



OHIO

CRIMINAL SENTENCING COMMISSION

State of Bindover in Ohio

*Response to the Governor's
Juvenile Justice Working Group*

Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission

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Introduction

On November 13th, 2023, Governor DeWine announced the formation of the Juvenile Justice Working Group (JJWG) to examine the state and operations of the juvenile justice system in Ohio. In September of 2024, JJWG published a report with their findings and recommendations. The report made 26 recommendations covering juvenile justice related topics including recommendation 10, which states:

“JJWG recommends the Juvenile Justice Committee of the Ohio Sentencing Commission (JJC-OSC) evaluate Ohio’s statutes on bindover, specifically to evaluate and determine the appropriateness of eliminating Ohio’s current mandatory bindover provisions. Further, the JJWG recommends and requests that DYS assist, advise and consult on any and all matters relevant to the JJC-OCC analysis, as the JJC-OCC deems appropriate.”¹

As a part of this recommendation, the JJWG additionally clarified,

“... that other practical considerations need to be factored into this analysis. Simply eliminating mandatory bindovers and making them discretionary could have significant negative consequences to the juvenile justice system. Such a change, without analysis of the system as a whole, including consideration of the impact of the other DYS population recommendations, could be untenable.”²

On April 17th, 2024, the Juvenile Justice Committee met and began officially discussing the recommendation from the JJWG. Committee members discussed what information was available at their respective agencies and staff began the process of meeting with individuals and agencies to see what additional information could be gathered. An initial look at the number of youths transferred in Ohio, according to data available from the Department of Youth Services (DYS,) showed that in the past 10 years (FY2015-FY2024) the number of combined mandatory and discretionary bindovers ranged from a low of 159 (FY2015) to a high of 209 (FY2019).³ This established a baseline number of youth impacted each year as staff began exploring other metrics and outcome measures that could be analyzed. Figure 1 shows the total amount of youth transferred to adult court each fiscal year from 2015 through 2024. Figure 2 shows the percentages of transfers that were mandatory, discretionary, or could not be determined as mandatory or discretionary for each fiscal year from 2016 through 2023. The date ranges represent what data was available at the time of the creation of this report and may be updated by DYS as new data becomes available.

1 Juvenile Justice Working Group, Ohio Juvenile Justice Working Group Report, (September 2024) available at [Juvenile Justice Working Group Report FINAL.pdf](#)

