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**Bureau of Justice Statistics**

# **Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1997**

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**Criminal Justice Information Policy**



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# **Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1997**

**A Criminal Justice Information Policy Report**

**April 1999, NCJ 175041**

**U.S. Department of Justice**  
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Jan M. Chaiken, Ph.D.  
Director

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# Foreword

SEARCH conducted four previous surveys in this series for the Bureau of Justice Statistics, covering 1989, 1992, 1993, and 1995. This year's report largely updates the information collected in previous years.

The National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) mandated by the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act became operational November 30, 1998. This survey provides a summary of quantitative information at the end of 1997. The levels of coverage, completeness, accuracy, and accessibility of the State criminal history information systems directly affect the effectiveness and efficiency of the NICS.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics hopes that the information contained in this report will assist States as they continue to improve their systems and to remain vigilant in maintaining the goals they have already achieved.

Jan M. Chaiken, Ph.D.  
Director

# Glossary of terms

**Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS):** An automated system for searching fingerprint files and transmitting fingerprint images. AFIS computer equipment can scan fingerprint impressions (or utilize electronically transmitted fingerprint images) and automatically extract and digitize ridge details and other identifying characteristics in sufficient detail to enable the computer's searching and matching components to distinguish a single fingerprint from thousands or even millions of fingerprints previously scanned and stored in digital form in the computer's memory. The process eliminates the manual searching of fingerprint files and increases the speed and accuracy of ten-print processing (arrest fingerprint cards and noncriminal justice applicant fingerprint cards). AFIS equipment also can be used to identify individuals from "latent" (crime scene) fingerprints, even fragmentary prints of single fingers in some cases. Digital fingerprint images generated by AFIS equipment can be transmitted electronically to remote sites, eliminating the necessity of mailing fingerprint cards and providing remote access to AFIS fingerprint files.

**Central Repository:** The database (or the agency housing the database) which maintains criminal history records on all State offenders. Records include fingerprint files and files containing identification segments and notations of arrests and dispositions. The central repository is generally responsible for State-level identification of arrestees, and commonly serves as the central control terminal for contact with FBI record systems. Inquiries from local agencies for a national record check (for criminal justice or firearm check purposes) are routed to the FBI via the central repository. Although usually housed in the Department of Public Safety, the central repository may in some States be maintained by the State Police or some other State agency.

**Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) or Criminal History Record Information System:** A record (or the system maintaining such records) which includes individual identifiers and describes an individual's arrests and subsequent dispositions. Criminal history records do not include intelligence or investigative data or sociological data such as drug use history. CHRI systems usually include information on juveniles if they are tried as adults in criminal courts, but in most

cases do not include data describing involvement of an individual in the juvenile justice system. All data in CHRI systems are usually backed by fingerprints of the record subjects to provide positive identification. State legislation varies concerning disclosure of criminal history records for noncriminal justice purposes.

**Data Quality:** The extent to which criminal history records are complete, accurate and timely. The key concern in data quality is the completeness of records and the extent to which records include dispositions as well as arrest and charge information. Other concerns include the timeliness of data reporting to State and Federal repositories, the timeliness of data entry by the repositories and the readability of criminal history records.

**Felony or Serious Misdemeanor:** The category of offenses for which fingerprints and criminal history information are accepted by the FBI and entered in the Bureau's files, including the III system. Serious misdemeanor is defined to exclude certain minor offenses such as drunkenness or minor traffic offenses.

**Interstate Identification Index (III):** A n "index-pointer" system for the interstate exchange of criminal history records. Under III, the FBI maintains an identification index to persons arrested for felonies or serious misdemeanors under State or Federal law. The index includes identification information, (such as name, date of birth, race, and sex), FBI Numbers and State Identification Numbers (SID) from each State holding information about an individual. Search inquiries from criminal justice agencies nationwide are transmitted automatically via State telecommunications networks and the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) telecommunications lines. Searches are made on the basis of name and other identifiers. The process is entirely automated and takes approximately five seconds to complete. If a hit is made against the Index, record requests are made using the SID or FBI Number, and data are automatically retrieved from each repository holding records on the individual and forwarded to the requesting agency. As of December 1998, 39 States participate in III and the system operates for criminal justice inquiries only. Responses are provided from FBI files when the State originating

the record is not a participant in III. Participation requires that the State maintain an automated criminal history record system capable of interfacing with the III system and capable of responding automatically to all interstate and Federal/State record requests. If extended to cover noncriminal justice inquiries, as planned, the III system would eliminate the need for duplicate recordkeeping at the Federal and State level since it would no longer be necessary for the FBI to maintain records on State offenders. At present, III ensures higher quality criminal justice responses because, in most cases, reply data are supplied directly by the State from which the record originates.

**Juvenile Justice Records:** Official records of juvenile justice adjudications. Most adult criminal history record systems do not accept such records, which are frequently not supported by fingerprints and which usually are confidential under State law. Pursuant to an order dated July 15, 1992, the FBI accepts, and will disseminate, juvenile records on the same basis as adult records. States are not required to submit such records to the FBI, however.

**Master Name Index (MNI):** A subject identification index maintained by criminal record repositories that includes names and other identifiers for all persons about whom a record is held in the systems. As of 1992, almost all State MNIs were automated and included almost 100 percent of record subjects in the repositories. The automated name index is the key to rapidly identifying persons who have criminal records for such purposes as presale firearm checks, criminal investigations or bailsetting. MNIs may include "felony flags," which indicate whether record subjects have arrests or convictions for felony offenses.

**National Crime Information Center (NCIC):** An automated database of criminal justice and justice-related records maintained by the FBI. The database includes the "hot files" of wanted and missing persons, stolen vehicles and identifiable stolen property, including firearms. Access to NCIC files is through central control terminal operators in each State that are connected to NCIC via dedicated telecommunications lines maintained by the FBI. Local agencies and officers on the beat can access the State control terminal via the State law enforcement network. Inquiries are based on name and other nonfingerprint identification. Most criminal history inquiries of the III system are made via the NCIC telecommunications system. NCIC data may be provided only for criminal justice and other specifically authorized purposes. For criminal history

searches, this includes criminal justice employment, employment by Federally chartered or insured banking institutions or securities firms, and use by State and local governments for purposes of employment and licensing pursuant to a State statute approved by the U.S. Attorney General. Inquiries regarding presale firearm checks are included as criminal justice uses.

**National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact:** An interstate and Federal/State compact designed to facilitate the exchange of criminal history data among States for noncriminal justice purposes and to eliminate the need for the FBI to maintain duplicate data about State offenders. Under the compact, the operation of this system is overseen by a policymaking council comprised of representatives of the Federal and State governments, as well as system users. The key concept underlying the compact is agreement among all States that all criminal history information (except sealed records) will be provided in response to noncriminal justice requests from another State — regardless of whether the information being requested would be permitted to be disseminated for a similar noncriminal justice purpose within the State holding the data. (That is, the law of the State which is *inquiring* about the data — rather than the law of the State which *originated* the data — governs its use.) In some States, ratification of the compact will have the effect of amending existing State legislation governing interstate record dissemination, since most States do not currently authorize dissemination to all of the Federal agencies and out-of-State users authorized under the compact. At present, noncriminal justice inquiries are handled by the FBI from its files of voluntarily contributed State arrest and disposition records. This requires that the FBI maintain duplicates of State records and generally results in less complete records being provided, since FBI files of State records are not always complete due to reporting deficiencies. The FBI cannot abandon the duplicate records without a formal compact, however, since subsequent failure of a State to continue participation after cessation of entry of data into the FBI's State offender files would jeopardize future noncriminal justice services to the Federal and State agencies that now rely on those files. The compact was passed by Congress and signed into law by the President in October 1998. The compact will now be submitted for ratification by State legislatures.



**National Fingerprint File (NFF):** A system and procedures designed as a component of the III system, which, when fully implemented, would establish a totally decentralized system for the interstate exchange of criminal history records. The NFF will contain fingerprints of Federal offenders and a single set of fingerprints on State offenders from each State in which an offender has been arrested for a felony or a serious misdemeanor. Under the NFF concept, States will forward only the first-arrest fingerprints of an individual to the FBI accompanied by other identification data such as name and date of birth. Fingerprints for subsequent arrests would not be forwarded. Disposition data on the individual would also be retained at the State repository and would not be forwarded to the FBI. Upon receipt of the first-arrest fingerprint cards (or electronic images), the FBI will enter the individual's fingerprint impressions in the NFF and will enter the person's name and identifiers in the III, together with an FBI Number and a State Identification (SID) Number for each State maintaining a record on the individual. Charge and disposition information on State offenders will be maintained only at the State level, and State repositories will be required to respond to all authorized record requests concerning these individuals for both criminal justice and noncriminal justice purposes. States would have to release all data on record subjects for noncriminal justice inquiries regardless of whether the data could be released for similar purposes within the State. The NFF concept is presently being tested in Florida, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Oregon. These States are in a position to conduct the test since they have nonrestrictive laws governing release of data for noncriminal justice purposes.

**Positive Identification:** Identification of an individual using biometric characteristics that are unique and not subject to alteration. In present usage, the term refers to identification by fingerprints but may also include identification by retinal images, voiceprints, or other techniques. Positive identification is to be distinguished from identification using name, sex, date of birth, or other personal identifiers as shown on a document subject to alteration or counterfeit such as a birth certificate, Social Security card, or driver's license. Because individuals can have identical or similar names, ages, etc., identifications based on such characteristics are not reliable.

*Note to Readers:* This is a report of the results of the Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems. In some of the tables that follow, data from earlier data quality surveys are included. Caution should be used in drawing comparisons between the results of earlier surveys and the survey reported here. Since the last national data quality survey, the U.S. Justice Department has continued to implement assistance programs dedicated to improving criminal history records. As a result, some States are focusing new or additional resources on the condition of their records and in many cases, know more about their records today than in the past. For these and other reasons, trend comparisons may not as accurately reflect the status of the Nation's criminal history records as the current data considered alone.

## Introduction

This report is based on the results from a two-part survey of the administrators of the State criminal history record repositories in January -November 1998. The report is largely based upon data as of December 31, 1997. Fifty-three jurisdictions were surveyed, including the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Responses were received to at least one part of the survey from 52 jurisdictions. Only Puerto Rico did not complete either part of the survey. Throughout this report, the 50 States will be referred to as "States"; the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands will be referred to as "territories," consistent with prior surveys; "Nation" refers collectively to both the States and territories.

In addition, the Federal Bureau of Investigation provided information relating to the number of fingerprint cards and dispositions received by the FBI during Fiscal Year (FY) 1997 and the number of criminal history records of the States participating in the Interstate Identification Index system that are maintained by the State criminal history repositories and the number of records maintained by the FBI for the States.

## Major Findings

### Level of automation of master name indexes and criminal history files

*Overview of State criminal history record systems, December 31, 1997 (Table 1):*

- Forty-nine States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico have automated at least some records in the criminal history record file.
- Twenty States (Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan,

Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming) have fully automated criminal history files and master name indexes.

*Automation of master name index and criminal history file, 1997 (Table 4):*

- Forty-five States have fully automated master name indexes. The Virgin Islands does not maintain a master name index.
- Maine and the Virgin Islands have no automated criminal history files.
- Of those States maintaining partially automated criminal history files, when an offender with a prior manual record is arrested, the prior manual record is subsequently automated in 23 States. In two States (California and Minnesota) and the District of Columbia, only the new information is automated.

### Level of disposition reporting

*Overview of State criminal history record systems, December 31, 1997 (Table 1):*

- Twenty-one States (Alaska, California, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming) and the District of Columbia representing approximately 40% of the Nation's population (based on 53 jurisdictions) and 40% of the Nation's criminal history records, report that 80% or more arrests within the past 5 years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.
- A total of 25 States representing approximately 47% of the Nation's population and 45% of the Nation's criminal history records, report that 70% or more arrests within the past 5 years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

- A total of 29 States representing approximately 60% of the Nation's population and 62% of the Nation's criminal history records, report that 60% or more arrests within the past 5 years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

- Overall, the figures are lower when arrests older than 5 years are considered. Eleven States report that 80% or more arrests in the entire criminal history database have final dispositions recorded. Twenty-two States report that 70% or more arrests in the entire criminal history database have final dispositions recorded. Twenty-six States report that 60% or more arrests in the entire criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

*Number of final dispositions reported to State criminal history repository, 1997 (Table 3):*

Twenty-nine States and the District of Columbia provided data on the number of final dispositions reported to their criminal history repositories indicating that over 4.6 million final dispositions were reported in 1997. The responding jurisdictions represent approximately 58% of the Nation's population.

### **Level of felony flagging**

*Overview of State criminal history record systems, December 31, 1997 (Table 1):*

- Forty-two States and Puerto Rico currently flag some or all felony convictions in their criminal history databases.
- Twenty States collect sufficient data to permit them to flag at least some previously unflagged felony convictions.

### **Timeliness of trial court disposition data**

*Average number of days to process disposition data submitted to State criminal history repository, 1997 (Table 13):*

- An average 42 days separates the final court dispositions and receipt of that information by the State criminal history repositories, ranging from less than 1 day in Colorado, Delaware, the District of Columbia, and New Jersey to 360 days in Pennsylvania. The majority of responding repositories receive the data in 30 days or less.

- An average 33 days separates the receipt of final trial court dispositions and entry of disposition data into the criminal history databases, ranging from less than 1 day in States where dispositions are entered either directly by the courts or by tape to 180 days in Indiana and Minnesota. Half of the responding jurisdictions enter the data in 10 days or less.

- Twenty-six States indicate having backlogs in entering disposition data into the criminal history database.

### **Detailed findings**

#### **Status of State criminal history files**

*Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file, 1997 (Table 2):*

- Over 54.2 million criminal history records were in the criminal history files of the State criminal history repositories on December 31, 1997. (An individual offender may have records in several States.)
- Eighty-seven percent of the criminal history records maintained by the State criminal history repositories are automated. Approximately 6.8 million records, or 13%, are not automated.

*Automation of master name index and criminal history file, 1997 (Table 4):*

- All of the reporting States and the District of Columbia have automated at least some records in either the criminal history record file or the master name index. In Maine, a portion of the master name index has been automated but is not in use.

- Of the responding jurisdictions, 45 States have fully automated master name indexes. Six jurisdictions do not have fully automated master name indexes. Of those six jurisdictions, four States and the District of Columbia have partially automated master name indexes. The Virgin Islands does not maintain a master name index.

- Of those jurisdictions maintaining partially automated criminal history files, when an offender with a prior manual record is arrested, the record is automated in 23 States. In California, Minnesota, and the District of Columbia, only the new information is automated.

*Data required by State law to be submitted to State criminal history repository, 1997 (Table 5):*

- Thirty-three States require prosecutors to report to State criminal history repositories their decisions to decline prosecution in criminal cases. In Michigan, arrest fingerprints are submitted after the prosecutor's decision to charge a crime punishable by over 92 days.
- Forty-four States, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands require felony trial courts to report the dispositions of felony cases to the State criminal history repository.
- State prison admission of felons must be reported to the State criminal history repository in 35 States and the District of Columbia. State prison release information on felony cases must be reported to the State criminal history repository in 30 States and the District of Columbia.

- Admission data on felons housed in local correctional facilities must be reported to the State criminal history repository in 22 States and the District of Columbia. Release data on felons housed in local correctional facilities must be reported to the State criminal history repository in 15 States and the District of Columbia.

- The reporting of probation information is mandated in 26 States and the District of Columbia, while 27 States and the District of Columbia require the reporting of parole information.

*Arrest records with fingerprints, 1997 (Table 6):*

- During 1997, over 7.6 million arrest fingerprint cards (or electronic substitutes) were submitted to the State criminal history repositories.

- Thirty-six States, representing 69% of the Nation's population, have records that are 100% fingerprint-supported. In 10 States and the District of Columbia, some of the arrests in the criminal history files are fingerprint-supported. In New York, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, the inquiry regarding fingerprint-supported criminal history files was either not applicable or the percentage was unknown. In Massachusetts and Mississippi, there are no fingerprint-supported criminal history records.

### **Completeness of data in State criminal history repository**

*Notice to State criminal history repository of release of arrested persons without charging, 1997 (Table 7):*

- More than half of the States (32) require law enforcement agencies to notify the State criminal history repository when an arrested person is released without formal charging but after the fingerprints have been submitted to the repository.

### **Disposition data**

*Completeness of prosecutor and court disposition reporting to State criminal history repository, 1997 (Table 8):*

- Twenty-three States (Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin) and the District of Columbia report that criminal history repositories receive final felony trial court dispositions for 80% or more of the cases.

Seven States (Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Oregon, and South Carolina) estimate that they receive notice in 100% of the cases.

A. A total of 25 jurisdictions, or 1 additional State (Arkansas) report that final felony trial court dispositions in 70% or more of the cases in their jurisdictions are received by the State criminal history repositories.

B. A total of 30 jurisdictions, or 5 additional States (Illinois, Missouri, Oregon, Texas, and Utah), report that final felony trial court dispositions in 60% or more of the cases in their jurisdictions are received by the State criminal history repositories.

C. A total of 31 jurisdictions, or 1 additional State (Washington), report that final felony trial court dispositions in 50% or more of the cases in their jurisdictions are received by the State criminal history repositories.

- Of the respondents indicating that there is either a legal requirement for prosecutors to notify the State criminal history record repository of declinations to prosecute or where the information is reported voluntarily, 10 States and one territory (Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North

Dakota, Virginia and Wyoming) estimate that they receive notice in 80% or more of such cases. Six States (Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Wyoming) estimate that notice is received in 100% of the cases. All but Massachusetts report a legal requirement to notify the repository. (See Table 5.)

- Twelve States were able to estimate the number of prosecutor declinations received. The numbers ranged from 100 in Wyoming to 200,000 in California.

*Policies/practices of State criminal history repository regarding modification of felony convictions, 1997 (Table 9):*

- Expungements: Twenty-five States and the District of Columbia have statutes that provide for the expungement of felony convictions. In 10 States and the Virgin Islands, the record is destroyed by the State criminal history repository. In Washington, the record is returned to the court. In eight States, the record is retained with the action noted on the record. Six States seal the record. In Alaska, the sealed record is removed from the automated system and becomes a manual record.

- Setting aside of convictions: Thirty-nine States have statutes that provide for setting aside felony convictions. In two States, the record is destroyed. In 34 States, the record is retained with the action noted only. In Nevada, the record is sealed.

