



Effective Criminal Case Management (ECCM) Project Data Request Single-Tier Courts

The National Center for State Courts (NCSC), with support from the Arnold Foundation, proposes to build a comprehensive profile of criminal case processing in 50 selected state trial courts. We invite your court to participate. For each participating court, NCSC seeks to collect case data on all types of disposed felony and/or misdemeanor cases (depending on the court) from the most recent 12-month period available.

This document describes the data elements requested of courts in **single-tier** systems. For purposes of this project, a single-tier court system is one in which all phases of criminal case processing, for all criminal case types, occur in the court of general jurisdiction. The data elements fall into six general categories: case identifiers, key procedural event dates, seriousness of charge, type of disposition, defendant legal status, and number of hearings.

The data set should include all felony and misdemeanor criminal cases disposed during the most recent 12-month period for which complete data are available (e.g., most recent fiscal year, most recent calendar year). The data set should include only cases originally filed as felony or misdemeanor criminal offenses; please do not include cases originally filed as infractions or violations. Cases originally filed as felonies or misdemeanors but disposed as infractions or violations should be included. "Disposition date" refers to the date of the *final disposition of the original criminal case*, not to the date of disposition for post-judgment events such as probation violations.

For purposes of this project, a case is defined as a single defendant and all charges arising from a single incident. For each participating court, NCSC's ultimate goal is to produce a data set that includes a single record for each case/defendant. For cases involving multiple charges against a single defendant, the data will be "flattened" or condensed to produce a single record containing the most serious charge at filing and the most serious charge at disposition. The flattening process may be performed by the participating court or by NCSC.

NCSC suggests two options for providing the data:

Option 1: Single data set condensed by the participating court

Under this option, please provide a single data set that includes a single record for each case. For defendants with multiple charges, the case record will be condensed to report the most serious charge at filing and the most serious charge at disposition, with the final case disposition occurring during the most recent 12-month period. Definitions of the most serious charge at filing/disposition are provided below.

Option 2: Single data set to be condensed by NCSC

Alternatively, the participating court may provide a data set that contains a separate record for each charge filed against each defendant. NCSC staff will then identify the most serious charge at filing and the most serious charge at disposition and condense the data set to produce a single record for each case. Under this option, a unique identifier for each case that is consistent across all charges in the case (e.g., case number) must be provided.

Please look over this data request; it is divided into two sections. The first section presents a list of 33 desired *data elements*. The second section provides a set of basic definitions for the data elements.

To facilitate your participation, NCSC project staff will work closely with you to address any questions or concerns you might have about the data request.

I. Data Elements

A. Case Identifiers (3 variables)

1. Jurisdiction, if data set includes multiple jurisdictions (e.g., county name, district number, circuit number)
2. Case number
3. Summons/citation case indicator

B. Key Procedural Event Dates (12 variables)

4. Arrest date and/or summons/citation date, if not taken into custody
5. Filing date
6. First appearance date
7. Court appointment of counsel date, if applicable
8. Pretrial release decision date
9. Exchange of discovery date
10. Preliminary hearing date or grand jury date
11. Arraignment date
12. Final pretrial conference date
13. Number of days in inactive status (e.g., for failure to appear/issue of bench warrant)
14. Disposition date
15. Sentencing date

C. Seriousness of Charge (7 variables)

16. Degree of most serious charge at filing
17. Type of most serious charge at filing (see the Dataset Specifications below for hierarchy)
18. Degree of most serious charge at disposition
19. Type of most serious charge at disposition (see the Dataset Specifications below for hierarchy)
20. Charge reduction
21. Total number of felony charges at filing
22. Total number of misdemeanor charges at filing

D. Type of Disposition (2 variables)

23. Manner of disposition (e.g., jury trial, bench trial, guilty plea, diverted, etc.)
24. Result of disposition (e.g., conviction, acquittal, diverted to problem-solving court, etc.)