2 Id.

3 For a more detailed breakdown of DYS data on bindover numbers see: [Youth Transferred to Adult Court | DataOhio](#)



Figure 1. Total Youth Transferred to Adult Court, FY2015-FY2024⁴

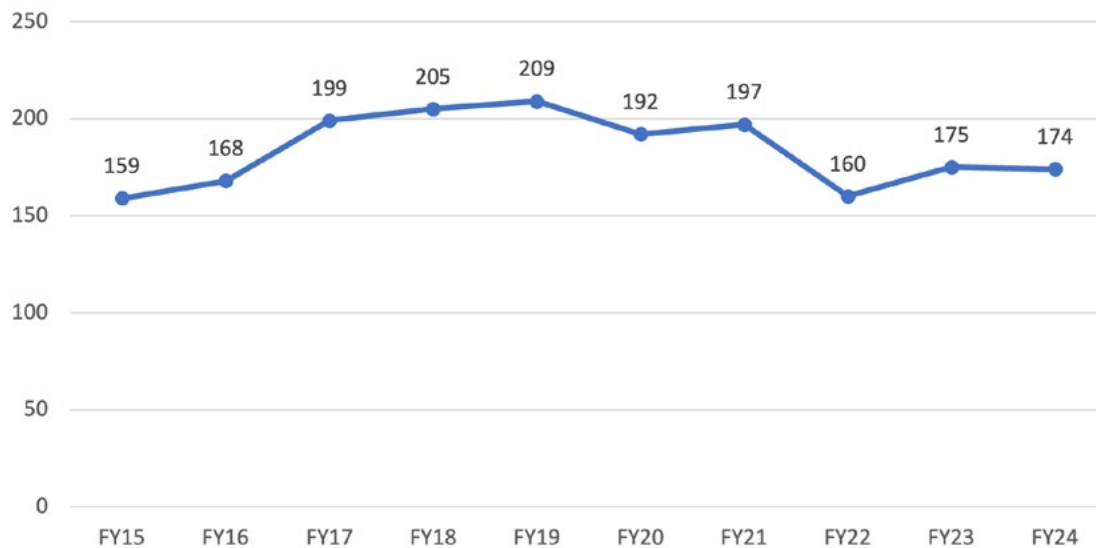
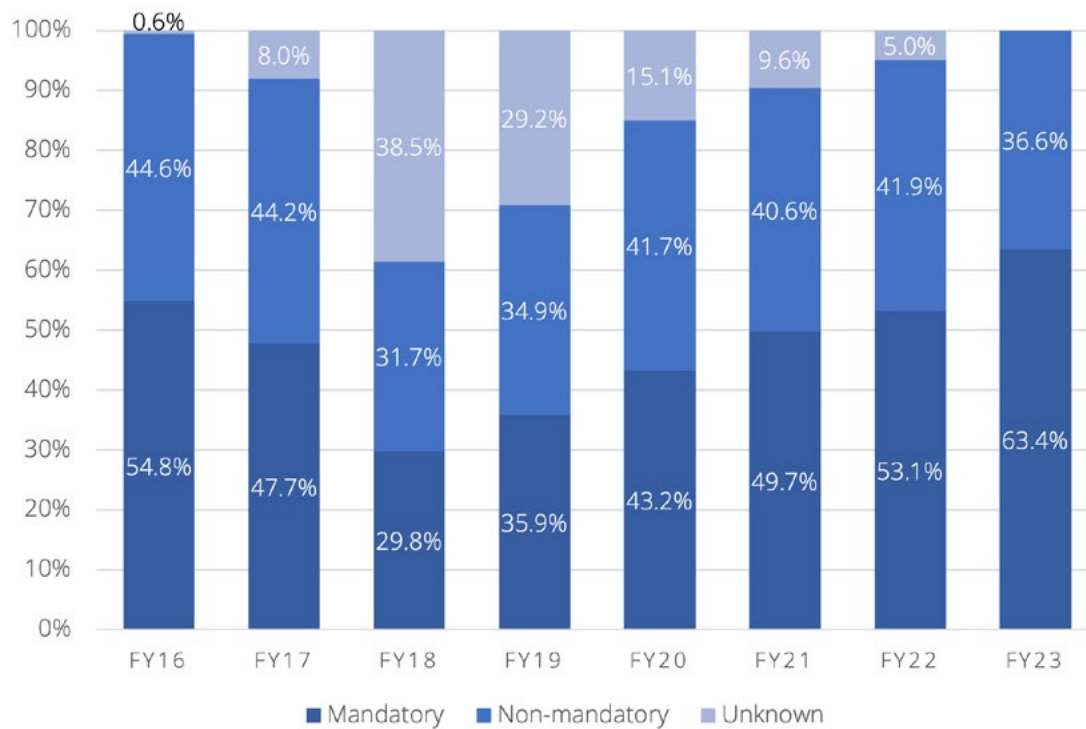


Figure 2. Percentage of Mandatory, Discretionary, and Unknown Youth Transfers to Adult Court, FY2016-FY2023⁵



⁴ For a more detailed breakdown of DYS data on bindover numbers see: [Youth Transferred to Adult Court | DataOhio](#)

⁵ Id.



To evaluate bindover in Ohio, commission staff met with agencies and individuals within the realms of criminal justice and related youth services. The intention was to gather exploratory information as to what data might be available on youth who were bound over to adult court, all youth eligible for bindover, detailed information on mandatory versus discretionary bindover, and any other data related to the bindover process. Staff also conducted a literature review to contextualize previous research on the topic in Ohio as well as national perspectives on juvenile transfer. After meeting with appropriate agencies, completing reviews of available literature, and evaluating the data that was, and was not, available, the Commission was not able to find conclusive supporting evidence to recommend changes to the bindover process, specifically the elimination of mandatory bindover, at this time. However, this report contains recommendations for future study and what would be necessary in order to make a more conclusive recommendation. This report, in response to the charge from the JJWG, is organized as follows:

1. An overview of national trends in juvenile bindover policy
2. An overview of the history of bindover in Ohio
3. A description of the state of existing bindover data in Ohio and the process for evaluating what data is available
4. A summary of results for collecting bindover data
5. Conclusions to the charge from the JJWG
6. Recommendations for future study of bindover in Ohio

