

Statutory Summary of Juvenile Court Victims' Rights Provisions:

R.C. 2152.19(D): In any case in which a child is found delinquent for a felony and the child caused, attempted to cause, threatened to cause, or created the risk of physical harm to a victim, the court must order the preparation of a victim impact statement, and must consider the statement in determining the order of disposition for the child.

R.C. 2152.20(A)(3): The court may also order the child to make restitution to the victim of the delinquent act.

R.C. 2152.12(D): The victim's status may be a relevant factor in determining whether to relinquish jurisdiction of an alleged delinquent for the purpose of criminal prosecution.

R.C. 2152.12(D)(1): The victim's status may be a relevant factor in determining the appropriate order of disposition for a child adjudicated delinquent.

R.C. 2151.14(C): When a complaint has been filed alleging that a child is delinquent for having committed certain sex offenses (R.C. 2907.02 – Rape; R.C. 2907.06 – Sexual Imposition; R.C. 2907.12 – former charge of Felonious Sexual Penetration), and the arresting authority, the court, or a probation officer discovers that the child or a person whom the child caused to engage in sexual activity has a communicable disease, the arresting authority, court, or probation officer must immediately notify the victim of the delinquent act of the nature of the disease.

R.C. 2152.18(E): Moreover, at any hearing at which a child is adjudicated delinquent, or as soon as possible thereafter, the court must notify all victims that they may be entitled to recovery under R.C. 3109.09 (compensatory damages from the child's parents for acts of theft or vandalism), R.C. 3109.10 (compensatory damages from the child's parents for willful and malicious assaults committed by the child), and R.C. 2743.51 to R.C. 2743.72 (award of reparations).