



National Open Court
Data Standards
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Criminal Cases

Recommended Data Elements

National Open Court Data Standards
(NODS)

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Recommended Criminal Case Data Elements

For courts to effectively manage criminal cases, it is necessary to identify, collect, and use data effectively. Criminal case data is also needed by partners in the criminal justice system, researchers, and others. This guide is intended to help courts identify the data needed and to provide support for data collection across criminal cases.

Criminal cases present a challenge for data collection because of the multistage nature of criminal cases as well as the need to connect much of this data with data external to the courts, such as criminal history and correctional data. The ability to combine different data from across the criminal legal system and inform policy and practice hinges on the availability of common identifiers and the capacity to measure case characteristics and outcomes consistently and reliably across all stages.

Sharing data on dispositions is particularly important. The lack of a court disposition on an arrest record at the criminal record repository causes two equally important but distinct questions and issues.¹

Question	Issue
Was the criminal court case closed without prosecution on one or more charges?	The person is considered innocent until proven guilty, but an “open” charge can affect employment, housing, insurance, and education.
Was the defendant prosecuted and convicted without having that conviction matched to the underlying arrest in the criminal history?	The individual’s criminal history is not accurately reported, potentially causing public safety problems. This can lead to a public safety officer being put at risk and it can lead to vulnerable individuals being put at risk due to an inaccurate background check.

The National Open Court Data Standards (NODS) exist, in part, to enable policymakers and researchers to understand and use data from state courts.

¹Greenspan et al., “Disposition Reporting”

Principles of Data Collection

Using this Report

The [Court Statistics Project](#) (CSP) and [National Open Court Data Standards](#) (NODS) both provide frameworks for data collection. The goal of CSP is to present a national picture of state court cases. Only aggregate data is shared. The goals of NODS are to make case-level state court data available to researchers and policymakers in a consistent manner that reduces the possibility of error and misinterpretation and to reduce the burden on court system staff in responding to data requests.

This report is a complement to these other efforts and uses the NODS framework and recommended data elements as a starting point. The report is divided into sections that align with the NODS organizational structure. Each section describes relevant data elements, providing additional context for criminal cases.

While NODS is an effort to provide data standards, courts do not have to change their case management systems to participate in NODS. Rather, NODS is, for many courts, a mapping exercise so that when they share their data, others understand it.

Not every data element or every tab from NODS is included in this report. Priority is given to those elements that are specific to criminal cases and need more context or explanation on the “how and why” for collection. Additional elements that are out of scope for NODS but nonetheless important for criminal cases are included in this report.

For easy reference, each section is labeled with the NODS tab number. Additionally, NODS data elements are in **bold**. Sample values from the NODS data elements spreadsheet are *italicized*. Elements out of scope for NODS but in this guide for case-level monitoring at the local court level are denoted with an asterisk (*).

This report does not outline every data element necessary for criminal case management. Instead, the list aims to provide a guide for what data should be collected and initiate the conversation of what information is needed to answer policy and monitoring questions. The list is informed by past research, and by NCSC engagement with state and local courts about current, promising, and best practices. However, it may not cover all needs for a court or state. This report should be viewed as a living document. Recommendations will change, especially as courts incorporate technology solutions more fully.

Tab 1: Case Information

Criminal Case Category

Criminal case categories are used to describe basic information about each case. Criminal statutes in every state have multiple categories of criminal offenses, which include the overarching categories of *felonies* and *misdemeanors*. General jurisdiction trial courts also have jurisdiction over *appeals from limited jurisdiction courts*. Limited jurisdiction courts either have criminal jurisdiction over all misdemeanor crimes committed in their city or town (such as Arizona’s “Municipal Court” system) or over specific types of crimes (such as Michigan’s “Treatment Court” model).

Criminal case categories are based on the initial filing, so if the case is filed as a felony, it is considered a felony case even if all felony charges are dropped or reduced to misdemeanors as the case progresses. In criminal cases, it is necessary to track both the filing and disposition of individual charges (tab 9) and the filing and disposition of the case as a whole (tab 1). NODS follows the CSP practice and counts “the defendant and all charges involved in a single incident as a single case. If the charging document contains multiple defendants involved in a single incident, count each defendant as a single case.”² If there are multiple charges, base the case category on the most serious charge.

The definition of felony and misdemeanor may differ by state. NODS provides a way to map your cases to commonly understood definitions.

Table 1a: Criminal Case Category

Criminal Case Category	Definition/Notes
<i>Felony</i>	A criminal offense punishable by incarceration for a minimum of one year or more or death; the most serious crimes are classified as felonies. Some states have ranking classifications for felony offenses, such as Part A or Class I.
<i>Misdemeanor</i>	A criminal offense punishable by incarceration for a maximum of one year and/or fines; the less serious crimes are classified as misdemeanors. Some states also have ranking classifications for misdemeanor offenses, such as Type A, or Class II.
<i>Appeal from Limited Jurisdiction Court</i>	A criminal conviction appeal from a limited jurisdiction court, such as drug treatment court or municipal court.
<i>Other</i>	A criminal case that does not belong in any of the above categories. “Other” should be used sparingly.

Case Types

Case types are used to provide greater definition for the nature of the criminal case. The case types should be selected based upon the most serious charge in the case and are listed in priority order in the table below, so if someone is charged with assault (a person crime) and burglary (a property crime), the case type would be person. Retain the case type, even if the charge that was the most serious initially is dropped or reduced.

² National Center for State Courts, “State Court Guide,” 14.

Table 1b: Criminal Case Types

Criminal Case Type	Definition/Notes
<i>Person</i>	A criminal case alleging murder/manslaughter, sexual assault (including rape and sexual battery), robbery, and assault (including simple assault).
<i>Property</i>	A criminal case alleging burglary, larceny, auto theft, arson, forgery, and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property (buying or receiving), and vandalism.
<i>Drugs</i>	A criminal case alleging the illegal possession, sale, use, or manufacture of drugs. The following drug categories are included: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics—manufactured narcotics (Demerol, Methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).
<i>Weapons</i>	A criminal case alleging violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carry, use, possession, furnishing, and manufacture of deadly weapons or silencers.
<i>Public Order</i>	A criminal case alleging violations of liquor laws, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, gambling, prostitution, and commercial vice. [Similar terminology: public nuisance or quality of life offenses and crimes against society]
<i>Motor Vehicle – DWI/DUI</i>	A criminal case alleging driving a motor vehicle while intoxicated (DWI), driving under the influence of either alcohol or drugs (DUI), or driving while impaired.
<i>Motor Vehicle - Other</i>	A criminal case involving the operation of a motor vehicle. Use this case type for motor vehicle cases of unknown specificity, when motor vehicle cases are not attributable to one of the other previously defined motor vehicle case types, or when all motor vehicle cases are reported as a single case type.
<i>Other</i>	A criminal case not attributable to one of the other previously defined case types.

