

Character Evidence Handout

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Character can be proved using three forms of evidence:
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1.			
2.			
3			

Reputation: Goes to showing what other people in the community think about the person's character;

Ex. The person on the stand says that the other people in the retirement home think that Rosa loves to shoplift.

Opinion: An opinion about the person's character based on personal knowledge; Ex. The person on the stand testifies that he personally thinks that Rosa is a thief.

Specific Acts: Instances of certain acts that imply something about the person's character;

Ex. The person on the stand says he has seen Rosa shoplift before.

How Character Evidence Is Used

Evidence that proves character can be used in three ways:

1	
2	
3	(separate lesson)

Propensity: Using a person's character to suggest that they have a predisposition to act in a certain way; suggesting that a person is/isn't guilty of a crime because of their good or bad character traits.

Ex. Using Sam's reputation as a violent individual to tell the jury that he must have been guilty of an alleged assault and battery.

<u>Rule of Thumb</u>: Propensity character evidence is generally _____at trial, although there are some exceptions.

Propensity Cases: Essential Element





Arises in cases where character is	If character
evidence is being used to prove an essential evidence is admissible.	element of the case, then character
Indicate whether the following types of ev	idence are allowed:
Reputation? Opinion? Specific Acts?	
 Examples: Defamation Child custody Negligent hiring Entrapment 	
Note: Essential element cases are almost exc Tip : If you recognize character evidence, che part of the case by identifying the cause of a	eck to see if a character is an essential
Propensity Cases: Not an Essential Element	
In civil suits, character evidenceis not an essential element.	_ be used to show propensity if character
In criminal cases, character evidence ofsometimes admissible.	character traits is
Tip: Remember to distinguish criminal cases questions!	from civil cases for all evidence
Specific acts may not be introduced during _ character traits; they can only come in durin	•
"Opening The Door"	
In criminal cases, when character evidence is gets to determine wheth	s used for propensity purposes, the er character evidence can be used.





If the discusses his own character, then the can also
discuss the Defendant's same character trait. If the Defendant discusses the victim's
character, the Prosecution can discuss the same character trait in the victim AND the
Defendant.
berendane.
Scenario 1: If the defendant doesn't use character evidence, then
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P →
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Scenario 2: If the defendant calls up character witnesses to talk about his own pertinent character trait, then
$\Delta \rightarrow$
$P \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
Scenario 3: If the defendant only discusses the victim's pertinent character trait,
then the prosecution can talk about that trait
$\Delta \rightarrow $
$P \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
Scenario 4: If the defendant discusses both, then
$\Delta \rightarrow$
P →
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Special Exceptions: Homicide
Special Exceptions, Hornicide
In a homicide case where the claims that the victim was the
, the prosecution can automatically discuss the character
for peacefulness.
Special Exceptions: Sexual Assault and Child Molestation
Evidence offered to prove that a victim engaged in; or to prove
a victim's is not admissible in a civil or criminal proceeding
involving alleged sexual misconduct, with some exceptions.
In criminal cases, the court may admit evidence of the victim's past sexual behavior
in three instances:





1. The defendant can offer evidence of specific instances of a victim's sexual behavior, if offered to prove that someone other than the defendant was the
source of 2. The defendant can offer specific instances of a sexual past between himself and the victim if he's trying to prove The prosecutor can offer evidence of this sexual past for any purpose.
3. The defendant can use evidence if it's exclusion would ""
In civil cases, the court may admit evidence offered to prove a victim's sexual
behavior or sexual predisposition if its substantially outweighs the
to any victim and of unfair prejudice to any party.
Note: This is the opposite of the normal 403 balancing test.
As a special rule, the court can only admit evidence of a victim's reputation if the victim has placed it in controversy.
In both sexual assault and child molestation cases, whether civil or criminal, evidence that the party committed any other sexual assault or child molestation may be considered by the court on, including propensity.
Habit Evidence of a person's habit or an organization's routine practice be admitted to prove that on a particular occasion the person or organization acted in accordance with the habit or routine practice.
M.I.M.I.C. Character evidence that would tend to show that on a particular occasion the person acted in accordance with their character (used for propensity) may be admissible if its is offered for another "MIMIC" purpose.
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2. I
3. M 4. I
5. C

