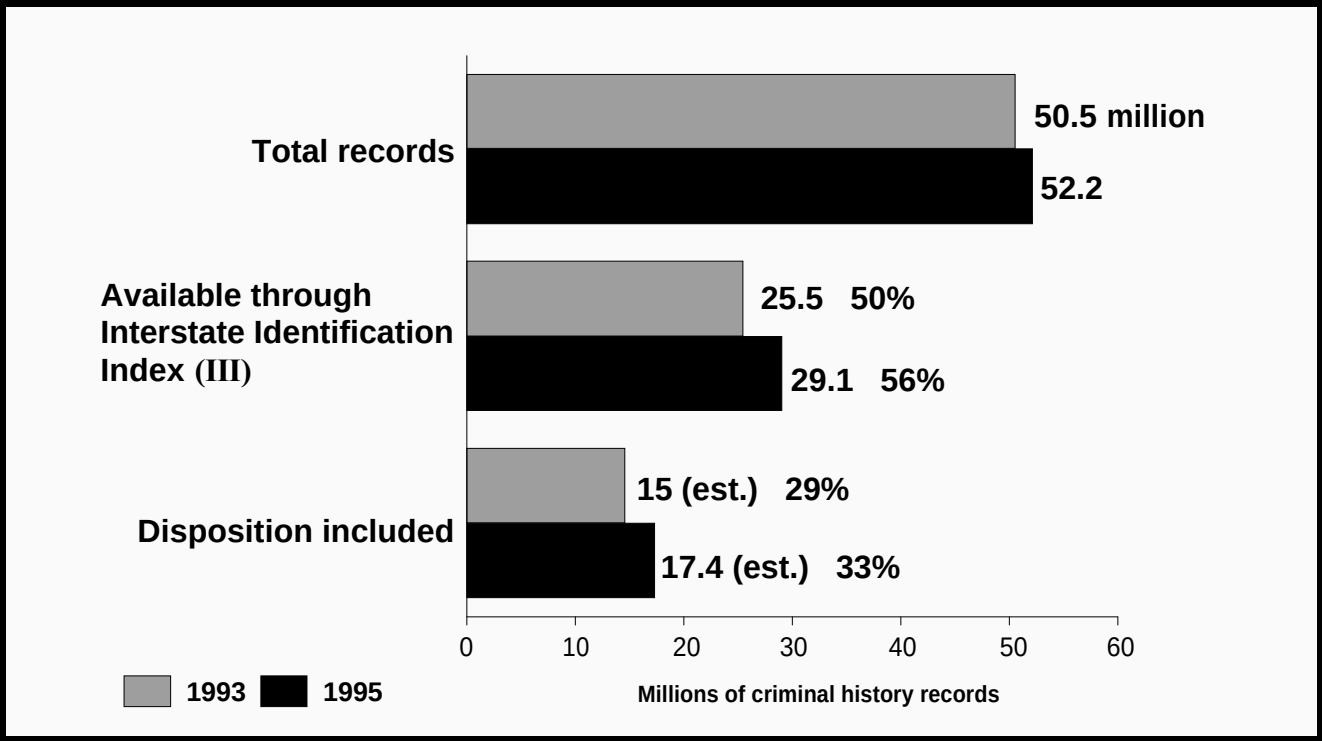
U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs

Bureau of Justice Statistics

Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1995



Criminal Justice Information Policy

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1995

A Criminal Justice Information Policy Report

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U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Jan Chaiken, Ph.D.
Director

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Foreword

Three previous surveys in this series also were carried out by SEARCH for the Bureau of Justice Statistics and covered the years 1989, 1992 and 1993. This year's report is focused on updating the information collected in previous years.

Computerized versions of fingerprint-based "rap" sheets are playing increasingly important roles in criminal justice processing of offenders; records are necessary for such purposes as identifying perpetrators of crimes from latent fingerprints, making bail and pretrial release decisions, determining which defendants are subject to "three strikes" laws, making appropriate sentencing decisions, and determining conditions of correctional supervision or release. Noncriminal uses of criminal history records include background checks for employment, licensing, security clearances, and determining eligibility to purchase firearms. Records are also used to assure that unsuitable persons are not given positions of trust involving children, the elderly, or the disabled.

The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act mandates a national instant criminal background check system, to be operational no later than November 1998. To achieve a workable and dependable national system requires that all States achieve high levels of coverage, completeness, accuracy, and accessibility of their criminal record systems. The results of this survey provide quantitative information for monitoring progress toward these goals, and the Bureau of Justice Statistics hopes they will help in developing comprehensive state plans that most effectively achieve the goals.

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Glossary of terms

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

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

Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) or Criminal History Record Information System: A record (or the system maintaining such records) which includes individual identifiers and describes an individual's arrests and subsequent dispositions. Criminal history records do not include intelligence or investigative data or sociological data such as drug use history. CHRI systems usually include information on juveniles if they are tried as adults in criminal courts, but in most cases do not include data describing involvement of an individual in the juvenile justice system. All data in CHRI systems are usually backed by fingerprints of the record subjects to provide positive identification. State legislation varies concerning disclosure of criminal history records for noncriminal justice purposes.

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

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

Interstate Identification Index (III): 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 January 1997, 32 States participate in III and the system operates for criminal justice inquiries only. Responses are provided from FBI files when the State originating the record is not a participant

in III. Participation requires that the State maintain an automated criminal history record system capable of interfacing with the III system and capable of responding automatically to all interstate and Federal/State record requests. If extended to cover noncriminal justice inquiries, as planned, the III system would eliminate the need for duplicate recordkeeping at the Federal and State level since it would no longer be necessary for the FBI to maintain records on State offenders. At present, III ensures higher quality criminal justice responses because, in most cases, reply data are supplied directly by the State from which the record originates.

Interstate Identification Index (III) Compact: An interstate and Federal/State compact designed to facilitate the exchange of criminal history data among States for noncriminal justice purposes and to eliminate the need for the FBI to maintain duplicate data about State offenders. Under the compact, the operation of this system would be overseen by a policymaking council comprised of representatives of the Federal and State governments, as well as system users. The key concept underlying the compact is agreement among all States that all criminal history information (except sealed records) will be provided in response to noncriminal justice requests from another State — regardless of whether the information being requested would be permitted to be disseminated for a similar noncriminal justice purpose within the State holding the data. (That is, the law of the State which is *inquiring* about the data — rather than the law of the State which *originated* the data — governs its use.) In some 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 FBI cannot abandon the duplicate records without a formal compact, however, since subsequent failure of a State to continue participation after cessation of the FBI's State offender files would jeopardize future noncriminal justice services to the Federal and State agencies that now rely on those files. The compact has been approved by the U.S. Attorney General and it is expected that it will be considered by the U.S. Congress in 1997. After Congressional approval, the compact will be submitted for ratification by State legislatures.

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 are not required to submit such records to the FBI, however.

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

National Crime Information Center (NCIC): An automated database of criminal justice and justice-related records maintained by the FBI. The database includes the "hot files" of wanted and missing persons, stolen vehicles and identifiable stolen property, including firearms. Access to NCIC files is through central control terminal operators in each State that are connected to NCIC via dedicated telecommunications lines maintained by the FBI. Local agencies and officers on the beat can access the State control terminal via the State law enforcement network. Inquiries are based on name and other nonfingerprint identification. Most criminal history inquiries of the III system are made via the NCIC telecommunications system. NCIC data may be provided only for criminal justice and other specifically authorized purposes. For criminal history searches, this includes criminal justice employment, employment by Federally chartered or insured banking institutions or securities firms, and use by State and local governments for purposes of employment and licensing pursuant to a State statute approved by the U.S. Attorney General. Inquiries regarding presale firearm checks are included as criminal justice uses.

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

Positive Identification*:* Identification of an individual using biometric characteristics which 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, etc., 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.

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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 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 survey conducted of the administrators of the State criminal history record repositories in July-December 1996. Fifty-four jurisdictions were surveyed, including the 50 States, American Samoa, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Responses were received from 53 jurisdictions. Only Rhode Island did not submit a complete survey. Throughout this report, the 50 States will be referred to as "States"; American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands will be referred to as "territories," consistent with prior surveys; "Nation" refers collectively to both the States and territories.

In addition, the Federal Bureau of Investigation provided information relating to the number of fingerprint cards and dispositions received by the FBI during Fiscal Year (FY) 1995 and the number of criminal history records of the States participating in the Interstate Identification Index system that are maintained by the State criminal history repositories and the number of records maintained by the FBI for the States.

Major Findings

Level of automation of master name indexes and criminal history files

Overview of State criminal history record systems, December 31, 1995 (Table 1):

- Forty-seven States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico have automated at least some records in the criminal history record file.

- Nineteen States (Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Washington and Wyoming) and Puerto Rico have fully automated criminal history files and master name indexes.

Automation of master name index and criminal history file, 1995 (Table 4):

- Forty-four States and Puerto Rico have fully automated master name indexes. The Virgin Islands does not maintain a master name index.

- Three States (Maine, Mississippi and Vermont) and two territories (American Samoa and the Virgin Islands) have no automated criminal history files.

- Two territories (American Samoa and the Virgin Islands) maintain totally manual criminal history information.

• 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 19 States. In five States (California, Delaware, Minnesota, New Hampshire and Ohio) and the District of Columbia, only the new information is automated. In Pennsylvania, the prior manual record is automated only when a request for the record is made.

Level of disposition reporting

Overview of State criminal history record systems, December 31, 1995 (Table 1):

• Twenty States (Alabama, Alaska, Connecticut, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia and Wyoming) and the District of Columbia representing approximately 32% of the Nation's population (based on 54 jurisdictions) and 37% of the Nation's criminal history records, report that 80% or more arrests within the past 5 years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

• A total of 25 States and the District of Columbia, representing approximately 40% of the Nation's population and 48% of the Nation's criminal history records, report that 70% or more arrests within the past 5 years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

• A total of 29 States and the District of Columbia, representing approximately 50% 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.

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

Number of final dispositions reported to State criminal history repository, 1995 (Table 3):

Thirty States, American Samoa and the District of Columbia provided data on the number of final dispositions reported to their criminal history repositories indicating that over 4.36 million final dispositions were reported in 1995. The responding jurisdictions represent approximately 69% of the Nation's population.

Level of felony flagging

Overview of State criminal history record systems, December 31, 1995 (Table 1):

• Thirty-seven States and Puerto Rico currently flag some or all felony convictions in their criminal history databases.

• Nineteen States collect sufficient data to permit them to flag at least some previously unflagged felony convictions.

Timeliness of trial court disposition data

Average number of days to process disposition data submitted to State criminal history repository, 1995 (Table 13):

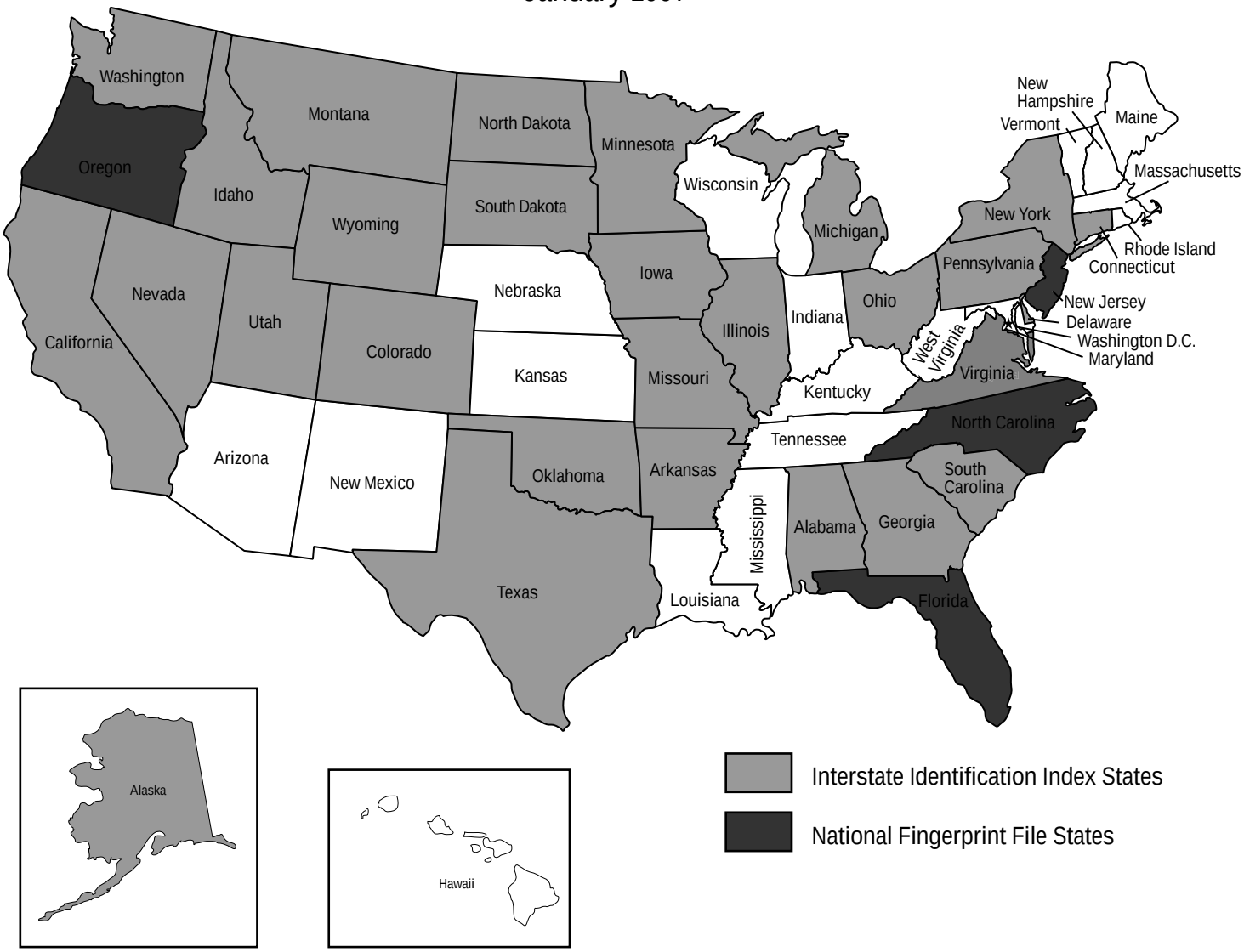
• An average 34 days separates the final court dispositions and receipt of that information by the State criminal history repositories, ranging from less than 1 day in Massachusetts and New York to 145 days in Missouri. The majority of repositories receive the data in 30 days or less.