- Pardons: Almost all of the jurisdictions (48 States, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) have statutes that provide for the granting of a pardon. In 45 States, the criminal history record is retained with the action noted. In three jurisdictions (South Dakota, Vermont, and the Virgin Islands), the record is destroyed.

- Restoration of civil rights: Forty States and the District of Columbia have legal provisions for the restoration of a convicted felon's civil rights. In the majority of those jurisdictions (35 States), the record is retained with the action noted. In two States (South Dakota and Vermont), the record is destroyed. Restoration of civil rights is not tracked in Alaska, and in Missouri, no action is taken.

**Correctional data**

*Fingerprinting of incarcerated offenders and linkage to records maintained by State criminal history repository, 1997 (Table 10):*

- In 36 States and the District of Columbia, there is a legal requirement (State statute or State administrative regulation having the force of law) that the State prison system must fingerprint admitted prisoners and send the fingerprints to the State criminal history repository.

- A total of 25 States and the District of Columbia, have the same legal requirement for reporting by local jails. In Minnesota, the requirement applies only to juveniles.

- In the 45 jurisdictions where State correctional facilities are legally required to report information or the information is reported voluntarily, the majority of jurisdictions (35 States) estimate that in at least 95% of the cases, admission information is reported to the State repository. Twenty-seven of those jurisdictions estimate that 100% of the admissions are reported to the repository. Seven jurisdictions estimate a reporting rate of less than 95%, ranging from 85% in Virginia to 0% in the District of Columbia, Florida, and Kansas.

- For reporting from local jails where required by law or completed voluntarily, nine States report that 95% or more of the admissions are reported to the State repositories. Seven States report rates of less than 95% ranging from 75% in Indiana to 0% in the District of Columbia and New Hampshire.

- In 41 States, fingerprints received from State and local correctional facilities are processed by the State criminal history record repository to establish positive identification of incarcerated offenders and to ensure that correctional information is linked to the proper records.

*Probation and parole data in State criminal history repository, 1997 (Table 11):*

- Of the 38 jurisdictions where reporting of probation data is legally required or voluntarily reported, 12 estimate that at least 90% of the cases in which probation is ordered are reported to the State criminal history repository. An additional three States report that in at least 75% of the cases the State criminal history repository receives probation information. Five States report that information is received in 50% or less of the cases.

- Nineteen jurisdictions where reporting of parole data is legally required or voluntarily reported estimate that parole information is reported in 90% of the cases. Five States report receiving parole information in less than 90% of the cases, ranging from 80% in Texas to 0% in Florida and Idaho. In Colorado, 100% of admission to parole information is received; release from parole is not reported.

**Timeliness of data in State criminal history repository**

—Arrests

*Average number of days to process arrest information submitted to State criminal history repository, 1997 (Table 12):*

- The average number of days between arrest and receipt of arrest data and fingerprints by the State criminal history repositories is 13, ranging from less than 1 day for automated reports in California to up to 60 days in Nebraska. The majority (27) receive the data in 14 days or less.

- The average number of days between receipt of fingerprints by the State criminal history repository and entry into the master name index by the State criminal history repositories is 23, ranging from 0 in Delaware to up to 120 days in Michigan. The majority of jurisdictions (29) enter the data in 10 days or less.

- The average number of days between receipt of fingerprints and entry of arrest data into the criminal history databases is 26, ranging from less than 1 day in Delaware the District of Columbia and Georgia to up to 120 days in Connecticut and Nebraska. The majority of jurisdictions (29) enter the data in 14 days or less.

- Twenty-nine States indicate that they had at the time of the survey backlogs in entering arrest data into the criminal history database. The number of person-days to clear the backlogs range from 4 days in Minnesota to 1,600 person-days to clear an estimated 250,000 unprocessed or partially processed fingerprint cards in Massachusetts. Initial fingerprint classification is a more time-consuming task than entry of disposition data into the database.

—Disposition data

*Average number of days to process disposition data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 1997 (Table 13):*

- The average number of days between the final court dispositions and receipt of that information by the State criminal history repositories is 42, ranging from less than 1 day in Colorado, Delaware, the District of Columbia and New Jersey to 360 days in Pennsylvania. The majority of responding jurisdictions receive the data in 30 days or less.

- The average number of days between receipt of final trial court dispositions and entry of disposition data into the criminal history databases is 33, ranging from less than 1 day in

States where dispositions are entered either directly by the courts or by tape to 180 in Indiana and Minnesota. Half of the responding jurisdictions enter the data in 10 days or less.

- Twenty-six States indicate that they had at the end of 1997 backlogs in entering disposition data into the criminal history database.

#### —Admission to correctional facilities

*Average number of days to process correctional admission data submitted to State criminal history repository, 1997 (Table 14):*

- The average number of days between the admission of offenders to State correctional facilities and receipt of the information by the State criminal history repository is 16, ranging from 1 day in Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, New York and Rhode Island to 56 days in Virginia.
- The average number of days between the admission of offenders to local jails and receipt of the information by the State criminal history repository is 20, ranging from 5 days in Colorado to 30 days in California, Idaho, North Dakota, and Wyoming.
- The average number of days between receipt of correctional admissions information by the State criminal history repository and entry into the criminal history databases is 37, ranging from less than 1 day in New York and Virginia to approximately 365 days in Michigan. The majority (19) enter the information in 15 days or less.
- Sixteen States indicate that they had backlogs in entering the correctional information into the criminal history databases.

#### Procedures to improve data quality

*Procedures employed by State criminal history repository to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting, 1997 (Table 15):*

- The method most used to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting is telephone calls conducted by 36 States and the District of Columbia.
- Twenty-two States and the District of Columbia generate lists of arrests with missing dispositions as a means of monitoring disposition reporting.
- Thirty-two States and the District of Columbia report using field visits to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting.
- Twenty-eight States generate form letters as a method of encouraging complete arrest and disposition reporting.
- Other jurisdictions report using such methods as training, audits, and electronic contact as methods to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting.

#### Linking of arrests and dispositions

*Methods used to link disposition information to arrest/charge information on criminal history record, 1997 (Table 16):*

- Twenty-nine States, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands utilize methods for linking disposition information to particular charges and/or specific counts.
- All responding jurisdictions report using at least one method for linking disposition information and arrest/charge information on criminal history records, and nearly every jurisdiction indicates multiple mechanisms to ensure linkage:

– Thirty-two States and the District of Columbia employ a unique tracking number for the individual subject.

– Thirty-seven States and the District of Columbia use a unique arrest event identifier.

– Twenty-three States and the District of Columbia utilize a unique charge identifier.

– Thirty-seven States, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands use the arrest date; thirty-seven States, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands use the subject's name.

– Thirty States and the District of Columbia report using the reporting agency's case number.

– Individual jurisdictions also report using other methods, such as the court case number, the originating agency (ORI) number, the booking number, and unique combinations of numbers.

*Procedures followed when linkage cannot be made between court or correctional information and arrest information in the criminal history database, 1997 (Table 17):*

- Forty-one jurisdictions report that they sometimes receive final court dispositions that cannot be linked to arrest information in the criminal history record database.

The jurisdictions vary in the percentage of court dispositions that cannot be linked to arrest cycles in the criminal history database from less than 1% to 70%. Eight jurisdictions (District of Columbia, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Ohio, Texas, Vermont, and Wyoming) report that all final court dispositions can be linked to the arrest cycle in the criminal history database.

- Although most jurisdictions cannot quantify the number of cases in which correctional information cannot be linked to arrest information, 34 jurisdictions report that this does occur. Of the 10 reporting jurisdictions, the percentage of correctional dispositions that cannot be linked to arrest cycles in the criminal history database range from less than 1% in Nevada to 15% in New Mexico.

- The jurisdictions use a variety of procedures when a linkage cannot be established. Nine States create “dummy” arrest segments from court disposition records; five States create “dummy” court segments from custody records. Ten States and the Virgin Islands enter court information into the database without any linkage to a prior arrest; and 13 States enter custody information into the database without any linkage to a prior court disposition. Eighteen States do not enter the unlinked court information. Seven jurisdictions do not enter unlinked custody information. Fifteen States utilize other procedures, such as contacting or returning the information to the originating or contributing agency or using temporary or pending files until a match can be established.

### Other data quality procedures

*Strategies employed by State criminal history repository to ensure accuracy of data in criminal history database, 1997 (Table 18):*

- To prevent the entry and storage of inaccurate data and to detect and correct inaccurate entries in the criminal history database, a large majority of the jurisdictions, a total of 45 States, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands, complete a manual review of incoming source documents or reports.
- Other methods used most frequently include computer edit and verification programs employed by 43 States and the District of Columbia.

- Manual double-checking before data entry is completed in 29 jurisdictions. Manual review of transcripts before dissemination is performed in 28 jurisdictions.

- Nineteen States and the District of Columbia perform random sample comparisons of the State criminal history repository files with stored documents.

- Fifteen States and the District of Columbia generate error lists that are returned to the reporting agencies.

- Fifteen States use various methods, such as audits and contacting contributing agencies for additional information.

### Audits

*Audit activities of State criminal history repository, 1997 (Table 19):*

- Forty-seven States and the District of Columbia maintain transaction logs to provide an audit trail of all inquiries, responses, and record updates or modifications.

- More than half of the repositories, a total of 31 jurisdictions report that the State criminal history repository or some other agency performed random sample audits of user agencies to ensure accuracy and completeness of repository records and to ensure that the agencies comply with applicable laws and regulations.

*Data quality audits of State criminal history repository, 1997 (Table 20):*

- During the 5 years before the survey, an audit of the State criminal history repository’s database (other than ongoing systematic sampling) was conducted in 27 States and the District of Columbia to determine the level of accuracy and completeness of the criminal history file.

- Of the jurisdictions where audits were performed, in 23 States and the District of Columbia, another agency conducted the audit; in 3 States the repository conducted its own audit; and 1 State did not indicate the auditing entity.

- Thirteen jurisdictions in 1997 reported not having conducted an audit during the previous 5 years and not planning to audit in the coming 3 years.

- In 25 of the jurisdictions where audits were conducted, changes were made as a result of the audit to improve data quality of the records. In three jurisdictions, changes were underway prior to the audit or were in the planning stage at the time of the survey.

- Twenty-four States and the District of Columbia had data quality audits planned or scheduled for the next 3 years.

- Forty-six States and four territories had initiatives underway at the repository or contributing agencies to improve data quality. Initiatives included audit activities (29); automation changes (39); disposition or arrest reporting enhancements (35); felony flagging (19); fingerprint enhancements (30); agency interfaces (31); legislation (20); plan development (26); establishment of task forces/ advisory groups (19); implementation or improvement of tracking numbers (21); and training (26).

*Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by the State criminal history repository and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1997 (Table 21):*

- As of 1997, over 18.3 million III records are indexed with the State’s identification (SID) pointers. Approximately 12 million records are maintained by the FBI for the States.

*Fingerprint cards and dispositions received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, FY 1997 (Table 22):*

- Over 8.5 million fingerprints were received by the FBI in FY 1997. Of that number, over 5.5 million were for criminal justice purposes, and over 2.9 million were for noncriminal justice purposes. California submitted the highest number of criminal justice fingerprints (1,075,000). Florida submitted the highest number of noncriminal justice fingerprints (416,900). Florida, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Oregon were participants in the National Fingerprint File in 1997, and therefore submitted only the first fingerprint card of an individual to the FBI.
- Final dispositions received by the FBI in 1997 totaled 527,300, with California submitting the highest number (123,100).

*Fees charged by State criminal history repository for noncriminal justice purposes, 1997 (Table 23):*

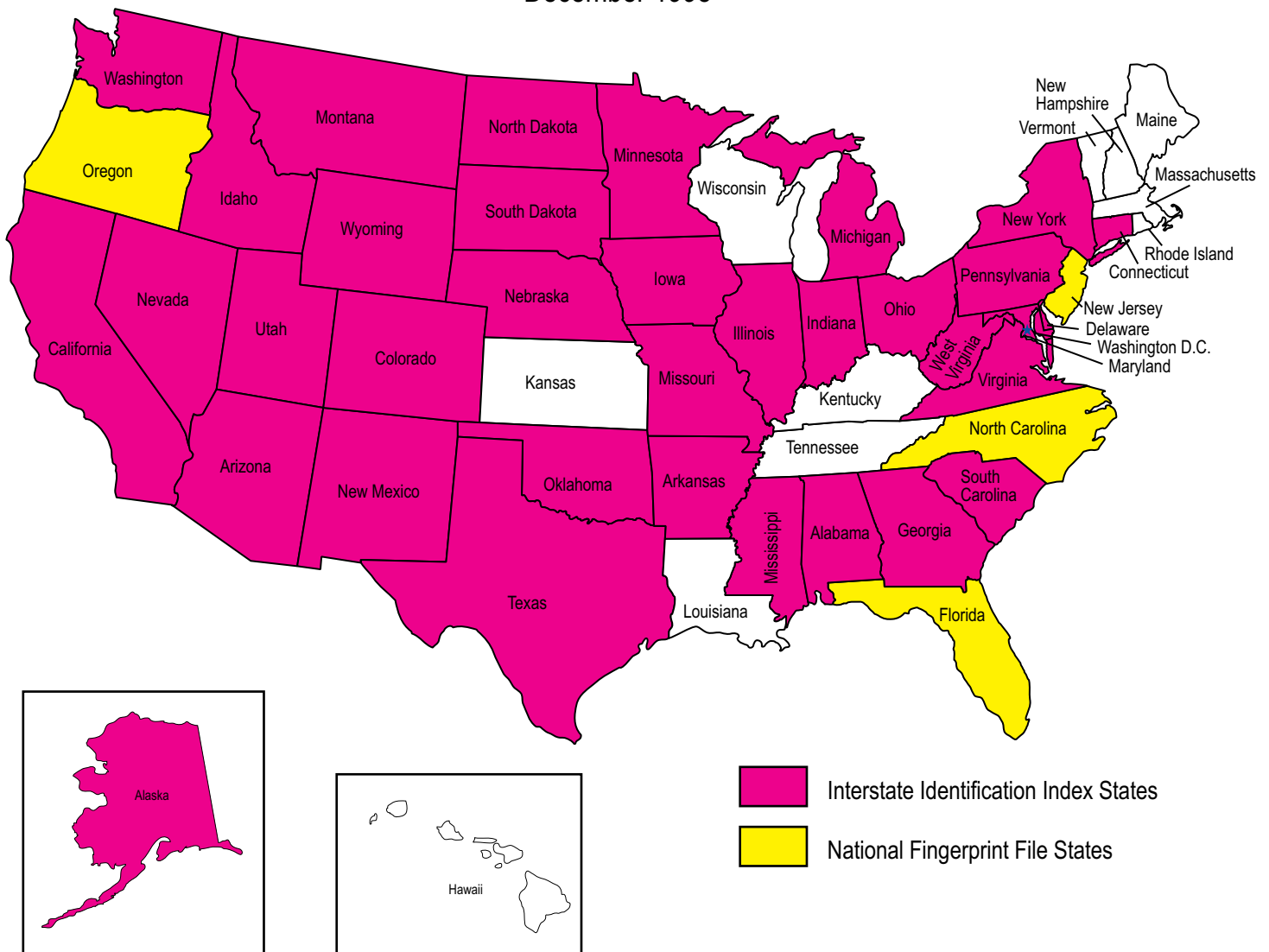
- Almost all of the responding States (47), the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands currently charge fees for conducting criminal history record searches for noncriminal justice requesters. Mississippi and Vermont do not charge fees.
- Fees for fingerprint-supported searches range from \$7 in Maine to up to \$52 in California. In some cases, California does not charge a fee for the search.
- Fees for name searches range from \$2 in Wisconsin in some cases to \$25 in Alabama, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and South Carolina. Six States (California, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, New York, and Wyoming) do not conduct name searches for noncriminal justice purposes.
- Nine States (California, Indiana, Michigan, New Hampshire, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming) and the Virgin Islands charge different fees for volunteer searches.



# PARTICIPANTS

## Interstate Identification Index Program

December 1998



### Interstate Identification Index (III) States

Alabama	Idaho	Nebraska	Pennsylvania
Alaska	Illinois	Nevada	South Carolina
Arizona	Indiana	New Jersey*	South Dakota
Arkansas	Iowa	New Mexico	Texas
California	Maryland	New York	Utah
Colorado	Michigan	North Carolina*	Virginia
Connecticut	Minnesota	North Dakota	Washington
Delaware	Mississippi	Ohio	West Virginia
Florida*	Missouri	Oklahoma	Wyoming
Georgia	Montana	Oregon*	

\*Also a National Fingerprint File (NFF) State.

## **Data Tables**

## Explanatory Notes for Table 1

The notes below expand on the data in table 1. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: Percentages and numbers are results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. The "number of subjects (individual offenders)" in the State criminal history file for each year applies only to the criminal history file, including partially automated files and does not include release by police without charging, declinations to proceed by prosecutor, or final trial court dispositions.

... Not available.

\*The flag is set:

\*\* At both arrest and conviction.

† When conviction information is entered.

†† When arrest information is entered.

<sup>a</sup> All new felony arrests/convictions are *not* being flagged, although there is sufficient information in the criminal history database to enable identification and flagging of all new felony arrests/convictions.

<sup>b</sup> The rate for the five-year period of 1992-96 is 72 percent.

<sup>c</sup> All new felony arrests/convictions are *not* being flagged. There is not sufficient information in the criminal history database to enable identification and flagging of all new felony arrests/convictions.

<sup>d</sup> All new felony arrests/convictions are being flagged; the criminal history database contains sufficient information to enable identification and flagging of all new felony arrests/convictions.

<sup>e</sup> The figure reflects the percent of all arrests in the criminal history database that have final dispositions within the past 10 years, rather than the last 5 years.

<sup>f</sup> Figure represents the rate over the past 15 years.

<sup>g</sup> There is an ongoing project to update the master name index to include felony flags. New felony arrests/convictions are being flagged; there is sufficient information in the criminal history record database to enable identification of all felony arrests/convictions.

<sup>h</sup> Upon request for the record, the State evaluates each individual to determine felony status. Current felony arrests/convictions are not being flagged; the criminal history record database does not contain sufficient information to enable identification and flagging of all new felony arrests/convictions.

<sup>i</sup> The figure represents the percent of all arrests in the criminal history database that have final dispositions within the past 4 years, rather than 5 years.

<sup>j</sup> Most are flagged.

<sup>k</sup> Percentage represents the case cycles entered at the Offense Cycle Number (OCN) level. At the charge level, the percentage increases to 61 percent.

