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Introduction

The Judicial Mapping Project is designed to provide a visual and geographic representation of the various offender populations of the Virginia Department of Corrections (VADOC). Due to the recent surge in the offenders facing substance abuse addiction in the community, this particular report focuses on offenders with histories of drug or alcohol abuse. The following maps are intended to serve as a reference to VADOC staff in facilities and supervision districts, as well as other individuals in the community who assist in the re-entry of offenders. By identifying the areas where more offenders facing substance abuse problems are being released and/or supervised, these maps may provide guidance as to where substance abuse treatment is most needed in probation and parole districts.

This report shows three main categories offender populations within the VADOC, including Confined offenders, Released offenders, and offenders being supervised in Probation & Parole districts. For each group, the population is generally 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 low numbers of offenders are concentrated.

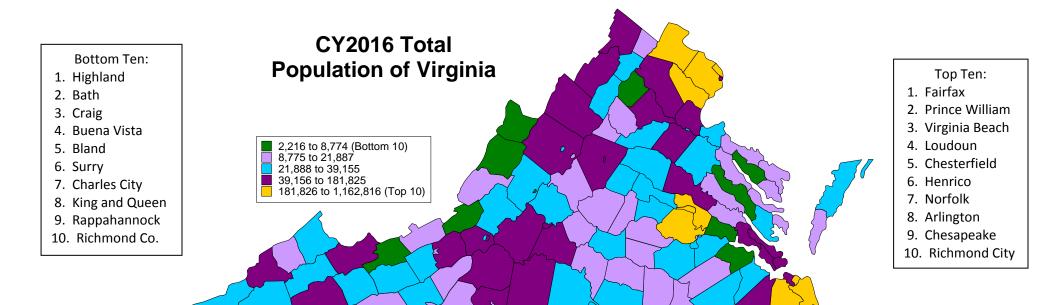
All maps in this report referencing "Bottom 10" (identified in blue) are meant to represent the ten localities with the lowest specified values, excluding those with the value of zero. Similarly, all maps referencing "Top 10" (identified in yellow) are meant to represent the ten localities with the highest 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. 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."

For definitions of the drug types illustrated in this report, please see the introduction to the probation and parole district population maps on page 13.

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 Greensville, 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 CY2016, with 1,162,816 people. Other populous localities in Virginia included Prince William (with 512,608) and Virginia Beach (with 452,602). The locality with the lowest total population was Highland, with 2,216 people. Other sparsely populated localities included Bath (with 4,476) and Craig (with 5,158).



SR Confined Population

35,706 State Responsible (SR) Confined offenders were incarcerated on the last day of CY2016 (December 31, 2016). These included both SR offenders confined in DOC (and DOC-contracted) facilities as well as SR offenders housed in local/regional jails, and it excludes out-of-state contract offenders. Of the 35,706 offenders in the SR Confined population, 1,009 are not included in the following maps, as they had 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 following two maps show the percentage of SR Confined offenders from each locality that has a COMPASS assessment indicating "probable" or "highly probable" substance abuse.

The maps of the SR 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.

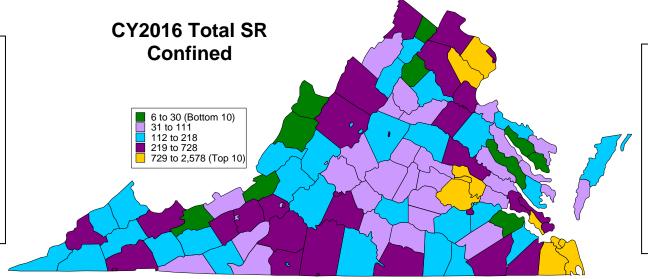
Norfolk had the most SR Confined offenders, with 2,578 (7% of all SR Confined). Like Norfolk, other localities with many Confined offenders were large metropolitan areas like the City of Richmond (with 2,231) and Virginia Beach (with 1,714). Warren had the highest rate of its population incarcerated, with 61.29 per 10,000 people. Other counties with relatively high rates included Prince George with 61.04 per 10,000 and Patrick with 60.26 per 10,000.

With only six, Highland County had the fewest Confined offenders of any locality in CY2016. Other localities with few Confined offenders included Bath with 11 and Craig with 12. The City of Buena Vista had the lowest rate of its population incarcerated, with 21.70 per 10,000 people. Other localities with relatively low rates included Fairfax¹ with 22.17 per 10,000 and Bland with 23.03 per 10,000.

¹ Fairfax circuit court includes both Fairfax City and Fairfax County.

Bottom Ten:

- 1. Highland
- 2. Bath
- 3. Craig
- 4. Surry
- 5. Bland
- 6. Rappahannock
- 7. Clarke
- 8. King and Queen
- 8. Lancaster
- 10. Richmond Co.

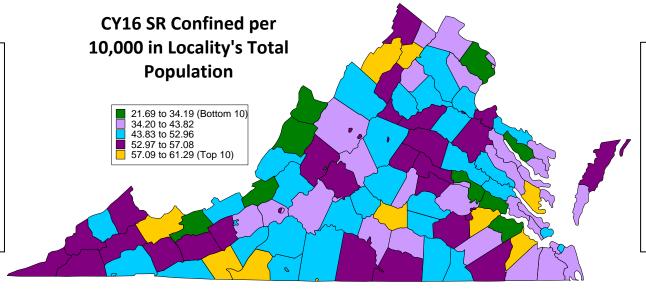


Top Ten:

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

Bottom Ten:

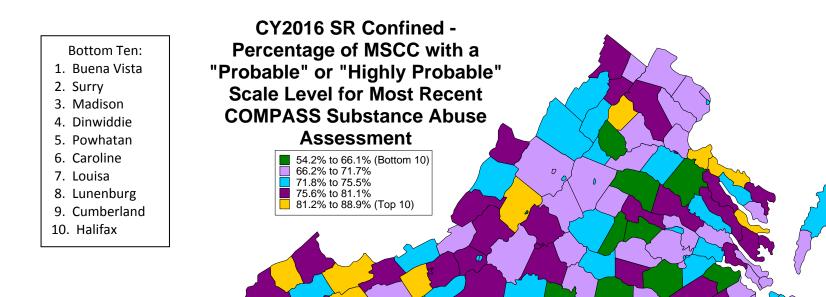
- 1. Buena Vista
- 2. Fairfax
- 3. Bland
- 4. Craig
- 5. Bath
- 6. Highland
- 7. Surry
- 8. Charles City
- 9. Henrico
- 10. Richmond Co.



Top Ten:

- 1. Warren
- 2. Prince George
- 3. Patrick
- 4. Isle of Wight
- 5. Shenandoah
- 6. Gloucester
- 7. Tazewell
- 8. Danville
- 9. Prince Edward
- 10. Carroll

With 88.9%, Rappahannock had the highest percentage of SR Confined offenders with their most recent COMPASS assessment indicating "probable" or "highly probable" substance abuse at the end of CY2016. Other localities with large percentages include Lee (with 85.0%) and Rockbridge (with 84.0%). With only 54.3%, Buena Vista had the lowest percentage of SR Confined offenders with their most recent COMPASS assessment indicating "probable" or "highly probable" substance abuse at the end of CY2016. Other localities with low percentages included Surry with 57.1% and Madison with 60.4%.



Top Ten:

- 1. Rappahannock
- 2. Lee
- 3. Rockbridge
- 4. Tazewell
- 5. Pulaski
-
- 6. Dickenson
- 7. Middlesex
- 8. Westmoreland
- 9. Smyth
- 10. King George

Releases

In CY2016, the VADOC released 12,463 State Responsible (SR) offenders. These represent SR offenders released from DOC facilities and from local/regional jails. Of these offenders, 11,184 (90%) were released with a community supervision obligation. Of these, 10,397 offenders (83% of all SR Releases) had a community supervision obligation with a Probation & Parole District. These 10,397 offenders are mapped on the following page by the district where they started their community supervision.

² As of FY2012, the maturation of offender transfer history data in VirginiaCORIS has allowed the VADOC to identify offenders released to supervision. SR Releases not released to community supervision either died while in DOC custody, were transferred to another jurisdiction upon release or were released without any supervision obligations.

³ This does not include offenders released to community supervision by the Operations Logistics Unit or a Detention and Diversion Center.

