



Bureau of Justice Statistics

Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2001

Criminal Justice Information Policy

**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs**
810 Seventh Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20531

John Ashcroft
Attorney General

Office of Justice Programs

Deborah J. Daniels
Assistant Attorney General

World Wide Web site:
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov>

Bureau of Justice Statistics

Lawrence A. Greenfeld
Director

World Wide Web site:
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

For information contact:
BJS Clearinghouse
1-800-732-3277



Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2001

A Criminal Justice Information Policy Report

August 2003, NCJ 200343

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Lawrence Greenfeld
Director

Acknowledgments. This report was prepared by SEARCH, The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics, Gerald E. Wethington, Chairman, and Gary R. Cooper, Executive Director. The project director and author of the report was Sheila J. Barton, Deputy Executive Director. Support for the project was provided by Jane L. Bassett, Publishing Specialist, Corporate Communications. The Federal project monitor was Carol G. Kaplan, Chief, Criminal History Improvement Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Report of work performed under BJS Cooperative Agreement No. 95-RU-RX-K001, awarded to SEARCH, The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics, 7311 Greenhaven Drive, Suite 145, Sacramento, California 95831. Contents of this document do not necessarily reflect the view or policies of the Bureau of Justice Statistics or the U.S. Department of Justice.

Copyright © SEARCH, The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics 2003.

The U.S. Department of Justice authorizes any person to reproduce, publish, translate or otherwise use all or any part of the copyrighted material in this publication with the exception of those items indicating they are copyrighted or printed by any source other than SEARCH, The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics.

Contents

List of data tables iv

Glossary of terms v

Introduction 1

Major findings 1

 Level of automation of master name indexes and criminal history files 1

 Level of disposition reporting 2

 Level of felony flagging 2

 Timeliness of trial court disposition data 2

Detailed findings 3

 Status of State criminal history files 3

 Completeness of data in State criminal history repository 4

 Disposition data 4

 Correctional data 5

 Timeliness of data in State criminal history repository 5

 —Arrests 5

 —Disposition data 6

 —Admission to correctional facilities 6

 Procedures to improve data quality 6

 Linking of arrests and dispositions 7

 Other data quality procedures 7

 Audits 8

Data tables 11

Methodology 56

List of data tables

1. Overview of State criminal history record systems, December 31, 2001 13
2. Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file, 1997, 1999 and 2001 15
3. Number of final dispositions reported to State criminal history repository, 1995, 1997, 1999, and 2001 17
4. Automation of master name index and criminal history file, 1993, 1997, 1999 and 2001 19
5. Data required to be submitted to State criminal history repository, 2001 21
6. Arrest records with fingerprints, 1993, 1997, 1999 and 2001 23
7. Notice to State criminal history repository of release of arrested persons without charging, 1993, 1997, 1999 and 2001 25
8. Completeness of prosecutor and court disposition reporting to State criminal history repository, 1993, 1997, 1999 and 2001 27
9. Policies/practices of State criminal history repository regarding modification of felony convictions, 2001 29
10. Fingerprinting of incarcerated offenders and linkage to records maintained by State criminal history repository, 2001 31
11. Probation and parole data in State criminal history repository, 1993, 1997, 1999 and 2001 33
12. Average number of days to process arrest data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2001 35
13. Average number of days to process disposition data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2001 37
14. Average number of days to process correctional admission data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2001 39
15. Procedures employed by State criminal history repository to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting, 2001 41
16. Methods used to link disposition information to arrest/charge information on criminal history record, 2001 43
17. Procedure followed when linkage cannot be made between court or correctional information in the criminal history database, 2001 45
18. Strategies employed by State criminal history repository to ensure accuracy of data in criminal history database, 2001 47
19. Audit activities of State criminal history repository, 1993, 1997, 1999 and 2001 49
20. Data quality audits of State criminal history repository, 2001 51
21. Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by the State criminal history repository and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, March 1, 2003 53
22. Fees charged by State criminal history repository for noncriminal justice purposes, 2001 55

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) that 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 is maintained in some States by the State Police or other State agency.

Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) or Criminal History Record Information System: A record (or the system maintaining such records) that 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.

Most, however, do not include data describing involvement of an individual in the juvenile justice system. 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. In addition, accessibility sometimes is considered a data quality factor. 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, the readability of criminal history records and the ability to have access to the records when necessary.

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): An "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 September 30, 2000, 41 States participate in III. 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.

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 now accepts, and will disseminate, juvenile records on the same basis as adult records. States, however, are not required to submit such records to the FBI

Master Name Index (MNI): A subject identification index maintained by criminal history record repositories that includes names and other identifiers for each person about whom a record is held in the systems. As of 2001, only the U.S. Virgin Islands did not have at least a partially automated MNI; almost all jurisdictions (48 States & Puerto Rico) had fully automated MNIs. 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 which establishes formal procedures and governance structures for the use of the Interstate Identification Index (III). It is 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 Federal and State officials. The key concept underlying the Compact is agreement among all signatory 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 that is inquiring about the data — rather than the law of the State that originated the data — governs its use.) In some cases, 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 Compact was passed by Congress and signed into law by the President in October 1998. The Compact became effective in April 1999, following ratification by two State legislatures, those being Montana on April 8, 1999 and Georgia on April 28, 1999. Since that time, 12 additional States have entered into the Compact: Nevada (May 1999); Florida (June 1999); Colorado (March 2000); Iowa (April 2000); Connecticut (June 2000); South Carolina (June 2000); Arkansas (February 2001); Kansas (April 2001); Alaska (May 2001); Oklahoma (May 2001); Maine (June 2001); New Jersey (January 2002); Minnesota (March 2002); and Arizona (April 2002).

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 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 are not forwarded. Disposition data on the individual also is retained at the State repository and is not forwarded to the FBI. Upon receipt of the first-arrest fingerprint cards (or electronic images), the FBI enters the individual's fingerprint impressions in the NFF and enters 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 are maintained only at the State level, and State repositories are required to respond to all authorized record requests concerning these individuals for both criminal justice and noncriminal justice purposes. States 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 has been implemented in five States: Florida, New Jersey, Montana, North Carolina and Oregon.

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. A number of State repositories have suffered fiscal cutbacks and have had to shift priorities away from certain criminal history information management tasks. 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 upon the results from a two-part survey conducted of the administrators of the State criminal history record repositories in January – July 2002. 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 from all 53 jurisdictions. 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 was the source for information relating to the number of criminal history records of the States participating in the Interstate Identification Index (III) system that are maintained by the State criminal history repositories and the number of records maintained by the FBI for the States, as of March 1, 2003.

Major Findings

Level of automation of master name indexes and criminal history files

Overview of State criminal history record systems, December 31, 2001 (Table 1):

- Forty-nine reporting States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico have automated at least some records in the criminal history record file.
- Twenty-seven States (Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) and Puerto Rico have fully automated criminal history files.

Automation of master name index and criminal history file, 2001 (Table 4):

- All 50 reporting States and Puerto Rico have fully automated master name indexes. The Virgin Islands does not maintain a master name index.
- The Virgin Islands has 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 18 States. In three States (Kansas, Minnesota and Pennsylvania) and the District of Columbia, only the new information is automated. In Delaware, the new information is added to the manual file. In California, if a manual record contains seven or more arrests, only the new information is automated; thus creating a “hybrid record” that is part manual and part automated. If the manual record contains less than seven arrests, the entire record is automated.

Level of disposition reporting

Overview of State criminal history record systems, December 31, 2001 (Table 1):

- Sixteen States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont and Virginia) and Puerto Rico, representing approximately 43% of the Nation’s population (based on 53 jurisdictions) and 43% of the Nation’s criminal history records, report that 80% or more arrests within the last 5 years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.
- A total of 21 States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, representing approximately 54% of the Nation’s population and 53% 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 24 States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, representing approximately 59% of the Nation’s population and 56% 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.

- When arrests older than 5 years are considered, 14 States and Puerto Rico, representing 27% of the Nation’s criminal history records, report that 80% or more arrests in the entire criminal history database have final dispositions recorded. Twenty States and Puerto Rico, representing 46% of the Nation’s records, report 70% or more arrests in the entire criminal history database have final dispositions recorded. Twenty-seven States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, representing 59% of the Nation’s criminal history records, report that 60% or more arrests in the entire database have final dispositions recorded.

Number of final dispositions reported to State criminal history repository, 2001 (Table 3):

- Thirty-nine States and Puerto Rico provided data on the number of final dispositions reported to their criminal history repositories indicating that nearly 6.8 million final dispositions were reported in 2001. The responding jurisdictions represent approximately 80% of the Nation’s population.

Level of felony flagging

Overview of State criminal history record systems, December 31, 2001 (Table 1):

- Thirty-nine States currently flag some or all felony convictions in their criminal history databases.
- Twelve States, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands collect sufficient data to permit them to flag at least some previously unflagged convictions.

Timeliness of trial court disposition data

Average number of days to process disposition data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2001 (Table 13):

- An average of 18 days separates the final court dispositions and receipt of that information by the State criminal history repositories, ranging from 1 day in Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina and Puerto Rico, to 80 days in North Dakota.
- An average of 29 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 330 days in Washington. Twenty-four of the 40 reporting jurisdictions enter the data in less than 10 days.
- Twenty-seven States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands 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, 2001 (Table 2):

- Over 64 million criminal history records were in the criminal history files of the State criminal history repositories on December 31, 2001. (An individual offender may have records in more than one State.)
- Eighty-nine percent of the criminal history records maintained by the State criminal history repositories are automated. Approximately 6.8 million, or 11%, are not automated.
- The Virgin Islands has no automated criminal history files.

Automation of master name index and criminal history file, 2001 (Table 4):

- All 50 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico have automated at least some records in either the criminal history file or the master name index.
- Forty-nine States and Puerto Rico have fully automated master name indexes. Maine and the District of Columbia have partially automated master name indexes. The Virgin Islands does not maintain a master name index.

- 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 18 States. In three States (Kansas, Minnesota and Pennsylvania) and the District of Columbia, only the new information is automated. In Delaware, the new information is added to the manual file. In California, if a manual record contains seven or more arrests, only the new information is automated; thus, creating a “hybrid record” that is part manual and part automated. If the manual record contains less than seven arrests, the entire record is automated.

Data required to be submitted to State criminal history repository, 2001 (Table 5):

- Thirty-two States and the Virgin Islands require prosecutors to report to State criminal history repositories their decisions to decline prosecution in criminal cases.
- Forty-five States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands require felony trial courts to report the dispositions of felony cases to the State criminal history repository.
- State prison admission on felony cases must be reported to the State criminal history repository in 37 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. State prison release information on felony cases must be reported to the State criminal history repository in 28 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

- Admission data on felons housed in local correctional facilities must be reported to the State criminal history repository in 26 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Release data on felons housed in local correctional facilities must be reported to the State criminal history repository in 15 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.
- The reporting of probation information is mandated in 31 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, while 30 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico require reporting of parole information.

Arrest records with fingerprints, 2001 (Table 6):

- During 2001, almost 9.7 million fingerprint cards and livescan images were submitted to the State criminal history repositories.
- Forty-two States and Puerto Rico, representing 94% of the Nation’s population, have records that are 99-100% supported. A total of 44 States, or an additional 2 States, and Puerto Rico, representing 95% of the Nation’s population, have records that are at least 90% fingerprint-supported. In 4 States and the District of Columbia, some of the arrests in the criminal history files, ranging from 30% to 85%, are fingerprint-supported. In Massachusetts, 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, 2001 (Table 7):

- Thirty-five States and the District of Columbia 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, 2001 (Table 8):

- Eighteen States (Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah and Vermont) and Puerto Rico report that criminal history repositories receive final felony trial court dispositions for 80% or more of the cases.

Ten States (Colorado, Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Utah) estimate that they receive notice in 100% of the cases.

A. A total of 20 States, or 2 additional States (California and Hawaii) and Puerto Rico report that dispositions in 70% or more of the cases are received by the State criminal history repositories.

B. A total of 23 States, or 3 additional States (Delaware, Montana and Wisconsin) and Puerto Rico report that dispositions in at least 57% of the cases in their States are received by the State criminal history repositories.

- Of the respondents indicating that there is a legal requirement for prosecutors to notify the State criminal history record repository of declinations to prosecute, 5 States (Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Oklahoma and Rhode Island) estimate that notice is received in 100% of the cases.

- Thirteen States were able to estimate the number of prosecutor declinations received. The number of declinations received range from 1 in Mississippi to 197,500 in California.

Policies/practices of State criminal history repository regarding modification of felony convictions, 2001 (Table 9):

- Expungements: Twenty-four States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands have statutes that provide for the expungement of felony convictions. In 11 States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, the record is destroyed by the State criminal history repository. In Minnesota, although State law does not provide for destroying conviction data, the State does get orders issued pursuant to the inherent authority of the courts. In 11 States, the record is retained with the action noted on the record. Three States seal the record. In Virginia, although the State law does not provide for expungement of convictions, if expungement orders are received, the files are sealed. In Mississippi, records that are expunged are deleted from the

database; however, the State criminal history repository is authorized to maintain an internal record of action in some cases.

- Setting aside of convictions: Thirty-eight jurisdictions have statutes that provide for setting aside felony convictions. In 2 States, South Dakota and Tennessee, the record is destroyed. In 33 jurisdictions (31 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico), the record is retained with the action noted. In Nevada and Michigan, the record is sealed. In Mississippi, records are deleted from the database; however, the State criminal history repository is authorized to maintain an internal record of action in some cases.

- Pardons: All reporting jurisdictions (50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) have statutes that provide for the granting of a pardon. In 45 States and the District of Columbia, the criminal history record is retained with the action noted. In 6 jurisdictions (4 States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands), the record is destroyed. In Mississippi, records are deleted from the database; however, the State criminal history repository is authorized to maintain an internal record of action in some cases.

- Restoration of civil rights: Forty-two 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 and the District of Columbia), the record is retained with the action noted. In 2 States, the record is destroyed. In Missouri, no action is taken. In Alaska and Maryland, although there are legal provisions for restoration of civil rights, such actions are not reported to the State criminal history repository. In Mississippi, records are deleted from the database; however, the State criminal history repository is authorized to maintain an internal record of action in some cases.

Correctional data

Fingerprinting of incarcerated offenders and linkage to records maintained by State criminal history repository, 2001 (Table 10):

- In 38 States and Puerto Rico, 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 26 States and Puerto Rico have the same legal requirement for reporting by local jails.

- In jurisdictions where State correctional facilities are legally required to report information or the information is reported voluntarily, the majority (31 States and Puerto Rico) estimate that in at least 98% of the cases, admission information is reported to the State repository. Twenty-nine of those States and Puerto Rico estimate that 100% of the admissions are reported to the repository. Four States estimate a reporting rate of less than 98%, ranging from less than 5% in Pennsylvania to 90% in Washington.

- For reporting from local jails, where required by law or completed voluntarily, 12 States and Puerto Rico report that 95% or more of the admissions are reported to the State repositories. Four States report rates of less than 95%, ranging from less than 5% in Pennsylvania to 87% in Montana.

- In 44 States and Puerto Rico, 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, 2001 (Table 11):

- Of the 20 responding jurisdictions where reporting of probation data is legally required or voluntarily reported, 10 estimate that at least 95% of the cases in which probation is ordered are reported to the State criminal history repository by the probation authority. One

additional State (Arkansas) reports that in at least 60% of the cases, the State criminal history repository receives probation information. Arkansas also reported that it expected to receive 100% reporting by late 2002 with the implementation of a new system. Six States report that information is received on less than 60% of the cases. In Texas, probation sentences are reported; releases are not.