For additional information on how to classify this data and how to engage in uniform reporting for criminal case types, see the [“State Court Guide to Statistical Reporting.”](#)

Case Status

The current case status provides details on the status of a case as of the data extraction date. The case statuses used in criminal cases are included in Table 1c.

Table 1c: Current Case Status

Current Case Status	Definition/Notes
<i>Open/Pending</i>	Cases that are awaiting disposition (including reopened or reactivated cases)
<i>Inactive</i>	Cases administratively classified as inactive because the court cannot take action. This is most common in criminal cases when the defendant has absconded, and an arrest order has been issued.
<i>Disposed/Closed</i>	Cases where an original entry of judgment was made, and all charges and related issues were resolved.
<i>Problem-solving Court</i>	The case was deferred to a problem-solving court docket (such as Drug Court) and has not returned for final adjudication (such as, imposition of sentence or dismissal).

Case Dispositions and Filings

Criminal cases in state courts can be resolved in several ways (see Table 1d). This is the disposition for the entire case, charge dispositions are provided in tab 9, element 22.

Table 1d: Case Disposition Categories

Case Disposition Category	Definitions/Notes
<i>Judgment</i>	The final determination or sentence of the law pronounced by a Judge or court on at least one charge.
<i>Settlement/Plea</i>	An agreement between the prosecutor and defendant to resolve all charges.
<i>Dismissal</i>	The termination or discharge of the case without judgment or further hearing or consideration on any charge.
<i>Transfer</i>	The case was transferred to another court.
<i>Other</i>	A case disposition that does not fall under the options above.

For those defendants who exercise their right to a trial and the trial resulted in a conviction or acquittal, the case disposition is considered a **judgment** and can be the result of a jury or bench trial (see Table 1e for definitions/notes on these dispositions).

Table 1e: Judgment Disposition Details for Criminal Cases

Disposition Detail	Definitions/Notes
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<i>Jury Trial Verdict</i>	The defendant was found not guilty/guilty after a jury trial. It is considered a jury trial verdict if the jury was sworn, even if the defendant pled prior to jury consideration of the charges.
<i>Bench Trial Verdict</i>	The defendant was found not guilty/guilty after a bench trial. It is considered a bench trial verdict if any evidence was introduced, even if the defendant changed their plea to guilty before the conclusion of the trial.

In nearly all courts, the primary method of resolving criminal cases that are successfully prosecuted is via plea (94% of prosecuted cases in state courts end in a guilty plea).³ Entering a guilty plea formally waives the defendant's constitutional right to a trial and, by definition, results in a conviction. More nuanced data on how pleas are elicited during the criminal legal process can help courts with planning and case management.⁴ For example, the proportion of guilty pleas that occur *pretrial* vs. during a *bench* or *jury trial* is currently unknown.

Table 1f: Plea Disposition Details for Criminal Cases

Disposition Detail	Definitions/Notes
<i>Pled During Jury Trial Period</i>	The defendant pled guilty after the jury was sworn.
<i>Pled During Bench Trial Period</i>	The defendant pled guilty after evidence was introduced.
<i>Pled Pre-trial</i>	The defendant pled guilty before a jury was sworn or any evidence introduced.

Those that fail to meet adequate legal or procedural standards for prosecution result in a dismissal. NODS also includes the **Charge Dismissal Actor** (element 1-23), so the court can track if it is an action of the *judicial officer* or the *prosecutor*.

Table 1g: Dismissal Disposition Details for Criminal Cases

Disposition Detail	Definitions/Notes
<i>Dismissal: Voluntary/Nolle Prosequi/Withdrawn</i>	The charges were dismissed by the prosecutor willingly.
<i>Dismissal: No Service</i>	The charges were dismissed because the steps taken to legally deliver the writ of summons and complaint were not performed correctly.
<i>Dismissal: Failure to Prosecute</i>	The charges were dismissed because the prosecutor failed to take a necessary action to move the case forward.

Finally, **other** dispositions may occur, such as the transfer of the case to another *jurisdiction*, the *removal* of the case, *consolidation* of multiple charges into one case.

Table 1h: Other Disposition Categories for Criminal Cases in State Courts

Disposition Detail	Definitions/Notes
<i>Transfer</i>	The case was transferred to another jurisdiction.
<i>Removal</i>	The case was removed to federal court.

³ Goode, "Stronger Hand for Judges."

⁴ Subramanian et al, "In the Shadows"

Consolidation

The case was consolidated with another criminal case of record.

When a case is disposed, it is also critical to gather the **case manner of disposition** (*jury trial*, *bench trial*, or *non-trial*). The disposition of the case itself is based on the disposition of the individual charges. An example of the mapping between charge disposition, case disposition, case disposition detail, and case status is shown in table 1i. and is in the following priority order:

Table 1i: Mapping of Disposition to Case Status

Charge Disposition (element 9-22)	Case Disposition Category (element 1-18)	Case Disposition Detail (element 1-19)	Case Manner of Disposition (element 1-20)	Case Status (element 4-2)
If there was a conviction at trial for any count, then:				
Conviction at trial for any count	Judgment	Jury trial verdict	Jury Trial	Disposed/closed If all charges disposed
		Bench Trial Verdict	Bench Trial	
If there was no conviction at trial but a plea was made, then:				
Guilty plea for any count	Settlement/Plea	Settled/Pled during jury trial period	Jury Trial	Disposed/closed If all charges disposed
		Settled/Pled during bench trial period	Bench Trial	
		Settled/Pled pre-trial	Non-trial	
If there was a not-guilty verdict at trial, then:				
Acquittal for any count	Judgment	Jury Trial Verdict	Jury Trial	Disposed/closed If all charges disposed
		Bench Trial Judgment	Bench Trial	
If all charges were dismissed after a jury was sworn or evidence introduced, then:				
Dismissed/ Nolle prosequi	Dismissal	Dismissal: Stipulated/ Voluntary/ Nolle Prosequi/ Withdrawn	Jury Trial or Bench Trial	Disposed/closed If all charges disposed
		Dismissal: No Service		
		Dismissal: Failure to Prosecute		
If all charges were dismissed before trial, then				
Dismissed/ Nolle prosequi	Dismissal	Dismissal: Stipulated/ Voluntary/ Nolle Prosequi/ Withdrawn	Non-trial	Disposed/closed If all charges disposed
		Dismissal: No Service		

		<i>Dismissal. Failure to Prosecute</i>		
If adjudication or disposition is on hold because the case has been referred to a problem-solving court:				
Entry into a problem-solving court docket	Depends on court practice			<i>Problem-solving court</i>
Diversion	Depends on court practice			Depends on court practice

It is also important to track information related to the initiation of the case filing. This includes the **case initial filing date** and the **filing type**. Meanwhile, the filing type contains information on the manner of the filing or the case status when filing with the court.