<sup>l</sup> Percentage represents the case cycles entered at the Offense Cycle Number (OCN) level. At the charge level, the percentage increases to 55 percent.

<sup>m</sup> Charges, not arrests.

<sup>n</sup> An indicator is reported by a scan of the current status on a charge and reported. All new felony arrests/convictions are being flagged; there is sufficient information in the criminal history record database to enable identification of all new felony arrests/convictions.

<sup>o</sup> Process to do so would be manual.

<sup>p</sup> Since 1993.

<sup>q</sup> Since 1978.

<sup>r</sup> All new felony arrests/convictions are being flagged, although there is not sufficient information contained the criminal history database to enable identification of all felony arrests/convictions.

<sup>s</sup> The flag is an optional field.

<sup>t</sup> Includes cases that have not been adjudicated.

<sup>u</sup> Since 1990.

<sup>v</sup> When South Dakota does flag (1998), the flag will be set at the time of conviction. The State does have the capability now in the computerized criminal history system with searchable fields, but to date the system has not been programmed to set flags.

<sup>w</sup> The flag can be manually set when needed.

<sup>x</sup> Fifty-two percent of all of the automated arrests have dispositions.

**Table 1: Overview of criminal history record systems, December 31, 1997**

State	Criminal history records automated in whole or in part	Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file—		Percent of arrests in database that have final dispositions recorded—		System flags subjects with felony convictions *	System has information to identify unflagged felony convictions
		Total	Automated	All arrests	Arrests within past 5 years		
Total		54,210,800	46,806,200				
Alabama	Y	1,091,000	1,091,000	70%	70%	All**	
Alaska	Y	201,900	171,900	85	85	All†	
Arizona	Y	798,700	798,700	48	...	All**	
Arkansas	Y	484,700	265,700	38	70	All†	
California	Y	5,349,700	4,470,700	75	85	Some†	All
Colorado	Y	900,000	900,000	5%	17%	All†	
Connecticut	Y	811,200	494,800	40	60	All†	
Delaware	Y	566,500	518,800	78	91		Some <sup>a</sup>
District of Columbia		507,000	152,000				
Florida	Y	3,369,500	3,369,500	55	47	All**	
Georgia	Y	1,922,200	1,922,200	66%	63% <sup>b</sup>	All†	
Hawaii	Y	359,700	359,700	88	81	All†	
Idaho	Y	159,700	125,800	70	75	All†	
Illinois	Y	3,042,600	2,842,000	56	55	All†	
Indiana	Y	850,000	800,000	20	...	Some** <sup>c</sup>	
Iowa	Y	363,400	331,900	92%	92%	Some <sup>td</sup>	
Kansas	Y	748,400	307,600	49	57	Some** <sup>d</sup>	Some <sup>a</sup>
Kentucky	Y	644,200	644,200	65	63 <sup>e</sup>		Some <sup>a</sup>
Louisiana	Y	1,730,000	874,300	33	15	Some <sup>td</sup>	Some
Maine	N	350,000	0	80	95+ <sup>f</sup>	Some <sup>g</sup>	All
Maryland	Y	723,500	723,500	75%	89%		Some <sup>h</sup>
Massachusetts	Y	2,344,800	1,628,500	98	98		Some <sup>a</sup>
Michigan	Y	1,155,200	1,155,200	77	72 <sup>i</sup>	Some <sup>tc</sup>	
Minnesota	Y	333,600	274,600	...	57	Some <sup>tj</sup>	Some <sup>c</sup>
Mississippi	Y	368,000	26,000	...	...	...	
Missouri	Y	824,300	656,800	56% <sup>k</sup>	49% <sup>l</sup>	All†	
Montana	Y	152,700	152,700	74 <sup>m</sup>	80 <sup>m</sup>	Some <sup>tn</sup>	Some <sup>o</sup>
Nebraska	Y	324,700	309,700	58	28		Some <sup>d</sup>
Nevada	Y	245,500	245,500	38	40		All <sup>a</sup>
New Hampshire	Y	392,900	392,900	80	90	Some** <sup>d</sup>	Some
New Jersey	Y	1,300,000	1,300,000	85%	95%	All <sup>tp</sup>	
New Mexico	Y	310,000	310,000	28	35	All†	
New York	Y	4,563,800	4,518,700	87 <sup>q</sup>	80	All†	
North Carolina	Y	697,400	690,000	90	95	Some <sup>td</sup>	
North Dakota	Y	223,900	76,500	60	80	Some <sup>tr</sup>	
Ohio	Y	1,483,000	1,200,000	31%	31%	All <sup>ts</sup>	
Oklahoma	Y	710,000	496,700	52	...	Some <sup>td</sup>	Some
Oregon	Y	879,200	879,200	78	54	Some <sup>td</sup>	Some
Pennsylvania	Y	1,550,700	1,097,600	...	...	All†	
Puerto Rico							
Rhode Island	Y	225,000	225,000	57% <sup>t</sup>	57% <sup>t</sup>	Some <sup>tdu</sup>	
South Carolina	Y	902,400	902,400	72	88	Some <sup>td</sup>	All
South Dakota	Y	138,600	113,400	65	85	Some <sup>tdv</sup>	Some
Tennessee	Y	727,700	444,100	15	...	All	
Texas	Y	5,556,200	5,556,200	45	60		Some <sup>a</sup>
Utah	Y	346,400	346,400	59%	60%	All <sup>tw</sup>	
Vermont	Y	150,900	54,300	...	96	All**	
Virgin Islands	N	...	0	...	...		c
Virginia	Y	1,124,200	941,600	84	83	All†	
Washington	Y	885,000	885,000	70	80	All <sup>tt</sup>	
West Virginia	Y	478,900	62,200	38% <sup>x</sup>	...	Some** <sup>d</sup>	All
Wisconsin	Y	752,400	611,200	77	94%	All†	
Wyoming	Y	89,500	89,500	86	80	Some <sup>td</sup>	Some

## Explanatory Notes for Table 2

The notes below expand on the data in table 2. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: Except for Utah, for which corrected data was submitted, the data in the columns for 1993 were taken from BJS, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1993* (January 1995), table 2. Except for Utah for which a correction was submitted, the data in the columns for 1995 were taken from BJS, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Systems, 1995* (May 1997), table 2.

Percentages and numbers are results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. The "number of subjects (individual offenders)" in the State criminal history file for each year applies only to the criminal history file, including partially automated files and does not include the master name index.

... Not available.

<sup>a</sup> Figure does not include records for American Samoa and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. In addition, corrected data were submitted for Utah for 1995 (previous response of 359,700 was revised downward to 311,400).

<sup>b</sup> Figure represents subjects as of March 25, 1994.

<sup>c</sup> Figure represents total automated records as of July 1, 1996.

<sup>d</sup> The response for 1995 is an accurate number based on an intensive study of the file completed since 1993. The 1993 figure was an estimate.

<sup>e</sup> Figure represents subjects as of March 28, 1994.

<sup>f</sup> There is no change between 1995 and 1997 due to deleting files of deceased individuals.

<sup>g</sup> Decrease is due to a re-evaluation of the criminal history system. The response for 1997 is based only on subjects for whom sufficient criminal history data is available to produce a rap sheet. This includes subjects for whom charge, disposition or supervision information is available. As a result of reviewing records on this basis, the number of subjects in the criminal history file has decreased from the responses of the previous years for which data were submitted.

<sup>h</sup> Figure is as of February 4, 1994.

<sup>i</sup> Response includes noncriminal applicants, but does not include approximately 1,100,000 criminal records that are sealed and would not be accessible as a part of an interstate records check.

<sup>j</sup> Decrease is due to a major purge of manual records completed by the Office of Operations.

<sup>k</sup> The decrease is due to the implementation of the Ohio automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS). All manual records that were out-of-state arrests, non-serious offenses and presumed dead (80 years old) prior to converting the manual files to AFIS.

<sup>l</sup> By the end of the fourth quarter of this year, all manual records should be converted to automated records.

<sup>m</sup> Decrease in records was due to purging of old records. Figure represents total as of July 1996.

<sup>n</sup> Figure represents total as of July 1996.

<sup>o</sup> Figure represents total as of August 7, 1996.

<sup>p</sup> Records were cleaned and aliases deleted.

<sup>q</sup> All manual records in the database are misdemeanors.

<sup>r</sup> Total figure includes applicants and corrections-based records.

**Table 2: Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file, 1993, 1995, and 1997**

State	Number of subjects in <u>manual and automated files</u>		Number of subjects in manual and <u>automated files, 1997</u>			<u>Percent of automated files</u>			<u>Percent change in total files</u>	
	1993	1995	1997 total	Manual file	Automated file	1993	1995	1997	1993-95	1995-97
Total	47,737,800 <sup>a</sup>	49,697,000 <sup>a</sup>	54,210,800	7,404,600	46,806,200					
Alabama	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,091,000	0	1,091,000	100%	100%	100%	0%	-39%
Alaska	184,300	195,100	201,900	30,000	171,900	73	77	85	6	3
Arizona	612,900 <sup>b</sup>	711,600 <sup>c</sup>	798,700	0	798,700	60	...	100	16	12
Arkansas	448,000	395,000	484,700	219,000	265,700	41	46	55	-12	23
California	5,316,900	4,630,800 <sup>d</sup>	5,349,700	879,000	4,470,700	72	88	84	-13	17
Colorado	612,700	...	900,000	0	900,000	100%	100%	100%	...	...
Connecticut	681,000	744,000	811,200	316,400	494,800	...	56	61	...	9%
Delaware	245,900	476,600	566,500	47,700	518,800	73	90	92	94%	9
District of Columbia	497,900	507,000	507,000	355,000	152,000	29	30	30	2	0
Florida	2,729,000	3,172,700	3,369,500	0	3,369,500	100	100	100	16	6
Georgia	1,532,100	1,700,600	1,922,200	0	1,922,200	100%	100%	100%	11%	13%
Hawaii	318,300	338,300	359,700	0	359,700	100	100	100	6	6
Idaho	138,700	152,000	159,700	33,900	125,800	66	73	79	10	5
Illinois	2,558,000 <sup>e</sup>	2,613,600	3,042,600	200,600	2,842,000	92	92	93	2	16
Indiana	1,241,800	1,200,000	850,000	50,000	800,000	100	100	94	-3	-29
Iowa	367,100	349,500	363,400	31,500	331,900	66%	83%	91%	-5%	4%
Kansas	627,400	697,100	748,400	440,800	307,600	27	33	41	11	7
Kentucky	...	574,700	644,200	0	644,200	...	85	100	...	12
Louisiana	1,338,800	1,651,000	1,730,000	855,700	874,300	50	45	51	5	86
Maine	300,000	350,000	350,000 <sup>f</sup>	350,000	0	0	0	0	11	0
Maryland	834,100	908,300	723,500	0	723,500	100%	100%	100%	5%	-20% <sup>g</sup>
Massachusetts	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,344,800	716,300	1,628,500	100	75	69	40	12
Michigan	970,400	1,074,100	1,155,200	0	1,155,200	100	100	100	11	8
Minnesota	258,300 <sup>h</sup>	294,100	333,600	59,000	274,600	75	78	82	14	13
Mississippi	368,000	...	368,000	342,000	26,000	7	...	...	7	...
Missouri	673,900	738,600	824,300	167,500	656,800	75%	77%	80%	10%	12%
Montana	108,900	133,900	152,700	0	152,700	100	100	100	23	14
Nebraska	138,000	149,800	324,700	15,000	309,700	100	100	95	9	117
Nevada	130,300	204,500	245,500	0	245,500	100	100	100	23	14
New Hampshire	180,600	163,300	392,900	0	392,900	100	67	100	-10	141
New Jersey	1,508,800	1,800,000	1,300,000	0	1,300,000	80%	100%	100%	19%	-38%
New Mexico	230,000	260,000	310,000	0	310,000	0	100	100	13	19
New York	4,314,200	4,851,100 <sup>i</sup>	4,563,800	45,100	4,518,700	87	89	99	12	-6 <sup>j</sup>
North Carolina	560,400	623,000	697,400	7,400	690,000	92	95	99	11	12
North Dakota	216,000	227,200	223,900	147,400	76,500	27	30	34	5	-1
Ohio	1,700,000	909,700 <sup>k</sup>	1,483,000	283,000 <sup>l</sup>	1,200,000	48%	88%	81%	-46%	63%
Oklahoma	582,200	656,700	710,000	213,300	496,700	54	63	70	13	8
Oregon	699,900	788,600	879,200	0	879,200	100	100	100	13	11
Pennsylvania	1,462,700	1,431,400	1,550,700	453,100	1,097,600	55	66	71	-2 <sup>m</sup>	8
Puerto Rico										
Rhode Island	199,000	213,400	225,000	0	225,000	100%	100%	100%	7%	5%
South Carolina	737,200	843,700	902,400	0	902,400	91	93	100	14	7
South Dakota	128,600	130,800 <sup>n</sup>	138,600	25,200	113,400	55	74	82	2	6
Tennessee	600,000	655,400 <sup>o</sup>	727,700	283,600	444,100	32	100	61	9	11
Texas	4,504,100	4,912,100	5,556,200	0	5,556,200	100	100	100	9	13
Utah	276,300	311,400	346,400	0	346,400	84%	86%	100%	13%	11%
Vermont	135,000	133,500 <sup>p</sup>	150,900	96,600	54,300	0	0	36	-1	13
Virgin Islands	13,700	13,700	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	...
Virginia	921,100	1,015,400	1,124,200	182,600 <sup>q</sup>	941,600	75	81	84	10	11
Washington	677,000 <sup>r</sup>	782,000	885,000	0	885,000	100	60	100	16	13
West Virginia	375,000	362,800	478,900	416,700	62,200	0%	<1%	13%	17%	32%
Wisconsin	611,100	666,200	752,400	141,200	611,200	71	76	81	9	13
Wyoming	72,200	82,700	89,500	0	89,500	100	100	100	15	8

### Explanatory Notes for Table 3

The notes below expand on the data in table 3. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: Final dispositions include release by police without charging, declination to proceed by prosecutor, or final trial court disposition. Percentages and numbers reported are results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Except for Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and Utah, for which corrected data were submitted, the data for 1989 are taken from BJS, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991), table 3. Except for Arkansas and Indiana for which new data were submitted, the data for 1993 were taken BJS, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1993* (January 1995), table 3. Except for Arizona for which new data were submitted, the data for 1995 were taken BJS, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1995* (May 1997), table 3.

... Not available.

<sup>a</sup>Response is based on information from the judicial branch and is for FY 1995-96.

<sup>b</sup>This figure includes 155 [200] releases by police without charging and 15,000 prosecutor declinations; final court dispositions are not reported to the repository.

<sup>c</sup> Figure represents the number received as of April 11, 1994.

<sup>d</sup> The number of dispositions reported to the repository is measured by the number of dispositions processed. In 1993, the repository was in the process of eliminating a backlog of submitted disposition reports. This backlog elimination project accounts for the significant increase between 1989 and 1993, as well as the decrease from 1993 to 1996.

<sup>e</sup>During 1993, the State repository concentrated on State's Attorneys' filing charges. In 1994, the focus was changed to court dispositions.

<sup>f</sup>Police release and prosecutor declinations are reported on the arrest card.

<sup>g</sup>The figure represents 190,600 processed dispositions and 50,000 backlogged dispositions.

<sup>h</sup> Final charge dispositions entered in 1997.

<sup>i</sup>Final disposition information is electronically linked to the arrest by the courts on a daily basis. At this time, the number of dispositions captured is not available.

<sup>j</sup> Arrest and prosecution dispositions currently are not indexed by disposition type.

<sup>k</sup>A significant backlog developed in 1993 due to delays in providing and receiving reporting forms from contributors.

**Table 3: Number of final dispositions reported to State criminal history repository, 1989, 1993, 1995, and 1997**

State	Number of dispositions				Percent change		
	1989	1993	1995	1997	1989-93	1993-95	1995-97
Alabama	35,000	...	107,000	121,700	...	...	14%
Alaska	40,800	31,300	38,200	41,200	-23%	22%	8
Arizona	112,500	117,500	140,800	170,100	4	20	21
Arkansas	7,000	21,000	32,000	40,100	200	52	25
California	850,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,134,500	29	0	3
Colorado	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	142,900	135,300	140,000 <sup>a</sup>	...	-5%	...	...
Delaware	57,000	80,000	64,900	...	40	-19%	...
District of Columbia	...	15,200 <sup>b</sup>	1,600	1,900	...	-89	18%
Florida	110,000	162,000 <sup>c</sup>	174,300	...	47	8	...
Georgia	260,000	545,000 <sup>d</sup>	265,000 <sup>d</sup>	303,600	100%	-51%	15%
Hawaii	54,800	51,700	57,800	87,300	-6	12	51
Idaho	...	19,300	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois	135,000	95,600 <sup>e</sup>	115,000	98,700	-29	20	-14
Indiana	20,000	23,500	26,500	...	18	13	...
Iowa	23,000	54,200	48,200	45,300	136%	16%	-6%
Kansas	28,900	34,300	...	...	19	...	...
Kentucky	6,000	...	...	18,000	...	...	...
Louisiana	30,000	21,400	...	16,300	-29	...	...
Maine	30,000	29,000	20,400	34,500	-3	-30	69
Maryland	436,600	...	...	210,400	...	...	...
Massachusetts	...	300,000	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	78,800	178,100 <sup>f</sup>	207,200 <sup>f</sup>	240,600 <sup>g</sup>	126	16	16
Minnesota	45,000	60,000	2,500	...	33	-96	...
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	...	65,100	62,800	72,000 <sup>h</sup>	...	-4%	15%
Montana	9,600	26,200	78,400	...	173%	...	...
Nebraska	12,400	23,000	22,300	24,400	85	-3	9
Nevada	20,000	...	32,500	79,000	...	...	143
New Hampshire	...	31,000	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	200,000	260,000	280,000	285,000	30%	8%	2%
New Mexico	2,600	11,100	12,000	12,500	327	8	4
New York	443,000	383,500	399,900	523,900	13	4	31
North Carolina	60,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	4,000	6,500	3,200	4,600	63	-51	44
Ohio	65,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma	15,000	15,000	37,200	57,700	0%	81%	53%
Oregon	...	36,900	...	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	74,200	203,700	274,300	...	175	35	...
Puerto Rico	20,100	24,300	...	...	...	21	...
Rhode Island	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	103,700	212,600	194,100	282,400	105%	-9%	45%
South Dakota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	17,100	17,800	22,900	26,300	4%	29%	15%
Vermont	...	...	...	22,300	...	...	...
Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	141,600	211,500	231,500	211,100	49	9	-9
Washington	...	157,800	178,000	277,800	...	13	56
West Virginia	38,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	58,800	99,000	103,600	123,000	41%	5%	19%
Wyoming	6,000	6,000 <sup>k</sup>	5,700	7,800	10	-14	37



#### Explanatory Notes for Table 4

The notes below expand on the data in table 4. The information was provided by the respondent.

