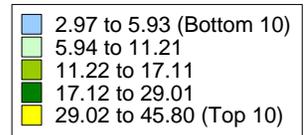
- Bottom Ten:
1. Bath
 1. Craig
 1. Highland
 4. Bland
 5. Clarke
 5. Rappahannock
 7. Mathews
 7. Surry
 9. Charles City
 9. Essex
 9. Richmond Co.



- Top Ten:
1. Norfolk
 2. Richmond City
 3. Chesapeake
 4. Virginia Beach
 5. Henrico
 5. Fairfax
 7. Chesterfield
 8. Portsmouth
 9. Newport News
 10. Prince William

FY14 Releases to Community Supervision per 10,000 in Locality's Total Population

- Bottom Ten:
1. Fairfax
 2. Loudoun
 3. Craig
 4. Clarke
 5. Bath
 6. King George
 7. Prince William
 8. Bedford
 9. Alexandria
 10. Bland



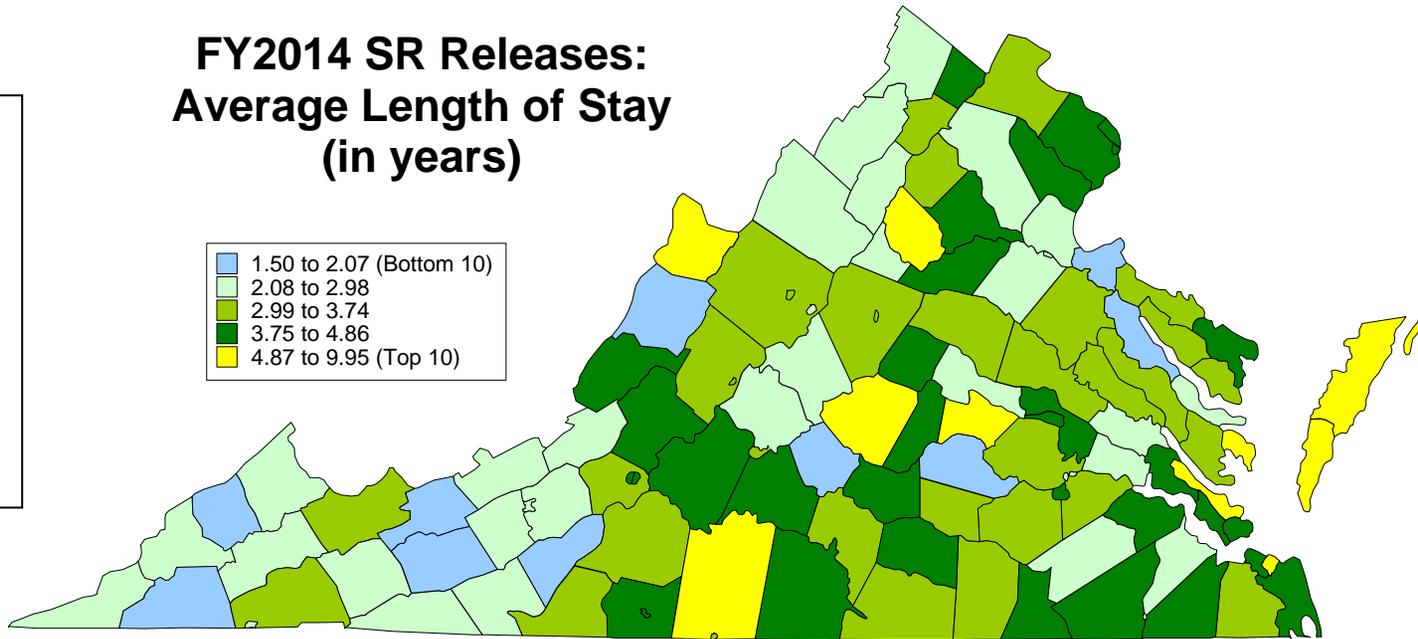
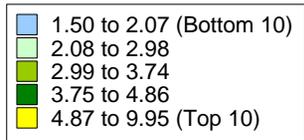
- Top Ten:
1. Martinsville
 2. Fredericksburg
 3. Danville
 4. Petersburg
 5. Bristol
 6. Tazewell
 7. Colonial Heights
 8. Westmoreland
 9. Portsmouth
 10. Southampton

At 9.95 years, Highland County SR Releases had the longest average length of stay (LOS) of any locality. Other localities with long averages were Mathews (at 6.06 years) and York County (at 5.45 years). Essex County SR Releases had the lowest, at 1.51 years. Other localities with short averages among Releases included Bland (at 1.62 years) and Appomattox (at 1.84 years).

The localities with the longest average LOS among SR Releases (i.e. Essex and Bland) tended to have very few SR Releases during FY2014. Similarly, the localities with the shortest LOS among SR Releases (i.e. Highland and Mathews) also tended to have very few SR Releases during FY2014. The small sample size from these localities, therefore, may be responsible these different averages.

FY2014 SR Releases: Average Length of Stay (in years)

- Bottom Ten:
1. Essex
 2. Bland
 3. Appomattox
 4. Scott
 5. Bath
 6. Floyd
 7. King George
 8. Dickenson
 9. Amelia
 10. Wythe



- Top Ten:
1. Highland
 2. Mathews
 3. York
 4. Northampton
 5. Accomack
 6. Buckingham
 7. Powhatan
 8. Pittsylvania
 9. Madison
 10. Norfolk

Probation and Parole District Population

On June 30, 2014 (the final day of FY2014), the VADOC had 57,336 State Responsible (SR) offenders being supervised in the 43 Probation and Parole (P&P) districts across the Commonwealth. These represent offenders supervised on probation, parole, post-release, interstate compact, other conditional release, and those with a supervision type not yet reported. The maps in this section of the report do not show the entire community supervision population, only those being supervised by a district P&P office. Offenders supervised in a community facility (such as a detention center or diversion center) are not represented in these maps. Some maps account for total population in a district, which represents the combined population of the localities that make up a district. Districts are named for where their headquarters is located and this name should not imply that the district is confined to that particular locality. For instance, P&P District 9 is named “Charlottesville,” but its population includes Albemarle, Fluvanna, Goochland, Louisa, and Charlottesville. The district’s total population represents the combined populations of all of these localities.

The first maps in this section show the community supervision population as a whole, first showing the total number for each district and then as a rate of the district’s total population. This format is also used in maps that follow to show female offenders, sex offenders, and gang members by district. A map also shows the rate of offenders in each district who, on June 30, 2014, had been supervised in the community for less than one year. Other maps illustrate positive drug tests within the SR community supervision population. These drug tests are mapped using the following drug types: Marijuana, Other Hallucinogens, Cocaine, Other Stimulants, Opioids, Alcohol, and Other Depressants. Those drug types requiring explanation are defined below. There are three maps representing each drug type. The first shows the number of positive tests in each locality. The second map shows the number of offenders testing positive in each locality, ignoring offenders with multiple tests. The third map for each drug type shows the number of offenders with positive tests as a rate of each locality’s total population.

Explanation of Drug Types

“**Marijuana**” does not include synthetic marijuana such as Spice or K2.

“**Other hallucinogens**” does not include marijuana, but does include PCP, Psilocyben, LSD, synthetic marijuana (such as Spice and K2), and other hallucinogens.

“**Other stimulants**” does not include cocaine, but does include MDMA (Ecstasy), amphetamines, methamphetamines, nicotine (and cotinine tests), tricyclic antidepressants, and bath salts.

“**Opioids**” includes opiates, propoxyphene, oxycodone, buprenorphine, and methadone.

“**Other depressants**” does not include alcohol, but does include barbiturates, methaqualone, and benzodiazepines.

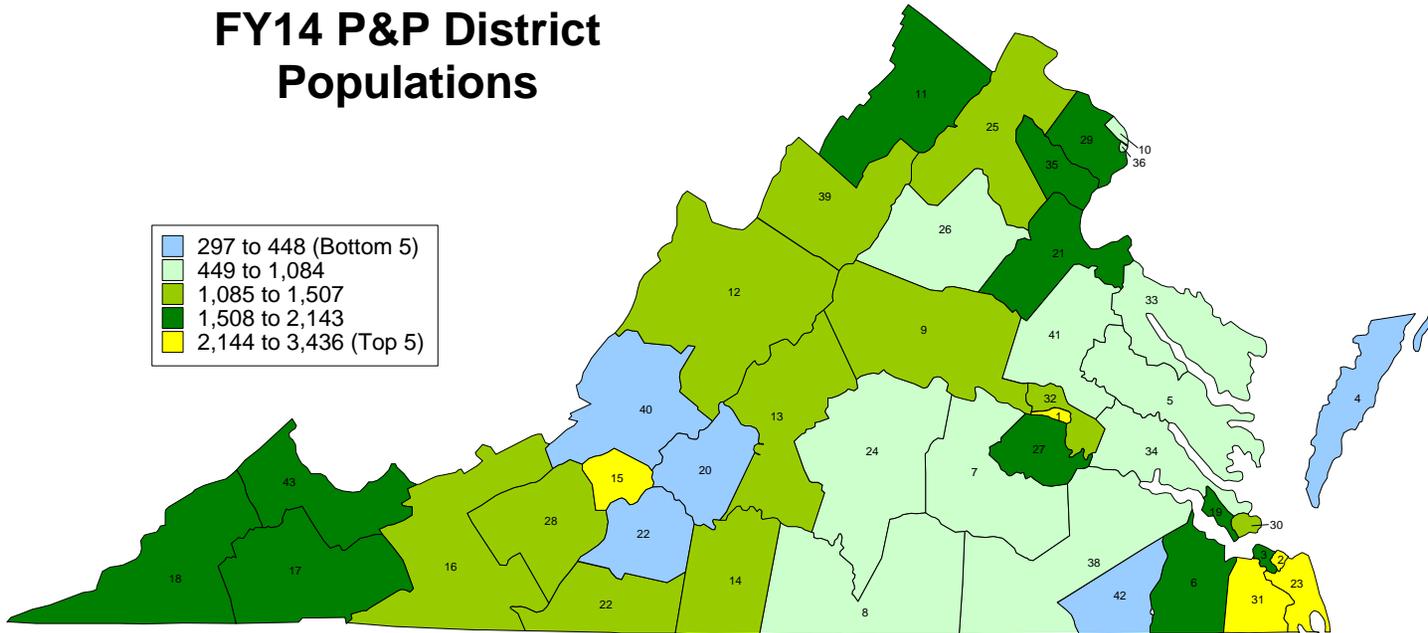
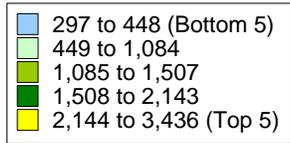
Probation & Parole (P&P) District 2 (Norfolk) had the largest supervised population of any District, with 3,436 offenders. Other districts with large supervised populations were Richmond (District 1) with 2,727 and Virginia Beach (District 23) with 2,507. Tazewell (District 43) had the largest rate of its population under community supervision, with 235.75 offenders out of every 10,000 people. Other districts with relatively high rates included Portsmouth (District 3) with 204.36 per 10,000 and Franklin (District 42) with 167.38 per 10,000.

With 297 offenders, Accomac (District 4) had the smallest supervised population. Other districts with small supervised populations included Rocky Mount (District 37) with 334 and Fincastle (District 40) with 379. Fairfax (District 29) had the lowest rate of its population under community supervision, with 18.00 offenders out of every 10,000 people. Other districts with small supervised populations per 10,000 people in their respective total populations included Arlington (District 10) with 27.60 per 10,000 and Leesburg (District 25) with 28.73 per 10,000.

Urban districts like Norfolk and Richmond supervise a large number of offenders. Districts in southwestern Virginia, such as Norton (District 18) and Tazewell (District 43) have surprisingly large supervised populations, given the smaller total populations of those localities.

FY14 P&P District Populations

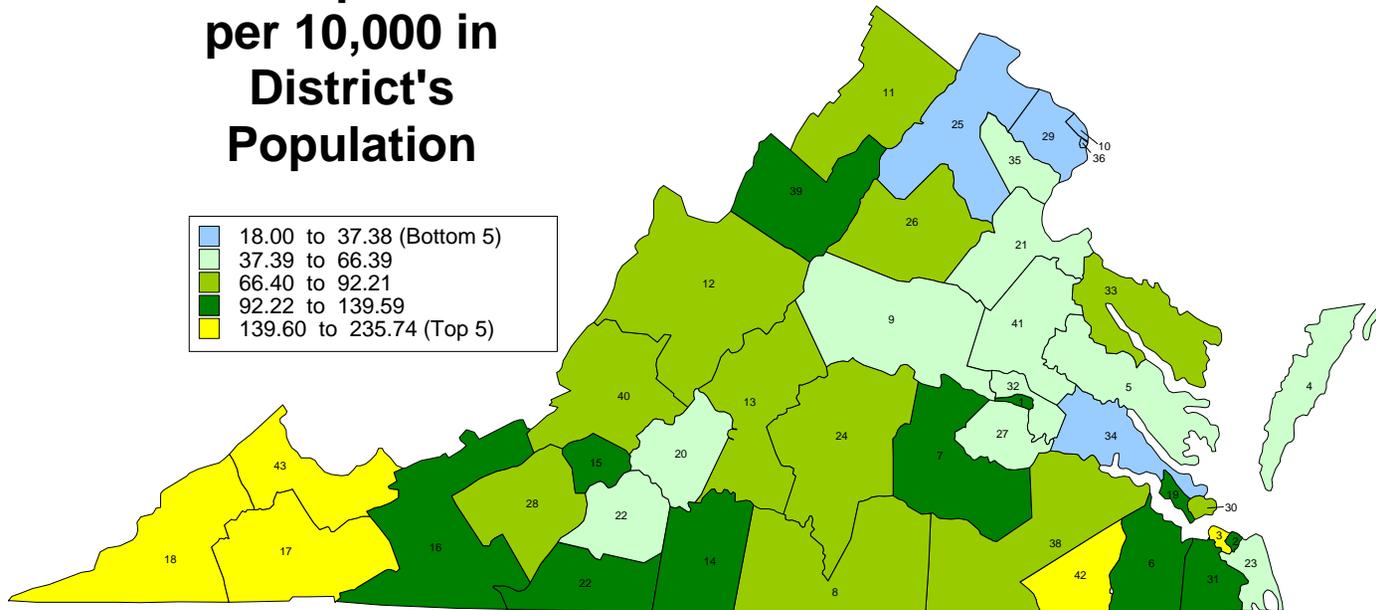
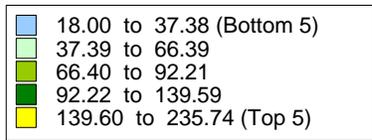
- Bottom Five:**
1. Accomac
 2. Rocky Mount
 3. Fincastle
 4. Bedford
 5. Franklin



- Top Five:**
1. Norfolk
 2. Richmond
 3. Virginia Beach
 4. Chesapeake
 5. Roanoke

FY14 Supervisees per 10,000 in District's Population

- Bottom Five:**
1. Fairfax
 2. Arlington
 3. Leesburg
 4. Alexandria
 5. Williamsburg



- Top Five:**
1. Tazewell
 2. Portsmouth
 3. Franklin
 4. Norton
 5. Abingdon

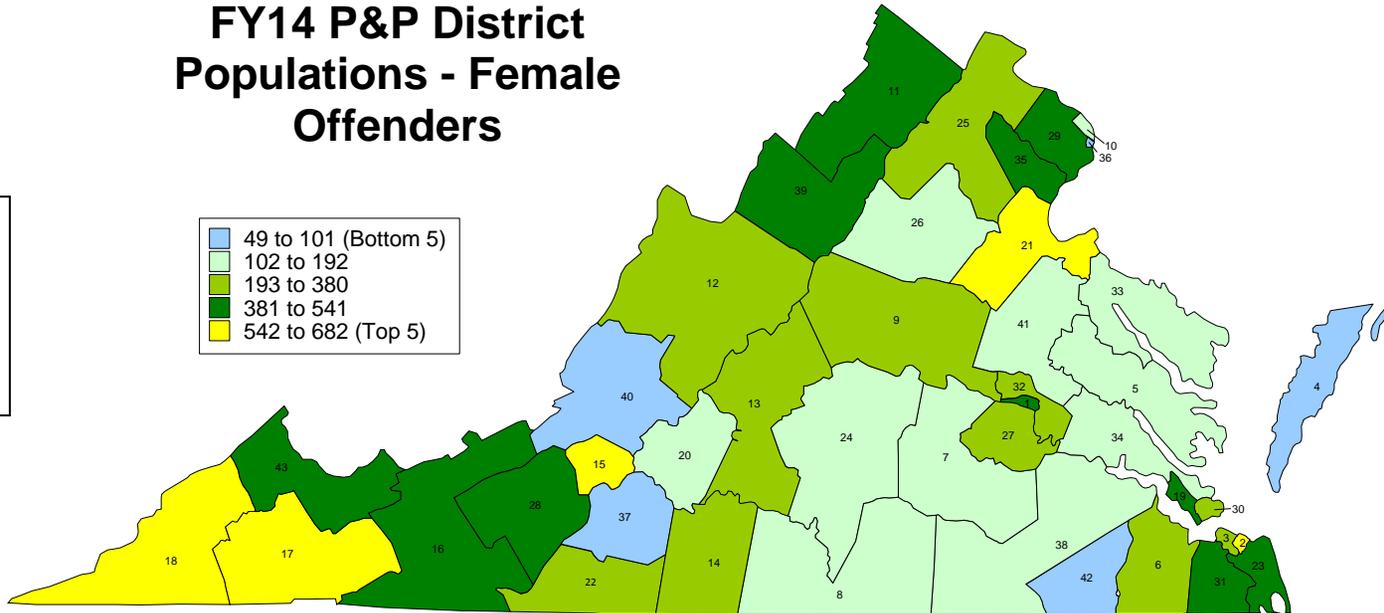
With 682, Abingdon (District 17) supervised more female offenders than any other district. Other districts supervising many female offenders were Norton (District 18) with 587 and Roanoke (District 15) with 412. Tazewell (District 43) supervised the highest number of female offenders as a proportion of the total number of females in its population with 157.21 for every 10,000 females. Other districts with relatively high rates included Norton (District 18) with 109.55 and Abingdon (District 17) with 99.86.

Accomac (District 4) supervised the fewest female offenders, with only 49. Other districts with few female offenders included Alexandria (District 36) with 88 and Rocky Mount (District 37) with 89. Fairfax (District 29) supervised the fewest female offenders as a proportion of the total number of females in its population with 7.09 for every 10,000 females. Other districts with relatively low rates included Arlington with 11.39 and Alexandria with 11.85.

Franklin (District 42) supervised a small number of female offenders, but this number is relatively large considering its total population. Districts in southwestern Virginia tended to supervise large numbers of female offenders.

