

Evidence

Law

What a court can consider, and what it must exclude.

Admissibility.

Generally admissible

Direct witness testimony

Real evidence and exhibits

Documentary evidence

Expert opinion within expertise

Admissions properly obtained

Restricted or excluded

Hearsay, subject to exceptions

Evidence obtained improperly

Bad character, subject to gateways

Privileged communications

Opinion from non-experts

Educational reference. Exclusion protects trial fairness, which is why improperly obtained evidence may be excluded even if reliable.