E. Defendant Legal Status (5 variables)

25. Type of counsel at disposition (e.g., private, public defender, appointed, self-represented)
26. Pretrial custody status (e.g., release on bail/bond, held without bail/bond)
27. Bond/Bail amount

- 28. Number of days held in pretrial detention prior to disposition
- 29. Multiple defendants involved (y/n)

F. Number of Court Hearings (4 variables)

- 30. Number of court hearings scheduled
- 31. Number of court hearings held¹
- 32. Number of pretrial conferences held
- 33. Number of trial dates scheduled
- 34. Number of failures to appear

¹ If number of hearings scheduled and/or number of hearings held are not available, the number of continuances may be substituted.

II. Dataset Specifications

The final data set should comprise every felony and/or misdemeanor case *disposed/sentenced* during the most recent 12-month period available. The data set should ideally consist of a single “flat” file that includes the variables described below, with one record per case/defendant (Option 1) or one record per charge (Option 2). Our preferred file formats include Excel and SPSS, but a properly set-up ASCII/text file is also acceptable. NCSC staff will be happy to work with you on alternatives if you are unable to provide the data in exactly the desired format.

Date element definitions:

A. Case Identifiers:

1. Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction (e.g., circuit, district, or county) in which the case was filed.

2. Case Number

A unique identifier (e.g., case number, docket number). For data sets containing multiple records per case, this number will be used to match charges within cases.

3. Summons/Citation Case Indicator

In a summons/citation case, the defendant is not taken into custody but is instead issued a summons, citation, notice, or ticket (e.g., desk appearance ticket) directing the defendant to appear in court on a specified date. These cases are typically minor misdemeanors (e.g., traffic offenses, possession of marijuana).

- 0. Defendant taken into custody (not a summons or citation case)
- 1. Summons or citation case

B. Key Procedural Event Dates:

4. Arrest Date and/or Summons/Citation Date, if not taken into custody

The date when the police arrest the defendant, request a warrant, and/or issue a summons, citation, notice, or ticket, if not taken into custody. (Technically, a defendant who gets a summons will usually be considered to have been “arrested” even if not taken into custody).

5. Filing Date

The date that the criminal complaint is filed with the court.

6. First Appearance Date

The date of the first court appearance where the defendant is brought before a magistrate or judge. Typically, at this hearing, the defendant is informed of charges and constitutional rights, including the right to an attorney. Conditions and type of bail may be set or reviewed. May also be called *initial appearance* or *arraignment*.

7. Court Appointment of Counsel Date

The date of appointment of state-paid counsel if the defendant is determined to be indigent.

8. Pretrial Release Decision Date

The earliest date on which a judicial officer decides whether to release the defendant on bail/bond.

9. Exchange of Discovery Date

The date, following the formal request for discovery by the defendant's attorney, that the prosecutor's office provides the attorney with the materials they have in their possession that relates to the defendant's case (e.g., police reports, transcripts of statements made by the defendant or other witnesses during the initial investigation, and any videos or recordings that were obtained at the time of arrest).

10. Preliminary Hearing Date or Grand Jury Date

The date of the *preliminary hearing* at which a judge determines whether the evidence provides probable cause to believe that the crime was committed by the defendant. The preliminary hearing occurs after the *first appearance* and may also be called a *preliminary examination, evidentiary hearing or probable cause hearing*.

Alternatively, this is the date of *grand jury* indictment for those jurisdictions where a grand jury is used to determine whether there is enough evidence, or probable cause, to indict a criminal suspect.

Possible outcomes if probable cause is established:

- The defendant is held to answer, or is "bound over," for trial on the original charge.
- Depending on the jurisdiction and the seriousness of the crime, the case may proceed directly to plea negotiations or trial in the court that conducted the preliminary hearing.

11. Arraignment Date

The *arraignment date* is the date of the next court appearance after a judge holds the defendant to answer, often initiated when the prosecutor files a document (commonly called an "information") that signals the start of further court proceedings. At the arraignment, the defendant typically receives a formal notice of charges, enters a plea, and has the next court date set. Also called *arraignment on the information*.