Table 1j: Filing Data Elements in State Courts

Element #	Data Element	Definition	Values	Values Definition
17	Case Initial Filing Date	Filing date of original petition/complaint	<i>Date</i>	
34	Filing Type	Manner of filing or status of the case when filed with the court	<i>New</i>	The first filing of a case.
			<i>Reopened</i>	A case in which a judgment was previously entered. For criminal cases, this is often a result of a probation revocation.
			<i>Reactivated</i>	A case reinstated to the court's docket after having been inactive, often after a warrant was served.
			<i>Transferred</i>	A case originally filed in another court but transferred to this one.

Initiating Instrument

Each case filing can be initiated by several different **initiating instruments** (element 1-45). Not all initiating instruments are used in all jurisdictions.

Table 1k: Legal Instruments Used to Initiate Criminal Case Filings

Initiating Instrument	Definitions/Notes
<i>Arrest Warrant</i>	A case begun with a warrant, issued when a judicial officer found probable cause for an arrest.
<i>Warrantless Arrest</i>	A case initiated after an arrest without a warrant. This often occurs when an officer witnesses an offense or has probable cause to believe that escape, destruction of evidence, or harm to a person is imminent. ⁵
<i>Petition</i>	A formal written request to a court to initiate a case. ⁶
<i>Sworn Complaint</i>	A complaint sworn under oath before a judicial officer or court clerk. ⁷
<i>Information</i>	Formal charges filed by a prosecutor who attests that there is sufficient evidence to charge the suspect.
<i>Indictment</i>	Charges brought when the majority of a grand jury votes that (1) a crime has been committed and (2) there is probable cause to charge the suspect.
<i>Summons/Citation/Ticket/Promise to Appear</i>	A document that notifies a defendant that an action has been taken against them and they are required to take answer the action at a specific time and place. ⁸ This is typically used for misdemeanors or violations.
<i>Transfer from Other Jurisdiction/Level of Court</i>	For cases that were initiated in other jurisdictions or are appeals from a limited jurisdiction court.

Identifiers

NODS includes several identifying data elements to facilitate the connection of various filings across the stages of the case.

Table 1l: Identifying Data Elements in State Courts

Element #	Data Element	Definition	Values
1	Court Case Identifier	Series of characters that identifies the court case	<i>Alphanumeric</i>
2	State	State where the case was filed	<i>Text</i>
3	Court	Court where the case was filed (such as, county, court code, court level, locality)	<i>Text</i>

⁵ Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, 2020.

⁶ Missouri Courts, "Legal Terms."

⁷ Michigan Legislature, "Michigan Code of Criminal Procedure"

⁸ Virginia's Judicial System, "Glossary of Terms"

23	Judicial Officer Identifier	Name or License number issued by the State Bar Association to the attorney	<i>Name or ID</i>
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Case Flags

NODS includes case flags to capture whether certain conditions were present in cases. Although courts may collect the information in more detailed ways, this is information that is often collected only within court documents, making it difficult to retrieve in a systematic way. Regardless of how the data is collected, this information can be mapped to a flag that indicates that condition was present.

Table 1m: Case Flag Data Elements in State Courts

Element #	Data Element	Definition	Values
24	Confidentiality Flag	Case includes confidential information (such as legal minors, medical information).	Yes No
26	Interpreter Flag	An interpreter deemed qualified by and ordered by the court was used in the case for a party or witness.	Yes No
35	Excluded Time Flag	Indication the case was subject to excluded time at any point in the life of the case. Excluded time can be due to factors such as psychological evaluation, active-duty military, or awaiting action by another court.	Yes No
43	Finding of Domestic Violence Flag	Flag to indicate there was a judicial finding of domestic violence associated with parties in the current case.	Yes No

Linked Cases

Multiple cases may be linked together, including across jurisdictions. For example, a criminal case could be linked to a domestic violence case, a civil case, or another criminal case.

Table 1n: Linked Case Data Elements in State Courts

Element #	Data Element	Definition	Values
27	Linked Case	Court case identifier for any associated case	<i>Case Number</i>

28	Linked Case Jurisdiction	The court of the linked case	<i>Text</i>
29	Linked Case Type	The primary case type of the linked case	<i>Text</i>

Law Enforcement Data

In criminal cases, case management systems should track the contact with law enforcement that initiated the case. This allows for the case data to be linked with information from the arrest. This is critical to convey accurate disposition data to the criminal repository.

Table 10: Law Enforcement Data Elements in State Courts

Element #	Data Element	Definition	Values
47	Law Enforcement Agency	Identification of law enforcement or investigative agency that initiated the case	<i>It is recommended to use the FBI standard (ORI Number). Agency name may also be used.</i>
48	Law Enforcement Arrest Tracking Number	The unique tracking number associated with an arrest in a state, linked to the criminal court case	<i>Alphanumeric; Arrest Tracking Number, Cycle Number, etc.</i>
49	Law Enforcement Incident Tracking Number	The unique tracking number associated with the incident that initiated the case; distinct from the arrest tracking number	<i>Alphanumeric; This can be called OTN (offense tracking number), OCN (offense cycle number).</i>

Tab 2: Participants in the Case

Courts have specific information on the parties involved in a case. This information is typically recorded in case filings. Including this information in case management systems (CMS) helps to accurately identify individuals within the CMS. This includes identifying information such as the party's name, demographic, and contact information. Using an existing identifier, or, if one does not already exist, generating a unique **identifier** (element 16, below) for those individuals involved in a case helps track individuals across different cases over time. Doing so also allows for data to be shared with greater certainty across jurisdictions. It is best practice to have validation for elements such as dates so, for example, the current year cannot be entered in the date of birth.

The race information included aligns with the categories provided by the U.S. Census, but your court should collect data in categories meaningful in your community, and then map them to these larger categories. Race and ethnicity are collected as three elements: the race or ethnicity, the source of the data, and whether it is self-reported or observed. In criminal cases, observed race and ethnicity data often comes from the arresting officer. Differentiating between whether **race/ethnicity self-identified or observed** and capturing the source of the information (**race/ethnicity source**) is important because the data can be used to answer different questions about disparities. While best practice allows for multiple races to be selected, some state criminal repositories may only allow for a single racial category. In situations where data is being provided to state criminal repositories, the race information should come from the law enforcement source. For more information, see NCSC's guidance on collecting race data at <https://www.courtstatistics.org/state-courts/data-governance-policy-guide>.