Note: Except for Arkansas and Puerto Rico, for which additional information has been submitted, the data in the columns for 1989 are taken from BJS, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991), table 4. The data for 1993 are taken from BJS, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1993* (January 1995), table 4. Except for Wisconsin for which corrected data were submitted, the data for 1995 are taken from BJS, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1997* (May 1997), table 4.

Y Yes

N No

P Partial

\* State is fully manual.

... Not available.

NA Not applicable.

<sup>a</sup> Only the new information is automated.

<sup>b</sup> The new information is added to the manual file.

<sup>c</sup> Traffic and misdemeanor cases are not included in the master name index (MNI).

<sup>d</sup> All subjects with dates of birth 1920 or later are automated.

<sup>e</sup> Only new arrest information since July 1, 1993 is automated at this time due to lack of personnel.

<sup>f</sup> The manual file is not in the automated MNI.

<sup>g</sup> Fingerprint-supported subjects are in an automated MNI; non-fingerprinted-supported records are completely manual.

<sup>h</sup> Although the criminal history database that is utilized in Nebraska is fully automated, there are approximately 6,000 partially automated records that are in the process of being deleted.

<sup>i</sup> Only those subjects with dates of birth of 1940 or later are included in the automated MNI.

<sup>j</sup> The automated MNI contains all arrest subjects since 1972.

<sup>k</sup> Subjects with dates of birth prior to 1940 are in the manual file. A project is underway to have the MNI fully automated by 1999.

<sup>l</sup> The record is automated only upon a request for the record.

<sup>m</sup> If a subject's prior fingerprint record was of poor quality, it would not have been automated; upon receipt of AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System) quality fingerprints, the record will be automated.

**Table 4: Automation of master name index and criminal history file, 1989, 1993, 1995, and 1997**

State	Master name index is automated				Criminal history file is automated				Prior manual record is automated if offender is re-arrested			
	1989	1993	1995	1997	1989	1993	1995	1997	1989	1993	1995	1997
Alabama	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Alaska	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Arizona	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Arkansas	P	P	Y	Y	N	P	P	P	N	Y	Y	Y
California	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	N	N	Na	Na
Colorado	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y				
Connecticut	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P				
Delaware	P	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Na	Nb	...	Y
District of Columbia	P	Pc	P	Pc	N	P	P	P	...	Na	Na	Na
Florida	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Georgia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Hawaii	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Idaho	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P		Y	Y	Y
Illinois	P	Yd	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Indiana	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	Y	Y	P	Y			...
Iowa	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kansas	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	N	Ne	Y	Y
Kentucky	P	Pf	Y	Y	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Louisiana	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Maine	N	Pg	Pg	Pg	N	N	N	N				
Maryland	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	...			
Massachusetts	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	Y	Y	P	Y			Y
Michigan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Minnesota	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	N	Y	Na	Na
Mississippi	N	P	P	P	N	P	P	P		N	N	N
Missouri	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Montana	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Nebraska	P	Y	Y	Y	P	Yh	Y	P	Y	Y		
Nevada	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
New Hampshire	Y	Y	P	Y	P	Y	P	Y	Y		Na	Y
New Jersey	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y		
New Mexico	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y				
New York	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
North Carolina	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
North Dakota	P	Pi	Pi	Pi	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ohio	P	Pj	P	Pk	P	P	P	P	N	N	Na	Y
Oklahoma	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Oregon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Pennsylvania	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Nl	Nl	Y
Puerto Rico	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y					
Rhode Island	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y				
South Carolina	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
South Dakota	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tennessee	P	Y	Y		N	P	Y	P		N		
Texas	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ym		
Utah	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Vermont	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	P				Y
Virgin Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA	...	N*	N*	N*				
Virginia	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Washington	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
West Virginia	N	P	Y	Y	N	N	P	P			Y	Y
Wisconsin	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wyoming	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	Y			

### Explanatory Notes for Table 5

The notes below expand on the data in table 5. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

\* Admission information only.

\*\* Release information only.

... Not available.

NA Not applicable.

<sup>a</sup> A reporting requirement exists in statute, but has been waived by regulation until Department of Corrections' management information system is replaced.

<sup>b</sup> Prosecutor reporting occurs through court disposition reporting.

<sup>c</sup> Reporting will be addressed in the developing Offender Based Tracking System (OBTS).

<sup>d</sup> Data are reported by the law enforcement agency having primary responsibility for the investigation.

<sup>e</sup> By statute, arrest fingerprints are submitted after the prosecutor's decision to charge with an offense punishable by over 92 days in jail. Prosecutor dispositions are reported on the arrest fingerprint card.

<sup>f</sup> State prison admissions are reported voluntarily, but there is no statutory requirement to do so. The prison system maintains a system linked to the computerized computer history system.

**Table 5: Data required to be submitted to State criminal history repository, 1997**

State	Data required to be submitted to repositories					
	Prosecutor declinations	Felony dispositions by courts with felony jurisdiction	Admission/release of felons		Probation information	Parole information
			State prisons	Local jails		
Alabama		X	X	X		
Alaska	X	X	a	a	a	a
Arizona	X	X				
Arkansas	X	X	X	X	X	X
California	X	X	X	X		
Colorado	X	X	X	X		
Connecticut	b	X	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	c	c
Delaware	X	X	X		X	X
District of Columbia	...	X	X	X	X	X
Florida	X	X	X			X
Georgia	X	X	X		X	X
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X	X
Idaho		X	X*	X*	X	X
Illinois	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indiana	X	X	X			
Iowa		X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kentucky			X		X	X
Louisiana	X	X	X*	X*		
Maine	X <sup>d</sup>	X				NA
Maryland	X	X	X	X	X	X
Massachusetts						
Michigan	X <sup>e</sup>	X	X*			
Minnesota	X	X	X	X*	X	X
Mississippi						
Missouri	X	X	X		X	X
Montana	X	X				
Nebraska	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nevada	X	X				
New Hampshire		X	X*			
New Jersey	X	X	X	X*	X	X
New Mexico						
New York	X	X	X	X*	X	X
North Carolina	X	X	X			
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ohio	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oklahoma			X*			
Oregon		X				
Pennsylvania	X	X	X**	X**	X	X
Puerto Rico						
Rhode Island		X	X		X	X
South Carolina		X	X*	X*	X	
South Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tennessee						
Texas	X	X	f			
Utah	X	X				
Vermont		X			X	X
Virgin Islands		X				
Virginia	X	X	X		X	X
Washington	X	X	X**			
West Virginia	...	X	X		X	X
Wisconsin		X	X	X	X	X
Wyoming	X	X	X	X*	X	X

## Explanatory Notes for Table 6

The notes below expand on the data in table 6. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: Numbers and percentages reported are results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. The total number of arrest fingerprint cards submitted to State criminal history repositories in 1989 and in 1993 was calculated using the mid-point of the range where a range is indicated in the underlying data. Except as noted in the "Explanatory Notes for Table 6," arrest information is reported to all State criminal history repositories by arrest fingerprint cards only. Except for Louisiana, Maryland, Montana, Utah, and Wisconsin, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1989 are taken from BJS, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991), table 6. Except for Alabama, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1993 are taken from BJS, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1993* (January 1995), table 6. Except for Alabama, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1995 are taken from BJS *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1995* (May 1997), table 6.

... Not available.

NA Not applicable.

<sup>a</sup>Figure is for fiscal year 1994-95.

<sup>b</sup> Arrest information is reported by fingerprint cards, judgments, and computers.

<sup>c</sup> Arrests are reported by terminal; arrest information is entered from final dispositions and from criminal summonses that are not supported by fingerprints; and there is a lack of personnel resources to audit discrepancies between arrest and the fingerprint cards submitted.

<sup>d</sup> Figure is for fiscal year 1995-96.

<sup>e</sup> Figure is for fiscal year 1997-98.

<sup>f</sup> Some arrest information is entered from final dispositions that are not fingerprint-supported.

<sup>g</sup> Arrest information was reported by fingerprint cards and on uniform arrest reports that may not have included fingerprints.

<sup>h</sup> The change from 1995 is a result of a database review that identified old records that are not fingerprint-supported. The computerized criminal history system now indicates a fingerprint-supported arrest status. All felony records, subsequent to 1993 are fingerprint-supported; all arrests require fingerprints, which are part of the arrest document known as the Uniform Arrest Report (UAR).

<sup>i</sup> Arrests are reported by terminal; State law and/or policy does not require arrest information to be supported by fingerprints; and arrest information is entered from final dispositions and from criminal summonses that are not supported by fingerprints.

<sup>j</sup> Figure is for fiscal year 1989.

<sup>k</sup> Arrest information was reported by a hard copy of the arrest report.

<sup>l</sup> State law and/or policy does not require arrest information to be supported by fingerprints.

<sup>m</sup> This figure includes 3,500 livescan images, the submission of which the Florida Department of Law Enforcement began in October 1997.

<sup>n</sup> Arrest information is reported by computers.

<sup>o</sup> The small percentage of arrests that are not supported by fingerprints are assigned State identification numbers with a "U" (unknown) prefix. This allows for easy identification of these exceptions. Unsupported arrests sometimes occur when an offender is hospitalized, or refuses, or for some other reason is unable to be fingerprinted.

<sup>p</sup> Arrest information was reported by fingerprint cards, terminal, final dispositions, FBI abstracts, and other documents.

<sup>q</sup> Arrest information is entered from final dispositions and criminal summonses which are not fingerprint-supported; also cases handled in other ways, such as diversion agreements, are unsupported by fingerprints.

<sup>r</sup> Arrest information for older records was entered from final dispositions that were not fingerprint-supported. Regarding newer records, reporting agencies fail to submit fingerprint cards, or submit unusable cards.

<sup>s</sup> Approximately 70% of all persons charged with a criminal offense are summoned to appear in court rather than being arrested. In 1987, the fingerprint law was changed to provide that persons being summoned in addition to those arrested are to be fingerprinted. Prior to the change, the law mandated that a person had to be in custody charged with the "commission of a crime" in order to be fingerprinted. Training is ongoing to bring the submission rate into compliance.

<sup>t</sup> Arrest information was entered from criminal summonses, which were not fingerprint-supported.

<sup>u</sup> Pre-1968 arrests are supported by FBI fingerprints.

<sup>v</sup> Arrest information was reported by fingerprint cards and court abstracts.

<sup>w</sup> Arrest information is entered from final dispositions and from criminal summonses, which are not supported by fingerprints.

<sup>x</sup> State law and/or policy does not require arrest information to be supported by fingerprints, and arrest information is entered from final dispositions, which are not supported by fingerprints.

<sup>y</sup> New York law requires that fingerprints associated with sealed records must be purged.

<sup>z</sup> With few exceptions, most unsealed arrest events are supported by fingerprints.

<sup>aa</sup> Arrests for "not sufficient funds" checks are entered with only an index fingerprint.

<sup>bb</sup> Figure is lower than figure for 1989 because the figure for 1993 does not include applicant cards, as did the figure for 1989.

<sup>cc</sup> The percentage is the result of delay in the fingerprint classification by the police department.

<sup>dd</sup> Arrest information was reported on an arrest/custody form that need not be accompanied by fingerprints.

<sup>ee</sup> Arrest information is entered from final dispositions and citations that are not supported by fingerprints. The State regulations requiring fingerprints also are not enforced.

<sup>ff</sup> State law and/or policy does not require arrest information to be supported by fingerprints; arrest information is entered from final dispositions which are not supported by fingerprints; and arrest information is entered from criminal summonses which are not supported by fingerprints.

<sup>gg</sup> Arrest information is entered from arrest forms submitted to the Records Bureau by the Police Department. Fingerprints are taken and retained in the Forensic Bureau.

**Table 6: Arrest records with fingerprints, 1989, 1993, 1995 and 1997**

State	Number of arrest fingerprint cards submitted to State criminal history repository				Percent change 1989-93	Percent change 1993-95	Percent change 1995-97	Percent of arrest events in State criminal history files that are fingerprint-supported			
	1989	1993	1995	1997				1989	1993	1995	1997
Total	6,012,400	6,255,800	6,945,200	7,625,900	4%	11%	10%				
Alabama	292,900	192,300	205,900 <sup>a</sup>	253,500	-34%	7%	...	100%	100%	100%	100%
Alaska	15,900	14,000	15,800	18,700	-12	13	18%	75 <sup>b</sup>	39	41 <sup>c</sup>	48 <sup>c</sup>
Arizona	101,900	114,800	167,200	192,500	13	46	15	100	100	100	100
Arkansas	23,000	36,000	71,000	82,000	57	97	15	100	100	100	100
California	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,150,000 <sup>d</sup>	1,170,600 <sup>e</sup>	10	5	2	100	100	99 <sup>f</sup>	99 <sup>f</sup>
Colorado	137,000	129,000	...	...	-6%	...	...	100%	100%	100%	100%
Connecticut	97,100	115,000	140,000	139,500	18	22	-<1%	75 <sup>g</sup>	100	100	70 <sup>h</sup>
Delaware	40,000	44,700	41,900	49,200	12	-6	17	95 <sup>i</sup>	90 <sup>i</sup>	90 <sup>i</sup>	90 <sup>i</sup>
District of Columbia	10,000 <sup>j</sup>	41,800	29,500	38,900	318	-29	32	95 <sup>k</sup>	100	80 <sup>l</sup>	80 <sup>l</sup>
Florida	585,400	500,600	588,200	637,500 <sup>m</sup>	-14	17	8	100	100	100	100
Georgia	330,000	350,000	335,000	397,500	6%	-4%	19%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hawaii	52,700	53,200	60,300	66,900	1	13	11	98 <sup>n</sup>	<100 <sup>o</sup>	100	100
Idaho	27,300	34,300	48,600	59,200	26	42	22	100	100	100	100
Illinois	200,300	336,700	356,200	448,700	75	6	26	100	100	100	100
Indiana	46,400	50,400	53,700	75,000	9	7	40	100	100	100	100
Iowa	30,000	53,100	61,400	61,800	77%	16%	1%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Kansas	46,800	64,500	80,200	79,900	38	24	-<1	70-75 <sup>p</sup>	80 <sup>q</sup>	85 <sup>r</sup>	85 <sup>r</sup>
Kentucky	22,500	...	14,300	...	...	...	...	98	...	100	48
Louisiana	135,900	154,700	155,400	206,400	14	<1	33	100	100	100	100
Maine	6,500	5,500	5,200	4,800	15	-5	-8	30 <sup>s</sup>	30 <sup>g</sup>	30 <sup>g</sup>	30 <sup>g</sup>
Maryland	103,000	162,400	169,800	228,700	58%	5%	35%	100%	75% <sup>t</sup>	100%	100%
Massachusetts	50,000-55,000	65,000	80,000	85,000	38	23	6	0	0	0	0
Michigan	116,800	114,800	131,800	131,200	-2	15	-<1	100	100	100	100
Minnesota	26,500	40,000	48,000	48,500	51	20	1	100	100	100	100
Mississippi	9,000	9,000	...	12,000	0	...	...	100	100	...	0
Missouri	92,000	89,500	107,200	135,000	-3%	20%	26%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Montana	13,000	...	25,900	28,700	...	...	11	100	100	100	100
Nebraska	13,700	16,500	16,100	44,400	20	-2	176	100	98 <sup>u</sup>	100	100
Nevada	36,300	49,600	54,800	50,300	37	10	-1	100	100	100	100
New Hampshire	9,300	20,100	17,800	17,500	116	-11	-2	25-35 <sup>v</sup>	100	50 <sup>w</sup>	65 <sup>x</sup>
New Jersey	145,700	110,900	120,100	129,400	-24%	8%	8%	100%	100%	100%	100%
New Mexico	26,200	34,800	38,000	38,000	33	9	0	98	100	100	100
New York	520,100	492,900	578,000	611,200	-5	17	6	90	70 <sup>y</sup>	80	...
North Carolina	63,200	76,300	82,200	141,900	21	8	73	100	100	100	100
North Dakota	5,000	7,200	7,100	9,300	44	-1	31	100	94 <sup>aa</sup>	82 <sup>bb</sup>	90 <sup>bb</sup>
Ohio	114,500	149,200	162,700	165,000	30%	9%	1%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Oklahoma	60,000	46,000 <sup>bb</sup>	77,000	71,900	-23	67	-7	100	100	100	100
Oregon	92,100	91,400	127,500	141,000	-1	39	11	100	100	100	100
Pennsylvania	166,700	143,700	177,100	191,500	-14	23	16	100	100	100	100
Puerto Rico	...	15,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	32 <sup>cc</sup>	...
Rhode Island	30,000	25,000	...	...	17%	...	...	100%	100%	...	100%
South Carolina	154,400	167,300	185,600	180,400	8	11%	-3%	100	100	100%	100
South Dakota	17,600	19,000-20,000	21,700	27,800	11	11	28	100	100	100	100
Tennessee	75,000	83,200	110,500	...	11	33	...	100	100	100	...
Texas	398,400	581,400	437,200	575,800	46	-25	32	100	100	100	100
Utah	35,200	44,400	52,400	...	26%	18%	...	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vermont	9,000	5,000	8,500	7,800	-44	70	-8%	35-40 <sup>aa</sup>	25 <sup>ee</sup>	17 <sup>ee</sup>	30 <sup>ff</sup>
Virgin Islands	...	NA <sup>99</sup>	NA <sup>99</sup>	NA <sup>99</sup>	...	NA	NA	...	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	110,000	136,400	155,800	196,200	24	14	26	100	100	100	100
Washington	131,600	168,300	200,700	199,400	28	19	-<1	100	100	100	100
West Virginia	37,200	...	42,500	41,700	...	...	...	100%	100%	100%	100%
Wisconsin	78,600	100,000	119,300	125,400	27%	19%	5%	100	100	100	100
Wyoming	11,100	9,800	10,100	8,300	-12	3	-18	100	100	100	100

### Explanatory Notes for Table 7

The notes below expand on the data in table 7. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: Numbers are results of estimates. Except for Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Utah, Vermont, and Washington, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the column for 1989 are taken from BJS, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991), table 7. Except for Louisiana, Pennsylvania, and Texas, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the column for 1993 are taken from BJS, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1993* (January 1995), table 7. Except for Alaska and Texas, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the column for 1995 are taken from BJS, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1995* (May 1997), table 7.