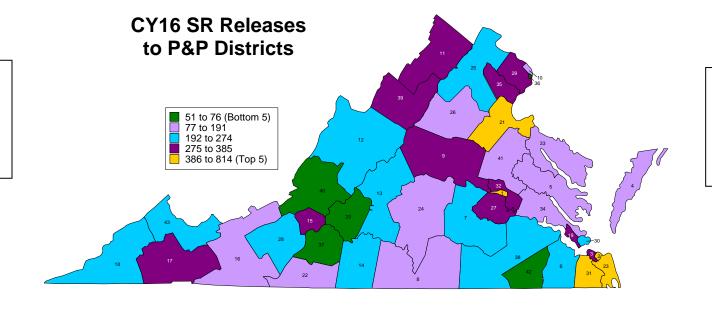
With 814 (8% of all SR Releases to P&P Districts), more SR Releases were released to Richmond P&P than any other district. Other districts that received many SR Releases during CY2016 were Norfolk P&P with 667 and Virginia Beach P&P with 451.

Bedford P&P received the fewest SR Releases, with only 51. Other localities with few SR Releases included Franklin P&P with 52 and Fincastle P&P with 55.

As to be expected, districts located in densely populated areas of the Commonwealth tended to receive more SR Releases than more sparsely populated districts.



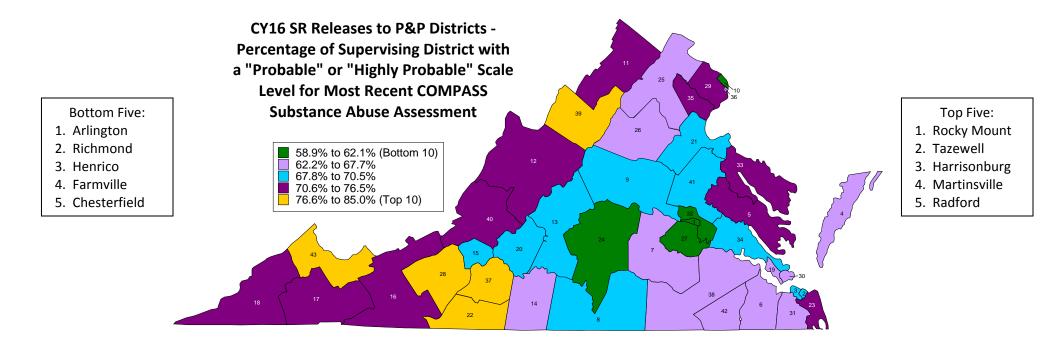
- 1. Bedford
- 2. Franklin
- 3. Fincastle
- 4. Rocky Mount
- 5. Alexandria



Top Five:

- 1. Richmond
- 2. Norfolk
- 3. Virginia Beach
- 4. Fredericksburg
- 5. Chesapeake

With 85.0%, Rocky Mount (District 37) supervised the highest percentage of SR Releases with their most recent COMPASS assessment indicating "probable" or "highly probable" substance abuse at the end of CY2016. Other districts with large percentages included Tazewell (District 43) with 80.5% and Harrisonburg (District 39) with 79.4%. With only 58.8%, Arlington (District 10) supervised the lowest percentage of SR Releases with their most recent COMPASS assessment indicating "probable" or "highly probable" substance abuse at the end of CY2016. Other localities with low percentages included Richmond (District 1) with 60.0% and Henrico (District 32) with 61.9%.



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Probation and Parole District Population

On December 31, 2016 (the final day of CY2016), the VADOC had 54,573 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, or other conditional release types. 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. Neither offenders supervised by the Operations Logistics Unit (OLU) nor offenders supervised in a community facility (such as a detention center or diversion center) are 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 to show female offenders. Other maps illustrate positive drug tests within the SR community supervision population. These drug tests are first mapped as a whole and then by the following drug types: Marijuana, Other Hallucinogens, Cocaine, Other Stimulants, Opioids, Alcohol, and Other Depressants. In addition, certain drug types (including marijuana, cocaine, and opioids) are mapped among only female offenders. 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 District. The second map shows the number of offenders testing positive in each District, 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 District'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, Psilocybin, 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.

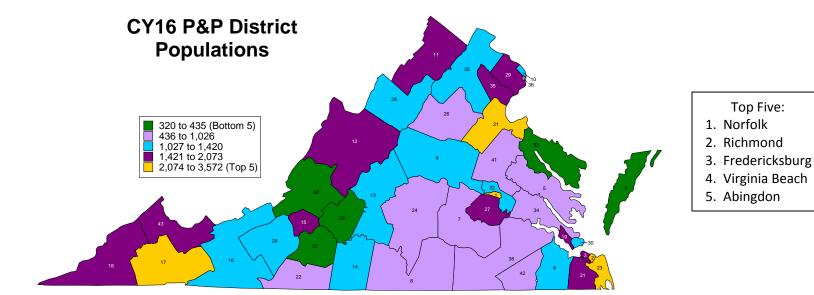
"Opioids" includes opiates, propoxyphene, oxycodone, buprenorphine, and methadone.

"Other depressants" does not include alcohol, but does include barbiturates, methaqualone, and benzodiazepines.

At the end of CY2016, Norfolk (District 2) had the largest supervised population of any District, with 3,572 offenders. Other districts with large supervised populations were Richmond (District 1) with 2,345 and Fredericksburg (District 21) with 2,330. Tazewell (District 43) had the largest rate of its population under community supervision, with 271.58 offenders out of every 10,000 people. Other districts with relatively high rates included Portsmouth (District 3) with 197.27 per 10,000 and Franklin (District 42) with 168.42 per 10,000.

With 320 offenders, Accomac (District 4) had the smallest supervised population at the end of CY2016. Other districts with small supervised populations included Warsaw (District 33) with 372 and Bedford (District 20) with 373. Fairfax (District 29) had the lowest rate of its population under community supervision, with 16.69 offenders out of every 10,000 people. Other districts with small supervised populations per 10,000 people in their respective total populations included Leesburg (District 25) with 24.78 per 10,000 and Manassas (District 35) with 35.49 per 10,000.

Urban districts like Norfolk and Richmond supervise a large number of offenders. Districts in southwestern Virginia, such as Tazewell (District 43) and Abingdon (District 17) have surprisingly large supervised populations, given the relatively small total populations of those localities.



Top Five:

Bottom Five:

5. Rocky Mount

Bottom Five:

1. Fairfax

2. Leesburg 3. Manassas

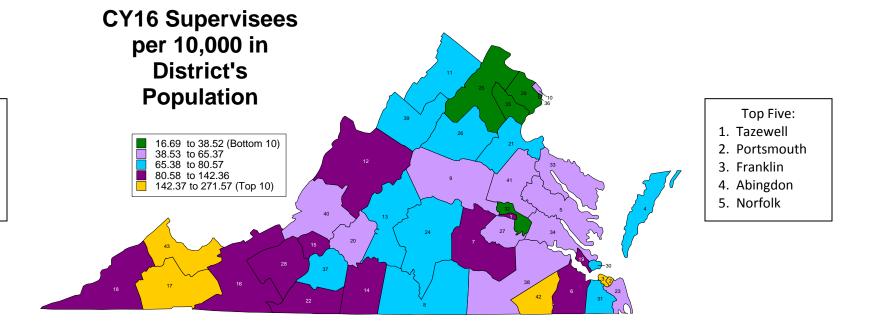
4. Alexandria

5. Henrico

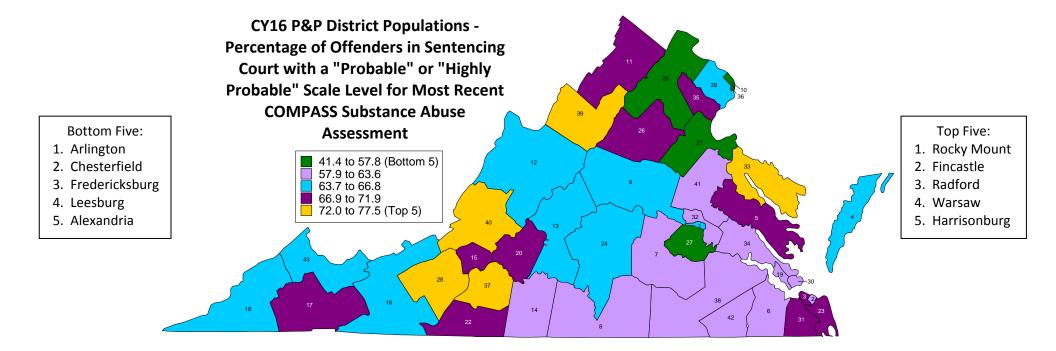
1. Accomac

2. Warsaw

3. Bedford 4. Fincastle



With 77.5%, Rocky Mount (District 37) supervised the highest percentage of offenders with their most recent COMPASS assessment indicating "probable" or "highly probable" substance abuse at the end of CY2016. Other districts with large percentages included Fincastle (District 40) with 75.6% and Radford (District 28) with 73.4%. With only 41.5%, Arlington (District 10) supervised the lowest percentage of offenders with their most recent COMPASS assessment indicating "probable" or "highly probable" substance abuse at the end of CY2016. Other localities with low percentages included Chesterfield (District 27) with 55.2% and Fredericksburg (District 21) with 57.0%.