- Seventeen jurisdictions (16 States and Puerto Rico) where reporting of parole data is legally required or voluntarily reported, estimate that parole information is reported in 95% or more of the cases. Four States report receiving parole information in less than 95 % of the cases.

Timelines of data in State criminal history repository

—Arrests

Average number of days to process arrest data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2001 (Table 12):

- Based on the responses of 48 jurisdictions, the average number of days between arrest and receipt of arrest data and fingerprints by the State criminal repositories is 13.7, ranging from 1 day or less in 5 States and the District of Columbia to 169 in Mississippi. The majority (30) receive the data in 10 days or less.

- Based on the responses of 47 jurisdictions, 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 14.4, ranging from 0 in Delaware to 180 days in Oklahoma. The majority (36) of jurisdictions enter the data in 10 days or less.

- Based on the responses of 48 jurisdictions, the average number of days between receipt of fingerprints by the State criminal history repository and entry of arrest data into the criminal history databases is 18.8, ranging from 0 in Delaware to 180 in Oklahoma. The majority (34) of jurisdictions enter the data in 10 days or less.

- Twenty-six States indicate that they have, or 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 2 days in Rhode Island to clear an estimated 200 unprocessed or partially processed fingerprint cards, to over 12,600 in Washington to clear an estimated 129,000 unprocessed or partially processed fingerprint cards.

—Disposition data

Average number of days to process disposition data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2001 (Table 13):

- An average of 17.5 days separates the final court dispositions and receipt of that information by the State criminal history repositories, ranging from 1 day in Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina and Puerto Rico, to 80 days in North Dakota.

- An average of 29.5 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 330 days in Washington. Twenty-four of the 39 reporting jurisdictions enter the data in less than 10 days.

- Twenty-seven States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands indicate having backlogs in entering disposition data into the criminal history database, ranging from 5 days to clear a backlog of 200 dispositions in Utah, to over 6,300 days to clear 338,000 dispositions in Washington.

—Admission to correctional facilities

Average number of days to process correctional admission data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2001 (Table 14):

- Based on 33 applicable jurisdictions providing responses, 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 13, ranging from 1 day or less in 9 States, to 60 days in North Carolina.

- Based on the responses of 21 applicable States, the average number of days between the release of offenders from State correctional facilities and receipt of the information by the State criminal history repository is 16, ranging from 1 day or less in 5 States, to 30-45 days in Florida.

- The responses from 31 applicable jurisdictions indicate that the average number of days between the receipt of correctional information and entry by the State criminal history repository into the criminal history database is 14.5, ranging from 1 day or less in 9 jurisdictions, to 90 days in Illinois.

- Thirteen jurisdictions indicate that they have or had backlogs in entering the correctional information into the criminal history databases. The number of person-days to clear the backlogs range from 10 in Nebraska to clear an estimated 120 unprocessed or partially processed custody-supervision forms, to 666 person-days in Missouri to clear an estimated 100,000 unprocessed or partially processed custody-supervision forms.

Procedures to improve data quality

Procedures employed by State criminal history repository to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting, 2001 (Table 15):

- The method most used to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting is telephone calls, conducted by 42 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

- Twenty-seven States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico generate lists of arrests with missing dispositions as a means of monitoring disposition reporting. Twenty of those jurisdictions use the lists to provide notice to criminal justice agencies in order to obtain the missing dispositions.

- Thirty-three States generate form letters to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting.

- Thirty States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico report using field visits to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting.

- Other jurisdictions report using such methods as audits, training, 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, 2001 (Table 16):

- Thirty-three States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands utilize methods for linking disposition information and arrest/charge information, which also permit the linking of dispositions 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, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico employ a unique tracking number for the individual subject.

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

- Fifteen States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico utilize a unique charge identifier.

- Thirty-seven States, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands use the arrest date to link disposition data.

- Thirty-five States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands use the subject's name as a method to link disposition information to arrest information.

- Twenty-three States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico report using the reporting agency's case number.

- Individual jurisdictions also report using other methods, such as the originating agency (ORI) number, the Social Security number and other unique combinations of numbers.

Procedure followed when linkage cannot be made between court or correctional information in the criminal history database, 2001 (Table 17):

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

The jurisdictions vary in the percentage of court dispositions that cannot be linked to arrest cycles in the criminal database from less than 1% in Nevada to 50% in Indiana. Seven States (Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, North Carolina, Vermont, West Virginia and Wyoming) report that all final court dispositions can be linked to the arrest cycle in the criminal history database.

- Thirty-four jurisdictions report that they sometimes receive correctional information that cannot be linked to arrest information in the criminal history record database. The percentage of correctional dispositions that cannot be linked to arrest cycles in the criminal history database range from a "minimal amount" in Nevada and less than 1% in Montana and South Dakota, to 100% in Wisconsin, where correctional information is posted to the criminal history record as an independent event.

- The jurisdictions use a variety of procedures when a linkage cannot be established. Seven States create "dummy" arrest segments from court disposition records; five States create "dummy" court segments from custody records. Three States and the District of Columbia enter court information into the database without any linkage to a prior arrest, and 15 States enter custody information into the database without any linkage to a prior court disposition. Twenty-three States and the Virgin Islands do not enter the unlinked court information. Fifteen States do not enter unlinked custody information. Fifteen States utilize other procedures, such as 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, 2001 (Table 18):

- To prevent the entry and storage of inaccurate data and to detect and correct inaccurate entries in the criminal history database, all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands use at least one strategy to circumvent this problem.

- Forty-three States, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands manually review incoming source documents or reports.

- The other most-frequently utilized strategy is the use of computer edit and verification programs employed by 42 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

- Twenty-nine States and the Virgin Islands perform manual double-checking before data entry. Manual review of criminal record transcripts before dissemination is performed in 28 States and the Virgin Islands.

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

- Twenty-one States and Puerto Rico generate error lists that are returned to the reporting agencies.

- Seventeen States use various strategies, such as audits and contacting contributing agencies for more information.

Audits

Audit activities of State criminal history repository, 2001 (Table 19):

- Forty-nine States and Puerto Rico 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 35 States, 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, 2001 (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 to determine the level of accuracy and completeness of the criminal history file.

- Of the States where audits were performed, 21 States report that another agency conducted the audit; the repository conducted its own audit in 3 States; and 3 States indicated that auditing was conducted by both an outside agency and the repository.

- Twenty-five jurisdictions in 2001 reported that no data quality audit had been conducted during the previous 5 years, and 24 reported that they are not planning to audit in the coming 3 years.

- In 22 States where audits were conducted, changes were made as a result of the audits to improve the data quality of records.

- Twenty-five States and Puerto Rico had data quality audits planned or scheduled for sometime in the next 3 years.

- Forty-nine States and Puerto Rico had initiatives underway at the repository or contributing agencies to improve data quality. Initiatives included audit activities (31); automation changes (41); disposition or arrest reporting enhancements (42); felony flagging (18); fingerprint enhancements (30); agency interfaces (36); legislation (10); plan development (25); establishment of task forces (17); implementation of tracking numbers (19); and training (40).

Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by the State criminal history repository and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2001 (Table 21):

- As of March 1, 2003, over 29 million III records are indexed with the State's identification (SID) pointers. Approximately 19.1 million records are maintained by the FBI for the States.

Fees charged by State criminal history repository for noncriminal justice purposes, 2001 (Table 22):

- Almost all of the responding States (49) and the Virgin Islands currently charge fees for conducting criminal history record searches for noncriminal justice requesters. Mississippi and Puerto Rico do not charge fees.

- Fees for fingerprint-supported searches range from \$6 in Arizona to up to \$52 in California. In some cases, California does not charge a fee for the search.

- Fees for name searches range from \$1 in Texas to \$25 in Alabama, Connecticut, Massachusetts and South Carolina. Ten States (Arizona, California, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, New York, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee and Wyoming) do not conduct name searches for noncriminal justice purposes.

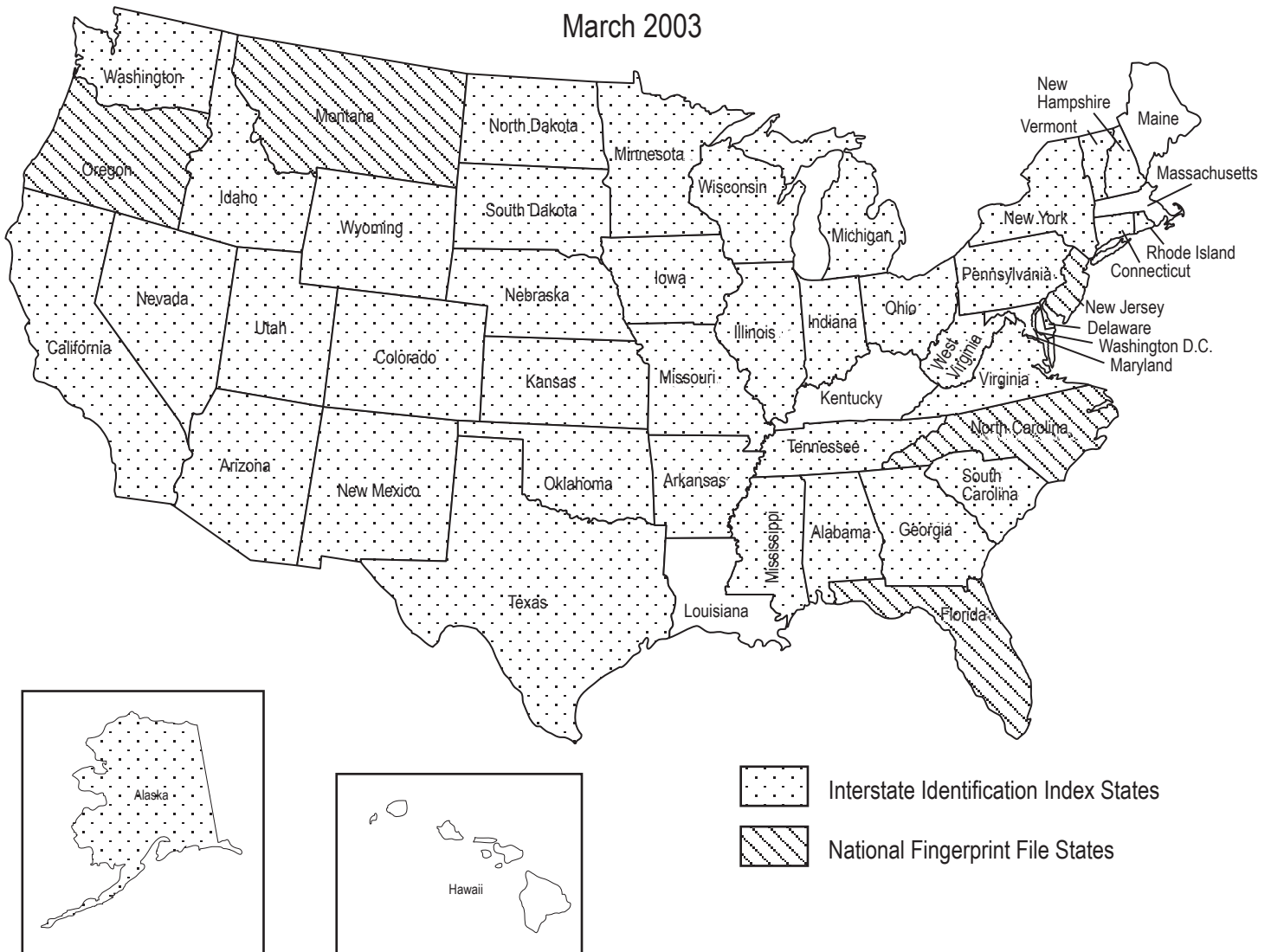
- Eighteen jurisdictions (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virgin Islands, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming) charge different fees for volunteer searches.

Participants

Interstate Identification Index Program

National Fingerprint File

March 2003



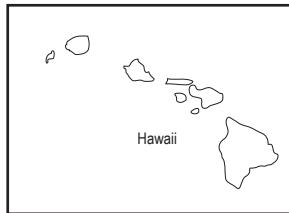
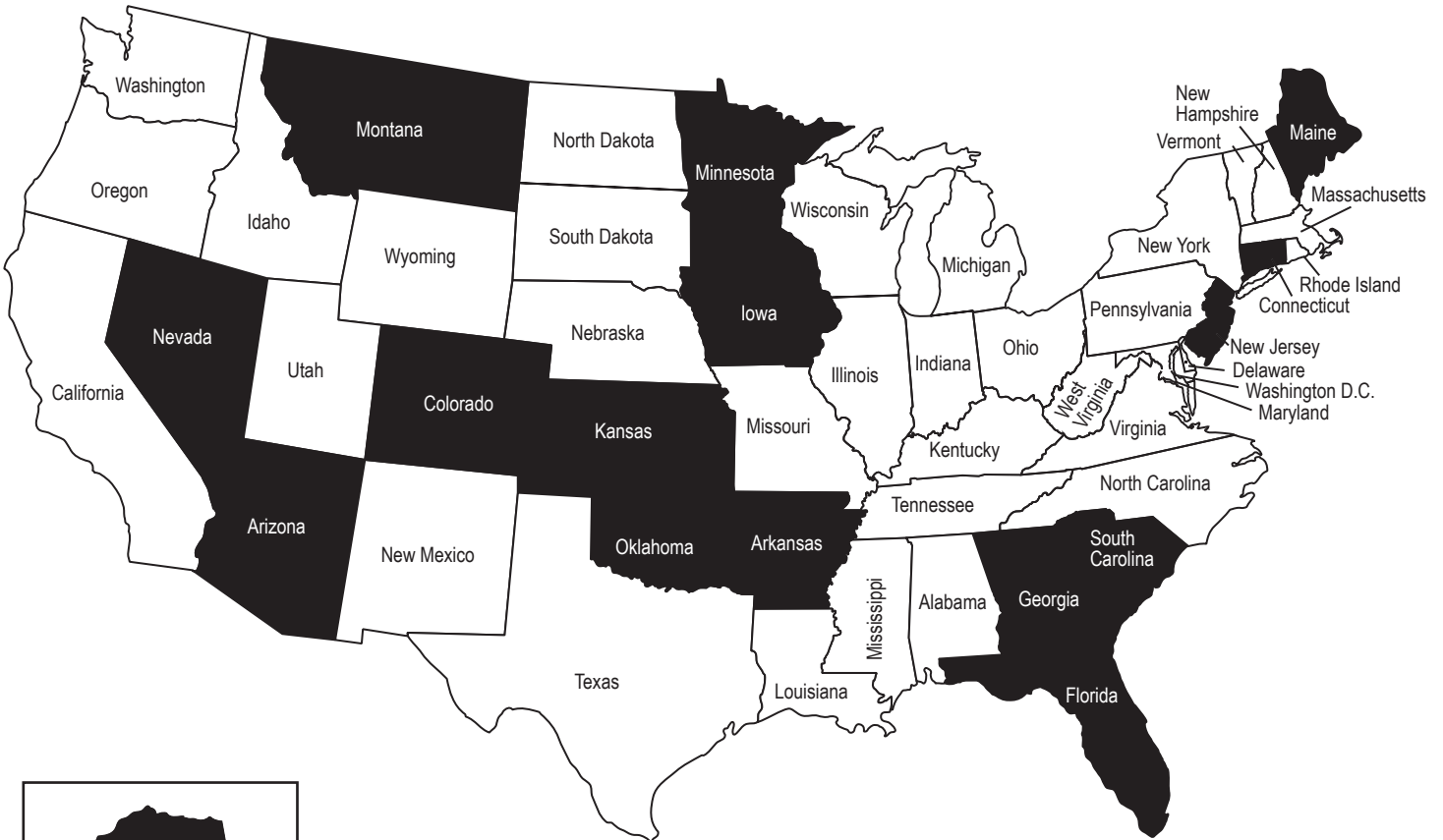
Interstate Identification Index (III) States

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

*Also a National Fingerprint File (NFF) State.

