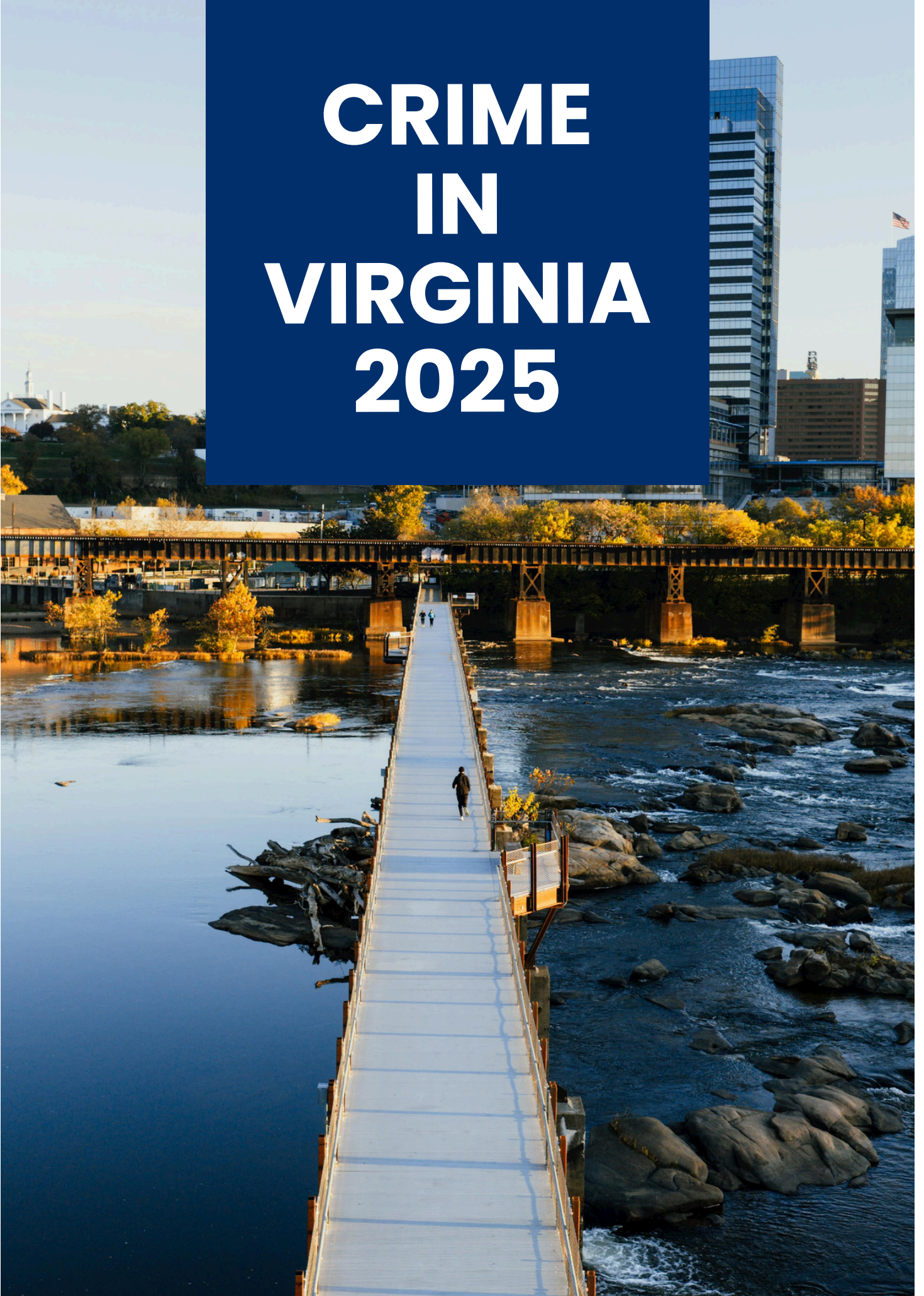


CRIME IN VIRGINIA 2025



CRIME IN VIRGINIA



JANUARY-DECEMBER 2025

Virginia Data Analysis & Reporting Team Uniform Crime Reporting Program Incident-Based Reporting

DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE
Colonel Jeffrey S. Katz, Superintendent
RICHMOND

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Foreword

Crime is of great concern to all citizens of Virginia. By use of crime statistics, criminal justice agencies can make an informed decision concerning the most efficient and effective manner in which to dedicate their limited resources toward the reduction of crime in their communities. The Data Analysis and Reporting Team (DART) of the Virginia Department of State Police manages the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. The UCR Program is a system of collecting and analyzing crime statistics gathered on selected crimes by participating law enforcement agencies throughout the Commonwealth. We acknowledge the efforts made by these agencies in making this report accurate and concise.

All information in this report uses an incident-based reporting (IBR) format. The Incident Based Reporting (IBR) central repository went into production in January 1994. At that time all contributing agencies were given five years to convert their summary system into an incident-based system. By 2000, all participating agencies were reporting incident-based data. As of 2019, we at the Department of State Police, procured a new repository system for better quality control and release of crime data throughout the Commonwealth. The results of the new repository system are reflected in the updated layout and reports for this year's *Crime in Virginia* report.

Annual crime data for individual agencies is available online at <https://va.beyond2020.com/> under the "NIBRS Agency Crime Overview" option in the public portal. These data are routinely updated and may not match this hardcopy report. The statewide population 8,880,107 is a 2025 provisional estimate provided by the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, University of Virginia.

In accordance with the *Code of Virginia*, the Department of State Police, as the central repository, collects crime information from participating agencies. The most accurate information available in Virginia is used to generate the statistics contained in this annual report. IBR statistics were originally for police agencies only, but community concern has generated use by both public and private sources. This use increases yearly. The IBR information has become the primary vehicle used to evaluate levels of criminal activity in jurisdictions throughout Virginia.

The participation and cooperation of all agencies making this publication possible is sincerely appreciated. The quality of the program continues to be maintained through their cooperative efforts.

Colonel Jeffrey S. Katz
Superintendent

Dedication

This publication is dedicated to the memory of the following Virginia law enforcement officers who died while performing their duties during 2025:

Police Officer Cameron Robert Girvin

Virginia Beach Police Department

Age: 25

End of Watch: Friday, February 21, 2025

Police Officer Christopher M. L. Reese

Virginia Beach Police Department

Age: 30

End of Watch: Friday, February 21, 2025

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Virginia Uniform Crime Reporting Program

HISTORY

Development of the nationwide summary Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program began over ninety years ago. In 1930, crime counts were first requested from local police departments, with the Federal Bureau of Investigation designated by Congress to collect, compile, and analyze these figures. The Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police played a primary role in the origin and development of the UCR Program and serves in a strong advisory capacity. In 1966, the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) established a Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting to serve in an advisory capacity to the NSA membership and the National Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Today, this committee and similar committees within the state law enforcement associations are active in promoting interest in the UCR Program. Standardized offense classifications and scoring procedures to ensure uniformity and consistency of data were major components in all of these reports. All of the Uniform Crime Reports were designed to be a by-product of information that a law enforcement agency should routinely compile for its own efficient administration and performance. The underlying philosophy and focus is and always has been oriented toward the creation of police statistics for use by law enforcement agencies. The unique nature of the program, however, also makes the data invaluable for use by elected officials and the public.

