

## 2.1 Sources of Juvenile Rights and Protections

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The U.S. Supreme Court has recognized that juveniles have many of the constitutional due process rights afforded adult defendants: the right to counsel, the right to notice of the charges against them, the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses, and the right against self-incrimination. *In re Gault*, 387 U.S. 1 (1967). Juveniles also have the right to have the alleged offense proven beyond a reasonable doubt, *In re Winship*, 397 U.S. 358, 368 (1970), and the right to be free from double jeopardy. *Breed v. Jones*, 421 U.S. 519, 541 (1975). The North Carolina Juvenile Code provides additional statutory rights to juveniles, such as the right to have a parent present during in-custody interrogation, the presumption of indigency, and confidentiality of information related to juvenile court proceedings. G.S. 7B-2101(a), (b); 7A-2000(b); 7A-3000(b). The principal rights are discussed in this chapter, although it is not intended to be exhaustive.