Compact States

March 2003



Compact States

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| Alaska | Kansas |
| Arizona | Maine |
| Arkansas | Minnesota |
| Colorado | Montana |
| Connecticut | Nevada |
| Florida | New Jersey |
| Georgia | Oklahoma |
| Iowa | South Carolina |

Data Tables

Explanatory Notes for Table 1

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.

± The total figure does not include Colorado, Illinois, Montana, New Mexico, the Virgin Islands and West Virginia, for which no data was submitted.

... Not available.

Δ The following methods identified for measuring dispositions were provided by the respondent states on the "Current Status of Criminal History Record Systems," conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice and SEARCH, 2001.

1. A missing final disposition is defined as any arrest event/charge without a disposition.
2. A missing final disposition is defined as any arrest event/charge that still lacks a disposition after six months.
3. A missing final disposition is defined as any arrest event/charge that still lacks a disposition for one year.
4. A missing final disposition is defined as any arrest event/charge that still lacks a disposition for more than a year.
5. A missing final disposition is defined as any arrest event/charge that still lacks a disposition for another specified period of time.
6. A missing final disposition is defined as any arrest event/charge that is not being actively prosecuted—determined by assuming that an arrest event/charge over one year old is completed.
7. A missing final disposition is defined as any arrest event/charge that is not being actively prosecuted—determined by providing lists of open arrests to the prosecutor for confirmation of action/inaction.
8. Other.

*The flag is set:

- ** At both arrest and conviction.
- = When conviction information is entered.
- == When arrest information is entered.

^a For reporting purposes, a disposition is not counted as missing for six months, however, by law, a disposition is considered missing if not reported within 40 days after the final disposition is decided.

^b Figure is for 1994-1998 and includes both felonies and misdemeanors.

^c Additional disposition data is available in imaged records indexed to the computerized criminal history system to complete the record if dissemination is requested.

^d If the arrest is pending longer than one year, it is treated as a non-conviction.

^e For past 4 years.

^f Not currently setting at this time.

^g The decline in final disposition reporting from 1999 is reflective of the larger metropolitan area's decline in reporting and the State central repository's electronic integration project that is currently being implemented with the courts case management system.

^h Telephone call to verify status.

ⁱ A missing final disposition is defined as any arrest event/charge that still lacks a disposition for 90 day^s.

^j Notification by court..

^k Since 1993.

^l For the year 2001, a number of cases were still pending disposition at the Administrative Office of the Courts.

^m No system to report this information.

ⁿ 1996-2000.

^o The amount of time depends on the offense.

^p Disposition is considered miss if no disposition is received subsequent to arraignment.

^q At arraignment and conviction.

^r A missing final disposition for a misdemeanor is defined as any arrest event/charge that still lacks a disposition after six months. A missing final disposition for a felony is defined as any arrest event/charge that still lacks a disposition for one year.

^s The "decline to prosecute" disposition is received from the clerk of court.

^t Due to backlog, 2000 and 2001 are not included in the calculation for the last five years.

Table 1: Overview of criminal history record systems, December 31, 2001

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 <u>have final dispositions recorded—</u>		How State defines missing dispositions ^Δ	System flags subjects with felony convictions*	System has information to identify unflagged felony conviction
		Total	Automated	All arrests	Arrests within past 5 years			
Total		64,282,700	57,437,800					
Alabama	Y	1,200,000	900,000	...	...	1	All**	
Alaska	Y	240,600	229,800	87%	...	3	All†	
Arizona	Y	1,031,300	1,031,300	45	51%	2 ^a	All**	
Arkansas	Y	606,300	372,600	81	NA	1	All=	
California	Y	7,619,200	5,631,900	75	85	1	Some=	
Colorado	Y	989,200	989,200	13%	77%	1	All**	
Connecticut	Y	881,600	608,600	90	90	4	All=	
Delaware	Y	347,500	299,800	73	95	1		All
District of Columbia	Y	551,300	444,800	...	...	1		Some
Florida	Y	4,221,300	4,221,300	69	70 ^b	1		
Georgia	Y	2,336,900	2,336,900	70%	80%	1	All=	
Hawaii	Y	397,800	397,800	90	83	1	All=	
Idaho	Y	191,300	170,500	61	51	1	All**	
Illinois	Y	3,928,100	3,346,000	...	44	1	All=	
Indiana	Y	913,900	913,900	25	25	3	All=	
Iowa	Y	435,300	403,600	91%	91%	1	Some=	
Kansas	Y	897,400	452,400	44 ^c	19 ^a	3	Some**	Some
Kentucky	Y	784,000	784,000	58	28	1		Some
Louisiana	Y	1,970,300	1,199,800	35	45	1	Some=	
Maine	Y	446,900	149,900	...	...	3,8 ^d	All=	
Maryland	Y	843,300	843,300	90%	97%	1		Some
Massachusetts	Y	2,662,300	1,929,300	100	100	1		All
Michigan	Y	1,372,300	1,372,300	81	82 ^e	3,7	Some=	
Minnesota	Y	468,200	411,800	64	48	1	All=	
Mississippi	Y	225,600	225,600	3	3	1	All†	
Missouri	Y	1,013,700	849,200	60%	55% ^g	1	All=	
Montana		151,000	151,000	...	46	1		
Nebraska	Y	223,100	223,100	57	39	1,8 ^h	All=	
Nevada	Y	339,600	339,600	40	29	1		All
New Hampshire	Y	282,500	250,200	...	...	5 ⁱ ,8 ^j	Some	Some
New Jersey	Y	1,602,700	1,602,700	85%	95%	1	All= ^k	
New Mexico	Y	400,000	400,000	30	35	1	All=	
New York	Y	5,320,000	5,320,000	82	86	2	All**	
North Carolina	Y	889,700	889,700	88 ^l	68 ^l	1	Some=	
North Dakota	Y	115,000	115,000	70	80	1	Some**	Some
Ohio	Y	1,600,000	1,550,000	62%	82%	1	All**	
Oklahoma	Y	584,500	513,400	45	47	1	Some=	Some
Oregon	Y	1,039,000	1,039,000	72	51	1	Some=	Some
Pennsylvania	Y	1,817,900	1,436,900	... ^m	... ^b	1	All**	
Puerto Rico	Y	193,600	193,600	86	81	2		
Rhode Island	Y	240,000	240,000	60%	70%	1		
South Carolina	Y	1,076,300	1,076,300	...	...	3		
South Dakota	Y	176,800	157,600	98	98 ⁿ	5	Some=	Some
Tennessee	Y	1,028,200	1,028,200	...	...	1	All==	
Texas	Y	6,639,500	6,639,500	...	...	5 ^o		Some
Utah	Y	437,500	437,500	62%	71%	1	All=	
Vermont	Y	181,100	119,600	...	96	8 ^p	All ^q	
Virgin Islands	N	...	0	60	75	4		All
Virginia	Y	1,304,700	1,134,900	83	83	5 ^r ,8 ^s	All†	
Washington	Y	1,049,500	1,049,500	...	65	4	All**	
West Virginia	Y	...	...	...	...	1	Some	All
Wisconsin	Y	910,900	910,900	76%	76%	1	All=	
Wyoming	Y	104,000	104,000	83	61 ^t	1	All=	

Explanatory Notes for Table 2

Except for Kentucky, Nebraska and Puerto Rico, for which corrected data was submitted, the data in the columns for 1997 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Systems, 1997* (April 1999), Table 2. Except for Puerto, for which additional data was submitted, the data in the columns for 1999 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Systems, 1999* (October 2000), 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.

± The total figure for 2001 does not include Colorado, Illinois, Montana, New Mexico, the Virgin Islands and West Virginia, for which no data was submitted.

... Not available.

^a The decrease is due to estimates of the manual file in previous years. A method of accurately counting manual records has been developed, resulting a determination that there are, in fact, only 10,800 manual records.

^b The decrease in the total number of records is the result of a more accurate computer-generated number, as well as file maintenance, deletion of subjects over 80 years of age, and deletion of duplicate records.

^c The 1999 figure included traffic violations; the 2001 figure does not; therefore, the total appears to be a decrease.

^d As of January 21, 2000.

^e The decrease in the total number of records is due to updating the file by the deletion of "wants," records of individuals presumed dead, records with multiple state identification numbers and incomplete records.

^f The decrease is due to counting all *arrests* for the 1999 response; not all arrests end up on individual rap sheets.

^g Elimination of the manual file resulted from converting qualifying records to the automated file, and exclusion of deceased subjects, FBI records, and other out-of-state records.

^h The size of the file remained constant from 1999 due to purge criteria being implemented that offset the number of new arrests.

ⁱ The decrease is due to civilian files being inadvertently included in the 1999 figure. The 2001 figure represents only criminal offenders.

Table 2: Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file, 1997, 1999 and 2001

State	Number of subjects in manual and automated files		Number of subjects in manual and automated files, 2001			Percent of automated files			Percent change in total files	
	1997	1999	2001 total	Manual file	Automated file	1997	1999	2001	1997-99	1999-2001
Total	54,180,400	59,230,000	64,282,700	6,844,900	57,437,800	86%	89%	89%	9%	9%
Alabama	1,091,000	1,077,000	1,200,000	300,000	900,000	100%	69%	75%	-1%	11%
Alaska	201,900	251,100	240,600	10,800	229,800	85	88	96	24	-8 ^a
Arizona	798,700	915,100	1,031,300	0	1,031,300	100	100	100	15	13
Arkansas	484,700	499,800	606,300	233,700	372,600	55	57	61	3	21
California	5,349,700	6,166,000	7,619,200	1,987,300	5,631,900	84	86	74	15	24
Colorado	900,000	886,300 ^b	989,200	0	989,200	100%	100%	100%	-2%	12%
Connecticut	811,200	825,600	881,600	273,000	608,600	61	72	69	2	7
Delaware	566,500	713,300	347,500 ^c	47,700	299,800	92	93	86	26	-51
District of Columbia	507,000	532,000	551,300	106,500	444,800	30	80	81	5	4
Florida	3,369,500	3,754,200	4,221,300	0	4,221,300	100	100	100	11	12
Georgia	1,922,200	2,132,600	2,336,900	0	2,336,900	100%	100%	100%	11%	10%
Hawaii	359,700	379,400 ^d	397,800	0	397,800	100	100	100	5	5
Idaho	159,700	180,600	191,300	20,800	170,500	79	83	89	13	6
Illinois	3,042,600	3,280,000	3,928,100	582,100	3,346,000	93	94	85	8	20
Indiana	850,000	900,000	913,900	0	913,900	94	94	100	6	2
Iowa	363,400	401,900	435,300	31,700	403,600	91%	92%	93%	11%	8%
Kansas	748,400	821,000	897,400	445,000	452,400	41	46	50	10	9
Kentucky	644,200	850,900	784,000	0	784,000	85	86	100	32	-8
Louisiana	1,730,000	1,654,000 ^e	1,970,300	770,500	1,199,800	51	59	61	-4	19
Maine	350,000	359,500	446,900	297,000	149,900	0	43	34	3	24
Maryland	723,500	1,053,700	843,300 ^f	0	843,300	100%	100%	100%	46%	-20%
Massachusetts	2,344,800	2,530,000	2,662,300	733,000	1,929,300	69	72	72	8	5
Michigan	1,155,200	1,259,500	1,372,300	0	1,372,300	100	100	100	9	9
Minnesota	333,600	384,000	468,200	56,400	411,800	82	85	88	15	22
Mississippi	368,000	250,000	225,600	0	225,600	...	100	100	-32	-10
Missouri	824,300	914,500	1,013,700	164,500	849,200	80%	82%	84%	11%	11%
Montana	152,700	141,800	151,000	0	151,000	100	100	100	-7	6
Nebraska	173,300	197,600	223,100	0	223,100	100	100	100	14	13
Nevada	245,500	305,600	339,600	0	339,600	100	100	100	24	11
New Hampshire	392,900	409,900	282,500	32,300	250,200	100	100	89	4	-31
New Jersey	1,300,000	1,304,300	1,602,700	0	1,602,700	100%	100%	100%	<1%	23%
New Mexico	310,000	352,000	400,000	0	400,000	100	93	100	14	14
New York	4,563,800	4,765,700	5,320,000	0	5,320,000	99	99	100	4	12
North Carolina	697,400	793,500	889,700	0	889,700	99	100	100	14	12
North Dakota	223,900	230,400	115,000	0 ^g	115,000	34	37	100	3	-50 ^d
Ohio	1,483,000	1,600,000	1,600,000 ^h	50,000	1,550,000	81%	94%	97%	8%	0%
Oklahoma	710,000	782,000	584,500	71,100	513,400	70	74	88	10	-25 ⁱ
Oregon	879,200	965,200	1,039,000	0	1,039,000	100	100	100	10	8
Pennsylvania	1,550,700	1,667,800	1,817,900	381,000	1,436,900	71	77		8	9
Puerto Rico	131,000	164,400	193,600	0	193,600	100	100	100	25	18
Rhode Island	225,000	240,000	240,000	0	240,000	100%	100%	100%	7%	0%
South Carolina	902,400	1,002,600	1,076,300	0	1,076,300	100	95	100	11	19
South Dakota	138,600	159,500	176,800	19,200	157,600	82	87	89	15	11
Tennessee	727,700	826,700	1,028,200	0	1,028,200	61	100	100	14	24
Texas	5,556,200	6,157,100	6,639,500	0	6,639,500	100	100	100	11	8
Utah	346,400	392,800	437,500	0	437,500	100%	100%	100%	13%	11%
Vermont	150,900	164,900	181,100	61,500	119,600	36	52	66	9	10
Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	...	...
Virginia	1,124,200	1,245,900	1,304,700	169,800	1,134,900	84	86	87	11	5
Washington	885,000	974,800	1,049,500	0	1,049,500	100	100	100	10	8
West Virginia	478,900	488,100	...	...	...	13%	22%	...	2%	...
Wisconsin	752,400	828,100	910,900	0	910,900	81	85	100%	10	10%
Wyoming	89,500	97,300	104,000	0	104,000	100	100	100	9	7

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 Connecticut and Puerto Rico, for which corrected data were submitted, the data for 1995 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1995* (May 1997), Table 3. Except for Connecticut and Puerto Rico, for which corrected data were submitted, the data for 1997 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1997* (April 1999), Table 3. Except for Georgia, Nebraska and Puerto Rico, for which corrected data were submitted, the data for 1999 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1999* (October 2000), Table 3.

... Not available.

^a Figure represents felonies and misdemeanors.

^b Figure includes all charge levels for calendar year 2001. The number of final dispositions has increased due to several factors, including: the majority of final dispositions are being regularly reported to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement in an automated fashion by individual counties, and several internal programming enhancements now enable a higher percentage of submitted dispositions to be matched electronically without need for manual intervention.

^c The decrease from 1999 in the number of dispositions is due to the testing of an electronic interface and tracking drawbacks in 2001, during which a number of dispositions could not be obtained.