... Not available.

NA Not applicable.

<sup>a</sup>Both the fingerprinting and filing of charges are performed at the same unit.

<sup>b</sup>The law requires the total expungement of arrests that result in acquittals or dismissals. "No charges files" are considered dismissals; therefore, no statistics are maintained.

<sup>c</sup>Police must release or charge an individual *before* sending fingerprints to the repository.

<sup>d</sup>Notification is accomplished by disposition forms.

<sup>e</sup>Police departments report dispositions.

<sup>f</sup>The prosecutor, not the arresting agency, reports the disposition.

<sup>g</sup>Arrest information is entered from arrest forms submitted to the Records Bureau by the Police Department. Fingerprints are taken and retained in the Forensic Bureau.

**Table 7: Notice to State criminal history repository of release of arrested persons without charging, 1989, 1993, 1995, and 1997**

State	If an arrestee is not charged after submission of fingerprints to State repository, State law requires notification of State repository				Number of cases
	1989	1993	1995	1997	1997
Alabama	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Alaska	No	No	Yes	Yes	2,500
Arizona	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Arkansas	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	60,000
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Connecticut	No	No	No	No	NA
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5-10
District of Columbia	...	Yes <sup>a</sup>	Yes	...	...
Florida	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	12,500
Idaho	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<100
Indiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	NA
Iowa	Yes	Yes <sup>b</sup>	Yes <sup>b</sup>	Yes	...
Kansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Kentucky	No	...	...	No	NA
Louisiana	Yes	No	No	No	NA
Maine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Massachusetts	No	No	No	No	NA
Michigan	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	NA
Mississippi	No	No	Yes	Yes	...
Missouri	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Montana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	No	No	NA
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
New Hampshire	No	No	No	Yes	...
New Jersey	No	No	No	No	NA
New Mexico	No	No	No	No	NA
New York	No	No	Yes	Yes	...
North Carolina	No	Yes <sup>c</sup>	Yes <sup>c</sup>	Yes <sup>c</sup>	...
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Ohio	No	Yes <sup>d</sup>	Yes	Yes	...
Oklahoma	No	No	No	No	NA
Oregon	No	Yes	No	No	NA
Pennsylvania	No	No	No	Yes	...
Puerto Rico	No	No	No		
Rhode Island	No	No <sup>e</sup>		No	NA
South Carolina	No	No	No	No	NA
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Tennessee	No	No	No		
Texas	No	Yes <sup>f</sup>	Yes <sup>f</sup>	Yes <sup>f</sup>	NA
Utah	Yes	Yes	No	No	NA
Vermont	No	No	No	No	NA
Virgin Islands	...	NA <sup>g</sup>	NA <sup>g</sup>	No	NA
Virginia	No	No	No	No	NA
Washington	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
West Virginia	Yes	No	Yes	No	NA
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...



## Explanatory Notes for Table 8

The notes below expand on the data in table 8. The information was provided by the respondent.

Note: Percentages and numbers reported are results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Except for Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Puerto Rico, South Carolina and Utah, for which corrected were submitted, the data in the columns for 1989 are taken from BJS, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991), table 8. Except for South Carolina, for which corrected data was submitted, the data in the columns for 1993 are taken from BJS, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1993* (January 1995), table 8. Except for Texas, for which corrected data was submitted, the data in the columns for 1995 are taken BJS, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1995* (May 1997), table 8.

... Not available.

NA Not applicable.

<sup>a</sup> Based on audit sample of one jurisdiction.

<sup>b</sup> The prosecutors' position is that a declination is not a disposition; therefore, prosecutor declinations are not reported.

<sup>c</sup> Estimate as of April 1994.

<sup>d</sup> Approximately 47% of all felony arrests *without* dispositions are over 1 year old.

<sup>e</sup> Approximately 37% of all felony arrests do not have a disposition.

<sup>f</sup> Approximately 32% of felony arrests do not have dispositions. Approximately 85% of these are over 1 year old.

<sup>g</sup> Through current monitoring procedures, the number of delinquent prosecutor disposition cases existing on the system is 4,800. It, however, is unknown how many of these are actual decisions not to prosecute. This situation is compounded by the fact that the largest prosecutor in the State does not actively submit information on a timely basis to the repository.

<sup>h</sup> Through current monitoring procedures, the number of delinquent prosecutions is estimated to be 6,254. It, however, is unknown how many of these are actual decisions not to prosecute. This situation is compounded by the fact that the largest prosecutor in the State does not actively submit information on a timely basis to the repository.

<sup>i</sup> The percentage is based on the number of 1997 felony arrest charges that have a final disposition. It is not known how many of those missing final dispositions are still active cases; therefore, the percentage reflects the worst case scenario.

<sup>j</sup> The result for 1993 is based on the results of a baseline audit; previous response was an estimate.

<sup>k</sup> Fifty-one percent of the 1993 arrests have dispositions.

<sup>l</sup> The total number of prosecutor declinations that occurred is unknown, but 4,426 were reported to the State repository.

<sup>m</sup> Charges not filed totaled 19,035; nolle prosee cases totaled 298. Charges not filed may be reported by law enforcement.

<sup>n</sup> The decrease in dispositions resulted when a major contributor, the St. Louis Police Department, stopped reporting dispositions for the courts. The courts subsequently did not begin reporting.

<sup>o</sup> Felony case dispositions entered in 1997.

<sup>p</sup> Percentage represents final dispositions for 1993 felony arrests received as of February 15, 1994.

<sup>q</sup> Percentage represents final dispositions for 1995 felony arrests received as of July 15, 1996.

<sup>r</sup> All actions, including prosecution actions, are reported as final dispositions by the Administrative Office of the Courts.

<sup>s</sup> Figure reflects the percent of dispositions reported in 1987; more current figures were unavailable.

<sup>t</sup> Requirement for reporting prosecutor dispositions was relatively new.

<sup>u</sup> Percentages are estimated based upon the number of arrests received at the State criminal history repository.

**Table 8: Completeness of prosecutor and court disposition reporting to State criminal history repository, 1989, 1993, 1995, and 1997**

State	Number of prosecutor declinations 1997	Percent of cases in which State criminal repository is notified of:							
		Prosecutor declinations				Felony trial court dispositions			
		1989	1993	1995	1997	1989	1993	1995	1997
Alabama	NA	<1%	...	...	NA	30%	30%	<1%	...
Alaska	2,500	NA	...	...	57% <sup>a</sup>	85	90	...	100% <sup>a</sup>
Arizona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arkansas	...	15	<1%	<5%	...	35	58	66	70
California	200,000	...	...	68	68	85	47	73	80
Colorado	...	<15%	0% <sup>b</sup>	...	...	...	60%	100%	100%
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	100	100	100
Delaware	...	...	...	100%	100%	60	72	95	95
District of Columbia	...	0	50	90	90	5	...	45	84
Florida	...	60	...	...	...	50	30-50 <sup>c</sup>	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	85%	... <sup>d</sup>	... <sup>e</sup>	... <sup>f</sup>
Hawaii	7,700	...	...	... <sup>g</sup>	... <sup>h</sup>	...	74%	84%	84% <sup>i</sup>
Idaho	NA	100%	NA	NA	NA	80	70	70	95
Illinois	18,800	50	...	97	95	50	...	38	68
Indiana	...	50	NA	NA	...	75	12 <sup>j</sup>	...	25
Iowa	NA	NA	...	...	NA	...	98%	98%	85%
Kansas	...	35-40%	...	...	...	80%	...	...	...
Kentucky	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	75-80	60	70	20
Louisiana	...	50	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
Maine	...	<1	1%	...	...	100	99	99	99
Maryland	...	...	...	100%	100%	82%	...	100%	100%
Massachusetts	NA	NA	100%	100%	100	100	100%	100	100
Michigan	...	NA	...	...	...	64	... <sup>k</sup>	...	...
Minnesota	... <sup>l</sup>	70	...	...	...	99	98	99	99
Mississippi	NA	30	NA	...	NA	25	NA	...	NA
Missouri	19,300 <sup>m</sup>	80%	10%	9%	20%	60%	35% <sup>n</sup>	66%	60% <sup>o</sup>
Montana	...	...	...	...	...	80	73	80	80
Nebraska	7,800	100	NA	43	75	50	75	40	95
Nevada	...	90	...	...	...	65	...	...	27
New Hampshire	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	80	80	100	...
New Jersey	2,000	90%	95%	100%	100%	95%	90%	95%	98%
New Mexico	NA	NA	2	10	NA	5	10	10	...
New York	10,000	...	...	100	100	...	59 <sup>p</sup>	72 <sup>q</sup>	...
North Carolina	...	NA	... <sup>r</sup>	95	95	93	90	95	95
North Dakota	...	80	...	...	80	80	...	...	80
Ohio	...	NA	NA	...	...	55%	35%	32%	31%
Oklahoma	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	80	60	65	65
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	60 <sup>s</sup>	100	...	100
Pennsylvania	...	80	...	...	...	...	65	...	50
Puerto Rico	...	NA	NA	NA	NA	14	17	78	...
Rhode Island	NA	1%	NA	...	NA	...	100%	...	...
South Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	95%	98	98%	100%
South Dakota	...	1	5%	...	...	75	81	83	84
Tennessee	...	NA	NA	NA	...	5	NA	NA	...
Texas	...	0	... <sup>t</sup>	60% <sup>u</sup>	60% <sup>u</sup>	40	50	60 <sup>u</sup>	60 <sup>u</sup>
Utah	2,300	0%	64%	3%	70%	55%	91%	100%	64%
Vermont	NA	100	95	NA	NA	100	95	95	95
Virgin Islands	NA	...	NA	NA	NA	...	NA	NA	...
Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	96	95	96	96	96
Washington	...	40	...	...	...	7	78	65	57
West Virginia	...	85%	NA	...	...	85%	...	...	...
Wisconsin	NA	...	NA	NA	NA	...	58%	...	98%
Wyoming	100	60	...	100%	100%	60	...	53%	28

### Explanatory Notes for Table 9

The notes below expand on the data in table 9. The information was provided by the respondent.

... Not available.

- † 1 Record is destroyed by State criminal history repository.
- 2 Record is retained with action noted.
- 3 Record is returned to the court.
- 4 Record is sealed.
- 5 No action is taken.
- 6 Other.

<sup>a</sup> Only if proved to be mistaken identity or false accusation; this is referred to as "sealing" in Alaska.

<sup>b</sup> The "sealed" record is removed from the computerized criminal history system, but paper documentation is retained in a manual file.

<sup>c</sup> Restoration of civil rights is not tracked by the repository.

<sup>d</sup> Records are flagged as "sealed" and are visible only to criminal justice agencies.

<sup>e</sup> Offender does not lose civil rights.

<sup>f</sup> Although State law does not provide for destroying conviction data, the State repository does get orders issued pursuant to the inherent authority of the courts.

<sup>g</sup> In some cases, set-asides are suppressed from dissemination.

<sup>h</sup> Prior to 1989, records were destroyed.

<sup>i</sup> Action may depend on language of order.

<sup>j</sup> The guilty disposition on the record is deleted and replaced with "pardoned."

**Table 9: Policies/practices of State criminal history repository regarding modification of felony convictions, 1997**

State	Expungements		Set-asides		Pardons		Restoration of civil rights	
	State law provides for expungement of felony convictions	How records are treated by State criminal history repository <sup>†</sup>	State law provides for set-asides of felony convictions	How records are treated by State criminal history repository <sup>†</sup>	State law provides for pardons of felons	How records are treated by State criminal history repository <sup>†</sup>	State law provides for restoration of felons' civil rights	How records are treated by State criminal history repository <sup>†</sup>
Alabama	Yes	1	Yes	...	Yes	2	Yes	2
Alaska	Yes <sup>a</sup>	6 <sup>b</sup>	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	6 <sup>c</sup>
Arizona			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Arkansas	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
California	Yes	4	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Colorado		4 <sup>d</sup>			Yes	2		
Connecticut	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	...	...
Delaware	Yes	2			Yes	2	Yes	2
District of Columbia	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	...
Florida	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Georgia	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Hawaii			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Idaho			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Illinois					Yes	2	Yes	2
Indiana	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Iowa			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Kansas	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Kentucky			Yes	2	Yes	2		
Louisiana	Yes	4	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Maine			Yes	2	Yes	2	e	
Maryland	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Massachusetts	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Michigan			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Minnesota		1 <sup>f</sup>	Yes	2 <sup>g</sup>	Yes	2	Yes	2
Mississippi	Yes	4						
Missouri			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	5
Montana	Yes	2 <sup>h</sup>	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Nebraska					Yes	2	Yes	2
Nevada			Yes	4	Yes	2	Yes	2
New Hampshire	Yes	1			Yes	2		
New Jersey	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
New Mexico			Yes	2 <sup>i</sup>	Yes	2	Yes	2
New York			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
North Carolina			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
North Dakota			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Ohio	Yes	4	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	...
Oklahoma					Yes	2	Yes	2
Oregon	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Pennsylvania					Yes	2		
Puerto Rico								
Rhode Island	Yes	1	Yes	2				
South Carolina					Yes	2		
South Dakota	Yes	2	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
Tennessee								
Texas	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Utah	Yes	4			Yes	2	Yes	2
Vermont	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
Virgin Islands	Yes	1			Yes	1		
Virginia			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Washington	Yes	3	Yes	2	Yes	2 <sup>j</sup>	Yes	2
West Virginia					Yes	2	Yes	2
Wisconsin			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Wyoming			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2

**Explanatory Notes for Table 10**

The notes below expand on the data in table 10. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: The figures in the columns represent the estimated percent of fingerprint cards received from State prisons and local jails both in States where a legal requirement (State statute or regulation) exists to fingerprint incarcerated individuals and send the fingerprints to the repository and in States where the procedure is carried out voluntarily. The absence of a response indicated that the information is neither mandated by a State legal requirement nor voluntarily submitted. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

... Not available.

<sup>a</sup> If fingerprints are not already on file with the State repository for that charge.

<sup>b</sup> Information is transmitted automatically.

<sup>c</sup> The system under construction will receive prison admission fingerprint cards at the State criminal history repository with corresponding identification returned to the prison.

<sup>d</sup> Juveniles only.

<sup>e</sup> Only when on-line data could not be matched were fingerprints requested by the State repository.

**Table 10: Fingerprinting of incarcerated offenders and linkage to records maintained by State criminal history repository, 1997**

State	Law requires fingerprinting of admitted prisoners and sending fingerprints to State repository		Percent of admitted prisoners for whom State repository receives fingerprints		State repository uses fingerprints to make positive identification and to link correctional data with proper records
	State prisons	Local jails	State prisons	Local jails	
Alabama	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	Yes
Alaska	Yes <sup>a</sup>	Yes <sup>a</sup>	...	...	Yes
Arizona					
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	100	...	Yes
California	Yes	Yes	100	100	Yes
Colorado	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	Yes
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	...	...	
Delaware	Yes		100		Yes
District of Columbia	Yes	Yes	0	0	
Florida	Yes		0 <sup>b</sup>		
Georgia	Yes		...		Yes
Hawaii					
Idaho	Yes		100%		Yes
Illinois	Yes	Yes	98	...	Yes
Indiana	Yes	Yes	50	75%	Yes
Iowa	Yes	Yes	99%	...	Yes
Kansas	Yes		0 <sup>c</sup>		c
Kentucky	Yes		95		Yes
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	100	...	Yes
Maine			95	5	Yes
Maryland	Yes		100%		Yes
Massachusetts			100	50%	Yes
Michigan	Yes		100		Yes
Minnesota	Yes	Yes <sup>d</sup>	100	...	Yes
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	100	...	Yes
Missouri	Yes		100%		Yes
Montana			100		Yes
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	100	100	Yes
Nevada			100		Yes
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	100	0	Yes
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	99%	95%	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	...	...	Yes
New York		Yes	5 <sup>e</sup>	...	Yes <sup>e</sup>
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	100	100	Yes
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	100	40	Yes
Ohio	Yes	Yes	100%	...	Yes
Oklahoma	Yes		100		Yes
Oregon			100		Yes
Pennsylvania			70	40%	Yes
Puerto Rico					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	Yes
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	100	95	Yes
Tennessee					
Texas			100		Yes
Utah					
Vermont	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	Yes
Virgin Islands					
Virginia	Yes		85		Yes
Washington					Yes
West Virginia	Yes	Yes	...	...	...
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	100%	...	Yes
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	100	...	Yes

## Explanatory Notes for Table 11

The notes below expand on the data in table 11. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: The figures reported in this table are from States in which there is a legal requirement (State statute or regulation) that probation/parole information must be reported to the State criminal history repository or from States where the information is voluntarily reported. The absence of a response indicates neither that the State statutorily mandates that the information is reported nor that the information is voluntarily reported. See table 5 for States that have a legal requirement that probation/parole information must be reported to the repository. Percentages reported are the results of estimates. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number. Except for Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, and South Carolina, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1989 are taken from BJS, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991), table 11. Except for Georgia, Indiana, Massachusetts, and North Carolina, for which additional information was submitted, the data in the columns for 1993 are taken from BJS, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1993* (January 1995), table 11. Except for Massachusetts, North Carolina, and Texas, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1995 were taken from BJS, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1995* (May 1997), table 11.

... Not available.

<sup>a</sup> The first percentage is for admissions reported; the second percentage is for releases reported.

<sup>b</sup> Response is based on the results of a baseline audit.

<sup>c</sup> The State repository receives information on admissions to, but not releases from, probation.

<sup>d</sup> The percentage was estimated due to being unable to determine all probation orders assigned in 1993.

<sup>e</sup> The State criminal history repository receives this data only as part of the court sentence. The physical admission to and release from the correctional facility are maintained by the Department of Criminal Justice.