FY14 P&P District Populations - Female Offenders

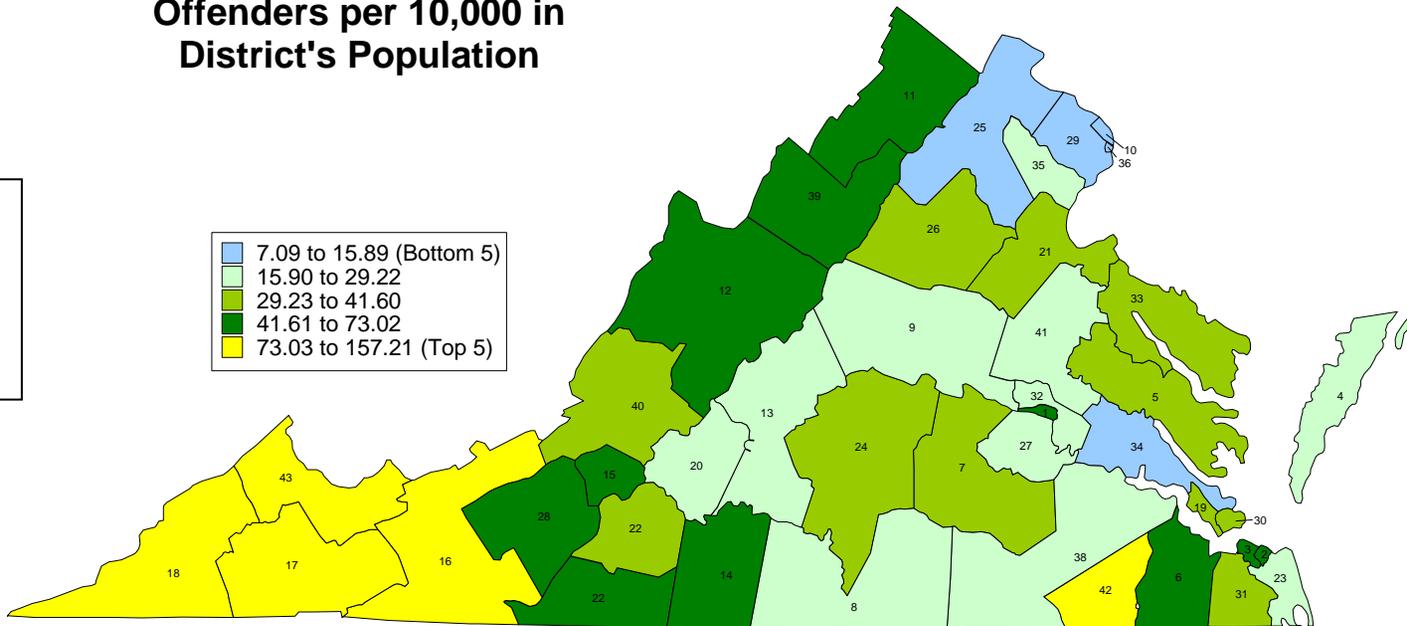
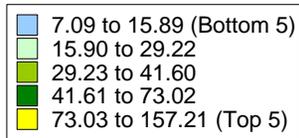
- Bottom Five:**
1. Accomac
 2. Alexandria
 3. Rocky Mount
 4. Fincastle
 5. Franklin



- Top Five:**
1. Abingdon
 2. Norton
 3. Roanoke
 4. Norfolk
 5. Fredericksburg

FY14 Community Female Offenders per 10,000 in District's Population

- Bottom Five:**
1. Fairfax
 2. Arlington
 3. Alexandria
 4. Leesburg
 5. Williamsburg



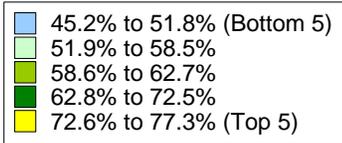
- Top Five:**
1. Tazewell
 2. Norton
 3. Abingdon
 4. Wytheville
 5. Franklin

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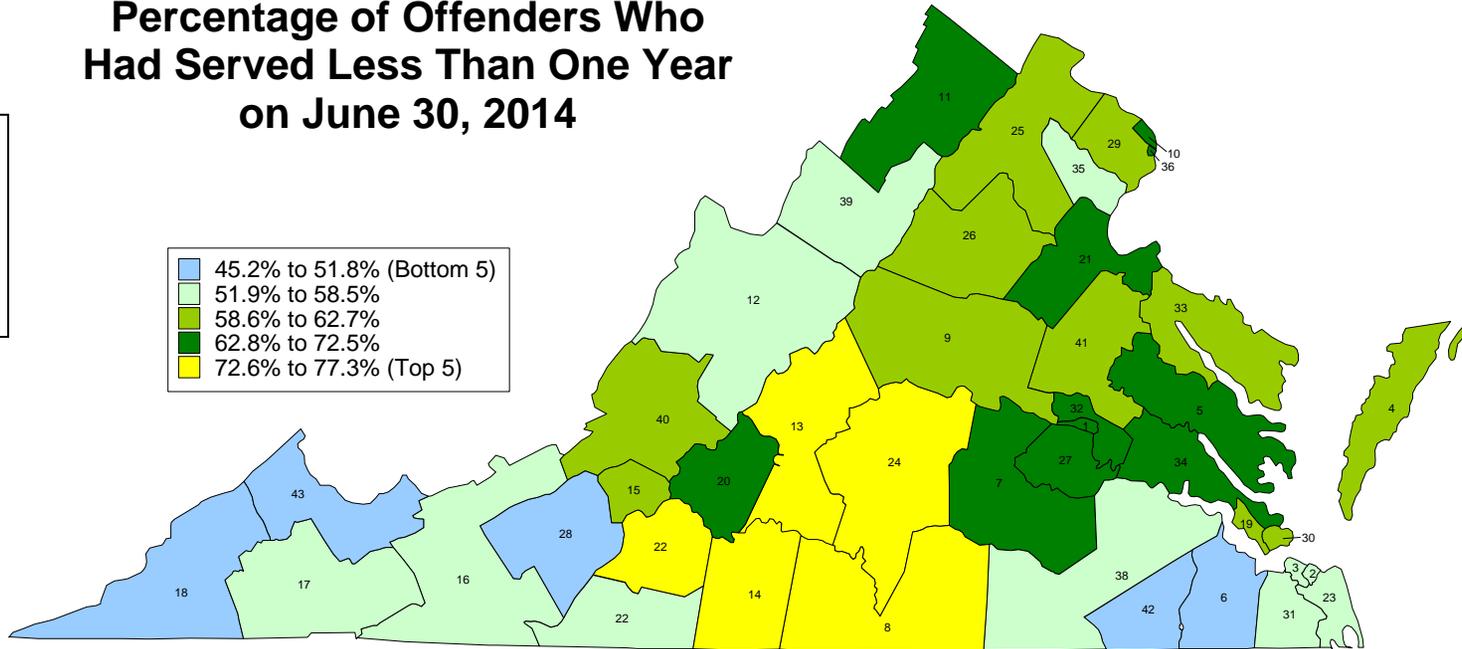
On June 30, 2014, 77.3% of the supervised offenders in South Boston (District 8) had been supervised less than one year. This percentage is larger than any other district. Other districts with large percentages of offenders who had been supervised less than one year included Rocky Mount (District 37) with 75.1% and Danville (District 14) with 73.3%. Suffolk (District 6), however, had the smallest percentage (45.2%) of supervised offenders who had been supervised less than one year. Other districts with small percentages were Franklin (District 42) with 46.0% and Norton (District 18) with 50.2%. The map below shows that many offenders who were supervised in a district located in western part of Southside Virginia at the beginning of FY2014 were not still being supervised at the end of that fiscal year.

FY14 P&P District Populations - Percentage of Offenders Who Had Served Less Than One Year on June 30, 2014

- Bottom Five:
1. Suffolk
 2. Franklin
 3. Norton
 4. Tazewell
 5. Farmville



- Top Five:
1. South Boston
 2. Rocky Mount
 3. Danville
 4. Lynchburg
 5. Farmville



For the purposes of this report, the term “sex offender” is defined as those offenders having an alert in VirginiaCORIS related to a sex offense. This alert identifies those offenders required to register in the Sex Offender Registry as well as offenders not required to register but, based on their offenses, could be considered a sex offender.

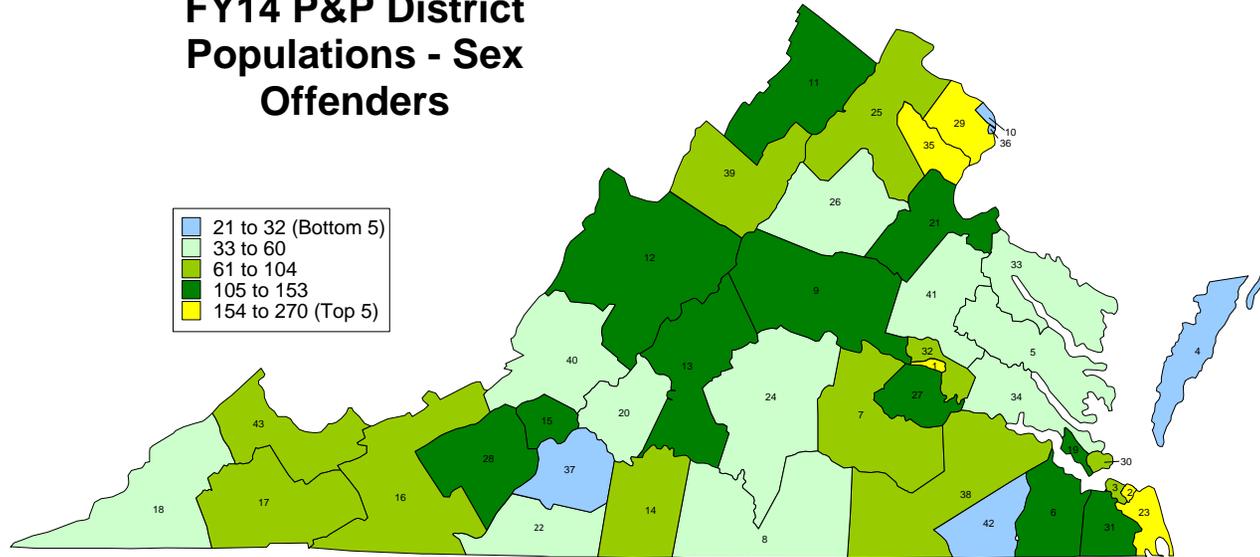
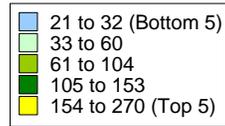
With 270, Norfolk (District 2) supervised more sex offenders than any other district. Other districts with many sex offenders were Richmond (District 1) with 208 and Virginia Beach (District 23) with 179. Tazewell (District 43) had the highest rate of its population being supervised as a sex offender, with 12.41 offenders for every 10,000 people. Other districts with relatively high rates included Franklin (District 42) with 11.58 per 10,000 and Norfolk (District 2) with 10.97 per 10,000.

Alexandria (District 36) supervised the fewest sex offenders, with only 21. Other districts with few sex offenders included Accomac (District 4) with 22 and Rocky Mount (District 37) with 29. Arlington (District 10) had the smallest rate of its population being supervised in the community as a sex offender, with 1.34 offenders for every 10,000 people. Other districts with few sex offenders per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Alexandria with 1.41 per 10,000 and Fairfax with 1.57 per 10,000.

Despite being the ninth most populous P&P district in Virginia, Alexandria (District 36) supervises fewer sex offenders than any other district.

FY14 P&P District Populations - Sex Offenders

- Bottom Five:**
1. Alexandria
 2. Accomac
 3. Rocky Mount
 4. Franklin
 5. Arlington

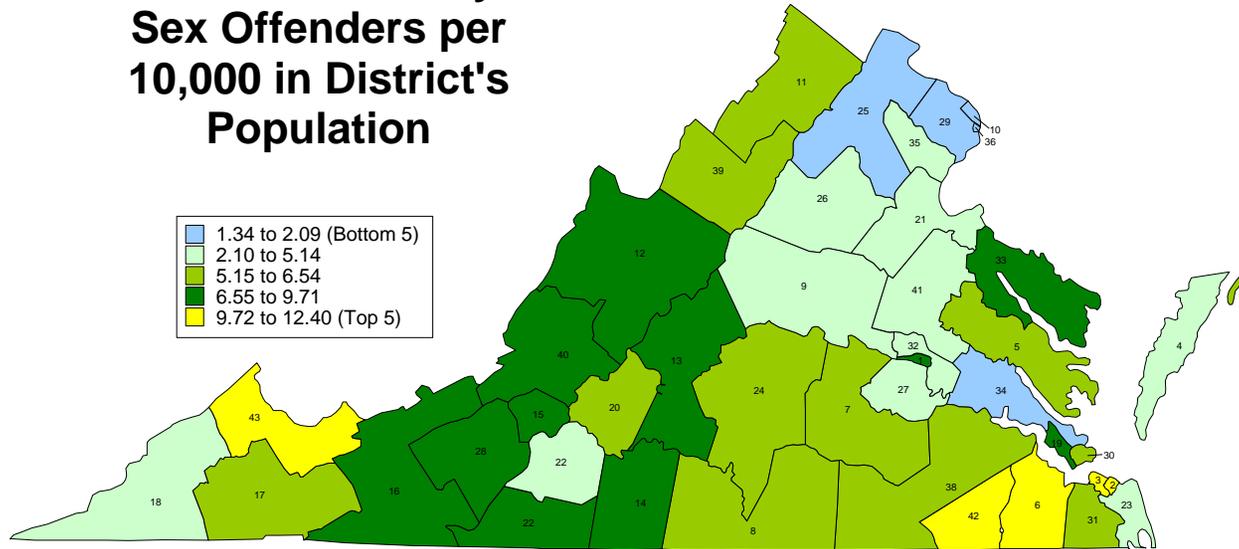
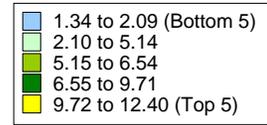


- Top Five:**
1. Norfolk
 2. Richmond
 3. Virginia Beach
 3. Fairfax
 5. Manassas

* Defined as those offenders having an alert in Virginia's Corrections Information System (VA CORIS) of 2 (Sex Offender), 43 (10 Year Registrant), 49 (Lifetime Registrant), 60 (Supervise as Sex Offender), or 61 (Sex Offender Registration Required).

FY14 Community Sex Offenders per 10,000 in District's Population

- Bottom Five:**
1. Arlington
 2. Alexandria
 3. Fairfax
 4. Leesburg
 5. Williamsburg



- Top Five:**
1. Tazewell
 2. Franklin
 3. Norfolk
 4. Portsmouth
 5. Suffolk

* Defined as those offenders having an alert in Virginia's Corrections Information System (VA CORIS) of 2 (Sex Offender), 43 (10 Year Registrant), 49 (Lifetime Registrant), 60 (Supervise as Sex Offender), or 61 (Sex Offender Registration Required).

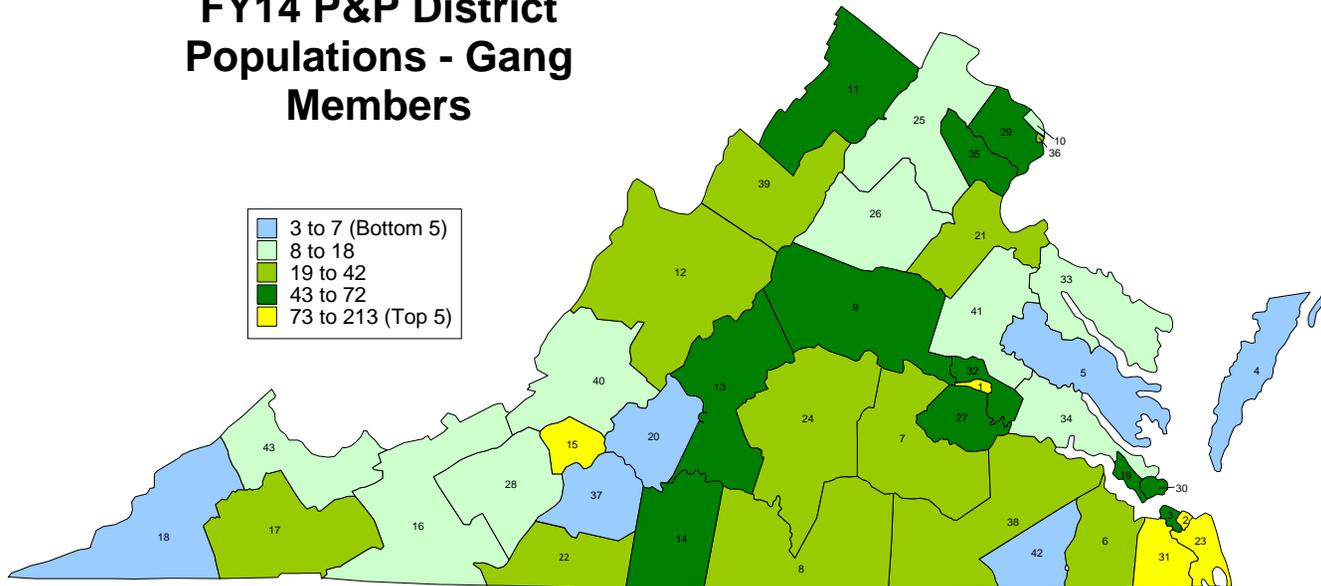
The term “gang member” refers to an offender who has been reported to have been in a gang at any time. This term includes past and present participants in gang activity. With 213, Richmond (District 1) supervised more gang members than any other district. Other districts with many gang members were Norfolk (District 2) with 200 and Virginia Beach (District 23) with 102. Norfolk also had the highest rate of its population as supervised gang members, with 18.89 offenders for every 10,000 people. Other districts with relatively high rates included Portsmouth (District 3) with 17.98 per 10,000 and Richmond with 16.21 per 10,000.

Bedford (District 20) and Norton (District 18) supervised the fewest gang members, each with only 3. Other districts with few gang members included Accomac (District 4) with 4 and Rocky Mount (District 37) with 6. Leesburg (District 25) had the smallest rate of its population being supervised in the community as a gang member, with 0.82 for every 10,000 people. Other districts with few gang members per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Fairfax with 0.96 per 10,000 and Arlington with 1.22 per 10,000.

The districts that supervised the most total gang members (such as Richmond and Norfolk) also tended to be the districts with the highest rates of supervised gang members per 10,000 people.

FY14 P&P District Populations - Gang Members

- Bottom Five:**
1. Norton
 1. Bedford
 3. Accomac
 4. Rocky Mount
 5. Franklin

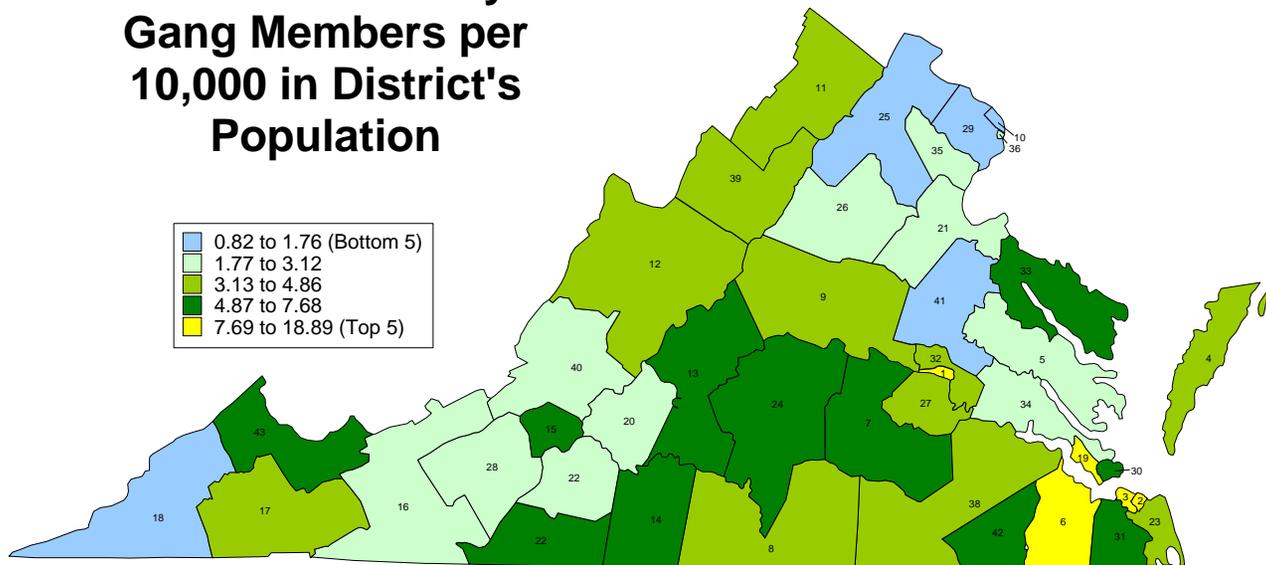


- Top Five:**
1. Richmond
 2. Norfolk
 3. Virginia Beach
 4. Roanoke
 5. Chesapeake

*Defined as those offenders having a confirmed gang affiliation in VirginiaCORIS

FY14 Community Gang Members per 10,000 in District's Population

- Bottom Five:**
1. Leesburg
 2. Fairfax
 3. Arlington
 4. Norton
 5. Ashland

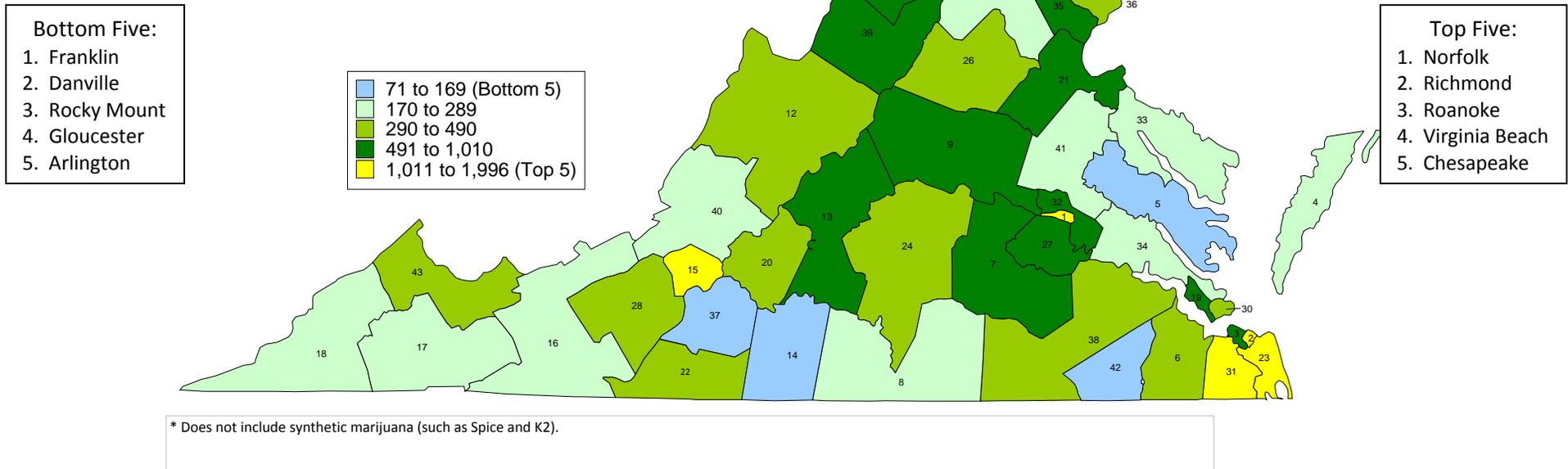


- Top Five:**
1. Norfolk
 2. Portsmouth
 3. Richmond
 4. Suffolk
 5. Newport News

*Defined as those offenders having a confirmed gang affiliation in VirginiaCORIS

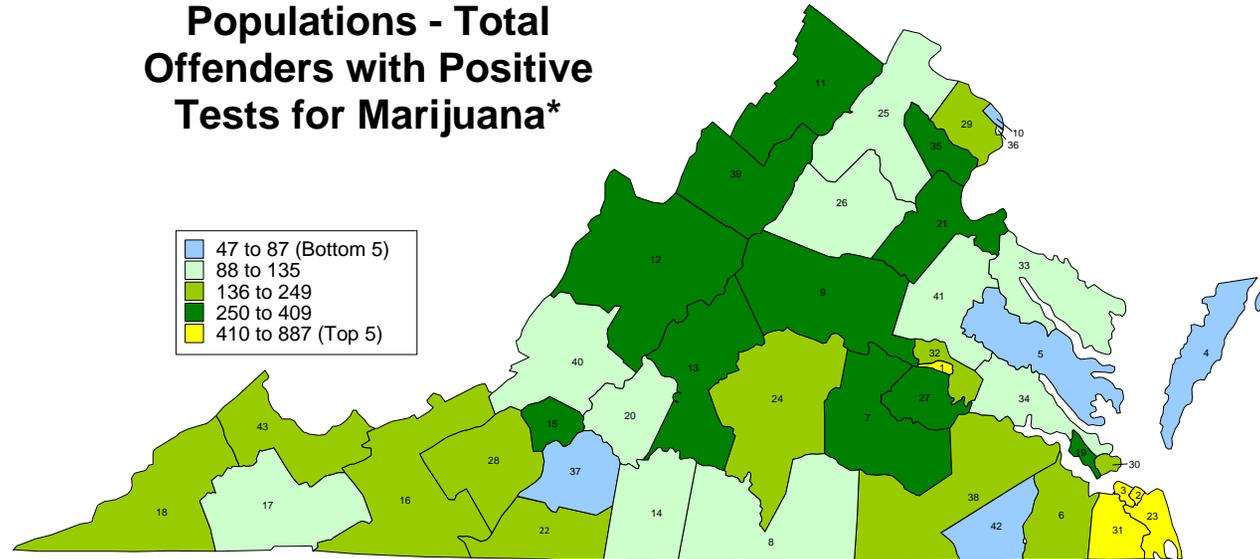
In this report, “Marijuana” does not include synthetic marijuana like K2 and Spice. Norfolk (District 2) had the most positive marijuana tests (1,996 total) of any district. Franklin (District 42) had the fewest number of positive tests, with 71. It’s important to note that an offender may have multiple positive tests. Norfolk P&P also had more offenders testing positive for marijuana than any other district, with 887. Rocky Mount (District 37) had the fewest offenders testing positive, with 47. Fairfax (District 29) had the smallest rate of its population having tested positive for marijuana, with 2.20 offenders for every 10,000 people. Other districts with relatively low rates included Leesburg with 2.85 and Arlington with 2.98. Portsmouth (District 3) had the highest rate, with 43.24 offenders for every 10,000 people. Other districts with relatively high rates included Norfolk with 36.04 per 10,000 and Richmond (District 1) with 25.59 per 10,000. Districts with a large number of positive tests tended to also have a large number of offenders testing positive. Most districts in Northern Virginia had relatively low rates for marijuana based on their large populations.