The FBI has actively assisted individual states in the development of statewide programs of police statistics compatible with the national system. These state statistical programs provide the advantage of increased coverage of reporting by law enforcement agencies. State systems also provide direct and frequent service to law enforcement agencies in assuring completeness and quality of information provided by them. Through coordination by the state collection agency, the data is available for use by the state while substantially streamlining the collection and reporting machinery for the national program.

Prior to June 30, 1974, no mandatory uniform crime reporting law existed in Virginia, and of all law enforcement agencies in the Commonwealth, 162 or 56% were voluntarily reporting directly to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Currently, participation is at 99.9%, covering most of the Commonwealth. Effective law enforcement requires the cooperation and coordination of all law enforcement agencies within and among political subdivisions. Such efforts become possible only through the collection and statistical analyses of complete and accurate information.

The need for complete and accurate information on the number of offenses and offenders was long recognized in the state. The system developed in Virginia produced vital information that assisted law enforcement agencies throughout the state by furnishing information for management decisions and planning programs. Virginia has now converted to a more extensive data collection system. This new system is discussed on the following page.

A statewide UCR program informs the Governor, Legislature, local and state law enforcement agencies, other governmental officials, and the public as to the nature, magnitude, and trends of crime in Virginia. Through the collection of timely and reliable statistical information, local and state officials are better able to assess the direction and impact of crime. The Virginia UCR Program is within the Virginia Department of State Police Data Analysis & Reporting Team Section under the Criminal Justice Information Services Division of the Bureau of Administrative and Support Services.

UCR SYSTEM OBJECTIVES

The fundamental objectives of the Virginia Uniform Crime Reporting Program are:

- 1) To inform the Governor, Legislature, and other governmental officials, and the public as to the nature of the crime problem in Virginia—its magnitude and its trend.
- 2) To provide law enforcement administrators with criminal statistics for administrative and operational use.
- 3) To provide base data and statistics to measure the workload and effectiveness of Virginia's criminal justice system.
- 4) To provide base data and statistics to measure the effects of prevention and deterrence programs.
- 5) To provide base data and statistics for research to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and performance of criminal justice agencies.
- 6) To provide base data to assist in the assessment of social and other causes for the development of theories of criminal behavior.

Incident Based Reporting

Virginia has been publishing crime data in an expanded format since 1994. This reporting system, fully implemented in 2000, is known as Incident Based Reporting (IBR). The following information is furnished to provide an overall description of IBR.

During the preliminary development of IBR by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, advice was solicited from the National Association of State UCR programs, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the National Sheriffs' Association, the National Alliance of State Drug Enforcement Agencies, and other federal, state and local criminal justice agencies.

The guidelines and specifications developed were provided to South Carolina for testing through a pilot program in 1987. As a result of this testing, further refinements were made. In 1988, a national conference was held to present these guidelines and obtain feedback from representatives of law enforcement agencies in attendance. Recommendations included efforts to implement this system nationally, that the Federal Bureau of Investigation would manage this program and that an Advisory Policy Board be formed to assist in the development and implementation of the new program.

Virginia formed a State UCR Committee in 1986 to follow the developments of IBR and to evaluate its impact. This committee was composed of representatives from the Virginia State Sheriffs' Association, the Virginia Association of Chiefs of Police, the Department of Criminal Justice Services, and the Department of State Police. The State UCR Committee created the UCR Forms Subcommittee, which included representatives from police and sheriffs' agencies, the State Police, and the Department of Criminal Justice Services. This subcommittee developed, tested, and subsequently recommended a standard Incident Based Reporting form for use in Virginia. The Forms Subcommittee recommended this form be used at the option of the reporting agencies. Agencies, however, may use their own form to report the required data to the central repository. It is important, at this point, to recognize that the purpose of these forms was to *collect* the various information concerning criminal activity. Because of the numerous data elements collected, law enforcement agencies *report* this data to the central repository via an automated system.

The UCR Committee recommended that the Superintendent of the Department of State Police adopt the minimum, mandatory data standards recommended by the FBI and proceed with implementation of Incident Based Reporting in Virginia. In addition, the committee recommended that the data be collected which would relate the property to the offense, the type of property security/alarm system used, and the means by which the offender left the scene of the offense. Additional data is also collected on Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA), providing description of activities and assignments the officer was performing at the time of the offense, as well as offenses that were also classified as Hate Crimes (i.e., bias motivated).

Some of the major benefits derived from the IBR system include greater specificity in reporting; more correlation between offenses, property, victims, offenders, and arrestees; expanded victim/offender relationships; distinction between attempted and completed crimes and increased reporting of various circumstances relative to specific crimes. The IBR system requires that extensive data be reported for each *crime occurring* during a particular incident. Under the old summary system, only limited data concerning the *most serious crime* occurring during a particular incident was reported.

Information relating to two different levels of offenses is collected by the IBR system. The most serious offenses are designated as Group "A"; the less serious offenses are designated as Group "B." Group A and B offense categories along with their definitions are provided beginning on page five.

While these figures are the most accurate available, it must be remembered that they represent a "snapshot" of incidents reported by local law enforcement agencies as well as follow UCR definitions. As such, it is possible that the number and categorization of offenses may differ when comparing these data with those from individual reporting agencies. If there are concerns with these differences, it is suggested that you contact the agency directly.

Crime Factors

Direct comparisons or rankings of individual cities and counties based solely on the data presented in this publication should be done with caution. There are many factors that influence or contribute to crime. Crime in Virginia, however, restricts itself to population size alone to establish a crime rate. In addition to population size, some other factors believed to affect the type and volume of crime include:

- 1) Population density and degree of urbanization;
- 2) Population variations in composition and stability;
- 3) Economic conditions, including median income, poverty level, and employment availability;
- 4) Cultural factors, education, and religious characteristics;
- 5) Family cohesiveness;
- 6) Climate, including seasonal weather conditions;
- 7) Effective strength of the police force;
- 8) Administrative and investigative efficiency of police agencies;
- 9) The organization and cooperation of adjoining and overlapping police jurisdictions;
- 10) Attitudes and policies of the courts, prosecutors and corrections;
- 11) Citizen attitudes toward crime and police;
- 12) Crime reporting practices of citizens.

Definition of Crimes, Offenses, and Incidents

Number of Crimes

The number of crimes is measured by counting the number of victims in a crime against person, number of vehicles stolen in a motor vehicle theft or attempted motor vehicle theft, and the number of offenses for all other crime types.

Number of Offenses

This measure counts as the number of offenses submitted without indicating the number of victims of the referenced offense.

In the case of a violent crime, the offense counts as one (1) regardless of multiple victims.

To avoid underreporting the number of victims, the number of crimes should be used for NIBRS reportable offenses pursuant to FBI rules of counting.

