A creation of Sesame Workshop is the nonprofit educational organization that revolutionized children’s television programming with the landmark Sesame Street. The Workshop produces local Sesame Street programs, seen in over 150 countries, and other acclaimed shows to help bridge the literacy gap, including The Electric Company. Beyond television, the Workshop produces content for multiple media platforms on a wide range of issues including literacy, health, and military deployment. Initiatives meet specific needs to help young children and families develop critical skills, acquire healthy habits, and build emotional strength to prepare them for lifelong learning. Learn more at sesameworkshop.org.

Major support provided by:

BAE Systems

Generous support provided by:

Prudential Foundation

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Introduction

If your loved one is incarcerated, the many changes may feel overwhelming. But you are strong. Know that you are already helping your family feel cared for and secure.

Sesame Street created this Guide for Parents and Caregivers to help you
• use everyday routines to help your child,
• encourage your child (ages 3–8) to express his feelings,
• talk with your child about incarceration, and
• connect with your child’s incarcerated parent.

Download our FREE app on the App Store® or Google Play™ for more information and resources.
You make a difference every day

Help your child feel secure. During big changes, your child may feel worried and unsafe. Reassure her by surrounding her with reliable people and daily activities.

Begin the day by letting your little one know what to expect. You can tell her
• who will take her to school,
• who will pick her up from school, and
• one activity that she will do today.

Make a list or draw pictures to show your child things that will stay the same no matter what. Hang it on the refrigerator and refer to it whenever she needs a little comfort.

This section will help you
• comfort your child with everyday activities, and
• guide her through tough moments.
Help your child work through everyday challenges.

If your child is acting out or getting upset when things don’t go her way, try these strategies:

Use a “Breathe, Think, Do” approach.

- **Breathe**: Ask her to stop what she is doing, put her hands on her tummy, and slowly take three deep breaths.
- **Think**: Help her identify the problem, as well as her thoughts and feelings (“What is wrong?”, “What are you feeling?”), and look for solutions (“What can we do to help you feel better?”).
- **Do**: Together, try out your best solution. If it doesn’t work out, try another.

Sometimes when children act out they may be feeling confused. Help calm her by giving her a choice.

- For example, if she is having trouble playing with someone, you might say, “You can play nicely, or you can take a break from playing.”

Everyday routines such as brushing her teeth, eating breakfast, and sharing a bedtime story help your child feel secure.
Having big feelings is OK

This section will help you
• understand what your child is feeling, and
• encourage your child to share his feelings with you.

Your child’s feelings come in all shapes and sizes
Look for signs of big feelings. Children of an incarcerated parent feel many things: stress, fear, shame, anger, sadness, and frustration. You know your child best. As you spend time with him each day, look for slight changes in how he acts. These are clues to watch for:

- sudden yelling or crying
- difficulty sleeping
- unusual clinging
- hitting
- eating more or less than usual
- smiling or laughing less often
- having new fears
- bed wetting

Your comfort and attention will reassure your child that, despite his strong feelings, he can still count on you, no matter what.
Help your child share his feelings.

Talk with and listen to your child.

• Mention things you notice about the way he acts (“You seem to be feeling [angry, bothered, worried] because…”).

• Ask questions to get at his feelings (“How are you feeling today?”, “Did anything happen today that made you feel happy or sad?”).

• Be patient as he shares with you. It may take him time to find the right words. He can draw pictures of how he feels if he doesn’t yet have the words.

• As you talk with your child, hold him close or give him a hug. A simple touch can let him know you’re there for him.

Let your child know that

• his feelings are OK, and

• he can talk to you about what’s on his mind, even if it’s scary or hard to say.

Set an example for your child by

• using “feeling words” as you talk about your day (“I felt really happy today because I ate lunch with a friend.”);

• being aware of your own feelings. Your child responds to and learns from your reactions. Coping with your feelings is a powerful way to help your child.
This section will help you
• talk with your child about her parent’s incarceration, and
• answer some of her questions.

The simple truth matters

Honesty is important. Talking to your child about her parent’s incarceration can be scary. You may worry about the questions she will ask. As difficult as it is, tell the truth. It is the best way to help her to feel loved and to build a special, trusting bond.
Let her know it’s not her fault. Not knowing why her parent is gone may cause your child great worry. She may believe her parent’s disappearance is her fault. Creating a reason (“Mommy is [on vacation, at the doctor’s, at school].”) will only make her wonder why her parent doesn’t return.

You might not want your child to share some details with others. Gently let her know that these are things you are only going to talk about at home or with family.
Consider giving these possible answers:

**Question:**
“Where is Daddy?”

**Answer:**
If the parent has been convicted: “Daddy is in a place called prison for a while. Grown-ups sometimes go to prison when they break a rule called a law. He is not there because of anything you did. This is not your fault.”

If the parent is not yet convicted: “Daddy is in a place called jail. He’s there because he may have broken an important grown-up rule called a law. Right now people are trying to figure out what happened.”

**Question:**
“When will Mommy be home?”

**Answer:**
“Mommy won’t be home for a while. We are waiting for more information. I will let you know as soon as I find out.”

**Question:**
“Will I get to see Daddy?”

**Answer:**
If your child can visit: “You can visit Daddy in prison once in a while. I’ll let you know when. Between visits you can write him letters, draw him pictures, and talk to him on the phone.”

If your child will not be able to visit: “We won’t be able to visit, but you can draw pictures and write letters to each other whenever you want.” If there are legal reasons why contact is not allowed, it is important to follow that advice.
This section will help you
• keep your child connected to his incarcerated parent, and
• find ways to keep your child’s spirits up during this difficult time.