FY14 P&P District Populations - Positive Tests for Marijuana*



FY14 P&P District Populations - Total Offenders with Positive Tests for Marijuana*

- Bottom Five:**
1. Rocky Mount
 2. Franklin
 3. Arlington
 4. Accomac
 5. Gloucester

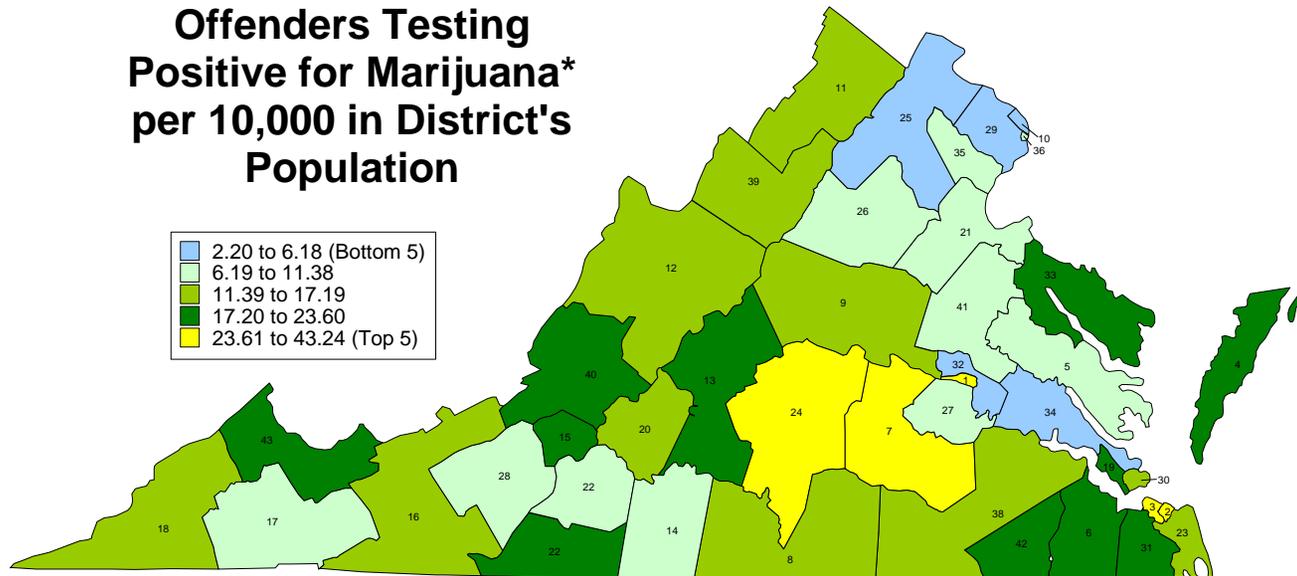


- Top Five:**
1. Norfolk
 2. Virginia Beach
 3. Richmond
 4. Chesapeake
 5. Portsmouth

* Does not include synthetic marijuana (such as Spice and K2).

FY14 Community Offenders Testing Positive for Marijuana* per 10,000 in District's Population

- Bottom Five:**
1. Fairfax
 2. Leesburg
 3. Arlington
 4. Williamsburg
 5. Henrico



- Top Five:**
1. Portsmouth
 2. Norfolk
 3. Richmond
 4. Farmville
 5. Petersburg

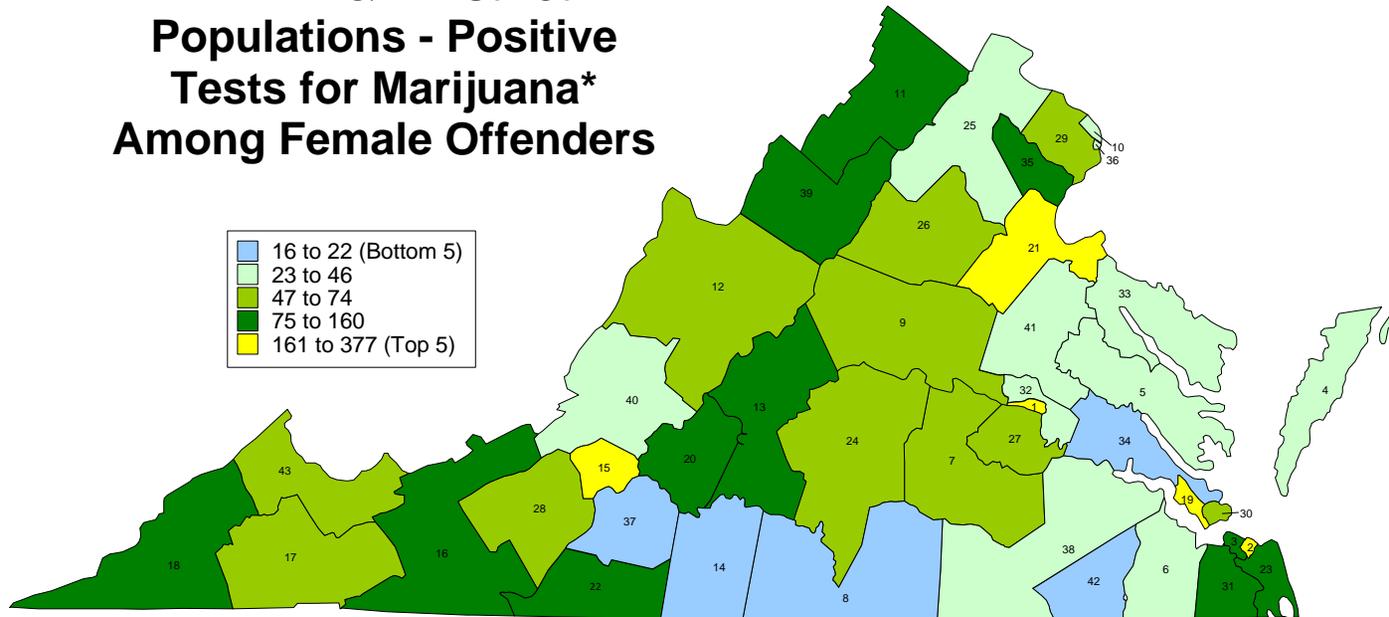
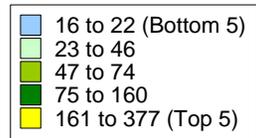
* Does not include synthetic marijuana (such as Spice and K2).

Among only female offenders, Roanoke (District 15) had the most positive marijuana tests (377 total) of any district. South Boston (District 8) had the fewest number of positive tests, with 16. It's important to note that an offender may have multiple positive tests. Norfolk (District 2) had more female offenders testing positive for marijuana than any other district, with 112. Accomac (District 4) had the fewest female offenders testing positive, with only 8. Fairfax (District 29) had the lowest rate of female offenders testing positive for marijuana, with 1.04 female offenders per 10,000 females in its total population. Other districts having few female offenders with positive marijuana tests per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Williamsburg (District 34) with 1.78 and Leesburg (District 25) with 2.12. Roanoke had the highest rate, with 33.53 offenders for every 10,000 females in its population. Other districts with relatively high rates included Bedford (District 20) with 24.00 and Portsmouth (District 3) with 22.13. Districts with a large number of positive tests tended to also have a large number of female offenders testing positive. Due to the large populations of the areas they represent, most districts in Northern Virginia had relatively low rates for females testing positive for marijuana.

FY14 P&P District Populations - Positive Tests for Marijuana* Among Female Offenders

- Bottom Five:**

 1. South Boston
 2. Williamsburg
 3. Rocky Mount
 4. Danville
 5. Franklin



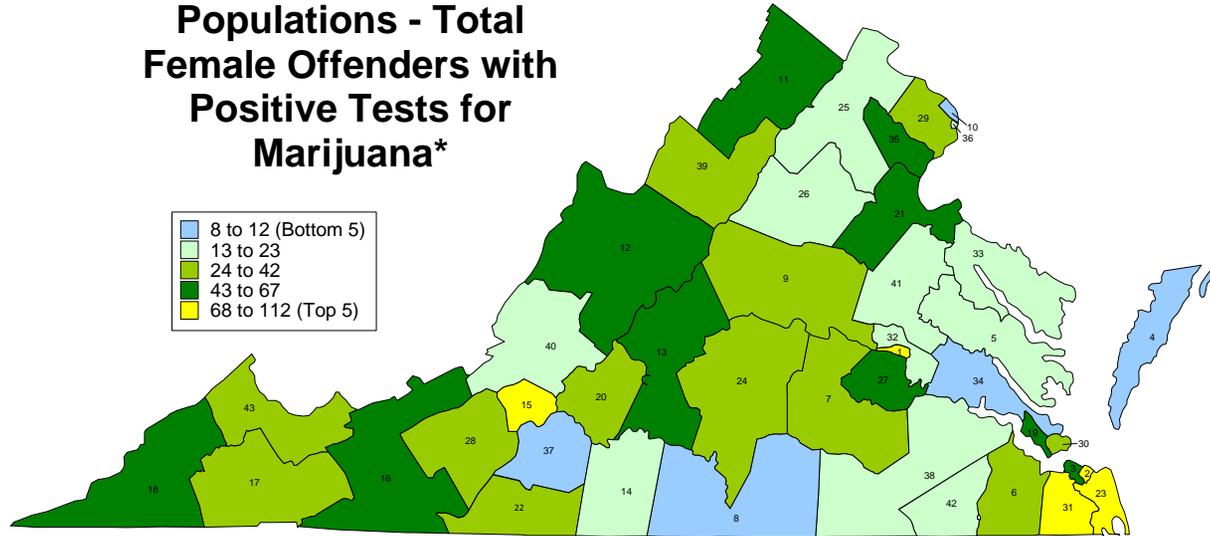
- Top Five:**

 1. Roanoke
 2. Norfolk
 3. Richmond
 4. Fredericksburg
 5. Newport News

* Does not include synthetic marijuana (such as Spice and K2).

FY14 P&P District Populations - Total Female Offenders with Positive Tests for Marijuana*

- Bottom Five:**
1. Accomac
 2. South Boston
 2. Rocky Mount
 4. Williamsburg
 5. Arlington

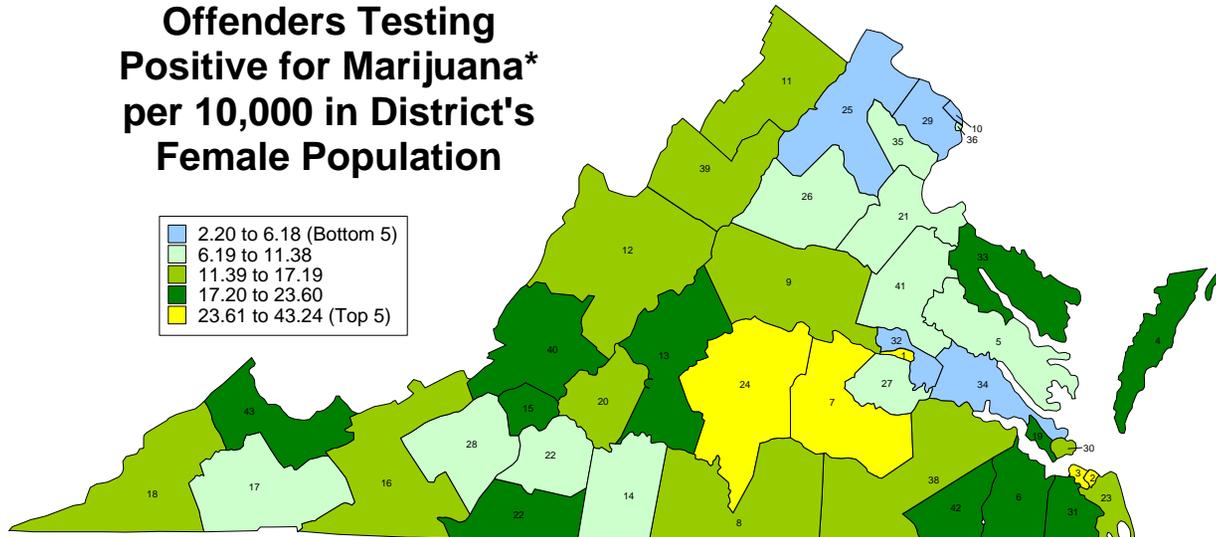


- Top Five:**
1. Norfolk
 2. Roanoke
 3. Virginia Beach
 4. Richmond
 5. Chesapeake

* Does not include synthetic marijuana (such as Spice and K2).

FY14 Community Offenders Testing Positive for Marijuana* per 10,000 in District's Female Population

- Bottom Five:**
1. Fairfax
 2. Williamsburg
 3. Leesburg
 4. Arlington
 5. Henrico

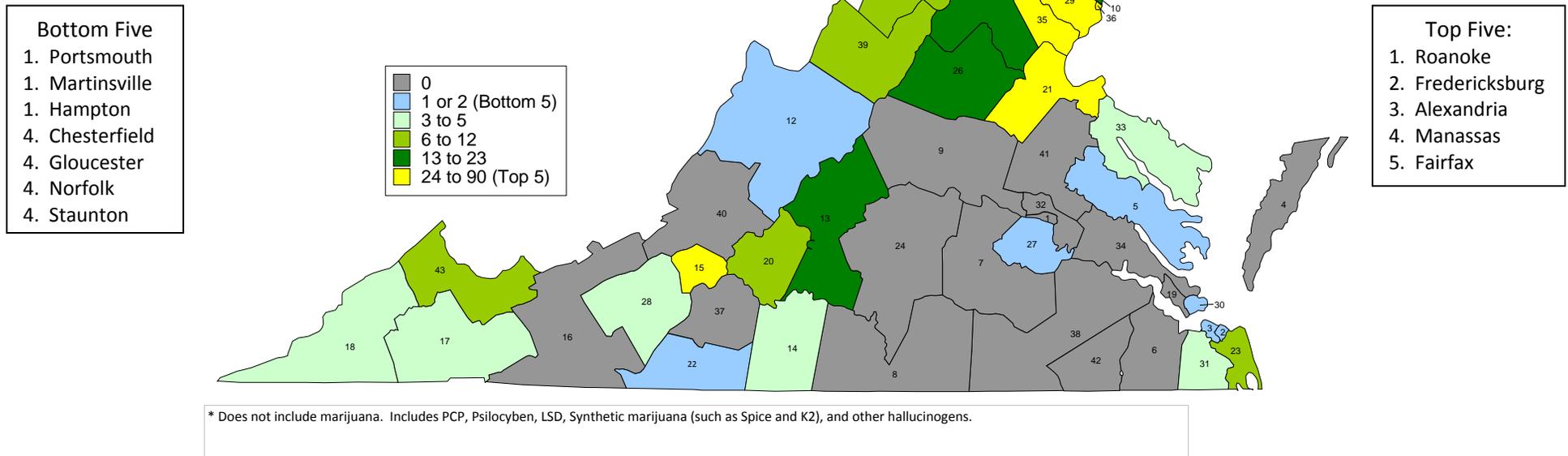


- Top Five:**
1. Roanoke
 2. Bedford
 3. Portsmouth
 4. Richmond
 5. Norfolk

* Does not include synthetic marijuana (such as Spice and K2).

Roanoke (District 15) had more positive tests for hallucinogens other than marijuana than any other district, with 90. Many districts, shown below in gray, had no offenders testing positive.²⁰ It's important to note that an offender may have multiple positive tests. Fredericksburg (District 21) had more offenders testing positive for hallucinogens other than marijuana than any other locality, with 37. Other than those districts without any positive tests for hallucinogens, Norfolk (District 2) had the smallest rate of its population having tested positive for hallucinogens other than marijuana, with less than 0.04 offender for every 10,000 people. Other districts with few offenders with positive tests for other hallucinogens per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Chesterfield and Radford, each with a rate of about 0.06. Alexandria (District 36) had the highest rate, but still with less than two offenders for every 10,000 people. Other districts with relatively high rates included Roanoke and Fredericksburg. Of the 437 positive tests statewide for hallucinogens other than marijuana, 39 (9%) were for synthetic marijuana (such as Spice or K2) during FY2014.

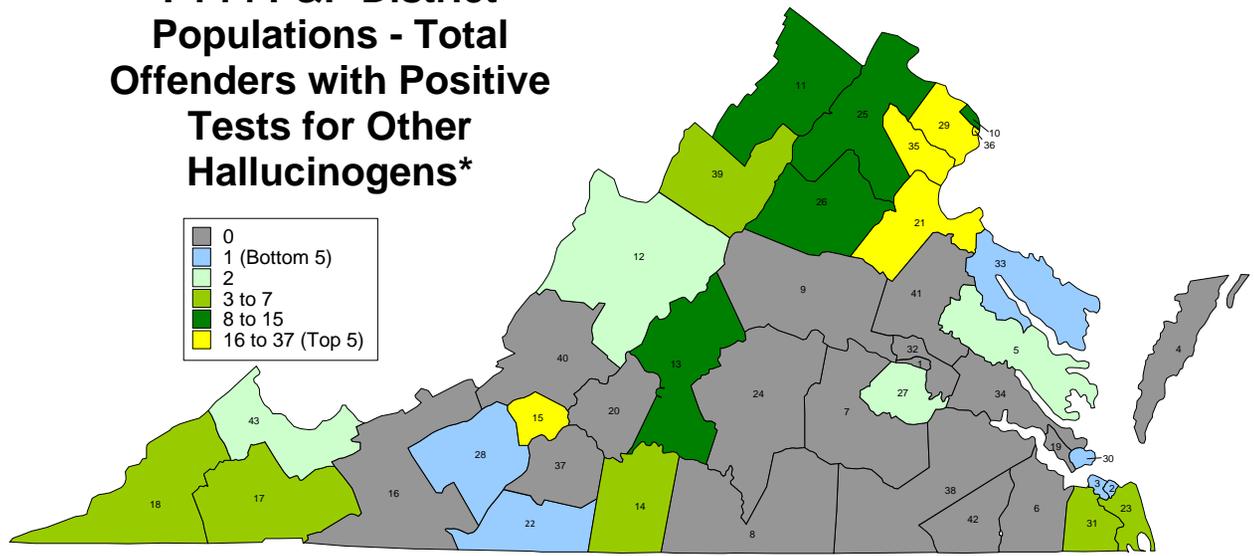
FY14 P&P District Populations - Positive Tests for Other Hallucinogens*



²⁰ These districts included Richmond, Accomac, Suffolk, Petersburg, South Boston, Charlottesville, Wytheville, Newport News, Farmville, Henrico, Williamsburg, Rocky Mount, Emporia, Fincastle, Ashland, and Franklin.