The **ADA flag** is particularly important to note whether an individual needs accommodations to fully participate in the court process. It should be tied to the individual across cases. It is good practice to also capture the accommodation required so that court events can proceed as scheduled. The accommodation required may be communication assistance (such as assistive listening devices and communication boards), physical accessibility (such as a courtroom accessible to someone in a wheelchair or using a walker), or even time of day (such as avoiding late afternoon hearings for individuals with dementia).

Similarly, capturing **Primary Language** for individuals who have limited English proficiency helps the court to ensure that an interpreter is available for court events, reducing the number of continuances in a case. Tying this to the person record is important as an individual who needs an interpreter for one case will likely also need an interpreter for any other court cases.

Homeless status is captured because people who are unhoused may be difficult to track or notify to inform of changes in court dates.

Mailing address and residential address are out-of-scope for NODS, but are nonetheless important for courts to collect for purposes of notice. **ZIP code** is a NODS data element as it is more likely to be provided to data requesters than the full address.

Table 2: Participant Data Elements in State Courts

Element #	Data Element	Definition	Values
1	Party Name	Full name of Party	<i>All detail available</i>
Outside the scope of	Party Opt-in to Text Notifications*	Has Party opted into text message notifications?	Yes No

Element #	Data Element	Definition	Values
NODS Criminal			
3	Type of Electronic Service	Destination for electronic notifications from court	<i>Text Message Email Telephone Social Media</i>
4	Alias	Alias used by the individual, including maiden name	<i>All detail available</i>
5	Date of Birth	Individual's date of birth	<i>Date</i>
6	Race/Ethnicity	Party's identification with one or more social groups	<i>White Black or African American Hispanic or Latino American Indian or Alaska Native Asian Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander Other</i>
6a	Race/Ethnicity Source	The source or agency where the race data was collected	<i>Court (direct inquiry) Driver's license Law Enforcement Jail Corrections/Probation Prosecutor Petitioner Another State Agency Unknown</i>
6b	Race/Ethnicity Self-Identified or Observed	An indicator for whether the race source relies upon self-report by the part or an observation from someone else (such as law enforcement)	<i>Self-reported Observed or Perceived</i>
8	Gender	Party's self-identified gender	<i>Male Female Nonbinary</i>
8a	Transgender	Party identifies as transgender	<i>Yes No</i>
9	Sex	Individual's biological sex/sex assigned at birth	<i>Male Female</i>

11	ADA Flag	Flag to indicate accessibility needs the court should address with accommodations	Yes No
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Element #	Data Element	Definition	Values
Out of Scope for NODS	Accommodation required*	The accessibility or communication accommodation required for full participation	<i>Text</i>
Out of Scope for NODS	Mailing Address*	Address consisting of number, street (or PO Box), city, state	<i>Alphanumeric Text</i>
Out of Scope for NODS	Residential Address*	Address consisting of number, street, city, state	<i>Alphanumeric Text</i>
12	Zip Code	Zip code of the party	<i>Postal code</i>
Out of Scope for NODS	Email Address*	Address for electronic mailbox to receive email	<i>Alphanumeric Text</i>
Out of Scope for NODS	Phone Number*	Phone number including area code	<i>Numeric</i>
Out of Scope for NODS	Phone Type*	Type of phone to determine how to contact (call, text)	<i>Home*</i> <i>Cell*</i> <i>Work*</i>
13	State Firearm Restrictions	Party is subject to firearm restrictions at the state level	Yes No
14	Ever Represented?	Has the party ever been represented?	Yes No
15	Primary Language	Individual's primary language if limited English proficient	<i>Text</i>
16	Identifier	Anonymized series of characters that identify the same individual within the court system, across cases and courts within the state	<i>Alphanumeric</i>
25	Indigent Status	Was the individual determined to be indigent at any point during the case?	Yes No

26	Indigency Method	The method that the court used to determine indigency.	Screening Judge Determination Individual Receives Qualifying State Assistance Other
27	Driver License/State ID	Driver's license or state identification	Alphanumeric

Element #	Data Element	Definition	Values
		information issued to the individual	
28	Driver License/State ID Number	State that issued the driver's license or ID to the individual	<i>Numeric</i>
29	FBI Number	The FBI Number assigned to the individual	<i>Numeric</i>
30	Biometrically Linked Number	The state identification number assigned to the individual that is biometrically linked	<i>Alphanumeric</i>
31	Driver's License Province	Province of foreign country that issues the driver's license to the individual	<i>Text</i>
32	Driver's License Country	Country that issued the driver's license to the individual (if not the U.S.)	<i>Text</i>
33	Additional ID Type	Type of additional identification issued by a school, a branch of the military, or another agency	<i>Text</i>
34	Additional ID Number	Unique identification issued by a school, a branch of the military or another agency	<i>Alphanumeric</i>
35	Homeless Status	Person is homeless according to HUD definition: homeless, imminent risk of homelessness, homeless under other federal statutes, or fleeing/attempting to flee DV	<i>Yes</i> <i>No</i>
Out of Scope for NODS Criminal	Country*	The defendant's country of residence	<i>Text</i>
Out of Scope for NODS for Criminal	Parenthood Status*	Flag to indicate the individual is a parent	<i>Yes</i> <i>No</i>
Out of Scope for	Marital Status*	Marital status of individual	<i>Never Married</i> <i>Married</i> <i>Separated</i>

Element #	Data Element	Definition	Values
NODS for Criminal			<i>Divorced</i> <i>Widowed</i>
44	Veteran/Military Status	Is the individual currently serving, or have they previously served, in the armed forces?	<i>Yes- United States</i> <i>Yes- Another Country</i> <i>No</i>
45	Tribal Affiliation	Person's membership or affiliation with a Tribe	<i>Federally Recognized Tribes</i>

Tab 3: Attorney/Advocates

In monitoring criminal cases, it is important to identify the attorneys and advocates that are involved in the cases. If the parties have ever been represented, the court should keep track of the **Attorney/Advocate Entry Date** (first date the attorney/advocate entered the case), the **Attorney/Advocate End Date** (the date the attorney/advocate exited the case), and the **Associated Party/Participants** (the parties or participants that are represented or advocated for). Recording the **Attorney Type** can help the court identify needed resources.