National Trends in Bindover

In the late 1980s and 1990s, there was a wave of legislation in nearly every state that modified youth transfer practices.⁶ These laws, which excluded more youth from juvenile court jurisdiction and implemented mandatory, automatic waiver to criminal court, were the result of a “substantial misperception regarding the increases in juvenile crime.”⁷ These changes made it easier for youth to be transferred to adult court by lowering the thresholds for transfer, expanding eligibility, shifting discretion and decision-making authority away from judges and giving it to prosecutors, and generally adopting more broad categorical mechanisms and mandatory transfer laws. “By 2001, the entire spike in juvenile violent crime arrest rates had been erased and experts had begun to evaluate the consequences of the new ‘tough on crime’ policies.”⁸ Research in adolescent development and brain science demonstrated that adolescents have the capacity to change and most youth grow out of delinquent behavior.⁹ Thirty states amended transfer-related laws between 2004 and 2019, with the majority narrowing the provisions for transfer rather

6 Youth and the Juvenile Justice System: 2022 National Report, 98 (Dec. 6, 2022), <https://www.ncjfcj.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/2022-national-report.pdf>.

7 Id. at 80.

8 Id.

9 Id.



than expanding them.¹⁰ This has led to a reduction in the number of youth tried as adults in criminal court.¹¹

Nationally, the mechanisms are judicial waiver (discretionary, presumptive or mandatory), prosecutorial discretion, statutory exclusions, and blended sentencing being the primary categories.¹² As of 2019, 46 other states utilized discretionary judicial waivers while only 12 utilized mandatory judicial waivers.¹³

28 states utilized reverse waivers, and 15 states utilized juvenile blended sentences.¹⁴ The details within these categories may look slightly different from state to state.

In Ohio, the current mechanisms utilized include discretionary and mandatory bindover,¹⁵ reverse bindover¹⁶ and serious youthful offender (SYO).¹⁷ These are referred to nationally as judicial transfer or waiver, reverse transfer or waiver, and juvenile blended sentencing respectively. Appendix A illustrates the typical process of transfer utilized in Ohio.

History of Bindover in Ohio

Bindover has a relatively brief history in Ohio. In 1986, the General Assembly enacted the first mandatory bindover statute in Ohio, the precursor of the mandatory bindover statute currently codified in R.C. Chapter 2152.¹⁸ In response to perceptions of rising juvenile crime, in 1995, the General Assembly reduced the minimum age for transfer to the adult court from fifteen to fourteen, mandated transfer under specific circumstances, and increased the minimum terms of commitment to DYS for specific offenses.¹⁹ In 1996, the General Assembly, through H. B. 591, tasked the Commission with the first comprehensive review of Ohio's juvenile justice system. In 1998, the General Assembly, through HB 484, extended the deadline for the Commission to submit a comprehensive plan to October 1, 1999.

¹⁰ Id. at 100.

¹¹ Id.

¹² Id. at 96.

¹³ Id.

¹⁴ Id.

¹⁵ R.C. 2152.10, 2152.12

¹⁶ R.C. 2152.121.

¹⁷ R.C. 2152.11. For additional materials explaining bindover and SYO see [Juvenile Disposition Benchcard](#) and [Youth in Adult Court](#).

¹⁸ Sub.H.B. No. 499, 141 Ohio Laws, Part II, 4633 (effective Mar. 11, 1987).

¹⁹ Yeomans Salvador, *Ohio Juvenile Law*, §1.7, 22, (2022), citing 1995 H.B. 1, eff. January 1, 1996.



The comprehensive plan titled A Proposed Plan for Juvenile Sentencing²⁰ was submitted to the General Assembly by January 5, 2000.²¹ With respect to bindovers, the Plan would reduce the number of mandatory bindovers to the adult court but introduced three new ideas to Ohio law: blended (“Serious Youthful Offenders”) sentences; extended jurisdiction; and presumed bindover.²² In 1999, the 123rd General Assembly passed S.B. 179, incorporating most of A Plan for Juvenile Sentencing. S.B. 179 moved bindovers to a new chapter of the revised code, Chapter 2152. The Commission created the S.B. 179 Outline²³ to educate practitioners on the new R.C. 2152 and the various changes to the juvenile justice system. The Commission, through its staff, also conducted training, and spoke at conferences about the changes to the juvenile system. S.B. 179 Quick Reference Guide²⁴ was also created to condense the changes into a 2-page document.

