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The U.S. Supreme Court has held that juveniles are not afforded the right to trial by jury. *McKeiver v. Pennsylvania*, 403 U.S. 528, 545 (1971). The Supreme Court has not ruled on whether juveniles have the right to bail, the right to a speedy trial, or the right to self-representation under the United States Constitution, and the North Carolina General Assembly did not extend those rights to juveniles as part of the Juvenile Code. G.S. 7B-2405.

Each of these rights attaches on transfer of a juvenile case to superior court for trial as an adult. If the prosecutor requests transfer of the case to superior court, counsel should advise the juvenile of these differences.

Transfer of a juvenile case to superior court is almost always detrimental to the juvenile in the long term. Some juveniles may believe that transfer is a good alternative—for example, a juvenile who is in secure custody pending hearing and who would probably be released on bail in superior court, or a juvenile who faces commitment to a youth development center and who might get probation in superior court. Counsel should advise the juvenile of the potentially harsh consequences of transfer, such as having a criminal record or being sentenced to prison. *See infra* § 9.8, Transfer of Jurisdiction to Superior Court.