• An average 27 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 300 in Connecticut. Half of the jurisdictions enter the data in 10 days or less.

• Thirty-two States indicate having backlogs in entering disposition data into the criminal history database.

PARTICIPANTS
Interstate Identification Index Program

January 1997



Interstate Identification Index (III) States

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

*Also a National Fingerprint File (NFF) state.

Detailed findings

Status of State criminal history files

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

• Over 49.8 million criminal history records were in the criminal history files of the State criminal history repositories on December 31, 1995. (An individual offender may have records in several States.)

• Eighty-six percent of the criminal history records maintained by the State criminal history repositories are automated. Approximately 7.2 million records, or 14%, are not automated.

• Five States (Maine, Mississippi, North Dakota, Vermont and West Virginia) and three territories (American Samoa, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) have fewer than 30% automated criminal history files.

Automation of master name index and criminal history file, 1995 (Table 4):

• The 50 States and two territories have automated at least some records in either the criminal history record file or the master name index. In Maine, a portion of the master name index has been automated but was currently not available for use.

• Two territories, American Samoa and the Virgin Islands, have no automated criminal history information.

• Of the responding jurisdictions, 44 States and Puerto Rico have fully automated master name indexes. Eight jurisdictions do not have fully automated master name indexes. Of those eight jurisdictions, five States and the District of Columbia have partially automated master name indexes. The Virgin Islands does not maintain a master name index, and the master name index in American Samoa is manual.

• Of those jurisdictions maintaining partially automated criminal history files, when an offender with a prior manual record is arrested, the record is automated in 20 States. In five States (California, Delaware, Minnesota, New Hampshire and Ohio) and the District of Columbia, only the new information is automated. In Pennsylvania, the prior manual record is automated only when a request for the record is made.

Data required by State law to be submitted to State criminal history repository, 1995 (Table 5):

• Thirty-four States and American Samoa require prosecutors to report to State criminal history repositories their decisions to decline prosecution in criminal cases. In Michigan, arrest fingerprints are submitted after the prosecutor's decision to charge a crime punishable by over 92 days.

• Forty-four States, American Samoa, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico require felony trial courts to report the dispositions of felony cases to the State criminal history repository. In North Dakota, the reports are made by the prosecutors' offices in lieu of the courts.

• State prison admission on felony cases must be reported to the State criminal history repository in 37 States and 2 territories. State prison release information on felony cases must be reported to the State criminal history repository in 32 States and 2 territories.

• Admission data on felons housed in local correctional facilities must be reported to the State criminal history repository in 25 States and 1 territory. Release data on felons housed in local correctional facilities must be reported to the State criminal history repository in 19 States.

• The reporting of probation information is mandated in 30 States and the District of Columbia, while 32 States and the District of Columbia require the reporting of parole information.

Arrest records with fingerprints, 1995 (Table 6):

• During 1995, over 6.9 million arrest fingerprint cards (or electronic substitutes) were submitted to the State criminal history repositories.

• Thirty-seven States, representing 71% of the Nation's population, have records that are 100% fingerprint-supported. In 10 States and 2 territories, some of the arrests in the criminal history files are fingerprint-supported. In Mississippi, Rhode Island and the Virgin Islands, the inquiry regarding fingerprint-supported criminal history files was either not applicable or the percentage was unknown.

Completeness of data in State criminal history repository

Notice to State criminal history repository of release of arrested persons without charging, 1995 (Table 7):

• More than half of the jurisdictions (33 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. In Michigan, police must charge a suspect *prior* to sending fingerprints to the State criminal history repository.

Disposition data

Completeness of prosecutor and court disposition reporting to State criminal history repository, 1995 (Table 8):

• Nineteen States (Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont and Virginia) and American Samoa report that criminal history repositories receive final felony trial court dispositions for 80% or more of the cases.

Eight of those jurisdictions (American Samoa, Colorado, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Texas and Utah) estimate that they receive notice in 100% of the cases.

A. A total of 25 jurisdictions, or 4 additional States and 1 territory (California, Idaho, Kentucky, New York and Puerto Rico) report that final felony trial court dispositions in 70% or more of the cases in their jurisdictions are received by the State criminal history repositories.

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

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

• Of the respondents indicating that there is either a legal requirement for prosecutors to notify the State criminal history record repository of declinations to prosecute or where the information is reported voluntarily, nine States and one territory (Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Texas and Wyoming) estimate that they receive notice in 80% or more of such cases. Seven jurisdictions (Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Texas and Wyoming) estimate that notice is received in 100% of the cases. All but Massachusetts report a legal requirement to notify the repository.

• Twelve States were able to estimate the number of prosecutor declinations received. The numbers ranged from 200 in Wyoming to 195,000 in California.

Policies/practices of State criminal history repository regarding modification of felony convictions, 1995 (Table 9):

• Expungements: Twenty-four States and three territories have statutes that provide for the expungement of felony convictions. In eight States and Puerto Rico, the record is destroyed by the State criminal history repository. In Pennsylvania, the record is expunged only if there has been a pardon. In Washington, the record is returned to the court. In eight States and the Virgin Islands, the record is retained with the action noted on the record. Louisiana, Nevada (by practice), New Hampshire and Utah seal the record. In Delaware, only juvenile records are expunged. In Massachusetts, the record is retained with the action noted, and the record is sealed.

• Setting aside of convictions: Forty States and two territories have statutes which provide for setting aside felony convictions. In two States, the record is destroyed. In 34 States and Puerto Rico, the record is retained with the action noted only. In Minnesota, the record is retained either with the action noted and sealed or is expunged. In New York, the fingerprints are destroyed, but the text is retained; and in Oregon, a manual record is retained.

• Pardons: Almost all of the jurisdictions (48 States and four territories) have statutes that provide for the granting of a pardon. In 43 States and three territories, the criminal history record is retained with the action noted. In three States (Connecticut, South Dakota and Vermont), the record is destroyed. In Tennessee, although the State law provides for pardons, none have been received by the repository.

• Restoration of civil rights: Forty-one States and three territories have legal provisions for the restoration of a convicted felon's civil rights. In the majority of those jurisdictions (34 States and two territories), the record is retained with the action noted. In two States (South Dakota and Vermont), the record is destroyed. Restoration of civil rights is not tracked in Alaska, and in Missouri, no action is taken. In Tennessee, although the State law provides for restoration of civil rights, none have been received by the repository.

Correctional data

Fingerprinting of incarcerated offenders and linkage to records maintained by State criminal history repository, 1995 (Table 10):

• In 32 States, American Samoa and the District of Columbia, there is a legal requirement (State statute or State administrative regulation having the force of law) that the State prison system must fingerprint admitted prisoners and send the fingerprints to the State criminal history repository.

• A total of 21 States and the District of Columbia, have the same legal requirement for reporting by local jails.

• In the 44 jurisdictions where State correctional facilities are legally required to report information or the information is reported voluntarily, the majority of jurisdictions (34 States) estimate that in at least 95% of the cases, admission information is reported to the State repository. Twenty-nine of those jurisdictions estimate that 100% of the admissions are reported to the repository. Five States estimate a reporting rate of less than 95%, ranging from 85% in Virginia to 0% in Florida.

• For reporting from local jails where required by law or completed voluntarily, eight States report that 90% or more of the admissions are reported to the State repositories. Nine States report rates of less than 90% ranging from 70% in New Hampshire to less than 5% in Pennsylvania.

• In 41 States, American Samoa and the District of Columbia, 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, 1995 (Table 11):

• Of the 34 jurisdictions where reporting of probation data is legally required or voluntarily reported, 8 estimate that 100% of the cases in which probation is ordered are reported to the State criminal history repository. An additional six States report that in at least 75% of the cases, the State criminal history repository receives probation information. Five States report that information is received in 50% or less of the cases. California and Massachusetts receive admission to probation information in 100% of the cases, but do not receive release from probation information.

• Seventeen jurisdictions where reporting of parole data is legally required or voluntarily reported, estimate that parole information is reported in 90% of the cases. Three States and the District of Columbia report receiving parole information in less than 90% of the cases, ranging from 75% in Illinois to 0% in the District of Columbia and Idaho. In California, 100% of admission to parole information is received; release from parole is not reported.

Timeliness of data in State criminal history repository

—Arrests

Average number of days to process arrest information submitted to State criminal history repository, 1995 (Table 12):

• The average number of days between arrest and receipt of arrest data and fingerprints by the State criminal history repositories is 12, ranging from 0 in American Samoa to 48 days in Missouri. The majority (30) receive the data in 14 days or less.

• The average number of days between receipt of fingerprints by the State criminal history repository and entry into the master name index by the State criminal history repositories is 23, ranging from 0 in American Samoa and Delaware to 300 days in Connecticut. Since Connecticut's system conversion in 1996, the time to enter the information is one day. The majority of jurisdictions (29) enter the data in 10 days or less.

• The average number of days between receipt of fingerprints and entry of arrest data into the criminal history databases is 24, ranging from less than one day in American Samoa, Delaware, the District of Columbia and North Dakota to 300 days in Connecticut. Since Connecticut's system conversion in 1996, the time to enter the information is one day. The majority of jurisdictions (28) enter the data in 10 days or less.

• Thirty-three jurisdictions 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 Colorado, Maine and Wyoming to 1,200 person-days to clear an estimated 52,000 unprocessed or partially processed fingerprint cards in Texas. Initial fingerprint classification is a more time-consuming task than entry of disposition data into the database.

—Disposition data

Average number of days to process disposition data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 1995 (Table 13):

• The average number of days between the final court dispositions and receipt of that information by the State criminal history repositories is 34, ranging from less than one day in Massachusetts and New York to 145 days in Missouri. The majority of jurisdictions receive the data in 30 days or less.

• The average number of days between receipt of final trial court dispositions and entry of disposition data into the criminal history databases is 27, ranging from 0 in States where dispositions are entered either directly by the courts or by tape to 300 in Connecticut. One half of the jurisdictions enter the data in 10 days or less.

• Thirty-two States indicate that they have, or had at the end of 1995, backlogs in entering disposition data into the criminal history database.

—Admission to correctional facilities

Average number of days to process correctional admission data submitted to State criminal history repository, 1995 (Table 14):

• The average number of days between the admission of offenders to State correctional facilities and receipt of the information by the State criminal history repository is 26, ranging from less than 1 day in American Samoa and New York to 200 days in California. Most jurisdictions (20) receive the information in 15 days or less.

• The average number of days between the admission of offenders to local jails and receipt of the information by the State criminal history repository is 33, ranging from less than 1 day in New York to 200 days in California. Almost half of the reporting jurisdictions (7) receive the information in 15 days or less.

• The average number of days between receipt of correctional admissions information by the State criminal history repository and entry into the criminal history databases is 24, ranging from 1 day in Delaware, to approximately 200 days in California. (California currently processes forms within 30 days.) The majority of the jurisdictions (26) enter the information in 15 days or less.

• Fifteen States indicate that they had backlogs in entering the correctional information into the criminal history databases. The number of person-days to clear the backlogs range from 2 in North Dakota to clear an estimated 50-100 unprocessed or partially processed custody-supervision forms to 169 person-days to clear an estimated 8,900 forms in Hawaii. California had a backlog of 250,000 forms, but anticipated currency by January 1997.

Procedures to improve data quality

Procedures employed by State criminal history repository to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting, 1995 (Table 15):

• The method most used to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting is telephone calls conducted by 37 States and 3 territories.

• Twenty States and two territories generate lists of arrests with missing dispositions as a means of monitoring disposition reporting.

• Thirty-three States and two territories report using field visits to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting.

• Twenty-seven States and American Samoa generate form letters as a method of encouraging complete arrest and disposition reporting.

• Other jurisdictions report using such methods as training, audits, special projects, electronic contact, pursuing legislative and administrative changes, and returning the information to the submitting agency 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, 1995 (Table 16):

• Thirty-three States and three territories 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 reporting jurisdictions but Mississippi 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-three States and three territories employ a unique tracking number for the individual subject.

– Thirty-eight States and two territories use a unique arrest event identifier.

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

– Thirty-eight States, American Samoa and the District of Columbia use the arrest date; thirty-eight States and four territories use the subject's name.

– Thirty-one States and three territories report using the subject's name and the reporting agency's case number.

– Individual jurisdictions also report using the court case number, the Criminal Justice Information System case number, and unique combinations of numbers.