Number of Incidents

This measure counts the number of incidents with a specific type of offense submitted. This value is typically lower than the number of offenses, as multiple offenses may be committed within a single incident. It is colloquially known as the number of cases initiated.

Example 1: An offender steals three (3) vehicles from the driveway of a residence on January 1, 2024.

Number of Crimes	Three (3) crimes of motor vehicle thefts
Number of Offenses	One (1) offense of motor vehicle theft
Number of Incidents	One (1) motor vehicle theft incident

Example 2: An offender murders two (2) people at a residence on June 1, 2024.

Number of Crimes	Two (2) crimes of murder
Number of Offenses	One (1) offense of murder
Number of Incidents	One (1) murder incident

Group A Offense Definitions

Animal Cruelty: Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly taking an action that mistreats or kills any animal without just cause, such as torturing, tormenting, mutilation, maiming, poisoning, or abandonment.

Arson: To unlawfully and intentionally damage or attempt to damage any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device.

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a dangerous weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury, or where there was a risk for serious injury/intent to seriously injure.

Simple Assault: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Intimidation: To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Bribery: The offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of anything of value (e.g., a bribe, gratuity, or kickback) to sway the judgment or action of a person in a position of trust or influence.

Burglary/Breaking and Entering: The unlawful entry into a building or some other structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Counterfeiting/Forgery: The altering, copying, or imitation of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine; or, the selling, buying, or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property: To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Drug/Narcotic Violations: The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance.

Drug Equipment Violations: The unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, or transportation of equipment or devices utilized in preparing and/or using drugs or narcotics.

Embezzlement: The unlawful misappropriation by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody, or control.

Extortion/Blackmail: To unlawfully obtain money, property, or any other thing of value, either tangible or intangible, through the use or threat of force, misuse of authority, threat of criminal prosecution, threat of destruction of reputation or social standing, or through other coercive means.

False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game: The intentional misrepresentation of existing fact or condition or the use of some other deceptive scheme or device to obtain money, goods, or other things of value.

Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud: The unlawful use of a credit (or debit) card or automated teller machine for fraudulent purposes.

Impersonation: Falsely representing one's identity or position and acting in the character or position thus unlawfully assumed to deceive others and thereby gain a profit or advantage, enjoy some right or privilege, or subject another person or entity to an expense, charge, or liability that would not have otherwise been incurred.

Welfare Fraud: The use of deceitful statements, practices, or devices to unlawfully obtain welfare benefits would not have otherwise been incurred.

Wire Fraud: The use of an electric or electronic communications facility to intentionally transmit a false and/or deceptive message in furtherance of a fraudulent activity.

Identity Theft: Wrongfully obtaining and using another person's personal data (e.g., name, date of birth, Social Security number, driver's license number).

Hacking/Computer Invasion: Wrongfully gaining access to another person's or institution's computer software, hardware, or networks without authorized permissions or security clearances.

Betting/Wagering: To unlawfully stake money or something else of value on the happening of an uncertain event or on the ascertainment of a fact in dispute.

Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling: To unlawfully operate, promote, or assist in the operation of a game of chance, lottery, or other gambling activity.

Gambling Equipment Violations: To unlawfully manufacture, sell, buy, possess, or transport equipment, devices, and/or goods used for gambling purposes.

Sports Tampering: To unlawfully alter, meddle in, or otherwise interfere with a sporting contest or event for the purpose of gaining a gambling advantage.

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent Manslaughter: The killing of another person through negligence.

Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts: Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age.

Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude: The obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision and subjecting such persons by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts).

Kidnapping/Abduction: The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a person against his/her will or of a minor without the consent of his/her custodial parent(s) or legal guardian.

Pocket-picking: The theft of articles from another person's physical possession by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft.

Purse-snatching: The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the physical possession of another person.

Shoplifting: The theft by someone other than an employee of the victim of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.

Theft From Building: A theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or to which the offender has legal access.

Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device: A theft from a machine or device that is operated or activated by the use of coins.

Theft From Motor Vehicle (except Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories): The theft of articles from a motor vehicle, locked or unlocked.

Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories: The theft of any part or accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the item an attachment of the vehicle or necessary for its operation.

All Other Larceny: All thefts that do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of Larceny/Theft listed above.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft of a motor vehicle.

Pornography/Obscene Material: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, publishing, sale, purchase, or possession of sexually explicit material, e.g., literature or photographs.

Prostitution: To engage in commercial sex acts for anything of value.

Assisting or Promoting Prostitution: To solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes; to own, manage, or operate a dwelling or other establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed; or to otherwise assist or promote prostitution.

Purchasing Prostitution: To purchase or trade anything of value for commercial sex acts.

Robbery: The taking of anything of value from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.

Rape: Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, or by a sex-related object. This definition also includes instance in which the victim is incapable of giving consent because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (include due to the influence of drugs or alcohol) or because of age. Physical resistance is not required on the part of the victim to demonstrate lack of consent.

Sodomy:** Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Sexual Assault With An Object:** To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Criminal Sexual Contact (formerly Fondling): The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Incest: Non-Forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape: Non-Forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Stolen Property Offenses: Receiving, buying, selling, possessing, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by burglary, embezzlement, fraud, larceny, robbery, etc.

Weapon Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Group B Offense Definitions

Bad Checks (except Counterfeit Checks or Forged Checks)*: Knowingly and intentionally writing and/or negotiating checks drawn against insufficient or nonexistent funds.

Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations: The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas; prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner; or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support.

Disorderly Conduct: Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality.

Driving Under the Influence: Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.

Driving Under the Influence (Marijuana): Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming or using marijuana, THC, or related drug.

Drunkenness (except Driving Under the Influence)*: To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired.

Family Offenses, Nonviolent: Unlawful, nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) that threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member and that are not classifiable as other offenses, such as Assault, Incest, and Statutory Rape.

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages.

Peeping Tom*: To secretly look through a window, doorway, keyhole, or other aperture for the purpose of voyeurism.

Trespass of Real Property: To unlawfully enter land, a dwelling, or other real property.

All Other Offenses: All crimes that are not Group A offenses and not included in one of the specifically named Group B crime categories listed previously.

**Per FBI UCR Program update, these offenses have been retired as of January 1, 2021.*

***Per FBI UCR Program update, rape, sodomy, and sexual assault with an object are combined for rape totals.*

Virginia Crime Statistics

The long-standing Crime in Virginia publication has been replaced by the Virginia Crime Statistics dashboard. The Virginia Crime Statistics dashboard is a dynamic, continually updated visual platform that presents data submitted by participating Virginia law enforcement agencies. This new presentation format allows the public to view, explore, and extract crime information as it is updated throughout the year. Unlike the traditional annual report, which is published once per year, the dashboard provides real-time access to crime data as agencies submit new information. To view the dashboard, visit: https://va.beyond2020.com/va_tops.



The Virginia Crime Statistics dashboard enables users to examine crime data by agency, jurisdiction, or statewide. It also provides access to updated data spanning from 2009 through 2025. The dashboard is organized into four thematic areas: Violent Crime, Property Crime, Society Crime, and Hate Crime.

