

The purpose of this summary is to remind juvenile justice professionals of the short-term and long-term consequences of juvenile delinquency adjudications. For more detailed information, please refer to the PJDC Collateral Consequences Handbook.

### Summary of California Juvenile Collateral Consequences

<b>1. Adjudication of Delinquency</b>	A delinquency adjudication is <b>not</b> a conviction, but often is treated like one by people who do not understand the difference.
<b>2. Confidentiality of Juvenile Proceedings</b>	Juvenile proceedings are usually closed to the public, but may be open if the youth is charged with certain serious offenses.
<b>3. Confidentiality of Juvenile Court Records</b>	Juvenile court records are usually confidential. However, if the youth is adjudicated for certain serious offenses, portions of the record can be accessed by the public. Moreover, regardless of the charge, juvenile courts may disclose portions of juvenile records pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code section 827.
<b>4. Adult Sentencing</b>	A youth's juvenile record can significantly affect sentencing for a criminal conviction as an adult.
<b>5. Registration</b>	Adjudication or admission of certain sexual assault, arson, and gang offenses in juvenile court may result in burdensome, long-lasting registration requirements
<b>6. Immigration Status</b>	A delinquency adjudication can affect a youth's immigration status.
<b>7. Restitution, Fines, Fees and Parental Liability</b>	Youth adjudicated delinquent and their families may be required to pay restitution and court costs. Parents may be assessed fees related to the child's stay in the detention center or for the probation supervision of the child.
<b>8. Driver's License</b>	A youth's driver's license may be suspended as a result of an adjudication on certain offenses.

<b>9. Access to School</b>	Schools may be notified about the filing of juvenile petitions, as well as the ultimate adjudication, for certain offenses. Schools may expel or suspend a youth charged with certain offenses. Moreover, detention in the juvenile facility may disrupt education and upon release youth may find themselves in alternative schools as opposed to comprehensive educational settings.
<b>10. Access to Higher Education and Financial Aid</b>	A delinquency adjudication does not need to be reported on many college applications, but colleges often learn of them through the youth's educational records. Youth who are convicted as adults on drug charges face a 1, 2, or 3-year bar on receiving federal financial aid.
<b>11. Carrying a Firearm</b>	Youth adjudicated delinquent of certain serious offenses will be prevented from carrying a firearm, when they are otherwise legally permitted to do so.
<b>12. Voting</b>	A delinquency adjudication is not a bar to a youth exercising his or her right to vote upon turning 18. Youth tried as adults, and who are in prison or on parole supervision, do not have the right to vote.
<b>13. Military Service</b>	A delinquency adjudication affects a youth's ability to enlist in the military, and certain offenses or past behaviors will bar a youth from enlistment.
<b>14. Getting a Job</b>	A youth's ability to obtain employment or acquire licenses for certain professions may be hindered by a delinquency adjudication.
<b>15. Public Benefits</b>	A delinquency adjudication should not be a bar to a youth's ability to obtain most public benefits, but an adult felony conviction for a drug offense is a bar to receiving CalWORKS, and possibly, General Assistance.
<b>16. Housing</b>	Involvement in the juvenile justice system may result in the youth and his or her family losing housing or housing assistance.
<b>17. Traveling Restrictions</b>	Courts may impose probation restrictions on where a youth may travel within or outside of the U.S., and a juvenile record may bar entry into some foreign countries.
<b>18. Foster Care and Adoptive Parents</b>	A record of juvenile adjudications may be a bar to becoming a foster or adoptive parent.