**Table 11: Probation and parole data in State criminal history repository, 1989, 1993, 1995, and 1997**

Percent of cases where admission to and release from supervision are reported to the State repository

State	Probation				Parole			
	1989	1993	1995	1997	1989	1993	1995	1997
Alabama								
Alaska								
Arizona		0%				...		
Arkansas	10%	30	50%	55%	...	90%	90%	95%
California	85			30	100%	...	100	100
Colorado	0%	<10%	100/0 <sup>a</sup>		100%	100%	100%/0%	100%/0%
Connecticut								
Delaware	100	100	100	100%	100	100	100	100
District of Columbia	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Florida	85			...	85			0
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	0%	...	...
Idaho	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0%	0%
Illinois	50	0	75	...	50	...	75	...
Indiana	75	87	100		1	16 <sup>b</sup>	100	
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	98%	100%	90%	90%	90%	100%	90%	90%
Kentucky	100	80	...	90	100	80	...	90
Louisiana	98	100	...	98	95	100	...	95
Maine								
Maryland	40%	...	100%	100%	40%	...	100%	100%
Massachusetts		100%	100/0 <sup>a</sup>	100		...	...	
Michigan								
Minnesota	99	75	75	75	99			75
Mississippi	...	...	...		...	...	...	
Missouri	100%	50% <sup>c</sup>	100% <sup>c</sup>	100% <sup>c</sup>	100%	100%	100%	100%
Montana								
Nebraska	50		20		100	...	99	
Nevada	...							
New Hampshire								
New Jersey	40%	90%	95%	95%	90%	89%	100%	100%
New Mexico								
New York	100		...	...	100	100	100	100
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	100
North Dakota	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ohio	50%	...	...	...	95%	...	...	...
Oklahoma		10%	25%	25%		10%	25%	25%
Oregon	25				25			100
Pennsylvania	90	...	...	...	90	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	16	1			2	2		
Rhode Island	...			...	...			...
South Carolina	98%	98%	98%	100%				
South Dakota	80	80	81	81	98%	95%	95%	95%
Tennessee	...				...			
Texas	50	50 <sup>d</sup>	e	e	100	100	100	80
Utah	75%	...	100%		100%	...	100%	
Vermont	10	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
Virgin Islands	...				...			
Virginia		...	...	95%		...	...	95%
Washington		100%	...			100%	...	
West Virginia	85%	...	...	75%	90%	...	...	98%
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	10	10	10%	10	100	100	100%	100



**Explanatory Notes for Table 12**

The notes below expand on the data in table 12. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: Numbers and percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Numbers of unprocessed or partially processed fingerprint cards have been rounded to the nearest 100.

... Not available.

NA Not applicable.

<sup>a</sup> The average time for automated reporting is 4 hours. The average time for manual reporting is 7 to 30 days.

<sup>b</sup> The average time for entry of automated data is 1 day. The average time for manual data is 30 days.

<sup>c</sup> The time has since grown to 30 days due to volume increase.

<sup>d</sup> Livescan information is entered in 2 hours.

<sup>e</sup> As of August 1998, these 16 agencies will carry out booking for 98+% agencies.

<sup>f</sup> The average time for fingerprints from Honolulu Police Department, from which 75% of the arrests originate, is 3 to 5 days; arrest data are received from Honolulu Police Department in 2 to 4 days. For the remaining 25% of arrests throughout the State, the average time for receipt of fingerprint cards is 25 days; for arrest data, the average time is 7 to 14 days.

<sup>g</sup> The information is put into a manual file until an inquiry is received.

<sup>h</sup> The State repository is receiving over 30% of arrest fingerprints by livescan and will soon have an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)/computerized criminal history (CCH) system interface.

<sup>i</sup> For livescan.

**Table 12: Average number of days to process arrest data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 1997**

State	Average number of days between arrest and receipt of arrest data and fingerprints	Average number of days between receipt of fingerprints and entry of data into:		Number of arresting agencies reporting arrest data by automated means	Percentage of daily arrests in State represented by arresting agencies reporting by automated means	Backlog of entering data into criminal database exists	Number of unprocessed or partially processed fingerprint cards	Number of person-days needed to eliminate backlog
		Master name index	Criminal history database					
Alabama	7	7	7	2	15%	Yes	60,000	180
Alaska	...	2	2	...	...	No		
Arizona	3	2	14	9	68	No		
Arkansas	10-14	14	14	20	40	Yes	15,000	50
California	<1-30 <sup>a</sup>	1-30 <sup>b</sup>	1-30 <sup>b</sup>	30	20	No		
Colorado		3 <sup>c</sup>	3 <sup>c</sup>	13		Yes	15,000	...
Connecticut	5	30	120	...	100%	Yes	50,000	250
Delaware	5	0	0	65	100	No		
District of Columbia	1	1	<1	23	100	...		
Florida	38	84	84	27	20	Yes	60,800	121
Georgia	4	<1-5 <sup>d</sup>	<1-5 <sup>d</sup>	16 <sup>e</sup>	27%	No		
Hawaii	2-25 <sup>f</sup>	2	...	1	66	Yes	900	116
Idaho	14	5	5	1	29	No		
Illinois	3	90	90	22	60	Yes	127,100	42
Indiana	30	90	90			Yes	1,500	30
Iowa	12	2	2			No		
Kansas	10-20	10	10			Yes	15,000	475
Kentucky	30	10	10	4	1%	Yes	...	...
Louisiana	3	3	3	100	80	Yes	25,000	500
Maine	14	2	9	1	<1	No		
Maryland	8	29	30	2	47%	Yes	...	...
Massachusetts	21-28	7	NA	1	11	Yes	250,000	1,600
Michigan	...	90-120	90-120	13	8	No		
Minnesota	4-25	5	5	2	9	Yes	500	4
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...
Missouri	...	18	18			Yes	16,500	41
Montana	25	3	1			Yes	1,000	8
Nebraska	30-60	30-60	30-60			Yes	3,100	100
Nevada	10	2	2			No		
New Hampshire	30	2	2			No		
New Jersey	10	2	2	9	25%	No		
New Mexico	15	60+	60+			Yes	5,000	156
New York	...	7	7	22	70	Yes	2,500	6
North Carolina	...	58	58	h		Yes	5,900	30
North Dakota	7-10	90	90			Yes	2,000	90
Ohio	12	45-60	45-60	20	40%	Yes	40,000	40
Oklahoma	5	5	5			Yes	1,600	42
Oregon	...	28	28			No		
Pennsylvania	1 <sup>i</sup>	1 <sup>i</sup>	1 <sup>i</sup>	38	65	Yes	1,300	22
Puerto Rico								
Rhode Island	2	2	2			No		
South Carolina	5-14	14	14			No		
South Dakota	5-10	1	1			No		
Tennessee								
Texas	14	30	30	8	55%	Yes	6,400	85
Utah	3-5	30	30	48	37%	Yes	500-600	10
Vermont	10	90	90			Yes	4,000	100
Virgin Islands	NA	NA	NA			No		
Virginia	12	2-3	4-5	17	40	No		
Washington	25	20	20			No		
West Virginia	...	10	15			No		
Wisconsin	29	3	3			No		
Wyoming	10	7-10	7-10			Yes	300	10

### Explanatory Notes for Table 13

The notes below expand on the data in table 13. The explanatory information was provided by the repositories.

... Not available.

NA Not applicable—no legal requirement mandates the reporting of the information to the State criminal history repository.

<sup>a</sup> The average time is not available, but 81% were received within one month of disposition based on an audit sample of one jurisdiction.

<sup>b</sup> The average time is not available, but 77% of court dispositions were entered within 30 days of the actual disposition date based on an audit sample of one jurisdiction.

<sup>c</sup> In 1998, the average time decreased to 30 days.

<sup>d</sup> Disposition data is being entered by automated means by the County Attorney for Maricopa County.

<sup>e</sup> The State Court Administrator reports for all felony courts.

<sup>f</sup> Felonies.

<sup>g</sup> The figure represents the time for the court to complete disposition reporting (including machine edit checks) in the judicial information system (JIS). When disposition reporting is completed, the disposition is reported immediately to the State repository.

<sup>h</sup> The time for the court to complete disposition reporting (including machine edit checks) in the judicial information system (JIS) from disposition date is 3 to 5 days. When disposition reporting is completed, the disposition is reported immediately to the State repository. The disposition is then immediately entered into the criminal history database.

<sup>i</sup> The reported backlog relates to approximately 50,000 arrest fingerprint cards. While the court reported dispositions may be in the criminal history database within 3 to 5 days, the criminal history record may not be fingerprint-supported. By definition, therefore, the criminal history record is incomplete and is reflected as a backlog.

<sup>j</sup> Sixty-two of the 67 Florida Clerks of Court submit data by automated means. Florida is rapidly moving toward daily on-line disposition reporting.

<sup>k</sup> The court disposition backlog reflects the number of delinquent court cases that are identified through ongoing delinquent monitoring programs; the repository does not receive court forms per se, for the purpose of ongoing data entry.

<sup>l</sup> Information is filed and added to the manual record when an inquiry is received.

<sup>m</sup> All courts, with the exception of Jackson County and the St. Louis area, send disposition information to the Office of State Courts Administrator, which in turn provides the information to the State repository. It is then printed and entered into the system. A new system will replace this method.

<sup>n</sup> Figure represents backlog as of July 1998.

**Table 13: Average number of days to process disposition data submitted to State criminal history and current status of backlog, 1997**

State	Average number of days between occurrence of final felony court disposition and receipt of data	Average number of days between receipt of final felony court disposition and entry of data into criminal history database	Number of courts currently reporting by automated means	Percent of cases disposed of in State represented by courts reporting by automated means	Backlog of entering court data into criminal history database	Number of unprocessed or partially processed court disposition forms	Number of person-days needed to eliminate backlog
Alabama	...	10 <sup>b</sup>	...	...	Yes	30,000	180
Alaska	... <sup>a</sup>	...	...	...	No		
Arizona	...	90 <sup>c</sup>	...	...	No		
Arkansas	30	14	30	...	No		
California	75	85	53	39%	No		
Colorado	1	1	1 <sup>e</sup>	100% <sup>f</sup>	No		
Connecticut	3-5 <sup>g</sup>	3-5 <sup>h</sup>	...	100	Yes	...	250
Delaware	1	1	29	100	No		
District of Columbia	1	1	1	75	No		
Florida	45	...	62	93 <sup>j</sup>	Yes	194,700	243
Georgia	45	30	120	18%	No		
Hawaii	14	1-14	13	79	Yes	117,500 <sup>k</sup>	2,234
Idaho	30	2	44	100	No		
Illinois	140	30	11	60	No		
Indiana	20	180	...	...	Yes	5,000	180
Iowa	40	2	...	...	Yes	1,000	20
Kansas	90-120	30	1	5%	Yes	100,000	800
Kentucky	90	30	...	...	Yes	3,000+	30
Louisiana	...	...	...	...	Yes	180,000	4,500
Maine	14	...	...	...	No		
Maryland	22	0	51	98%	No		
Massachusetts	2	<1	72	100	No		
Michigan	...	180	63	40	Yes	53,600	200+
Minnesota	12	2	86	99	No		
Mississippi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Missouri	...	...	m	...	Yes	25,000	80
Montana	30	90	...	...	Yes	3,500	13
Nebraska	30	>140	...	...	Yes	13,000	390
Nevada	60	15	...	...	No		
New Hampshire	5	5	...	...	No		
New Jersey	1	1	480	100%	No		
New Mexico	...	45	...	...	Yes	3,000	60
New York	...	1	...	...	Yes	13,000	97
North Carolina	5	1	100	100	No		
North Dakota	30	60	...	...	Yes	500	5-10
Ohio	...	...	30	15%	Yes	20,000	20
Oklahoma	30	5	2	16	No		
Oregon	...	60	26	65	Yes	14,500	90
Pennsylvania	360	60	67	100	Yes	133,000	1,330
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...		
Rhode Island	...	2	...	...	No		
South Carolina	7	7	46	100%	No		
South Dakota	30	14	...	100	No		
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	...		
Texas	21	45	37	49	Yes	27,200	181
Utah	30	30	43	99%	Yes	500	3
Vermont	10	60	...	...	Yes	12,700	84
Virgin Islands	30	...	...	...	Yes	...	120
Virginia	90-120	10	22	8	No		
Washington	15	25	8	...	Yes	103,400 <sup>n</sup>	803
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...
Wisconsin	56	3	...	...	No		
Wyoming	30-60	3-5	...	...	Yes	1,800	30-60

### Explanatory Notes for Table 14

The notes below expand on the data in table 14. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: Numbers and percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Numbers of unprocessed or partially processed custody-supervision reports have been rounded to the nearest 100.

\* Admission information.

† Release information.

... Not available.

NA Not applicable-no legal requirement mandates the reporting of the information to the State criminal history repository.

<sup>a</sup> State prison system admissions are reported monthly.

<sup>b</sup> Reported monthly.

<sup>c</sup> Livescan is received in 1 day; others are received within 5 days.

<sup>d</sup> Backlog is pre-1992 only. Since 1992, there is no backlog.

<sup>e</sup>The information is received immediately when entered on-line. If fingerprints are requested when an on-line match cannot be made, the time increases to approximately 21 days.

<sup>f</sup> Figure represents one state-level agency; local jails do not report on-line.

<sup>g</sup>Release information applies only to sex offenders and is provided 10 days *prior* to release.

**Table 14: Average number of days to process correctional admission data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 1997**

State	Average number of days between admission or release of offender and receipt of data from:		Average number of days between receipt of corrections data entry into and entry into criminal history database	Number of corrections agencies currently reporting by automated means	Percent of admission/status change/release activity occurring in State represented by agencies reporting by automated means	Backlog of entering corrections data into criminal history database	Number of unprocessed or partially processed custody-supervision reports	Number of person-days needed to eliminate backlog
	State prisons	Local jails						
Alabama	... <sup>†</sup>	... <sup>†</sup>	10			Yes	5,000	10
Alaska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Arizona	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Arkansas								
California	30 <sup>†</sup>	30 <sup>†</sup>	30			No		
Colorado	1	5	30	1	...	Yes	...	...
Connecticut	... <sup>†</sup> /NA <sup>†</sup>	... <sup>†</sup> /NA <sup>†</sup>	...			Yes	...	...
Delaware	1 <sup>†</sup>	NA	1	39	100%	No		
District of Columbia	... <sup>†</sup>	... <sup>†</sup>	...	1	100	No		
Florida	1-30 <sup>†</sup> a/11 <sup>†</sup>	NA	b	1	100	No		
Georgia	10-15 <sup>†</sup> /... <sup>†</sup>	NA	5	1	100%	No		
Hawaii	... <sup>†</sup>	... <sup>†</sup>	...			Yes	9,300	177
Idaho	14 <sup>†</sup> /NA <sup>†</sup>	30 <sup>†</sup> /NA <sup>†</sup>	5			No		
Illinois	1-5 <sup>†</sup> c/... <sup>†</sup>	28 <sup>†</sup> /... <sup>†</sup>	5	1	70	Yes	1,100	8
Indiana	10 <sup>†</sup>	NA	180			...		
Iowa	... <sup>†</sup>	... <sup>†</sup>	2			No		
Kansas	... <sup>†</sup>	... <sup>†</sup>	...			No		
Kentucky	30 <sup>†</sup>	NA	30			Yes	10,000	100
Louisiana	30 <sup>†</sup> /5 <sup>†</sup>	... <sup>†</sup> /NA <sup>†</sup>	180	1	30%	Yes	3,000	600
Maine	NA	NA	NA			NA		
Maryland	... <sup>†</sup>	... <sup>†</sup>	...	...	100%	No		
Massachusetts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Michigan	10 <sup>†</sup> /NA <sup>†</sup>	NA	365			Yes	10,500	30
Minnesota	10 <sup>†</sup> /3 <sup>†</sup>	... <sup>†</sup> /NA <sup>†</sup>	2	10	30	Yes <sup>d</sup>		
Mississippi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Missouri	... <sup>†</sup>	NA	20			Yes	1,000	14
Montana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Nebraska	7 <sup>†</sup> /30 <sup>†</sup>	... <sup>†</sup>	20			Yes	1,200	45
Nevada	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
New Hampshire	7 <sup>†</sup> /NA <sup>†</sup>	NA	7			Yes	700	30
New Jersey	5 <sup>†</sup> /1 <sup>†</sup>	10 <sup>†</sup> /NA <sup>†</sup>	4	10	60%	No		
New Mexico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
New York	1 <sup>†</sup> /1 <sup>†</sup>	... <sup>†</sup> /NA <sup>†</sup>	0-14 <sup>e</sup>	...	100 <sup>f</sup>	No		
North Carolina	15 <sup>†</sup> /5 <sup>†</sup>	NA	58	...	100	Yes	1,200	30
North Dakota	30 <sup>†</sup>	30 <sup>†</sup>	90			Yes	500	60
Ohio	21 <sup>†</sup> /... <sup>†</sup>	19 <sup>†</sup> /... <sup>†</sup>	30			Yes	...	...
Oklahoma	3 <sup>†</sup> /NA <sup>†</sup>	NA	3			No		
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Pennsylvania	NA <sup>†</sup> /-10 <sup>†</sup> g	NA <sup>†</sup> /-10 <sup>†</sup> g	10	1	...	Yes	3,000	600
Puerto Rico								
Rhode Island	1 <sup>†</sup>	NA	2			No		
South Carolina	7-14 <sup>†</sup> /NA <sup>†</sup>	7-14 <sup>†</sup> /NA <sup>†</sup>	14			No		
South Dakota	30 <sup>†</sup>	5-10 <sup>†</sup> /... <sup>†</sup>	2-5			No		
Tennessee								
Texas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Utah	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Virgin Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Virginia	42-56 <sup>†</sup> /14 <sup>†</sup>	NA	0	1	100%	No		
Washington	NA <sup>†</sup> /... <sup>†</sup>	NA	14	1	...	No		
West Virginia	... <sup>†</sup> /... <sup>†</sup>	... <sup>†</sup> /... <sup>†</sup>	10			No		
Wisconsin	29 <sup>†</sup> /... <sup>†</sup>	... <sup>†</sup> /... <sup>†</sup>	14			No		
Wyoming	30 <sup>†</sup> /30 <sup>†</sup>	30 <sup>†</sup> /NA	3-5			No		

**Explanatory Notes for Table 15**

The notes below expand on the data in table 15. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

\* Lists generated are used to provide notice to criminal justice agencies in order to obtain the missing dispositions.

<sup>a</sup> Audits are conducted with the results reported to the statewide criminal records advisory board.

<sup>b</sup> Training.

<sup>c</sup> Report listing arrests with no dispositions; Help Desk.

<sup>d</sup> Audits.

<sup>e</sup> An audit section reviews agency reporting.

<sup>f</sup> Newsletter; guest speaker at conferences.

<sup>g</sup> Electronic mail, training, auditing, search of court's automated system to find missing dispositions.

<sup>h</sup> Quarterly reviews.