You can connect

**Visits, phone calls, and letters.** When you involve the incarcerated parent in your child’s life, you show your child that he will always be cared for.
Visits

Here are some ways to prepare for the visit:

• Let your child know
  – how you will get to the jail or prison,
  – any special things he might have to do (wait in a line, be looked over by guards, etc.),
  – what his parent will look like (he may be wearing a special uniform, etc.),
  – about his time with the parent (no-touching rules, etc.), and
  – that he will have to say goodbye and leave without his parent.

• Help your child think of things he’d like to tell his incarcerated parent.

Phone Calls

Here are some tips for keeping in touch by phone:

• Let the incarcerated parent know the best times to reach your child.
• Help your child to think of things he’d like to tell his parent.
• Give your child a picture of his parent to look at as he talks.
Letters

Try these writing tips with your child:

• Keep paper and pens handy.

• Ask your child questions to help him think of things he’d like to say.

• If your child is not yet able to write, have him tell you what to put in his letter. Encourage him to draw a picture to go with the words.

• Include copies of your child’s artwork or report card.

Televisits

Preparing for a televisit:

• While there is no substitute for seeing a parent in person, televisiting can be helpful. Seeing a parent’s face can ease fears about the parent’s well-being.

• It may take a few televisits for a young child to realize that the person they see is their parent. Try video chatting with family to help your child get used to it.

Though a parent’s incarceration can bring about big transitions and emotions, it is a chance to show your child how much you love him, and that he will always be cared for.

The incarcerated parent might not always answer your child’s letters. Tell your child that even though he did not get a letter in return, his parent is still thinking about him.
My Super Stars

There are lots of grown-ups who care for you and who will always be there to help you. Make this mobile to remind you of the people who care for you at home, at school, or anywhere.

go to the next page >
My Super Stars

How to Make It:

1. Cut out the mobile (p. 1) and the stars (pp. 2–3), and help your child decorate the stars with photos or drawings of the grown-ups who care for him.
2. Fold and glue the mobile and the stars in the middle.
3. Punch holes in the pieces for your child.
4. Help your child attach the stars to the mobile with string.
5. Loop string through the two holes on the top of the mobile and help your child hang it anywhere!
**My Super Stars**

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How Am I Feeling?
Express yourself! This poster can help you name, show, and talk about your feelings anytime.

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How Am I Feeling?

How to Make It:

1. Color and cut out the feeling cards (pp. 2–3). Your child can draw feelings on the blank cards, too, such as proud, worried, or surprised.
2. Cut along the dotted lines on the poster (p. 1) to make pockets.
3. Help your child hang the poster at home and tuck feeling cards into the pockets. Talk with your child about why he is feeling that way. You can store the extra cards in an envelope and change cards anytime!

Sad

Upset

Angry
How Am I Feeling?

How to Make It:
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Routines help us know what to expect. Rosita has a fun routine to get ready each morning! First, she always gets dressed for school; then, she eats breakfast; and last, she brushes her teeth. Rosita drew pictures of her morning routine and hung them up next to her bed to remember what to do when she wakes up.

What fun things do you do in the morning to get ready? What comes first, next, and last? Draw pictures of your own morning activities in the chart, and hang it up next to your bed, just like Rosita!

| get dressed |  |
| eat breakfast |  |
| brush teeth |  |

**How to make it:**
- Help your child think about three activities he does in his morning routine.
- Encourage your child to draw pictures of those activities in the left column of the chart.
- Label the activity (i.e. “Brush teeth”) in the right column.
- Help your child to cut out his chart with safety scissors, and use a piece of tape to hang it up next to his bed, so he knows what to expect and what to do first when he wakes up!
Tips for Parents and Caregivers

Sesame Street presents Little Children, Big Challenges: Incarceration, an educational outreach initiative for families with children (ages 3 – 8) who are coping with a parent’s incarceration. Our resources provide talking points and tools to help families manage the changes resulting from this situation and to find comfort in one another.

Help your child to feel secure and express feelings
Reassure your child by surrounding her with reliable people and daily activities. Encourage her to share her feelings.

• Let your child know what to expect during everyday activities. Tell her who will take her to school and who will pick her up.

• Provide your child with a comfort item to keep during the day, such as a paper heart or family photo.

• Ask your child questions to help her open up. You might notice a negative behavior and say, “Did something happen today that made you feel sad?”

Talk honestly with your child
It’s important to tell your child the truth about his parent’s incarceration. It’s the best way to help him feel loved and cared for.

• If you do not provide information about the incarceration, your child may come up with his own mistaken reason for his parent’s absence. Let your child know that the incarceration is not his fault.

• Be patient as your child works to understand what has happened. You may need to explain the situation several times. Let him know he’s not alone.

Stay connected
When you involve the incarcerated parent in your child’s life, you show your child that she will always be cared for.

• Visits can be positive for children, but jails can seem scary. Break the ice with games. List favorite colors, music, or sports teams. Describe something and ask your child to guess it.

• Phone calls are a great way to keep in touch. Help your child think of things to tell her parent. Give her a picture of the parent to hold during the call.

• Use pen and paper to write letters. If your child can’t yet write, ask her to tell you what to write; she can draw pictures to go with the words.

• Televisiting can be helpful for some children. Sharing an everyday routine such as storytime during your televisit is a great way to be together.

For more Sesame Street resources on incarceration:

 Explore sesamestreet.org/incarceration
 Connect with facebook.com/sesamestreetincommunities
 Download the FREE Sesame Street: Incarceration app

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