- Violent Crime, as defined by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, includes Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter, Rape (includes rape, sodomy, and sexual assault with an object), Robbery, and Aggravated Assault. These offenses involve the use or threat of force. The dashboard aligns with these national definitions for consistency.
- Property Crime involves the unlawful taking of another person's property and includes Burglary, Larceny/Theft, Fraud, and Motor Vehicle Theft. Although Robbery includes theft, it is classified as a Violent Crime because it involves force or the threat of force.
- Society Crime includes offenses without a direct individual victim, such as Drug Offenses, Weapons Law Violations, Pornography/Obscene Material, and Animal Cruelty.
- Hate Crime refers to offenses motivated by bias, with bias type determined during the criminal investigation. This classification is separate from any legal determinations made by the Commonwealth's Attorney.

The dashboard uses Incident-Based Reporting (IBR) to provide a more accurate measure of crime and reports crime counts rather than offense or incident counts. Crime counts reflect the number of victims for person crimes, the number of vehicles stolen or attempted in motor vehicle thefts, and the number of offenses for all other categories.

Per state mandate, the Virginia State Police collect crime data from participating Virginia law enforcement agencies, including police departments and sheriffs' offices. This information is submitted through a secure system to the Virginia State Police. The data serves as the official crime statistics for the Commonwealth and is transmitted annually to the FBI for inclusion in the Crime in the Nation report and publication on the FBI Crime Data Explorer.

Crime Trends

Rate per 100,000 Population

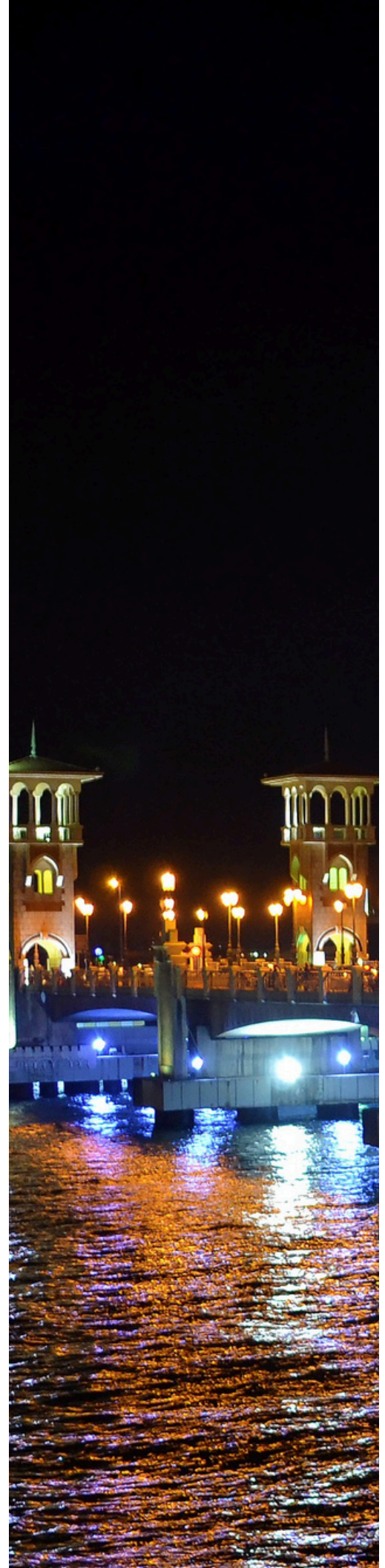
Offense Type	2025 Crime Count	2025 Crime Rate	2024 Crime Rate	2023 Crime Rate	2022 Crime Rate	2021 Crime Rate	2020 Crime Rate
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	378	4.26	4.96	6.27	7.39	6.69	6.29
Negligent Manslaughter	61	0.69	0.78	1.16	0.93	1.05	0.91
Kidnapping/Abduction	2,078	23.40	23.73	24.80	22.66	20.71	19.63
Forcible Sex Offenses	5,217	58.75	64.61	70.47	75.00	74.85	63.98
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	152	1.71	1.84	2.15	1.95	2.04	2.04
Aggravated Assault	13,419	151.11	156.87	167.58	161.96	154.33	145.60
Simple Assault and Intimidation	88,291	994.26	1,034.25	1,072.80	1,009.26	947.21	933.48
All Human Trafficking	92	1.04	1.01	0.94	0.99	0.79	0.75
Arson	502	5.65	6.93	7.46	7.38	7.65	7.44
Bribery	35	0.39	0.42	0.41	0.37	0.32	0.33
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	7,769	87.49	107.99	121.81	126.78	122.06	134.20
Counterfeiting/Forgery	4,357	49.06	52.27	60.87	55.24	42.91	52.03
Destruction/Vandalism of Property	39,715	447.24	512.94	581.40	577.78	552.97	569.44
Embezzlement	1,460	16.44	19.30	23.94	23.90	19.96	22.77
Extortion/Blackmail	1,513	17.04	17.98	19.02	15.74	9.67	10.48
All Fraud Offenses	38,648	435.22	459.29	493.67	489.69	454.46	420.60
Robbery	2,704	30.45	33.72	38.52	38.93	34.11	34.80
All Larceny Offenses	106,733	1,201.93	1,352.64	1,405.52	1,453.43	1,223.23	1,234.87
Motor Vehicle Theft	10,329	116.32	148.33	176.97	164.02	136.26	132.21
Stolen Property Offenses	1,615	18.19	23.54	23.91	18.11	15.59	16.49
All Drug Offenses	31,432	353.96	380.19	411.04	377.18	412.87	664.39
All Gambling Offenses	150	1.69	1.76	0.36	0.40	0.20	0.12
Pornography/Obscene Material	3,029	34.11	33.26	37.82	28.90	28.58	24.61
All Prostitution Offenses	408	4.59	3.93	4.25	4.06	4.34	4.38
Weapon Law Violations	13,347	150.30	161.20	178.40	177.52	168.21	167.46
Animal Cruelty	1,372	15.45	17.48	14.00	14.52	13.83	13.74

*Crime counts are number of victims for offenses against a person, number of vehicles stolen for motor vehicle theft and number of offenses for all other offenses.
The crime rate is based on the crime count.*

All data are current as of June 23, 2026. Because the Virginia Crime Statistics Dashboard is updated continuously, figures shown there may differ from those in this static document.

GANG CRIME AND ARRESTS

The 2008 session of the General Assembly passed an amendment adding § 52-28.1 which specifies the reporting requirement for gang-related criminal information.



