Youth Courts

The first youth court programs grew out of efforts by the American Bar Association and other national and community organizations to hold youth accountable for their actions before they develop a pattern of law-breaking behavior. Youth courts began in Odessa, Texas in the early 1980s and eventually arrived in California's Humboldt and Contra Costa Counties in the mid- to late-1980s. Youth courts are also known as peer courts, teen courts and student courts. According to statistics from the U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), there were 78 youth courts in 1994, and there are now an estimated 1,400 youth courts in 49 states.

What are Youth Courts?

Youth courts are a valuable community investment to help reduce crime and empower youth. With referrals from probation, law enforcement and schools, youth offenders are diverted away from the juvenile justice system and toward a community-based system.

Through direct participation, youth court is designed to educate youth about the juvenile justice system. Youth courts use a restorative and trauma-informed approach where youth offenders are held accountable for their actions and reflect on the poor decisions that brought them to youth court in the first place. By using a restorative approach, the youth’s personal strengths are identified and the young person agrees to repair the harm that was done while also restoring relations with their families, schools, and communities. Teens and parents, who are required to be involved in their teen’s intake session and court hearings, get exposure to the judicial process and are likely to realize the importance of being proactive in making changes in their lives.

Benefits of Youth Court

Although research on youth courts is still emerging, individual research conducted on youth court programs across the nation has found outcomes at least as positive as other diversionary alternatives, and some that were superior to other alternatives. Recent studies show that youth court participation produces the following benefits:
Accountability: Youth court helps ensure that juvenile offenders are held accountable for their illegal behavior, even when their offenses are relatively minor and would not likely result in sanctions from the traditional juvenile justice system.

Timeliness: An effective youth court can move juvenile offenders from arrest to sanctions within few days rather than the months that may pass with traditional juvenile courts. This expedited response may increase the positive impact of court sanctions, regardless of their severity.

Cost savings: Youth court is a cost-effective alternative to traditional juvenile court for some young offenders because youth court workers are volunteers, and because of reduced recidivism. If managed properly, a youth court may handle a substantial number of offenders at relatively little cost to the community.

Civic engagement: A successful youth court may affect the entire community by increasing public appreciation of the legal system, enhancing community-court relationships, encouraging greater respect for the law among youth, and promoting volunteerism among both adults and youth. Civic engagement is strengthened through accountability and education rather than detention and incarceration.

Youth Influence Youth: Teens respond better to pro-social peers than to adult authority figures; hence, they react positively to the youth court program. Youth court provides young people with avenues for positive development and personal success. Youth volunteers learn from each other and gain a deeper understanding of the legal system.

Prevention: Youth courts prevent further delinquent acts by empowering and educating youth.
Youth Court Resources

California Association of Youth Courts
National Association of Youth Courts
Center for Court Innovation
Youth Court Toolkit

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