12. Final Pretrial Conference Date

The *final pretrial conference date* is the latest date prior to the disposition date on which a pretrial conference (often an informal meeting at which opposing attorneys confer, usually with the judge) to assess the case's readiness for trial.

13. Number of days in inactive status

Number of days in inactive status is the total number of days the case spent in inactive status between the filing date and disposition date, including multiple spells of inactivity. A criminal case

is typically placed on *inactive status* after a bench warrant is issued because the defendant failed to appear at a scheduled court appearance and is considered a fugitive. When the defendant is taken into custody, the case will be removed from inactive status and placed back on active status.

14. Disposition Date

Disposition date is defined as the date of the legal disposition of the case (e.g., trial verdict, guilty plea, dismissal, etc.) OR entry into diversion or drug court or other problem-solving court program, whichever comes first. It refers to the date of the *final disposition of the original criminal case*, not to the date of disposition for post-judgment events such as probation violations.

In those instances where a case has multiple charges with multiple disposition dates, this date is defined as the ‘first final disposition’ date. That is, the date when **all** the charges are initially disposed (not the first disposition date when, say, one of the charges is dismissed but others are still pending disposition). In addition, as noted above, for purposes of this study the disposition date is the date of **entry** into diversion or a problem-solving court program, not the date where there may be a subsequent disposition such as ‘dismissal’ (if conditions of diversion are met) or ‘conviction’ (if conditions are not met).

15. Sentencing Date

The date when judgment is entered and sentence imposed.

C. Seriousness of Charge:

For purposes of this study, there are two main tasks associated with Seriousness of Charge. For each defendant:

- Determine the *most serious charge at filing* and the *most serious charge at disposition*
- Determine the *total number of charges*, both felony and misdemeanor, facing the defendant at time of filing

The *most serious charge* is the charge of the most serious degree according to the state’s classification system. The *most serious charge at filing* is defined as the most serious charge ever filed in the case, regardless of the date on which the charge was filed. The *most serious charge at disposition* is the most serious charge that is not dismissed.

16. Degree of most serious charge at filing:

Many criminal cases include multiple charges against a single defendant. This data element identifies the most serious charge filed against the defendant. This data element should identify whether the most serious charge filed is a felony or a misdemeanor. This data element should also specify the degree or class of the most serious charge filed, based on the state’s classification system (e.g., first-degree felony, class A misdemeanor).

- Felony—in most states, an offense punishable by incarceration for one year or more.

- Misdemeanor—in most states, an offense punishable by incarceration for less than one year and/or fines.

17. Type of most serious charge at filing:

This data element should identify the type of offense for the most serious charge filed against the defendant. The most serious charge is to be identified first by degree (see above). If there are two or more charges tied for the most serious degree, use the following hierarchy of offense types to determine which charge is most serious.

1. Criminal homicide (e.g., murder, negligent manslaughter, vehicular homicide)
2. Domestic violence (a person offense committed against another person with whom the defendant had a domestic relationship)
3. Person offense (e.g., attempted murder, rape, assault, robbery, kidnapping, sex offenses, incest, menacing, child abuse, etc.)
4. Property offense (e.g., burglary, larceny, theft, tampering, auto theft, arson, forgery, fraud, bribery, trespass, cruelty to animals, etc.)
5. Drugs (e.g., manufacture, distribution, sale, use of controlled substance)
6. Weapons (e.g., violation of regulations/statutes regarding carrying, using, possessing, etc.)
7. DUI/DWI
8. Other motor vehicle (e.g., reckless driving, other non-DUI charges, driving on a suspended license, habitual traffic)
9. Violations of the legal process (e.g., perjury, impersonation, obstruction of public justice, bail violation, protection order violation, escape, fugitive from justice, etc.)
10. Public order (e.g., violations of liquor laws, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, prostitution, criminal mischief, gambling, public peace and order, curfew, fare evasion, wildlife or natural resources offenses, etc.)
11. Other felony or other misdemeanor (e.g., felony or misdemeanor charges that do not fit into one of the categories defined above, including abuse of public office, habitual criminal, etc.)