Gang Related Criminal Information*

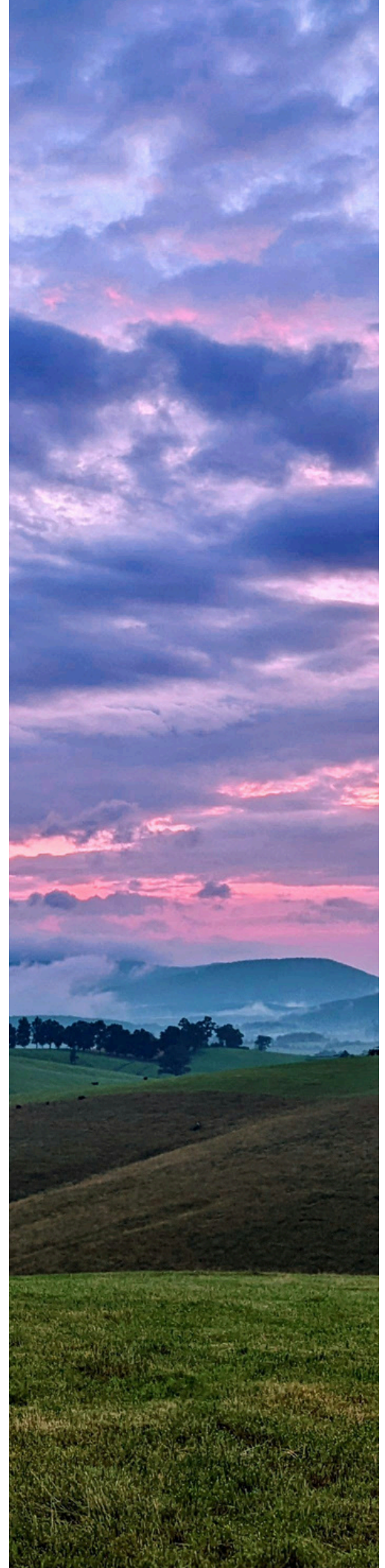
State Code	Arrests
§18.2-46.2 Prohibited criminal street gang participation.	104
§18.2-46.3 Recruitment of persons for criminal street gang; penalty.	19
§18.2-46.3:1 Third or subsequent conviction of criminal street gang crimes.	0
§18.2-46.3:3 Enhanced punishment for gang activity taking place in a school zone; penalties.	0
§18.2-55.1 Hazing of youth gang members unlawful; criminal liability.	0

* “§ 52-28.1. Reporting gang related criminal information; inclusion in annual Crime in Virginia report. The Department of State Police shall include arrest statistics for violation of §§ 18.2-46.2, 18.2-46.3, 18.2-46.3:1, 18.2-46.3:3, and 18.2-55.1 in the annual Crime in Virginia report.”

Offense Type	Juvenile Gang	Other Gang
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	3	4
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0
Kidnapping/Abduction	2	8
All Rape	5	4
Criminal Sexual Contact	4	8
Aggravated Assault	41	113
Simple Assault	96	106
Intimidation	20	39
Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts	0	2
Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude	0	0
Arson	0	0
Bribery	0	0
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	2	4
Embezzlement	1	1
Extortion/Blackmail	0	1
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	2	24
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Fraud	0	3
Impersonation	0	4
Wire Fraud	0	1
Identity Theft	0	4
Hacking/Computer Invasion	0	0
Robbery	18	27
Pocket-picking	0	0
Purse-snatching	0	0
Shoplifting	0	2
Theft From Building	0	0
Theft From Coin Operated Machine or Device	0	0
Theft From Motor Vehicle	0	0
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	0	0
All Other Larceny	3	9
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	3
Drug/Narcotic Violations	5	52
Drug Equipment Violations	0	1
Betting/Wagering	0	0
Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling	0	0
Prostitution	0	0
Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	0	0
Animal Cruelty	0	0

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED

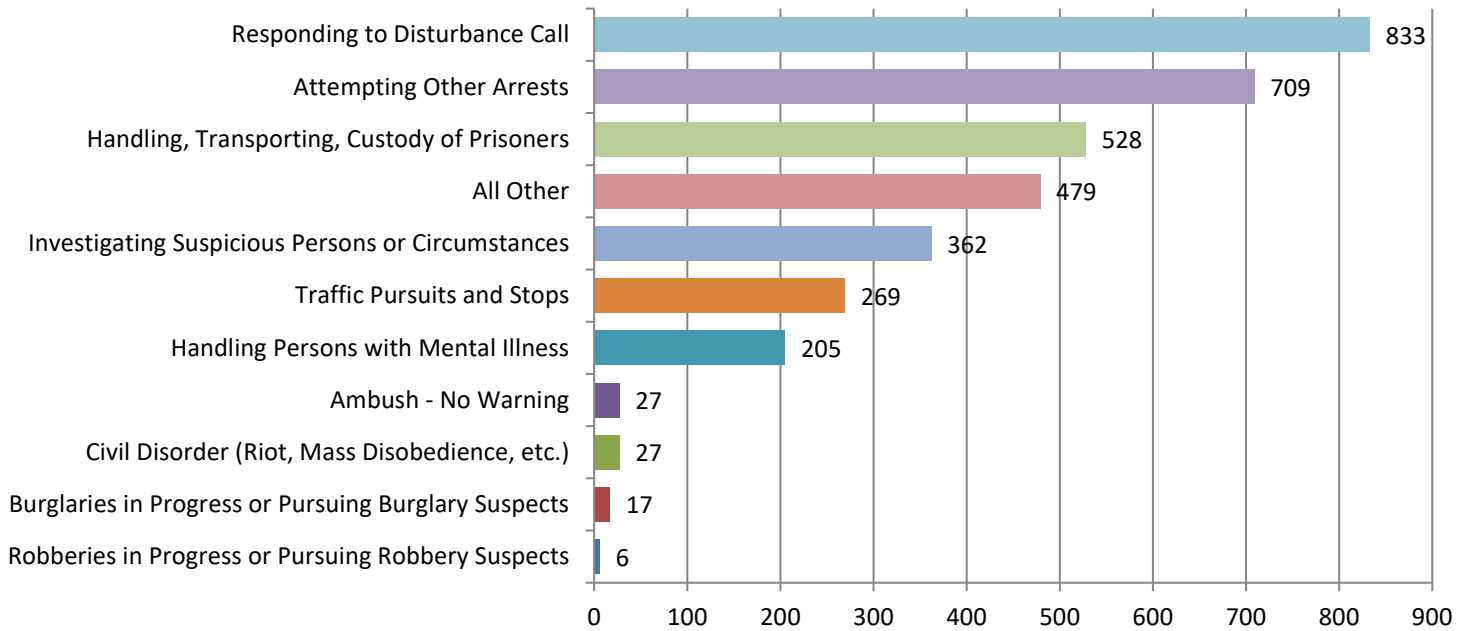
Through the Incident Based Reporting program, additional information is collected on law enforcement officers assaulted and feloniously killed in the line of duty.



