The Student of Incarcerated and Returning Parents¹

According to the <u>National Resource Center on Children and Families of the Incarcerated</u>, an estimated five million children in America have had at least one parent in prison or jail in their lifetime. Nationally, one child in 28 has an incarcerated parent. According to <u>NC Newsline</u> (2023), North Carolina men and women in prison reported having a total number close to 19,000 minor children at home. According to the program director for Our Children's Place of Coastal Horizons Center, these figures do not include children whose parents are in county jails or who are in federal prison.

Impact of Parental Incarceration on the Student

The health and well-being of children are closely associated with school performance and are affected by all aspects of the child's life. The <u>Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)</u> <u>Questionnaire</u> asks about a household member going to prison, with a positive response contributing to an increased ACEs score. All professionals, both in schools and in the community, are encouraged to recognize the shame, stigma, and trauma that can exist for children with incarcerated and returning parents. <u>The American Institutes for Research</u> (2019) has shared the impact of parental incarceration as a childhood trauma on school performance, demonstrated through an increase in various physical, cognitive, and behavioral health issues.

Assisting the Student

Language

School staff members are encouraged to think about the <u>language being used</u> related to the incarcerated or returning parent and the message demonstrated by that language. Here are some situations where use of language matters:

- Referring to an individual as the child's mother, father, or parent rather than as an inmate, prisoner, offender, or perpetrator.
- Using the terms formally incarcerated or parents who have come home rather than exoffender, ex-inmate.
- Describing time spent with an incarcerated parent as visiting the parent or a visit rather than visitation.

Including the Incarcerated Parent

School nurses and staff members are also encouraged to consider ways to support the child-parent relationship and to include the incarcerated parent in his/her child's school life as much as possible when it is safe and appropriate. This can include sending the school calendar, report cards, and other updates to the parent, including the parent in IEP meetings, parent-teacher conferences, and

¹ This section was jointly prepared with staff from Our Children's Place of Coastal Horizons Center, Inc.

North Carolina School Health Program Manual Section E, Students at Risk, Chapter 8, Incarcerated Parents

case planning meetings via phone, and providing additional support to a child before and after a visit.

Resources for Schools

Osborne's New York Initiative for Children of Incarcerated Parents Toolkit (Filter by Toolkit) https://www.osborneny.org/resources

See Us, Support Us Educators Toolkit https://www.susu-osborne.org/educator-toolkit

See Us, Support Us Healthcare Provide Toolkit https://www.susu-osborne.org/see-us-support-us-healthcare-provider-toolkit

Tip Sheet for Youth: Youth Supporting Fellow Youth Who Have an Incarcerated Parent http://youth.gov/sites/default/files/COIP_TipSheet_Youth_Final.pdf

Tip Sheet for Providers: Supporting Children Who Have an Incarcerated Parent http://youth.gov/sites/default/files/COIP-TipSheet-Providers Final.pdf

Tip Sheet for Teachers (Pre-K through 12): Supporting Children Who Have an Incarcerated Parent

http://youth.gov/sites/default/files/COIP TipSheet-Teachers 508.pdf

Getting the Most Out of Parent-Teacher Conferences with Incarcerated Parents https://www.aca.org/common/Uploaded%20files/Publications_Carla/Docs/Corrections%20Today/2022%20Articles/CT_March-April_2022_Parent-teacher%20Conferences%20with%20Incarcerated%20Parents.pdf

Our Children's Place of Coastal Horizons Center https://www.ourchildrensplace.com/