In 2007, the Commission studied issues related to bindover,²⁵ but no bill was introduced. In 2010, the Commission learned of new national research around the lack of deterrence that the possibility of bindover made to the juvenile offender.²⁶ No bill was introduced. In 2015, the Commission approved of mandatory and discretionary bindover as a Commission priority. No bill was introduced.

In 2016, the Commission reviewed R.C. 2152.10 and 2152.12 to identify ways to improve the current system of bindover to adult court.²⁷ The proposed statutory changes approved by the Commission²⁸ would eliminate the mandatory bindover of juveniles to adult court for crimes, making all bindover decisions discretionary with the trial court, and combine the factors considered by a judge in determining whether or not to bindover a juvenile to adult court to ensure that decisions are made based upon the offender’s conduct and condition and not a simple weighing of factors. This was introduced in S.B. 64 of the 132nd General Assembly and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Similarly, H.B. 394 of

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- 20 Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission, A Proposed Plan for Juvenile Sentencing (Fall, 1999). [Internal document held with the Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission].
 - 21 Letters from David Diroll to Chief Justice Moyer. The juvenile report was sent to the printers by December 20, 1999. On Jan 5, 2000 David Diroll confirmed that the General Assembly had received the report. [Unpublished internal memo].
 - 22 Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission, *A Proposed Plan for Juvenile Sentencing*, 14-17 (Fall, 1999). [Internal document held with the Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission].
 - 23 Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission S.B. 179 Outline (June 2001). [Internal document held with the Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission].
 - 24 Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission, *S.B. 179 Quick Reference Guide* (June, 2001). [Internal document held with the Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission].
 - 25 Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission, Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission Minutes, 8, (February 15, 2007), <https://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/docs/Boards/Sentencing/minutes/2007/021507.pdf>.
 - 26 Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission, Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission Minutes, 6-8, (July 15, 2010), <https://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/docs/Boards/Sentencing/minutes/2010/071510.pdf>.
 - 27 *Summary of Bindover Proposal*, 2016. [Internal document held with the Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission].
 - 28 Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission, Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission Minutes, 2, (September 22, 2016), www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/docs/Boards/Sentencing/minutes/2016/092216.pdf.



the 132nd General Assembly was introduced and referred to the House Criminal Justice Committee. There was no further activity with either bill.

In 2021, Representatives Brian Lampton and Brian Stewart introduced House Bill 500.²⁹ The bill was designed to end mandatory bindover in honor of Matthew Aalim, the defendant in the Supreme Court case.³⁰ Aalim was killed after leaving prison from a gang he joined while in prison out of fear for his own life.³¹ However, the bill never advanced out of committee.³² In 2024, the Juvenile Committee gave extensive oral feedback to Commissioner Representative Josh Williams regarding his bill on bindover, H.B.314.³³ Additional feedback and discussion was given throughout 2025 for later drafts of Commissioner Representative Josh Williams' bindover draft, but no bill was introduced.

The Supreme Court has also addressed mandatory and discretionary bindover. The Court has held that Ohio's mandatory bindover scheme does not violate equal protection or due process,³⁴ but the state must provide credible evidence of every element of an offense to support a finding that probable cause exists to believe that the juvenile committed the offense before ordering mandatory bindover.³⁵ Additionally, the Court has held that facts presented to a juvenile court in a discretionary bindover must persuade the court that the juvenile is not amenable to care or rehabilitation in the juvenile system.³⁶ The Court has held that a juvenile court is not permitted to exceed the limited scope of a bindover hearing and is not to assume the role of ultimate factfinder.³⁷ Finally, after a case is bound over to adult court, the Court has held that new charges may be added to an adult court indictment when the new charges are rooted in the acts that were the subject of the juvenile complaint, even if those acts were not specifically named in the individual acts bound over.³⁸

29 House Bill 500 Cosponsor Testimony, H.R. Bill 500, 134th General Assembly

30 *Id.*; *State v. Aalim*, 150 Ohio St.3d 489 (2017).

31 *Id.*

32 The Ohio Legislature, *House Bill 500, Summary*, www.legislature.ohio.gov/legislation/134/hb500 (accessed February 6, 2025)

33 Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission, Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission Minutes, 3, (February 15, 2024), www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/docs/Boards/Sentencing/minutes/2024/021524.pdf.

34 *State v. Aalim*, 150 Ohio St.3d 489 (2017).