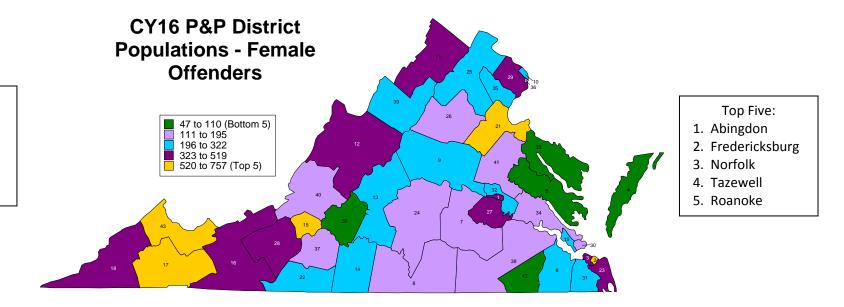


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With 757, Abingdon (District 17) supervised more female offenders than any other district. Other districts supervising many female offenders were Fredericksburg (District 21) with 595 and Norfolk (District 2) with 591. Tazewell (District 43) supervised the highest number of female offenders as a proportion of the total number of females in its population with 179.31 for every 10,000 females. Other districts with relatively high rates included Franklin (District 42) with 113.24 and Abingdon (District 17) with 107.01.

Accomac (District 4) supervised the fewest female offenders, with only 47. Other districts with few female offenders included Warsaw (District 33) with 74 and Franklin (District 42) with 98. Fairfax (District 29) supervised the fewest female offenders as a proportion of the total number of females in its population, with 6.02 for every 10,000 females. Other districts with relatively low rates included Leesburg (District 25) with 11.17 and Manassas (District 35) with 12.53.

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.



Bottom Five:

1. Accomac

2. Warsaw

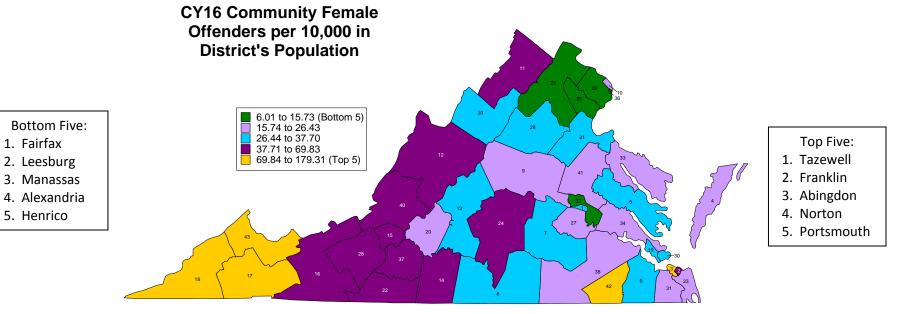
3. Franklin

4. Bedford

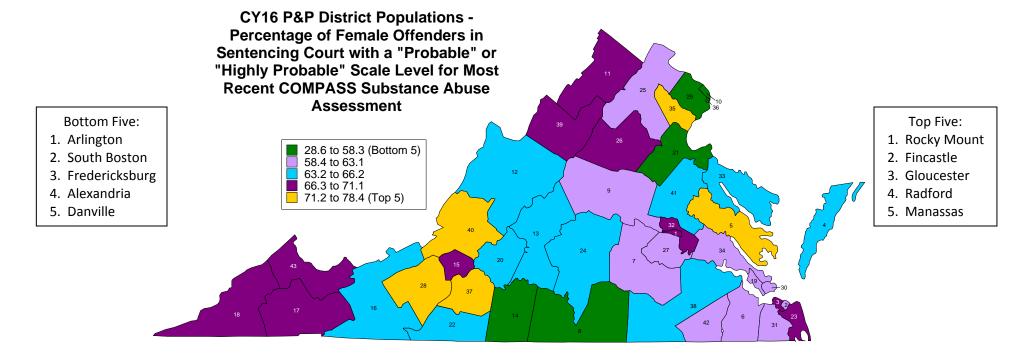
5. Gloucester

1. Fairfax

5. Henrico



With 78.3%, Rocky Mount (District 37) supervised the highest percentage of female offenders with their most recent COMPASS assessment indicating "probable" or "highly probable" substance abuse at the end of CY2016. Other districts with large percentages included Fincastle (District 40) with 73.9% and Gloucester (District 5) with 73.6%. With only 28.6%, Arlington (District 10) supervised the lowest percentage of female offenders with their most recent COMPASS assessment indicating "probable" or "highly probable" substance abuse at the end of CY2016. Other localities with low percentages included South Boston (District 8) with 54.9% and Fredericksburg with 55.8%.

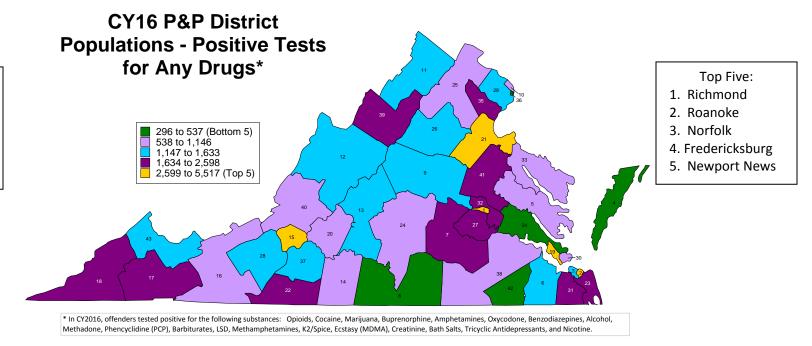


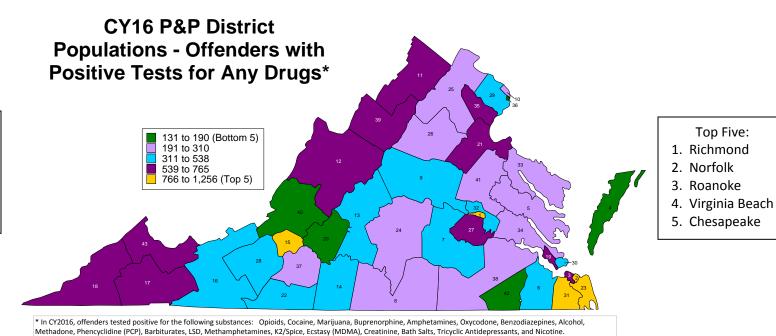
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Richmond (District 1) had the most positive drug tests (5,517 total) of any district. Franklin (District 42) had the fewest number of positive tests, with 296. It's important to note that an offender may have multiple positive tests. Richmond (District 1) also had more offenders testing positive for drugs than any other district, with 1,256. Franklin (District 42) had the fewest offenders testing positive, with 131. Tazewell (District 43) also had the largest rate of its population having tested positive for drug, with 97.47 offenders for every 10,000 people. Other districts with relatively high rates included Portsmouth (District 3) with 66.98 and Martinsville (District 22) with 58.08. Fairfax (District 29) had the lowest rate, with 4.48 offenders for every 10,000 people. Other districts with relatively low rates included Leesburg (District 25) with 6.49 per 10,000 and Arlington (District 10) with 7.95 per 10,000. Districts with a large number of positive tests tended to also have a large number of offenders testing positive. Districts in southwestern Virginia generally had high rates for positive drug testing.