Table 3: Attorney & Advocate Data Elements in State Courts

Element #	Data Element	Definition	Values
1	Attorney/Advocate Name	Full name of attorney	<i>Text</i>
2	Firm Name	Attorney/advocate's firm at the time of entry into the case	<i>Text</i>
3	Attorney/Advocate Address	Mailing address of attorney/advocate	
4	Attorney/Advocate ID Number	ID number assigned by bar, supreme court, or case management system	<i>Alphanumeric</i>
5	Attorney/Advocate E-mail Address	Attorney/advocate's email address	<i>Text</i>
Outside the scope of NODS Criminal	Attorney/Advocate Phone Number*	Attorney/advocate's telephone number	<i>Numeric</i>
9	Attorney/Advocate Entry Date	Date attorney/advocate entered case	<i>Date</i>
10	Attorney/Advocate Exit Date	Date attorney/advocate exited case	<i>Date</i>
11	Limited Scope	Attorney retained to provide assistance on only some aspects of the case	<i>Date</i>
12	Associated party/participant	The part(ies) or participant(s) represented or advocated for by this advocate	<i>Text</i>

14	Attorney Type	Type of Attorney	<i>Private Attorney</i> <i>Public Defender</i> <i>State Attorney</i> <i>Legal Aid/Legal Services</i> <i>Attorney Protection & Advocacy (P&A)</i> <i>Attorney</i> <i>Allied Legal Professional</i> <i>GAL/best-interest attorney</i> <i>Other</i>
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In the participant information (tab 2), **ever represented** (element 14) indicates that the individual had an attorney at some point in the case. For a thorough evaluation, capturing the dates of representation allows the court to analyze whether a person was represented at any given point of the case. To do this, use the following elements:

1. Identify the key case events (**Criminal and traffic hearing type** [tab 7, element 12])
2. Identify the relevant dates (**Scheduled event date** [tab 7, element 1])
3. Identify the **Hearing/event outcome** (Tab 7, element 5)
4. Calculate the period of representation for each party (from **advocate/attorney entry date** [tab 3, element 9] to **advocate/attorney end date** [tab 3, element 10])
5. Calculate if the held hearing or event occurred before, during, or after the period of representation.

Tab 4: Status

While Tab 1 includes **current case** status, Tab 4 is about the history of the status over the life of the case. This is important for measuring speedy trial, which typically excludes inactive time.

An **inactive** case is one the court cannot proceed with until some condition has been met. In criminal cases, common reasons for an inactive status are listed in Table 4, element 3.

Table 4: Case Status Data Elements in State Courts

Element #	Data Element	Definition	Values	Values Definition
1	Case Status Date	Date of status change	<i>Date case status set</i>	
2	Case Status	Case status after change	<i>Open/Pending</i>	
			<i>Inactive</i>	The court cannot currently take action
			<i>Disposed/Closed</i>	All charges have been resolved
			<i>Problem-Solving Court</i>	The case is in a problem-solving court, such as a drug court
3	Reason Placed on Inactive	Reason for change to inactive status	<i>Bench Warrant</i>	The defendant has absconded and there is an active warrant
			<i>Court-Issued Stay</i>	The court has issued a stay for another reason
			<i>Interlocutory Appeal</i>	Some element of the case has been appealed to a higher court prior to disposition
			<i>Court-Ordered Evaluation</i>	The court has ordered the defendant to undergo an evaluation, typically for competency to stand trial
			<i>Other</i>	The case is made inactive for another reason

Additional guidance on case status definitions can be found in [“The State Court Guide to Statistical Reporting”](#) and in table 1c above.

Tab 5: Pleadings

Courts effectively manage individual cases and the docket as a whole by maintaining data on the pleadings, motions, and filings of a case. Elements in the pleadings tab capture information about the filing, date, and outcome of pleadings. These elements also include information about whether the pleading is an answer or amended.

Table 5: Pleading Data Elements in State Courts

Element #	Data Element	Definition	Values
2	Date Filed	Date pleading or motion was filed	<i>Date</i>
16	Amended	Is this an amended pleading?	<i>Yes</i> <i>No</i>

Tab 6: Motions and Filings

Motions and filings include dates and titles of motions as well as who filed the motion and the type of motion. It also includes data about whether a filing is agreed/stipulated, meaning that the facts are not in dispute. Tracking motions and filings assists with case management.

Table 6 Motions and Filings Data Elements in State Courts

Element #	Data Element	Definition	Values	Values Definition
1	Motion/Filing Title	Title of motion or filing	<i>Text</i>	
2	Date Filed	Date pleading or motion was filed	<i>Date</i>	
3	Filing Party	Filing party	<i>Text</i>	
4	Motion/Filing type	Type of motion or filing	<i>Administrative</i>	A motion on an administrative matter, such as scheduling
			<i>Affidavit of Inability to Pay Costs</i>	A statement under oath that an individual is unable to pay court costs due to indigency
			<i>Continuance</i>	A motion to postpone a proceeding until a later date
			<i>Discovery</i>	A court filing that involves the exchange of information between the defense and prosecution. The information exchanged includes witnesses and evidence
			<i>Dispositive</i>	A motion that asks the court to make a ruling on the legality of the case and dispose of a case before the trial starts
			<i>Motion to Dismiss</i>	A motion to dismiss a charge or a case. This may be due to a lack of evidence ⁹
			<i>Motion to Suppress Evidence</i>	A motion requesting that specific evidence be omitted from trial
			<i>Post-Trial</i>	Motions that are filed after the trial if the

⁹ U.S. Department of Justice, "Pre-Trial Motions"

Element #	Data Element	Definition	Values	Values Definition
				defendant was convicted. These can include motions for a new trial, judgment of acquittal, and motions to set aside, vacate, or correct a sentence ¹⁰
			<i>Speedy Trial</i>	A motion requesting a trial within a specific number of days already defined in law
			<i>Other</i>	A motion or filing that doesn't fall under any of those listed above
5	Pleading/Motion Outcome	Order decision associated with specific motion(s)	<i>Granted (full, partial)</i>	The pleading or motion is granted fully or in part
			<i>Denied</i>	
			<i>Dismissed</i>	
			<i>Denied</i>	The pleading or motion is denied in full
			<i>Dismissed</i>	The pleading or motion is dismissed prior to a ruling
6	Amended	Is this an amended pleading?	Yes No	
7	Agreed/Stipulated	Is this motion/filing agreed/stipulated?	Yes No	
8	Opposed	Is this motion/filing opposed?	Yes No	
9	Opposition	Is this a filing in opposition to a motion/filing?	Yes No	

¹⁰ U.S. Department of Justice, "Post-Trial Motions"

Tab 7: Hearings and Events

Criminal cases typically have many events in the lifespan of each case. Data elements on hearings and events help the courts evaluate and capture the flow of the case. This information plays an important role in effective case management and allows courts to identify trouble spots.

As courts use multiple **hearing event modalities**, such as videoconferences, telephonic, and combination hearings, additional data elements need to be recorded. It is best practice to track how each party appeared. Keeping track of **remote witnesses**, **remote parties**, and manners of remote appearances can enhance technology-based data analytics and assess needs for access to justice. Some jurisdictions refer to the combination of modalities at the same hearings as hybrid.