35 *State v. Iacona*, 93 Ohio St.3d 83 (2001).

36 *State v. Nicholas*, 171 Ohio St.3d 278 (2022).

37 *State v. Martin*, 170, Ohio St. 3d 181 (2022).

38 *State v. Burns*, 170 Ohio St. 3d 157 (2022).



State of Existing Bindover Data in Ohio

The Juvenile Justice Working Group (JJWG) recommended the evaluation and determination of the appropriateness of eliminating Ohio's current mandatory bindover provisions, with consideration of the impact on the system as a whole. To this end, Commission staff met with relevant state agencies and determined that a readily available data set on juvenile bindover did not exist to sufficiently evaluate the appropriateness of eliminating Ohio's current mandatory bindover provisions. While the number of annual bindovers statewide is known, with varying degrees of detail on mandatory vs. discretionary bindover, there is scant data on the process measures of bindover, reverse bindovers, bindover outcomes, and notably data on youth who are not bound over and remain in juvenile court. Staff discovered that siloed information exists within each court, but this data is not standardized across jurisdictions or uniformly reported. In addition, while the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (ODRC) is able to identify age at the commitment of an offense, there is no "checkbox" or indicator to easily flag all individuals who have been bound over from juvenile court. Further, not all boundover youth end up in ODRC, so this data would not capture the whole picture.

To supplement the readily available data on juvenile bindover, Commission staff met with staff at the Office of the Ohio Public Defender (OPD), who had been conducting research on juvenile bindover outcomes prior to the JJWG. In these meetings, OPD shared some of their initial observations based upon the data collection that had been done for bindover cases in FY2018. One initial observation was that the data reflected that more than half of the youth who were bound over that year may have been sentenced to less time in the adult system than they would have received if they had remained in the juvenile system. OPD staff constructed a data collection process and spreadsheet for manually collecting select bindover data from each county's clerk of courts' website. Additional information was gathered from ODRC's offender search.³⁹ Completing the data collection for FY2018 took one staff member approximately 22 months.

The OPD shared their data collection process and spreadsheet so that Commission staff could begin gathering data on bindover. In August 2025, Commission staff directed two legal externs to begin collecting bindover data, through the process established by the OPD staff. Externs worked on gathering data for FY2019-FY2020 boundover youth on select outcome measurements. The externs collected data from August through November of 2025. While not impossible, the process of manually collecting data from each county's clerk of court's website is time-intensive and cumbersome. The ensuing section describes the results of this exploratory data collection process. The overall conclusions and recommendations described below make suggestions on how to improve and streamline this data collection process.

³⁹ See <https://appgateway.drc.ohio.gov/OffenderSearch>



Availability and Completeness of Data from Exploratory Analysis of Bindover Youth

The purpose of this data collection process was exploratory in nature in an effort to establish a baseline of data that could be used to evaluate the impact of modifying Ohio's bindover laws. Most of the information collected came from each counties' clerk of courts websites, with supplementary information from ODRC's offender search.

As a part of the exploratory data analysis, Commission staff examined each of the desired data points to see how readily available the information was and how complete data collection for that category could be based upon availability. The following table illustrates a breakdown of each desired data point and categorizes each one by a percentage of completeness. In other words, completeness measures how many of these data points could be found for each youth that was transferred in each county. The following table illustrates this completeness of the data for youth transferred to adult court during FY2019 and FY2020.

Table 1. Completion Percentage of Possible Data Points
for Youth Transferred to Adult Court FY19-FY20

75-100% Completion	50-75% Completion	Under 50% Completion*
Race	Codefendants	Juvenile Court Case #
Gender	Jail Time Credit	# Juvenile Court Charges
Date of Offense		Juvenile Court Charges
Age		
Transfer Date		
Bond		
Common Pleas Case #		
# of Common Pleas Charges		
Common Pleas Charges		
Gun Specification		
Counsel Type		
Pretrial Litigation		
Trial		
Plea		
Outcome Information		
Number of Convictions		
Sentence		
Agreed Sentence		
Financial Sanctions		
Appeal		
* Franklin County had limited Juvenile Court Data available. Other proposed Juvenile Court information was not available such as Juvenile Court history, Probable Cause Hearing, Amenability Hearing, etc.		



