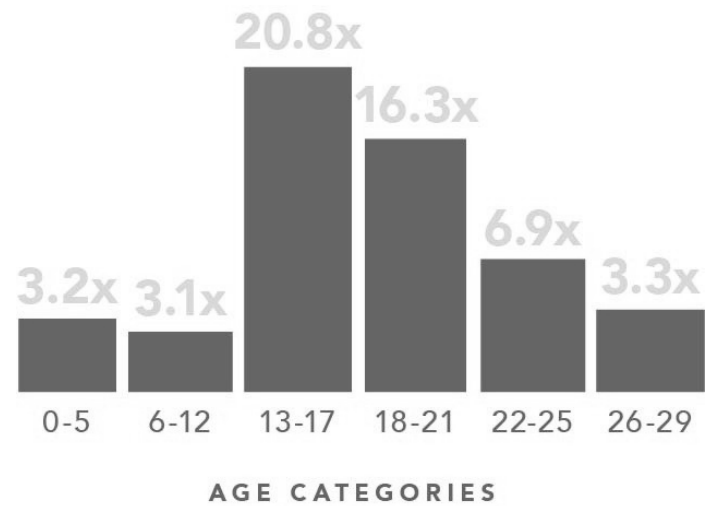


# WOMEN, GIRLS, AND \*TGNC FOLKS NAVIGATE MULTIPLE SYSTEMS

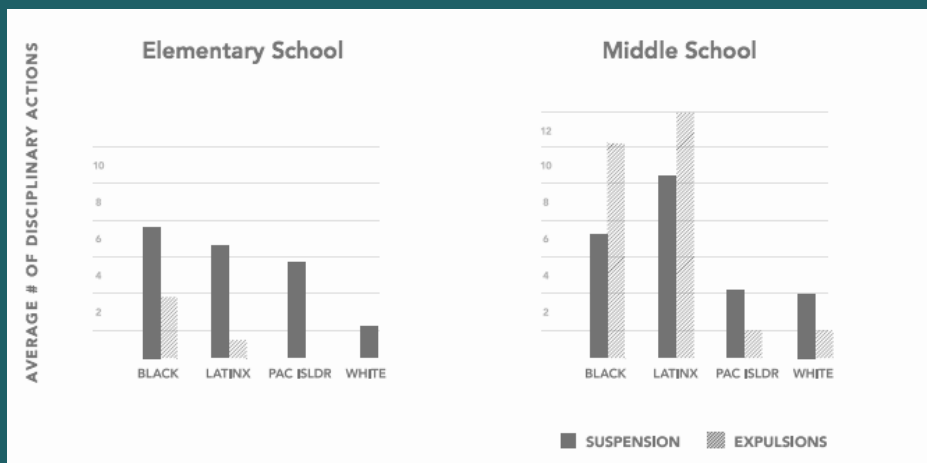
Initial findings from the *Freedom Research Institute's* 2019 report\*

## AVERAGE TIMES MOVED

- Survey research of 100 system-involved folks pinpoints housing disruption as the most crucial issue facing youth of color.
- Participants involved in 3 systems-foster care, juvenile, and adult justice-experienced extreme housing instability between the ages of 13-17 and 18-21.



## CRIMINALIZATION OF CHILDHOOD



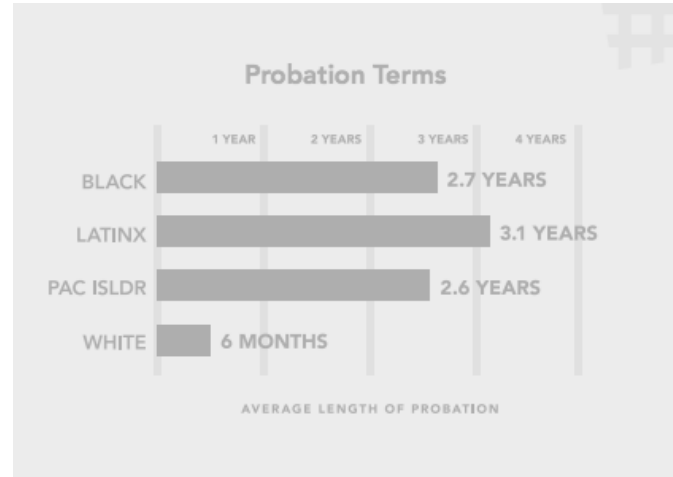
- Chronic movement, especially between institutional settings, puts youth at high risk for justice involvement.
- 73% of the foster youth we surveyed were detained by the justice system movement.
- Harsh disciplinary action increases in middle school, targets youth of color, and criminalizes minor infractions like violations of classroom behavior rules.