Procedures followed when linkage cannot be made between court or correctional information and arrest information in the criminal history database, 1995 (Table 17):

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

The jurisdictions vary in the percentage of court dispositions that cannot be linked to arrest cycles in the criminal history database from less than 1% in Nevada and Virginia to 55% in California. Seven jurisdictions (District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Ohio, Puerto Rico, Texas, Vermont and Wyoming) report that all final court dispositions can be linked to the arrest cycle in the criminal history database.

• Thirty-one 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 less than 1% in Nevada to 100% in North Carolina, where correctional information is not linked to arrest information. Fifteen jurisdictions report that all correctional dispositions can be linked to the arrest cycle in the criminal history database.

• The jurisdictions use a variety of procedures when a linkage cannot be established. Ten States create "dummy" arrest segments from court disposition records; seven States create "dummy" court segments from custody records. Twelve States enter court information into the database without any linkage to a prior arrest; and 23 States enter custody information into the database without any linkage to a prior court disposition. Twenty-one States and the Virgin Islands do not enter the unlinked court information. Six jurisdictions do not enter unlinked custody information. Nine States utilize other procedures, such as contacting or returning the information to the originating or contributing agency or using temporary or pending files until a match can be established.

Other data quality procedures

Strategies employed by State criminal history repository to ensure accuracy of data in criminal history database, 1995 (Table 18):

• To prevent the entry and storage of inaccurate data and to detect and correct inaccurate entries in the criminal history database, a large majority of the jurisdictions, a total of 44 States and three territories complete a manual review of incoming source documents or reports.

• Other methods used most frequently include computer edit and verification programs employed by 42 States and three territories. Manual review of transcripts before dissemination is performed in 30 jurisdictions.

• Manual double-checking before data entry is completed in 26 jurisdictions.

• Eighteen States, American Samoa and the District of Columbia perform random sample comparisons of the State criminal history repository files with stored documents.

• Sixteen States and three territories generate error lists which are returned to the reporting agencies.

• Twelve jurisdictions use various methods, such as audits and comparison of data in the criminal history database to other sources of information.

Audits

Audit activities of State criminal history repository, 1995 (Table 19):

• Forty-six States and three territories maintain transaction logs to provide an audit trail of all inquiries, responses and record updates or modifications.

• Slightly more than half of the repositories, a total of 29 jurisdictions report that the State criminal history repository or some other agency performed random sample audits of user agencies to ensure accuracy and completeness of repository records and to ensure that the agencies comply with applicable laws and regulations.

Data quality audits of State criminal history repository, 1995 (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 32 States and 2 territories to determine the level of accuracy and completeness of the criminal history file.

• Of the jurisdictions where audits were performed, in 26 States, American Samoa and the District of Columbia, another agency conducted the audit; in 4 States the repository conducted its own audit; and in 2 jurisdictions the audit was conducted with a combination of an outside agency and the repository.

• Twelve jurisdictions in 1995 reported not having conducted an audit during the previous 5 years and not planning to audit in the coming 3 years.

• In 31 of the jurisdictions where audits were conducted, changes were made as a result of the audit to improve data quality of the records. In three jurisdictions, changes were underway prior to the audit or were in the planning stage at the time of the survey.

• Twenty-nine States and three territories had data quality audits planned or scheduled for the next 3 years.

• Forty-five States and four territories had initiatives underway at the repository or contributing agencies to improve data quality. Initiatives included audit activities (31); automation changes (40); disposition or arrest reporting enhancements (41); felony flagging (24); fingerprint enhancements (39); agency interfaces (37); legislation (21); plan development (30); establishment of task forces/advisory groups (23); implementation or improvement of tracking numbers (26); and training (35).

Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by the State criminal history repository and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1995 (Table 21):

• As of 1995, approximately 15.2 million III records are indexed with the State's identification (SID) pointers. Over 10.2 million records are maintained by the FBI for the States.

Fingerprint cards and dispositions received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, FY 1995 (Table 22):

• Over 4.8 million fingerprints were received by the FBI in 1995. Of that number, over 4.4 million were for criminal justice purposes, and 379,400 were for noncriminal justice purposes. California submitted the highest number of both criminal justice (738,000) and noncriminal justice (56,700) fingerprints. Florida, New Jersey, North Carolina and Oregon were participants in the National Fingerprint File in 1995, and therefore submitted only the first fingerprint card of an individual to the FBI.

• Almost 5.2 million final dispositions were received by the FBI in 1995, with California submitting the highest number (3,110,500).

Data Tables

Explanatory Notes for Table 1

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

Note: Percentages and numbers are results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. The numbers in the column "Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file" apply only to the criminal history file, including partially automated files and do *not* include the master name index. Final dispositions include release by police without charging, declination to proceed by prosecutor, or final trial court disposition.

. . . Not available.

† Flag is set when arrest information is entered.

†† Flag is set when conviction information is entered.

** Flag is set at both arrest and conviction.

[a] The automation of the records was started but had to be temporarily suspended due to a change in system application.

[b] Only automated records are included in the total number of records, since the number of manual records is unknown.

[c] All records are automated; total number of records is unknown.

[d] Felonies only.

[e] It is not known how many manual records prior to 1979 exist at local police departments; therefore only automated records are included in the total number of records.

[f] The state's delinquent disposition rate is based only on those cases actually entered into the Offender-Based Transaction System (OBTS)/computerized criminal history (CCH) system; therefore, it does *not* include arrest cases never entered, nor does it include penal summons type court cases. Although the law provides for the fingerprinting of offenders convicted via penal summonses, many cases are never ordered down for processing. The repository is aware that this situation may represent a major gap in conviction information carried on OBTS/CCH; however, efforts to address these, especially in the area of Family Court cases (which include child abuse offenses), await the availability of resources and the restructuring of OBTS/CCH.

[g] Flagging is done by violation code at the event level.

[h] Due to backlogs, no disposition processing was done in 1995 other than disposition information received from the Louisiana Department of Corrections, State Penitentiary, probation and parole.

[i] The flag is generated on an ad hoc basis when an inquiry is made against the file.

[j] The severity of the original *charge* is set when arrest information is entered.

[k] Response includes noncriminal applicants, but does not include approximately 1,100,000 criminal records that are sealed and would not be accessible as a part of an interstate firearms check.

[l] As of February 1996, all historical records that can be flagged have been flagged. The remainder of the records cannot be flagged.

[m] Programming to permit flagging is almost completed.

[n] Rhode Island tracks charges, not arrests; therefore, disposition percentages apply to charges in the system. Felony dispositions are captured from two sources: prosecutor and courts; so felony disposition completeness is very high. The system, however, also includes misdemeanors. Since the responses shown here include misdemeanor and other non-felony charges, the responses are lower.

[o] Responses represent July 1996 audit totals, *not* totals as of December 31, 1995.

[p] Responses represent the total as of August 7, 1996, *not* as of December 31, 1995.

[q] A system to monitor disposition reporting will be implemented in the near future.

[r] Initiatives are underway to add this capability to the criminal history record database.

[s] Records were recently thoroughly cleaned and aliases deleted.

[t] Flag is set at arraignment.

[u] Flags for felonies are set at conviction; if the disposition is outstanding, the flag is set at arrest.

Table 1: Overview of criminal history record systems, December 31, 1995

State	Criminal history records automated in whole or in part	Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file: Total	Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file: Automated	Percent of arrests in database that have final dispositions recorded: All arrests	Percent of arrests in database that have final dispositions recorded: Arrests within past 5 years	System flags subjects with felony convictions	System has information to identify unflagged felony convictions
Total		49,851,600	42,652,600				
Alabama	Y	1,800,000	1,800,000	60%	90%	All**	
Alaska	Y	195,100	150,100	86	86	All††	
American Samoa	N	1,100[a]	0	20	. . .		Some
Arizona	Y	711,600[b]	711,600	45	47	All**	
Arkansas	Y	395,000	182,300	37	70	All††	
California	Y	4,630,800	4,085,500	58%	43%	Some ††	All
Colorado	Y	. . .[c]	. . .	22	. . .	All††	
Connecticut	Y	744,000	413,000	60	80	All††	
Delaware	Y	476,600	428,900	70	70		Some
District of Columbia	Y	507,000	152,000	45	84		
Florida	Y	3,172,700	3,172,700	53%	73%[d]	All**	
Georgia	Y	1,700,600	1,700,600	62	62	All††	
Hawaii	Y	338,300[e]	338,300	89[f]	81	All††	
Idaho	Y	152,000	111,100	61	59	All**	
Illinois	Y	2,613,600	2,413,600	50	42	All††	
Indiana	Y	1,200,000	1,200,000	40%	45%		
Iowa	Y	349,500	289,400	87	87	Some ††	Some
Kansas	Y	697,100	230,900	70	70	Some **	Some
Kentucky	Y	574,700	489,700	70	71		Some [g]
Louisiana	Y	1,651,000	740,000	. . .[h]	. . .[h]	Some ††	Some
Maine	N	350,000	0	90%	97%		
Maryland	Y	908,300	908,300	. . .	96	All[i]	
Massachusetts	Y	2,100,000	1,400,000	100	100		Some
Michigan	Y	1,074,100	1,074,100	75	81	Some ††	
Minnesota	Y	294,100	230,100	. . .	. . .	Some ††	Some
Mississippi	N	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
Missouri	Y	738,600	569,400	56%	47%	All††	
Montana	Y	133,900	133,900	80	80		Some
Nebraska	Y	149,800	149,800	57	54	All††	
Nevada	Y	204,500	204,500	40	60		All[j]
New Hampshire	Y	163,300	108,600	100%	100%	All	
New Jersey	Y	1,800,000	1,800,000	85	95	All††	
New Mexico	Y	260,000	260,000	30	35	All††	
New York	Y	4,851,100[k]	4,319,100[k]	82	82		All
North Carolina	Y	623,000	593,000	89	95	Some ††[l]	
North Dakota	Y	227,200	69,200	92%	85%	Some ††	Some
Ohio	Y	909,700	799,700	35-50	50-60	All**	
Oklahoma	Y	656,700	416,700	39	. . .	Some ††	Some
Oregon	Y	788,600	788,600	62	48	Some ††	Some
Pennsylvania	Y	1,431,400	943,900	74%	68%		All[m]
Puerto Rico	Y	105,200	105,200	. . .	. . .	All†	
Rhode Island	Y	213,400	213,400	56[n]	58[n]		
South Carolina	Y	843,700	785,400	70	80	All††	
South Dakota	Y	130,800[o]	97,200[o]	60	81		Some
Tennessee	Y	655,400[p]	655,400[p]	40%	40%	All**	
Texas	Y	4,912,100	4,912,100	40[q]	40[q]		Some [r]
Utah	Y	359,700	309,700	56	41	All	
Vermont	N	133,500[s]	0	. . .	96	All[t]	
Virgin Islands	N	13,700	0	. . .	. . .		
Virginia	Y	1,015,400	819,600	85%	86%	All[u]	
Washington	Y	782,000	782,000	80	66	All††	
West Virginia	Y	362,800	2,400	. . .	. . .	Some	All
Wisconsin	Y	666,200	508,900	. . .	58	All††	
Wyoming	Y	82,700	82,700	85	80	Some **	All

Explanatory Notes for Table 2

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

Note: In 1989, data were not collected from American Samoa, the Northern Marianas and the Virgin Islands. In 1993, data were not collected from the Northern Marianas. Except for Arkansas, Idaho, Massachusetts, Puerto Rico and Utah, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1989 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991), Table 2. The data in the columns for 1993 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1993* (January 1995), Table 2.

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

. . Not available.

NA Not applicable.

[a] Figure includes adults and subjects under 18 years of age.

[b] The automation of the records was started but had to be temporarily suspended due to a change in system application; this figure represents the total number of records maintained for the years 1989-95.

[c] Figure represents subjects as of March 25, 1994.

[d] Only automated records are included in the total number of records, since the number of manual records is unknown; figure represents total records as of July 1, 1996.

[e] The response for 1995 is an accurate number based on an intensive study of the file completed since 1993. The 1993 figure was an estimate.

[f] Figure represents subjects as of March 28, 1994.

[g] More accurate information was available for this response. Previous response was based on an estimate.

[h] Figure is as of February 4, 1994.

[i] Although Mississippi maintained some automated records in 1993, the State is undergoing a complete system change and has not operated any automated database during this rebuilding period.

[j] Response includes noncriminal applicants, but does not include approximately 1,100,000 criminal records that are sealed and would not be accessible as a part of an interstate records check.

[k] Decrease is due to purging of old records.

[l] A massive purge of records was completed recently in preparation for the implementation of the automated fingerprint identification system; figure represents July 1996 audit total.

[m] Figure is as of August 7, 1996.

[n] Records recently were cleaned thoroughly and aliases deleted.

[o] Total figure includes applicants and corrections-based records.

[p] More information was available for 1993 response than previous response; therefore, the 1993 estimate is more accurate.