FY14 P&P District Populations - Total Offenders with Positive Tests for Other Hallucinogens*

- Bottom Five:**
1. Hampton
 1. Martinsville
 1. Norfolk
 1. Portsmouth
 1. Radford
 1. Warsaw

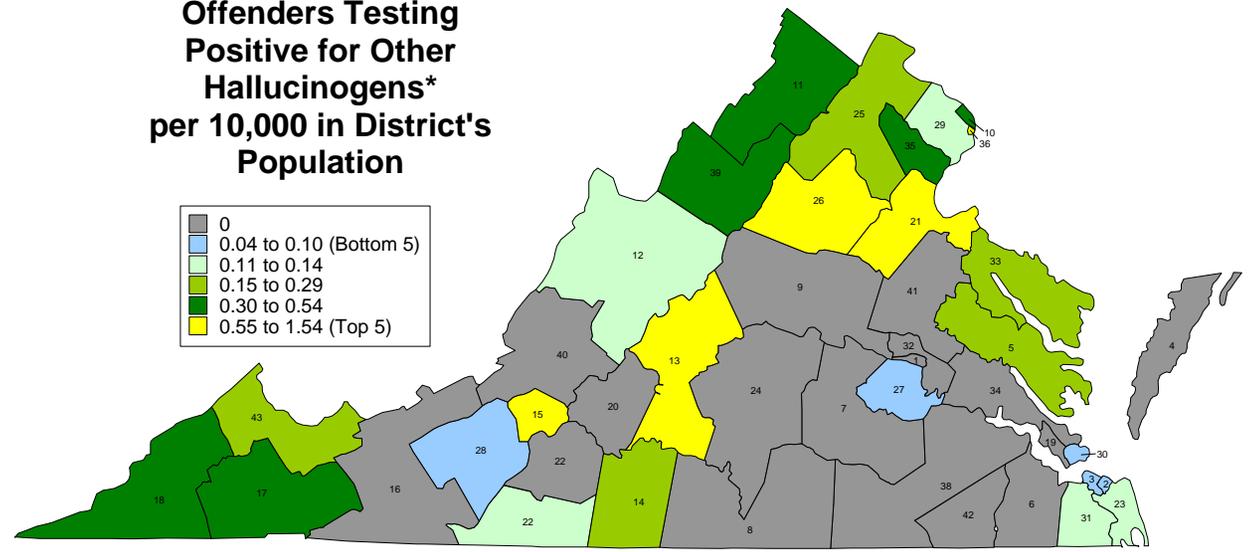


- Top Five:**
1. Fredericksburg
 2. Roanoke
 3. Alexandria
 4. Manassas
 5. Fairfax

* Does not include marijuana. Includes PCP, Psilocyben, LSD, Synthetic marijuana (such as Spice and K2), and other hallucinogens.

FY14 Community Offenders Testing Positive for Other Hallucinogens* per 10,000 in District's Population

- Bottom Five:**
1. Norfolk
 2. Chesterfield
 3. Radford
 4. Hampton
 5. Portsmouth

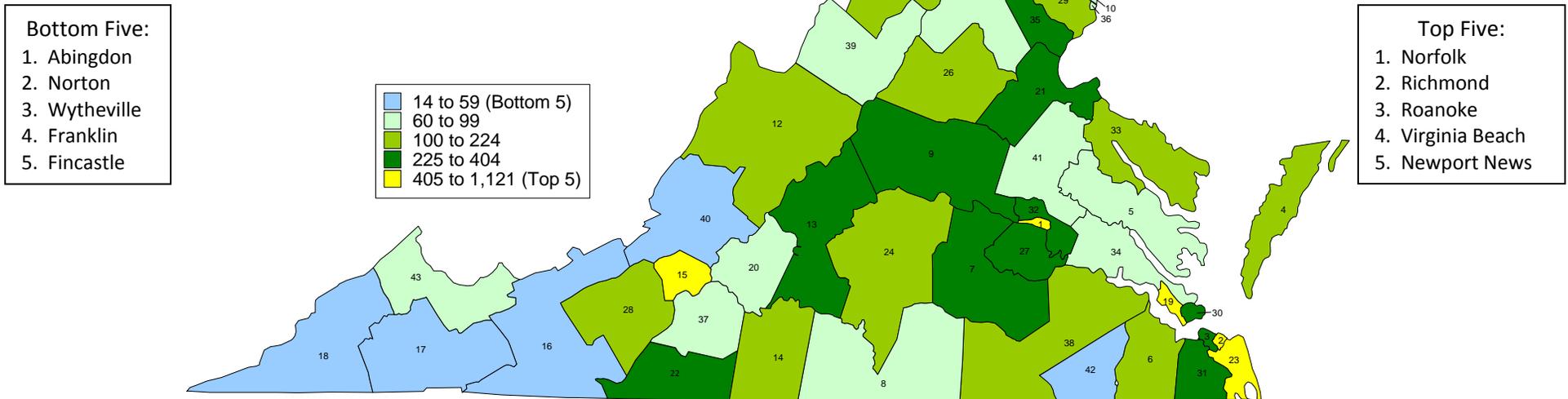


- Top Five:**
1. Alexandria
 2. Roanoke
 3. Fredericksburg
 4. Culpeper
 5. Lynchburg

* Does not include marijuana. Includes PCP, Psilocyben, LSD, Synthetic marijuana (such as Spice and K2), and other hallucinogens.

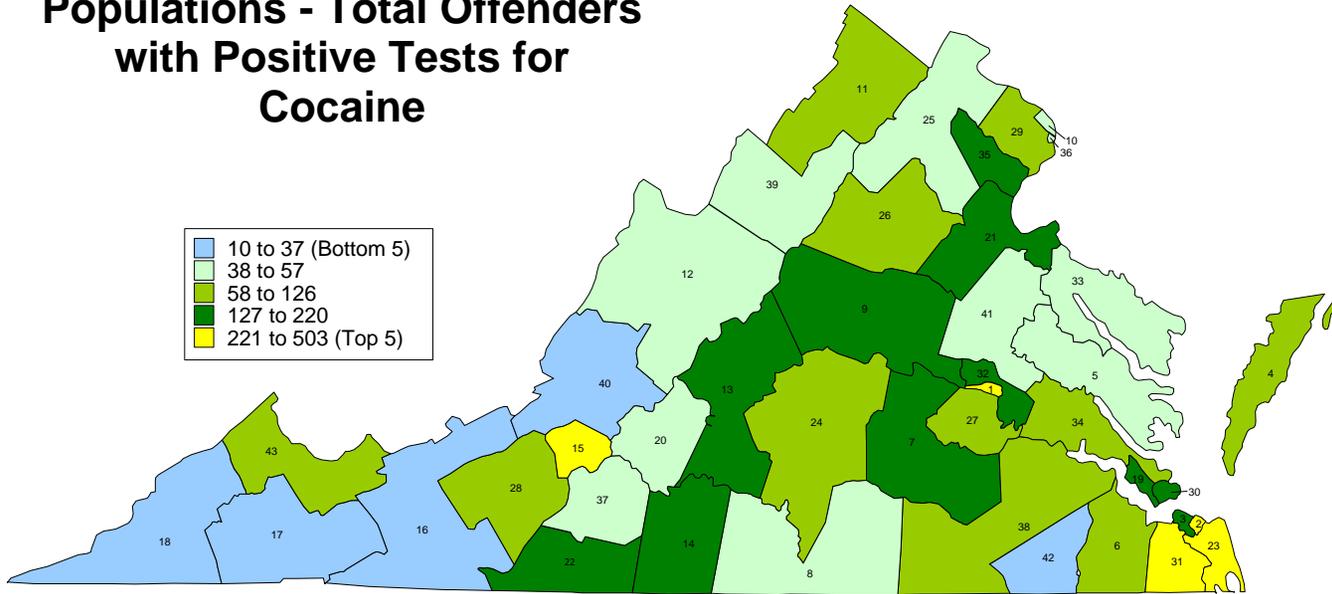
Norfolk (District 2) had the most positive tests for cocaine, with 1,121. Abingdon (District 17) had had the fewest, with 14. A single offender, though, may have multiple positive tests. Norfolk also had the most offenders testing positive for cocaine, with 503. Abingdon, again, had the fewest, with ten. Abingdon also had the smallest rate of its population testing positive for cocaine, with less than one offender for every 10,000 people. Other districts with the fewest offenders with positive tests for cocaine per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Fairfax (District 29) and Norton (District 18). Norfolk had the highest rate, with 20 offenders for every 10,000 people. Other districts with relatively high rates included Portsmouth (District 3) and Danville (District 14). Very few positive tests for cocaine occurred in southwestern Virginia. Roanoke (District 15) had as many positive tests for cocaine as it did with marijuana and other hallucinogens.

FY14 P&P District Populations - Positive Tests for Cocaine



FY14 P&P District Populations - Total Offenders with Positive Tests for Cocaine

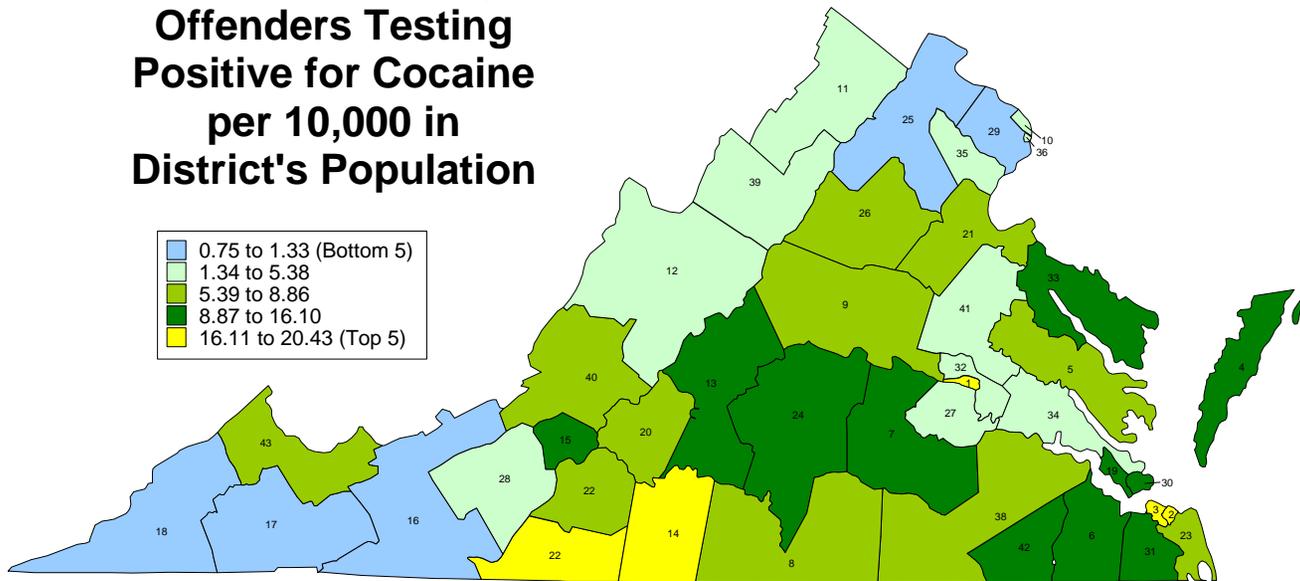
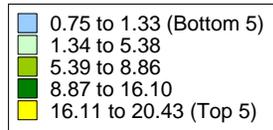
- Bottom Five:**
1. Abingdon
 2. Norton
 3. Wytheville
 4. Franklin
 5. Fincastle



- Top Five:**
1. Norfolk
 2. Richmond
 3. Roanoke
 4. Virginia Beach
 5. Newport News

FY14 Community Offenders Testing Positive for Cocaine per 10,000 in District's Population

- Bottom Five:**
1. Abingdon
 2. Fairfax
 3. Norton
 4. Leesburg
 5. Wytheville

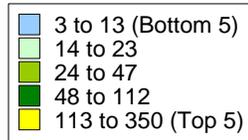


- Top Five:**
1. Norfolk
 2. Portsmouth
 3. Danville
 4. Richmond
 5. Martinsville

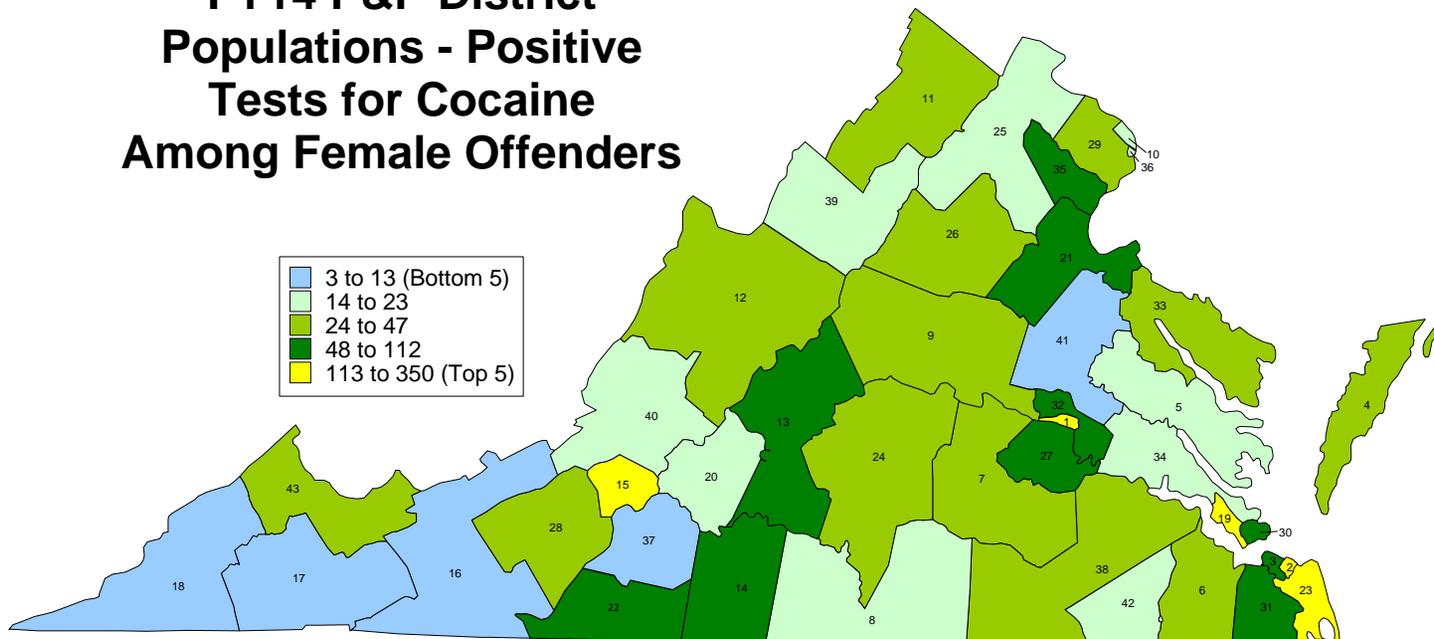
Richmond (District 1) had the most positive tests for cocaine among female offenders, with 350. Norton (District 18) had had the fewest, with 3. A single offender, though, may have multiple positive tests. Norfolk (District 2) had the most female offenders testing positive for cocaine, with 98. Norton, again, had the fewest, with 3. Norton also had the smallest rate of female offenders testing positive for cocaine per 10,000 individuals in its total population, with 0.55 offender for every 10,000 females in its population. Other districts with relatively small rates included Fairfax (District 29) with 0.74 and Abingdon (District 17) with 0.88. Richmond had the highest rate, with 32.10 female offenders for every 10,000 females in its population. Other districts with relatively high rates included Roanoke (District 15) with 24.64 and Accomac (District 4) with 24.24. Very few positive tests for cocaine occurred in southwestern Virginia. Roanoke (District 15) had as many positive tests for cocaine as it did with marijuana and other hallucinogens.

FY14 P&P District Populations - Positive Tests for Cocaine Among Female Offenders

- Bottom Five:**
1. Norton
 2. Abingdon
 3. Wytheville
 4. Rocky Mount

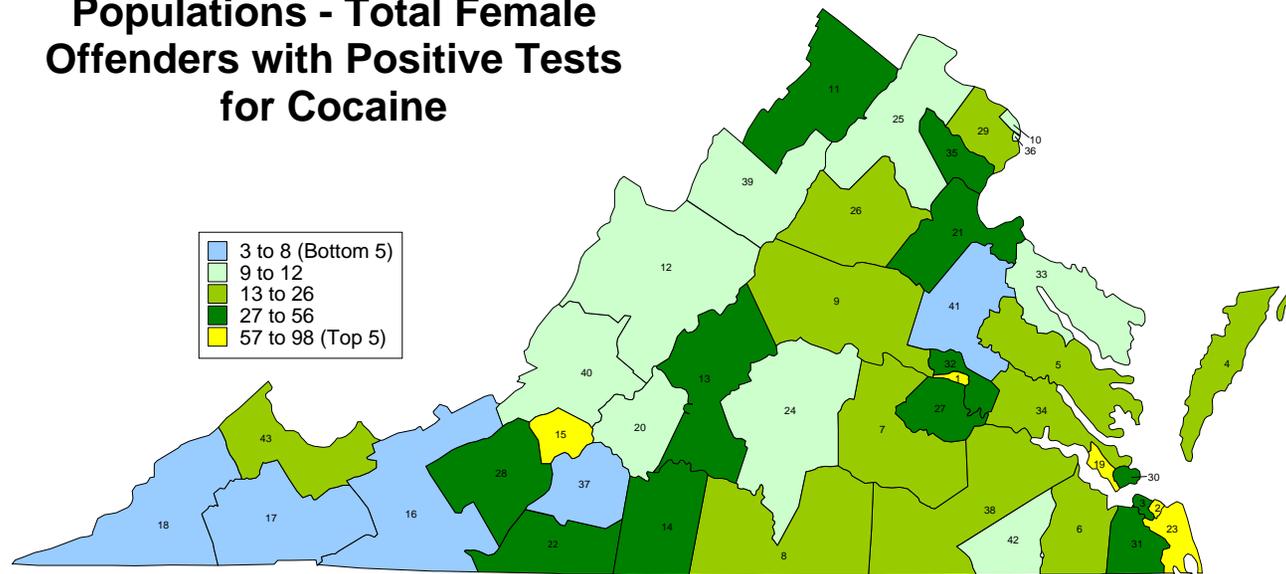


- Top Five:**
1. Richmond
 2. Roanoke
 3. Norfolk
 4. Newport News
 5. Virginia Beach



FY14 P&P District Populations - Total Female Offenders with Positive Tests for Cocaine

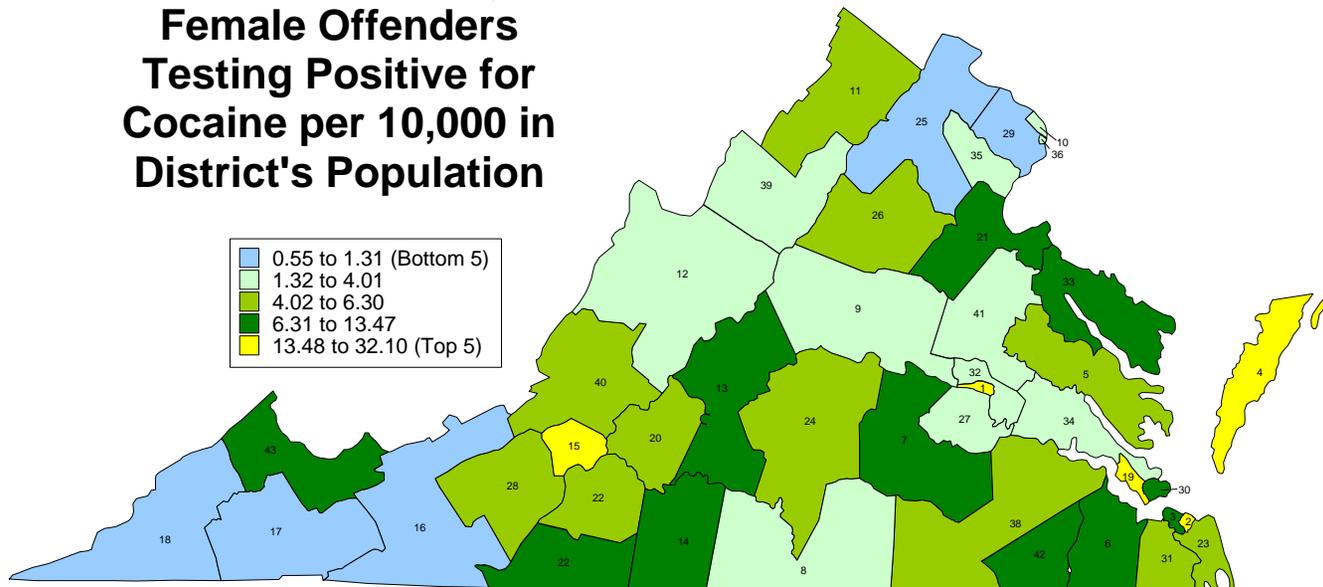
- Bottom Five:**
1. Norton
 2. Wytheville
 3. Abingdon
 4. Ashland
 4. Rocky Mount



- Top Five:**
1. Norfolk
 2. Roanoke
 3. Richmond
 4. Virginia Beach
 5. Newport News

FY14 Community Female Offenders Testing Positive for Cocaine per 10,000 in District's Population

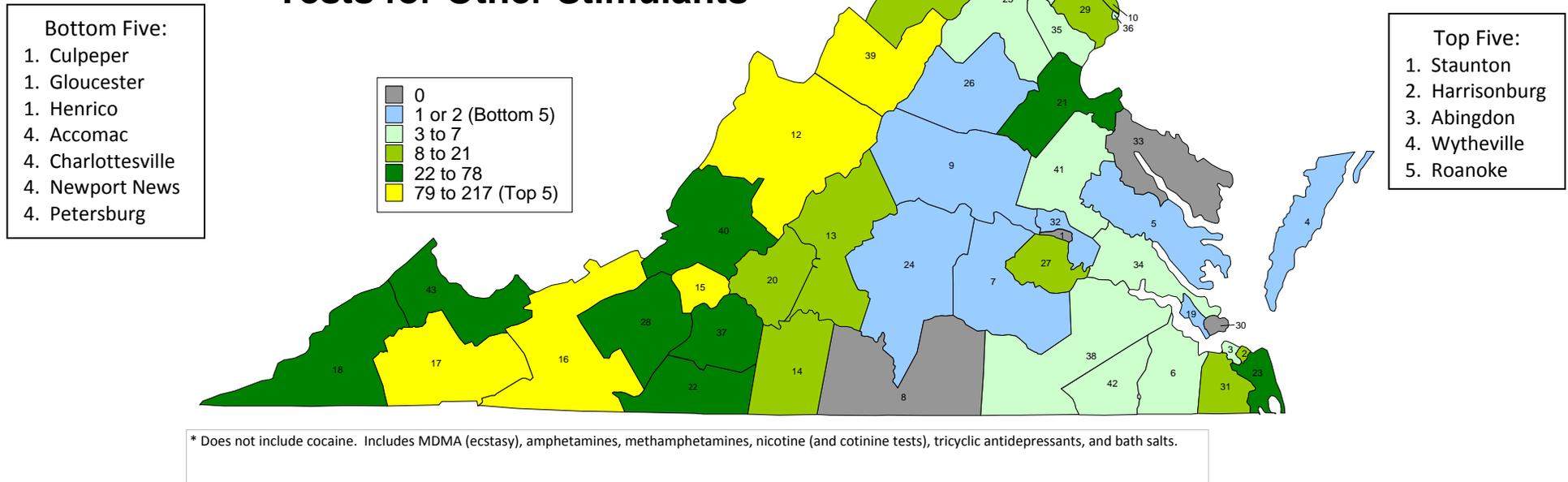
- Bottom Five:**
1. Norton
 2. Fairfax
 3. Abingdon
 4. Leesburg
 5. Wytheville



- Top Five:**
1. Richmond
 2. Roanoke
 3. Accomac
 4. Norfolk
 5. Newport News

Staunton (District 12) had the most positive tests for stimulants other than cocaine, with 217. These drugs included MDMA (ecstasy), amphetamines, methamphetamines, nicotine (and cotinine tests), tricyclic antidepressants, and bath salts. Four districts, shown below in gray, had no positive tests for other stimulants.²¹ There were no positive tests for bath salts in P&P districts during FY2014. An offender may have multiple positive drug tests. Harrisonburg (District 39) had the most offenders testing positive for stimulants other than cocaine, with 139. Other than those districts without positive tests, Henrico (District 32) had the smallest rate of its population having tested positive for stimulants other than cocaine, with less than one offender for every 10,000 people. Harrisonburg had the highest rate, with over 9 offenders for every 10,000 people. Other districts with relatively high rates included Abingdon (District 17), Wytheville (District 16), and Staunton (District 12). Many offenders tested positive in the Western region of Virginia.