Bottom Five:

1. Franklin

2. Accomac

4. Fincastle

5. Bedford

3. Alexandria

Bottom Five:

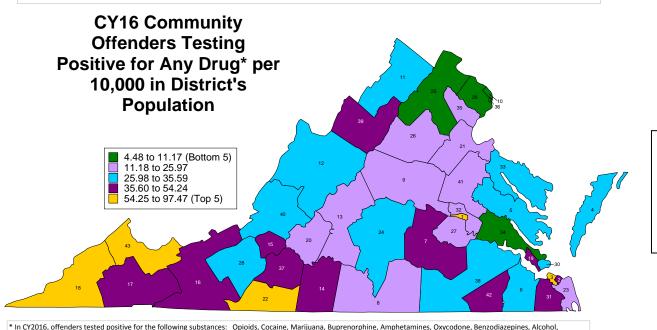
1. Fairfax

2. Leesburg

3. Arlington

4. Alexandria

5. Williamsburg



Top Five:

2. Portsmouth

3. Martinsville

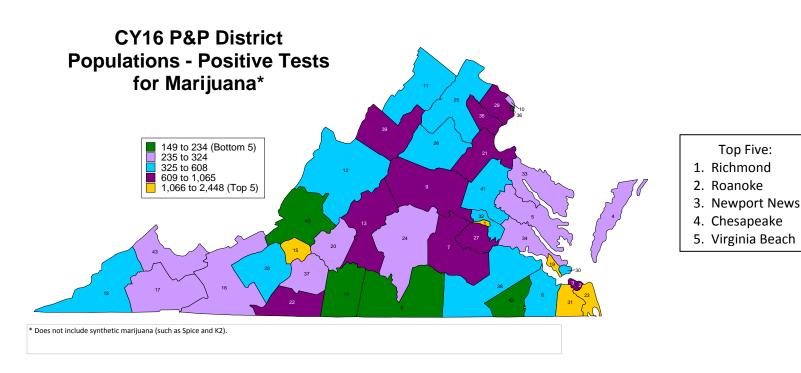
4. Richmond

5. Norton

1. Tazewell

Methadone, Phencyclidine (PCP), Barbiturates, LSD, Methamphetamines, K2/Spice, Ecstasy (MDMA), Creatinine, Bath Salts, Tricyclic Antidepressants, and Nicotine.

In this report, "Marijuana" does not include synthetic marijuana like K2 and Spice. Richmond (District 1) had the most positive marijuana tests (2,448 total) of any district. Franklin (District 42) had the fewest number of positive tests, with 149. It's important to note that an offender may have multiple positive tests. Richmond P&P also had more offenders testing positive for marijuana than any other district, with 771. Fincastle (District 37) had the fewest offenders testing positive, with 71. Fairfax (District 29) had the smallest rate of its population having tested positive for marijuana, with 2.64 offenders for every 10,000 people. Other districts with relatively low rates included Leesburg (District 25) with 3.24 and Arlington (District 10) with 4.55. Portsmouth (District 3) had the highest rate, with 42.62 offenders for every 10,000 people. Other districts with relatively high rates included Richmond with 34.55 per 10,000 and Martinsville with 31.88 per 10,000. Districts with a large number of positive tests tended to also have a large number of offenders testing positive.



Top Five:

Bottom Five:

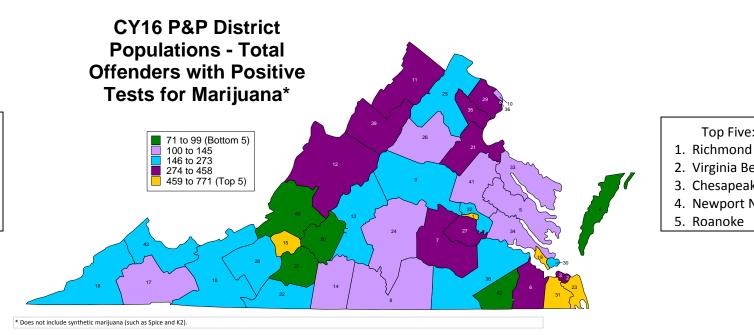
1. Franklin

2. Danville

3. Fincastle

4. South Boston

5. Alexandria



Bottom Five:

1. Fincastle

2. Accomac

2. Franklin

4. Bedford

5. Rocky Mount

Bottom Five:

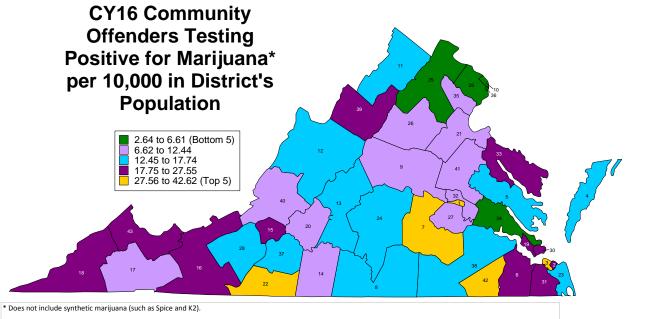
1. Fairfax

2. Leesburg

3. Arlington

4. Williamsburg

5. Alexandria



3. Chesapeake

2. Virginia Beach

Top Five:

- 4. Newport News
- 5. Roanoke

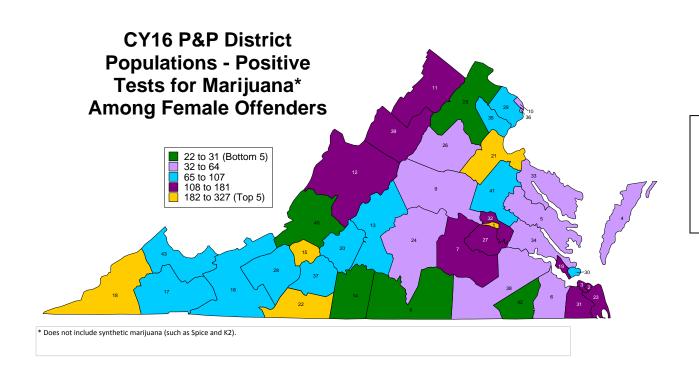
Top Five:

- 1. Portsmouth
- 2. Richmond
- 3. Martinsville
- 4. Franklin
- 5. Petersburg

Among only female offenders, Roanoke (District 15) had the most positive marijuana tests (327 total) of any district. South Boston (District 8) had the fewest number of positive tests, with 22. 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. Alexandria (District 36), Fincastle (District 40), and Leesburg (District 25) had the fewest female offenders testing positive, each with only 14. Leesburg (District 25) had the lowest rate of female offenders testing positive for marijuana, with 1.07 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 Fairfax (District 29) with 1.70 and Arlington (District 10) with 4.09. Martinsville (District 22) had the highest rate, with 42.56 offenders for every 10,000 females in its population. Other districts with relatively high rates included Norton (District 18) with 35.92 and Franklin (District 42) with 33.51. 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.

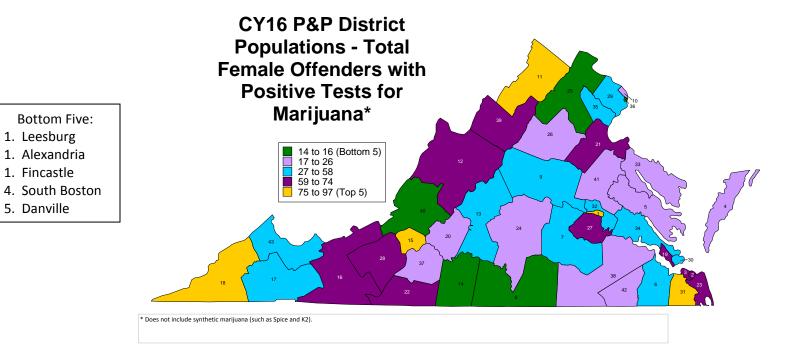


- 1. South Boston
- 2. Leesburg
- 3. Danville
- 4. Franklin
- 5. Fincastle



Top Five:

- 1. Roanoke
- 2. Richmond
- 3. Fredericksburg
- 4. Martinsville
- 5. Norton



Top Five:

3. Chesapeake

5. Winchester

Top Five:

1. Martinsville

2. Norton

3. Franklin

4. Roanoke

5. Rocky Mount

1. Richmond

2. Roanoke

3. Norton

Bottom Five:

1. Leesburg

1. Fincastle

5. Danville

Bottom Five:

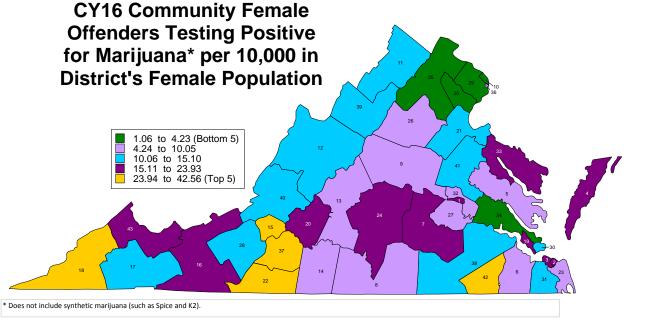
1. Leesburg

3. Arlington

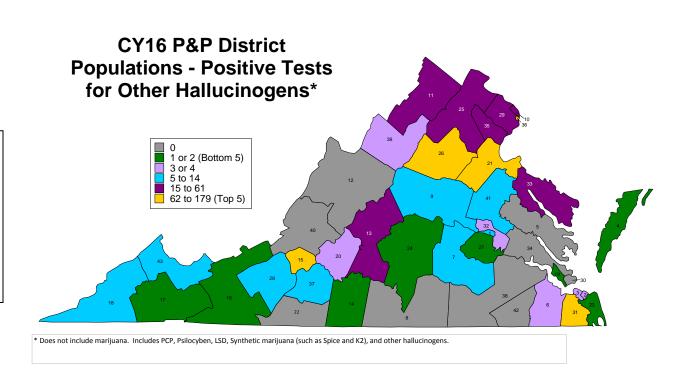
4. Manassas 5. Williamsburg

2. Fairfax

1. Alexandria



Fredericksburg (District 21) had more positive tests for hallucinogens other than marijuana than any other district, with 179. Many districts, shown below in gray, had no offenders testing positive. It's important to note that an offender may have multiple positive tests. Fredericksburg also had more offenders testing positive for other hallucinogens than any other locality, with 87. Other than those districts without any positive tests for other hallucinogens, Chesterfield (District 27) had the smallest rate of its population having tested positive for other hallucinogens, with 0.02 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 Virginia Beach and Abingdon. Culpeper (District 26) had the highest rate with nearly five offenders for every 10,000 people. Other districts with relatively high rates included Fredericksburg and Chesapeake. Of the 487 positive tests statewide for other hallucinogens during CY2016, 23 (5%) were for synthetic marijuana (such as Spice or K2).



Top Five:

- 1. Fredericksburg
- 2. Chesapeake
- 3. Culpeper
- 4. Roanoke
- 4. Roanoke
- 5. Alexandria

Bottom Five:

5. Newport News5. Virginia Beach5. Chesterfield

1. Accomac

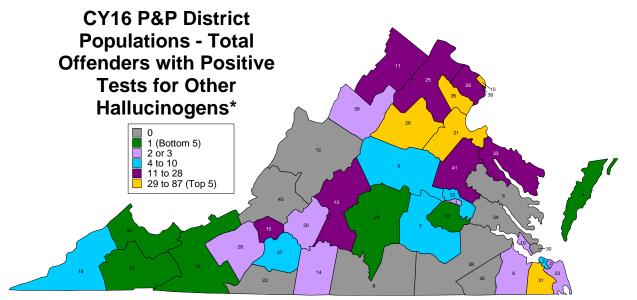
1. Wytheville

1. Abingdon

1. Farmville

5. Danville

⁴ These districts included Emporia, Franklin, Franklin, Gloucester, Hampton, Martinsville, South Boston, Staunton, and Williamsburg.



Top Five:

- 1. Fredericksburg
- 2. Chesapeake
- 3. Culpeper
- 4. Arlington
- 4. Manassas

1. Chesterfield 1. Farmville

1. Abingdon

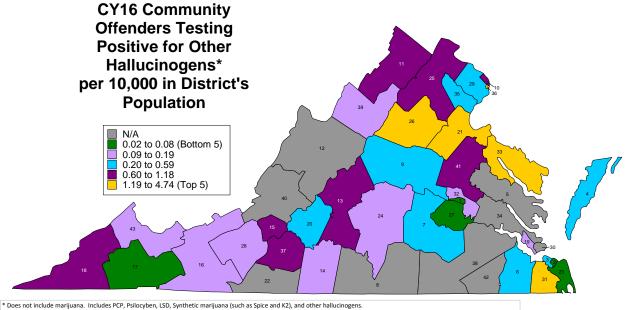
1. Accomac

Bottom Five:*

1. Tazewell

1. Wytheville

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



Top Five:

- 1. Culpeper
- 2. Fredericksburg
- 3. Chesapeake
- 4. Warsaw
- 5. Alexandria

Bottom Five:*

- 1. Chesterfield
- 2. Virginia Beach
- 3. Abingdon
- 4. Norfolk
- 5. Richmond

Richmond (District 1) had the most positive tests for cocaine, with 1,513. Abingdon (District 17) had had the fewest, with 19. A single offender, though, may have multiple positive tests. Richmond also had the most offenders testing positive for cocaine, with 596. Abingdon and Norton (District 18) had the fewest, each with 15. Abingdon also had the smallest rate of its population testing positive for cocaine, with just over 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. Richmond had the highest rate, with almost 27 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. Districts in Southside Virginia tended to have higher rates of the population testing positive for cocaine.

Bottom Five:

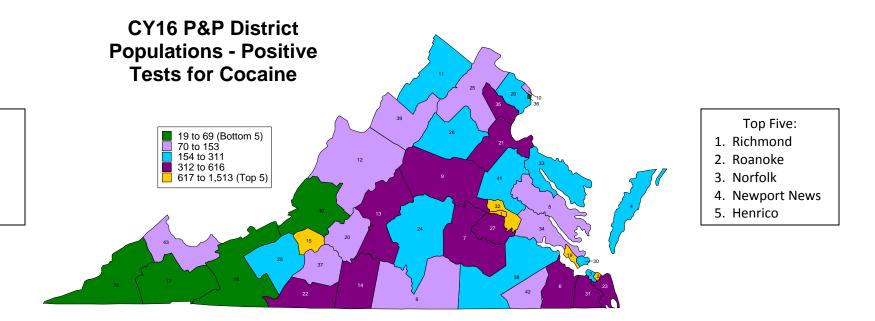
1. Abingdon

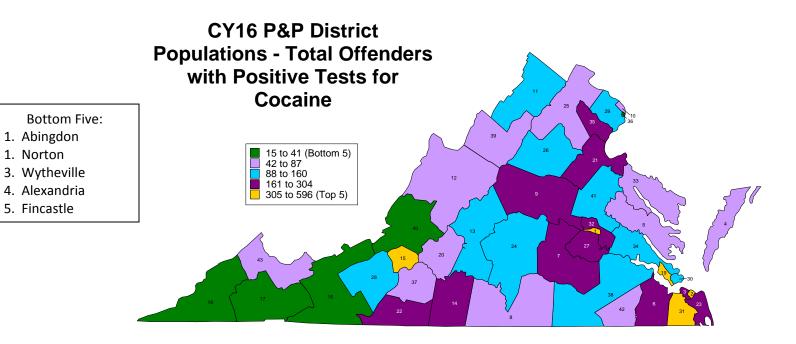
3. Wytheville

4. Alexandria

5. Fincastle

2. Norton





1. Norton

5. Fincastle

Bottom Five:

1. Abingdon

2. Fairfax

3. Norton

4. Leesburg

5. Alexandria

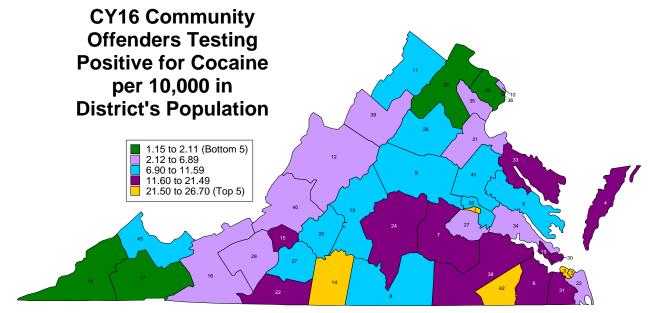


Top Five:

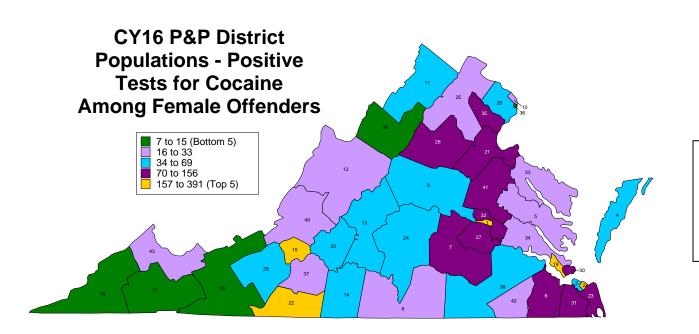
4. Newport News 5. Chesapeake

1. Richmond

2. Norfolk 3. Roanoke



Roanoke (District 15) had the most positive tests for cocaine among female offenders, with 391. Abingdon (District 17) had had the fewest, with 7. A single offender, though, may have multiple positive tests. Roanoke also had the most female offenders testing positive for cocaine, with 126. Abingdon, again, had the fewest, with 5. Norton (District 18) had the smallest rate of female offenders testing positive for cocaine per 10,000 individuals in its total population, with 0.59 offender for every 10,000 females in its population. Other districts with relatively small rates included Fairfax (District 29) and Leesburg (District 25). Richmond (District 1) had the highest rate, with 29.85 female offenders for every 10,000 females in its population. Despite its small population, Accomac had a large rate of its female offenders testing positive for cocaine.

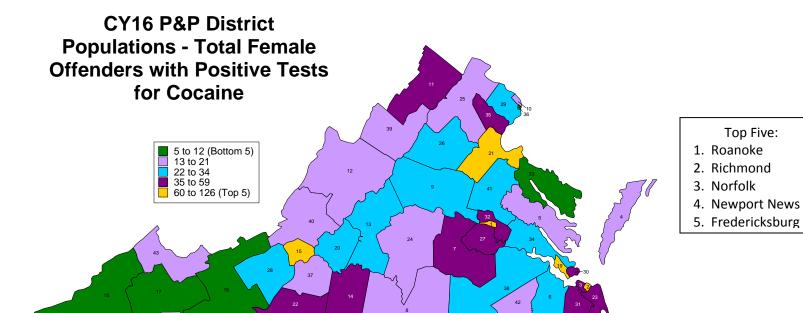


Bottom Five:

- 1. Abingdon
- 2. Norton
- 3. Wytheville
- 4. Alexandria
- 5. Fincastle

Top Five:

- 1. Richmond
- 2. Roanoke
- 3. Norfolk
- 4. Newport News
- 5. Martinsville



Bottom Five:

1. Abingdon

2. Alexandria

4. Wytheville

2. Norton

5. Warsaw

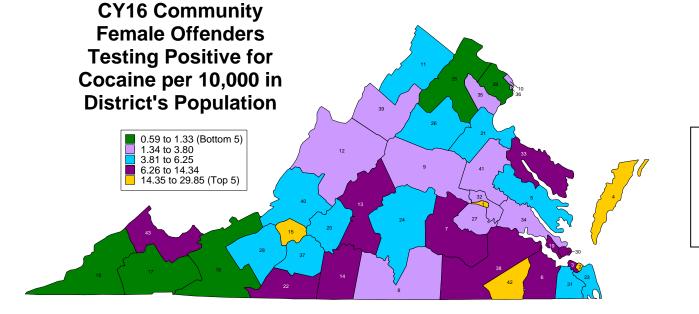
Bottom Five:

1. Norton

2. Fairfax

3. Leesburg

4. Abingdon5. Wytheville



Top Five:

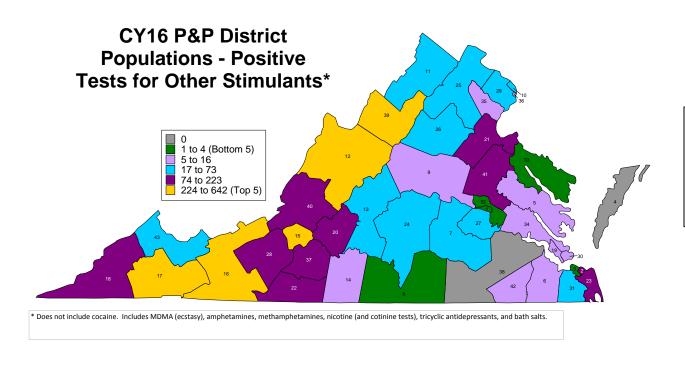
1. Richmond

2. Accomac

3. Roanoke4. Norfolk

5. Franklin

Harrisonburg (District 39) had the most positive tests for stimulants other than cocaine, with 642. These drugs included MDMA (ecstasy), amphetamines, methamphetamines, nicotine (and cotinine tests), tricyclic antidepressants, and bath salts. Two districts, shown below in gray, had no positive tests for other stimulants. There were no positive tests for bath salts in P&P districts during CY2016. An offender may have multiple positive drug tests. Staunton (District 12) had the most offenders testing positive for other stimulants, with 312. Other than those districts without positive tests, Henrico (District 32) had the smallest rate of its population having tested positive for other stimulants, with less than one offender for every 10,000 people. Abingdon (District 17) had the highest rate, with nearly 24 offenders for every 10,000 people. Other districts with relatively high rates included Harrisonburg and Staunton. Many offenders tested positive in the Western region of Virginia.



Top Five:

1. Harrisonburg

2. Roanoke

3. Abingdon

4. Staunton5. Wytheville

Bottom Five:*

1. Portsmouth

3. Henrico

4. Warsaw

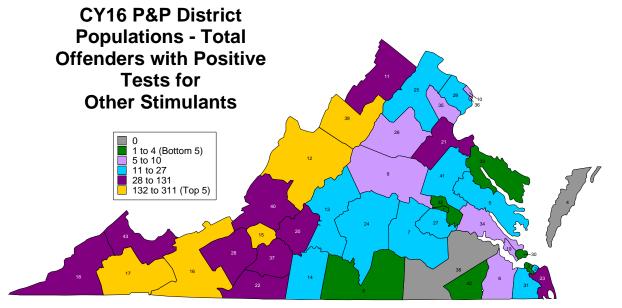
4. Richmond

1. South Boston

⁵ These districts included Accomac and Emporia.

Bottom Five:*

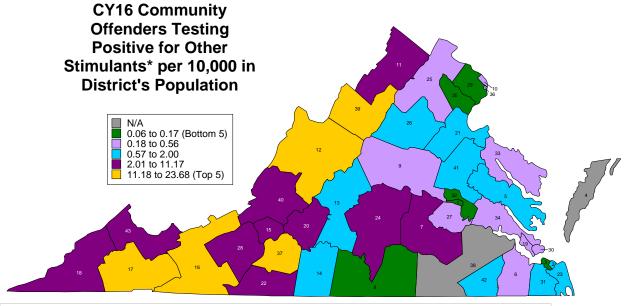
- 1. Portsmouth
- 1. South Boston
- 3. Henrico
- 4. Warsaw
- 5. Franklin
- 5. Hampton
- 5. Richmond



Top Five:

- 1. Staunton
- 2. Abingdon
- 3. Harrisonburg
- 4. Roanoke
- 5. Wytheville

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



Bottom Five:*

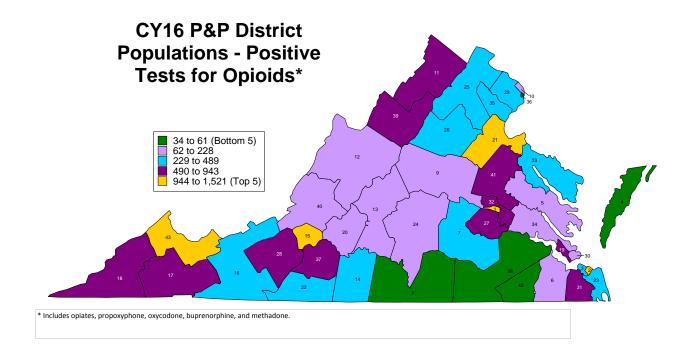
- 1. Henrico
- 2. Portsmouth
- 3. South Boston
- 4. Fairfax
- 5. Manassas

Top Five:

- 1. Abingdon
- 2. Harrisonburg
- 3. Staunton
- 4. Rocky Mount
- 5. Wytheville

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

Richmond (District 1) had the most positive tests for opioids, with 1,521. These drugs included opiates, propoxyphene, oxycodone, buprenorphine, and methadone. Franklin (District 42) had the fewest of any locality, with 34. An offender may test positive for a particular drug more than once, though. Richmond also had the most offenders testing positive for opioids, with 581. Accomac (District 4) 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) and Alexandria (District 36). Tazewell (District 43) had the highest rate, with 69 offenders for every 10,000 people. Other districts with relatively high rates included Norton (District 18) and Abingdon (District 17). Southside Virginia did not have many positive tests for opioids. The highest rates of positive tests tended to be in districts west of Bedford.