Table 2: Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file, 1989, 1993 and 1995

State	Number of subjects in manual and automated files		Number of subjects in manual and automated files, 1995			Percent of automated files			Percent change in total files	
	1989	1993	1995 Total	Manual file	Automated file	1989	1993	1995	1989-93	1993-95
Total	42,476,400	47,827,100	49,851,600	7,199,000	42,652,600					
Alabama	1,000,000	1,800,00	1,800,000	0	1,800,000	50%	100%	100%	80%	0%
Alaska	143,000	184,300	195,100	45,000	150,100	86	73	77	29	6
American Samoa	. . .	10,800[a]	1,100[b]	1,100	0	. . .	0	0	NA	-90
Arizona	742,100	612,900[c]	711,600[d]	. . .[d]	711,600	39	60	. . .	-17	16
Arkansas	480,000	448,000	395,000	212,700	182,300	0	41	46	-7	-12
California	4,500,000	5,316,900	4,630,800[e]	545,300	4,085,500	67%	72%	88%	18%	-13%
Colorado	489,000	612,700	. . .	0	. . .	100	100	100	25	. . .
Connecticut	401,400	681,000	744,000	331,000	413,000	58	. . .	56	70	9
Delaware	600,000	245,900	476,600	47,700	428,900	83	73	90	-59	94
District of Columbia	427,000	497,900	507,000	355,000	152,000	0	29	30	17	2
Florida	2,427,900	2,729,000	3,172,700	0	3,172,700	95%	100%	100%	12%	16%
Georgia	1,055,000	1,532,100	1,700,600	0	1,700,600	100	100	100	45	11
Hawaii	270,500	318,300	338,300	0	338,300	100	100	100	18	6
Idaho	105,000	138,700	152,000	40,900	111,100	30	66	73	32	10
Illinois	2,152,300	2,558,000[f]	2,613,600	200,000	2,413,600	86	92	92	19	2
Indiana	670,000	1,241,800	1,200,000	0	1,200,000	10%	100%	100%	85%	-3%
Iowa	300,000	367,100	349,500	60,100	289,400	43	66	83	22	-5
Kansas	520,000	627,400	697,100	466,200	230,900	3	27	33	21	11
Kentucky	535,100	. . .	574,700	85,000	489,700	72	. . .	85	. . .	. . .
Louisiana	1,449,000	1,338,800[g]	1,651,000	911,000	740,000	33	50	45	-8	23
Maine	270,000	300,000	350,000	350,000	0	0%	0%	0%	11%	17%
Maryland	649,300	834,100	908,300	0	908,300	69	100	100	28	5
Massachusetts	2,260,000	2,000,000	2,100,000	700,000	1,400,000	21	100	75	-12	40
Michigan	771,800	970,400	1,074,100	0	1,074,100	100	100	100	26	11
Minnesota	190,600	258,300[h]	294,100	64,000	230,100	61	75	78	36	14
Mississippi	350,000	368,000	. . .	. . .	. . .	0%	7%	. . .[i]	5%	. . .
Missouri	593,000	673,900	738,600	169,200	569,400	81	75	77	14	10
Montana	86,000	108,900	133,900	0	133,900	100	100	100	27	23
Nebraska	300,000	138,000	149,800	0	149,800	40	100	100	-54	9
Nevada	31,300	130,300	204,500	0	204,500	100	100	100	316	57
New Hampshire	155,000	180,600	163,300	54,700	108,600	93%	100%	67%	17%	-10%
New Jersey	1,090,200	1,508,800	1,800,000	0	1,800,000	77	80	100	38	19
New Mexico	207,000	230,000	260,000	0	260,000	0	0	100	11	13
New York	3,812,100	4,314,200	4,851,100[j]	532,000	4,319,100[j]	82	87	89	13	12
North Carolina	432,800	560,400	623,000	30,000	593,000	83	92	95	29	11
North Dakota	202,000	216,000	227,200	158,000	69,200	21%	27%	30%	7%	5%
Ohio	2,315,700	1,700,000	909,700	110,000	799,700	25	48	88	-27	-46
Oklahoma	500,000	582,200	656,700	240,000	416,700	33	54	63	16	13
Oregon	548,500	699,900	788,600	0	788,600	100	100	100	28	13
Pennsylvania	1,265,800	1,462,700	1,431,400	487,500	943,900	39	55	66	16	-2[k]
Puerto Rico	45,400	78,500	105,200	0	105,200	100%	100%	100%	73%	34%
Rhode Island	156,900	199,000	213,400	0	213,400	100	100	100	27	7
South Carolina	572,900	737,200	843,700	58,300	785,400	87	91	93	29	14
South Dakota	144,000	128,600	130,800[l]	33,600[l]	97,200[l]	0	55	74	-11	2
Tennessee	500,000	600,000	655,400[m]	0	655,400[m]	0	32	100	20	9
Texas	3,789,500	4,504,100	4,912,100	0	4,912,100	99%	100%	100%	19%	9%
Utah	210,300	276,300	359,700	50,000	309,700	77	100	86	31	-30
Vermont	118,000	135,000	133,500[n]	133,500	0	0	0	0	14	-1
Virgin Islands	. . .	13,700	13,700	13,700	0	0	0	0	. . .	0
Virginia	744,000	921,100	1,015,400	195,800	819,600	56	75	81	24	10
Washington	474,100	677,000[o]	782,000	0	782,000	100%	100%	100%	43%	16%
West Virginia	650,000	375,000[p]	362,800	360,400	2,400	0	0	<1	-42	17
Wisconsin	491,000	611,100	666,200	157,300	508,900	55	71	76	24	9
Wyoming	62,000	72,200	82,700	0	82,700	84	100	100	16	15

Explanatory Notes for Table 3

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

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

. . . Not available.

[a] Response is based on information from the judicial branch and is for FY 1995-96.

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

[c] Figure represents the number received as of April 11, 1994.

[d] During 1993, the State repository concentrated on State's Attorneys' filing charges. In 1994, the focus was changed to court dispositions. Since January 1, 1994, a total of 489,013 court dispositions were posted to the database.

[e] Police release and prosecutor declinations are reported on the arrest card.

[f] Arrest and prosecution dispositions currently are not indexed by disposition type.

[g] A significant backlog developed in 1993 due to delays in providing and receiving reporting forms from contributors.

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

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

Explanatory Notes for Table 4

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

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

* State is fully manual.

. . . Not available.

NA Not applicable.

[a] All automated records and approximately 50% of the manual records are contained in an automated master name index (MNI).

[b] Only the new arrest information is automated.

[c] The new information is added to the manual file.

[d] Traffic and misdemeanor cases are not included in the MNI.

[e] All subjects with dates of birth 1920 or later are automated.

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

[g] The manual file is not in the automated MNI.

[h] Fingerprint-supported subjects are in an automated MNI that is not complete or accurate at this time.

[i] Records automated since 1989 are in the automated MNI; prior records are completely manual.

[j] 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.

[k] Only those with a date of birth of 1940 and later are included in the automated MNI.

[l] The automated MNI contains all arrest subjects since 1972.

[m] The record is automated only upon a request for the record.

[n] If an offender's prior fingerprint record was of poor quality, it was not automated; upon receipt of AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System) quality fingerprints, the record will be automated.

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

State	Master name index is automated			Criminal history file is automated in whole or in part			Prior manual record is automated if offender is re-arrested		
	1989	1993	1995	1989	1993	1995	1989	1993	1995
Alabama	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Alaska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
American Samoa	. . .	No*	No*	. . .	No*	No*	. . .		
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
Arkansas	Partial	Partial[a]	Yes	No	Partial	Partial	No	Yes	Yes
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	No	No	No[b]
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	. . .
Delaware	Partial	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	No[b]	No[c]	No[b]
District of Columbia	Partial	Partial[d]	Partial	No	Partial	Partial		No[b]	No[b]
Florida	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Idaho	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial		Yes	Yes
Illinois	Partial	Yes[e]	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	No	No[f]	Yes
Kentucky	Partial	Partial[g]	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maine	No	Partial[h]	Partial[h]	No	No	No			
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	. . .		
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Michigan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	No	Yes	No[b]
Mississippi	No	Partial[i]	Partial	No	Partial	. . .	. . .	No	No
Missouri	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Nebraska	Partial	Yes	Yes	Partial	Yes[j]	Yes	Yes		
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes		No[b]
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes	
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes			
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Dakota	Partial	Partial[k]	Partial[k]	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ohio	Partial	Partial[l]	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	No	No	No[b]
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oregon	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	No[m]	No[m]
Puerto Rico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes				
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tennessee	Partial	Yes	Yes	No	Partial	Yes		No	
Texas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes[n]	
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Vermont	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No			
Virgin Islands	NA	NA	NA	. . .	No*	No*			
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
West Virginia	No	Partial	Yes	No	No	Partial			Yes
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	. . .
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes		

Explanatory Notes for Table 5

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

[a] Admission information only.

[b] Data are submitted by court clerks.

[c] Data are submitted by the charging law enforcement agency.

[d] By statute, arrest fingerprints are submitted after the prosecutor decision to charge with an offense punishable by over 92 days. Prosecutor dispositions are reported on the arrest fingerprint card.

[e] Prosecutors report in lieu of courts.

[f] Prosecutor declinations are reported as part of the court disposition; therefore, they are not reported separately.

[g] Dispositions of all cases are reported by the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts (AOPC), with no separation of felony versus other grades of crimes.

[h] Releases only.

Table 5: Data required to be submitted to State criminal history repository, 1995

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

Explanatory Notes for Table 6

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

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

. . . Not available.

NA Not applicable.

[a] Figure is for fiscal year 1994-95.

[b] The percentage of arrest events in the criminal history file is less than 100% because of court dispositions that are not fingerprint-supported.

[c] Arrest information is reported by fingerprint cards, judgments and computers.

[d] The percentage of arrest events in the criminal history file is less than 100% because arrests are reported by terminal; arrest information is entered from final dispositions and from criminal summonses which are not supported by fingerprints; and lack of personnel resources to audit discrepancies between arrest information and the fingerprint cards submitted.

[e] State law and/or policy does not require arrest information to be supported by fingerprints; and arrest information is entered from final dispositions and from criminal summonses which are not supported by fingerprints.

[f] Figure is for fiscal year 1995-96.

[g] The percentage of arrest events in the criminal history file is less than 100% because arrest information is entered from final dispositions which are not supported by fingerprints.

[h] Arrest information was reported by fingerprint cards and on uniform arrest reports which may not have included fingerprints.

[i] Arrest information is reported by fingerprint cards and criminal summonses.

[j] The percentage of arrest events in the criminal history file is less than 100% because arrests are reported by terminal; State law and/or policy does not require arrest information to be supported by fingerprints; and arrest information is entered from final dispositions and from criminal summonses which are not supported by fingerprints.

[k] Figure is for fiscal year 1989 rather than calendar year 1989.

[l] Arrest information was reported by a hard copy of the arrest report.

[m] The percentage of arrest events in the criminal history file is less than 100% because State law and/or policy does not require arrest information to be supported by fingerprints.

[n] Arrest information is reported by computers.

[o] 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, or is unable to be fingerprinted.

[p] Arrest information was reported by fingerprint cards, terminal, final dispositions, FBI abstracts and other documents.

[q] Arrest information is entered from final dispositions and criminal summonses which are not supported by fingerprints; also cases handled in other ways, such as diversion agreements, are unsupported by fingerprints.

[r] The percentage of arrest events in the criminal history file is less than 100% because arrest information is entered from final dispositions which are not supported by fingerprints and reporting agencies fail to submit the fingerprint cards.

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

[t] Arrest information was entered from criminal summonses which were not fingerprinted-supported.

[u] Although arrests were fingerprinted-supported , the arrests were not linked by the case cycle; therefore, the criminal history file is not fingerprint-supported.

[v] Pre-1968 arrests are supported by FBI fingerprints.

[w] Arrest information was reported by fingerprint cards and court abstracts.

[x] The percentage of arrest events in the criminal history file is less than 100% because arrest information is entered from final dispositions and from criminal summonses which are not supported by fingerprints.

[y] New York law requires that fingerprints associated with sealed records must be purged.

[z] Arrests for "not sufficient funds" checks are entered with only an index fingerprint.

[aa] Figure is lower than figure for 1989 because the figure for 1993 does not include applicant cards, as did the 1989 figure.

[bb] The percentage of arrest events in the criminal history file is less than 100% because of a delay in the fingerprint classification by the police department.

[cc] Arrest information was reported on an arrest/custody form which need not be accompanied by fingerprints.

[dd] Arrest information is entered from final dispositions and citations which are not supported by fingerprints. The State regulations requiring fingerprints also are not enforced.

[ee] Arrest information is entered from arrest forms submitted to the Records Bureau by the Police Department. Fingerprints are taken and retained in the Forensic Bureau.

