

Abstract

This paper will provide a comparative analysis of juvenile detention centers and the juvenile justice system in Egypt and the United States, highlighting key differences in legal frameworks, practices, and conditions. In order to obtain the necessary data, a systematic literature review will be conducted. The review aims to identify and collect different studies and experiments conducted on juveniles in Egypt and the U.S to compile, compare and analyze existing data on the methods implemented by each to manage their juvenile justice system. Juvenile detention is a facility within which young offenders, under the age of 18, who have been accused of or have broken the law are held. In other words, a prison specifically designed for juveniles. The goal of juvenile detention is to provide a safe and structured environment for children with a focus on their rehabilitation and reintegration into society. Ideally, these institutions' goal should be to provide juveniles a chance to learn from their mistakes and make positive changes in their lives rather than solely focusing on punishment. That being said, it has not been the case for many juvenile detentions such as Al Marg in Egypt (Middle East Eye, 2014) from which stories of abuse against juveniles have come out. Juvenile detention in both nations operates within distinct legal systems, influenced by varying ages of criminal responsibility.

Egypt and the United States have distinct sociocultural, legal, and economic contexts, which significantly influence their approaches to juvenile justice. Furthermore, Egypt has been known for its lack of transparency within the juvenile justice system compared to the United States whose government is more transparent on the juvenile justice system. In the United States, juvenile justice practices have evolved over the years, with a growing emphasis on rehabilitation and reintegration programs aimed at addressing the root causes of delinquency. In contrast,

Egypt has its unique historical and sociopolitical context, which has led to a different approach to juvenile justice where although there is a focus on rehabilitation and reintegration, there is more focus on punitive measures imposed on those within the system.

The living conditions within centers in both countries, specifically access to education or basic necessities, obvious differences while also falling short on similar problems such as overcrowding or the education of juveniles. However, challenges persist in both nations, which call for ongoing efforts to improve the treatment and rehabilitation of young offenders within their respective justice systems in Egypt and the United States to lower the risk of recidivism and provide needed help to juvenile delinquents.