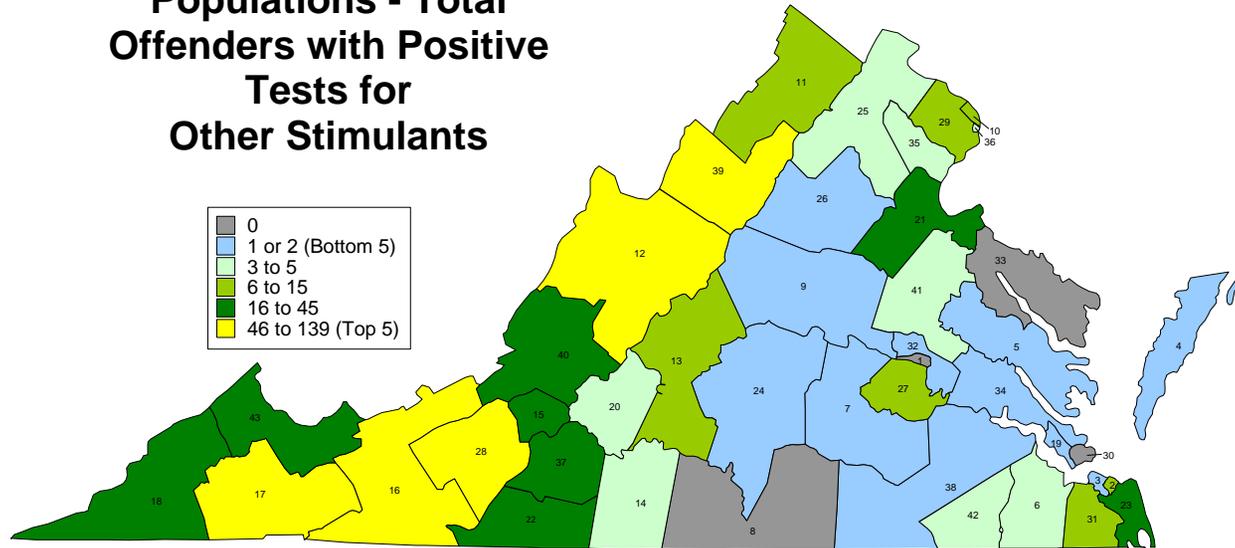
FY14 P&P District Populations - Positive Tests for Other Stimulants*



²¹ These districts included Hampton, Richmond, South Boston, and Warsaw.

FY14 P&P District Populations - Total Offenders with Positive Tests for Other Stimulants

- Bottom Five:**
1. Accomac
 1. Culpeper
 1. Gloucester
 1. Henrico
 5. Charlottesville
 5. Emporia
 5. Farmville
 5. Newport News
 5. Petersburg
 5. Portsmouth
 5. Williamsburg

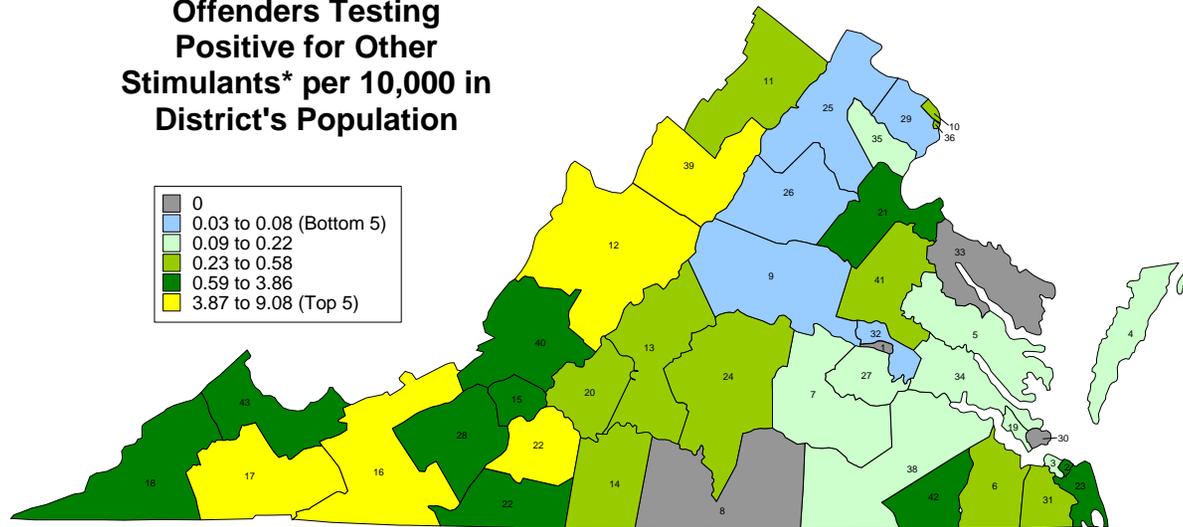


- Top Five:**
1. Harrisonburg
 2. Staunton
 3. Abingdon
 4. Wytheville
 5. Radford

* Does not include cocaine. Includes MDMA (ecstasy), amphetamines, methamphetamines, nicotine (and cotinine tests), tricyclic antidepressants, and bath salts.

FY14 Community Offenders Testing Positive for Other Stimulants* per 10,000 in District's Population

- Bottom Five:**
1. Henrico
 2. Leesburg
 3. Culpeper
 4. Charlottesville
 5. Fairfax



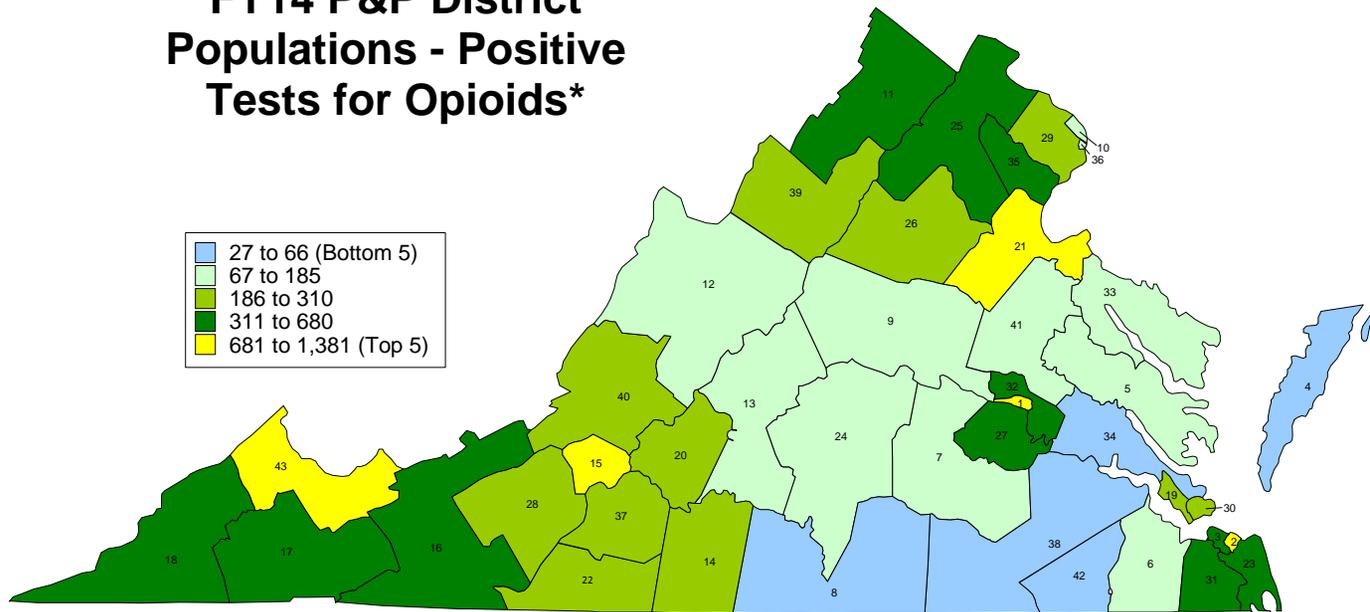
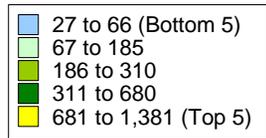
- Top Five:**
1. Harrisonburg
 2. Abingdon
 3. Wytheville
 4. Staunton
 5. Rocky Mount

* Does not include cocaine. Includes MDMA (ecstasy), amphetamines, methamphetamines, nicotine (and cotinine tests), tricyclic antidepressants, and bath salts.

Fredericksburg (District 21) had the most positive tests for opioids, with 1,381. These drugs included opiates, propoxyphene, oxycodone, buprenorphine, and methadone. Franklin (District 42) had the fewest of any locality, with 27. An offender may test positive for a particular drug more than once, though. Tazewell (District 43) had the most offenders testing positive for opioids, with 436. Franklin had the fewest, with 22. Fairfax (District 29) had the smallest rate of its population having tested positive for opioids, with just one offender for every 10,000 people. Other districts with relatively few offenders with positive tests for opioids per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Arlington (District 10), Emporia (District 38), and Alexandria (District 36). Tazewell had the highest rate, with just over 60 offenders for every 10,000 people. Other districts with relatively high rates included Norton (District 18) and Portsmouth (District 3). Southside Virginia did not have many positive tests for opioids. Besides high numbers in the metropolitan areas of Norfolk and Richmond, most positive tests came either from northern Virginia or southwestern Virginia.

FY14 P&P District Populations - Positive Tests for Opioids*

- Bottom Five:**
1. Franklin
 2. Emporia
 3. South Boston
 4. Accomac
 5. Williamsburg

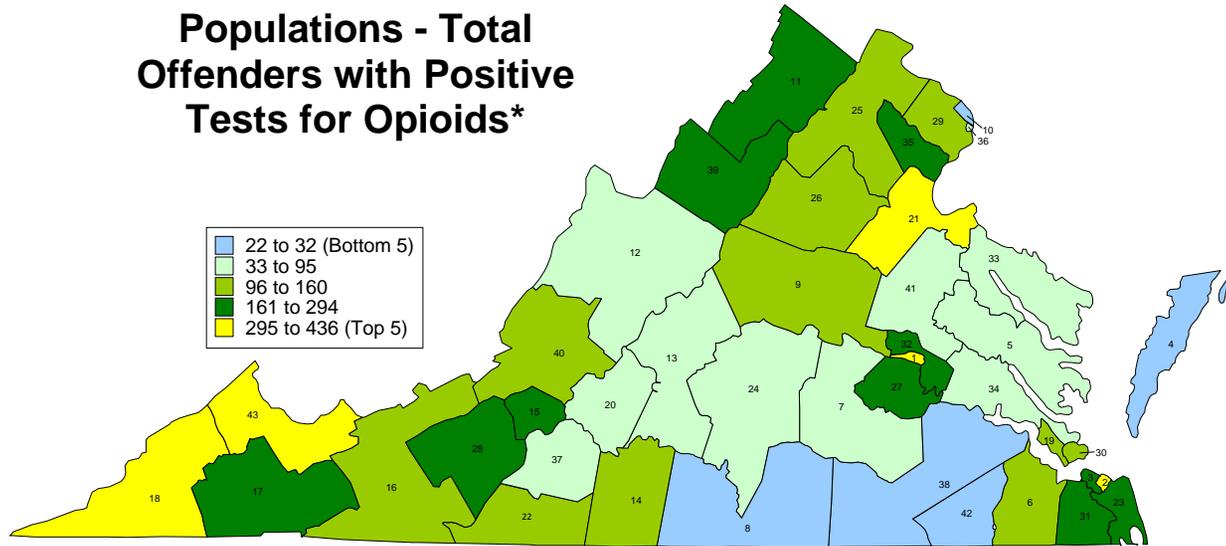


- Top Five:**
1. Fredericksburg
 2. Richmond
 3. Roanoke
 4. Norfolk
 5. Tazewell

* Includes opiates, propoxyphene, oxycodone, buprenorphine, and methadone.

FY14 P&P District Populations - Total Offenders with Positive Tests for Opioids*

- Bottom Five:**
1. Franklin
 2. Accomac
 3. Emporia
 4. South Boston
 5. Arlington

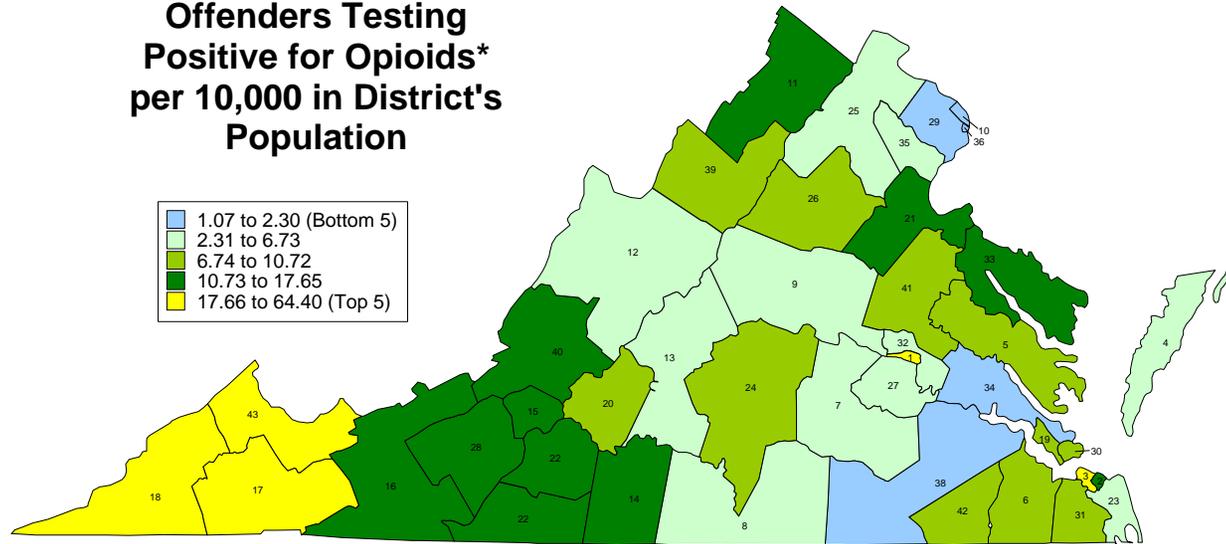


- Top Five:**
1. Tazewell
 2. Richmond
 3. Fredericksburg
 4. Norton
 5. Norfolk

* Includes opiates, propoxyphene, oxycodone, buprenorphine, and methadone.

FY14 Community Offenders Testing Positive for Opioids* per 10,000 in District's Population

- Bottom Five:**
1. Fairfax
 2. Arlington
 3. Emporia
 4. Alexandria
 5. Williamsburg



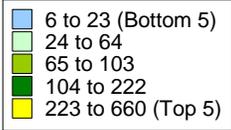
- Top Five:**
1. Tazewell
 2. Norton
 3. Portsmouth
 4. Richmond
 5. Abingdon

* Includes opiates, propoxyphene, oxycodone, buprenorphine, and methadone.

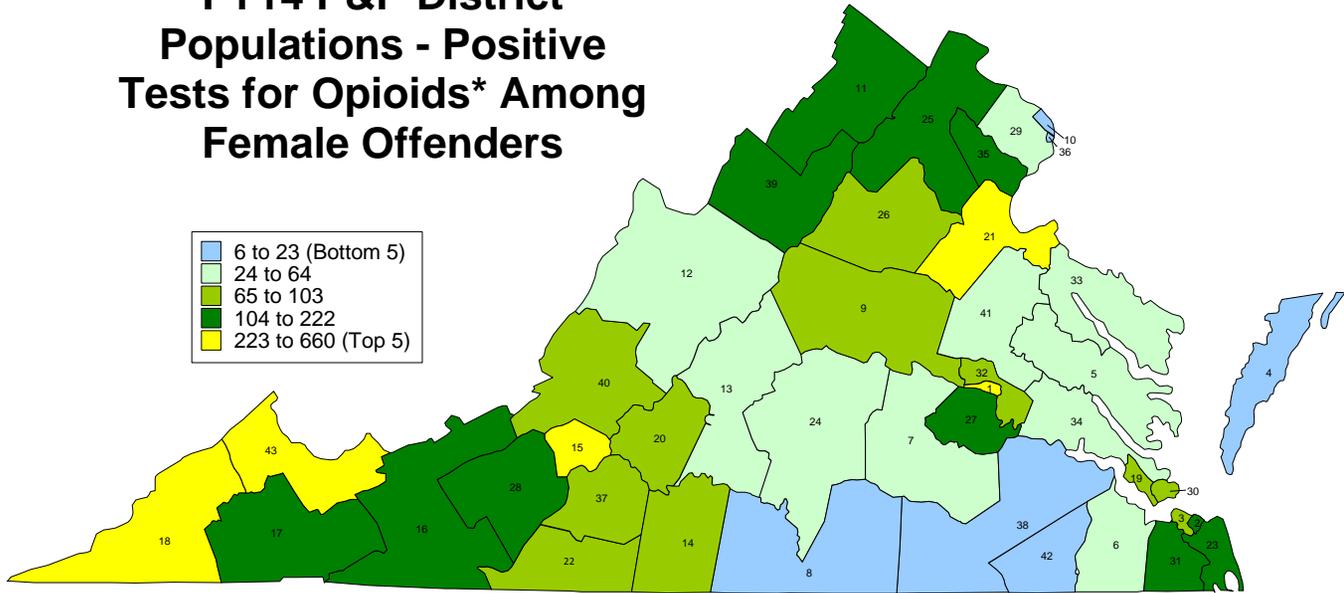
Fredericksburg (District 21) had the most positive tests among female offenders for opioids, with 660. These drugs included opiates, propoxyphene, oxycodone, buprenorphine, and methadone. Accomac (District 4) had the fewest of any locality, with 6. An offender may test positive for a particular drug more than once. Fredericksburg also had the most female offenders testing positive for opioids, with 165. Accomac had the fewest, with 5. Fairfax (District 29) had the smallest rate of its population having tested positive for opioids as a female, with just 1.13 female offenders for every 10,000 females in its population. Other districts with relatively low rates included Arlington (District 10) with 2.01 and Emporia (District 38) with 2.48. Tazewell had the highest rate, with 97.06 female offenders testing positive for opioids for every 10,000 females in its population. Other districts with relatively high rates included Norton (District 18) with 46.65 and Fredericksburg with 42.60. Southside Virginia did not have many positive tests for opioids.