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

State	Number of arrest fingerprint cards submitted to State criminal history repository 1989	1993	1995	Percent change 1989-93	Percent change 1993-95	Percent of arrest events in criminal history files that are fingerprint-supported 1989	1993	1996
Total	6,012,400	6,255,800	6,945,200	4%	11%			
Alabama	292,900	192,300	205,900[a]	-34%	7%	100%	99%	95%[b]
Alaska	15,900	14,000	15,800	-12	13	75[c]	39	41[d]
American Samoa	. . .	. . .	0	. . .	. . .	. . .	<100[e]	60[e]
Arizona	101,900	114,800	167,200	13	46	100	100	100
Arkansas	23,000	36,000	71,000	57	97	100	100	100
California	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,150,000[f]	10%	5%	100%	100%	99%[g]
Colorado	137,000	129,000	. . .	-6	. . .	100	100	100
Connecticut	97,100	115,000	140,000	18	22	75[h]	100	100
Delaware	40,000	44,700	41,900	12	-6	95[i]	90	90[j]
District of Columbia	10,000[k]	41,800	29,500	318	-29	95[l]	100	80[m]
Florida	585,400	500,600	588,200	-14%	17%	100%	100%	100%
Georgia	330,000	350,000	335,000	6	-4	100	100	100
Hawaii	52,700	53,200	60,300	1	13	98[n]	<100[o]	100
Idaho	27,300	34,300	48,600	26	42	100	100	100
Illinois	200,300	336,700	356,200	75	6	100	100	100
Indiana	46,400	50,400	53,700	9%	7%	100%	100%	100%
Iowa	30,000	53,100	61,400	77	16	100	100	100
Kansas	46,800	64,500	80,200	38	24	70-75[p]	80[q]	85[r]
Kentucky	22,500		14,300	. . .	. . .	98		100
Louisiana	135,900	154,700	155,400	14	.04	100	100	100
Maine	6,500	5,500	5,200	15%	-5%	30%[s]	30%[m]	30%[g]
Maryland	103,000	162,400	169,800	58	5	100	75[t]	100
Massachusetts	50,000-55,000	65,000	80,000	38	23	0[u]	0[m]	0[m, x]
Michigan	116,800	114,800	131,800	-2	15	100	100	100
Minnesota	26,500	40,000	48,000	51	20	100	100	100
Mississippi	9,000	9,000	. . .	0%	. . .	100%	100%	. . .
Missouri	92,000	89,500	107,200	-3	20%	100	100	100
Montana	13,000	. . .	25,900	. . .	. . .	100	100	100
Nebraska	13,700	16,500	16,100	20	-2	100	98[v]	100
Nevada	36,300	49,600	54,800	37	10	100	100	100
New Hampshire	9,300	20,100	17,800	116%	-11%	25-35%[w]	100%	50%[x]
New Jersey	145,700	110,900	120,100	-24	8	100	100	100
New Mexico	26,200	34,800	38,000	33	9	98	100	100
New York	520,100	492,900	578,000	-5	17	90	70[y]	80
North Carolina	63,200	76,300	82,200	21	8	100	100	100
North Dakota	5,000	7,200	7,100	44%	-1%	100%	94%[z]	82%[z]
Ohio	114,500	149,200	162,700	30	9	100	100	100
Oklahoma	60,000	46,000[aa]	77,000	-23	67	100	100	100
Oregon	92,100	91,400	127,500	-1	39	100	100	100
Pennsylvania	166,700	143,700	177,100	-14	23	100	100	100
Puerto Rico	. . .	15,800	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	17%	32%[bb]
Rhode Island	30,000	25,000		17%		100%	100	
South Carolina	154,400	167,300	185,600	8	11%	100	100	100
South Dakota	17,600	19,000-20,000	21,700	11	11	100	100	100
Tennessee	75,000	83,200	110,500[d]	11	33	100	100	100
Texas	398,400	581,400	437,200	46%	-25%	100%	100%	100%
Utah	35,200	44,400	52,400	26	18	100	100	100
Vermont	9,000	5,000	8,500	-44	70	35-40[cc]	25[dd]	17[dd]
Virgin Islands	. . .	NA[ee]	NA[ee]	. . .	NA	. . .	NA	NA
Virginia	110,000	136,400	155,800	24	14	100	100	100
Washington	131,600	168,300	200,700	28%	19%	100%	100%	100%
West Virginia	37,200	. . .	42,500	. . .	. . .	100	100	100
Wisconsin	78,600	100,000	119,300	27	19	100	100	100
Wyoming	11,100	9,800	10,100	-12	3	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: Percentages reported are results of estimates. Except for Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Utah, Vermont and Washington, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the column for 1989 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1992* (November 1993) Table 7. Except for Louisiana and Pennsylvania, for which corrected data was 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.

. . . Not available.

NA Not applicable.

[a] Both the fingerprinting and filing of charges are performed at the same unit.

[b] The number of such cases reflects only those actually reported and entered in the repository. It is unknown how many of those cases were not reported or erroneously reported; therefore, a percentage is unavailable.

[c] The law requires the total expungement of arrests that result in acquittals or dismissals. "No charges filed" are considered dismissals; therefore, no statistics are maintained.

[d] Police must release or charge an individual *before* sending fingerprints to the repository.

[e] Notification is accomplished by disposition forms.

[f] Police departments do report dispositions.

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

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

State	If an arrestee is not charged after submission of fingerprints, State law requires notification of repository 1989	1993	1995	Number of cases 1995
Alabama	Yes	Yes	Yes	. . .
Alaska	No	No	No	NA
American Samoa	. . .	No	No	NA
Arizona	No	Yes	Yes	. . .
Arkansas	No	Yes	Yes	. . .
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	41,000
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes	. . .
Connecticut	No	No	No	. . .
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes	. . .
District of Columbia	. . .	Yes [a]	Yes	. . .
Florida	Yes	Yes	Yes	. . .
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	. . .
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	13,600 [b]
Idaho	Yes	Yes	Yes	. . .
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	. . .
Indiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Iowa	Yes	Yes [c]	Yes [c]	. . .
Kansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	. . .
Kentucky	No	. . .	No	NA
Louisiana	Yes	No	No	NA
Maine	Yes	Yes	Yes	. . .
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	. . .
Massachusetts	No	No	No	NA
Michigan [c]	. . .	Yes	Yes	. . .
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes	2,500
Mississippi	No	No	Yes	. . .
Missouri	No	Yes	Yes	. . .
Montana	Yes	Yes	Yes	. . .
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	No	NA
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	. . .
New Hampshire	No	No	No	NA
New Jersey	No	No	No	NA
New Mexico	No	No	No	NA
New York	No	No	Yes	15,000
North Carolina	No	Yes [d]	Yes [d]	. . .
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	. . .
Ohio	No	Yes [e]	Yes	. . .
Oklahoma	No	No	No	NA
Oregon	No	Yes	No	NA
Pennsylvania	No	No	No	NA
Puerto Rico	No	No	No	NA
Rhode Island	No	No [f]		
South Carolina	No	No	No	NA
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	. . .
Tennessee	No	No	No	NA
Texas	No	Yes	Yes	30,000
Utah	Yes	Yes	No	2,000
Vermont	No	No	No	NA
Virgin Islands	. . .	NA [g]	NA [g]	NA
Virginia	No	No	No	NA
Washington	No	Yes	Yes	. . .
West Virginia	Yes	No	Yes	. . .
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	. . .
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	Yes	. . .

Explanatory Notes for Table 8

The notes below expand on the data in Table 8. The explanatory 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 Delaware, Puerto Rico, South Carolina and Utah, for which corrected were submitted, the data in the columns for 1989 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991), Table 8. Except for South Carolina, for which corrected data was submitted, the data in the columns for 1993 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1993* (January 1995), Table 8.

. . . Not available.

NA Not applicable.

[a] The prosecutors' position is that a declination is not a disposition; therefore, prosecutor declinations are not reported.

[b] Estimate as of April 1994.

[c] Approximately 47% of all felony arrests *without* dispositions are over 1 year old.

[d] Approximately 37% of all felony arrests do not have a disposition.

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

[f] The response for 1993 is based on the results of a baseline audit; previous response was an estimate.

[g] By statute, arrest fingerprints are submitted after the prosecutor decision to charge with an offense punishable by over 92 days. Prosecutor dispositions are reported on the arrest fingerprint card.

[h] Fifty-one percent of the 1993 arrests have dispositions.

[i] The decrease in dispositions resulted when a major contributor, the St. Louis Police Department, stopped reporting dispositions for the courts. The courts did not subsequently begin reporting.

[j] Percentage represents final dispositions for 1993 felony arrests received as of February 15, 1994.

[k] Percentage represents final dispositions for 1995 felony arrests received as of July 15, 1996.

[l] All actions, including prosecution actions, are reported as final dispositions by the Administrative Office of the Courts.

[m] Figure reflects the percent of dispositions reported in 1987; more current figures were unavailable.

[n] Prosecutor declinations are reported as a part of the court dispositions and are not reported separately.

[o] Requirement for reporting prosecutor dispositions was relatively new.

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

State	Number of prosecutor declinations 1995	Percent of cases in which State criminal history repository is notified of: Prosecutor declinations 1989	1993	1995	Final felony trial court dispositions 1989	1993	1995
Alabama	. . .	<1%	. . .	. . .	30%	30%	<1%
Alaska	5,700	NA	. . .	. . .	85	90	. . .
American Samoa	NA	. . .	NA	NA	. . .	NA	100
Arizona	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Arkansas	. . .	15	<1	<5	35	58	66
California	195,000	. . .	. . .	68%	85%	47%	73%
Colorado	. . .	<15%	0%[a]	. . .	100	60	100
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	100	100
Delaware	. . .	. . .	. . .	100	60	72	95
District of Columbia	1,600	0	50	90	5	. . .	45
Florida	. . .	60%	. . .	. . .	50%	30-50%[b]	. . .
Georgia	. . .	100	. . .	. . .	85	. . .[c]	. . .[d]
Hawaii	7,500	. . .	. . .	. . .[e]	. . .	74	84%
Idaho	NA	100	NA	NA	80	70	70
Illinois	21,400	50	. . .	97	50	. . .	38
Indiana	NA	50%	NA	NA	75%	12%[f]	. . .
Iowa	. . .	NA	. . .	. . .	. . .	98	98%
Kansas	. . .	35-40	. . .	. . .	80	. . .	. . .
Kentucky	NA	NA	NA	NA	75-80	60	70
Louisiana	. . .	50	. . .	. . .	50	. . .	. . .
Maine	. . .	<1%	1%	. . .	100%	99%	99%
Maryland	. . .	. . .	. . .	100%	82	. . .	100
Massachusetts	. . .	NA	100	100	100	100	100
Michigan	. . .[g]	NA	. . .	. . .	64	. . .[h]	. . .
Minnesota	. . .	70	. . .	. . .	99	98	99
Mississippi	. . .	30%	NA	. . .	25%	NA	. . .
Missouri	14,600	80	10%	9%	60	35%[i]	66%
Montana	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	80	73	80
Nebraska	400	100	NA	43	50	75	40
Nevada		90	. . .		65	. . .	. . .
New Hampshire	NA	NA	NA	NA	80%	80%	100%
New Jersey	2,500	90%	95%	100%	95	90	95
New Mexico	. . .	NA	2	10	5	10	10
New York	15,000	. . .	. . .	100	. . .	59[j]	72[k]
North Carolina	. . .	NA	. . .[l]	95	93	90	95
North Dakota	. . .	80%	. . .	. . .	80%	. . .	. . .
Ohio	. . .	NA	NA	. . .	55	35%	60%
Oklahoma	NA	NA	NA	NA	80	60	65
Oregon	600	NA	NA	. . .	60[m]	100	. . .
Pennsylvania	. . .[n]	80	. . .	. . .	. . .	65	. . .
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	14%	17%	78%
Rhode Island		1%	NA		. . .	100	
South Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	95	98	98
South Dakota	. . .	1	5%	. . .	75	81	83
Tennessee	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	NA
Texas	. . .	0%	. . .[o]	100%	40%	50%	100%
Utah	2,000	0	64%	3	55	91	100
Vermont	NA	100	95	NA	100	95	95
Virgin Islands	NA	. . .	NA	NA	. . .	NA	NA
Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	95	96	96
Washington	. . .	40%	. . .	. . .	7%	78%	65%
West Virginia	. . .	85	NA	. . .	85	. . .	. . .
Wisconsin	NA	. . .	NA	NA	. . .	58	. . .
Wyoming	200	60	. . .	100%	60	. . .	53

Explanatory Notes for Table 9

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

. . . Not available.

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

[a] Restoration of civil rights is not tracked by the State repository.

[b] Juveniles only.

[c] Only upon granting of a pardon.

[d] Prior to 1989, records were destroyed.

[e] The fingerprints are destroyed; the information is retained.

[f] A manual record is retained.

[g] May be used only for criminal justice purposes.

[h] This information is not received by the State criminal history repository.

Table 9: Policies/practices of State criminal history repository regarding modification of felony convictions, 1995

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	6[a]
American Samoa					Yes	2		
Arizona			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Arkansas	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
California	Yes		Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Colorado			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Connecticut					Yes	1		
Delaware	Yes[b]	2[b]			Yes	2	Yes[c]	2
District of Columbia	Yes	. . .	Yes	. . .	Yes	. . .	Yes	. . .
Florida	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Georgia	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Hawaii			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes[c]	2
Idaho			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Illinois			Yes	2	Yes	2		
Indiana	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2
Iowa			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Kansas	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Kentucky			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Louisiana	Yes	4	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Maine			Yes	2	Yes	2		
Maryland	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Massachusetts	Yes	2, 4	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Michigan			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Minnesota			Yes	1,2,4	Yes	2	Yes	2
Mississippi	Yes	. . .	Yes	. . .	Yes	. . .	Yes	. . .
Missouri			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	5
Montana	Yes	2[d]	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Nebraska					Yes	2		
Nevada		4	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
New Hampshire	Yes	4	Yes	2	Yes	2		
New Jersey	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
New Mexico					Yes	2	Yes	2
New York			Yes	2[e]	Yes	2	Yes	2
North Carolina			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
North Dakota			Yes	2	Yes	2		
Ohio	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Oklahoma					Yes	2	Yes	2
Oregon	Yes	1	Yes	8[f]	Yes	2	Yes	2
Pennsylvania	Yes	1[c]	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Puerto Rico	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Rhode Island								
South Carolina					Yes	2		
South Dakota	Yes	2[g]	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
Tennessee	Yes	1			Yes	6[h]	Yes	6[h]
Texas	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Utah	Yes	4						
Vermont	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
Virgin Islands	Yes	2			Yes	2	Yes	2
Virginia			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Washington	Yes	3	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
West Virginia					Yes	2	Yes	
Wisconsin			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Wyoming			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2

Explanatory Notes for Table 10

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

Note: The figures in the columns represent the estimated percent of fingerprint cards received from State prisons and local jails both in States where a legal requirement (State statute or regulation) exists to fingerprint incarcerated individuals and send the fingerprints to the repository and in States where the procedure is carried out voluntarily. The absence of a response indicates 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.