^d Kentucky no longer enters dispositions for the courts and prosecutors; they are entered by tape, so the repository does not have a count to include in the dispositions figure.

^e The Bureau of Identification previously was unable to process incoming dispositions due to lack of personnel. In 1998, disposition reporting was given priority, and since that time, many agencies have increased disposition reporting.

^f The figure represents 190,600 processed dispositions and 50,000 backlogged dispositions.

^g Figure represents court dispositions. Although prosecutor declinations are reported, the number is unknown. The number of dispositions decreased from 1997 to 1999 because in 1997, the State repository was working on a National Criminal History Improvement Project (NCHIP) to resolve missing dispositions. The count provided in 1997 includes the dispositions provided in this project during that year.

^h Increase reflects extra efforts expended to electronically receive dispositions for prior years.

ⁱ Court dispositions only.

^j Final charge dispositions entered in 1997.

^k This was the result of a disposition backlog and an overtime project to assist in reducing the backlog.

^l The decrease from 1999 in dispositions is reflective of the larger metropolitan area decline in reporting and the central repository electronic integration project that is currently being implemented with the courts case management system.

^m During 1997, the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department processed a backlog of dispositions, which were then passed on the State repository for entry. This accounts for the larger number of dispositions received in 1997 than in 1999.

ⁿ Figure represents final charge dispositions.

^o The reason for the decrease from 1999 is that in 1999, a backlog from previous years was processed.

^p This figure includes only dispositions received in 2001; the figure for 1999 includes dispositions received for the period of 1995-1999.

^q In fiscal year 1997, in order to alleviate a backlog of current work, four additional temporary employees were hired to process delinquent dispositions; therefore, the number of dispositions in 1997 is greater than the number reported for 1999.

^r The reason for the increase in 2001 is that five fulltime staff were hired to research missing dispositions.

^s In 1997, the State repository worked with the Seattle Municipal Court (King County) to obtain disposition reports by downloading the information from the court's database. The initial download was 65,000 disposition reports. As a result, the number of dispositions received during 1999 shows a decrease from the 1997 figure.

^t Represents counts of 1999 *arrest* dispositions posted to the computerized criminal history. Previous years are counts of *charge* dispositions.

^u During the latter part of 1998 and 1999, personnel turnover and increased civil card processing created a backlog that resulted in reduced disposition form collections.

^v The decrease is due to lack of staff and backlog.

Table 3: Number of final dispositions reported to State criminal history repository, 1995, 1997, 1999 and 2001

State	Number of dispositions				Percent change		
	1995	1997	1999	2001	1995-97	1997-99	1999-2001
Alabama	107,000	121,700	115,900	...	14%	-5%	...
Alaska	38,200	41,200	43,000	46,500	8	4	8%
Arizona	140,800	170,100	190,500	296,800 ^a	21	12	56
Arkansas	32,000	40,100	93,700	127,400	25	134	36
California	1,100,000	1,134,500	1,381,000	1,058,000	3	22	-23
Colorado	...	...	5,900	29,900	...	...	407%
Connecticut	111,200	107,400	102,200	108,100	-4%	-5%	6
Delaware	64,900	...	78,700	104,900	...	...	33
District of Columbia	1,600	1,900	...	...	18	...	...
Florida	174,300	...	259,800	843,900 ^b	...	...	225
Georgia	265,000	303,600	331,000	360,000	15%	9%	9%
Hawaii	57,800	87,300	70,500	99,000	51	-19	40
Idaho	...	...	10,600	21,600	...	...	104
Illinois	115,000	98,700	393,700	400	...	299	-999
Indiana	26,500	...	40,000	113,000	...	...	183
Iowa	48,200	45,300	70,700	67,400 ^c	-6%	56%	-5%
Kansas	...	...	40,000	86,700	...	...	117
Kentucky	...	18,000	6,200 ^d	31,900	...	-66	415
Louisiana	...	16,300	36,200 ^e	21,200	...	122	-41
Maine	20,400	34,500	36,700	...	69	6	...
Maryland	...	210,400	...	190,800	...	...	...
Massachusetts	...	...	417,700	...	...	...	...
Michigan	207,200	240,600 ^f	214,200 ^g	559,800 ^h	16%	-11%	161%
Minnesota	2,500	...	84,000 ⁱ	101,000	...	...	...
Mississippi	...	...	1,500	<100	...	...	-975
Missouri	62,800	72,000 ^j	132,200 ^k	105,000 ^l	15%	84%	-21%
Montana	78,400	...	30,400	15,000	...	...	-51
Nebraska	22,300	24,400	29,200	38,900	9	20	33
Nevada	32,500	79,000	31,900 ^m	45,000	143	-60	41
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	280,000	285,000	287,500	337,500 ⁿ	2%	1%	17%
New Mexico	12,000	12,500	16,000	...	4	28	...
New York	399,900	523,900	698,900	679,200	31	33	-3
North Carolina	...	...	106,000	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	3,200	4,600	6,000	8,800	44	30	47
Ohio	...	...	100,000	76,000 ^o	...	...	-24%
Oklahoma	37,200	57,700	152,000	4,600 ^p	53%	163%	-97
Oregon	...	...	116,300	176,200	...	...	52
Pennsylvania	274,300	...	167,600	102,600	...	...	-39
Puerto Rico	44,100	44,500	49,100	59,900	1	10	31
Rhode Island	...	...	18,000	72,000	...	...	300%
South Carolina	194,100	282,400	211,200 ^q	...	45%	-25%	...
South Dakota	...	...	19,600	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	...	...	26,000	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	...	723,000	...	...	...	...
Utah	22,900	26,300	35,800	61,400 ^r	15%	36%	72%
Vermont	...	22,300	25,900	28,700	...	16	11
Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	231,500	211,100	272,400	335,900	-9	29	23
Washington	178,000	277,800	246,300 ^s	289,200	56	-11	15
West Virginia	...	...	24,500	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	103,600	123,000	55,900 ^t	63,200	19%	-55%	13%
Wyoming	5,700	7,800	5,500 ^u	5,200 ^v	37	-29	-6

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 1993 are taken from Bureau Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1993* (January 1995), Table 4. Except for Puerto Rico and South Carolina, for which corrected data were submitted, the data for 1997 are taken from Bureau Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1997* (April 1999), Table 4. Except for Puerto Rico, for which additional information was submitted, the data in the columns for 1999 are taken from Bureau Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1999* (October 2000).

Y Yes

N No

P Partial

... Not available.

NA Not applicable.

* Jurisdiction is fully manual.

^a Only the new information is automated, with the manual, older records being automated upon request.

^b Only the new information is automated.

^c If a manual record contains seven or more arrests, on the new information is automated; thus, creating a "hybrid record" (part manual/part automated). If the manual record contains less than seven arrests, the entire record is subsequently automated.

^d The new information is added to the manual file.

^e Traffic and misdemeanor cases are not included in the master name index (MNI).

^f All subjects with dates of birth 1920 or later are automated.

^g Only new arrest information since July 1, 1993 is automated at this time due to lack of personnel.

^h The manual file is not in the automated MNI.

ⁱ Fingerprint-supported subjects are in an automated MNI; prior records are completely manual.

^j If arrest is fingerprint-supported.

^k 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.

^l Only those subjects with dates of birth of 1940 or later are included in the automated MNI.

^m The automated MNI contains all arrest subjects since 1972.

ⁿ Subjects with dates of birth prior to 1940 are in the manual file. A conversion project is underway.

^o The record is automated only upon a request for the record.

^p 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.

^q 169,800 non-automated records consist of older misdemeanors only.

Table 4: Automation of master name index and criminal history file, 1993, 1997, 1999 and 2001

State	Master name index is automated				Criminal history file is automated				Prior manual record is automated if offender is re-arrested			
	1993	1997	1999	2001	1993	1997	1999	2001	1993	1997	1999	2001
Alabama	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	Y	P	P	Y		...	Y
Alaska	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Arizona	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	N ^a	N ^a	N ^a
Arkansas	P	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
California	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	N	N ^b	N ^b	N ^c
Colorado	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Connecticut	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Delaware	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	N ^d	...	N ^d	N ^d
District of Columbia	P ^e	P ^e	P	P	P	P	P	P	N ^b	N ^b	N ^b	N ^b
Florida	Y	Y	Y	Y	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	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Illinois	Y ^f	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Indiana	Y		P	Y	Y	P	P	Y		...	Y	
Iowa	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kansas	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	N ^g	Y	Y	N ^b
Kentucky	P ^h	Y	Y	Y	P	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Louisiana	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Maine	P ⁱ	P ⁱ	N	P	N	N	P	P			N ^b	Y ^j
Maryland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Massachusetts	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P		Y	Y	Y
Michigan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Minnesota	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	N ^b	N ^b	N ^b
Mississippi	P	P	Y	Y	P	P	Y	Y	N	N		
Missouri	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Montana	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y				
Nebraska	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y ^k	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Nevada	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
New Hampshire	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	P				...
New Jersey	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	Y			
New Mexico	Y	Y	Y		N	Y	P	Y			...	
New York	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	
North Carolina	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y		
North Dakota	P ^l	P ^l	P ^l	Y	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Ohio	P ^m	P	P ⁿ	Y	P	P	P	P	N	Y	Y	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	N ^o	Y	N ^b	N ^b
Puerto Rico	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Rhode Island	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
South Carolina	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	
South Dakota	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tennessee	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	Y	Y	N			
Texas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y ^p	Y ^p	Y ^p	Y ^p
Utah	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Vermont	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	P	P	P		Y	Y	Y
Virgin Islands	NA	NA	N	N	N*	N*	N*	N*				
Virginia	Y	Y	Y	Y	P ^q	P ^q	P ^q	P ^q	Y	Y	Y	Y
Washington	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
West Virginia	P	Y	Y	Y	N	P	P	P		Y	Y	Y
Wisconsin	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Wyoming	Y	Y	Y	Y	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.

^a Reporting will be addressed in the developing Offender Based Tracking System (OBTS).

^b Detention records are not entered to the criminal history. The Michigan Department of Corrections system is linked to the criminal history record system with state identification number (SID) and prison numbers as cross references. A criminal history record inquiry provides records from both systems since 1995.

^c Dispositions of all cases are reported by the Administrative Office of the Pennsylvania Courts (AOPC) with no separation of felony versus other grades of offenses.

^d There is a legal requirement for probation sentences at the court, but not from the corrections agency.

Table 5: Data required to be submitted to State criminal history repository, 2001

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*	X	X
Alaska	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arizona	X	X	X*			
Arkansas	X	X	X*	X*	X	X
California	X	X	X	X	X	X
Colorado		X	X*	X*		X
Connecticut	a	X	X*a	X*a	X	
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	X
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kentucky			X			
Louisiana	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maine		X				
Maryland	X	X	X	X		
Massachusetts			X	X	X	X
Michigan	X	X	X*b			
Minnesota		X	X**			
Mississippi	X	X	X	X	X	X
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					X	X
New York	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Carolina		X	X*			
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ohio		X	X	X*		
Oklahoma	X		X	X	X	X
Oregon		X				
Pennsylvania	X	X ^C			X	X
Puerto Rico		X	X	X	X	X
Rhode Island	X	X				
South Carolina		X	X*	X*	X	
South Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tennessee					X	
Texas	X	X			X ^d	
Utah	X	X				
Vermont		X			X	X
Virgin Islands	X	X				
Virginia	X	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	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 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 Alabama and Oregon, for which corrected were submitted, the data in the columns for 1993 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1993* (January 1995), Table 6. Except for Puerto Rico, for which corrected data was submitted, the data in the columns for 1997 are taken from *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1997* (April 1999), Table 6. Except for Puerto Rico and South Carolina, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1999 are taken from *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1999* (October 2000), Table 6.

... Not available.

NA Not applicable.

^a Figure is for fiscal year 1999.

^b Arrests are reported by terminal, and arrest information is entered from final dispositions, which are not fingerprint-supported.

^c Arrests are reported by terminal, and arrest information is entered from final dispositions and criminal summonses, which are not fingerprint-supported.

^d Number represents a decrease in arrests for the time period.

^e Figure is for fiscal year 1997-98.

^f Arrest information is entered from final dispositions, which are not fingerprint-supported.

^g Some arrest information is entered from final dispositions, which are not fingerprint-supported.

^h Arrest information is entered from criminal summonses, which are not fingerprint-supported.

ⁱ The number reflects a decrease in the number of arrests made during the time period.

^j Arrests are reported by terminal; State law and/or policy does not require arrest information be supported by fingerprints; arrest information is entered from final dispositions and criminal summonses, which are not fingerprint-supported.

^k State law and/or policy does not require arrest information to be supported by fingerprints.

^l Figure includes adult and juvenile records.

^m In 1997 and 1999, the counts were taken based on statistics available on the State's Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), and an estimate of repeater work for AFIS displays at the workstation. For 2001, the actual arrest count from the criminal history repository was used in conjunction with the number of first-timers in AFIS, which is a more accurate reflection of the workload of fingerprint records on AFIS. The count for 2001, therefore, is more accurate than the estimates for 1997 and 1999.

ⁿ 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.

^o 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.

^p Arrest information for older records was entered from final dispositions that were not fingerprint-supported.

^q Arrest information is entered from final dispositions, which are not supported by fingerprints; booking fingerprints are occasionally unusable for comparison.

^r Arrest information is entered from final dispositions and criminal summonses, which are not fingerprint-supported.

^s The increase in volume is due to livescan and fingerprints submitted for identification purposes only.

^t Figure includes felony and most misdemeanor arrest cards.

^u Pre-1968 arrests are supported by FBI fingerprints.

^v New York law requires that fingerprints associated with sealed records must be purged.

^w With few exceptions, most unsealed arrest events are supported by fingerprints.

^x Reported case dispositions that can be linked to a record but not an arrest event are not fingerprint-supported.

^y Arrests for "not sufficient funds" checks are entered with only an index fingerprint.

^z Arrest information is entered from final dispositions and citations that are not supported by fingerprints. The State regulations requiring fingerprints also are not enforced.

^{aa} In 1999, State law and/or policy did not require that arrest information be supported by fingerprints. Effective July 1, 2000, all felonies and most misdemeanors are required by law to be fingerprint-supported.