<sup>i</sup> Criminal Justice Task Force.

<sup>j</sup> Automated dispositions with errors

**Table 15: Procedures employed by State criminal history repository to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting, 1997**

State	List of arrests with no dispositions generated to monitor disposition reporting	Field visits	Form letters	Telephone calls	Other
Alabama					
Alaska					X <sup>a</sup>
Arizona		X			
Arkansas	X	X	X	X	
California	X	X	X	X	X <sup>b</sup>
Colorado		X		X	X
Connecticut					
Delaware	X*	X	X	X	
District of Columbia	X	X		X	
Florida	X*	X	X	X	X <sup>b</sup>
Georgia	X*	X	X	X	
Hawaii	X*			X	X <sup>c</sup>
Idaho					
Illinois	X*	X	X	X	
Indiana					
Iowa	X*	X <sup>d</sup>	X	X	
Kansas		X	X	X	
Kentucky	X				X <sup>e</sup>
Louisiana					
Maine		X	X	X	X <sup>b</sup>
Maryland		X			
Massachusetts					
Michigan	X*	X			X <sup>f</sup>
Minnesota		X	X	X	X <sup>b</sup>
Mississippi	X				
Missouri		X		X	X <sup>b</sup>
Montana	X*	X	X	X	X <sup>b,d</sup>
Nebraska		X		X	
Nevada		X	X	X	X <sup>b,d</sup>
New Hampshire			X	X	
New Jersey	X*	X	X	X	X <sup>g</sup>
New Mexico		X	X	X	X <sup>b</sup>
New York	X*		X	X	
North Carolina	X*	X	X	X	
North Dakota	X*	X		X	
Ohio		X	X	X	X <sup>h</sup>
Oklahoma		X		X	
Oregon	X*	X	X	X	
Pennsylvania			X	X	
Puerto Rico					
Rhode Island			X		
South Carolina		X	X	X	X <sup>i</sup>
South Dakota	X*	X	X	X	X <sup>b</sup>
Tennessee					
Texas		X	X	X	
Utah	X*	X		X	X <sup>j</sup>
Vermont	X*			X	
Virgin Islands				X	
Virginia	X*	X	X	X	
Washington	X*	X	X	X	X <sup>b</sup>
West Virginia					
Wisconsin		X	X	X	X <sup>b</sup>
Wyoming			X	X	



### Explanatory Notes for Table 16

The notes below expand on the data in table 16. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: State repositories were asked to list all methods that may be utilized to link disposition information. Matching of several items of information may be used to confirm that the appropriate link is being made. Also, if information of one type is missing, repositories may look to other types of information contained on the disposition report.

\* Method(s) utilized by the State repository for linking disposition information and arrest/charge information also permit the linking of dispositions to particular charges and/or specific counts.

<sup>a</sup> Offense citation and literal description.

<sup>b</sup> Arrest agency and booking number.

<sup>c</sup> A combination of originating agency number (ORI), date of arrest and arrest number.

<sup>d</sup> Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) case number.

<sup>e</sup> ORI number, Florida Department of Law Enforcement or FBI number, sex, race, date of birth.

<sup>f</sup> State identification number (SID).

<sup>g</sup> Date crime occurred and through research of court and police records.

<sup>h</sup> Probation central file (PCF) number.

<sup>i</sup> Linking is by case, and each represented contributor of case information reports related charge information.

<sup>j</sup> Date of birth (with subject's name).

<sup>k</sup> ORI number.

<sup>l</sup> A combination of arrest date, reporting agency ORI, and charges.

<sup>m</sup> Date of birth and fingerprints.

<sup>n</sup> Thumbprints.

<sup>o</sup> Arrest offenses and process control number.

**Table 16: Methods to link disposition information to arrest/charge information on criminal history record, 1997**

State	Unique tracking number for individual subjects	Unique arrest event identifier	Unique charge identifier	Arrest date	Subject name	Name and reporting agency case number	Other
Alabama*	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Alaska	X	X		X	X	X	X <sup>a</sup>
Arizona	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Arkansas	X	X	X	X	X	X	
California*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X <sup>b</sup>
Colorado		X		X			X <sup>c</sup>
Connecticut*		X					
Delaware*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X <sup>d</sup>
District of Columbia*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X <sup>d</sup>
Florida*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X <sup>e</sup>
Georgia		X		X			X <sup>f</sup>
Hawaii*	X	X	X	X	X		
Idaho	X	X		X	X	X	
Illinois	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Indiana*		X		X	X		
Iowa*	X			X	X	X	
Kansas*		X		X	X	X	
Kentucky*		X		X	X		
Louisiana*				X	X	X	
Maine*				X	X	X	X <sup>g</sup>
Maryland*	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Massachusetts*		X		X	X	X	X <sup>h</sup>
Michigan <sup>l</sup>	X				X	X	X <sup>j</sup>
Minnesota							
Mississippi	X		X	X			
Missouri*	X	X	X	X	X		
Montana*	X	X		X	X	X	
Nebraska*		X					
Nevada*	X	X	X				
New Hampshire	X				X		
New Jersey*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X <sup>k</sup>
New Mexico	X		X	X	X	X	
New York	X	X		X			
North Carolina	X	X		X	X		
North Dakota*	X	X		X	X	X	
Ohio*	X						X <sup>l</sup>
Oklahoma	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Oregon		X					
Pennsylvania*	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Puerto Rico							
Rhode Island*					X		X <sup>m</sup>
South Carolina*	X	X	X	X	X	X	
South Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Tennessee							
Texas*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X <sup>g</sup>
Utah	X						
Vermont*		X	X		X	X	
Virgin Islands*				X	X		
Virginia*			X				X <sup>n</sup>
Washington*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X <sup>o</sup>
West Virginia*		X		X	X	X	
Wisconsin		X		X	X	X	X <sup>k</sup>
Wyoming*	X	X	X	X	X	X	

### Explanatory Notes for Table 17

The notes below expand on the data in table 17. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: Numbers and percentages reported are results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

... Not available.

\* All data received can be linked.

<sup>a</sup>Enter "dummy" arrest if subject has existing record and the conviction is felony/firearm-related.

<sup>b</sup>No attempt is made; the custody segment stands alone and is fingerprint-based.

<sup>c</sup>Court arrest and disposition data are linked by a Uniform Arrest Report (UAR) and a court case number. Where linkages are not established, telephone contacts are initiated to identify the linkage problem.

<sup>d</sup>Court information is held in an automated format and periodically rerun for linkage to arrest.

<sup>e</sup>Dispositions are held in an automated suspense file and applied to the computerized criminal history system upon receipt of arrest.

<sup>f</sup>The court disposition is placed in a pending and does not show on the record.

<sup>g</sup> If fingerprints are submitted, an entry is created that includes arrest information and disposition.

<sup>h</sup>On a manual record.

<sup>i</sup> Secure court or arrest information before entering custody information.

<sup>j</sup> If supported by fingerprints.

<sup>k</sup>A project is underway to make court disposition date available through a computerized criminal history system query via a separate response stating that the disposition is *not* fingerprint-supported.

<sup>l</sup> Information is returned to the contributor.

<sup>m</sup>No court or custody information is entered without positive identification by fingerprints.

<sup>n</sup>Return the disposition to the agency and request additional information.

<sup>o</sup> Manually research for an arrest. If it is not found, the court disposition is not posted.

<sup>p</sup>If fingerprints are submitted, an entry is created that includes dummy arrest information and court disposition or custody information.

<sup>q</sup> Stored in a temporary database, manually researched, then posted to the system.

**Table 17: Procedure followed when linkage cannot be made between court or correctional information in the criminal history database, 1997**

State	Create a "dummy" segment		Enter information without linkage to arrest/charge data		Enter no information without linkage		Estimated dispositions received which cannot be linked to arrest/charge information				
	Arrest assumed from court disposition	Court dispositions assumed from correctional data	From courts	From correctional agencies	From courts	From correctional agencies	Other	Number of final court dispositions	Percent of final court dispositions	Number of correctional dispositions	Percent of correctional dispositions
Alabama								...	...	...	...
Alaska	X							...	...	...	...
Arizona					X	X		...	30%	...	...
Arkansas			X	X				...	...	...	...
California	X		X				X <sup>a</sup>	420,000	35	...	...
Colorado							X <sup>b</sup>				
Connecticut							X <sup>c</sup>				
Delaware			X	X				...	5%	...	5%
District of Columbia*											
Florida				X	X		X <sup>d</sup>	...	...	...	...
Georgia	X	X					X <sup>e</sup>	19,000	6%	1,800	5%
Hawaii					X			...	...	...	...
Idaho		X		X	X			...	...	...	...
Illinois				X			X <sup>f</sup>	...	...	...	...
Indiana					X	X		...	...	...	...
Iowa		X						...	2%	...	...
Kansas	X		X					...	...	...	...
Kentucky*											
Louisiana							X <sup>g</sup>	...	...	...	...
Maine			X <sup>h</sup>				X <sup>i</sup>	3,400	70%	200	5%
Maryland			X								
Massachusetts*								...	<4%	...	...
Michigan		X	X								
Minnesota				X <sup>j</sup>	X		X <sup>k</sup>	71,600	38%	...	...
Mississippi	X							...	32%	...	...
Missouri				X <sup>j</sup>	X			...	...	...	...
Montana				X <sup>j</sup>				...	...	...	...
Nebraska					X	X		...	25%	...	5%
Nevada				X	X		X <sup>l</sup>	...	<1	...	<1
New Hampshire*											
New Jersey							X <sup>m</sup>	5,000	5%	200	1%
New Mexico					X		X <sup>n</sup>	...	15	...	15
New York			X	X	X			...	...	...	...
North Carolina					X	X		...	...	...	...
North Dakota					X			...	10	...	10
Ohio*											
Oklahoma	X							...	...	...	...
Oregon					X	X		...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania					X	X		...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico								...	...	...	...
Rhode Island							X	...	...	...	...
South Carolina		X		X			X <sup>o</sup>	10,200	13%	...	...
South Dakota				X	X			...	5	...	1%
Tennessee											
Texas*	X <sup>p</sup>		X <sup>p</sup>	X <sup>p</sup>	X <sup>p</sup>	X <sup>p</sup>					
Utah							X <sup>q</sup>	...	...	...	...
Vermont*								...	...	...	...
Virgin Islands			X					...	...	...	...
Virginia	X							20,000	10%	300	5%
Washington	X		X					...	...	...	...
West Virginia								...	...	...	...
Wisconsin					X			...	...	...	...
Wyoming*								...	...	...	...

### Explanatory Notes for Table 18

The notes below expand on the data in table 18. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

<sup>a</sup> Specified data elements are 100 percent verified.

<sup>b</sup> Checking of internal error list for dispositions that could not be automatically linked together for various reasons.

<sup>c</sup> Key verification and yearly audits.

<sup>d</sup> Non-repeating tracking numbers.

<sup>e</sup> Only for non-automated records.

<sup>f</sup> Many calls are made to the courts and arresting agencies to clear up inconsistencies and/or secure missing information.

<sup>g</sup> On-going independent audit or review of procedures.

<sup>h</sup> Error lists are returned to the State criminal history repository.

<sup>i</sup> Not all records.

<sup>j</sup> Synchronize with FBI tape.

<sup>k</sup> All data are entered twice to ensure correct entry.

<sup>l</sup> Fingerprint cards are returned to the originator for correction.

<sup>m</sup> Each entry is verified manually.

**Table 18: Strategies employed by State criminal history repository to ensure accuracy of data in criminal history database, 1997**

State	Manual review of incoming source documents or reports	Manual double-checking before or after data entry	Computer edit and verification programs	Manual review of criminal record transcripts before dissemination	Random sample comparisons of State criminal history repository files with stored documents	Error lists returned to reporting agencies	Other
Alabama	X	X	X	X		X	
Alaska	X		X	X	X	X	
Arizona	X		X				
Arkansas	X	X	X				X <sup>a</sup>
California	X		X				X <sup>a</sup>
Colorado	X	X	X	X <sup>b</sup>			X <sup>c</sup>
Connecticut	X	X	X	X			X <sup>d</sup>
Delaware	X	X	X	X	X	X	
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Florida	X	X	X	X		X	
Georgia	X		X		X		
Hawaii	X		X	X	X	X	
Idaho	X	X	X				
Illinois			X		X	X	X <sup>e</sup>
Indiana	X	X				X	
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X		X <sup>f</sup>
Kansas	X		X	X <sup>g</sup>		X	
Kentucky				X			
Louisiana	X		X				
Maine	X	X		X			X <sup>h</sup>
Maryland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X <sup>i</sup>
Massachusetts			X	X			
Michigan	X		X		X		
Minnesota	X	X	X				
Mississippi	X		X		X	X	
Missouri	X	X	X	X	X		
Montana	X	X	X		X		
Nebraska		X		X			
Nevada	X		X	X	X		
New Hampshire	X	X	X	X			
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X <sup>j</sup>
New Mexico	X			X			
New York	X		X	X <sup>k</sup>			
North Carolina	X	X	X			X	
North Dakota	X	X	X	X			
Ohio	X	X	X		X	X	X <sup>l</sup>
Oklahoma	X	X	X				X <sup>m</sup>
Oregon	X	X	X			X	
Pennsylvania	X		X	X			X <sup>n</sup>
Puerto Rico							
Rhode Island	X	X					
South Carolina	X		X				X <sup>o</sup>
South Dakota	X	X	X	X	X		
Tennessee							
Texas	X		X				
Utah	X		X		X		
Vermont	X		X		X		
Virgin Islands	X	X					
Virginia	X	X	X		X		
Washington	X		X	X			
West Virginia	X		X	X			
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X		X	
Wyoming	X	X	X	X	X		

## Explanatory Notes for Table 19

The notes below expand on the data in table 19. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: Except for Wisconsin for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1989 are taken from BJS, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991), table 18. Except for Wisconsin, for which corrected information was submitted, the data in the columns for 1993 are taken from BJS, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1993* (January 1995), table 19. Except for Louisiana and Texas, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1995 are taken from BJS, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1995* (May 1997), table 19.

... Not available.

<sup>a</sup> All inquiries are logged; updates are limited to the last transaction.

<sup>b</sup> Audit program is under development.

<sup>c</sup> Random sample audits were scheduled to begin in February 1994, resources permitting.

<sup>d</sup> The reviews for accuracy and completeness are self-administered. For example, the database review is part of the repository evaluation procedure.

<sup>e</sup> Resources to conduct audits were limited.

<sup>f</sup> The expungement process was audited for 1990-92.

<sup>g</sup> Scheduled to begin fall 1996.

<sup>h</sup> A baseline audit of the Florida computerized criminal history system was conducted in 1988. A more extensive audit is planned for late 1998.

<sup>i</sup> Since June 30, 1992, the Georgia Crime Information Center (GCIC) auditors have had to reduce the scope of their audits to satisfy National Crime Information Center (NCIC) audit frequency requirements.

<sup>j</sup> Record transaction log only.

<sup>k</sup> All court records are compared with arrest information, and any inconsistencies are resolved before entry on the rap sheet. If problems occur frequently with a particular department, a visit to provide training is recommended.

<sup>l</sup> A formal audit was not conducted; an agency was provided assistance on improving its procedures.

<sup>m</sup> In-house audits only.

<sup>n</sup> Very limited.

<sup>o</sup> Law enforcement agencies that have terminals are audited every 18 months.

<sup>p</sup> Uniform Crime Reports audits.

<sup>q</sup> Logs are maintained for inquiries and responses only.

<sup>r</sup> Field staff work with agencies on data quality.

<sup>s</sup> An ad hoc audit of the computerized criminal history records was performed by the Criminal Justice Policy Council in 1996.

**Table 19: Audit activities of State criminal history repository, 1989, 1993, 1995, and 1997**

State	Transaction logs maintained to provide audit trail of inquiries, responses, record updates, modifications				Random sample audits of user agencies conducted to ensure data quality and compliance with laws				Date of last audit	Period of time covered by audit
	1989	1993	1995	1997	1989	1993	1995	1997		
Alabama	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
Alaska	Yes	Yes <sup>a</sup>	Yes <sup>a</sup>	Yes <sup>a</sup>	No	No	No <sup>b</sup>	Yes	12/97	7/96
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
Arkansas	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	continual	continual
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>c</sup>	Yes	Yes <sup>d</sup>	8/98	all
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No <sup>e</sup>	Yes	1/98	1986-97
District of Columbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Florida	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No <sup>f</sup>	No <sup>g</sup>	Yes	4/98 <sup>h</sup>	10 yrs.
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No <sup>i</sup>	No	Yes	ongoing	3 mos.
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	11/94-12/96	1/93-12/94
Idaho	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	3/97	1996
Indiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No		
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	7/98	last 5 yrs.
Kansas	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		
Kentucky	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
Maine	Yes <sup>j</sup>	Yes <sup>j</sup>	Yes <sup>j</sup>	Yes <sup>j</sup>	No <sup>k</sup>	No <sup>k</sup>	No	No		
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	2/98	1993-96
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
Michigan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	1993	1991
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes <sup>l</sup>	Yes	No		
Mississippi	No	No	...	Yes	No	No	...	No		
Missouri	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>m</sup>	No	No	No		
Montana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	ongoing	1992-96
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	continual	2 yrs.
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No		
New Jersey	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/93	1989
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	ongoing	ongoing
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	ongoing	ongoing
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	ongoing	2 yrs.
Ohio	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8/98	up to 7/96
Oklahoma	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
Oregon	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No		
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7/95	all
Puerto Rico	...	Yes	Yes	...	...	No	Yes	...		
Rhode Island	No	No	...	Yes	No	No	...	Yes	...	...
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes <sup>n</sup>	Yes <sup>o</sup>	Yes <sup>p</sup>	continual <sup>o</sup>	...
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7/98	ongoing
Tennessee	Yes	No	Yes	...	No	Yes	No	...		
Texas	Yes <sup>q</sup>	Yes <sup>q</sup>	Yes <sup>q</sup>	Yes <sup>q</sup>	No	No <sup>r</sup>	No <sup>r</sup>	Yes	1996 <sup>s</sup>	...
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	yearly	1 yr.
Vermont	Yes	Yes <sup>q</sup>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	1-12/93	1-12/92
Virgin Islands	...	No	...	No	...	No	...	No		
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1989	1984-89
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	1997	1994-96
West Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	12/96	4 yrs.
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	7/97	1-12/95
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	7/96	1-12/95



### Explanatory Notes for Table 20

The notes below expand on the data in table 20. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

... Not available.