Tracking the hearing/event outcome and the continuance or postponement reason is also important for case management. As learned in the [Effective Criminal Case Management project](#), controlling continuances is key. Tracking the continuance reason allows the court to address the drivers of continuances, such as lack of transportation or crime lab delays.

Table 7. Hearings and Events Data Elements in State Courts

Element #	Data Element	Definition	Values	Values Definition
1	Scheduled Event Date	Date of scheduled hearing, trial, or conference	<i>Date</i>	
2	Judicial Officer	Judicial officer presiding at the event	<i>Name or ID</i>	
3	Parties Present	The parties or case participants present for the event	<i>Name, ID, or Relationship to Action</i>	
4	Attorneys/ Advocates Present	The attorneys or advocates present for the event.	<i>Name or ID</i>	
5	Hearing/Event Outcome	Outcome of hearing or event	<i>Held</i>	The case is heard in court
			<i>Continued</i>	The hearing date is changed to a date in the future if the hearing did not commence ¹¹
			<i>Canceled</i>	The hearing was canceled and not rescheduled. ¹²
			<i>Postponed/Rescheduled</i>	The hearing was postponed and rescheduled for a different date

¹¹ Washington Courts, "Superior Court Statistical Reporting"

¹² Washington Courts, "Superior Court Statistical Reporting"

Element #	Data Element	Definition	Values	Values Definition
			<i>Other</i>	A reason that does not fall under any of those listed above
8	Interpreter Present	Was a certified/professional court interpreter used during the event?	<i>In-person</i> <i>Remote</i> <i>None</i>	
12	Criminal Hearing Type	Type of criminal hearing	<i>Initial Appearance</i>	The defendant's first appearance in court where the charges are read. If bail and release conditions are involved, these are set by the judge
			<i>Arraignment</i>	The defendant is formally charged, and they enter a plea
			<i>Preliminary Hearing</i>	A hearing where the prosecutor attempts to establish probable cause that the defendant committed the crime ¹³
			<i>Plea</i>	A hearing where the defendant enters a guilty plea
			<i>Pretrial Hearing</i>	A hearing prior to trial. At these hearings, evidence may be discussed or requested, motions may be made to suppress evidence, or a

¹³ Wisconsin Department of Justice, "Criminal Justice Glossary"

Element #	Data Element	Definition	Values	Values Definition
				plea agreement may be sought
			<i>Pretrial Release</i>	A hearing where the conditions of pretrial release are announced
			<i>Competency Hearing</i>	A hearing where mental health experts discuss a defendant's competency
			<i>Post-disposition Hearing</i>	A hearing where the sentence is decided.
			<i>Trial</i>	A hearing where evidence is presented, and guilt is decided.
20	Remote Witness	Did any witness appear remotely?	Yes No	
21	Remote Witness Type	Manner of remote witness appearance	Audio Video	
22	Remote Party(ies)	Did any party or attorney appear remotely?	Yes No	
23	Remote Party Type	Manner of remote party/attorney appearance	Audio Video	
24	Conference Type	The type of conference scheduled	<i>Status/Review</i> <i>Pretrial</i> <i>Settlement</i> <i>Case</i> <i>Management/</i> <i>Scheduling</i> <i>Other</i>	

Tab 8: Orders

Court actions are captured through orders, which can be in response to pleadings, hearings, events, or monitoring activities. Standardizing data in orders can improve monitoring in the courts. Capturing key data elements from orders in a case management system allows for better tracking of cases. There may be additional elements to collect based on each court's needs.

Tracking services ordered can help the court track compliance. While this is not very common in criminal cases, the list provided for other case types is also included for criminal.

In criminal cases, warrants play a large role and can affect the status of the case. It is important to keep track of the date of a **warrant issue** and the **warrant end**. The warrant reason can help courts (and others) to track whether there are public safety concerns (such as a new offense) or whether there is a violation of conditions. The **warrant reasons** are not mutually exclusive: something that is a new offense is likely to also be a violation of conditions. In this example, because a new offense is the dominant factor, that should be used as the warrant reason if only one reason can be entered. Entering all relevant reasons is better practice.

Table 8: Orders Data Elements in State Courts

Element #	Data Element	Definition	Values
1	Order Date	Date order entered	<i>Date</i>
2	Order Title	Title of order	<i>Text</i>
5	Result	Finding on pleading or motion	<i>Granted Granted in Part Denied</i>
7	Judicial Officer	Judicial officer issuing the order	<i>Name or ID</i>
12	Service Ordered	One or more parties were ordered to participate in a service	<i>Date</i>
13	Service Type	Services one or more parties ordered to access	<i>Counseling Substance Use Treatment Parenting Classes Supervised Visitation Assisted Outpatient Treatment (AOT) Hospitalization/Inpatient Hybrid AOT/Hospitalization Other</i>
14	Service Party	The party or parties ordered to participate in a service	
15	Service/Evaluation Outcome	Outcome of service/ evaluation	<i>Held Continued</i>

			<i>Cancelled Postponed/Rescheduled Date</i>
17	Evaluation Ordered	One or more parties were ordered to participate in an evaluation	
18	Evaluation Type	Type of evaluation ordered for party	<i>Medical Substance Use Psychological Competency Custody Home Study Other</i>
23	Warrant Issued	A warrant was issued after case initiation	<i>Date</i>
24	Warrant Reason	Reason the warrant was issued after case initiation	<i>New Offense Violations of Conditions FTA Body Attachment Runaway Other</i>
25	Warrant End	Date a warrant ceased	<i>Date</i>
26	Warrant End Reason	Reason the warrant ceased	<i>Returned/Served Quashed/Cancelled/Recalled Expired Surrendered</i>

Tab 9: Charges

Charges are the heart of a criminal case and state criminal repositories rely on the courts for disposition information on each charge. Documenting dates related to charges can help the court track trends in the community over time. Some key dates include **offense date**, **arrest date**, **charge filing date**, **charge disposition date**, and **charge sentencing date**.

Court records are transmitted to the State Driver Licensing Agency in traffic-related or commercial driver license related cases.