^{bb} 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, 1993, 1997, 1999 and 2001

State	Number of arrest fingerprint cards and livescan images submitted to State criminal history repository				Percent change 1993-97	Percent change 1997-99	Percent change 1999-2001	Percent of arrest events in State criminal history files that are fingerprint-supported			
	1993	1997	1999	2001				1993	1997	1999	2001
Total	6,255,800	7,625,900	8,852,400	9,723,000	22%	16%	10%				
Alabama	192,300	253,500	290,600	300,000	32%	15%	3%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Alaska	14,000	18,700	25,100 ^a	27,900	34	34	11	39	48 ^b	62 ^b	70 ^c
Arizona	114,800	192,500	209,000	208,000 ^d	68	9	<-1	100	100	100	100
Arkansas	36,000	82,000	68,800	66,200	128	-16	-4	100	100	100	100
California	1,100,000	1,170,600 ^e	1,456,000	1,318,200	6	24	-9	100	99 ^f	99 ^e	99 ^f
Colorado	129,000	...	...	223,300	...	...	...	100%	100%	...	100%
Connecticut	115,000	139,500	138,000	128,300	21%	-1%	-7%	100	70	90% ^g	85 ^h
Delaware	44,700	49,200	52,000	51,500 ⁱ	10	6	-1	90 ^h	90 ^h	90 ^h	90 ^j
District of Columbia	41,800	38,900	33,200	...	-7	-15	...	100	80 ^k	80 ⁱ	80 ⁱ
Florida	500,600	637,500	831,700	912,800	27	30	10	100	100	100	100
Georgia	350,000	397,500	441,300	432,800	14%	11%	-2%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hawaii	53,200	66,900	67,000 ^l	56,000 ^m	26	<1	-16	<100 ⁿ	100	99 ^k	99 ^k
Idaho	34,300	59,200	54,800	57,200	73	-7	4	100	100	100	100
Illinois	336,700	448,700	530,000	566,400	33	18	6	100	100	100	100
Indiana	50,400	75,000	86,600	123,000	49	15	42	100	100	100	100
Iowa	53,100	61,800	66,600	63,400	16%	8%	-5%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Kansas	64,500	79,900	84,000	94,200	24	5	12	80 ^o	85 ^p	85 ^m	96 ^q
Kentucky	...	...	46,600	145,100	...	...	211	...	48	...	100
Louisiana	154,700	206,400	307,800	307,500	33	49	<-1	100	100	100	100
Maine	5,500	4,800	7,200	6,200	-13	50	-14	30 ^g	30 ^g	30 ^g	33 ^o
Maryland	162,400	228,700	115,100	158,200	41%	-50%	37%	75% ^g	100%	100%	100%
Massachusetts	65,000	85,000	87,500	...	31	3	...	0	0	0 ^f	0
Michigan	114,800	131,200	159,900 ^s	250,800	14	22	57	100	100	100	100
Minnesota	40,000	48,500	60,000	102,800	21	24	71	100	100	100	100
Mississippi	9,000	12,000	43,600	66,500	33	263	53	100	0	100	100
Missouri	89,500	135,000	139,900 ^t	147,300	51%	4%	5%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Montana	...	28,700	25,600	20,600	...	-11	-20	100	100	100	100
Nebraska	16,500	44,400	21,600	34,000	169	-51	57	98 ^u	100	100	100
Nevada	49,600	50,300	78,500	84,000	1	56	7	100	100	100	100
New Hampshire	20,100	17,500	18,500	36,100	-13	6	95	100	65 ^e	75 ^e	80 ^o
New Jersey	110,900	129,400	150,400	173,000	17%	16%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%
New Mexico	34,800	38,000	46,000	48,000	9	21	4	100	100	100	100
New York	492,900	611,200	583,600	550,300	24	-5	-6	70 ^v	... ^w	99 ^x	100
North Carolina	76,300	141,900	145,100	153,100	86	2	6	100	100	100	100
North Dakota	7,200	9,300	10,800	6,500	29	16	-40	94 ^y	90 ^e	100	100
Ohio	149,200	165,000	158,000	269,400	11%	-4%	71%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Oklahoma	46,000	71,900	79,000	92,300	56	10	17	100	100	100	100
Oregon	102,000	141,000	148,200	150,100	38	5	1	100	100	100	100
Pennsylvania	143,700	191,500	305,900	252,300	33	60	-18	100	100	100	100
Puerto Rico	15,800	29,700	45,500	60,000	88	53	32	17	...	...	100
Rhode Island	25,000	...	33,000	37,000	...	...	12%	100%	100%	100%	100%
South Carolina	167,300	180,400	184,900	188,900	8%	2%	2	100	100	100	100
South Dakota	19,000-20,000	27,800	26,700	25,000	46	-4	-6	100	100	100	100
Tennessee	83,200	...	198,300	293,000	...	...	48	100	...	100	100
Texas	581,400	575,800	588,000	755,300	<-1	2	28	100	100	100	100
Utah	44,400	...	61,800	63,000	...	...	4%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vermont	5,000	7,800	11,300	11,700	56%	45%	4	25 ^z	30 ^j	35 ^{aa}	37 ^g
Virgin Islands	NA ^{bb}	NA ^y	NA ^y	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	136,400	196,200	216,700	240,500	44	10	11	100	100	100	100
Washington	168,300	199,400	211,800	198,400	18	6	-6	100	100	100	100
West Virginia	...	41,700	...	...	...	...	...	100%	100%	100%	100%
Wisconsin	100,000	125,400	119,900	154,300	25%	-4%	29%	100	100	100	100
Wyoming	9,800	8,300	11,000	12,600	-15	33	15	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 Louisiana, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Texas, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the column for 1993 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1993* (January 1995), Table 7. Except for Puerto Rico, for which corrected data was submitted, the data in the column for 1997 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1997* (April 1999), Table 7. Except for Puerto Rico, for which corrected data was submitted, the data in the column for 1999 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1999* (October 2000), Table 7.

... Not available.

NA Not applicable.

^a Decision is reported by the prosecutor, not the police.

^b Figure reflects the number of dispositions received that were "not referred for prosecution."

^c Both the fingerprinting and filing of charges are performed at the same unit.

^d Cases are not tracked; action is treated as a favorable disposition and sealed.

^e Police must release or charge an individual *before* sending fingerprints to the repository.

^f Notification is accomplished by disposition forms.

^g Police departments report dispositions.

Table 7: Notice to State criminal history repository of release of arrested persons without charging, 1993, 1997, 1999 and 2001

State	If an arrestee is not charged after submission of fingerprints to State repository. State law requires notification of State repository				Number of cases
	1993	1997	1999	2001	2001
Alabama	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Alaska	No	Yes	Yes ^a	Yes ^a	...
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	800 ^b
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	78,000
Colorado	Yes	Yes		No	NA
Connecticut	No	No	No	No	NA
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<100
District of Columbia	Yes ^c	...	Yes	Yes	...
Florida	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	12,100
Idaho	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	...
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Indiana	Yes	No	No	No	NA
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Kansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Kentucky	...	No	No	No	NA
Louisiana	No	No	No	No	NA
Maine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Massachusetts	No	No	No	No	NA
Michigan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Minnesota	Yes	No	No	No	NA
Mississippi	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	0
Missouri	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Montana	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	...
Nebraska	Yes	No	No	No	NA
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
New Hampshire	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
New Jersey	No	No	No	No	NA
New Mexico	No	No	No	No	...
New York	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	... ^d
North Carolina	Yes ^e	Yes ^d	Yes ^d	Yes ^d	...
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Ohio	Yes ^f	Yes	No	No	NA
Oklahoma	No	No	Yes	Yes	500
Oregon	No	No	No	No	NA
Pennsylvania	No	Yes	No	No	NA
Puerto Rico	No	No	No	No	NA
Rhode Island	No ^g	No	No	Yes	2,500
South Carolina	No	No	No	No	NA
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Tennessee	No	...	No	No	NA
Texas	Yes ^a	Yes ^a	Yes ^a	Yes	7,000
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	NA
Vermont	No	No	No	No	...
Virgin Islands	NA	No	No	No	...
Virginia	No	No	No	No	NA
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
West Virginia	No	No	Yes	Yes	...
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 South Carolina and Georgia, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1993 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1993* (January 1995), Table 8. The data in the columns for 1997 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1997* (April 1999), Table 8. The data in the columns for 1999 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1999* (October 2000), Table 8.

... Not available.

NA Not applicable.

^a Based on audit sample of one jurisdiction.

^b Actual total number of cases declined by prosecutors is unknown; therefore, percentage cannot be determined.

^c The State repository only records the *number* of dispositions received by courts. Since the actual total is unknown, the percentage cannot be determined. The number of dispositions received for 2001 was 52,637.

^d Estimate as of April 1994.

^e The decrease from 1999 is due to more accurate measurement using a different measurement tool.

^f Through monitoring procedures, the number of delinquent prosecutor dispositions existing on the system is 6,800. 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.

^g The State received notice of 7,846 cases; however, the number of cases not reported is unknown. Through current monitoring procedures, the number of delinquent prosecutor dispositions existing on the system is estimated to be 9,082. It is unknown how many of those are actual decisions 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.

^h 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.

ⁱ This percentage is based on the number of 2001 felony arrest charges that have a final disposition. The number of 2001 felony arrests with final dispositions has remained about the same as 1999 (13,000); however, the overall number of arrests has increased by about 10 percent. Due to this increase, the courts are experiencing a larger felony caseload and may be taking longer to report dispositions. Delinquent dispositions are actively monitored and researched by the criminal history repository. The 2001 percentage represents the "worst case" scenario because even active cases are counted as unreported until a final disposition has occurred and has been posted in the database.

^j The result for 1993 is based on the results of a baseline audit.

^k Fifty-one percent of the 1993 arrests have dispositions.

^l Seventy-one percent of 1999 arrests have dispositions recorded.

^m Figure represents 24,200 charges not filed, and 1,800 *nolle prosequis*.

ⁿ A major contributor, the St. Louis Police Department, stopped reporting dispositions for the courts, and the courts subsequently did not begin reporting.

^o Felony case dispositions entered in 1997.

^p Currently, 45% of 1999 arrests have final dispositions reported. When the current backlog is processed, the reporting level will increase.

^q A backlog of dispositions, which are to be reported by the courts, currently exists.

^r This number reflects all charges that were dismissed, *nolle prosequis*, administrative dismissals and dismissed incompetent in 2001.

^s Percentage represents final dispositions for 1993 felony arrests received as of February 15, 1994.

^t All actions, including prosecution actions, are reported as final dispositions to the Administrative Office of the Courts.

^u Prosecutor declinations are reported as part of court dispositions; therefore, they are not reported separately.

^v Dispositions of all cases are reported by the Administrative Office of the Pennsylvania Courts, with no separation of felony versus other grades of offenses.

^w Due to discrepancies, however, only 90 percent could be posted.

^x Requirement for reporting prosecutor dispositions was relatively new.

^y Percentage is estimated based upon the number of arrests received at the State criminal history repository.

^z Reporting is not required by law, but some dispositions are voluntarily submitted.

^{aa} Due to computer conversion and no report writing ability at this time, percentage is unknown.

Table 8: Completeness of prosecutor and court disposition reporting to State criminal history repository, 1993, 1997, 1999 and 2001

State	Number of prosecutor declinations 2001	Percent of cases in which State criminal repository is notified of:							
		Prosecutor declinations				Felony trial court dispositions			
		1993	1997	1999	2001	1993	1997	1999	2001
Alabama	...	...	NA	NA	NA	30%	...	...	...
Alaska	...	...	57% ^a	...	...	90	100% ^a	...	...
Arizona	50,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arkansas	...	<1%	...	...	...	58	70	70%	94%
California	197,500	...	68	72%	72%	47	80	77	77
Colorado	NA	0%	...	...	NA	60%	100%	...	100%
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	100	100%	100
Delaware	...	...	100%	100%	100%	72	95	75	63
District of Columbia	...	50	90	90	...	...	84	...	...
Florida	...	...	...	...	...	30-50 ^d	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	82%	85%	85%	82% ^e
Hawaii	7,800	...	...	...	...	74	84 ^h	76	70 ⁱ
Idaho	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	70	95	95	95
Illinois	8,900	...	95%	95%	...	...	68	...	43
Indiana	NA	NA	...	NA	NA	12 ^j	25	25	40
Iowa	...	...	NA	...	...	98%	85%	85%	90%
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	60	20	...	5
Louisiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	...	1%	...	99%	...	99	99	100	100
Maryland	8,200	...	100%	...	100%	...	100%	...	100%
Massachusetts	...	100%	100	100%	...	100%	100	100%	...
Michigan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minnesota	NA	...	...	...	NA	98	99	99	100
Mississippi	1	NA	NA	...	...	NA	NA	...	...
Missouri	26,000 ^m	10%	20%	...	...	35% ⁿ	60% ^o	45% ^p	32% ^q
Montana	...	...	...	...	...	73	80	...	62
Nebraska	9,600	NA	75	75%	75%	75	95	95	95
Nevada	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...
New Hampshire	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	80	...	...	...
New Jersey	74,100 ^f	95%	100%	100%	100%	90%	98%	98%	100%
New Mexico	NA	2	NA	NA	25	10	...	NA	25
New York	...	...	100	...	...	59 ^s	...	...	...
North Carolina	NA	...	95	...	NA	90	95	...	...
North Dakota	...	...	80	80	...	...	80	85	80
Ohio	NA	NA	...	...	NA	35%	31%	42%	...
Oklahoma	1,400	NA	NA	...	100%	60	65	65	...
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	100	100	100%
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...	65	50	...	...
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	...	...	86
Rhode Island	...	NA	NA	...	100%	100%	...	100%	100%
South Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	98	100%	100	100 ^w
South Dakota	...	5%	...	...	1	81	84	97	98
Tennessee	NA	NA	...	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	28,500	...	60%	50%	...	50	60 ^y	50	...
Utah	2,500	64%	70%	80%	...	91%	64%	100%	100%
Vermont	NA	95	NA	NA	NA	95	95	95	95
Virgin Islands	...	NA	NA	NA	...	NA	...	60 ^z	...
Virginia	69,400	NA	96	...	...	96	96	96	...
Washington	...	...	...	...	...	78	57	...	...
West Virginia	...	NA	...	NA	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	58%	98%	39%	57%
Wyoming	...	...	100%	...	...	...	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 sealed.
- 4 No action is taken.
- 5 Other.

^a Restoration of civil rights is not reported to the repository.

^b Records for pardons and expungements are removed from the criminal history record system only upon written request for a return of fingerprints. If requested, the record is removed from both the electronic and manual files.

^c Or delivered to the record subject.

^d Restoration of civil rights is not a reportable event in Maryland.

^e Although the State does not provide for destroying conviction data, the State repository does get orders issued pursuant to the inherent authority of the courts.

^f All records are deleted from the database, however the Mississippi Justice Information Center is authorized to maintain an internal record of action in some cases.

^g Expungements are deleted from the automated files and physical files, but maintained in a file cabinet for five years.

^h Only for the conviction of the offense of felony possession of less than one gram of cocaine.

ⁱ Law provides for expungements in very limited cases.

^j Unless expunged.

^k Although State law does not provide for expungement of convictions, if expungement orders are received, the files are sealed.

Table 9: Policies/practices of State criminal history repository regarding modification of felony convictions, 2001

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 ⁼	State law provides for set-asides of felony convictions	How records are treated by State criminal history repository ⁼	State law provides for pardons of felons	How records are treated by State criminal history repository ⁼	State law provides for restoration of felons' civil rights	How records are treated by State criminal history repository ⁼
Alabama	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Alaska			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	5 ^a
Arizona			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Arkansas	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
California	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Colorado	Yes	2			Yes	2	Yes	2
Connecticut	Yes	2			Yes ^b	2		
Delaware	Yes	2			Yes	2		
District of Columbia	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Florida			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 ^c			Yes	2		
Iowa			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Kansas	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Kentucky			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Louisiana	Yes	3	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Maine					Yes	2		
Maryland			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	5 ^d
Massachusetts			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Michigan			Yes	3	Yes	1	Yes	3
Minnesota		1 ^e	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Mississippi	Yes	5 ^f	Yes	5 ^f	Yes	5 ^f	Yes	5 ^f
Missouri			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	4
Montana	Yes	1 ^g			Yes	2	Yes	2
Nebraska					Yes	2	Yes	2
Nevada			Yes	3	Yes	2	Yes	2
New Hampshire	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
New Jersey	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
New Mexico					Yes	2	Yes	2
New York			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
North Carolina	Yes ^h	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
North Dakota			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Ohio	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2		
Oklahoma	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Oregon	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Pennsylvania	Yes ⁱ	1	Yes	2 ^j	Yes	2 ^h		
Puerto Rico	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	1		
Rhode Island	Yes	2			Yes	2	Yes	2
South Carolina					Yes	2		
South Dakota	Yes	2	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
Tennessee	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	2
Texas			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Utah	Yes	3			Yes	2		
Vermont	Yes	1			Yes	1	Yes	1
Virgin Islands	Yes	1			Yes	1		
Virginia		3 ^k	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Washington			Yes	2	Yes	2	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 fingerprint 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 is it voluntarily submitted. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

... Not available.