Top Five:

2. Fredericksburg

1. Richmond

3. Roanoke

4. Norfolk

5. Tazewell

Bottom Five:

4. South Boston

5. Alexandria

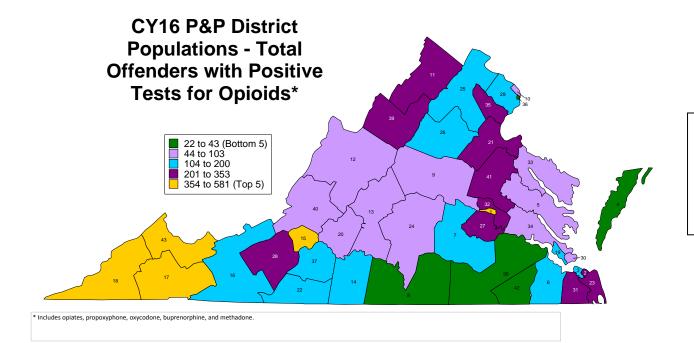
1. Franklin

2. Accomac

3. Emporia

Bottom Five:

- 1. Accomac
- 2. Franklin
- 3. Alexandria
- 4. Emporia
- 5. South Boston

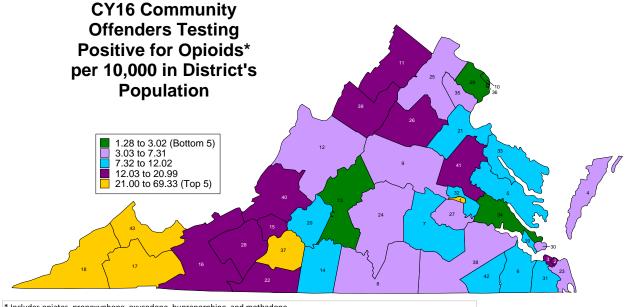




- 1. Richmond
- 2. Tazewell
- 3. Norton
- 4. Abingdon
- 5. Roanoke

Bottom Five:

- 1. Fairfax
- 2. Arlington
- 3. Alexandria
- 4. Williamsburg
- 5. Lynchburg



Top Five:

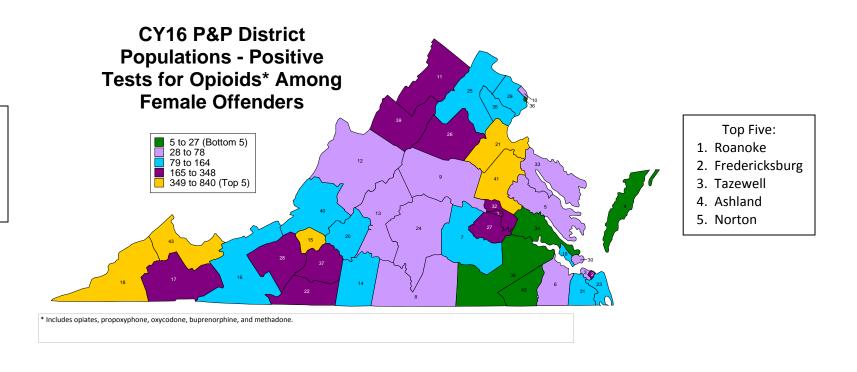
- 1. Tazewell
- 2. Norton
- 3. Abingdon
- 4. Rocky Mount
- 5. Richmond

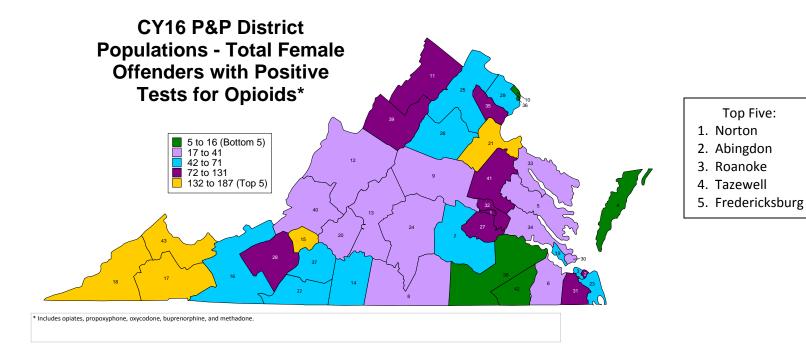
* Includes opiates, propoxyphone, oxycodone, buprenorphine, and methadone.

Roanoke (District 15) had the most positive tests among female offenders for opioids, with 840. These drugs included opiates, propoxyphene, oxycodone, buprenorphine, and methadone. Franklin (District 42) had the fewest of any locality, with 5. An offender may test positive for a particular drug more than once. Norton (District 18) had the most female offenders testing positive for opioids, with 187. Franklin 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 1.09 female offenders for every 10,000 females in its population. Other districts with relatively low rates included Arlington (District 10) with 1.88 and Emporia (District 38) with 2.47. Tazewell (District 43) had the highest rate, with 104.34 female offenders testing positive for opioids for every 10,000 females in its population. Other districts with relatively high rates included Norton with 49.33 and Fredericksburg with 39.53. Southside Virginia did not have many positive tests for opioids.



- 2. Alexandria
- 3. Emporia
- 4. Accomac
- 4. Williamsburg





Bottom Five:

1. Franklin

2. Accomac

3. Arlington

5. Emporia

4. Alexandria

Bottom Five:

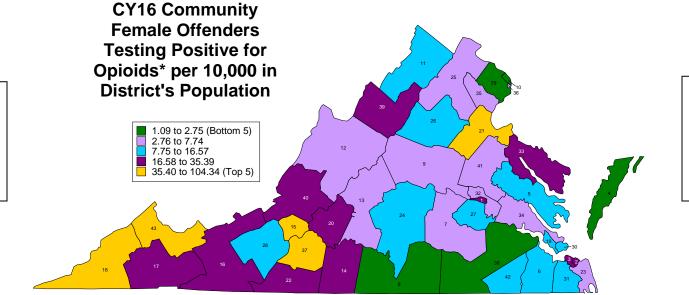
1. Fairfax

2. Arlington

3. Emporia

4. Accomac

5. South Boston



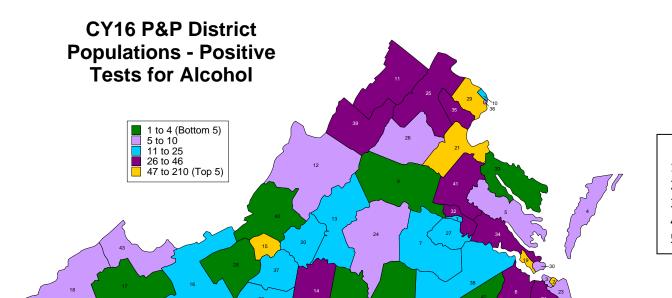
Top Five:

3. Roanoke

- 1. Tazewell
- 2. Norton
- 3. Fredericksburg
- 4. Roanoke
- 5. Rocky Mount

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

Newport News (District 19) had the most positive tests for alcohol of any district, with 210. Charlottesville (District 9) and South Boston (District 8) had the fewest positive tests for alcohol, each with just one. An offender, however, can test positive on multiple occasions. Newport News also had the most offenders testing positive for alcohol, with 129. Charlottesville 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 Radford (District 28) and South Boston. Newport News had the highest rate, with over seven offenders for every 10,000 people. Other districts with relatively high rates included Roanoke and Suffolk. Not all densely populated districts had a high volume of positive tests for alcohol; although Norfolk (District 2) had 127 positive tests, similarly populated Richmond P&P (District 1) only had 12 positive tests.