18. Degree of most serious charge at disposition:

This data element identifies the *most serious charge that is not dismissed*. This data element should identify whether this charge is a felony, a misdemeanor, or a violation/infracton. This data element should also specify the degree or class of the charge, based on the state’s classification system (e.g., first-degree felony, class A misdemeanor).

- Felony—in most states, an offense punishable by incarceration for a year or more.
- Misdemeanor—in most states, an offense punishable by incarceration for less than one year and/or fines.
- Violation/infracton—a civil offense not punishable by incarceration

If all charges are dismissed, the most serious degree of offense at disposition should be coded as –8 (all charges dismissed).

19. Type of most serious charge at disposition:

This data element should identify the type of offense for the *most serious charge that is not dismissed*. The most serious charge is to be identified first by degree (see above). If there are two or more charges tied for the most serious degree, use the hierarchy of offense types to determine which charge is most serious.

For example, take a case that includes two charges: a *property felony* charge (most serious charge at filing) and an *other misdemeanor* charge. If the property felony is dismissed and the defendant pleads guilty to the other misdemeanor, the other misdemeanor becomes the *most serious charge at disposition*. As another example, say there are two charges in a limited jurisdiction court case: a felony person offense and a felony drug charge. The felony person charge is dismissed prior to bindover, and the case is bound over to the court of general jurisdiction for trial on the felony drug charge. The *most serious charge at disposition* is the felony drug offense, because it is the most serious charge that was not dismissed.

If all charges are dismissed, the most serious charge at disposition should be coded as –8 (all charges dismissed).

20. Charge reduced:

0. Most serious charge at disposition is equal to most serious charge at filing.
1. Most serious charge at disposition is lesser in degree and/or type of offense than most serious charge at filing.
- 8. All charges dismissed.

21. Total number of felony charges at filing

22. Total number of misdemeanor charges at filing

D. Type of Disposition:

23. Manner of disposition for most serious charge at disposition (rank order):

1. Bindover/transfer
2. Jury trial (including incomplete trials)
3. Bench/non-jury trial (including incomplete trials)
4. Guilty plea
5. Diversion (including entry to drug court or other problem-solving court)
6. Dismissal/nolle prosequi

Manner of disposition categories may not be mutually exclusive. For example, the disposition phase in a case could begin with a jury trial, but end in a guilty plea or dismissal. Likewise, a case disposition may begin as a jury trial and end as a bench trial. For purposes of this study, a case is defined as being disposed by jury trial (or bench trial) if a jury trial (or bench trial) begins regardless of how the case is ultimately disposed.

For cases involving multiple charges, report the manner of disposition for the most serious charge that is not dismissed. In the example of a case with three charges (felony person, felony drug, and misdemeanor weapons) in which the felony person offense is dismissed, the felony drug charge is disposed by guilty plea, and the misdemeanor weapons charge results in a bench trial, the most serious charge at disposition is the felony drug offense, and the manner of disposition is guilty plea.

If multiple charges *of the same degree and offense type* are not dismissed, use the rank order for manner of disposition (shown above) to determine the manner of disposition for the most serious charge. For example, if a case includes two Class 1 misdemeanor person offenses, one of which results in a guilty plea and one of which is disposed by bench trial, the two charges at disposition are equivalent in seriousness, so the rank order for manner of disposition must be used to determine the manner of disposition, which is bench trial.

24. Result of case disposition for most serious charge at disposition (rank order):

1. Bindover/transfer
2. Conviction
3. Acquittal
4. Mistrial
5. Entry into drug court or other problem-solving court
6. Diversion (not to a problem-solving court program)
7. Continued without a finding
8. Dismissal/Nolle Prosequi

When a case involves the disposition of multiple charges, the *result of case disposition* category selected should correspond to the disposition of the *most serious charge at disposition* (see above). Drawing on the example above (a case with three charges, felony person, felony drug, and misdemeanor weapons, where the felony person charge is dismissed, the felony drug charge results in a guilty plea, and the misdemeanor weapon is disposed by bench trial), the *most serious charge at disposition* is the felony drug offense and the *result of case disposition* is conviction.