^a In Connecticut, admitted prisoners are held only in State prisons.

^b A total of 2,520 transactions were received during 2001.

^c Only of those offenders convicted of certain crimes, such as sexual and violent offenses.

Table 10: Fingerprinting of incarcerated offenders and linkage to records maintained by State criminal history repository, 2001

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	Yes	...	...	Yes
Arizona					
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	100	...	Yes
California	Yes	Yes	100	100	Yes
Colorado	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	Yes
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	100	a	Yes
Delaware	Yes		100		Yes
District of Columbia					
Florida	Yes		...		
Georgia	Yes		100%		Yes
Hawaii					
Idaho	Yes		100		Yes
Illinois	Yes	Yes	...	...	Yes
Indiana	Yes	Yes	100	100%	Yes
Iowa	Yes	Yes	100%	...	Yes
Kansas	Yes	Yes	<10	0	Yes
Kentucky	Yes		...		Yes
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	100	100%	Yes
Maine			...	...	Yes
Maryland					
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	Yes
Michigan	Yes		100		Yes
Minnesota			80	...	Yes
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	... ^b	...	Yes
Missouri	Yes		100%		Yes
Montana			98	87%	Yes
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	100	100	Yes
Nevada					
New Hampshire	Yes		100		Yes
New Jersey	Yes		100%		Yes
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	100	75%	Yes
New York	Yes	Yes	100	...	Yes
North Carolina	Yes		100		Yes
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	100	40	Yes
Ohio	Yes	Yes	...	...	Yes
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	Yes
Oregon			100		Yes
Pennsylvania			<5	<5	Yes ^c
Puerto Rico	Yes	Yes	100	100	Yes
Rhode Island	Yes		100%		Yes
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	99	95%	Yes
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	100	95	Yes
Tennessee	Yes	Yes	100	...	Yes
Texas			100		Yes
Utah					
Vermont	Yes	Yes	100	100%	Yes
Virgin Islands					
Virginia	Yes		90		Yes
Washington					Yes
West Virginia	Yes	Yes	...	...	Yes
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	100%	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 that the State neither statutorily mandates that the information is reported nor is the information 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 Arizona, Georgia, Indiana, Massachusetts and North Carolina, for which additional information was submitted, the data in the columns for 1993 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1993* (January 1995), Table 11. Except for Arizona, Massachusetts and Washington, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1997 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1997* (April 1999), Table 11. Except for Arizona for which corrected data was submitted, the data in the columns for 1999 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1999* (October 2000), Table 11.

... Not available.

^a A new system will provide 100 percent reporting, beginning in late 2002.

^b Probation information is no longer added to the criminal history system. It is directly added to the supervised release file by local agencies. Currently 32 counties enter data into the supervised release file, and some do not enter all probation actions. Accordingly, the percentage of total probation actions cannot be determined.

^c Probation information is maintained on the hot files, not within the State criminal history repository.

^d Eleven out of 13 supervision agencies currently report information.

^e Response is based on the result of a baseline audit.

^f No probation or parole data has been received. The Department of Corrections has been unable to send data due to a software problem.

^g The State repository receives information on admissions to, but not releases from, probation.

^h There is no system to report this information.

ⁱ The percentage was estimated due to being unable to determine all probation orders assigned in 1993.

^j Probation sentences are reported; probation releases are not reported.

^k The percentage reflects the data reported directly to the State repository; however, there is a link to the parole and probation system maintained by the Department of Criminal Justice.

Table 11: Probation and parole data in State criminal history repository, 1993, 1997, 1999 and 2001

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

State	Probation				Parole			
	1993	1997	1999	2001	1993	1997	1999	2001
Alabama				...				...
Alaska				...				...
Arizona	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Arkansas	30	55	60	60 ^a	90	95	100	100
California		30	b	b				100
Colorado	<10%				100%			100%
Connecticut				0%				
Delaware	100	100%	100%	100	100	100%	100%	100
District of Columbia	0	100	...	...	0	100	...	...
Florida		...	...	c		0	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	...	d	0%	...	...	d
Idaho	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0%
Illinois	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana	87				16 ^e			
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	100%	90%	90%	...	100%	90%	90%	...
Kentucky	80	90			80	90	...	
Louisiana	100	98	95	95%	100	95	95	95%
Maine								
Maryland	...	100%			...	100%		
Massachusetts	100%	100	100%	100%	...	100	100%	100%
Michigan								
Minnesota	75	75	75	100		75	75	100
Mississippi	...		...	0 ^f	...		...	0 ^f
Missouri	50% ^g	100% ^g	100% ^g	...	100%	100%	100%	100%
Montana								
Nebraska			20	20%	...		99	99
Nevada								
New Hampshire								
New Jersey	90%	95%	100% ^g	100% ^g	89%	100%	100%	100%
New Mexico				...				...
New York		...	100	100	100	100	100	100
North Carolina	...	...			100	100	100	
North Dakota	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ohio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma	10%	25%	...	20%	10%	25%	...	20%
Oregon						100	100%	100
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	h	...	...	...	h
Puerto Rico	1			100	2			100
Rhode Island						...		
South Carolina	98%	100%	99%	99%				
South Dakota	80	81	95	95	95%	95%	95%	95%
Tennessee			...	...			...	...
Texas	50 ⁱ			<50 ^j	100	80	50 ^k	100
Utah	...				...
Vermont	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virgin Islands								
Virginia	...	95%	95%	...	...	95%	95%	...
Washington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia	...	75%	...	...	...	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.

^a Judicial department receives arrest information from all arresting agencies manually; they then enter the information into their computer, and it is automatically (overnight) transmitted to the State repository.

^b Figure represents the number of days from arrest to entry of data into the criminal history file.

^c For felony charges.

^d Livescan is entered within 15 minutes; manual cards are entered within 2 days.

^e The backlog accumulated in the latter part of 2001 due to loss of State funding used to pay contract staff responsible for data entry and clerical functions associated with fingerprint card processing. The backlog was subsequently eliminated in June 2002 after State funds were reinstated.

^f Arrest data is entered directly into the State repository under a temporary State identification. Upon positive identification by fingerprint comparison, the arrested offender is assigned a new or existing State identification as appropriate.

^g Livescan is received the same day; inked fingerprints are received up to 90 days.

^h The arrest booking system processing currently accounts for 67 percent of arrests and is less than one day. Processing for the remaining 33 percent of manually process cards can only be calculated from the date of arrest to date of entry in the name index and the criminal history databases and is 25 days for both.

ⁱ This number represents the number of arrest booking system agencies submitting electronically.

^j Automated cards are received within 1 day; manual cards are received within 10 days.

^k Automated data is entered within 1 day; manual data is entered within 2 days.

^l Approximately 75-80 percent of arrest reports are transmitted online and entry of data is immediate; approximately 20-25 percent of arrests are reported on mailed-in fingerprint cards, and receipt varies from 10-30 days.

^m Livescan is received within 1 day; mailed cards are received in 5-10 days.

ⁿ Correctional facilities have become regional facilities, serving many law enforcement agencies through booking and incarceration services. Five of these facilities use live scan equipment on behalf of numerous law enforcement agencies. The actual number of those agencies is an estimate.

^o Increase in time is due to employee shortage and age of the automated fingerprint Identification system (AFIS). The State is in the process of upgrading the AFIS, which should result in a shorter processing time.

^p Livescan is received immediately; the number of days for mail-in cards is unknown.

^q Figure represents time for receipt of livescan; no information is available for manual.

^r During 2001, the State repository was experiencing change associated with the AFIS/computerized criminal history (CCH) system interface. This transition caused personnel and training issues adversely affecting processing at the State repository.

^s Two hours for livescan; 7 days for paper.

^t Livescan is received and entered within 10 minutes; manual cards are received and entered within 5 days or less.

^u Livescan are entered within 10 minutes; manual cards are entered within 3 days or less.

^v Livescan is entered within 10 minutes; manual cards are entered within 5 days or less.

^w A project staff of 24 has been hired; 528 days are anticipated for completion ($24 \times 528 = 12,672$).

Table 12: Average number of days to process arrest data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2001

State	Average number of days between receipt of arrest data 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	...	180
Alaska	...	...	...	1	25	Yes	3,100	80
Arizona	3	2	13	191	93	No		
Arkansas	7-14	3-5	7-14	19	58	Yes	5,100	90
California	<1-30	1-30	1-30	620	95	No		
Colorado	1-3	1	1	19	80%	No		
Connecticut	3-5	20	48	1 ^a	100	Yes	8,000	48
Delaware	3	0	0	65	100	Yes	400	5-10
District of Columbia	1	1	<1	23	100	No		
Florida	25 ^b	1 ^c	1 ^c	72	73	No		
Georgia	1	2	<1-2 ^d	243	77%	Yes	7,500 ^e	15
Hawaii	1-7	... ^f	... ^e	4	88	Yes	200	30
Idaho	14	5	5	2	15	No		
Illinois	...	4-6	3-5	220	70	No		
Indiana	7-30	60	70	30	20	Yes	10,000	150
Iowa	5	2	2	10	45%	No		
Kansas	14	1	3	4	30	No		
Kentucky	1-90 ^g	...	90			Yes	5,700	90
Louisiana	1-3	1-3	1-3	108	90	Yes	4,000	20
Maine	10-14	2	...	2	1	No		
Maryland	>1 ^h	<1 ^g	<1 ^g	8 ⁱ	67%	No		
Massachusetts	30	10	10			No		
Michigan	...	30	30	50	40	Yes	24,300	20
Minnesota	<1-28	90	90	101	10	Yes	11,700	21
Mississippi	169	...	...	181	50	Yes	6,000	120
Missouri	...	90	90	8	6%	Yes	15,000	100
Montana	5	3	3			No		
Nebraska	30-45	10-20	30-60			Yes	1,000	30
Nevada	1	1	1	41	95	Yes	12,000	120
New Hampshire	30	7	7	24	...	Yes	10,000	...
New Jersey	1-10 ^j	1-2 ^k	1-2 ^l	23	43%	No		
New Mexico	15	15	15	10	65	Yes	1,500	160
New York	<1-30 ^l	<1	<1	50	75-80	No		
North Carolina	1-10 ^m	1	1	...	...	No		
North Dakota	7-10	6-10	6-10	30 ⁿ	52	No		
Ohio	14	1	1	135	85%	No		
Oklahoma	5-7	180 ^o	180	3	25	Yes	72,000	540
Oregon	<1 ^p	8	8			Yes	4,800	11
Pennsylvania	<1 ^q	1	1	80	68	No		
Puerto Rico	15	5	15-30	49	100	No		
Rhode Island	21	7-10	7-10	10	50%	Yes	200	2
South Carolina	3	10	10	2	5	Yes	2,000 ^f	5
South Dakota	1-10	1	1	10	70	No		
Tennessee	8	10	10	60	60	No		
Texas	<1-7 ^s	2	2	51	55	No		
Utah	3-7	30	30	7	60%	Yes	4,000	20
Vermont	10	7	7	...	11	No		
Virgin Islands	2	NA	2			No		
Virginia	<1-5 ^t	<1-3 ^u	<1-5 ^v	195	82	No		
Washington	25	...	30 ^c	4	4	Yes	129,000	12,672 ^w
West Virginia	...	3	5			Yes	...	...
Wisconsin	8	4	4	110	85%	No		
Wyoming	10	...	...			Yes	16,800	250

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.

^a Number represents counties reporting by automated means.

^b Figure represents pre-1997 cases.

^c Another seven are currently in testing.

^d This backlog has been document-imaged and indexed to the corresponding records in the computerized criminal history (CCH) system. When a CCH record is requested, the disposition is entered to complete the record.

^e Figure includes 24 circuit courts and 1 district court.

^f Between occurrence and date of entry.

^g Automated reporting of court dispositions has been partially implemented. All courts except Jackson County and the St. Louis area report dispositions through the Office of State Courts Administrator (OSCA). OSCA then reports the court actions to the central repository on diskettes, which are then printed and re-entered into the criminal history database. Complete integration of the two databases is scheduled for December 2002.

^h 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 is currently being designed that will replace this method.

ⁱ All felony court dispositions are reported online, and entry is immediate.

^j All disposition information is reported to the Administrative Office of the Courts, which in turn sends tapes to the State criminal history repository.

^k The backlog is due to allocating resources to enter backlog of criminal arrest fingerprints; many dispositions were not being posted because the underlying arrests had not been posted.

^l A project staff of 12 has been hired; anticipate 528 days to clear backlog ($12 \times 528 = 6,336$).

Table 13: Average number of days to process disposition data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2001

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	7	7	...	...	Yes	...	300
Alaska	...	...	...	...	Yes	3,600	80
Arizona	...	30	3	1%	No	...	...
Arkansas	30	30	25	4	Yes	300	30
California	1-55	7-70	45 ^a	80	No	...	...
Colorado	1	1	...	100%	Yes	159,200 ^b	248
Connecticut	1	1	23	100	No	...	...
Delaware	1	1	29	100	No	...	...
District of Columbia	...	1	1	75	No	...	...
Florida	...	7	67	100	No	...	...
Georgia	45	35	121	20%	Yes	45,000	30
Hawaii	7	2-7	16	100	Yes	103,300	1,844
Idaho	15	5	44	100	Yes	...	...
Illinois	...	5-10	63 ^c	80	No	...	...
Indiana	14	90	78	40	Yes	220,000	444
Iowa	30	2	7	10%	No	...	...
Kansas	21	...	...	...	Yes	426,300 ^d	4,263
Kentucky	...	30	...	...	No	...	...
Louisiana	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...
Maine	1-5	2	49	100	No	...	...
Maryland	...	1-3	25 ^e	100%	No	...	...
Massachusetts	1	1	83	100	No	...	...
Michigan	...	53	52	91	Yes	57,700	13
Minnesota	3	1	87	100	No	...	...
Mississippi	...	158 ^f	...	...	Yes	100,000	900
Missouri	...	9	... ^h	...	Yes	25,000	80
Montana	10	37	5	4%	No	...	...
Nebraska	30	>180	...	...	Yes	242,800	630
Nevada	60	...	...	...	Yes	80,000	200
New Hampshire	10	5	...	...	Yes	2,000	30
New Jersey	1	1	584	100%	No	...	...
New Mexico	...	...	...	...	Yes	50,000	1,460
New York	...	<1 ⁱ	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	1	1	100	100	No	...	...
North Dakota	80	30	60	...	No	...	...
Ohio	21	1	60	50%	No	...	...
Oklahoma	...	...	...	...	Yes	30,000	1,000
Oregon	30	...	36 ^j	56	Yes	4,200	19
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	100	Yes	130,100	867
Puerto Rico	1	5	...	...	Yes	6,500	30
Rhode Island	7-10	20	...	...	Yes	2,500	21
South Carolina	1-3	1	46-47	100%	Yes	13,600	54
South Dakota	14	14	...	100	No	...	...
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	Yes	12,000 ^k	60
Texas	30	1-60	59	65	No	...	...
Utah	30	1	40	22%	Yes	200	5
Vermont	10	14	...	...	No	...	...
Virgin Islands	30	...	...	...	Yes	...	...
Virginia	2-14	1-2	370	95	No	...	...
Washington	15	330	...	...	Yes	338,000	6,336 ^l
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...
Wisconsin	15	4	68	80%	No	...	...
Wyoming	...	...	...	...	Yes	1,800	90

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.

