

CRIMINAL CASELOAD DEFINITIONS

Felony	A crime declared a felony by statute.
Misdemeanor	A crime less serious than a felony and declared by statute.
Appeals	To call upon another court for corroboration, vindication, or decision. This category includes appeals from both municipal court and district magistrate judges.
Guilty Pleas	The defendant enters a plea of guilty, admitting to the charge; also includes nolo contendere (no contest) pleas.
Dismissals	To put out of judicial consideration. This category includes dismissals by the prosecutor, the judge and any appeals dismissed.
Deferred Adjudication/Diversion	The defendant enters a plea of guilty, the judge places the defendant on diversion for a set term instead of making an adjudication of guilt. If the terms of the diversion are successfully completed, then the case is dismissed. If the defendant violates the terms of diversion, prosecution is resumed.
Trials to Court	If at the time of arraignment the defendant enters a plea of not guilty, a trial date will be set. The defendant may waive a trial to jury and ask that the case be tried to the Court. Absent such a waiver and request, the case normally will be tried to a jury.
Trials by Jury	If at the time of arraignment the defendant enters a plea of not guilty, a trial date will be set. A jury trial commences after jurors have been selected and sworn in. If the case was originally filed as a felony charge or charges a preliminary hearing is held.
Other	The case is disposed of by means other than those outlined above.
Trial Convictions	Guilty charge is determined.
Guilty Plea after Trial Start	Defendant admits to having committed the offense they are charged with after the Jury or Court trial has begun.
Trial Acquittals	Defendant found not guilty.
Mistrials	One reason or another a judge may decide that no decision can be fairly arrived at and a mistrial is declared. Hung jury cases are also classified as mistrials.