Conclusion

Recommendation from the JJWG

The initial charge from the JJWG directed the Juvenile Justice Committee to evaluate and determine the appropriateness of eliminating Ohio's current mandatory bindover provisions. In addition, the JJWG directly tasked the Commission's Juvenile Justice Committee to examine changes to bindover laws at a system-wide level, including unforeseen potential consequences. Evaluating the appropriateness of modifying Ohio's bindover laws holds critical policy implications for the legislature, criminal justice system, and the general public. The United States Government Accountability Office recommends evaluating the reliability of data used for publications, giving special consideration for when the data may be used to inform legislation, policy, or a program that could have substantial effect.⁴⁰ Data used to inform statewide policy ought to be complete, timely, accurate, and comparable across jurisdictions and systems. To fulfill the charge of the JJWG, ideally the Commission would analyze multiple years of data with contextual information on how cases moved through the juvenile court.

Availability of Data for Analysis

Currently what is known about bindover at a statewide level is displayed in the introduction of this report – the number of mandatory and discretionary bindovers per year, with some contextual data including county, age, sex, race, and felony degree. The available statewide data does not include information on the bindover process, youth who remain in juvenile court, reverse bindovers, and outcome measures. This degree of information is insufficient to determine the appropriateness of eliminating Ohio's mandatory bindover provisions, as directed by the JJWG. Commission staff attempted to supplement this information with an exploratory data collection process building on the process designed by the Ohio Public Defender.

The piecemeal approach of collecting data from clerk of court websites was slow and required review and cross-referencing of multiple court systems to ensure accuracy. Further, the exploration of data revealed that the juvenile court records on bindover could not be exhaustively collected online. The lack of comprehensive, publicly available data at the juvenile court level for bindover, including for youth who were not ultimately bound over to the adult system, poses additional challenges to data collection. As such, collecting multiple fiscal years' worth of data would take significantly more time than what the Commission had in order to provide a timely response to the JJWG.⁴¹ The below recommendations encourage future study with the possibility of increasing the scope and timeframes of data collection.

40 U.S. Government Accountability Office, Assessing Data Reliability, GAO-20-283G (Washington, D.C.) December 2019.

41 Despite the challenges of data collection, staff at the OPD will continue this critical initiative starting in the summer of 2026 and beyond.



Recommendations for Future Study

Although the current data systems do not support an evidence-based recommendation on eliminating mandatory bindover, the topic of bindover should continue to be studied to inform future policy decisions. This section outlines one potential avenue for future research on juvenile bindover, noting that the scope of study and data collection represent an aspirational, ideal state. When considering future data collection initiatives, policymakers should consider what is feasible, cost-effective, and presents the least amount of burden to local practitioners. If additional data becomes available in the future the Juvenile Justice Committee will examine the topic of juvenile bindover/transfer.

Because Ohio is a home rule state, the practical implementation of bindover processes differs across jurisdictions which would lend itself to both qualitative and quantitative study as described below. Therefore, the Commission recommends this approach be used in future examination of any youth bindover to gain a comprehensive understanding in Ohio. With this recommendation comes a proposed list of data points that would aid in an impact study of Ohio's bindover laws.

Qualitative Study⁴²

The policy implications for eliminating or otherwise modifying mandatory bindover in Ohio are primarily a factor of prosecutorial and judicial discretion. As such, evaluating the impact of a greater degree of discretion in bindover cases requires an understanding of prosecutorial and judicial decision-making across the state. As a home-rule state, Ohio often has a degree of variability in judicial processes across its 88 counties. For any impact evaluation of policy change, the development of a logic model is a standard preliminary step. The implementation of juvenile bindover may differ significantly from county to county. Therefore, we recommend a qualitative analysis of bindover proceedings in Ohio's counties to better understand judicial practitioners' perceptions of bindover and how it is implemented. This should lead to the development of a primary logic model for juvenile bindover, with sub-models outlining how the bindover process can differ across geographies.

The perception of criminal justice practitioners on bindover should also be established through qualitative study. In discretionary transfer cases, Judges may consider and weigh amenability factors differently across jurisdictions. The elimination of mandatory bindover would necessarily increase judicial discretion in bindover hearings. Accordingly, it would be useful for future impact analyses to better understand how judicial practitioners consider amenability factors. Qualitative analysis on juvenile bindover would lend itself to answering these sorts of questions.