FY14 P&P District Populations - Positive Tests for Opioids* Among Female Offenders

- Bottom Five:**
1. Accomac
 2. South Boston
 3. Emporia
 4. Franklin
 5. Williamsburg



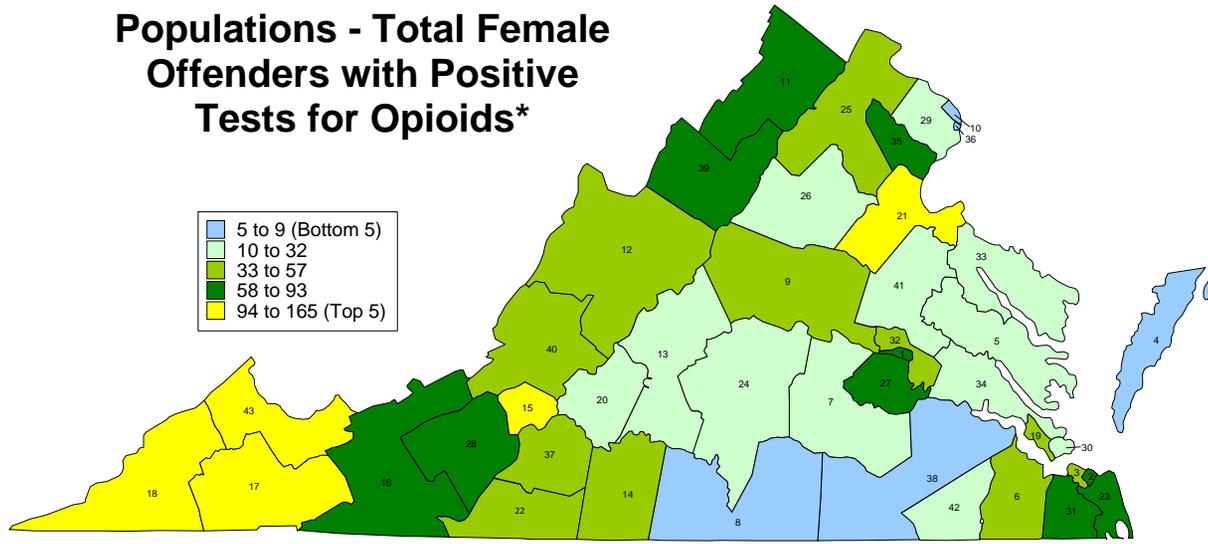
- Top Five:**
1. Fredericksburg
 2. Roanoke
 3. Tazewell
 4. Richmond
 5. Norton



* Includes opiates, propoxyphene, oxycodone, buprenorphine, and methadone.

FY14 P&P District Populations - Total Female Offenders with Positive Tests for Opioids*

- Bottom Five:**
1. Accomac
 2. South Boston
 3. Arlington
 4. Alexandria
 5. Emporia

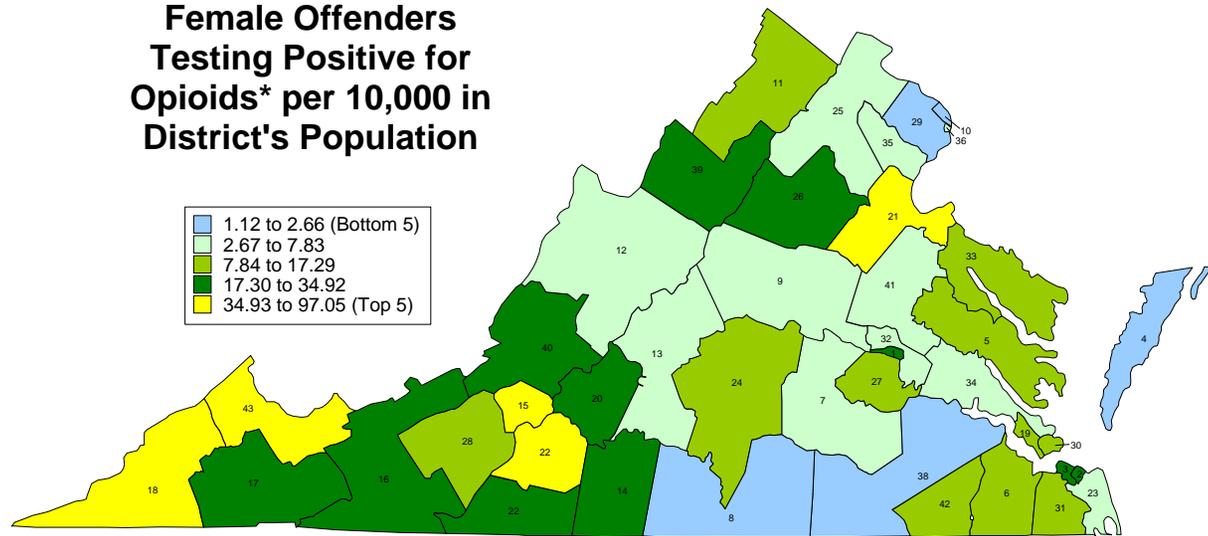


- Top Five:**
1. Fredericksburg
 2. Tazewell
 3. Norton
 4. Roanoke
 5. Abingdon

* Includes opiates, propoxyphene, oxycodone, buprenorphine, and methadone.

FY14 Community Female Offenders Testing Positive for Opioids* per 10,000 in District's Population

- Bottom Five:**
1. Fairfax
 2. Arlington
 3. Emporia
 4. Accomac
 5. South Boston



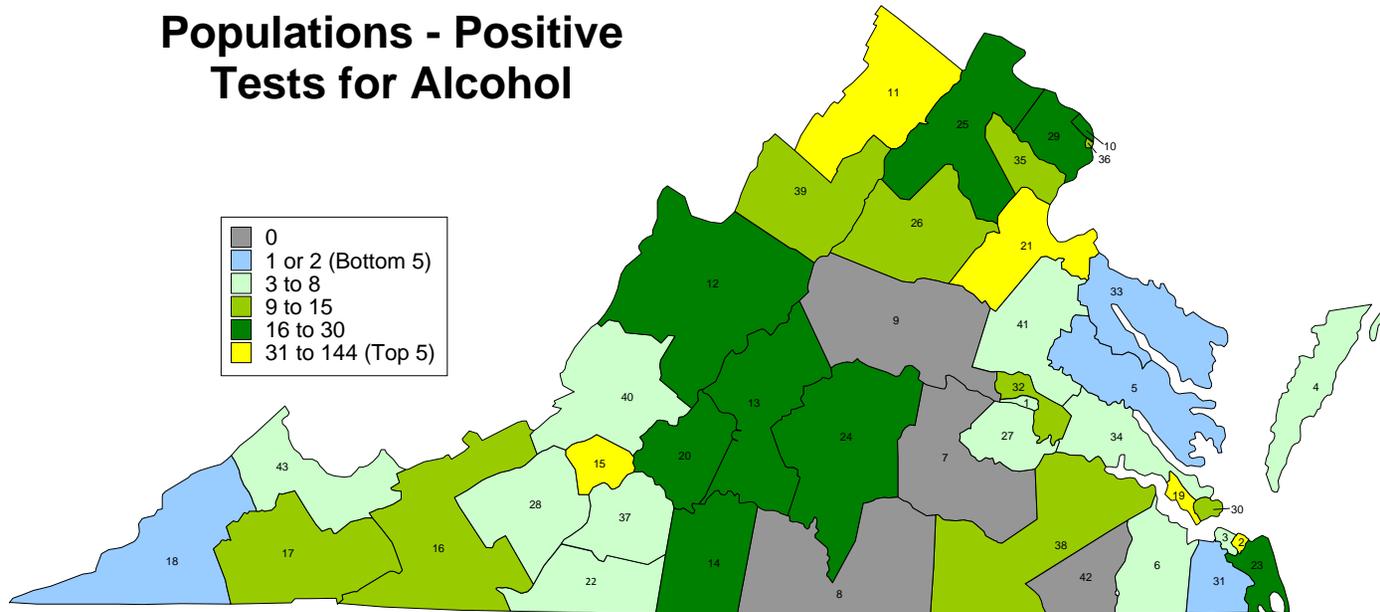
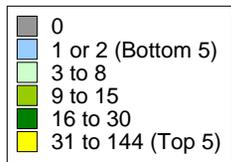
- Top Five:**
1. Tazewell
 2. Norton
 3. Fredericksburg
 4. Roanoke
 5. Rocky Mount

* Includes opiates, propoxyphene, oxycodone, buprenorphine, and methadone.

Roanoke (District 15) had the most positive tests for alcohol of any district, with 144. Four districts, shown below in gray, did not have any positive tests for alcohol.²² Excluding those with none, the district with the fewest positive tests for alcohol was Norton (District 18), with only one. An offender, however, can test positive on multiple occasions. Roanoke also had the most offenders testing positive for alcohol, with 86. Excluding those districts without positive tests, Chesapeake (District 31) had the smallest rate of its population testing positive for alcohol, with fewer than 0.1 offender for every 10,000 people. Other districts having few offenders with positive tests for alcohol per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Norton (District 18) and Fairfax (District 29). Roanoke P&P had the highest rate, with nearly four offenders for every 10,000 people. Other districts with relatively high rates included Winchester and Staunton. Not all densely populated districts had a high volume of positive tests for alcohol; although Norfolk (District 2) had 42 positive tests, similarly populated Richmond P&P (District 1) only had eight positive tests.

FY14 P&P District Populations - Positive Tests for Alcohol

- Bottom Five:**
1. Norton
 2. Gloucester
 2. Chesapeake
 2. Warsaw
 5. Martinsville



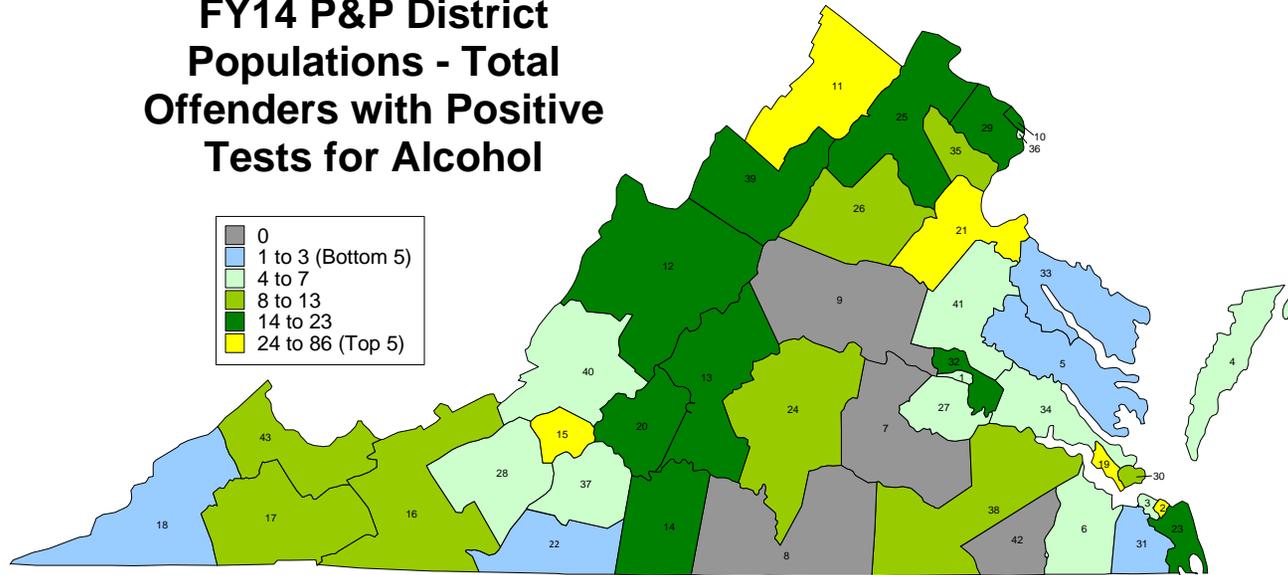
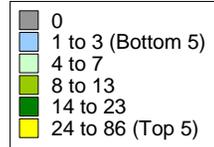
- Top Five:**
1. Roanoke
 2. Fredericksburg
 3. Newport News
 3. Winchester
 5. Norfolk

²² These districts included Charlottesville, Franklin, Petersburg, and South Boston.

FY14 P&P District Populations - Total Offenders with Positive Tests for Alcohol

Bottom Five:

1. Norton
1. Chesapeake
3. Gloucester
3. Warsaw
5. Martinsville



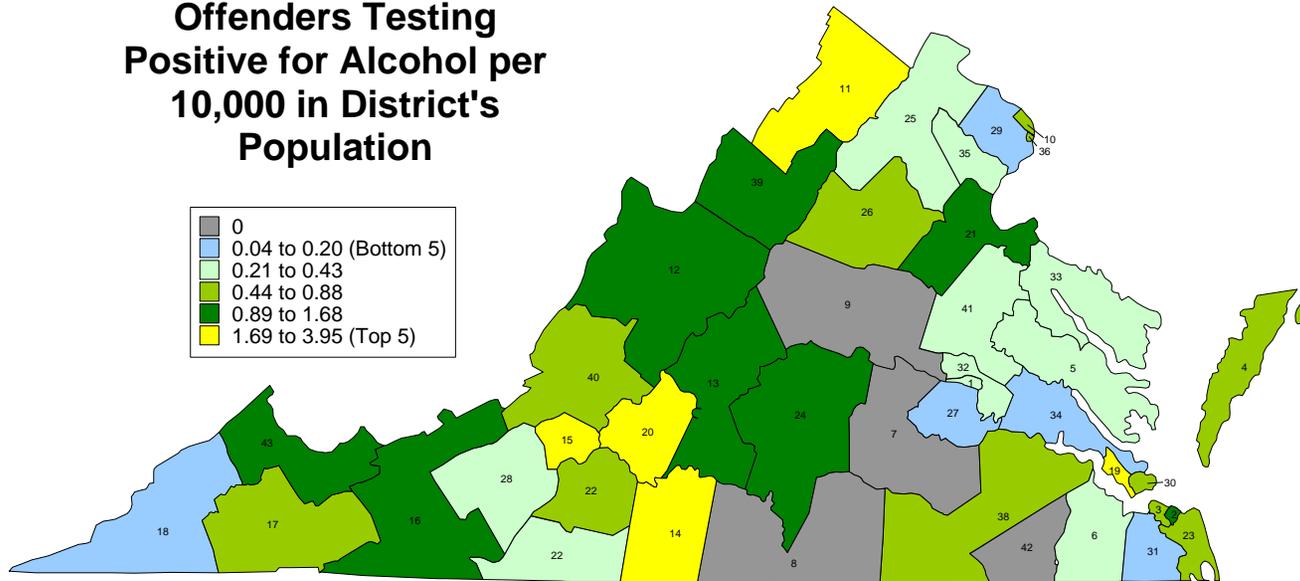
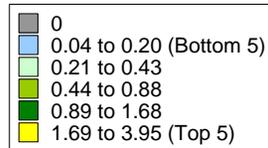
Top Five:

1. Roanoke
2. Fredericksburg
3. Winchester
4. Newport News
5. Norfolk

FY14 Community Offenders Testing Positive for Alcohol per 10,000 in District's Population

Bottom Five:

1. Chesapeake
2. Norton
3. Fairfax
4. Chesterfield
5. Williamsburg

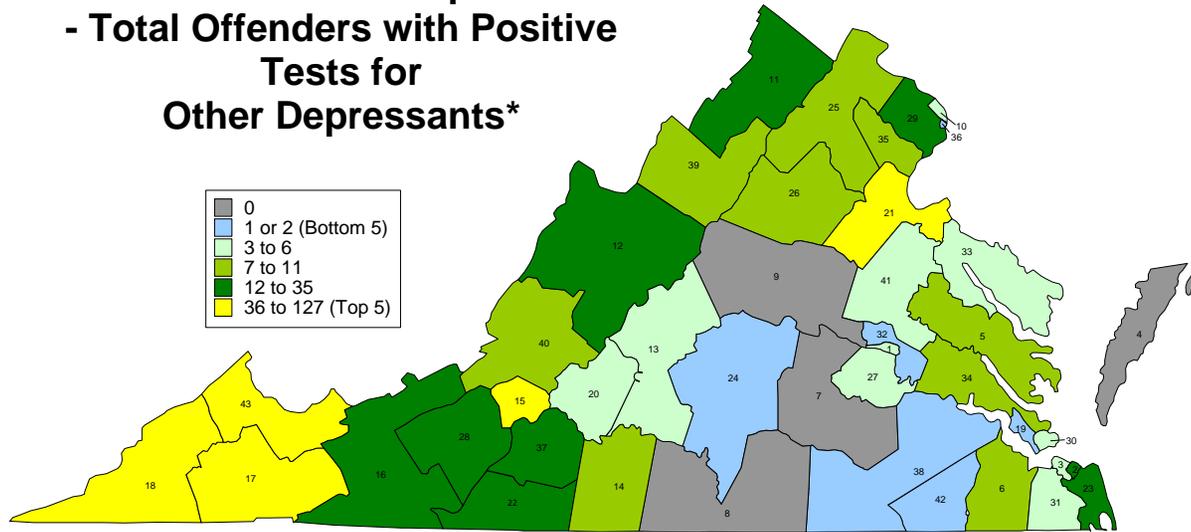


Top Five:

1. Roanoke
2. Winchester
3. Danville
4. Newport News
5. Bedford

FY14 P&P District Populations - Total Offenders with Positive Tests for Other Depressants*

- Bottom Five:**
1. Emporia
 1. Farmville
 1. Franklin
 1. Newport News
 5. Alexandria
 5. Henrico

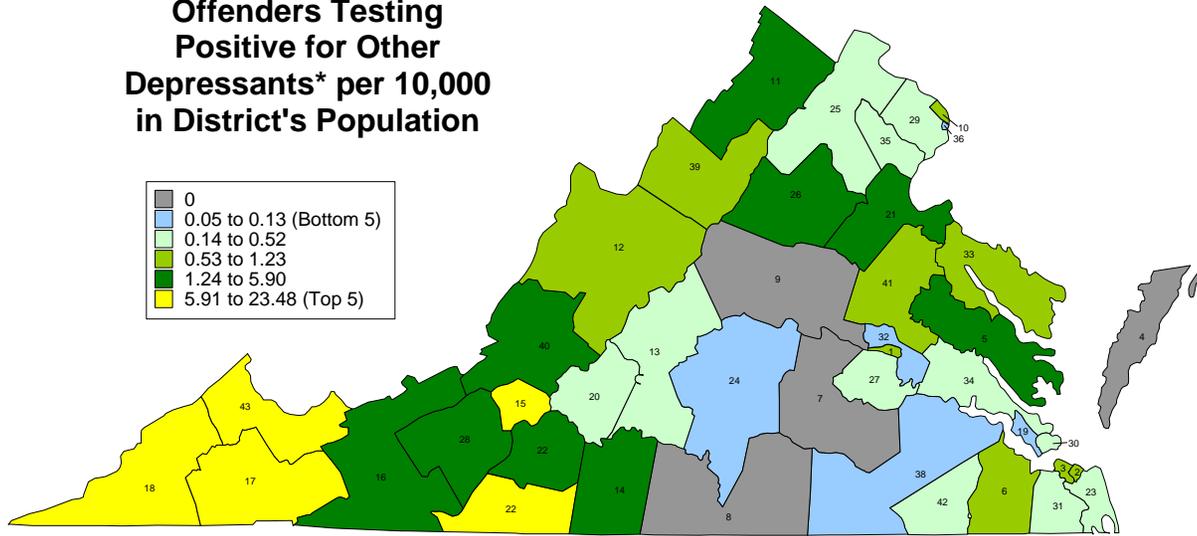


- Top Five:**
1. Newport News
 2. Tazewell
 3. Abingdon
 4. Fredericksburg
 5. Roanoke

* Does not include alcohol. Includes barbiturates, methaqualone, and bezodiazepines.

FY14 Community Offenders Testing Positive for Other Depressants* per 10,000 in District's Population

- Bottom Five:**
1. Newport News
 2. Henrico
 3. Emporia
 4. Farmville
 5. Alexandria



- Top Five:**
1. Tazewell
 2. Norton
 3. Martinsville
 4. Abingdon
 5. Roanoke

* Does not include alcohol. Includes barbiturates, methaqualone, and bezodiazepines.

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Community Facility Graduates

During FY2014, there were seven community facilities, including three Detention Centers and four Diversion Centers. Detention and Diversion programming was codified during the second special session in 1994. Programs were designed for incarceration-bound, nonviolent felons who require more security or supervision than is available through community supervision alone. Over time, participation has been expanded to include potential parole and probation violators.