... Not available.

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

^a This is an automated process that updates records weekly.

^b Response represents the California Department of Corrections and the California Youth Authority.

^c These are non-fingerprint custody status changes. All correctional fingerprints are current.

^d The Michigan Department of Corrections system is linked to the criminal history record system with State identification (SID) and prison numbers as cross references. Since 1995, a criminal history record inquiry provides records from both systems.

^e This number represents the prison fingerprints received by the repository prior to July 2000.

^f State Department of Corrections.

^g Admission, release and status change information for all State correctional facilities is transmitted online and entered immediately.

Table 14: Average number of days to process correctional admission data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2001

State	Average number of days between admission or release of State prison inmate and receipt of data by <u>State repository</u>		Average number of days between receipt of corrections data 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
	Admission	Release						
Alabama	7	NA	10	NA	...	No		
Alaska	...	...	...^a			No		
Arizona	...	...	...	1	100%	No		
Arkansas	14	NA	30			Yes	900	60
California	1-30	30	1-80	2 ^b	100	No		
Colorado	<1	NA	1	1	100%	No		
Connecticut	...	...	...			No		
Delaware	1	1	1	39	100	No		
District of Columbia	...	...	...			No		
Florida	1-3	30-45	1-2	1	100	No		
Georgia	10-15	...	3	1	100%	No		
Hawaii	...	...	...			Yes	8,400	262
Idaho	14	...	5			No		
Illinois	...	...	90	...	...	Yes ^c	6,000 ^b	24
Indiana	1	7	1	1	100%	No		
Iowa	1	NA	2	10	20%	No		
Kansas	...	...	...			No		
Kentucky	30	30	30			Yes	...	90
Louisiana	...	...	...	19	60	Yes	1,800	18
Maine	NA	NA						
Maryland	30	30	1-3	61	100%	No		
Massachusetts	7	7	1	7	65	No		
Michigan	1	NA	0 ^d			Yes	6,300 ^e	60
Minnesota	10	1	1	90	...	No		
Mississippi	...	...	...	1	...	No		
Missouri	7	7		365		Yes	100,000	666
Montana	1		3			No		
Nebraska	45	7	30	...	100%	Yes	120	10
Nevada	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
New Hampshire	3	NA	...	8	...	Yes	2,000	90
New Jersey	1	1	3	1 ^f	100%	No		
New Mexico	10		15	1	100	No		
New York	<1	<1	<1 ^g	72	100	No		
North Carolina	60	2	1	1	100	No		
North Dakota	30	30	60	6	52	No		
Ohio	1-2	10-15	1	33	100%	No		
Oklahoma	5	30	30			No		
Oregon	NA	30	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Puerto Rico	...	...	5	5	100	Yes	113,800	365
Rhode Island								
South Carolina	10	NA	10	1	100%	No		
South Dakota	30	30	2-5			No		
Tennessee	1	NA	NA	4	100	No		
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	30	10	3	10	100%	No		
Washington	3	1	65	1	...	No		
West Virginia	...	...	...			Yes	...	...
Wisconsin	14	NA	3	1	99%	Yes	6,500	45
Wyoming	30	30	...			Yes	2,000	250

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.

^a Audits.

^b Training.

^c Report listing arrests with no dispositions.

^d Indiana Criminal Justice Institute offers incentives in the form of grant money for improvements such as new equipment and software.

^e Court Net.

^f Meetings with court clerks, judges, and other court personnel.

^g Electronic mail, training, auditing, computer access to court databases.

^h Includes routine training of contributors, participation by repository staff at judicial conferences and workshops, and inquiries by facsimile for missing information.

ⁱ AFIS Seminars.

^j Computer access to court database.

^k Workshops.

^l Education and training; software that provides a unique number to link arrest data to disposition data.

Table 15: Procedures employed by State criminal history repository to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting, 2001

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

^a Date of birth.

^b ORI number.

^c Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) case number.

^d Originating agency (ORI) number, Florida Department of Law Enforcement or FBI number, sex, race, date of birth, Social Security number (SSN).

^e Citation and Social Security numbers.

^f Docket number.

^g When used with name or State Identification (SID) number.

^h SID number.

ⁱ Summons/warrant/indictment/accusation numbers.

^j SSN.

^k Combination of items.

^l Court case number.

^m SID, arrest/charge number

Table 16: Methods to link disposition information to arrest/charge information on criminal history record, 2001

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		
Alaska*	X	X	X	X	X		
Arizona*	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Arkansas*	X	X	X	X	X	X	
California			X	X	X	X	x ^a
Colorado*		X	X	X	X	X	x ^b
Connecticut*		X					
Delaware*	X	X	X	X	X	X	x ^c
District of Columbia*	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Florida*	X	X	X	X	X	X	x ^d
Georgia		X		X			
Hawaii*	X	X	X				
Idaho	X	X		X	X	X	
Illinois	X	X		X	X	X	
Indiana*	X			X	X	X	
Iowa*	X		X	X	X	X	
Kansas*		X		X	X	X	
Kentucky			X	X	X		x ^e
Louisiana*		X		X	X	X	
Maine	X			X	X	X	
Maryland*	X	X					
Massachusetts	X						x ^f
Michigan	x ^g						
Minnesota*					X	X	
Mississippi*		X					
Missouri*	X	X	X	X	X		
Montana*		X		X	X		x ^f
Nebraska*		X					
Nevada*	X	X	X				
New Hampshire*	X				X		x ^h
New Jersey*	X	X	X	X	X	X	x ⁱ
New Mexico	X			X	X	X	
New York	X	X		X	X		
North Carolina*		X		X	X		
North Dakota*	X	X		X	X		
Ohio		X		X			
Oklahoma*	X	X		X	X	X	
Oregon*	X			X	X		
Pennsylvania*		X					
Puerto Rico*	X	X	X		X	X	x ^h
Rhode Island	X			X	X	X	
South Carolina*		X		X	X		x ^j
South Dakota*	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Tennessee*	X	X		X	X		
Texas*	X	X	X	X			
Utah	X	X		X	X		
Vermont*		X	X	X	X	X	
Virgin Islands*				X	X		
Virginia*	X	X		X	X	X	x ^k
Washington	X	X		X	X	X	x ^l
West Virginia*		X					
Wisconsin		X		X	X	X	x ^b
Wyoming*	X	X		X	X	X	x ^m

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.

^a Information is entered into a separate database designated for return to agencies.

^b Return document to arresting agency to obtain arrest fingerprint card.

^c Create non-fingerprint based disposition (DSP) record.

^d Court information is held in an automated format and periodically rerun for linkage to arrests.

^e The arrest segment also is created from correctional fingerprint data.

^f Unlinked dispositions are placed into an automated suspense file. Posted transactions are continuously searched against new arrest entries. If matched, the suspended disposition is then applied to the database. Approximately 100 percent of the suspended dispositions are eventually applied.

^g Information is returned to the contributor.

^h A database of court information is maintained.

ⁱ This number includes summonses, citations and other court cases that do not originate from an arrest. The number of case dispositions that should have linked to arrests but did not is approximately 8,331.

^j Unlinked court dispositions are not tied to an State identification (SID) number until fingerprints are processed; 40 percent of the originally unlinked dispositions were linked once fingerprints were processed.

^k Correctional data is received from the Department of Corrections fingerprint cards.

^l Minimal amount.

^m Contact court for additional data.

ⁿ Create a "dummy" arrest segment with information from corrections and link it to the court segment.

^o An additional attempt is made to link the information by using the prison fingerprints in lieu of the arrest fingerprints.

^p Download relevant information from related court database.

^q Create a "dummy" arrest segment from information provided by probation and corrections.

^r Placed in suspense file.

^s Enter the court disposition into a "not found" queue. When an arrest is entered and matched to a disposition in the queue, the disposition is then linked.

^t Fingerprint-based.

^u These are posted to the criminal history record as an independent event.

Table 17: Procedure followed when linkage cannot be made between court or correctional information in the criminal history database, 2001

State	Create a "dummy" segment		Enter information without linkage to arrest/charge data		Enter no information without linkage			Estimated dispositions received which <i>cannot</i> 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	X	X						...	...	...	...
Alaska	X							...	...	...	...
Arizona					X ^a			7,600	...	...	...
Arkansas		X			X	X	X ^b	...	...	...	...
California	X			X			X ^c	184,000	...	28	...
Colorado*								...	...	...	...
Connecticut*								...	...	...	...
Delaware*								...	...	...	...
Dist. of Col.			X					...	...	...	...
Florida				X			X ^d	...	...	...	...
Georgia		X ^e					X ^f	28,100	8%	...	...
Hawaii					X			...	...	...	...
Idaho		X		X				...	...	...	...
Illinois				X				...	...	...	...
Indiana	X							61,000	50%	0	...
Iowa					X	X		...	...	...	...
Kansas	X							21,100	34%	...	...
Kentucky						X		24,900	...	...	...
Louisiana					X	X	X ^g	...	...	...	...
Maine			X					...	...	...	...
Maryland					X	X	X ^h	35,500 ⁱ	10%	...	...
Mass.						X		...	...	...	10%
Michigan		X	X ^j					164,700	28 ^j	...	...
Minnesota					X	X		49,700	49	8,700	49
Mississippi					X	X		...	...	...	...
Missouri				X	X		X ^k	...	...	...	...
Montana				X	X			600	<4%	100	<1%
Nebraska					X	X		...	25	...	5
Nevada					X		X ^g	...	<1	...	...
New Hamp.							X ^m	...	...	...	...
New Jersey							X ⁿ	...	...	...	...
New Mexico					X	X		...	...	...	...
New York			X	X				8,800	3%	45	3%
N. Carolina*								...	...	...	...
N. Dakota					X	X		...	...	...	...
Ohio					X	X		...	...	...	...
Oklahoma				X	X			...	...	...	...
Oregon					X	X		...	...	...	...
Penn.					X	X	X ^o	69,000	34%	...	...
Puerto Rico								...	...	...	...
Rhode Is.							X ^p	...	...	...	...
S. Carolina				X	X		X ^q	...	5%	...	...
S. Dakota				X	X			...	<5	...	<1%
Tennessee				X	X			...	...	...	...
Texas				X	X		X ^r	...	...	...	...
Utah					X			...	5%	...	...
Vermont*								...	...	...	...
Virgin Is.					X			...	...	...	...
Virginia	X			X				25,000	5	...	...
Washington	X					X	X ^s	...	...	...	...
W. Virginia				X ^t				...	...	...	...
Wisconsin				X	X			24,300	38%	...	100% ^u
Wyoming*								...	...	...	...

Explanatory Notes for Table 18

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

^a Audits.

^b Specific data elements are 100 percent verified.

^c Synchronize with FBI tapes, biennial audit of a random sample of records.

^d State audit review program comparing arrest and court documents to state repository record has been implemented.

^e Local audits.

^f Calls to the courts and arresting agencies to clear up any discrepancies.

^g Key data elements are key verified.

^h Interstate Identification Index synchronization tapes.

ⁱ Arrest analysis and disposition verification.

^j Includes dissemination of standard practices for processing fingerprintable criminal cases, and use of statewide data dictionary for criminal justice.

^k On-site audits and training in correctional facilities, law enforcement, and prosecutors' offices.

^l All data entry is dual-entered.

^m Periodic visits by the Attorney General.

ⁿ Audits by Department of Audit.

^o Audit using records from counties.

^p Five percent quality control verification on all entries.

Table 18: Strategies employed by State criminal history repository to ensure accuracy of data in criminal history database, 2001

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	x ^a
Arizona	X		X		X		
Arkansas	X	X	X	X			
California	X	X	X				x ^b
Colorado			X				
Connecticut			X	X			
Delaware	X	X	X	X	X	X	
District of Columbia	X		X		X		
Florida	X	X	X	X	X	X	x ^c
Georgia	X		X		X		
Hawaii	X		X	X	X	X	
Idaho	X		X		X		x ^d
Illinois		X	X		X	X	
Indiana	X	X	X	X			
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X		x ^e
Kansas	X		X			X	
Kentucky	X	X		X			
Louisiana	X	X	X				
Maine	X	X		X			x ^f
Maryland	X	X	X		X	X	
Massachusetts				X			
Michigan	X		x ^g		X		
Minnesota	X	X	X				
Mississippi	X	X	X			X	x ^h
Missouri	X	X		X	X		x ⁱ
Montana			X	X	X	X	
Nebraska		X		X			
Nevada	X		X	X	X		
New Hampshire	X						
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X	X	x ^f
New Mexico	X		X	X	X	X	
New York	X		X			X	x ^j
North Carolina	X		X			X	
North Dakota	X	X	X	X			x ^k
Ohio	X	X	X			X	
Oklahoma	X	X	X				x ^l
Oregon	X	X	X	X		X	
Pennsylvania	X		X	X			x ^m
Puerto Rico			X			X	
Rhode Island	X	X		X		X	x ⁿ
South Carolina	X	X	X	X			
South Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	x ^f
Tennessee	X		X		X		
Texas	X		X			X	x ^o
Utah	X		X				
Vermont	X		X		X		
Virgin Islands	X	X		X			
Virginia	X	X	X	X		X	
Washington	X		X				x ^p
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 was submitted, the data in the columns for 1993 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1993* (January 1995), Table 19. Except for Missouri and Puerto Rico, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1997 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1997* (April 1999), Table 19. Except for Puerto Rico, for which corrected data was submitted, the data in the columns for 1999 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1999* (October 2000), Table 19.

... Not available.

^a All inquiries are logged; updates are limited to the last transaction.

^b Random sample audits were scheduled to begin in February 1994, resources permitting.

^c The reviews for accuracy and completeness are self-administered. For example, the database review is part of the repository evaluation procedure.

^d The expungement process was audited for 1990-92.

^e 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.

^f The program is in the testing stage.

^g A formal audit was not conducted; an agency was provided assistance on improving its procedures.

^h The State criminal history repository is currently working with the State courts on a disposition clean up project that entails the courts' reviewing the repository database and obtaining missing dispositions. Meetings are conducted with all reporting agencies within a county, in conjunction with the State repository, to review agency responsibilities and data quality issues identified in the reviews by the courts.

ⁱ The audit program is under development.

^j Very limited.

^k Law enforcement agencies that have terminals are audited every 18 months.

^l The State repository does not perform random sample audits at this time; however the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) component is tasked with all criminal justice information services-related audits. Its audit process includes questions to ensure data quality and compliance with laws.

^m A one-time audit also was conducted for the years 1935-99.

ⁿ Logs are maintained for inquiries and responses only.

^o Field staff work with agencies on data quality.

^p 1993 was the last audit of the repository; however, user agencies are audited on an ongoing basis to ensure compliance with dissemination policies.

^q Random sample audits are no longer conducted due to lack of staff and backlog.