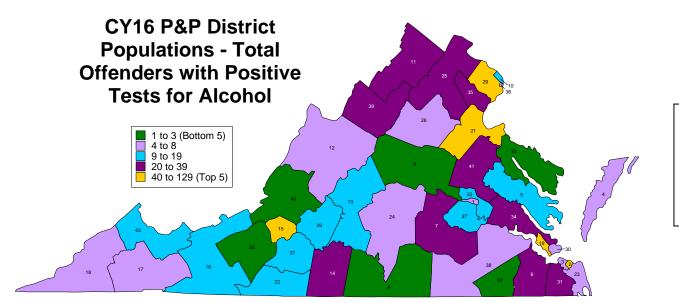


Bottom Five:

- 1. Charlottesville
- 1. South Boston
- 3. Radford
- 3. Warsaw
- 5. Abingdon
- 5. Fincastle
- 5. Franklin

Top Five:

- 1. Newport News
- 2. Roanoke
- 3. Norfolk
- 4. Fredericksburg
- 5. Fairfax





1. Charlottesville

Bottom Five:

1. South Boston

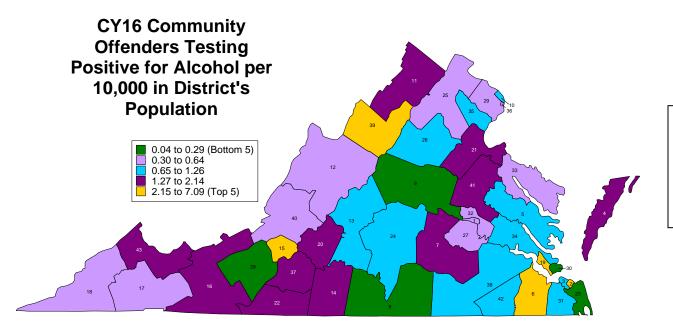
2. Charlottesville

3. Radford

3. Warsaw5. Fincastle

5. Franklin

- 2. Radford
- 3. South Boston
- 4. Virginia Beach
- 5. Hampton



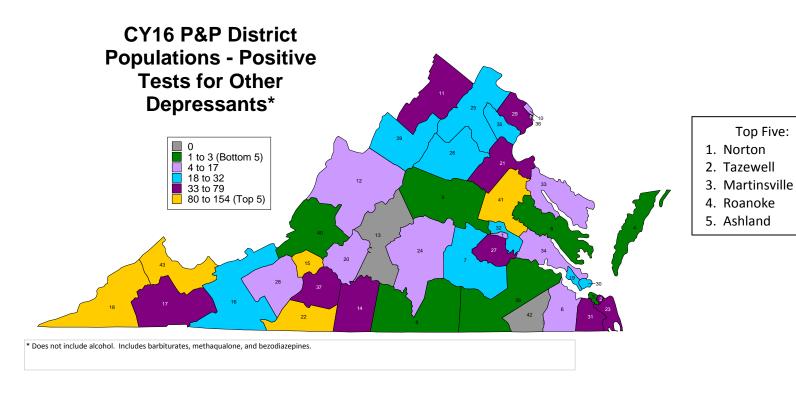
Top Five:

- 1. Newport News
- 2. Roanoke
- 3. Norfolk
- 4. Fredericksburg
- 5. Fairfax

Top Five:

- 1. Newport News
- 2. Roanoke
- 3. Suffolk
- 4. Norfolk
- 5. Harrisonburg

Norton (District 18) had the most positive tests for depressants other than alcohol, with 154. These drugs include barbiturates, methaqualone, and benzodiazepines. Two districts had no positive tests for other depressants. An offender may test positive on multiple occasions. Norton also had the most offenders testing positive for other depressants, with 105. Other than the four districts without any positive tests, Portsmouth (District 3) had the smallest rate of its population having tested positive for other depressants, with 0.1 offender for every 10,000 people. Other districts with few offenders with positive tests for other depressants per 10,000 people in their respective populations included Charlottesville (District 9) and South Boston (District 8). Tazewell (District 43) had the highest rate, with 12 offenders for every 10,000 people. Other districts with relatively high rates included Norton and Rocky Mount. Southwestern Virginia reported many positive tests for other depressants. Southside, however, had very few.



Bottom Five:*

1. Portsmouth

3. Fincastle

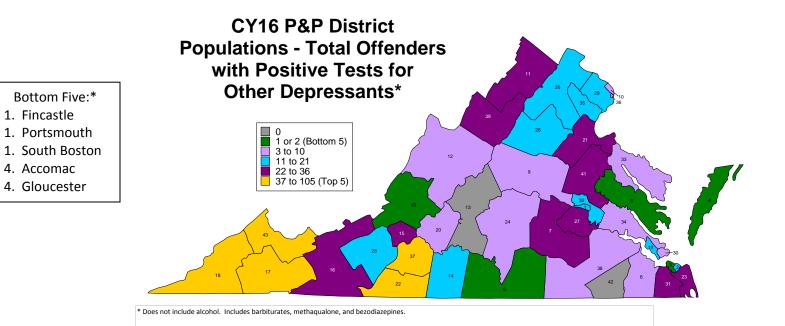
4. Accomac

5. Emporia5. Gloucester

2. South Boston

5. Charlottesville

⁶ These districts included Franklin and Lynchburg.



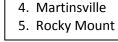
Bottom Five:*

1. Fincastle

4. Accomac

4. Gloucester

1. Portsmouth

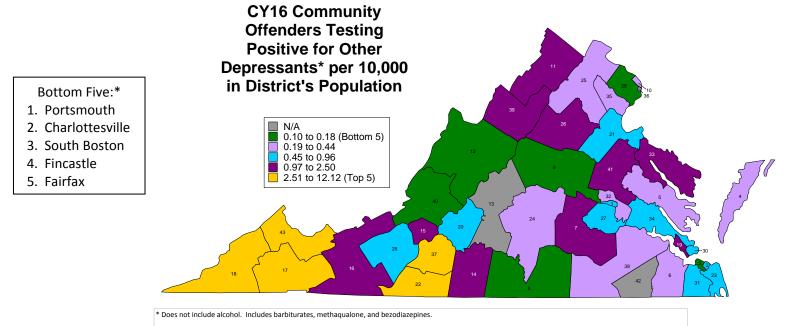


Top Five:

1. Norton

2. Tazewell

3. Abingdon

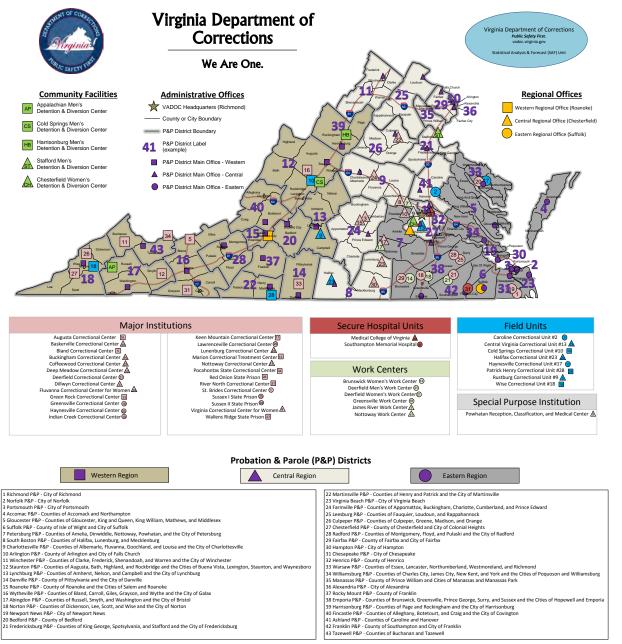


Top Five:

- 1. Tazewell
- 2. Norton
- 3. Rocky Mount
- 4. Martinsville
- 5. Abingdon

Conclusions

- Localities in southwestern Virginia tended to have larger percentages of their population on community supervision than did localities in other regions of the Commonwealth.
- Localities in southwestern Virginia tended to have larger rates of positive drug tests given their total populations than did localities in other regions of the Commonwealth.
- Most districts in southwestern Virginia did not have many offenders testing positive for cocaine.
- 83% of all positive tests for stimulants other than cocaine occurred in districts in the Western region.
- Districts that are either in southwestern Virginia or along the Interstate-95 corridor tend to have many offenders testing positive for opioids.



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.