42 For one example of a qualitative analysis on juvenile bindover, see: *A Study of Juvenile Transfers in Connecticut 1997 to 2002*. <https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/opm/cjppd-main/cjppd/cjjjyd/jjydpublishations/transferstudyfinalreportpdf.pdf?rev=f0d6a067e65d4d8e9932e0d59f256c79>



Quantitative Study

Analysis of statutory changes to bindover laws can take many forms, including cost-benefit analysis, person-centered outcome analysis, and system-level analysis of impacts on Ohio's criminal justice agencies. As such, the data standards recommended below are necessarily broad and comprehensive to allow for a multitude of analyses. These data points are aspirational in nature, and all may not be feasible to collect at a statewide level in Ohio. Policymakers should evaluate the current data architecture in the state when considering the implementation of future data collection mechanisms. For a comprehensive, timely, and accurate evaluation of Ohio's bindover laws, these data points should be consistently collected in a uniform manner. All points in the bindover process should be time and date-stamped to understand the length of time a case takes to move throughout the system. Currently, these types of data exist, if at all, in a siloed nature within Ohio's adult and juvenile courts. To properly understand outcomes of bound over youth, efforts should include linking cases from the juvenile to the adult system.⁴³ The following table groups suggested data points for collection and study by category.

43 These data points are supported by previous studies on juvenile bindover. See Cheesman FL 2nd, Waters NL, Hurst H 4th. *Who gets a second chance? An investigation of Ohio's blended juvenile sentence.* J Health Hum Serv Adm. 2010 Winter;33(3):406-50. PMID: 21329194.



Tale 2. Recommended Data Points for Collection

Data Point	Description	Collection Point
Demographics		
Gender	For consistency, recommend collecting the same category options as ODYS' current practices.	Juvenile Court
Race/Ethnicity	For consistency, recommend collecting the same category options as ODYS's current practices.	Juvenile Court
Date of Birth	Collecting date of birth allows ages to be generated at each point in the bindover process.	Juvenile Court
School Enrollment Status	Whether a juvenile is enrolled in school or not. In previous studies, some counties were able to collect and record school status as part of the bindover proceedings.	Juvenile Court
ZIP Code	Residential zip code of the defendant on the date of the complaint/offense.	Juvenile Court
Prior Criminal History		
Prior DYS Referral/Placement		ODYS/Juvenile Court
Prior Adjudication in Juvenile Court at Time of Ruling	Highest felony and/or highest misdemeanor	Juvenile Court
Prior Finding of Abuse/Neglect/Dependency	Earliest finding	Juvenile Court
Prior Status Offense	Most recent finding	Juvenile Court
Prior Adult Conviction	Highest felony and/or highest misdemeanor	Common Pleas, Municipal, County Court
Offense Related Variables		
Offense Type/Level	Offense by O.R.C. code from initial charge to final disposition for all charges included. This metric also captures total number of charges. This also reflects charging in adult court.	Juvenile Court/Common Pleas Court
Gun Specification	Gun specification included in charge	Juvenile Court

Table 2. Recommended Data Points for Collection (*Continued*)

Data Point	Description	Collection Point
Adjudication		
Detention	Status of juvenile detained prior to adjudication. Length of detention pre-adjudication.	Juvenile Court
Plea Agreement	Status of plea agreement offered and accepted.	Juvenile Court
Motion Type	Motion for mandatory or discretionary bindover or SYO (original and final).	Juvenile Court
Co-Defendants	Presence of Co-Defendants in case	Juvenile Court
Probable Cause Hearing	Probable cause hearing held or waived.	Juvenile Court
Amenability Hearing	Amenability hearing held.	Juvenile Court
Outcomes		
Final Disposition	Final disposition for youth transferred to adult court. This captures final conviction offense type and level.	Common Pleas Court
Sentence Length/Type	Sentence type and length at final disposition.	Common Pleas Court
Time Served	Measure of actual time served post-sentencing. This captures variances caused by jail time credit and earned credit.	ODRC or local probation authority
Recidivism Metrics	Recidivism is one common way to evaluate public safety outcomes for policy change. For consistency, recommend measuring recidivism as defined by the institution responsible for the target population measured.	ODRC/ODYS
Operational Costs	Modifying bindover laws may fiscally impact courts, ODRC, ODYS, and detention centers. Recommend measuring case processing times and population changes in respective institutions to understand marginal costs.	Juvenile Court, Common Pleas Court, ODYS, ODRC