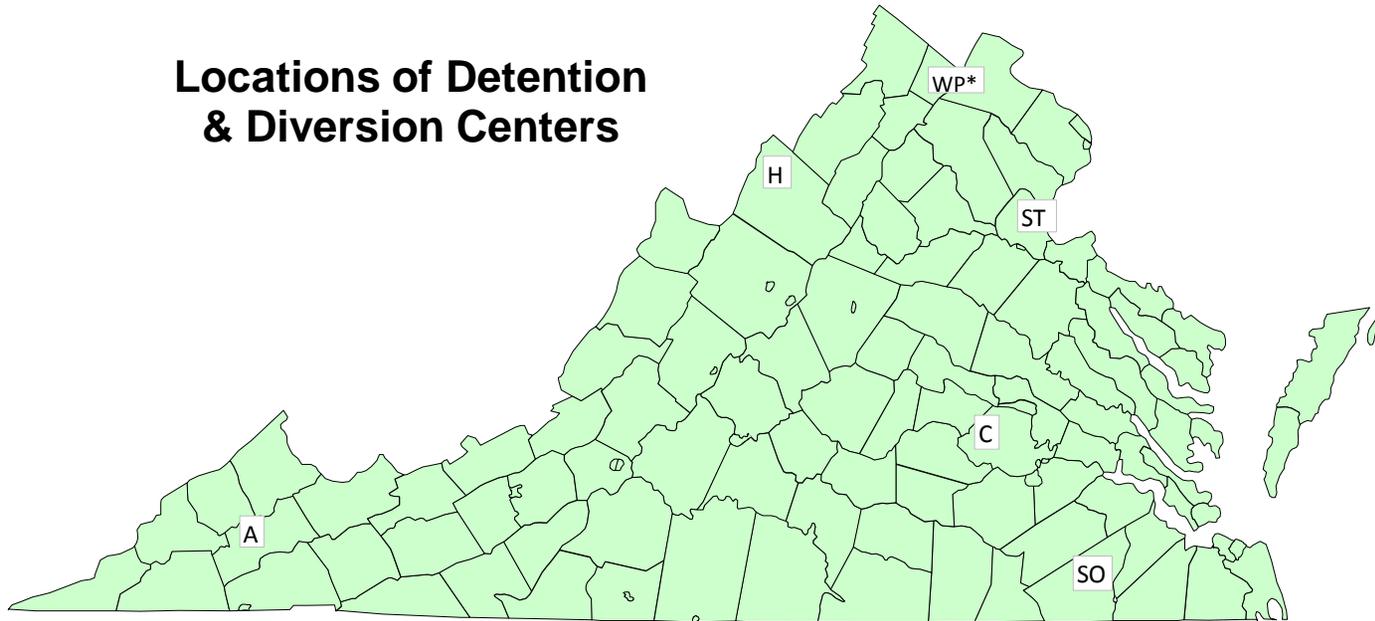
Detention Centers operating in FY2014 included Southampton Men's Detention Center, Appalachian Men's Detention Center, and Chesterfield Women's Detention Center. The Detention Center program is a 5-7 month residential program emphasizing supervision, strict hygiene, and limited privileges. Detainees perform physical labor in organized public works projects and community service projects and participate in random urinalyses, medical and psychological counseling, Thinking for a Change, transitional/reentry services, substance abuse treatment, Productive Citizenship, GED/ABE classes and are evaluated for therapeutic treatment groups. Vocational programs for small engine repair and welding are also offered at Appalachian Detention Center. There is a mandatory period of intensive supervision followed by at least one year of regular supervision upon successful program completion.

Diversion Centers operating in FY2014 included Harrisonburg Men's Diversion Center, White Post Men's Diversion Center (closed November 2014), Stafford Men's Diversion Center and Chesterfield Women's Diversion Center. The Diversion Center program is a 5-7 month residential program emphasizing work on paid jobs. Divertees have a mandatory period of intensive supervision followed by at least one year of regular supervision upon successful program completion. The program allows offenders to involve themselves in education, treatment programming and employment. During the first phase of the Diversion program, offenders receive orientation and participate in education classes, employment counseling, substance abuse education, NA/AA groups, basic education/GED preparation, parenting skills, independent living skills, transitional/reentry services, coping with domestic violence and complete cadre assignments at the Facility. Divertees participate in random urinalyses testing, medical and psychological counseling, Thinking for a Change, transitional services, and are evaluated for therapeutic treatment groups. During the second phase, offenders are employed at a community job placement and/or perform community service work. During the final week, offenders participate in re-entry programming, which offers final preparations for their return to the community including family, community resources, money management (such as opening a bank account), and registering with the Virginia Employment Commission.

Referrals to Detention and Diversion Centers come from two main sources: the courts and the Parole Board. Courts account for the vast majority of the referrals to Detention and Diversion Centers. Many offenders are sentenced to a Detention Center, a Diversion Center or both as part of their original sentence in lieu of incarceration in a prison. Since 2000, the Parole Board has also been able to make referrals to Detention and Diversion Centers for parole violators. In addition, since 2008 technical probation violators can also be sentenced to Detention and Diversion.

During FY2014, 943 individuals graduated from either a Detention Center program only, a Diversion Center program only, or had graduated from both a Detention and a Diversion program. The map below presents the locations of the Centers. The following three maps show the number of graduates from only a Detention program during this time period, the number of graduates from only a Diversion program during this time period, and the number of graduates who successfully completed both a Detention and a Diversion program, with his/her last release during FY2014. As with the previous maps, the maps of Community Facility Graduates reflect where the offenders were sentenced, not necessarily where they re-entered.

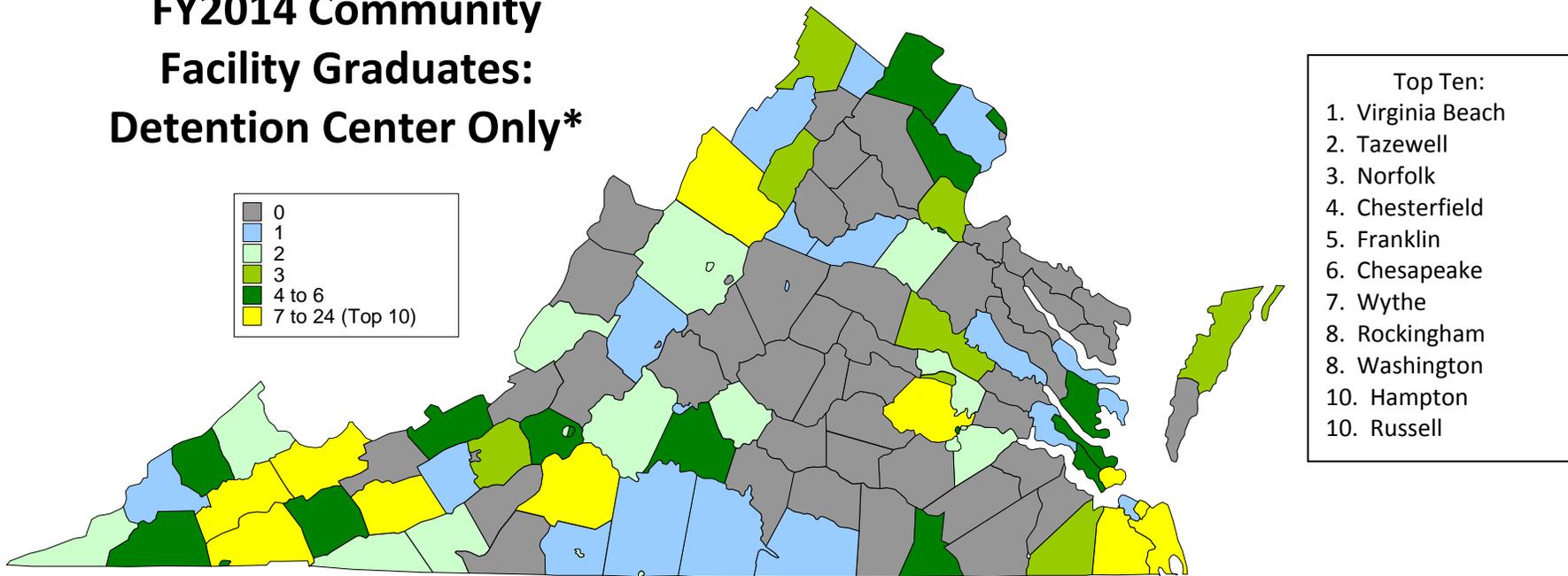
Locations of Detention & Diversion Centers



- A Appalachian Detention Center
- C Chesterfield Women's Detention and Diversion Center
- H Harrisonburg Diversion Center
- SO Southampton Detention Center
- ST Stafford Diversion Center
- *WP White Post Diversion Center (closed November 2014)

During FY2014, 286 offenders graduated after attending only a Detention Center program and graduating from that program. Eleven localities accounted for almost one-half of Detention Center only graduates, with the highest number of graduates (24) having been sentenced in Virginia Beach, followed by offenders sentenced in Tazewell and Norfolk (both 19 graduates). Sixty-one localities accounted for the remaining 53% of graduates, ranging from one to six offenders. There were no graduates after attending only a Detention program in 47 localities.

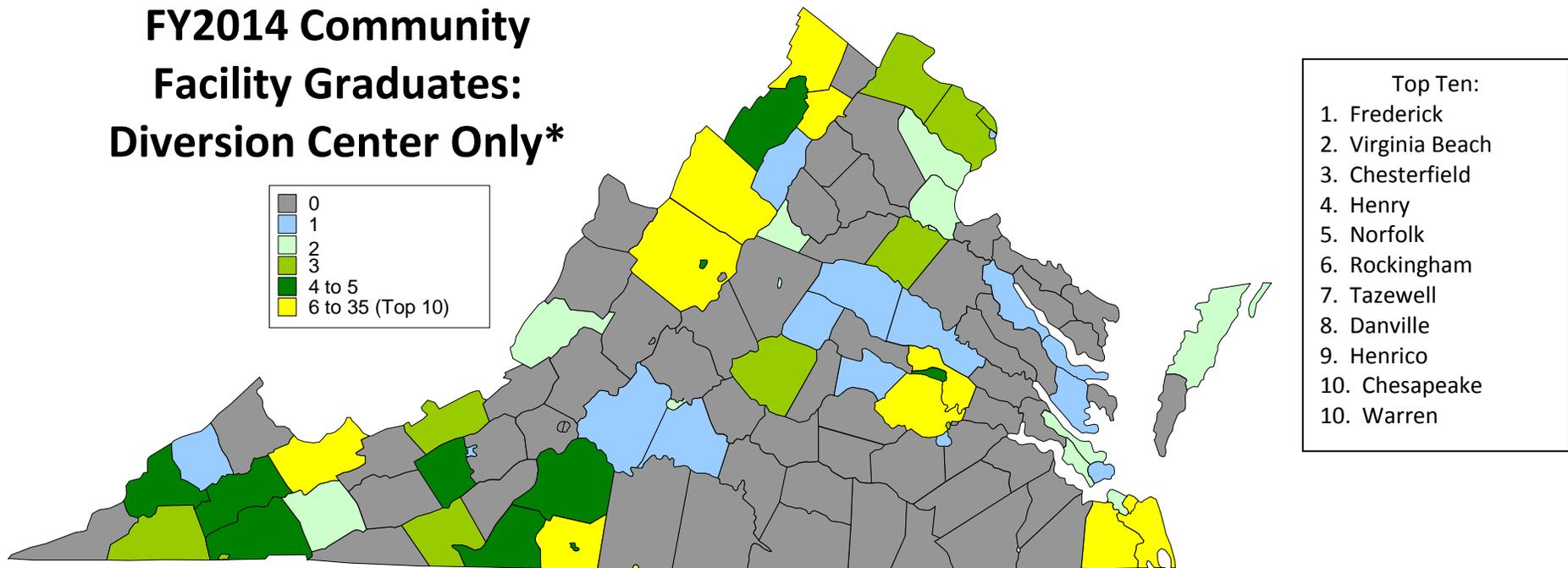
FY2014 Community Facility Graduates: Detention Center Only*



*Graduated from only a Detention Center program in FY2014

During FY2014, 274 offenders graduated after attending only a Diversion Center program and graduating from that program. Eleven localities accounted for over one-half (58%) of Diversion Center only graduates, with the highest number of graduates (35) having been sentenced in Frederick County, followed by offenders sentenced in Virginia Beach (21) and Chesterfield (18). Forty-eight localities accounted for the remaining 42% of graduates, ranging from one to five offenders. There were no graduates after attending only a Diversion program in 60 localities.

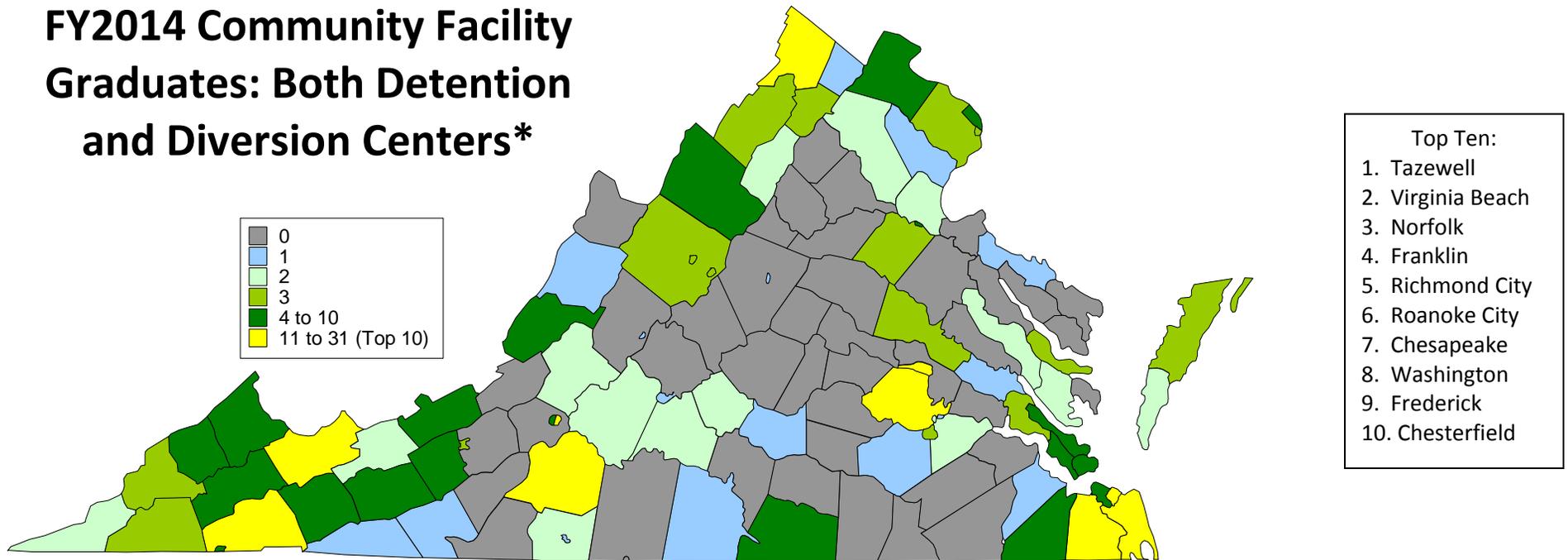
FY2014 Community Facility Graduates: Diversion Center Only*



*Graduated from only a Diversion Center in FY2014

There were more offenders who graduated from both a Detention Center and a Diversion Center with a last release during FY2014 compared with offenders graduating from a single Community Facility during the same time period. During FY2014, 393 offenders were released after attending both a Detention and a Diversion Center program and graduating from both of those programs. Ten localities accounted for 43% of graduates from both programs, with the highest number of graduates (31) having been sentenced in Tazewell, followed by offenders sentenced in Virginia Beach (30) and Norfolk (21). Sixty-seven localities accounted for the over half (57%) graduates, ranging from one to nine offenders. There were no graduates from both programs in 42 localities.

FY2014 Community Facility Graduates: Both Detention and Diversion Centers*



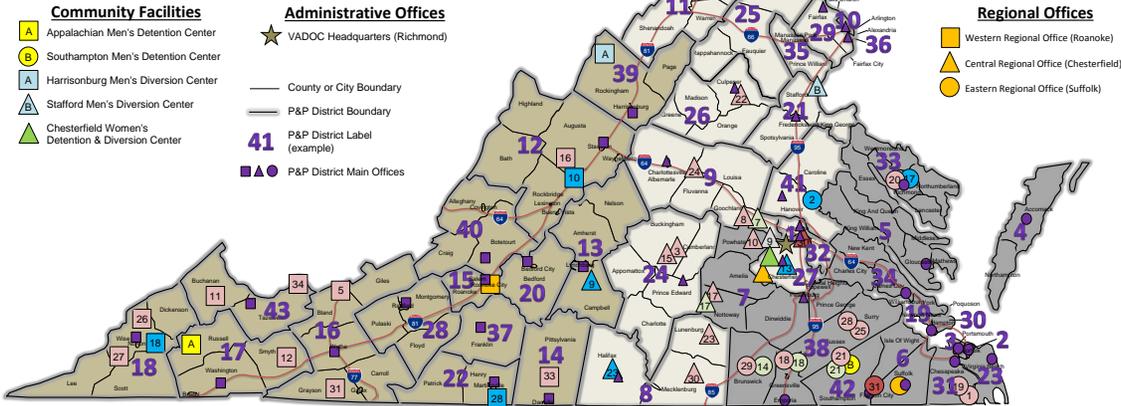
*Graduated from both a Detention Center program and a Diversion Center program, with the second graduation occurring in FY2014

Appendix A: Map of VADOC Facilities, Offices, Probation and Parole Districts



Virginia Department of Corrections

We Are One.



- Community Facilities**
- A Appalachian Men's Detention Center
 - B Southampton Men's Detention Center
 - A Harrisonburg Men's Diversion Center
 - B Stafford Men's Diversion Center
 - A Chesterfield Women's Detention & Diversion Center

- Administrative Offices**
- ★ VADOC Headquarters (Richmond)
 - County or City Boundary
 - P&P District Boundary
 - 41 P&P District Label (example)
 - P&P District Main Offices

- Regional Offices**
- Western Regional Office (Roanoke)
 - ▲ Central Regional Office (Chesterfield)
 - Eastern Regional Office (Suffolk)

Major Institutions	Secure Hospital Units	Field Units
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Augusta Correctional Center Baskerville Correctional Center Bland Correctional Center Buckingham Correctional Center Coffeewood Correctional Center Deep Meadow Correctional Center Deerfield Correctional Center Dillwyn Correctional Center Fluvanna Correctional Center for Women Green Rock Correctional Center Greensville Correctional Center Haynesville Correctional Center Indian Creek Correctional Center Keen Mountain Correctional Center Lawrenceville Correctional Center Lunenburg Correctional Center Marion Correctional Treatment Center Nottoway Correctional Center Pocahontas State Correctional Center Red Onion State Prison River North Correctional Center St. Brides Correctional Center Sussex I State Prison Sussex II State Prison Virginia Correctional Center for Women Wallens Ridge State Prison 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical College of Virginia Southampton Memorial Hospital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caroline Correctional Unit #2 Central Virginia Correctional Unit #13 Cold Springs Correctional Unit #10 Halifax Correctional Unit #23 Haynesville Correctional Unit #17 Patrick Henry Correctional Unit #28 Rustburg Correctional Unit #9 Wise Correctional Unit #18
	<p>Work Centers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brunswick Women's Work Center Deerfield Men's Work Center Deerfield Women's Work Center Greensville Work Center James River Work Center Nottoway Work Center 	<p>Special Purpose Institution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Powhatan Reception, Classification, and Medical Center

Probation & Parole (P&P) Districts

Western Region	Central Region	Eastern Region
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 (Richmond P&P) - City of Richmond 2 (Norfolk P&P) - City of Norfolk 3 (Portsmouth P&P) - City of Portsmouth 4 (Accomac P&P) - Counties of Accomack and Northampton, the Town of Accomac, and Virginia's Eastern Shore 5 (Gloucester P&P) - Counties of Gloucester, King and Queen, King William, Mathews, and Middlesex and the Town of West Point 6 (Suffolk P&P) - County of Isle of Wight, City of Suffolk, and Town of Smithfield 7 (Petersburg P&P) - Counties of Amelia, Dinwiddie, Nottoway, Powhatan, and the City of Petersburg 8 (South Boston P&P) - Counties of Halifax, Lunenburg, and Mecklenburg and the Town of South Boston 9 (Charlottesville P&P) - Counties of Albemarle, Fluvanna, Goochland, and Louisa and the City of Charlottesville 10 (Arlington P&P) - County of Arlington and City of Falls Church 11 (Winchester P&P) - Counties of Clarke, Frederick, Shenandoah, and Warren and the City of Winchester and the Towns of Front Royal and Woodstock 12 (Staunton P&P) - Counties of Augusta, Bath, Highland, and Rockbridge and the Cities of Buena Vista, Lexington, Staunton, and Waynesboro 13 (Lynchburg P&P) - Counties of Amherst, Nelson, and Campbell and the City of Lynchburg 14 (Danville P&P) - County of Pittsylvania and the City of Danville 15 (Roanoke P&P) - County of Roanoke, Cities of Salem and Roanoke, and the Town on Vinton 16 (Wytheville P&P) - Counties of Bland, Carroll, Giles, Grayson, and Wythe and the City of Galax 17 (Abingdon P&P) - Counties of Russell, Smyth, and Washington and the City of Bristol 18 (Norton P&P) - Counties of Dickenson, Lee, Scott, and Wise and the City of Norton 19 (Newport News P&P) - City of Newport News 20 (Bedford P&P) - County of Bedford and the Town of Bedford 21 (Fredericksburg P&P) - Counties of King George, Spotsylvania, and Stafford and the City of Fredericksburg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 22 (Martinsville P&P) - Counties of Henry and Patrick and the City of Martinsville 23 (Virginia Beach P&P) - City of Virginia Beach 24 (Farmville P&P) - Counties of Appomattox, Buckingham, Charlotte, Cumberland, and Prince Edward 25 (Leesburg P&P) - Counties of Fauquier, Loudoun, and Rappahannock and the Town of Warrenton 26 (Culpeper P&P) - Counties of Culpeper, Greene, Madison, and Orange 27 (Chesterfield P&P) - County of Chesterfield and City of Colonial Heights 28 (Radford P&P) - Counties of Montgomery, Floyd, and Pulaski and the City of Radford 29 (Fairfax P&P) - County of Fairfax and City of Fairfax and Towns of Clifton, Herndon, and Vienna 30 (Hampton P&P) - City of Hampton 31 (Chesapeake P&P) - City of Chesapeake 32 (Henrico P&P) - County of Henrico 33 (Warsaw P&P) - Counties of Essex, Lancaster, Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Richmond 34 (Williamsburg P&P) - Counties of Charles City, James City, New Kent, and York and the Cities of Poquoson and Williamsburg 35 (Manassas P&P) - County of Prince William and Cities of Manassas and Manassas Park 36 (Alexandria P&P) - City of Alexandria 37 (Rocky Mount P&P) - County of Franklin and the Town of Rocky Mount 38 (Emporia P&P) - Counties of Brunswick, Greensville, Prince George, Surry, and Sussex and the Cities of Hopewell and Emporia 39 (Harrisonburg P&P) - Counties of Page and Rockingham and City of Harrisonburg and Town of Luray 40 (Fincastle P&P) - Counties of Alleghany, Botetourt, and Craig, the Cities of Clifton Forge and Covington and the Town of Fincastle 41 (Ashland P&P) - Counties of Caroline and Hanover and Town of Ashland 42 (Franklin P&P) - County of Southampton and City of Franklin 43 (Tazewell P&P) - Counties of Buchanan and Tazewell 	

Appendix B: Virginia Circuit Courts Serving Multiple Localities

Circuit Court Name*	Localities Served
Alleghany	Alleghany County and City of Covington
Arlington	Arlington County and City of Falls Church
Carroll	Carroll County and City of Galax
Fairfax	Fairfax County and City of Fairfax
Frederick	Frederick County and City of Winchester
Greensville	Greensville County and City of Emporia
Williamsburg	James City County and City of Williamsburg
Prince William	Prince William County, City of Manassas, and City of Manassas Park
Rockbridge	Rockbridge County and City of Lexington
Rockingham	Rockingham County and City of Harrisonburg
Southampton	Southampton County and City of Franklin
Wise	Wise County and City of Norton
York	York County and City of Poquoson

*Name given is only used for purposes of this report.