* Only when on-line data could not be matched were fingerprints requested by the State repository.

Table 10: Fingerprinting of incarcerated offenders and linkage to records maintained by State criminal history repository, 1995

State	Law requires fingerprinting of admitted prisoners and sending fingerprints to repository		Percent of admitted prisoners for whom repository receives fingerprints		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		100%		Yes
Alaska					
American Samoa	Yes		100		Yes
Arizona					
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	100	. . .	Yes
California	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	Yes
Colorado	Yes	Yes	100	95	Yes
Connecticut					
Delaware	Yes		100		Yes
District of Columbia	Yes	Yes	. . .	. . .	Yes
Florida	Yes		0%		
Georgia	Yes		. . .		Yes
Hawaii					
Idaho	Yes		100		Yes
Illinois	Yes	Yes	100	100%	Yes
Indiana	Yes	Yes	100%	45%	Yes
Iowa	Yes	Yes	98	. . .	Yes
Kansas					
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	95	60	Yes
Louisiana			100		Yes
Maine			99%	5%	Yes
Maryland	Yes		100		Yes
Massachusetts			100	50	Yes
Michigan	Yes		100		Yes
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	100	. . .	Yes
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	100%	. . .	. . .
Missouri	Yes		100		Yes
Montana			100		Yes
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	100	100%	Yes
Nevada			100		Yes
New Hampshire			100%	70%	Yes
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	99	90	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	. . .	. . .	
New York		Yes	<5 [a]		Yes*
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	100	100	Yes
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	100%	25%	Yes
Ohio	Yes		100		Yes
Oklahoma	Yes		100		Yes
Oregon					Yes
Pennsylvania			<5	<5	Yes
Puerto Rico					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina	Yes		99%	98%	Yes
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	100	95	Yes
Tennessee	Yes	Yes	100	65-70	Yes
Texas			100%		Yes
Utah					Yes
Vermont	Yes		100		Yes
Virgin Islands					
Virginia	Yes	Yes	85	15%	Yes
Washington					Yes
West Virginia	Yes	Yes	. . .	. . .	Yes
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	68%	. . .	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 Arkansas, Mississippi, Puerto Rico, and South Carolina, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1989 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991), Table 11. Except for Indiana, 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.

. . . Not available.

[a] The first percentage is for admissions reported; the second percentage is for releases reported.

[b] Response is based on the results of a baseline audit.

[c] The State repository receives information on admissions to, but not releases from, probation.

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

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

	Percent of cases where admission to and release from supervision is reported to repository					
	Probation			Parole		
State	1989	1993	1995	1989	1993	1995
Alabama						
Alaska						
American Samoa						
Arizona		0%			. . .	
Arkansas	10%	30	50%	. . .	90%	90%
California	85%			100%	. . .	100%
Colorado	0	<10%	100%/0%[a]	100	100%	100/0[a]
Connecticut						
Delaware	100	100	100	100	100	100
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	85%			85%	. . .	. . .
Georgia	100	100%	. . .	100	. . .	. . .
Hawaii	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0%	. . .
Idaho	0	0	0%		0	0%
Illinois	50	0	75	50	. . .	75
Indiana	75%	87%	100%	1%	16%[b]	100%
Iowa	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Kansas	98	100	90	90	100	90
Kentucky	100	80	. . .	100	80	. . .
Louisiana	98	100	. . .	95	100	. . .
Maine						
Maryland	40%	. . .	100%	40%	. . .	100%
Massachusetts		100%	100/0[a]		100%	100
Michigan						
Minnesota	99	75	75	99		
Mississippi	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Missouri	100%	50%[c]	100%[c]	100%	100%	100%
Montana						
Nebraska	50		20	100	. . .	99
Nevada	. . .					
New Hampshire						
New Jersey	40%	90%	95%	90%	89%	100%
New Mexico						
New York	100		. . .	100		. . .
North Carolina	100			100	100	100
North Dakota	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Ohio	50	. . .	. . .	95	. . .	. . .
Oklahoma		10	25		10	25
Oregon	25			25		
Pennsylvania	90	. . .	. . .	90	. . .	. . .
Puerto Rico	16%	1%		2%	2%	
Rhode Island	. . .			. . .		
South Carolina	98	98	98%			
South Dakota	80	80	81	98	95	95%
Tennessee	. . .			. . .		
Texas	50%	50%[d]		100%	100%	100%
Utah	75	. . .	100%	100	. . .	100
Vermont	10	. . .	. . .	50	. . .	. . .
Virgin Islands	. . .			. . .		
Virginia		. . .	. . .		. . .	. . .
Washington		100%	. . .		100%	. . .
West Virginia	85%	. . .	. . .	90%	. . .	. . .
Wisconsin	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Wyoming	10	10	10%	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] Reporting depends on the agency. Alaska law requires submission within five days.

[b] Response reflects the status as of 1995; with the conversion in 1996, the time to enter is one day.

[c] Beginning in 1996, all arresting agencies representing 100% of the daily arrests in the State report by automated means.

[d] Although a backlog existed as of December 31, 1995, no backlog currently exists.

[e] Currently the State repository processes fingerprint cards to the FBI for only small agencies. Since this represents a very small percentage (3%) of all arrests in the State, the repository is able to process these within one day of receipt. This, however, does not reflect the projected turnaround time for fingerprint card processing when the repository becomes a single source contributor.

[f] As a result of the August 1992 data quality baseline audit, the number of actual arrests that are *not* entered into the repository was shown to be nearly 1%. In addition, there are approximately 1,015 Neighbor Island arrests that are missing arrest fingerprint cards and have not yet been processed for identification purposes. The backlog of arrests, therefore, is at least 1,015, and the effort to research these missing arrests is extremely labor-intensive.

[g] Most New York City arrests are received prior to arraignment.

[h] This figure represents re-arrest cards that are unprocessed currently.

[i] One agency sent in approximately 2,500 cards that were more than 1 year old.

[j] With the completion of the LiveScan project in 1997, approximately 65% of the arresting agencies will report arrest data electronically.

[k] There is no legal requirement to report arrest and fingerprint information to the repository.

Table 12: Average number of days to process arrest data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 1995

State	Average number of days between arrest and receipt of arrest data and fingerprints	Average number of days between receipt of fingerprints and entry of data into: Master name index	Criminal history database	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 history data-base exists	Number of unprocessed or partially processed fingerprint cards	Number of person-days needed to eliminate backlog
Alabama	10	5	5			No		
Alaska	14[a]	2	2			No		
American Samoa	0	0	0			Yes	168+	180
Arizona	14	14	14	15	95%	Yes	48,900	153
Arkansas	7-14	21	21			Yes	40,000	200
California	7-30	30	30			Yes	57,000	22
Colorado	7-14	<3	<3	. . .	. . .	Yes	. . .	2
Connecticut	5	300[b]	300[b]	. . .[c]	. . .[c]	Yes	120,000	300
Delaware	5	0	0	. . .	100%	No		
District of Columbia	1	1	<1	23	100	No		
Florida	. . .	. . .	. . .			Yes[d]		
Georgia	4	20	20			Yes	42,000	75
Hawaii	3-24	1[e]	1-3	1	75%	Yes[f]	1,000	138
Idaho	14	5	5					
Illinois	7	90	90	6	54	Yes	38,000	145
Indiana	7-25	35	35			Yes	21,000	89
Iowa	12	2	2			Yes	1,300	25
Kansas	10-20	1-2	10			Yes	12,000	100
Kentucky	30	10	10			Yes	300	16
Louisiana	5-10	60	60			Yes	49,000	. . .
Maine	14	1	3			Yes	75	2
Maryland	14	13	13	1	45%			
Massachusetts	14	14	NA	1	25	Yes	60,000	400
Michigan	. . .	10	10			Yes	8,000	20
Minnesota	4	1	1			No		
Mississippi	. . .	. . .	. . .			. . .	. . .	. . .
Missouri	48	5-7	5-7			Yes	1,500	8
Montana	25	1	3					
Nebraska	31	31	31			Yes	2,200	30
Nevada	10	2	2					
New Hampshire	7	1-2	1-2			Yes	1,500	14
New Jersey	10-14	2	2			No		
New Mexico	10	3	3			Yes	6,000[h]	120
New York	. . .[d]	<7	<7	22	70%	Yes	6,300	16
North Carolina	. . .	5	5					
North Dakota	7-10	0-1	0-1					
Ohio	12	4	4			Yes	1,000	4
Oklahoma	5	90	90			Yes	24,600	90
Oregon	. . .	. . .	33			Yes	5,500	17
Pennsylvania	. . .	25	25			Yes	9,700	15
Puerto Rico	3	. . .	. . .					
Rhode Island								
South Carolina	5	15	15					
South Dakota	5-10	1	1					
Tennessee	. . .[i]	. . .	. . .			Yes	25,000	1000
Texas	7	10	10	3	<5%[j]	Yes	52,000	1,200
Utah	7-10	42	42	1	48	Yes	500-600	6
Vermont	5	. . .				Yes[k]		
Virgin Islands[e]	NA	NA	NA					
Virginia	10	5-7	20-25	5	16	Yes	10,000	15
Washington	25	20	20			Yes[d]		
West Virginia	. . .	150	150			Yes	18,000	240
Wisconsin	29	3	3			Yes	1,600	30
Wyoming	10	7-10	7-10			Yes	200	2

Explanatory Notes for Table 13

The notes below expand on the data in Table 13. 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 disposition forms have been rounded to the nearest 100.

. . . Not available.

[a] Administrative Office of Courts.

[b] It is anticipated that the backlog will be processed by June 30, 1997.

[c] All courts report through one statewide system.

[d] Only records that did not match are pending.

[e] The court disposition backlog reflects the number of delinquent court cases identified through ongoing delinquent monitoring programs; the State repository does not receive disposition court forms, per se, for the purpose of ongoing data entry.

[f] Generally information is received within 24 hours from the urban/large automated courts which account for most of the felony trial courts, and the information is entered immediately at the State repository.

[g] The majority are posted electronically the day of receipt.

[h] Dispositions from magistrate courts.

[i] There is no legal requirement to report final felony trial court dispositions to the repository.

Table 13: Average number of days to process disposition data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 1995

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	. . .	5	1[a]	20%	No		
Alaska	30	7			No		
American Samoa	. . .	. . .			Yes	>1,000	180
Arizona	. . .	. . .			Yes	125,000	355
Arkansas	30	14	30	. . .	Yes	>1,500	30
California	65	77	54	14%	Yes	1,202,000	4,830[b]
Colorado	2	1	22	100	No		
Connecticut	10	300	38[c]	100	Yes	120,000	300
Delaware	1	1	. . .	100	No		
District of Columbia	1	1	1	75	No		
Florida	. . .	. . .	63	93%	Yes[d]		
Georgia	45	80	68	10	Yes	200,000	200
Hawaii	14	1-14	12	67	Yes	113,000[e]	2,147
Idaho	30	2	44	100	No		
Illinois	140	30	11	60	No		
Indiana	20	25			Yes	25,000	200
Iowa	30	25			Yes	1,500	30
Kansas	90-120	30			Yes	25,000	200
Kentucky	90	60			Yes	8,500+	20+
Louisiana	. . .	. . .			Yes	120,000+	. . .
Maine	10	1			No		
Maryland	14	0	51	98%	No		
Massachusetts	<1	<1	72	100	No		
Michigan	. . .	5	42	38	Yes	8,800	30
Minnesota	12	2	86	99	No		
Mississippi	. . .	. . .			. . .	. . .	. . .
Missouri	145	21	21	. . .	Yes	10,000	34
Montana	102	30			Yes	2,500	13
Nebraska	15	>121			Yes	11,800	352
Nevada	30	. . .			Yes	35,000	280
New Hampshire	7	14			Yes	300-1,000	10
New Jersey	7	7	470	90%	No		
New Mexico	30	30			Yes	400	36
New York	<1	<1[f]	. . .	<100	Yes	13,000	97
North Carolina	<5	1	100	100	No		
North Dakota	30	1-5			No		
Ohio	21	4	2	. . .	Yes	. . .	10
Oklahoma	30	60	2	16%	No		
Oregon	. . .	. . .	26	65	Yes	21,100	132
Pennsylvania	. . .	3	562	69	Yes	125,900	3,702
Puerto Rico	3	1			No		
Rhode Island							
South Carolina	10	<1[g]	45	98%	Yes[h]	300	5
South Dakota	30	14	. . .	100	No		
Tennessee[i]							
Texas	30	60	30	45%	Yes	36,000	420
Utah	30	30	43	99	Yes	500	3
Vermont	10	60			Yes	. . .	114
Virgin Islands	25	1			No		
Virginia	90-120	20	21	11	Yes	15,000	20
Washington	15	25	3	. . .	Yes	94,000	730
West Virginia	. . .	. . .			Yes	7,000	70
Wisconsin	56	3			No		
Wyoming	30-60	3-5			Yes	2,500	31

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.

* No legal requirement mandates the reporting of the information to the State criminal history repository.

. . . Not available.

NA Not applicable.

[a] Response reflects 1995 status; however, new forms are currently processed within 30 days.

[b] Since 1995, most of the forms have been processed, and new forms are currently processed within 30 days.