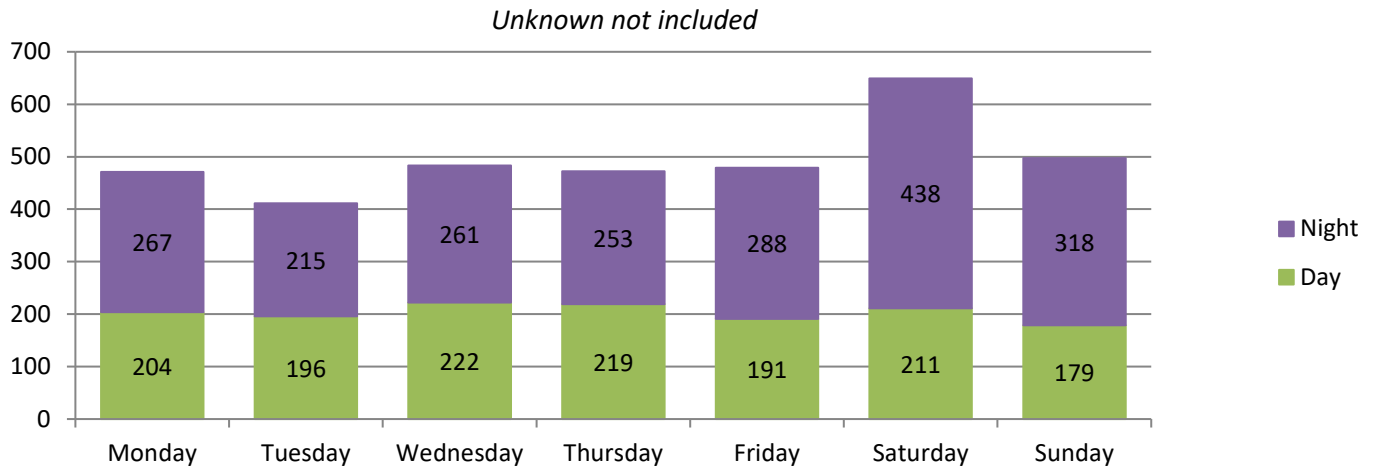
Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted

Through the Incident Based Reporting program, additional information is collected on law enforcement officers assaulted and feloniously killed in the line of duty. During 2025, contributing agencies reported that two officers were feloniously killed in the line of duty and there were 3,460 other assaults on officers. A new method of data aggregation reflects a higher number than reported in previous years. Additional information pertaining to law enforcement officers killed and assaulted is contained in an annual summary published by the FBI's National Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Number of Victims by Officer Activity Type

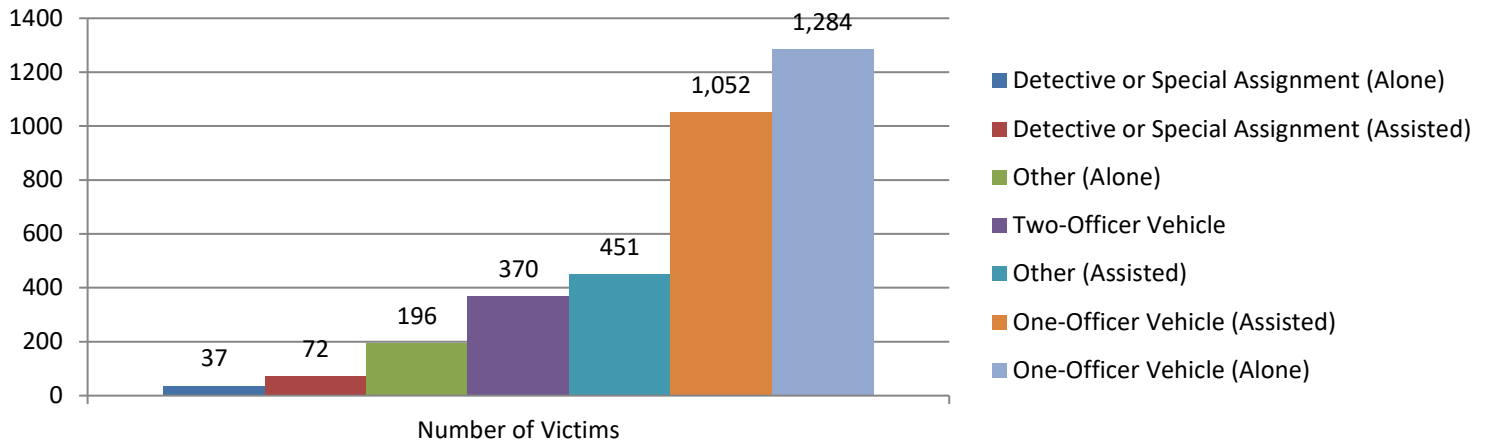


Number of Offenses by Day of Week and Time



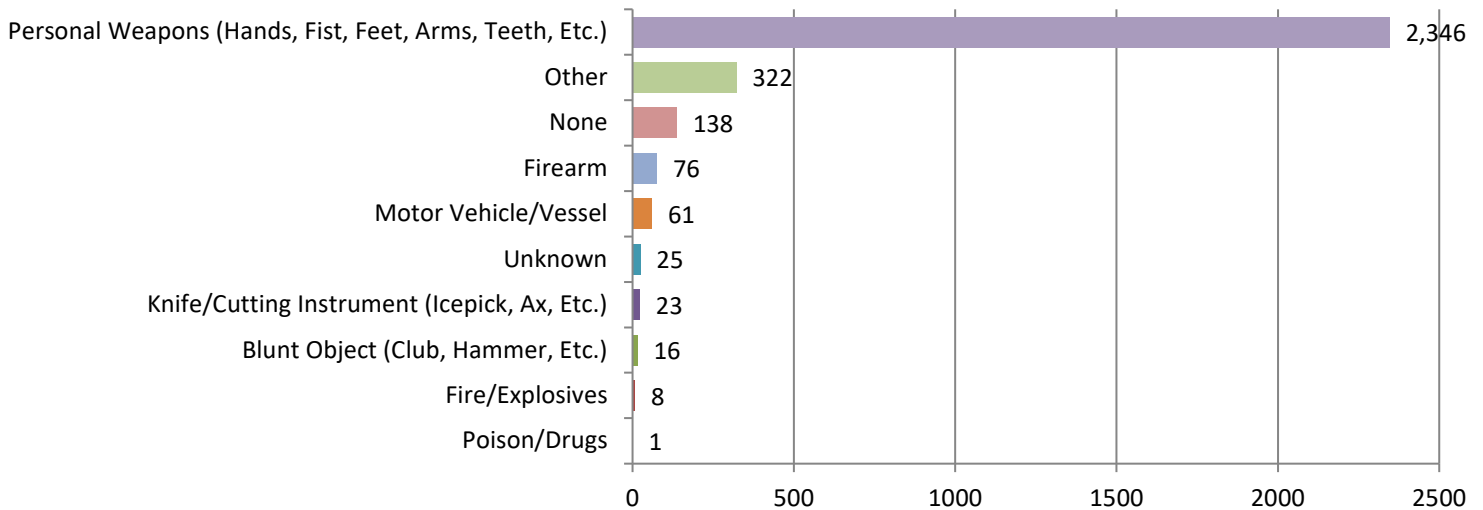
Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted

Number of Victims by Officer Assignment



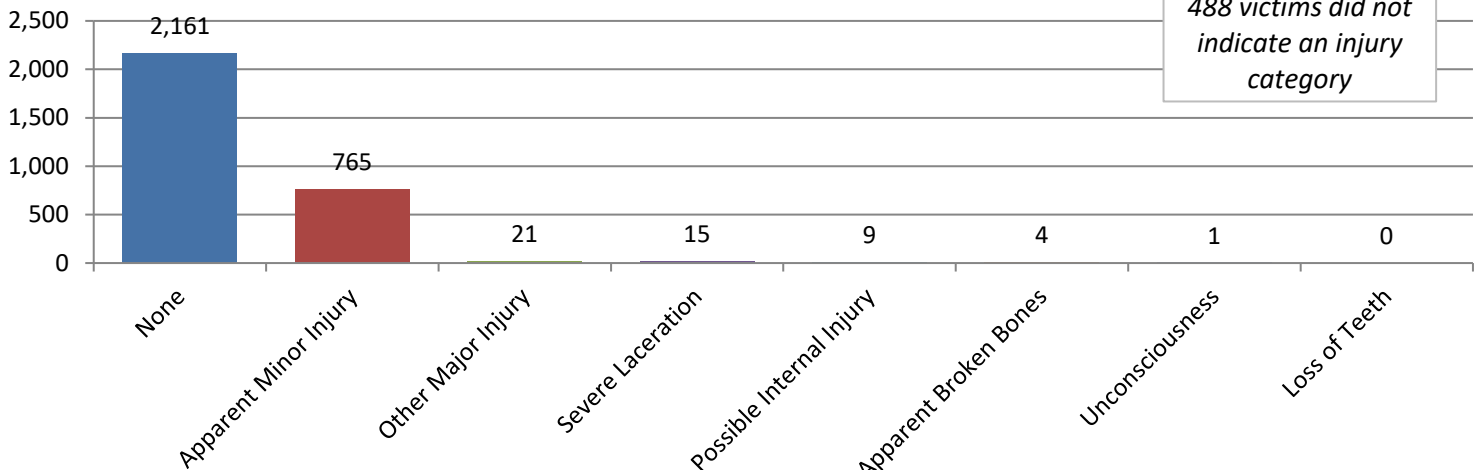
Number of Victims by Type of Weapon/Force Used

up to 3 types per offense



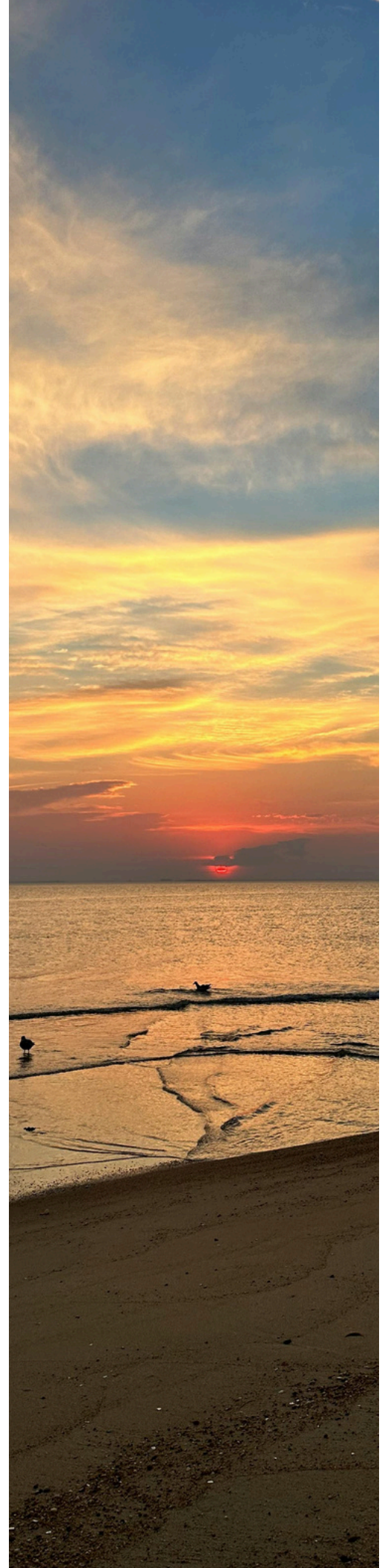
Number of Victims by Type of Injury

up to 5 injuries may be listed per person (murder offenses do not capture injury type)



OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTINGS

The 2016 session of the General Assembly passed an amendment adding § 52-28.2 which specifies the reporting requirement for all Officer Involved Shootings.



Officer-Involved Shootings 2025

The 2016 session of the General Assembly passed an amendment adding § 52-28.2 which specifies the reporting requirement for all Officer Involved Shootings.

§ 52-28.2. Reporting of officer-involved shootings; inclusion in annual Crime in Virginia report. The Department of State Police shall include any officer-involved shooting and whether such shooting was determined to be justified in the annual Crime in Virginia report.

For the purposes of this section, "officer-involved shooting" means the discharge of a firearm by a law-enforcement officer, as defined in § 9.1-101, that results in the death or serious bodily injury of another.

Incident Date	City or County of Incident	Agency of Officer Involved	# Fatalities	# Injuries	Status
January 28, 2025	Suffolk City	Suffolk Police Department	0	1	Justified
February 17, 2025	Danville City	Danville Police Department	0	1	Justified
March 6, 2025	Richmond City	Richmond Police Department	0	1	Justified
March 20, 2025	Smyth County	Smyth County Sheriff's Office	1	0	Justified
March 28, 2025	Carroll County	Carroll County Sheriff's Office	1	0	Justified
March 30, 2025	James City County	James City County Police Department	1	0	Justified
April 7, 2025	Hampton City	Hampton Police Division	0	1	Pending
April 14, 2025	Rockingham County	Rockingham County Sheriff's Office	1	0	Justified
April 23, 2025	Fairfax County	Fairfax County Police Department	1	0	Justified
April 24, 2025	Chesterfield County	Chesterfield County Police Department	1	0	Justified
April 25, 2025	Norfolk City	Norfolk Police Department	0	1	Pending
April 26, 2025	Prince William County	Prince William County Police Department	1	0	Justified
April 27, 2025	Norfolk City	Norfolk Police Department	0	1	Pending
April 27, 2025	Virginia Beach City	Virginia Beach Police Department	0	1	Pending
June 4, 2025	Virginia Beach City	Virginia Beach Police Department	0	1	Pending
June 8, 2025	Mecklenburg County	Virginia State Police	1	0	Justified
June 25, 2025	Botetourt County	Botetourt County Sheriffs Office	1	0	Pending
July 17, 2025	Prince William County	Prince William County Police Department	1	0	Pending
August 8, 2025	Norfolk City	Norfolk Police Department	1	0	Pending
		Nottoway County Sheriff's Office	1	0	Justified
		Amelia County Sheriff's Office			
		Virginia State Police			
August 16, 2025	Nottoway County	Virginia State Police	1	0	Justified
August 17, 2025	Shenandoah County	Shenandoah County Sheriff's Office	1	0	Pending
August 24, 2025	Virginia Beach City	Virginia State Police	1	0	Pending
August 25, 2025	Washington County	Washington County Police Department	1	0	Justified
September 5, 2025	Portsmouth City	Portsmouth Police Department	0	1	Not Justified