Table 9: Charges Data Elements in State Courts

Element #	Data Element	Definition	Values
1	Offense Date	Date when the offense occurred	<i>Date</i>
2	Arrest Date	Date when the defendant was arrested.	<i>Date</i>
3	Charge Identifier	Sequence number uniquely identifying each filing charge within a case (count number). This is not the statute number or case type code	<i>Numeric</i>
4	Charge Filing Date	Date the charge was filed	<i>Date</i>
5	Charge Filed by	The type of party that filed the charge	<i>Prosecutor Law enforcement Attorneys general Other</i>
6	Filing Charge Body of Law	The authoritative source or body of law that prohibits the offense alleged in the case	<i>Text</i>
7	Filing Charge Statute/Ordinance Number	The statute/ordinance number that defines the alleged behavior as an offense	<i>Alphanumeric</i>
8	Filing NCIC Code	The NCIC code associated with the charge at filing	<i>Text/Numeric</i>
9	Filing Charge Description	Description of the offense at filing	<i>Text</i>
10	Filing Charge Degree	Charge class severity/degree at filing	<i>Felony Gross misdemeanor Misdemeanor Violation</i>
11	Filing Charge Degree Detailed	The specific class severity or degree provided by statutory laws for each charge against the defendant	<i>Text</i>

Element #	Data Element	Definition	Values
12	Filing Charge Modifiers	The specific type of mitigator or enhancer associated the filed charge	<i>Attempt Conspiracy Solicitation Domestic Violence Use of a Weapon Other</i>
Outside of the Scope of NODS	Most Serious Charge Indicator*	Indicates which charge is the most serious of all the charges in a case	<i>Yes No</i>
13	Disposition Charge Statute/Ordinance Number	The state statute/ordinance number that defines the alleged behavior as a criminal offense for each disposed charge	<i>Statute or Ordinance Number</i>
14	Disposition NCIC Code	The NCIC code associated with the charge at disposition	<i>NCIC code</i>
15	Disposition Charge Description	Description of the offense at disposition	<i>Text</i>
16	Disposition Charge Degree	Charge class severity/degree at disposition	<i>Felony Gross Misdemeanor Misdemeanor Violation</i>
17	Disposition Charge Degree Detailed	The specific class severity or degree provided by statutory laws for each disposed charge	<i>Text</i>
18	Disposition Charge Modifiers	The specific type of mitigator or enhancer associated the disposed charge	<i>Attempt Conspiracy Solicitation Domestic Violence Use of a Weapon Other</i>
19	Charge Disposition Date	Date when each charge received a judgment or disposition	<i>Date</i>
20	Charge Sentencing Date	Date when each charge received a sentence	<i>Date</i>
21	Charge Manner of Disposition	The manner in which each charge was disposed	<i>Jury Trial Bench Trial Non-Trial</i>
22	Charge Disposition	The judgment or disposition entered by the court for each charge	<i>Bindover/Transfer Conviction at trial Guilty plea Acquittal</i>

Element #	Data Element	Definition	Values
			<i>Entry into a problem-Solving Court Docket Diversion (not to a problem-solving court docket) Continued without a Finding Dismissed/Nolle Prosequi Other</i>
23	Charge Dismissal Actor	The party that dismissed the charge	<i>Judicial Officer Prosecutor</i>
24	Record transmitted to SDLA	Date abstract of court record sent to the State Driver Licensing Agency	<i>Date</i>
25	Date transmitted to crime information center	Date court disposition sent to the State Crime Information Center	<i>Date</i>
43	Plea Type	Type of plea the defendant entered	<i>Guilty Guilty by Payment Not Guilty Alford No Contest Not Criminally Responsible</i>

It is also important to document these data elements at the time of disposition, to capture any additional information or changes that have occurred. Refer to [table 1i](#) to map charge disposition to case status.

Tab 10: Pretrial-Intake

For criminal cases, decisions made prior to the trial are essential to document. Research suggests that what happens at the pretrial stage can impact other phases including case dispositions¹⁴. As a result, it is important to collect accurate information at the pretrial phase. This information may include, but is not limited to, bonds, pretrial release, and summons.

Some items may be important for courts to collect but are outside the scope of NODS. Some of these are included in the table below.

Table 10: Pretrial-Intake Data Elements in State Courts

Element #	Data Element	Definition	Values
1	Risk Assessment Instrument	Name/type of pre-adjudication or pre-trial risk assessment instrument	<i>Text</i>
2	Risk Assessment Score	Risk score assigned during the pre-adjudication assessment phase	<i>Numeric or Categorical (high, medium, low risk)</i>
Outside the scope of NODS	Individual Risk Assessment Item Scores*	The scores for each individual risk assessment item	<i>Numeric</i>
3	Pretrial Release Decision	The decision made by the court for the defendant's pretrial custody status	<i>Release on Recognizance Held on Bond/Bail Held without Bond/Bail</i>
4	Bond Hearing Type		<i>Bond/Bail Setting, Bond/Bail Review, Bond Posted</i>
5	Bond Type	Type of pretrial release bond imposed by the court at the bond/bail hearing	<i>Personal Recognizance/ROR Percentage/Secured Bond Unsecured Bond Cash/Monetary Bond Property bond</i>
6	Bond Amount	Dollar amount of the monetary bond imposed at the bond/bail hearing	<i>Dollar Amount</i>
Outside of the scope of NODS	Bond Schedule Amount*	The amount to bond prior to first appearance	<i>Dollar Amount</i>
Outside of the scope of NODS	Release prior to first appearance*	The defendant was released prior to first appearance	<i>Posted Bail Released without Bail Not released prior to First Appearance</i>
7	Defendant Status Bond Code		<i>Bail Posted In Default</i>

¹⁴ Menefee, "The Role of Bail"

Element #	Data Element	Definition	Values
8	Condition(s) of release	Conditions the defendant must follow when released pretrial	<i>Release on Supervision Electronic Monitoring Drug/Alcohol Testing Ignition Interlock No Contact Order Program Compliance Other</i>
Outside of the scope of NODS	Deviation from Risk Assessment*	Indicates whether the conditions of release align with the risk assessment	<i>Greater Conditions Fewer Conditions No Deviation</i>
9	Pretrial Release Revocation Reason	The reason pretrial release was revoked	<i>FTA New offense Violation of a Technical Condition of Pretrial Release</i>
10	Deferral	Date case deferred	<i>Date</i>
11	Summons Issued	Date the initial summons was issued, if the defendant was not arrested and taken into custody	<i>Date</i>
12	Grand Jury Indictment	The grand jury issued an indictment, for those jurisdictions where a grand jury is used to determine whether there is enough evidence	<i>Yes No</i>

Tab 11: Diversion

Individuals may also be assigned to a diversion program, either pretrial or post-adjudication. Diversion programs, such as problem-solving courts including mental health courts and veterans' courts, allow for treatment-centered rehabilitation. Some useful information courts should collect include, but are not limited to, **diversion entry** dates, **diversion exit** dates, type of **diversion programs**, **diversion program point of entry**, and **diversion exit types**. These data elements are necessary for case management as well as for program evaluation.