\*Transgender/Gender Non-Conforming

\* A *Radical Model for Decriminalization*  
*Centering the Lives of San Francisco System-Involved Women and TGNC people: A Participatory and Decolonizing Model.*

YOUNG WOMEN'S  
 FREEDOM CENTER

# JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEMS



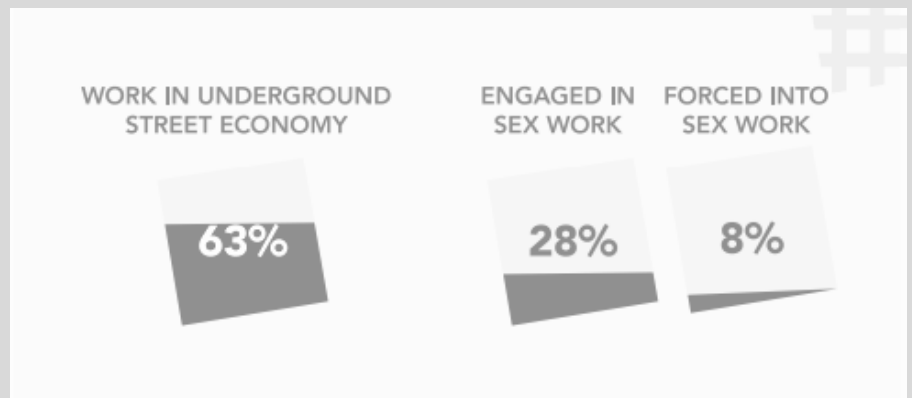
- The effectiveness of probation for rehabilitation declines after 8 months, and youth of color face longer terms than their white peers. Lengthy probation sustains cycles of punishment and breeds risk of incarceration.
- School-based arrests for non-violent crimes plague youth of color by high school. Probation violations for missing school and curfew extend terms, detain youth in institutional facilities, and criminalize childhood.

# UNDERGROUND STREET ECONOMY

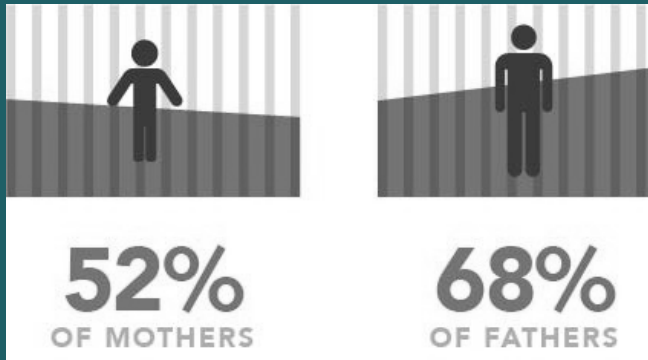


- Maintaining employment while system-involved is challenging. Women and TGNC folks are forced to rely on government assistance or the underground street to supplement income.

- Folks engaged in sex work or activities considered offenses find themselves endangered by violence or deeper justice involvement. At the same time, government subsidies are inconsistent, unreliable, and build further reliance on institutions.



# FAMILY JUSTICE ENTANGLEMENT

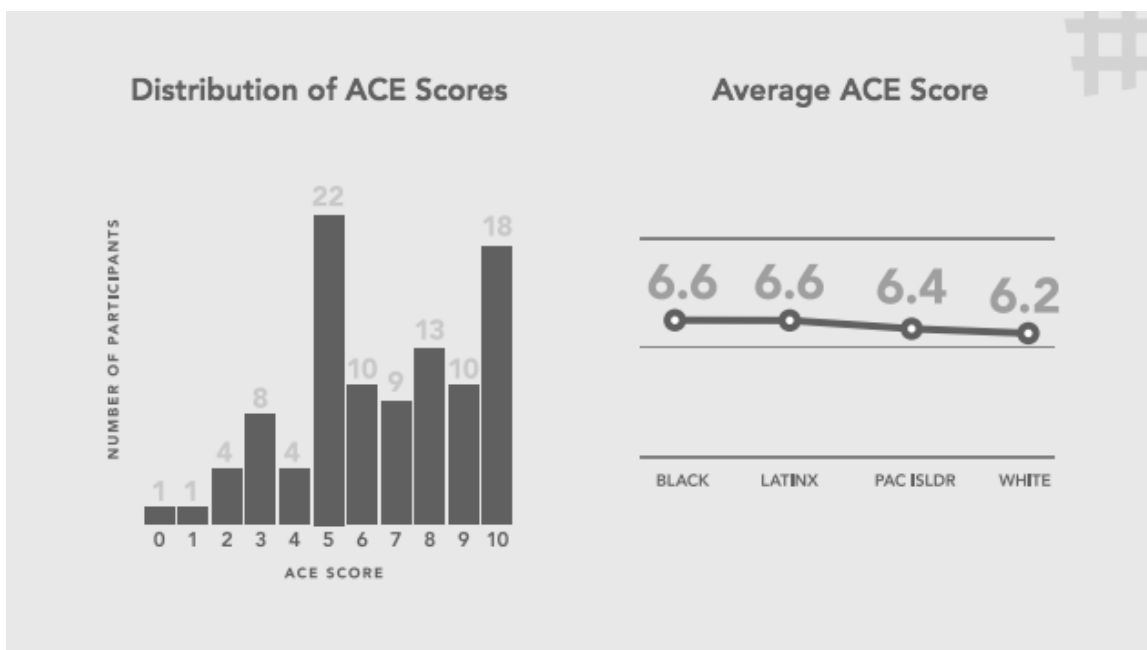


- The carceral state tears families apart and makes financial stability nearly impossible. impossible. Children are removed from their homes and placed in foster care when mothers are incarcerated. The loss of wage-earners disrupts household economic security.



- The removal of one person creates an ecosystem of loved ones impacted by state violence that leads to generational incarceration.

- The trauma of separation and isolation haunts families and communities. The average ACE (Adverse Child Experiences) score for the 100 system-involved folks was high, putting them at risk for chronic disease and mental health challenges.



- The disintegration of families leaves ACE, the standard measurement of trauma, incapable of capturing the extent and frequency of the violence women and TGNC folks experience. We need a more expansive definition of violence to understand the experiences of oppression communities of color face living under a carceral state.