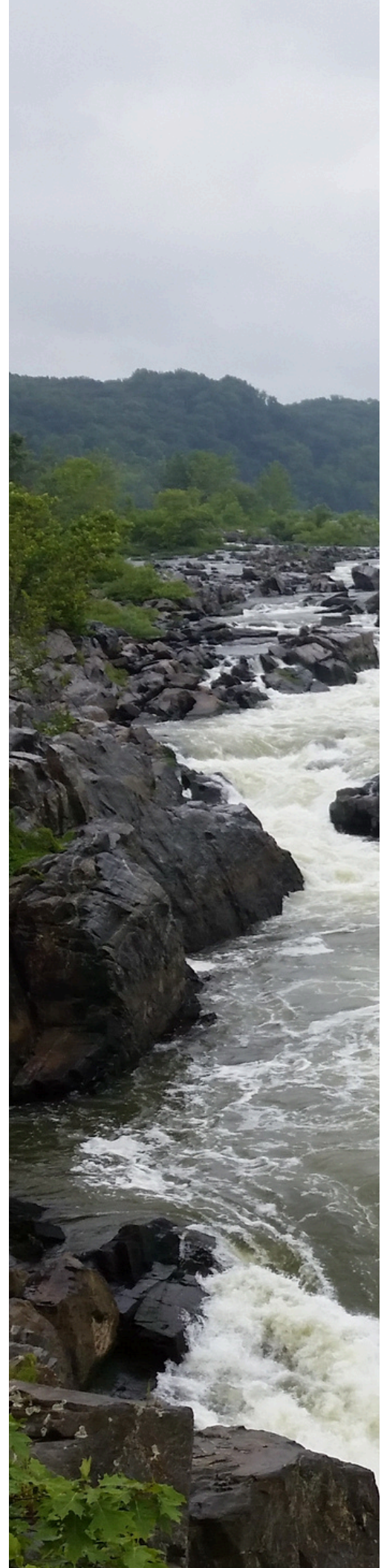
Officer-Involved Shootings Continued

Incident Date	City or County of Incident	Agency of Officer Involved	# Fatalities	# Injuries	Status
September 10, 2025	Tazewell County	Tazewell County Sheriff's Office	1	0	Justified
		Bluefield Police Department			
September 22, 2025	Hampton City	Hampton Police Division	0	1	Pending
September 28, 2025	Fairfax County	Fairfax County Police Department	0	1	Pending
November 5, 2025	Suffolk City	Suffolk Police Department	1	0	Justified
November 21, 2025	Bland County	Bland County Sheriff's Office	0	1	Justified
December 1, 2025	Roanoke City	Virginia State Police	1	0	Justified
December 17, 2025	Augusta County	Augusta County Sheriff's Office	1	0	Justified
December 20, 2025	Newport News City	Newport News Police Department	0	1	Pending
December 29, 2025	Pittsylvania County	Virginia State Police	1	0	Pending

LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES

Officer counts are inclusive of all sworn personnel that possess full arrest powers, and carry a weapon. Their primary duties include responding to routine calls for police service, emergency situations, or crime scenes; performing routine patrol; rendering emergency services, enforcing criminal laws and traffic regulations; and investigating violations of criminal laws and traffic accidents. These employees' salaries are paid from law enforcement funds. In addition, correctional officers and police cadets should only be included in the officer counts if they are sworn and possess full arrest powers.

Professional staff (formerly known as Civilian) counts are inclusive of all employees of the agency, i.e., dispatchers, clerks, and meter attendants. These employees' salaries are paid from law enforcement funds. Furthermore, correctional officers or jailers that have no police or arrest powers outside the jail, should be counted as professional staff as long as their salaries are paid from the funds of the law enforcement agency.



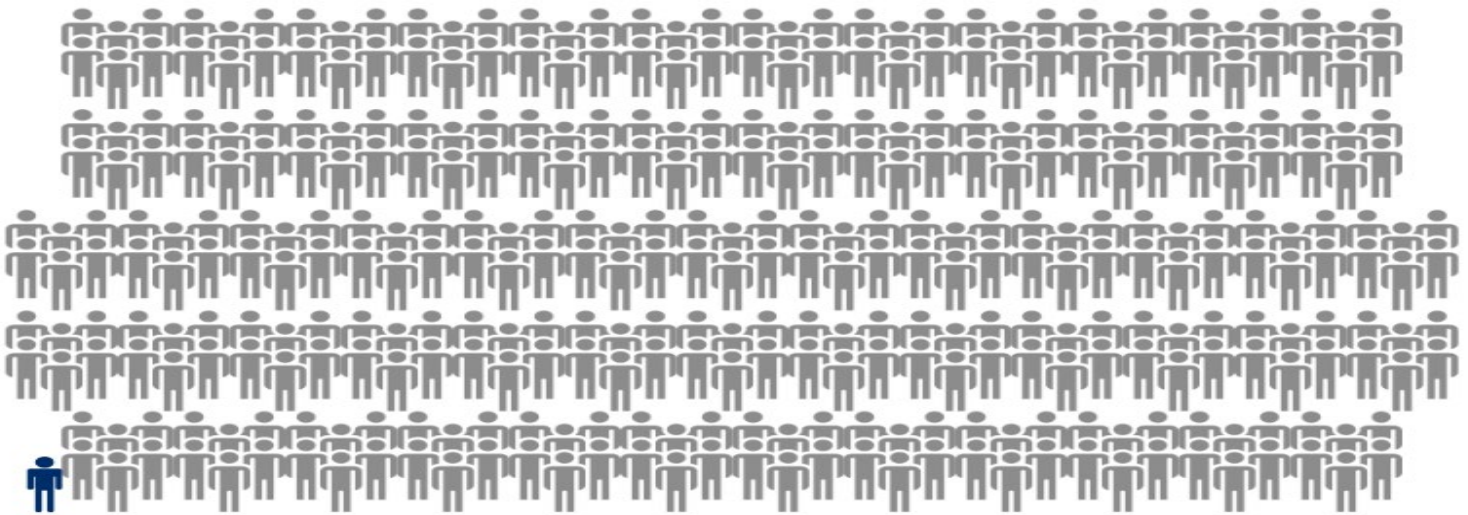
Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 2025

FULL TIME EMPLOYEES

	Full Time Officer		Professional		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
County Total (Towns included)	10,008	2,035	725	2,005	14,773
City Total	5,886	1,738	603	1,568	9,795
Other Agency Total	1,408	210	229	266	2,113
College & University Total	587	121	179	202	1,089
Virginia State Police	1,724	136	349	552	2,761
TOTAL	19,613	4,240	2,085	4,593	30,531

There is 1 sworn full time law enforcement officer per 372 people in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

This total represents 363 law enforcement agencies.



PART TIME EMPLOYEES

	Full Time Officer		Professional		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
County Total (Towns included)	757	104	277	409	1,547
City Total	228	52	231	306	817
Other Agency Total	29	1	66	40	136
College & University Total	68	3	96	69	236
Virginia State Police	4	-	103	42	149
TOTAL	1,086	160	773	866	2,885