



Testimony Presented to the Senate Judiciary Committee

House Bill 4947 – 4966 Youth in Prison & Raise the Age

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Good afternoon, Chairman Jones and members of the committee. Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony in support of House Bill 4947 through House Bill 4966, a package of bills that would raise the age of juvenile jurisdiction to 18. I am Alicia Guevara Warren, Kids Count project director at the Michigan League for Public Policy, a nonpartisan policy institute dedicated to economic opportunity for all. Automatically prosecuting 17-year-olds for their youthful—mostly nonviolent and first offense¹—mistakes prevents these young people from reaching their full potential resulting in clear social and economic consequences, and these bills will remedy that.

The Kids Count in Michigan project is part of a broad national effort to measure the well-being of children at the state and local levels, and use that information to shape efforts to improve the lives of children. As a state and nation, most laws recognize that 17-year-olds are still children. They need protection from abuse and neglect in our state's child welfare system. They are not allowed to vote, drop out of school, legally sign contracts, and more. Yet, Michigan remains one of seven states that automatically prosecutes 17-year-olds as adults for any offense.

Research shows that teenagers are developmentally different than adults and that the ability to reason and exercise judgement improves into a person's mid-20s. Because of those differences, we know that we cannot treat youth as adults and that these young people should receive age-appropriate treatment to promote positive development. Currently, Michigan prohibits 17-year-olds in the adult system from accessing youth-focused treatment, further diminishing their ability to be rehabilitated.

Without access to age-appropriate services, young people exiting the adult system are 34% more likely to reoffend and to do so more violently than their peers in the juvenile justice system. Michigan's juvenile justice system is highly effective at delivering treatment services and sanctions that hold youth accountable, engage families, keep kids in school and reduce the chances of reoffending. With declining youth arrest rates and increased use of diversion programs, Michigan courts have experienced dramatic reductions in their caseloads. Plus, many juvenile detention and

residential treatment centers are well below capacity. The juvenile justice system is well positioned to absorb 17-year-olds ensuring that more appropriate treatment is provided.

It is time for Michigan to join the vast majority of other states in recognizing that 17-year-olds are children and should be treated as children. An adult conviction has lifelong consequences that include barriers to education, employment and housing. Plus, a young person convicted as an adult can expect to earn 40% less over their lifetime, which means lost state revenue and increased risk of future incarceration.

We also must continue to pursue ways to keep our youth out of trouble and out of jail to begin with. Oftentimes, youth who come into contact with law enforcement have been failed by the systems in place to protect them. Many of these young people wind up in the system because of mental health, substance abuse, academic failure, or abuse or neglect issues that went unaddressed. While the bills before you speak to one issue for youth in the justice system—and an important one at that—it is important that policymakers view children holistically and address other issues related to child well-being to prevent entry into the system altogether.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

¹Almost 60% of 17-year-olds were charged with non-violent offenses that did not include a weapon and 58% of those entering the system at 17 had no prior juvenile record. *Michigan Council on Crime and Delinquency, "Youth Behind Bars: Examining the Impact of Prosecuting and Incarcerating Kids in Michigan's Criminal Justice System," May 2014.*