[c] The backlog is being processed currently; it is anticipated that the record will be current with a 30-day turnaround by January 1997.

[d] State Department of Corrections.

[e] Currently there is very limited reporting from the correctional facilities to the State repository. Except for some Intake Service Center information (pretrial detainees), capture of correctional information is not done. The answers on this table reflect this situation.

[f] For the State prison system.

[g] Information is entered only if arrest or subject is not indexed in the criminal history file.

[h] The information is received immediately when it is entered on-line. If fingerprints are requested when an on-line data match cannot be made, the time increases to approximately 21 days.

[i] All State facilities report by automated means to the State Administrative Office of the Courts; information is received from that office.

[j] The Texas Department of Criminal Justice is the only agency that reports admission/release/status change information to the repository by automated means. No information is collected from local correctional institutions.

Table 14: Average number of days to process correctional admission data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 1995

State	Average number of days between admission of offender and receipt of data from: State prisons	Local jails	Average number of days between receipt of correctional data and entry into criminal history database	Number of correctional 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 correctional data into criminal history database	Number of unprocessed or partially processed custody-supervision reports	Number of person-days needed to eliminate backlog
Alabama	150	NA*	5			No		
Alaska	NA*	NA*						
American Samoa	<1	. . .				No		
Arizona	NA*	NA*						
Arkansas	30	. . .	20			No		
California	200	200	200 [a]			Yes	250,000 [b]	. . . [c]
Colorado	1	10	<3	2	100%	No		
Connecticut	NA*	NA*						
Delaware	1	NA*	1	39	100	No		
District of Columbia	NA*	NA*		1	. . .			
Florida	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	100%	No		
Georgia	10	NA*	20	1 [d]	100	Yes	. . .	75
Hawaii [e]	. . .	. . .	. . .			Yes	8,900	169
Idaho	15	NA*	5			No		
Illinois	45	45	12			No		
Indiana	3-7	30	30			Yes	200	7
Iowa	. . .	. . .	5			Yes	100	3
Kansas	3-5	. . .	90	1 [f]	80%	Yes	1,000	100
Kentucky	. . .	. . .	30			Yes	<300	<16
Louisiana	. . .	NA*	180			Yes	2,000	90
Maine	10*	NA*	1			No		
Maryland	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100%	No		
Massachusetts	. . .	20	NA	10	75	No		
Michigan	10	NA*	10			Yes	3,700	10
Minnesota	15	20	3	10	30	No		
Mississippi	. . .	. . .	. . .			. . .	. . .	. . .
Missouri	. . .	NA*	10			Yes	2,000	27
Montana	NA*	NA*						
Nebraska	7	. . .	10	1	10%	No		
Nevada	10*	NA*	10 [g]					
New Hampshire	14	14*	1-2			No		
New Jersey	7	14	5	10	60%	No		
New Mexico	. . .	. . .	4			No		
New York	<1	<1	0-21 [h]	. . . [i]	100	No		
North Carolina	15	NA*	5	. . .	100	No		
North Dakota	30	30	1-5			Yes	50-100	2
Ohio	20	15	30			Yes	. . .	. . .
Oklahoma	5*	NA*	2			No		
Oregon	5*	NA*	53+			Yes	1,900	23
Pennsylvania	. . .	. . .	. . .			No		
Puerto Rico	. . .	NA*	. . .			Yes	. . .	40
Rhode Island								
South Carolina	5	5*	15			No		
South Dakota	30	5-10	2-5			No		
Tennessee	. . .	. . .	. . .			Yes	. . .	. . .
Texas	NA*	NA*	1	1 [j]	100%	No		
Utah	30*	NA*	30			No		
Vermont	NA*	NA*						
Virgin Islands	NA*	NA*						
Virginia	42-56	42-56	7	1	100	No		
Washington	14*	NA*	14	1	. . .	No		
West Virginia	30	30	5			No		
Wisconsin	29	. . .	14			No		

Explanatory Notes for Table 15

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

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

[a] Disposition monitoring is conducted only for felonies.

[b] An audit program is being developed to meet the new statutory requirement that the State criminal history repository and contributing agencies must be audited, including disposition reporting.

[c] Interagency agreement and involvement of the agency contact person.

[d] Biennial audits.

[e] Training.

[f] Electronic interface with the courts for arrest and disposition reporting.

[g] Reports listing arrests with no dispositions; Help Desk.

[h] Returned to reporting agency by mail.

[i] Field and annual audits.

[j] Newsletter updates giving recognition to courts with high rates of disposition reporting.

[k] Auditing and training.

[l] New administrative rules require auditing.

[m] Currently working on an audit function.

[n] Electronic mail, training and auditing.

[o] Contact courts electronically.

[p] Handgun sale and regulatory criminal record information background checks are researched for accuracy and completeness.

[q] Automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS) seminars.

[r] Repository personnel search the court records and find the missing dispositions.

[s] A system to monitor disposition reporting will be implemented in the near future.

[t] To be implemented in 1996.

Table 15: Procedures employed by State criminal history repository to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting, 1995

State	Lists of arrests with no dispositions generated to monitor disposition reporting	Field visits	Form letters	Telephone calls	Other
Alabama	X*[a]	X		X	
Alaska					X[b]
American Samoa	X*	X	X	X	X[c]
Arizona					X[d]
Arkansas	X	X	X	X	
California		X	X	X	X[e]
Colorado		X	X	X	X[e]
Connecticut					X[f]
Delaware	X*	X	X	X	
District of Columbia					
Florida	X*	X	X	X	X[e]
Georgia	X*	X	X	X	
Hawaii	X*	X		X	X[g]
Idaho				X	
Illinois	X*	X	X	X	
Indiana		X	X	X	X
Iowa	X*	X		X	X[h]
Kansas		X	X	X	
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine		X	X	X	X[e]
Maryland		X	X	X	X[i]
Massachusetts					X[e]
Michigan	X*				X[j]
Minnesota		X	X	X	X[k]
Mississippi					
Missouri		X		X	X[e]
Montana		X	X	X	X[l]
Nebraska		X		X	X[m]
Nevada		X	X	X	X[d, e]
New Hampshire			X	X	
New Jersey	X*	X	X	X	X[n]
New Mexico	X*		X	X	X[e]
New York	X	X	X	X	
North Carolina	X*	X	X	X	X[o]
North Dakota	X*	X		X	
Ohio		X	X	X	
Oklahoma		X		X	
Oregon		X	X	X	X[p]
Pennsylvania			X	X	X[q]
Puerto Rico	X*	X			X[r]
Rhode Island					
South Carolina		X	X	X	
South Dakota	X*	X	X	X	X[e]
Tennessee					X[e]
Texas[s]					
Utah	X	X		X	X[e]
Vermont	X*			X	
Virgin Islands				X	
Virginia	X*[t]	X	X	X	
Washington	X*	X	X	X	X[e]
West Virginia				X	
Wisconsin		X			
Wyoming	X*	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: Repositories were asked to list all methods which 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 repository for linking disposition information and arrest/charge information also permit the linking of dispositions to particular charges and/or specific counts.

[a] Name of court and court case number.

[b] Court case number, if known.

[c] By aliases.

[d] By arresting agency and booking numbers.

[e] Combination of originating agency identifier (ORI), arrest date, arrest number and charge.

[f] Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) case number.

[g] Agency ORI number, Florida Department of Law Enforcement number, FBI number.

[h] By State identification number (SID) and date of arrest.

[i] The date the crime occurred and research of the court and police records.

[j] Annual independent audits.

[k] Probation Central File (PCF) number.

[l] Date of birth.

[m] ORI number.

[n] Arrest offenses.

Table 16: Methods to link disposition information to arrest/charge information on criminal history record, 1995

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

Explanatory Notes for Table 17

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

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

. . . Not available.

* All data received can be linked.

[a] A separate file of court dispositions that lack arrest information is maintained.

[b] Court information is held in an automated form and periodically re-run for linkage to the arrest.

[c] Data is placed in a suspense file and applied to the computerized criminal history record when the arrest is entered (automated inquiry and update).

[d] The arresting agency is called and requested to submit the fingerprint card.

[e] The court disposition is placed in a "pending" file and does not show on the record.

[f] Due to backlogs, no disposition processing was done in 1995 other than dispositions received from the Louisiana Department of Corrections, State penitentiary, probation and parole information.

[g] Locate the court information in cases where there is custody information, but the court and arrest information were not reported; then add the court information followed by the custody information.

[h] Information is returned to the submitting agency.

[i] If fingerprints are involved.

[j] Correctional information is not linked to arrest information.

[k] Attempts are made to find the arrest and then link it to the disposition.

[l] An additional attempt to link the arrest is made by using prison fingerprints in lieu of arrest fingerprints.

[m] If the fingerprint impression on the disposition form is identifiable, a record is established.

Table 17: Procedures followed when linkage cannot be made between court or correctional information and arrest information in the criminal history database, 1995

State	Create a "dummy" segment: Arrest assumed from court disposition	Create a "dummy" segment: Court dispositions assumed from correctional data	Enter information without linkage to arrest/charge data: From courts	Enter information without linkage to arrest/charge data: From correctional agencies	Enter no information without linkage: From courts	Enter no information without linkage: From correctional agencies	Other	Estimated dispositions received which *cannot* be linked to arrest/charge information: Number of final court dispositions	Percent of final court dispositions	Number of correctional dispositions	Percent of correctional dispositions
Alabama	X	X						. . .	<10%	. . .	<10%
Alaska	X							600	6	*	*
American Samoa								. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Arizona					X			. . .	. . .		
Arkansas			X	X				. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
California	X		X					460,000	55%		
Colorado				X			X[a]				
Connecticut			X					. . .	2		
Delaware			X	X				. . .	5	. . .	5%
District of Columbia								*	*	*	*
Florida				X	X[b]						
Georgia	X	X			X		X[c]	. . .	. . .	4,000	13%
Hawaii					X			. . .	. . .	*	*
Idaho				X	X		X[d]	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Illinois				X			X[e]	32,300	23%	9,000	23
Indiana	X	X	X	X				0	0	0	0
Iowa		X						. . .	8%	*	*
Kansas	X	X	X	X				. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Kentucky				X	X			. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Louisiana[f]											
Maine			X				X[g]				
Maryland			X	X				. . .	<4%	. . .	. . .
Massachusetts								*	*	*	*
Michigan		X	X					46,100	22	. . .	. . .
Minnesota					X	X		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Mississippi								. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Missouri				X[i]	X			. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Montana				X				. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Nebraska					X	X		. . .	25%	. . .	5%
Nevada				X	X		X[h]	. . .	<1	50	<1
New Hampshire			X	X				. . .	. . .	*	*
New Jersey	X[i]	X[i]						20,000	20%	300	1%
New Mexico					X			. . ..	2-4	*	*
New York			X	X				. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
North Carolina				X	X			2,500	3	. . .[i]	100[j]
North Dakota					X	X		. . .	10%	. . .	10%
Ohio								*	*	*	*
Oklahoma	X							. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Oregon				X	X		X[k]	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Pennsylvania					X		X[a, l]	73,000	27	. . .	. . .
Puerto Rico								*	*	*	*
Rhode Island											
South Carolina				X	X			. . .	7%	*	*
South Dakota				X	X			. . .	5	. . .	1%
Tennessee				X	X	X		. . .	. . .	*	*
Texas								*	*	*	*
Utah				X	X			. . .	1%	. . .	1%
Vermont								*	*	*	*
Virgin Islands					X			. . .	1	*	*
Virginia	X			X			X[m]	. . .	<1	. . .[i]	. . .[i]
Washington	X		X	X				. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
West Virginia					X	X					
Wisconsin					X	X		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Wyoming								*	*	*	*

Explanatory Notes for Table 18

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

[a] Obtain missing information from courts and/or arresting agency to ensure complete and accurate records before dissemination.

[b] Sight verification.

[c] Audit procedures are employed.

[d] Yearly audits and key verification.

[e] Annual independent audits.

[f] Computer comparison made with FBI computerized criminal history records.

[g] All data is dual entered.

[h] Quarterly audits are conducted as a result of regulatory programs.

[i] Verification of source document after entry.

Table 18: Strategies employed by State criminal history repository to ensure accuracy of data in criminal history database, 1995

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	
Alaska	X		X	X			
American Samoa	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Arizona	X		X				
Arkansas	X	X	X				X[a]
California	X		X			X	X[b]
Colorado	X	X	X	X	X		
Connecticut	X	X	X	X		X	
Delaware	X	X	X	X	X	X	X[c]
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Florida	X	X	X	X		X	
Georgia	X		X		X		
Hawaii	X		X	X	X	X	
Idaho	X		X				
Illinois			X		X	X	X[d]
Indiana	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Iowa	X	X	X		X		
Kansas	X	X	X	X		X	
Kentucky				X			
Louisiana	X	X	X	X			
Maine	X	X		X		X	X[a]
Maryland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X[e]
Massachusetts			X	X			
Michigan	X		X		X		
Minnesota	X	X	X				
Mississippi							
Missouri	X	X	X	X	X		
Montana	X	X	X				
Nebraska		X		X			
Nevada	X		X	X	X		
New Hampshire	X	X		X			
New Jersey	X		X	X	X		X[c]
New Mexico	X	X	X	X			
New York	X		X				
North Carolina	X	X	X			X	
North Dakota	X		X	X		X	
Ohio	X		X		X		X[f]
Oklahoma	X	X	X				X[g]
Oregon	X		X		X		X[h]
Pennsylvania	X		X	X			
Puerto Rico	X		X			X	
Rhode Island							
South Carolina	X		X				
South Dakota	X	X	X	X	X		
Tennessee	X	X		X			
Texas	X	X	X			X	
Utah	X		X				
Vermont	X		X		X		
Virgin Islands							
Virginia	X		X		X	X	X[i]
Washington	X		X	X			
West Virginia	X	X		X			
Wisconsin	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 1989 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991), Table 18. 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.