Table 11: Diversion Data Elements in State Courts

Element #	Data Element	Definition	Values
1	Diversion Entry	Date of entry/acceptance into a problem-solving court docket or other diversion program	<i>Date</i>
2	Diversion Exit	Date of exit from a problem-solving court docket or other diversion program	<i>Date</i>
3	Diversion Program	The name or type of diversion program or problem-solving court docket	<i>Text</i>
4	Diversion Program Point of Entry	Point in the case in which defendant signs consent to enter diversion program, or agrees in court to enter	<i>Pretrial Post-adjudication/plea</i>
5	Diversion Exit Type	The program outcome achieved	<i>Successful completion Neutral Unsuccessful</i>

Tab 13: Sanctions

Sanction information is important for courts and also, often, for sentencing commissions. By collecting detailed data on sentences, courts are able to identify trends and inform policy decisions. Best practice is to capture all sentences imposed, such as when there is prison time and also restitution or a fine.

Sentences to prison or jail may be handed down as years, months, days, or hours. For this reason, NODS includes the length of the sentence (a number) and the unit of sentence length (month, year, etc.) as two separate elements.

Table 13a: Sanctions Data Elements in State Courts

Element #	Data Elements	Definition	Values
1	Sentence Type	The type(s) of sentence(s) the defendant was mandated to serve	<i>Death Penalty Life in Prison State Prison Jail Lifetime Supervision Extended Supervision/ Split Sentence Probation Fine Restitution Community Service Time Served Other</i>
1a	Sentence Suspended	The sentence was suspended	<i>Yes No</i>
2	Sentence Length	Length of sentence imposed by the court, by term	<i>Numeric</i>
3	Unit of Sentence Length	Timeframe of sentence imposed by the court	<i>Hours Days Months Years Lifetime</i>
4	Sentence Conditions	Additional conditions imposed at sentencing	<i>Text</i>
5	Concurrent/ Consecutive Sentence Flag	Indicates if the sentence is to be served concurrently or consecutively	<i>Yes No</i>
6	Time Served Credit Length	Length of time spent in pretrial detention that was credited toward the sentence the defendant was mandated to serve	<i>Number of days</i>

Element #	Data Elements	Definition	Values
22	Community Service Hours	Number of community service hours ordered to serve	<i>Numeric</i>
Outside the Scope of NODS	Departure from Sentencing Guidelines*	The sentence deviated from sentencing guidelines	<i>Upward Departure Downward Departure No Departure</i>
	Departure was stipulated	Parties agreed to departure from sentencing guidelines	<i>Yes No</i>
	Departure was result of aggravating or mitigating circumstances	Departure was result of defined aggravating or mitigating circumstances	<i>Aggravating Mitigating neither</i>
Outside the Scope of NODS Criminal (included for juvenile)	Disposition Conditions*	Conditions imposed or programs recommended by the court at disposition	<i>No Contact Curfew Suspension/Revocation of Driver's License Sex Offender Registration Mental Health Services Drug/Alcohol Treatment</i>
Outside the Scope of NODS for sentencing (included in tab 10 pretrial)	Risk Assessment Instrument*	Name of risk assessment instrument if one was used in sentencing	<i>Text</i>
	Risk Assessment Instrument Score*	Overall risk assessment score if one was used in sentencing	<i>Numeric</i>
Outside the Scope of NODS	Individual Risk Assessment Item Score*	Individual scores for each risk assessment instrument item if a risk assessment was used in sentencing	<i>Numeric</i>

In sentences involving fines, fees, or restitutions, the court should track payments made. This can allow the court to see outstanding balances, as well as track progress toward completion. See CourTools performance measures [7a](#), [7b](#), and [7c](#) for more information.

Table 13b: Sanctions – fines, fees

Element #	Data Elements	Definition	Values
7	Monetary Penalty Type	A type or category of obligation, such as, fee, fine, damages, court costs, special funds, liquidated damages	<i>Fees Fines Damages Court costs Special Funds</i>
8	Monetary Penalty Amount	Total dollar amount of each monetary penalty type	<i>Currency</i>

Element #	Data Elements	Definition	Values
9	Monetary Penalty Amount Balance to Date	Dollar amount of penalty(ies) owed at the time of data extraction	<i>Currency</i>
10	Restitution Amount	Dollar amount of the restitution	<i>Currency</i>
11	Restitution Amount Balance to Date	Dollar amount of the restitution owed at the time of data extraction	<i>Currency</i>
12	Alternative Fine Indicator	Was there a sanction or alternative to fine, such as community service?	Yes No
13	Payment plan	Flag to indicate a payment plan was established for fees/fines	Yes No

Driver's license suspensions may be linked to criminal driving offenses, such as aggravated speeding or driving while intoxicated. However, suspensions may also be the result of convictions that are unrelated to driving behavior but involve the use of a motor vehicle in the commission of a crime, such as drug trafficking. Depending on the offense, commercial driver's license suspensions can be due to offenses occurring in a personal or a commercial vehicle. As a result, it is best practice to capture relevant details across all aspects of the case to understand the relationship between charges, case disposition, and sanctions. Information on non-criminal traffic cases is contained in the guide for National Open Data Standards for Traffic Courts.

Table 13c: Sanctions – driving restrictions

Element #	Data Elements	Definition	Values
14	DL Suspension Length	Length of time driver's license suspended	<i>Numeric</i>
15	DL suspend start	Driver's license was suspended	<i>Date</i>
16	DL suspend end	Driver's license was reinstated after a suspension	<i>Date</i>
17	CDL disqualification Length	Length of time commercial driver's license was disqualified	<i>Numeric</i>
18	CDL disqualifying start	Commercial Driver's license was disqualified	<i>Date</i>
19	CDL disqualifying end	Commercial Driver's license was reinstated after disqualification	<i>Date</i>

Tab 16: Post-Trial

Following conviction, the court should track if a person recidivates. These should be considered a reopening the original case if they are a technical violation. If the person has allegedly committed a new offense, it will be considered a new case, but should be tied to the prior case either through relating the case or by using a common person ID. If the person was still on probation at the time of the crime, it is also likely to be a probation violation.

Some of the critical data points include the date of **probation violation**, the **failure type**, **violation type**, and **violation outcome**. The violation type may be an arrest for a new crime or a technical violation. A technical violation involves a violation of the conditions of release, but it would not be considered criminal behavior otherwise. Examples of technical violations can include violating curfew, associating with specific people, leaving the jurisdiction without permission, and failing to maintain employment. Depending on the violation, a new charge may be filed, revocation may occur, or no action may be taken.

Table 16 Post-Trial Data Elements in State Courts

Element #	Data Elements	Definition	Values
1	Probation Violation	A probation violation was filed	<i>Date</i>
2	Failure Type	Defendant has been found to have failed to comply with legal obligation to pay, attend, or follow other court orders	<i>Failure to Pay Failure to Comply Failure to Appear</i>
3	Violation type	Type of probation violation. Technical violation may include any failure to comply	<i>Technical New Offense</i>
4	Violation Outcome	The outcome of the individual's violation	<i>Revocation New Charges Filed No Action</i>

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