- \* 1 Audit/audit functions/procedures
- 2 Automation conversion/redesign enhancements
- 3 Disposition/arrest reporting procedures/enhancements
- 4 Felony flagging
- 5 Fingerprint card/system conversion/enhancements
- 6 Inter-agency/local agency interface
- 7 Legislation
- 8 Plan/strategy development
- 9 Task force/advisory group establishment
- 10 Tracking number implementation/improvements
- 11 Training seminars/policy and procedures manuals
- 12 Other

<sup>a</sup>New staff was hired to clean up data files.

<sup>b</sup> New prisoner processing system is being implemented.

<sup>c</sup> The last complete audit of the State repository's criminal history record information system was conducted in August 1992 by another agency. Although no subsequent audit has been done, the repository continues to incorporate many of the audit recommendations.

<sup>d</sup> There no immediate plans for data quality audits of the State repository's records within the next three years. The State has experienced severe budgetary cutbacks which resulted in reductions in the data processing resources available in the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center. The data quality audit program undertaken in 1994-95 will no longer be retained.

<sup>e</sup> Missing disposition research.

<sup>f</sup> Livescan fingerprint submission will be implemented at each adult and juvenile detention center throughout State within approximately the next 18 months.

<sup>g</sup>Criminal history rewrite is addressing changes 1 through 6. Improvements listed in 8 through 11 are in place.

<sup>h</sup>Criminal history system redesign is scheduled for completion in 1998.

<sup>i</sup> Standard practices.

<sup>j</sup> Livescan development.

**Table 20: Data quality audits of State criminal history repository, 1997**

State	State criminal history repository database audited for completeness within last 5 years	Date of last audit	Period of time covered by audit	Agency that performed audit	Changes to improve data quality were made as a result of audit *	Data quality audits planned or scheduled for next 3 years	Initiatives underway to improve data quality*
Alabama	No					No	2,3,4,5,7,8,10,11
Alaska	Yes	1993	...	Other agency	1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11	Yes	1,2,3,5,6,8,10,11
Arizona	Yes	1992	1987-91	Other agency	8,9,10	Yes	1,2,3,5,6,8,9,10,11
Arkansas	No					Yes	
California	No					No	2,3,
Colorado	...						
Connecticut	No					Yes	3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10
Delaware	Yes	1997	1986-97	Other agency	1,6,8,9,12 <sup>a</sup>	No	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,11
District of Columbia	Yes	1997	1995-97	Other agency	1,3,8,11	Yes	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,11,12 <sup>b</sup>
Florida	Yes	1998	1988-97	Other agency	2,3,7,11	Yes	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Georgia	Yes	1997	12/97	Other agency		No	1,3
Hawaii	No <sup>c</sup>					No <sup>d</sup>	2,5,6,12 <sup>e</sup>
Idaho	Yes	1993	1988-92	Other agency	2,4,8,9,10,11	Yes	1,5,6,7,8,11
Illinois	Yes	1997	1996	Other agency	2,5,7,8,9,11	Yes	1,2,3,5,8,9,10,11
Indiana	Yes	1996	...	Repository	5	No	2,3,5,6,10
Iowa	Yes	1997-98	2 years random	Other agency	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,10,11	Yes	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11
Kansas	Yes	1994	random	Other agency	3,6,8	Yes	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Kentucky	Yes	1997	1-2/97	Other agency	8	Yes	12 <sup>f</sup>
Louisiana	No					...	1,2,3,4,6,8,9,10,11
Maine	No					Yes	1,2,10
Maryland	Yes	1998	1993-96	Other agency	1,2,3,6,8,9	Yes	1,2,3,6,8,9
Massachusetts	No					No	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Michigan	No					Yes	1,2,3,5,6,7,10,11
Minnesota	No					Yes	1,2,3,5,6,7,8,10,11
Mississippi	No					...	
Missouri	Yes	1997-98	1991-96	Other agency	1,2,5	No	2,5,6,7,11
Montana	Yes	...	...	Repository	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11	No	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11
Nebraska	No					No	1,3,4,7,11
Nevada	Yes	1993	1987-93	Other agency	8,12 <sup>g</sup>	No	1,2,3,4,6,7,10,11,12 <sup>h</sup>
New Hampshire	Yes	1995	1 year+	Other agency		No	5
New Jersey	No					Yes	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
New Mexico	Yes	1994	random	Other agency	4,8,9,10,11	Yes	1,3,6
New York	No					No	1,2,3,5,6,7,9,11,12 <sup>i</sup>
North Carolina	No					No	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9
North Dakota	No					No	1,2,3,5,6
Ohio	Yes	1997	prior to 1997	...	5,7,8,9,10,11	Yes	1,2,3,6,8,11
Oklahoma	Yes	1994	...	Other agency	3,4,5,7,9,11	Yes	1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10,11
Oregon	Yes	1994	all	Other agency	2,3,4	...	...
Pennsylvania	Yes	1995	all	Other agency	7	Yes	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10
Puerto Rico							
Rhode Island	No					No	2,5,11
South Carolina	Yes	1998	1 year	Other agency	2,3,	Yes	9
South Dakota	Yes	1998	ongoing	Repository	1,2,3,4,5,6	Yes	1,2,3,4,5,6
Tennessee							
Texas	No					No	3,4,5,6,8,9
Utah	Yes	...	...	Other agency	11	Yes	
Vermont	No					No	1,2,3,6,7,10
Virgin Islands	No					No	2
Virginia	No					Yes	1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,11,12 <sup>j</sup>
Washington	Yes	1997	1994-96	Other agency		No	2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
West Virginia	Yes	1996	4 years	Other agency	2,8,9,10	No	2,8,9,10
Wisconsin	Yes	1993	1992	Other agency	4,8,9	Yes	1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Wyoming	No					No	3,4,11

**Explanatory Notes for Table 21**

The notes below expand on the data in table 21. The explanatory information was provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Note: The information in this table was provided by the Criminal Justice Information Services Division, FBI. The numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. The information is not applicable to States that are not currently participating in III, and therefore, the cells for non-participant States are blank.

\* State was not a participant by the end of FY1997, but has since become one.

**Table 21: Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by the State criminal history repository and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, FY 1997**

State	III records indexed with the State's identification (SID) pointers	Percent of State records	III records maintained by the FBI for the State	Percent of total records available through III maintained by the State
Total	18,390,100		11,936,100	
Alabama	45,600	11%	387,100	89%
Alaska	33,300	32	69,700	68
Arizona*	0	0	631,700	100
Arkansas	84,700	37	142,200	63
California	3,024,900	76	971,500	24
Colorado	402,400	72%	155,400	28%
Connecticut	142,100	51	134,200	49
Delaware	76,200	55	62,600	45
District of Columbia	0	0	128,000	100
Florida	2,191,600	82	496,900	18
Georgia	1,478,800	91%	151,800	9%
Hawaii	0	0	111,100	100
Idaho	97,800	73	35,700	27
Illinois	309,400	21	1,143,800	79
Indiana*	800	0	350,600	100
Iowa	18,100	7%	259,600	93%
Kansas	0	0	312,900	100
Kentucky	0	0	262,400	100
Louisiana	0	0	565,700	100
Maine	0	0	52,500	100
Maryland*	0	0	700,600	100%
Massachusetts	0	0	218,800	100
Michigan	724,800	90	82,700	10
Minnesota	224,100	86	36,700	14
Mississippi*	0	0	168,400	100
Missouri	306,400	60%	200,500	40%
Montana	52,400	51	49,400	49
Nebraska*	0	0	120,400	100
Nevada	105,600	34	203,200	66
New Hampshire	0	0	81,700	100
New Jersey	997,800	95%	48,500	5%
New Mexico*	100	0	234,000	100
New York	2,167,700	90	240,800	10
North Carolina	593,600	93	42,300	7
North Dakota	9,000	23	30,200	77
Ohio	628,100	78%	182,200	22%
Oklahoma	85,200	26	238,700	74
Oregon	365,200	83	75,800	17
Pennsylvania	680,600	67	342,500	33
Puerto Rico	0	0	68,300	100
Rhode Island	0	0%	81,700	100%
South Carolina	673,500	93	47,100	7
South Dakota	30,500	27	83,600	73
Tennessee	0	0	492,800	100
Texas	1,917,200	91	178,300	9
Utah	174,600	80%	44,900	20%
Vermont	0	0	36,800	100
Virgin Islands	0	0	10,300	100
Virginia	520,700	68	245,300	32
Washington	177,900	30	420,100	70
West Virginia*	0	0%	116,700	100%
Wisconsin	0	0	366,400	100
Wyoming	49,400	70	21,000	30

**Explanatory Notes for Table 22**

The notes below expand on the data in table 22. The explanatory information was provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Note: The information in this table was provided by the Criminal Justice Information Services Division, FBI. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.

\*\* State is a participant in the National Fingerprint File (NFF) and submits only the first fingerprint card of an individual to the FBI. The number of fingerprint cards submitted to the FBI, therefore, is substantially less than the number received by the State criminal history repository for processing.

† Disposition statistics are not available as a separate category for the territory.

**Table 22: Fingerprint cards processed and dispositions received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, FY 1997**

State	Number of fingerprint cards processed by the FBI, FY 1997		Number of final dispositions received by the FBI, FY 1997
	Criminal justice purposes	Noncriminal justice purposes	
Total	5,565,400	2,960,000	527,300
Alabama	65,000	8,900	4,800
Alaska	14,100	9,400	700
Arizona	200,500	143,800	2,300
Arkansas	62,200	18,100	12,600
California	1,075,500	255,800	123,100
Colorado	144,600	37,700	1,700
Connecticut	73,100	34,400	4,000
Delaware	28,000	38,900	<50
District of Columbia	30,500	322,100	12,800
Florida**	301,900	416,900	800
Georgia	421,600	79,900	700
Hawaii	21,600	12,600	4,500
Idaho	23,400	40,100	1,800
Illinois	347,500	100,700	46,700
Indiana	36,600	20,600	15,200
Iowa	49,500	9,500	38,100
Kansas	48,100	5,400	1,300
Kentucky	32,700	5,300	5,400
Louisiana	72,500	20,400	9,200
Maine	3,500	700	1,400
Maryland	144,000	137,800	9,300
Massachusetts	27,500	31,200	900
Michigan	104,900	58,400	700
Minnesota	47,000	32,900	1,700
Mississippi	28,800	21,400	13,200
Missouri	104,100	30,300	700
Montana	20,500	1,400	300
Nebraska	17,600	4,100	200
Nevada	41,300	46,600	600
New Hampshire	12,200	800	1,700
New Jersey**	62,900	115,600	200
New Mexico	37,000	15,200	6,600
New York	443,100	194,700	2,600
North Carolina**	57,400	39,100	100
North Dakota	4,600	100	<50
Ohio	97,300	58,700	25,500
Oklahoma	68,700	21,500	2,000
Oregon**	37,500	41,200	300
Pennsylvania	157,500	34,400	6,700
Puerto Rico	12,700	900	†
Rhode Island	8,700	4,900	2,400
South Carolina	148,100	41,700	2,100
South Dakota	21,600	1,100	8,500
Tennessee	74,700	52,000	9,300
Texas	314,200	163,100	74,800
Utah	42,200	11,900	200
Vermont	6,500	3,000	100
Virgin Islands	1,300	200	†
Virginia	147,700	58,300	46,700
Washington	123,000	130,900	900
West Virginia	15,300	2,300	1,100
Wisconsin	74,200	17,800	20,700
Wyoming	8,900	5,300	100

### Explanatory Notes for Table 23

The notes below expand on the data in table 23. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

NA Not applicable.

<sup>a</sup> If a criminal history report/printout is provided.

<sup>b</sup> All but local, State and Federal government, noncriminal justice agencies.

<sup>c</sup> The amount varies from \$0 to \$52; the average fee is \$32.

<sup>d</sup> The majority of submissions of volunteers for charitable or other non-profit purposes are fee exempt. A few public and for-profit agencies are charged \$32.

<sup>e</sup> No fees are charged if the request is from a governmental, noncriminal justice agency.

<sup>f</sup> The fee for a livescan search is \$12; the fee for a cardscan fingerprint search is \$14.

<sup>g</sup> The fee for an automated name search is \$7; a standard name search is \$12.

<sup>h</sup> If the results are returned by mail, the fee is \$13; if the results are returned by facsimile, the fee is \$15.

<sup>i</sup> For non-governmental agencies and individuals.

<sup>j</sup> Fee, however, is sometimes waived for non-profit groups.

<sup>k</sup> For non-profit agencies.

<sup>l</sup> For "Brady" firearms checks only.

<sup>m</sup> If an approved national check is conducted, the charge is \$41.

<sup>n</sup> A fee of \$10 is charged if record is on letterhead; \$1 is charged if search is electronic.

<sup>o</sup> School system.

<sup>p</sup> The fee for a non-profit agency is \$2; for government agencies, \$5; and for all others, \$13.

**Table 23: Fees charged by State criminal history repository for noncriminal justice purposes, 1997**

State	State currently charges fee for conducting criminal history record search for noncriminal justice requester	Amount of fee charged is:		State charges different fee for volunteers	Amount of fee charged for volunteers is:	
		Fingerprint-supported search	Name search		Fingerprint-supported search	Name search
Alabama	Yes	\$25	\$25	No		
Alaska	Yes <sup>a</sup>	35	20	No		
Arizona	Yes		6 <sup>b</sup>	No		
Arkansas	Yes	15	15	No		
California	Yes	0-52 <sup>c</sup>	NA	Yes	Varies <sup>d</sup>	NA
Colorado	Yes	\$14	\$7	No		
Connecticut	Yes <sup>e</sup>	25	25	No		
Delaware	Yes	25	NA	No		
District of Columbia	Yes	NA	5	No		
Florida	Yes	15	15	No		
Georgia	Yes	\$15	NA	No		
Hawaii	Yes	25	15	No		
Idaho	Yes	10	5	No		
Illinois	Yes	12-14 <sup>f</sup>	7-14 <sup>g</sup>	No		
Indiana	Yes	10	7	Yes	NA	\$0
Iowa	Yes		\$13-15 <sup>h</sup>	No		
Kansas	Yes	\$17	10	No		
Kentucky	Yes		4	No		
Louisiana	Yes	10	10	No		
Maine	Yes <sup>i</sup>	7	7	No <sup>j</sup>		
Maryland	Yes	\$18	NA	No		
Massachusetts	Yes		\$25	No		
Michigan	Yes	15	5	Yes <sup>k</sup>	\$15	\$0
Minnesota	Yes	NA	8	No		
Mississippi	No	NA	NA	NA		
Missouri	Yes	\$14	\$5	No		
Montana	Yes	8	5	No		
Nebraska	Yes	10	10	No		
Nevada	Yes	15	15	No		
New Hampshire	Yes	NA	10	Yes	\$28	\$10
New Jersey	Yes	\$25	\$15	No		
New Mexico	Yes	20	7	No		
New York	Yes	50	NA	NA		
North Carolina	Yes	14	10	No		
North Dakota	Yes	20	20	No		
Ohio	Yes	\$15	\$13 <sup>l</sup>	Yes	\$15	NA
Oklahoma	Yes	35 <sup>m</sup>	15	No		
Oregon	Yes	12	15	No		
Pennsylvania	Yes	NA	10	No		
Puerto Rico						
Rhode Island	Yes	NA	\$5	No		
South Carolina	Yes	\$24	25	Yes	\$18	\$18
South Dakota	Yes	15		No		
Tennessee						
Texas	Yes	15	1-10 <sup>n</sup>	No		
Utah	Yes	\$10	\$5	No		
Vermont	No			No		
Virgin Islands	Yes		9	Yes		\$0
Virginia	Yes	13	15	Yes	\$31 <sup>o</sup>	
Washington	Yes	25	10	Yes	0	0
West Virginia	Yes	\$20	\$20	No		
Wisconsin	Yes	10	2-13 <sup>p</sup>	No		
Wyoming	Yes	15	NA	Yes	\$10	



## Methodology

This report is based upon the results from a two-part survey conducted of the administrators of the State criminal history record repositories in January - November 1997. Fifty-three jurisdictions were surveyed, including the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Responses for at least one part of the survey were received from 53 jurisdictions. Puerto Rico did not submit a survey response to either part.

The survey instruments consisted of 43 questions, having several parts. The survey was designed to collect comprehensive data relating to State criminal history information systems. Fifteen topical areas are covered in this report, as follows:

- current quality and quantity of records in the criminal history databases;
- level of automation of master name indexes and criminal history records maintained by the State repositories;
- capacity of criminal history system to flag convicted felons in the database;
- level of fingerprint-supported arrest reporting to the State repositories and the processing and timeliness of the information that is entered into criminal history record databases;
- notice to the State repository of persons released without charging following submission of fingerprints to the State repository;
- level of prosecutor-reported information in criminal history databases;
- level and timeliness of disposition reporting by the courts to the State criminal history repositories;

- types and timeliness of information reported to the State criminal history repositories by State and local correctional facilities;
- level of probation/parole-related information in State criminal history databases;
- extent to which the records in State criminal history databases contain final disposition information;
- policies and practices of the State repository regarding modification of felony convictions;
- ability of the State repositories to link reported disposition data to arrest data in State criminal history record databases;
- level of audit activity in the States and the strategies employed the State repositories to ensure accuracy of the data in the criminal history record databases; and
- participation of the States in III and NFF; and
- fees charged by State criminal history repositories for conducting record searches for noncriminal justice requesters.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation also provided information in two areas. The information reported by the FBI relates to the number of fingerprint cards and dispositions received by the FBI during FY 1997 and the number of criminal history records of the States participating in the Interstate Identification Index system that are maintained by the State criminal history repositories and the number of records maintained by the FBI for the States.

Following the receipt of the responses, all data were tabulated. Survey respondents were requested to respond to particular questions relating to the current data compared to data from earlier surveys. Respondents also were permitted a final review of the data after it was placed in the tables that appear in this report.

Numbers and percentages shown in the tables were rounded. In most cases, numbers were rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

In the analyses of the tables, averages and totals were calculated using the mid-point of the range where ranges appear in the underlying data. In instances where the result is .5, when it followed an even number, the number was rounded down to the even number (e.g., 4.5 became 4); in instances where the .5 followed an odd number, the number was rounded up to the next even number (e.g., 1.5 became 2).

Data reported for 1989 were taken from BJS, *Survey of Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991). Data reported for 1993 were taken from BJS, *Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1993* (January 1995). Data reported for 1995 were taken from BJS, *Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1995* (May 1997).