



Judiciary 3/7/19

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### **Raise the Age of Juvenile Court Jurisdiction to 18 (Senate Bills 84, 90-102)**

Student Advocacy Center has been around since 1975, helping underserved students stay in school and find a path to school success. Last year, we served more than 600 students statewide and have offices in Ypsilanti, Detroit and Jackson.

We, at Student Advocacy Center of Michigan, strongly support legislation to raise the age of juvenile court jurisdiction to 18. Michigan is one of 4 remaining states that automatically prosecute 17-year-olds as adults for any offense. Most 17-year-olds in the adult system are there for non-violent offenses and never had a juvenile record. This antiquated practice is contrary to research, exceptionally harmful to youth and directly threatens public safety. Further, the current law does not align with the standards and policies of the U.S. Supreme Court, the federal government and 46 states, which have all set the age of adult criminal responsibility at 18.

**In nearly all aspects of law, Michigan recognizes 18 as the age of adulthood.** Seventeen-year-olds cannot vote, legally sign a contract, or purchase tobacco, fireworks or lottery tickets, and are still considered children for whom the state's child welfare system must protect from abuse and neglect. In 2014, Michigan passed "Safe Harbor" laws which require a presumption that any young person under age 18 found engaging in prostitution is a victim of human trafficking and mandates law enforcement to refer minor victims for treatment within Michigan's child welfare system. Yet, if caught in the legal system for any reason, 17-year-olds must be prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced as adults in Michigan's criminal courts, burdening them with a criminal record that reduces their opportunities for future employment.

**Research confirms that 17-year-olds are not adults.** As part of normal development, they are more likely to take risks, act impulsively, and are highly susceptible to the negative influences of peers. Though these age-related factors may contribute to youthful mistakes, 17-year-olds are much more amenable to rehabilitative programs and behavior modification than older adult offenders. Nonetheless, Michigan prohibits 17-year-olds from accessing youth-focused treatment found only in the juvenile system.

Michigan's juvenile justice system is highly effective at delivering developmentally appropriate services and sanctions that hold youth accountable, engage the whole family in treatment, keep kids in school, and reduce reoffending. With adequate funding and resources, Michigan's juvenile justice system has the ability to absorb and provide far better treatment to 17-year-olds currently prosecuted in the adult justice system.

**Several states have recently increased their age of juvenile jurisdiction, citing research, public safety, and cost-savings as the reason for the change.** Those states found that "Raise the Age" has proven to be good fiscal policy. Initial estimates of the cost impact were inaccurate as juvenile crime has continued to decline. In fact, most states expect long-term cost-savings as a result of improving overall outcomes for justice-involved 17-year-olds, such as graduation and employment rates while reducing recidivism and incarceration rates.

Our organization has seen how treating a 17-year-old as an adult can be detrimental. Students who are facing discipline at school and in the courts face a much tougher road when they are 17-years-old. These students deserve to have access to their education and be treated like most other 17-year-olds across the nation. Changing the legislation to raise the age would allow these students access that they should have always had.

Now is the time for Michigan to join the 46 other states already recognizing that 17-year-olds who come in contact with the justice system are still children. For the reasons stated above, we strongly support the proposed legislation to raise the age of juvenile court jurisdiction to 18.