Table 19: Audit activities of State criminal history repository, 1993, 1997, 1999 and 2001

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
	1993	1997	1999	2001	1993	1997	1999	2001		
Alabama	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	...	...
Alaska	Yes ^a	Yes ^a	Yes ^a	Yes ^a	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	6/99	6/97
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	1/02	7-10/01
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	continual	continual
Colorado	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes ^b	Yes ^c		Yes	Various	1 yr.
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No		
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No		
District of Columbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	1996	1 mo.
Florida	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ^d	Yes	Yes	Yes	11/00	3 yrs.
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ^e	Yes	Yes	Yes	ongoing	
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11/94- 12/96	1/93-12/94
Idaho	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes ^f	Yes ^f		
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	ongoing	
Indiana	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No		
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	continual	last 5 yrs.
Kansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	12/01	1 yr.
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
Maine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1998	1996-7
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	bi-annual	prior 2 yrs.
Michigan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	2002	2000
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ^g	No	No	No		
Mississippi	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
Missouri	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ^h	Yes ^h	Yes	ongoing	last 5 yrs.
Montana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	continual	2 yrs.
New Hampshire	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	continual	continual
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	No	Yes	monthly	1 yr.
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	ongoing	ongoing
Ohio	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁱ	Yes ⁱ	4/02	2001
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes ⁱ	Yes ⁱ		
Oregon		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/02	2001
Puerto Rico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
Rhode Island	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes ^k	No	Yes	3/01-3/02	1 yr.
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ^j	Yes ^k	Yes	No ^l		
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	ongoing	ongoing ^m
Tennessee	No		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	2000	2 yrs.
Texas	Yes ⁿ	Yes ⁿ	Yes ⁿ	Yes ⁿ	No ^o	Yes	Yes	Yes	1996	5 yrs.
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1999	total database
Vermont	Yes ^p	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1993 ^p	1992
Virgin Islands	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9-11/00	5 yrs. and random
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1997	1994-96
West Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	1995	entire database
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9/99	1998
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ^q	7/96	7-9/97

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

^a System statistics implemented to track the number of dispositions received from each of the three types of reporting entities: police agencies, prosecutors, and courts .

^b Data standardization tables.

^c Changes that are planned include the implementation of the offender-based tracking system, online booking, purchase of updated automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS), and a computerized criminal history system enhancement project.

^d Missing disposition research; additional electronic interfaces with neighbor island police departments.

^e Court disposition interface project.

^f Web-based computerized criminal history dissemination.

^g State is currently under contract to build a new repository to be completed in January 2004.

^h Internal training of staff; notification to law enforcement agencies to correct procedures.

ⁱ Community outreach.

^j Newsletters.

^k Consultant review and recommendations to further automate courts.

^l Privacy and security.

^m Hiring of additional personnel to upgrade database.

ⁿ Cooperative initiative with state courts is in process.

Table 20: Data quality audits of State criminal history repository, 2001

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	
Alaska	Yes	...	...	Repository	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11	Yes	1,2,3,5,6,8,11
Arizona	Yes	2002	1994-2000	Other agency	12 ^a	Yes	1,2,3,6,11
Arkansas	No					Yes	1,2,3,5,6,11
California	No					No	2,3,6,12 ^b
Colorado	Yes	Ongoing	Ongoing	Repository; Other agency	2,3,4,5,9,11	Yes	2,3,5,9,11
Connecticut	No					No	1,2,5,6,10,11,12 ^c
Delaware	Yes	1997	1986-97	Other agency	1,2,3,6,8,9	No	5
District of Columbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	Yes	1998;2000; 2002	Various 1997-2001	Other agency; repository	2,3,7,8,9,11	Yes	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Georgia	No					No	1,2,3
Hawaii	No					No	2,4,5,6,12 ^d
Idaho	No					No	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11
Illinois	Yes	1997	1996	Other agency	2,3,5,8,9,11	...	1,3
Indiana	Yes	...	...	Other agency		No	1,2,3,5,6,10
Iowa	Yes	2000	1995-99	Other agency	1,2,3,4,5,6,10,11,12 ^e	Yes	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,11,12 ^f
Kansas	No					Yes	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10,11
Kentucky	Yes	2001	2000	Other agency		Yes	2,3,4,6,10,11,12 ^g
Louisiana	No					...	1,2,3,4,6,8,9,10,11
Maine	No					Yes	1,2,3,10,11
Maryland	Yes	1996-97	1996-97	Other agency	12 ^h	Yes	1,2,3,5,6,8,11,12 ⁱ
Massachusetts	No					No	2,5,6,8,9,10,11
Michigan	Yes	1996	1993-1996	Other agency	1,11	Yes	2,5,6,11
Minnesota	No					Yes	2,3,5,6,9,10,11
Mississippi	No					Yes	3,11
Missouri	Yes	1997-98	1991-96	Other agency	2,5,6,7,11	No	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Montana	No					No	1,2,3,5,7,9,11
Nebraska	No					No	1,3,4,7,11
Nevada	Yes	2001	1999-2000	Other agency	1,2,4,5	No	1,2,3,4,6,11
New Hampshire	No					No	3,4,5,6,8,10
New Jersey	Yes	Multiple	Various	Repository	3,4,6,8,10,11	Yes	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10,11,12 ^j
New Mexico	No					Yes	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11
New York	No					No	1,2,3,5,6,8,9,11,12
North Carolina	Yes	2001	1999-2000	Other agency	2,5,6	No	2,3
North Dakota	Yes	1999	1998	Other agency	2,3,6	Yes	1,3,5,6,8,11
Ohio	Yes	2001	2001	Repository	1,2,3,8,11	Yes	1,2,3,6,8,11,12 ^k
Oklahoma	Yes	2001	...	Other agency		No	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Oregon	No					Yes	1,9,11
Pennsylvania	Yes	1998	1997	Other agency	3,8	Yes	2,3,6,8,9,10,11
Puerto Rico	No					Yes	1,2,3,5,6,7,8,11,12 ^l
Rhode Island	Yes	8/5/02	2 yrs.	Other agency, repository	1,2,3,5,8,12 ^m	Yes	1,2,3,5,6,8,11
South Carolina	Yes	2002	2001	Other agency		No	3,5,6,11
South Dakota	Yes	2002	1935-2002	Other agency	3,5,6,8,10,11	Yes	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Tennessee	No					Yes	1,2,3,7,8,9,10
Texas	Yes	1996; 2001	1991-2001	Other agency	1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,11	Yes	1,2,3,4,6,8,9,11
Utah	Yes	1999	All	Other agency	6,11	No	2,3,5,6,11
Vermont	No					No	1,2,3,4,5,6,9,11
Virgin Islands	No					No	
Virginia	Yes	2000	Random	Other agency	2,5,6,8	No	2,11
Washington	Yes	1997	1994-96	Other agency		Yes	2,3,5,6,8,11
West Virginia	No					Yes	2,4,8,9
Wisconsin	Yes	1999	1998	Other agency	2,3,5,6,8,9,10,11	No	2,3,5,6,8,9,10,11,12 ⁿ
Wyoming	No					No	3,4,11

Explanatory Notes for Table 21

The notes below expand on the data in Table 21.

Note: The information in this table was provided by the Criminal Justice Information Services Division, FBI.

* State is a participant in the National Fingerprint File (NFF).

† State is a signatory of the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact.

Table 21: Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by the State criminal history repository and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, March 1, 2003

State	Current III Status	Total III records	State-supported records	FBI-supported records	Percent supported by State	Percent supported by FBI
Total		48,233,583	29,083,532	19,150,051	60%	40%
Alabama	Yes	585,640	137,372	448,268	23%	77%
Alaska†	Yes	143,086	68,081	75,005	48	52
Arizona†	Yes	966,907	292,637	674,270	30	70
Arkansas†	Yes	378,775	220,583	158,192	58	42
California	Yes	6,134,855	5,267,127	867,728	86	14
Colorado†	Yes	857,745	662,133	195,612	77%	23%
Connecticut†	Yes	358,166	198,773	159,393	55	45
Delaware	Yes	196,897	151,784	45,113	77	23
District of Columbia	No	184,312	0	184,312	0	100
Florida*†	Yes	3,659,883	3,037,328	622,555	83	17
Georgia†	Yes	2,178,538	1,973,891	204,647	91%	9%
Hawaii	No	162,378	2	162,376	0	100
Idaho	Yes	191,773	151,500	40,273	79	21
Illinois	Yes	2,151,389	611,243	1,540,146	28	72
Indiana	Yes	632,368	213,688	418,680	34	66
Iowa†	Yes	405,526	127,003	278,523	31%	69%
Kansas†	Yes	441,040	3,766	437,274	1	99
Kentucky	No	420,952	2	420,950	0	100
Louisiana	No	791,701	2	791,699	0	100
Maine†	Yes	80,561	2	80,559	0	100
Maryland	Yes	900,787	146,726	754,061	16%	84%
Massachusetts	No	390,489	48,900	341,589	13	87
Michigan	Yes	1,142,754	966,273	176,481	85	15
Minnesota†	Yes	436,133	381,521	54,612	87	13
Mississippi	Yes	233,241	42,317	190,924	18	82
Missouri	Yes	773,959	519,367	254,592	67%	33%
Montana*†	Yes	134,391	80,505	53,886	60	40
Nebraska	Yes	197,172	47,583	149,589	24	76
Nevada†	Yes	437,948	214,261	223,687	49	51
New Hampshire	Yes	128,052	21,148	106,904	17	83
New Jersey*†	Yes	1,373,022	1,277,222	95,800	93%	7%
New Mexico	Yes	341,719	83,688	258,031	24	76
New York	Yes	2,881,538	2,702,129	179,409	94	6
North Carolina*	Yes	927,577	845,285	82,292	91	9
North Dakota	Yes	61,540	27,497	34,043	45	55
Ohio	Yes	1,200,551	926,792	273,759	77%	23%
Oklahoma†	Yes	463,823	197,331	266,492	43	57
Oregon*	Yes	647,096	549,665	97,431	85	15
Pennsylvania	Yes	1,442,020	1,006,005	436,015	70	30
Puerto Rico	No	105,634	0	105,634	0	100
Rhode Island	Yes	122,401	86,572	35,829	71%	29%
South Carolina†	Yes	977,890	915,957	61,933	94	6
South Dakota	Yes	164,282	74,681	89,601	45	55
Tennessee	Yes	835,234	567	834,667	0	100
Texas	Yes	3,377,462	3,092,216	285,246	92	8
Utah	Yes	321,598	264,002	57,596	82%	18%
Vermont	Yes	55,966	2	55,964	0	100
Virgin Islands	No	13,147	0	13,147	0	100
Virginia	Yes	1,135,379	833,928	301,451	73	27
Washington	Yes	862,649	386,888	475,761	45	55
West Virginia	Yes	172,972	36,657	136,315	21%	79%
Wisconsin	Yes	590,660	114,303	476,357	19	81
Wyoming	Yes	98,291	76,627	21,664	78	22
Federal	NA	4,269,772	0	4,269,772	0%	100%
Foreign	NA	93,942	0	93,942	0	100

Explanatory Notes for Table 22

The notes below expand on the data in Table 22. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

NA Not applicable.

^a To record subject only, or to agencies that have previously conducted a fingerprint-supported search.

^b The same fee schedule applies for volunteers, except that volunteers for non-profit agencies who work with children are exempt from paying fees. In addition, there is a Public Access Authority facility available to the general public at the State criminal history repository, the main County Police Stations, and the Hilo District Court, through which conviction information may be viewed free of charge, or for a fee of \$10 per offender if a hard-copy printout is provided.

^c The fee for a livescan search is \$12; the fee for a cardscan fingerprint search is \$14.

^d The fee for an automated name search is \$7; a mail-in name search is \$10.

^e The fee for a dial-in search is \$10; by mail, the fee is \$13; by facsimile, the fee is \$15.

^f A fingerprint search pursuant to a statute requiring retention is \$25; all other fingerprint searches are \$8.

^g The fee is not charged for a government agency that is not engaged in licensing.

^h Commonwealth of Massachusetts does not fingerprint volunteers.

ⁱ The fee for a public record is \$4; the fee for the record subject or charitable non-profit organizations is \$8; the fee for all others is \$15.

^j If a charitable non-profit agency.

^k New York State law does not authorize criminal history record checks for volunteers.

^l Most volunteer record checks require the \$20 fee; however, for non-profit, charitable organizations that provide services exclusively to juveniles, the fee is \$3.

^m There is no fee for non-profit organizations that have a mentor or tutoring program for either fingerprint-supported search or name search.

ⁿ The fee for a State check is \$15; if an FBI check is conducted, the fee is \$24.

^o The fee for an electronic search is \$1; the fee for a manual search is \$10.

^p For non-profit agencies only.

^q The fee for a non-profit agency is \$2; for government agencies, \$5; and for all others, \$13. For caregivers, an additional \$2.50 is collected for the Division of Health and Family Services.

Table 22: Fees charged by State criminal history repository for noncriminal justice purposes, 2001

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	35	20 ^a	No		
Arizona	Yes	6	NA	No		
Arkansas	Yes	18	15	No		
California	Yes	0-52	NA	Yes	varies	NA
Colorado	Yes	\$13-14	\$5.50-10	No		
Connecticut	Yes	25	25	Yes	\$18	\$18
Delaware	Yes	25	NA	Yes	18	
District of Columbia	...					
Florida	Yes	15	15	No		
Georgia	Yes	\$15	NA	No		
Hawaii	Yes	25	\$15	No ^b		
Idaho	Yes	10	10	No		
Illinois	Yes	12-14 ^c	7-10 ^d	No		
Indiana	Yes	10	7	No		
Iowa	Yes	NA	\$10-15 ^e	Yes	NA	\$5
Kansas	Yes	\$30	15	Yes	\$20	10
Kentucky	Yes	10	10	No		
Louisiana	Yes	10	10	No		
Maine	Yes	8-25 ^f	8 ^g			
Maryland	Yes	\$18	NA	No		
Massachusetts	Yes	NA	\$10 or 25	NA ^h		
Michigan	Yes	30	10	Yes	\$30	\$0
Minnesota	Yes	NA	4-15 ⁱ	Yes ^j	NA	8
Mississippi	No			No		
Missouri	Yes	\$14	\$5	No		
Montana	Yes	8	8	No		
Nebraska	Yes	10	10	No		
Nevada	Yes	15	15	No		
New Hampshire	Yes	24	10	Yes	\$18	\$5
New Jersey	Yes	\$25	\$15	Yes	\$18	\$10
New Mexico	Yes	9	7	No		
New York	Yes	50	NA	NA ^k		
North Carolina	Yes	14	10	No		
North Dakota	Yes	20	20	Yes	3 ^l	3 ^h
Ohio	Yes	\$15	NA	No		
Oklahoma	Yes	19	\$15	No		
Oregon	Yes	12	15	Yes	\$0 ^m	\$0 ⁱ
Pennsylvania	Yes	NA	10	No		
Puerto Rico	No			No		
Rhode Island	Yes	\$24	\$5	Yes	\$24	\$0
South Carolina	Yes	24-25	24-25	Yes	8-18	8-18
South Dakota	Yes	15	NA	No		
Tennessee	Yes	24	NA	Yes	18	NA
Texas	Yes	15-24 ⁿ	1-10 ^o	No		
Utah	Yes	\$15	\$10	No		
Vermont	Yes	10	10	No		
Virgin Islands	Yes		9	Yes		\$0
Virginia	Yes	37	15	Yes	\$26	8
Washington	Yes	25	10	Yes	0	0 ^p
West Virginia	Yes	\$20	\$20	No		
Wisconsin	Yes	10	2-13 ^q	No		
Wyoming	Yes	15	NA	Yes	\$10	NA

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 – July 2002. A total of 53 jurisdictions were surveyed, including the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Responses to the survey were received from all 53 jurisdictions.

The survey instruments consisted of 63 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 for the report. The information includes the number of criminal history records of the States participating in the Interstate Identification Index (III) system that are maintained by the State criminal history repositories and the number of III 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 1993 was taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1993 (January 1995). Data reported for 1995 was taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1997 (April 1999). Data reported for 1995 was taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1999 (October 2000).