NOTE: Bedford Circuit Court is not listed in the above table because the City of Bedford reverted to a town on July 1, 2013 (the first day of FY2014); it no longer operates as an independent locality and is considered part of Bedford County.

Appendix C: Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics By Locality

Locality	2013 Population (Estimate)	Per Capita Income	Median Household Income	% Unemp. ¹	Median Age	Gender		Race						% Hispanic/Latino Origin ²	% High School Graduates (age 25+)
						% Male	% Female	% White	% Black	% Am. Indian	% Asian	% Native Haw. or Ala. Native	% Other		
COUNTIES															
Accomack	33,148	22,703	39,328	5.6	44.8	48.6	51.4	69.5	29.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	1.5	8.8	38.2
Albemarle	103,000	37,239	67,725	4.8	38.7	47.9	52.1	84.5	10.8	0.6	5.7	0.0	1.6	5.6	18.1
Alleghany	16,161	24,162	44,848	6.7	46.6	48.9	51.1	94.5	5.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.3	36.8
Amelia	12,745	25,100	52,885	5.4	42.9	49.2	50.8	73.2	25.0	1.3	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.7	36.4
Amherst	32,178	22,580	44,945	6.3	42.8	47.7	52.3	78.4	20.4	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.9	2.0	34.7
Appomattox	15,255	23,636	50,167	6.1	42.5	47.6	52.4	78.5	21.4	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.2	38.2
Arlington	224,906	62,018	103,208	3.6	33.8	50.0	50.0	74.1	9.3	1.1	11.3	0.2	7.5	15.3	9.1
Augusta	73,912	25,519	52,027	4.7	43.5	51.0	49.0	93.8	4.5	0.5	0.8	0.1	1.3	2.2	41.5
Bath	4,616	28,704	51,365	4.1	46.0	46.9	53.1	94.4	6.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.6	40.5
Bedford	69,825	28,697	57,596	5.6	44.5	49.4	50.6	92.9	6.3	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.2	1.7	32.6
Bland	6,735	18,501	42,139	5.5	43.9	56.5	43.5	94.9	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	39.8
Botetourt	33,002	32,490	65,935	5.2	45.7	49.2	50.8	95.8	4.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.2	33.9
Brunswick	16,973	16,060	36,293	8.9	41.4	52.3	47.7	42.2	57.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.8	32.9
Buchanan	23,597	17,489	29,848	9.8	44.8	50.5	49.5	96.8	2.4	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.5	34.7
Buckingham	17,136	17,167	38,648	6.6	42.0	55.1	44.9	63.5	36.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.8	37.0
Campbell	55,235	23,231	47,162	5.7	41.7	48.3	51.7	84.5	15.2	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.6	1.8	36.4
Caroline	29,298	25,718	57,218	5.8	38.8	49.2	50.8	68.5	30.5	1.6	1.3	0.1	0.8	3.7	37.4
Carroll	29,883	19,385	32,853	6.4	45.4	50.0	50.0	98.9	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	2.8	33.5
Charles City	7,130	26,198	48,428	6.0	47.4	49.0	51.0	43.8	49.7	8.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.5	40.8
Charlotte	12,305	18,762	33,015	7.9	43.8	49.6	50.4	68.2	30.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.7	2.0	34.6
Chesterfield	327,745	32,572	72,088	5.3	37.9	48.1	51.9	71.6	23.8	1.1	4.1	0.1	2.0	7.4	24.3
Clarke	14,348	38,748	77,597	4.5	45.3	48.9	51.1	92.5	6.3	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.9	3.6	29.4
Craig	5,210	21,498	47,806	6.2	44.7	48.5	51.5	99.4	0.7	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.8
Culpeper	48,506	27,379	64,423	5.7	38.1	50.4	49.6	79.4	17.9	0.8	2.1	1.2	3.1	8.8	34.7
Cumberland	9,841	21,540	40,557	6.5	42.4	49.4	50.6	66.0	35.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	39.2
Dickenson	15,486	18,215	33,318	9.7	43.6	50.5	49.5	99.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	35.5
Dinwiddie	27,904	23,781	52,027	5.9	40.9	49.2	50.8	65.7	33.6	0.4	0.7	0.0	1.1	2.6	40.5
Essex	11,229	21,532	44,885	6.8	44.1	47.3	52.7	61.2	39.1	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.2	3.3	37.3
Fairfax	1,130,924	50,532	110,292	4.3	37.4	49.5	50.5	67.0	10.4	1.1	20.1	0.3	5.6	15.8	13.4

Locality	2013 Population (Estimate)	Per Capita Income	Median Household Income	% Unemp. ¹	Median Age	Gender		Race						% Hispanic/Latino Origin ²	% High School Graduates (age 25+)
						% Male	% Female	% White	% Black	% Am. Indian	% Asian	% Native Haw. or Ala. Native	% Other		
Fauquier	67,207	39,600	88,409	4.6	41.5	49.2	50.8	90.1	9.2	0.7	1.9	0.0	0.7	6.6	27.6
Floyd	15,528	21,816	44,618	5.4	44.5	49.6	50.4	96.6	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.4	2.7	36.7
Fluvanna	25,977	30,881	68,288	4.5	41.5	45.4	54.6	83.2	16.9	0.6	1.4	0.1	0.6	3.1	28.2
Franklin	56,335	24,557	45,624	5.5	44.4	49.4	50.6	90.9	8.8	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	2.6	33.7
Frederick	81,319	30,112	68,424	4.6	39.4	49.7	50.3	92.4	5.1	0.6	1.7	0.2	1.9	6.8	30.3
Giles	16,925	23,485	45,141	6.0	43.2	48.6	51.4	97.9	2.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.3	37.3
Gloucester	36,834	28,673	60,519	5.0	42.4	49.1	50.9	89.6	9.7	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.5	2.7	33.0
Goochland	21,626	45,039	80,976	4.5	45.8	49.7	50.3	78.5	21.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.3	2.1	25.3
Grayson	15,161	20,591	30,710	8.4	47.5	48.5	51.5	96.7	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.6	2.7	37.8
Greene	18,804	26,998	59,358	4.2	40.0	49.2	50.8	90.5	8.0	0.4	1.7	0.4	1.7	4.4	33.9
Greensville	11,886	16,380	39,697	7.7	41.6	62.2	37.8	38.5	60.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.7	42.7
Halifax	35,401	20,929	34,659	8.2	44.9	47.6	52.4	61.2	37.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.2	1.7	34.9
Hanover	101,330	33,540	75,070	5.0	41.5	49.0	51.0	88.2	10.0	0.8	1.8	0.1	1.0	2.3	27.6
Henrico	318,611	33,115	61,048	5.3	37.6	47.1	52.9	61.6	30.8	1.0	7.6	0.2	1.5	5.0	23.0
Henry	52,617	19,852	34,984	8.3	45.0	47.9	52.1	76.2	22.8	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.7	4.9	34.5
Highland	2,215	26,372	49,625	4.9	58.2	46.5	53.5	100.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.4
Isle of Wight	35,656	30,903	63,942	5.4	44.2	48.9	51.1	73.6	25.1	0.9	1.4	0.2	1.2	2.1	28.7
James City	70,516	39,133	76,960	5.1	45.1	48.4	51.6	82.1	14.5	0.8	3.2	0.2	1.2	4.9	21.9
King and Queen	7,130	23,868	48,372	6.9	45.1	54.5	45.5	68.5	30.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.4	3.1	41.3
King George	24,926	34,234	81,753	6.0	36.3	50.0	50.0	78.7	19.7	0.9	2.1	0.1	0.8	3.8	28.9
King William	16,097	26,940	62,670	5.4	39.8	48.7	51.3	79.3	19.7	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	2.1	40.3
Lancaster	11,148	30,737	49,248	6.7	54.5	47.1	52.9	70.4	28.4	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	30.1
Lee	25,185	16,664	31,308	9.0	41.7	52.3	47.7	95.7	3.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.7	33.0
Loudoun	349,679	46,565	122,238	4.3	34.9	49.5	50.5	73.0	8.7	0.8	17.3	0.3	4.5	12.6	14.2
Louisa	33,945	26,956	54,518	5.7	43.4	49.2	50.8	80.3	18.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.0	2.4	39.5
Lunenburg	12,527	17,630	35,237	7.3	44.1	53.7	46.3	63.8	35.3	0.8	0.6	0.1	1.6	3.9	34.1
Madison	13,200	27,296	53,459	4.2	45.2	49.4	50.6	87.9	12.0	0.6	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.8	32.9
Mathews	8,897	31,342	55,192	4.4	50.6	47.9	52.1	89.1	10.3	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.5	34.5
Mecklenburg	31,426	20,056	36,261	8.9	46.4	49.0	51.0	61.2	37.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.7	2.5	35.3
Middlesex	10,762	30,531	53,309	5.2	51.0	49.7	50.3	79.9	19.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.8	29.9
Montgomery	96,207	23,548	45,543	5.9	26.8	51.9	48.1	89.1	4.7	0.6	6.7	0.1	0.8	2.8	22.9
Nelson	14,789	26,059	48,789	4.8	47.9	47.9	52.1	83.5	16.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	32.4
New Kent	19,507	32,068	70,618	4.9	42.9	50.6	49.4	83.3	15.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.4	2.3	33.5
Northampton	12,125	23,473	33,635	5.9	47.2	48.2	51.8	61.1	38.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	7.4	35.2

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						% Male	% Female	% White	% Black	% Am. Indian	% Asian	% Native Haw. or Ala. Native	% Other		
Northumberland	12,200	28,568	51,342	6.5	54.0	48.5	51.5	70.7	29.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	31.0
Nottoway	15,773	19,337	36,607	6.5	42.4	51.8	48.2	58.9	39.8	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.6	4.0	38.5
Orange	34,689	27,655	60,287	5.3	42.7	48.8	51.2	84.9	14.5	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.8	3.7	34.0
Page	23,821	22,355	42,906	7.5	43.5	49.4	50.6	97.5	2.7	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.7	42.5
Patrick	18,368	18,860	34,864	6.3	46.9	49.0	51.0	93.3	6.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.5	33.6
Pittsylvania	62,426	21,583	42,143	6.5	44.7	49.1	50.9	77.0	22.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.9	2.2	35.8
Powhatan	28,259	31,252	76,548	4.7	42.6	55.2	44.8	86.1	13.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.9	28.4
Prince Edward	22,802	17,208	37,436	9.7	31.1	49.2	50.8	64.6	34.2	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.8	2.3	35.9
Prince George	37,253	24,434	63,074	5.5	37.3	54.9	45.1	62.5	33.3	1.5	2.4	0.4	2.3	6.4	34.4
Prince William	438,580	37,401	98,071	4.8	33.5	49.8	50.2	65.3	22.6	1.1	9.5	0.3	6.3	20.7	21.2
Pulaski	34,507	23,987	44,312	5.9	44.3	49.8	50.2	93.7	6.1	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.3	32.7
Rappahannock	7,478	36,505	56,438	4.3	48.7	49.0	51.0	94.9	6.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.0	3.2	25.9
Richmond	8,953	20,875	47,083	7.5	43.7	57.0	43.0	67.5	28.4	0.9	3.4	0.1	1.0	5.7	39.9
Roanoke	93,524	31,728	60,795	5.1	43.3	47.8	52.2	91.1	6.1	0.5	3.3	0.1	0.6	2.3	26.6
Rockbridge	22,307	25,638	48,313	5.2	47.3	49.3	50.7	95.5	3.3	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.4	38.3
Rockingham	77,741	27,298	52,195	4.8	40.6	48.9	51.1	96.3	2.3	0.9	0.8	0.0	1.2	5.6	37.0
Russell	28,264	19,735	33,872	8.6	43.3	49.2	50.8	98.0	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	37.1
Scott	22,640	21,485	38,355	6.6	44.9	50.1	49.9	99.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	38.6
Shenandoah	42,684	25,134	49,625	5.5	43.3	48.6	51.4	96.2	2.9	0.7	0.8	0.0	1.3	6.3	39.4
Smyth	31,652	20,837	37,239	7.5	43.6	48.8	51.2	97.5	2.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.7	39.0
Southampton	18,128	22,433	46,150	6.5	44.8	52.1	47.9	62.6	38.2	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.2	34.1
Spotsylvania	127,348	31,360	78,345	5.0	36.5	49.0	51.0	76.8	16.8	1.0	3.1	0.3	4.4	7.8	32.0
Stafford	136,788	36,574	97,110	4.9	34.6	50.3	49.7	73.8	18.8	1.0	4.0	0.5	5.8	9.7	24.8
Surry	6,765	22,600	47,292	6.8	45.2	49.3	50.7	51.9	46.9	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.5	1.4	33.8
Sussex	11,810	16,546	39,635	6.9	40.7	61.9	38.1	40.4	58.7	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.9	2.2	38.0
Tazewell	44,103	21,358	35,693	6.9	43.5	49.5	50.5	96.9	3.7	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.7	34.8
Warren	38,699	28,889	61,610	5.5	40.1	49.6	50.4	94.0	5.7	1.1	2.0	0.1	0.6	3.6	37.3
Washington	54,907	25,109	41,897	6.5	43.5	49.1	50.9	97.8	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.3	32.9
Westmoreland	17,612	25,245	49,157	6.3	46.8	48.3	51.7	69.2	30.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	5.9	38.1
Wise	40,589	19,107	36,218	8.8	39.6	51.9	48.1	93.9	5.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.2	32.7
Wythe	29,344	23,219	41,275	5.9	43.2	49.3	50.7	95.5	3.9	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	1.0	36.2
York	66,269	36,373	82,073	5.2	39.5	49.1	50.9	80.2	14.6	0.9	6.6	0.3	0.7	4.9	20.6
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						% Male	% Female	% White	% Black	% Am. Indian	% Asian	% Native Haw. or Ala. Native	% Other		
Alexandria	148,892	54,608	85,706	3.9	35.7	48.3	51.7	67.2	23.3	1.1	7.8	0.1	4.7	16.4	12.2
Bedford	5,948	22,322	35,593	*	46.5	45.0	55.0	78.7	22.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	32.7
Bristol	17,341	18,820	32,221	8.1	41.7	46.5	53.5	91.3	7.3	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.9	34.5
Buena Vista	6,680	18,453	36,591	6.4	37.6	45.5	54.5	92.2	8.2	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.9	38.5
Charlottesville	44,349	27,268	44,601	5.4	28.5	48.2	51.8	72.0	20.7	0.8	7.7	0.2	0.8	5.0	22.3
Chesapeake	230,571	29,905	69,743	5.3	36.6	48.7	51.3	65.1	31.3	1.0	4.2	0.2	1.2	4.6	25.9
Colonial Heights	17,634	27,610	50,835	5.9	41.1	46.6	53.4	81.8	13.6	0.3	3.8	0.1	1.2	4.3	37.0
Covington	5,818	20,160	34,319	8.8	44.3	50.3	49.7	85.7	14.4	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.2	2.4	37.5
Danville	42,907	19,626	30,786	9.7	42.4	45.7	54.3	48.8	49.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.5	3.0	29.2
Emporia	5,588	19,710	32,155	8.2	42.6	47.6	52.4	33.5	64.3	0.7	1.1	0.0	1.5	1.5	30.9
Fairfax	23,973	44,345	97,242	4.3	39.4	49.5	50.5	74.2	5.9	0.9	17.0	0.3	5.7	16.1	16.1
Falls Church	13,508	59,088	120,000	4.0	37.0	47.3	52.7	82.1	5.3	2.5	11.1	0.2	4.1	9.3	10.6
Franklin	8,638	19,588	31,928	7.5	39.9	45.5	54.5	40.7	58.6	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.2	1.1	26.2
Fredericksburg	28,132	27,222	47,040	5.8	28.8	46.4	53.6	68.0	25.4	1.1	3.9	0.1	5.3	10.8	25.6
Galax	7,035	21,769	30,325	7.4	43.1	46.0	54.0	96.3	4.4	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	14.7	33.2
Hampton	136,699	25,247	50,705	6.6	35.5	48.0	52.0	45.3	52.1	1.3	3.2	0.1	1.3	4.8	27.6
Harrisonburg	51,395	17,080	38,048	6.8	22.9	47.3	52.7	87.5	8.3	0.7	4.6	0.1	1.7	16.7	25.4
Hopewell	22,163	20,388	37,933	7.9	36.2	46.4	53.6	57.9	40.2	0.9	1.0	0.0	2.8	6.5	38.4
Lexington	7,170	14,763	36,505	11.2	21.6	63.3	36.7	82.7	10.7	0.7	5.7	0.0	4.8	6.1	19.9
Lynchburg	78,014	21,440	38,138	7.6	29.5	47.0	53.0	67.2	30.5	1.0	3.1	0.0	1.5	3.1	26.1
Manassas	41,705	28,752	71,036	4.7	32.4	50.0	50.0	77.4	16.5	0.9	5.8	0.0	4.1	31.9	25.7
Manassas Park	16,149	26,944	71,227	4.5	32.3	51.6	48.4	74.5	15.6	0.8	11.2	0.3	5.8	33.5	25.7
Martinsville	13,755	19,900	28,116	10.2	43.5	45.5	54.5	51.2	45.9	1.4	0.5	0.0	2.8	4.1	28.9
Newport News	182,020	25,310	51,027	6.3	32.5	48.2	51.8	53.9	42.9	1.6	4.0	0.4	1.8	7.8	28.9
Norfolk	246,139	24,659	44,747	7.1	29.8	52.0	48.0	51.1	44.7	1.3	4.3	0.4	2.0	6.9	27.0
Norton	4,017	22,699	39,416	8.1	40.1	40.8	59.2	91.0	7.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.3	2.3	22.9
Petersburg	32,538	18,936	34,424	9.9	39.5	46.5	53.5	19.5	79.5	0.5	1.1	0.3	1.1	3.9	34.5
Poquoson	12,104	38,444	81,892	4.9	43.6	49.2	50.8	96.2	0.6	0.6	3.5	0.0	0.4	2.0	23.7
Portsmouth	96,205	23,138	46,166	6.8	35.2	48.2	51.8	43.6	54.9	1.4	1.7	0.2	1.5	3.3	30.0
Radford	17,184	16,181	30,714	7.7	22.1	47.3	52.7	88.5	10.0	0.4	2.5	0.5	1.5	2.6	19.9
Richmond	214,114	27,184	40,496	6.6	32.6	47.6	52.4	46.1	51.4	1.9	2.9	0.1	1.7	6.2	22.9
Roanoke	98,465	23,295	38,145	6.4	38.2	47.7	52.3	68.8	30.3	1.5	2.4	0.2	1.1	5.6	29.8
Salem	25,299	26,661	48,733	5.1	40.1	47.6	52.4	89.1	8.2	0.3	2.0	0.0	1.3	2.6	30.0
Staunton	24,350	24,753	38,501	5.6	42.3	44.5	55.5	86.3	14.4	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.9	2.4	32.1

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Suffolk	85,728	29,135	66,085	6.0	38.1	48.1	51.9	55.2	44.3	1.3	2.4	0.2	0.9	3.1	29.1
Virginia Beach	448,479	31,934	65,219	5.1	34.9	49.0	51.0	72.1	21.6	1.2	7.9	0.4	1.5	6.9	23.1
Waynesboro	21,263	22,872	44,847	5.4	38.7	48.2	51.8	83.2	16.0	1.8	1.2	0.2	1.5	4.0	39.7
Williamsburg	15,206	23,127	48,616	8.5	24.0	46.5	53.5	78.4	16.1	0.2	6.7	0.3	1.4	6.9	19.0
Winchester	27,216	26,060	44,200	5.1	35.6	48.7	51.3	83.6	12.3	1.7	2.9	0.1	2.7	15.6	29.9

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013."
Unemployment rates from Bureau of Labor Statistics for June 2014.

¹ Unemployment rates are from June 2014 and are not seasonally adjusted.

² Offenders who are of Hispanic/Latino origin may fall into any race.