With reference to problem-solving court cases, for purposes of this study, the *result of case disposition* refers to the initial or original disposition of **entry** into diversion or a problem-solving court program, not the subsequent disposition such as ‘dismissal’ (if conditions of diversion are met) or ‘conviction’ (if conditions are not met).

“Continued without a finding” refers to a disposition where the court postpones or withholds judgment for a set period of time outside of a formal diversion program. The defendant may or may not admit facts sufficient for a finding of guilt and may or may not be subject to requirements and conditions. Examples include “continued without a finding” in Massachusetts, “adjournment in contemplation of dismissal” (ACD, ACOD) in New York, and “deferred disposition” in Virginia.

E. Defendant Legal Status

25. Type of counsel at disposition:

1. Private attorney
2. Public Defender
3. Appointed counsel
4. Self-represented/pro se/pro per

26. Pretrial custody status following initial determination: ideally, a numeric variable with the following values:

1. Not taken into custody (summons/citation case)
2. Release on own recognizance
3. Release on bail/bond
4. Held subject to bail/bond
5. Held without bail/bond
6. Held on another matter (e.g. another sentence or a probation violation from an earlier case)

27. Bond/bail amount: a numeric value expressed as a dollar amount (e.g. \$12,345)

Bond/bail amount should equal the amount of bond/bail set by the judicial officer at the earliest pretrial custody determination. Please indicate *Release on Own Recognizance* as -99.

28. Number of days held in pretrial detention prior to disposition

The *Number of days held in pretrial detention prior to disposition* shows the total number of days that unsentenced defendants are held in jail pending trial—known as pretrial detention. A key decision is the determination of whether the defendant will be detained in jail awaiting trial or will be released back into the community. In addition, many defendants are held for a number of days and then released at some point before their trial. Some defendants may go in and out of pretrial detention multiple times. The purpose of this variable is to capture the total number of days the defendant is held in jail between the initial appearance and disposition. The counting of days should begin on the date of the original pretrial release determination and, therefore, exclude any time the defendant is incarcerated from arrest to the initial pretrial release determination. If the defendant is released following the initial appearance, is not taken back into custody, and serves no time in pretrial detention, please code as 0 days.

29. Multiple defendants involved:

0. No
1. Yes

Note: This variable is only pertinent to data systems where a criminal incident involving multiple defendants is routinely incorporated and filed as a single case. This data element may be ignored if a court's practice is to file a separate case for each criminal defendant in a criminal incident involving multiple defendants.

F. Number of Court Hearings

30. Number of court hearings scheduled: numeric variable

A scheduled hearing is a court event at which an attorney or defendant is scheduled to appear before a judicial officer on or off the record. Types of hearings include, but are not limited to, initial appearances, bond hearings, preliminary hearings, motion hearings, pretrial conferences, and trials.

31. Number of court hearings held: numeric variable

A hearing is defined as being held when an attorney and/or defendant appears before a judicial officer on or off the record and the proceeding is not postponed or continued.

32. Number of pretrial conferences held: numeric variable

The *number of pretrial conferences* is the total number of conferences held prior to the disposition date for the purpose of establishing case timelines, narrowing the issues, assessing trial readiness, etc. Such conferences may be called pretrial conferences, scheduling conferences, status conferences, or case management conferences.

33. Number of trial dates scheduled: numeric variable

The number of trial dates scheduled includes the first day of each scheduled trial, whether or not the trial occurs. If a multi-day trial is scheduled, count this as a single trial date.

34. Number of failures to appear: numeric variable

The number of scheduled hearings at which the defendant was required to appear but failed to appear.