. . . Not available.

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

[b] Audit program is under development.

[c] Random sample audits were scheduled to begin in February 1994, resources permitting.

[d] Resources to conduct audits were limited.

[e] The expungement process was audited for 1990-92.

[f] Scheduled to begin fall 1996.

[g] 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.

[h] Record transaction log only.

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

[j] A formal audit was not conducted; an agency was provided assistance on improving its procedures.

[k] In-house audits only.

[l] Very limited.

[m] Law enforcement agencies that have terminals are audited every 18 months.

[n] Logs are maintained for inquiries and responses only.

[o] Field staff work with agencies on data quality.

[p] User agencies are on a 4-year auditing cycle. Data quality is one component of the audit.

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

State	Transaction logs maintained to provide audit trail of inquiries, responses, record updates, modifications			Random sample audits of user agencies conducted to ensure data quality and compliance with laws			Date of last audit	Period of time covered by audit
	1989	1993	1995	1989	1993	1995		
Alabama	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	. . .	. . .
Alaska	Yes	Yes[a]	Yes[a]	No	No	No[b]		
American Samoa	. . .	No	Yes	. . .	No	No		
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		
Arkansas	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	continual	
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes[c]	Yes	07/96	. . .
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	05/93	. . .
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No[d]	No		
District of Columbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	10/93	3 months
Florida	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No[e]	No[f]		
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No[g]	No		
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	01/94-12/95	01/93-12/94
Idaho	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	02/96	05-08/95
Indiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	02/95	01-12/94
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	continual	01/93-12/95
Kansas	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		
Kentucky	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	01-12/83	01/76-12/83
Louisiana	Yes	No	No	No	No	No		
Maine	Yes[h]	Yes[h]	Yes[h]	No[i]	No[i]	No		
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	07/96	01/93-12/95
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		
Michigan	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	01-12/93	01-12/91
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes[j]	Yes	10/96	6 months
Mississippi	No	No	. . .	No	No	. . .		
Missouri	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes[k]	No	No		
Montana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	01-12/93	entire database
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	03/96	2 years
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		
New Jersey	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	01-12/93	01-12/89
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	08/90	01/70-09/88
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	continual	01-12/95
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	01-12/90	01/88-12/90
Ohio	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	. . .	last 5 years
Oklahoma	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		
Oregon	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	No		
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	12/94	01-12/92
Puerto Rico	. . .	Yes	Yes	. . .	No	Yes	continual	
Rhode Island	No	No		No	No			
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes[l]	Yes[m]	continual	
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	05/95	01-12/93
Tennessee	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	01-12/92	. . .
Texas	Yes	Yes[n]	Yes	No	No[o]	Yes	01-12/92	. . .
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	12/95	01/94-01/95
Vermont	Yes	Yes[n]	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	01-12/93	01-12/90
Virgin Islands	. . .	No	. . .	. . .	No	. . .		
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes[p]	Yes[p]	continual	01-12/91
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
West Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	in progress	entire database
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	07/96	01-12/95

Explanatory Notes for Table 20

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

. . . Not available.

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

[a] Internal controls.

[b] Missing record resolution for years 1991, 1992 and 1993.

[c] The criminal history record system rewrite will address items 1-6; 8-11 are already in place.

[d] Complete criminal history record system is scheduled for completion in 1997.

[e] Total system redesign took place before the audit.

[f] "Best practices" document underway.

Table 20: Data quality audits of State criminal history repository, 1995

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 are planned or scheduled for next 3 years	Initiatives are underway to improve data quality †
Alabama							
Alaska	X	1993	1991-93	Other agency	3,7,8,9,10	X	1,2,3,5,6,8,10,11
American Samoa	X	1996	1990-95	Other agency	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11	X	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12
Arizona	X	1992	1987-91	Other agency	8,9,11	X	1,2,3,5,6,8,9,10,11
Arkansas						X	
California							
Colorado						X	2,3,6
Connecticut							3,5,6,7,8,9,10
Delaware	X	1992	1986-92	Other agency	2,3,5	X	1,2,4,5,6,8,9,11
District of Columbia	X	1993	1989-93	Other agency		X	1,2,3,5,6,8,9
Florida						X	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,11
Georgia	X	1992	1980-91	Other agency	1,8,11,12[a]	X	1,2,3,5,8,11
Hawaii	X	1992	1991-92	Other agency	1,2,3,8	X	1,2,3,6
Idaho	X	1993	1988-92	Other agency	2,3,8,9,10,11		1,2,5,6,7,11
Illinois	X	1995	1994	Other agency	2,3,6,8		1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Indiana	X	1995	1994	Other agency	3,4,5,10,11		3,4,5,10,11
Iowa	X	1995-96	1991-current	Other agency	3,4,6,8,10,11	X	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10,11
Kansas	X	1994	random	Other agency	3,6,8	X	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Kentucky							2,4
Louisiana						X	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Maine						X	1,2,3,4,5,10,11
Maryland	X	annual	prior 3 years	Other agency	1,2,3,6,7,8,9,10,11	X	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Massachusetts							2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Michigan	X	1993	1991	Other agency	4,5,6,8,9	X	1,3,5,6,7,10,11,12[b]
Minnesota	X	1992	1990	Other agency	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11	X	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Mississippi							
Missouri	X	1993	1970-93	Repository	1,3,10,11	X	1,2,3,6,10,11
Montana	X	1995	prior 5 years	Other agency	8	X	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11
Nebraska							1,4,11
Nevada	X	1993	1987-93	Other agency	8,12[c]		1,2,3,4,6,7,10,11,12[d]
New Hampshire	X	1994	. . .	Other agency	2		2,3,5,6,8,11
New Jersey	X	1994	1993	Repository, other agency	12[e]	X	1,2,3,5,6,7,8,11
New Mexico	X	1994	. . .	Repository	4,8,10,11	X	1,3,4,6,7,8,10,11
New York	X	1990	1985-87	Other agency	2,6		1,2,5,6,9,11,12[f]
North Carolina							1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9
North Dakota						X	1,3,4,5,7,9,10,11
Ohio	X	. . .	last 5 years	Repository	2,4	X	2,3,5,10,11
Oklahoma	X	1994	. . .	Other agency	3,5,7,9,11	X	1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10,11
Oregon	X	1994	1989-93	Other agency	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11	X	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Pennsylvania	X	1993	prior 12 months	Other agency	3,11	X	3,4,5,6,7,8,11
Puerto Rico						X	2,3,5,6,8,9
Rhode Island							
South Carolina							2,3
South Dakota	X	1993, 1995	1988-93	Repository	1,2,3,6,7,10,11	X	1,2,3,4,5
Tennessee	X	1992	1991-92	Repository, other agency			2,3,5,6,10,11
Texas						X	1,2,3,4,5,6,8
Utah	X	1995	1994-95	Other agency	3,5,6,8,10,11	X	2,3,4,5,6,8,10,11
Vermont	X	1993	1990	Other agency	2,4,5,8,9,11		2,5,6,8,9
Virgin Islands							2,3,5,6,7,9,10
Virginia	X	1992	1991	Other agency	1,2,3,6,7,8,11	X	1,2,3,5,6,7,8,11,12
Washington	X	1995	1989-92	Other agency		X	
West Virginia	X	1993	entire database	Other agency	2,4,8,9		2,5,6,7,8,9
Wisconsin	X	1993	1992	Other agency	4,8,9		1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Wyoming							3,4,11

Explanatory Notes for Table 21

The notes below expand on the data in Table 21. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

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

* State was not a III participant by December 31, 1995, but has since become one.

Table 21: Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by the State criminal history repository and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1995

State	III records indexed with the State's identification (SID) pointers	III records maintained by the FBI for the State	Percent of total records available through III maintained by the State
Total	15,212,800	10,261,000	
Alabama*		363,500	
Alaska	21,600	64,700	25%
American Samoa			
Arizona		488,500	
Arkansas	29,900	140,600	18
California	2,585,900	823,800	76%
Colorado	311,100	129,400	71
Connecticut	113,000	116,900	49
Delaware	56,000	55,600	50
District of Columbia		100,500	
Florida	1,857,800	386,700	83%
Georgia	1,264,800	116,100	92
Hawaii		92,000	
Idaho	82,400	27,900	75
Illinois	163,700	1,064,700	15
Indiana		299,600	
Iowa*		229,300	
Kansas		264,400	
Kentucky		223,500	
Louisiana		485,700	
Maine		44,500	
Maryland		608,400	
Massachusetts		177,300	
Michigan	619,300	62,600	91%
Minnesota	187,800	29,600	86
Mississippi		137,800	
Missouri	233,400	172,200	57%
Montana	36,700	46,200	44
Nebraska		98,200	
Nevada	49,500	208,400	19
New Hampshire		64,700	
New Jersey	857,400	41,000	95%
New Mexico		196,700	
New York	1,916,500	173,900	92
North Carolina	507,000	30,100	94
North Dakota	4,300	28,500	13%
Ohio	571,400	140,700	80
Oklahoma	36,800	220,800	14
Oregon	313,100	65,400	83
Pennsylvania	572,100	297,100	66
Puerto Rico			
Rhode Island		69,800	
South Carolina	583,300	40,000	94%
South Dakota	13,000	80,200	14
Tennessee		412,800	
Texas	1,621,700	150,900	91%
Utah	41,600	136,300	23
Vermont		29,700	
Virgin Islands			
Virginia	425,900	217,600	66
Washington	94,800	404,300	23%
West Virginia		95,000	
Wisconsin		289,800	
Wyoming	41,000	17,100	71

Explanatory Notes for Table 22

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

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

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

Table 22: Fingerprint cards processed and dispositions received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, FY 1995

State	Number of fingerprint cards processed by the FBI, FY 1995: Criminal justice purposes	Noncriminal purposes	Number of final dispositions received by the FBI, FY 1995
Total	4,439,500	379,400	5,171,600
Alabama	54,300	2,300	49,300
Alaska	12,300	1,000	17,200
American Samoa			
Arizona	85,800	15,000	69,100
Arkansas	51,200	5,500	198,300
California	738,000	56,700	3,110,500
Colorado	87,500	6,400	<100
Connecticut	31,900	3,400	7,200
Delaware	22,900	2,000	9,300
District of Columbia	23,800	29,200	8,500
Florida*	219,600	27,800	1,000
Georgia	218,400	14,400	113,800
Hawaii	15,100	1,800	3,600
Idaho	22,400	2,100	200
Illinois	270,500	13,100	14,000
Indiana	34,800	4,400	10,000
Iowa	32,700	1,200	46,600
Kansas	47,400	2,200	12,400
Kentucky	28,900	1,700	5,600
Louisiana	66,700	3,500	5,000
Maine	3,200	500	1,100
Maryland	135,300	10,900	1,700
Massachusetts	15,300	2,800	200
Michigan	88,600	7,500	200
Minnesota	36,600	1,700	100
Mississippi	23,100	2,800	4,600
Missouri	81,800	6,400	66,200
Montana	18,400	400	11,900
Nebraska	11,600	1,000	212,900
Nevada	62,900	2,700	100
New Hampshire	8,700	800	2,900
New Jersey*	119,200	11,800	400
New Mexico	34,000	2,300	6,900
New York	527,200	33,300	196,000
North Carolina*	37,500	11,500	400
North Dakota	5,100	<100	3,900
Ohio	138,200	5,700	38,100
Oklahoma	55,500	2,400	18,200
Oregon*	28,800	5,200	600
Pennsylvania	154,800	8,100	80,000
Puerto Rico			
Rhode Island	7,900	200	3,100
South Carolina	140,300	6,400	117,400
South Dakota	18,300	500	9,900
Tennessee	53,600	5,900	8,800
Texas	239,400	29,700	35,300
Utah	31,200	1,400	<100
Vermont	5,500	200	2,700
Virgin Islands			
Virginia	108,600	12,100	62,400
Washington	110,600	6,300	577,900
West Virginia	7,600	900	15,500
Wisconsin	57,000	3,400	2,100
Wyoming	9,500	800	8,600

Methodology

This report is based upon the results from a survey conducted of the administrators of the State criminal history record repositories in July - December 1995. A total of 54 jurisdictions were surveyed, including the 50 States, American Samoa, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Responses were received from 53 jurisdictions. Rhode Island did not submit a complete survey response.

The five-part survey instrument consisted of 235 questions, having several parts. The survey was designed to collect comprehensive data in five major subject areas: criminal history information systems; searching methods and policies regarding firearms purchases; the maintenance and use of civil justice information for purposes other than determining firearms eligibility; the National Child Protection Act of 1993, as amended; and States' participation in the Interstate Identification Index (III) and the National Fingerprint File (NFF). The 14 topical areas covered in this report are 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 criminalhistory 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.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation also provided information in two areas. The information reported by the FBI relates to the number of fingerprint cards and dispositions received by the FBI during FY 1995 and the number of criminal history records of the States participating in the Interstate Identification Index system that are maintained by the State criminal history repositories and the number of records maintained by the FBI for the States.

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

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

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

Data reported for 1989 was taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991). Data reported for 1993 was taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1993* (January 1995).