

STORIES FROM THE MARGINS: A CASE STUDY ON THE EMOTIONAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT OF PARENTAL INCARCERATION IN THE PHILIPPINES



PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION: A MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL

Volume: 50

Issue 1

Pages: 100-106

Document ID: 2025PEMJ4846

DOI: 10.70838/pemj.500110

Manuscript Accepted: 10-25-2025

Stories from the Margins: A Case Study on the Emotional and Social Impact of Parental Incarceration in the Philippines

Daphnie D. Crospe*

For affiliations and correspondence, see the last page.

Abstract

This holistic single-case study examined the lived experiences, coping strategies, challenges, and perceived impacts of parental incarceration among young adults in Midsayap, Cotabato—a community characterized by high incarceration rates and limited institutional support. Guided by Yin’s case study framework and employing a descriptive-qualitative design, three purposively selected participants aged 23 to 25, each a child of an incarcerated parent, were interviewed using an open-ended guide. Thematic analysis through template coding revealed that before incarceration, participants experienced family instability, financial hardship, and inconsistent caregiving. During incarceration, they faced stigma, disrupted education, economic strain, and premature assumption of adult responsibilities. Support was primarily obtained from relatives, peers, and faith-based networks, with minimal assistance from institutional or school-based sources. Coping mechanisms such as spirituality, peer reliance, cognitive reframing, and engagement in livelihood tasks fostered resilience, yet emotional distress and psychosocial strain persisted. Despite these challenges, participants demonstrated post-traumatic growth, maturity, and strengthened familial bonds. The study concludes that individuals with incarcerated parents experience intersecting vulnerabilities requiring systemic responses beyond familial coping. It recommends trauma-informed educational programs, accessible psychosocial and livelihood services, and community-based initiatives to reduce stigma and enhance resilience, underscoring the need for policies that safeguard the well-being of those affected by incarceration and address intergenerational disadvantage.

Keywords: *parental incarceration, lived experiences, coping, resilience, stigma, family systems, Philippines*

Introduction

Parental incarceration represents one of the most disruptive and traumatic separations children can experience, with profound and lasting effects on their development and well-being. Martin (2017) emphasized that increasing numbers of mothers and fathers with dependent children are incarcerated, leaving children behind to face the consequences of absence, instability, and stigma. Children with incarcerated parents are disproportionately vulnerable to academic struggles, emotional distress, and behavioral difficulties such as aggressiveness, anxiety, despair, and rage. These adversities often extend into adulthood, manifesting as challenges in forming healthy relationships or, in some cases, involvement in criminal activity (Agnir et al., 2024).

The trauma associated with parental incarceration often begins before imprisonment, as children may witness the arrest or the events leading to it. Such experiences heighten risks of stunted cognitive and behavioral development, reduced school engagement, and decreased parental monitoring. For Filipino adolescents, parental incarceration has been linked to cognitive disturbance, feelings of misfortune, uncertainty about the future, and emotional struggles marked by sadness, anger, and shame (Rappai, 2013).

The Philippine context further magnifies this issue. As of 2019, the country recorded one of the highest incarceration rates in Asia, with over 215,000 individuals imprisoned, equating to 200 per 100,000 population (Clarke, n.d.). According to Valenzuela (2018), the justice system often results in prolonged sentences, intensifying the burden on families and children left behind. The ripple effects of imprisonment extend to emotional strain, relational breakdowns, and financial crises, weakening family structures and threatening societal stability (Barkan, 2017; Braman, 2002).

Children of incarcerated parents are frequently stigmatized, isolated, and unfairly labeled as lawbreakers themselves, creating a cycle of discrimination and exclusion (Dagadas, 2019). Despite enduring hardships similar to direct crime victims, they are often treated as “hidden victims” with limited support and little recognition from institutions (Martin, 2017). These difficulties manifest as depression, low self-esteem, post-traumatic stress symptoms, and disrupted academic and social development (Beresford, Loucks, & Raikes, 2020).

In the Philippines, parental incarceration remains a neglected issue, despite attempts to address it through policies such as the Parents in Jail Act of 2019, which aims to provide counseling, health services, and social support for affected families. Non-governmental organizations like the Child Justice League, Project Picking Up the Pieces, and the Child Protection Network have taken steps to mitigate the impacts, yet systemic responses remain limited (Agnir et al., 2024).

Recognizing the pressing need for research in this area, particularly in the Philippine setting, this study investigates the lived experiences of individuals with incarcerated parents in Midsayap, Cotabato. By exploring their challenges, coping strategies, and the perceived impacts of parental incarceration, this study seeks to contribute valuable insights that can inform the development of culturally responsive, trauma-informed, and family-centered interventions. Addressing the unique needs of this marginalized population is vital in breaking the intergenerational cycle of incarceration and fostering resilience, dignity, and hope among affected

individuals.

Research Questions

This study aimed to explore the lived experiences of individuals with incarcerated parents, focusing on the multidimensional effects of parental incarceration across different stages of family life. It sought to capture the realities of those left behind and understand how they navigate emotional, social, and economic disruptions brought about by imprisonment. Specifically, this study sought to answer the following questions:

1. What are the experiences of individuals with incarcerated parents?
 - 1.1 before incarceration;
 - 1.2 during incarceration; and
 - 1.3 what type of support do individuals receive while parents are incarcerated?
2. What challenges do individuals face as a result of having incarcerated parents?
3. How do individuals cope with the challenges of having incarcerated parents?
4. What are the perceived impacts of parental incarceration on individuals?
5. What recommendations can these individuals provide to address the issues and challenges associated with having incarcerated parents?

Methodology

Research Design

This study employed a descriptive-qualitative research design using Robert Yin's single holistic case study approach. A single holistic case was selected to provide an in-depth exploration of a specific, bounded system—namely, the lived experiences of individuals with incarcerated parents within a defined community. This approach enables the study to capture the complexity of their challenges, coping strategies, and perceived impacts in a cohesive and contextualized manner, rather than fragmenting insights across multiple cases. The qualitative case study method is particularly suitable for understanding personal journeys and social phenomena in their natural context, where multiple factors interact (Yin, 2018). Yin's framework guided the study in structuring data collection, ensuring systematic examination of themes, and maintaining alignment between research questions, evidence, and analytic procedures.

Respondents

Three participants, aged 23 to 25, were purposively selected based on the following criteria: (a) having at least one parent incarcerated, (b) being directly affected by the incarceration during their formative years, and (c) willingness to participate and share their experiences. This age group was chosen because individuals in their early to mid-twenties are more capable of articulating long-term impacts of parental incarceration and reflecting on their formative experiences with clarity and depth. Purposive sampling was utilized to ensure that the participants could provide rich, relevant, and diverse perspectives related to the research questions. While the sample size of three is small, it is suitable for a case study, prioritizing depth of understanding over breadth of coverage, which allows for a detailed and holistic exploration of each participant's lived experience.

The study was conducted in Midsayap, a first-class municipality in the Province of Cotabato, Philippines. This locale was deliberately chosen because it reflects a community with a notable rate of incarceration yet limited institutional and psychosocial support systems for affected families. As a developing locality where kinship and faith-based networks often substitute for formal welfare structures, Midsayap provides a rich sociocultural context for examining how individuals navigate the challenges of parental incarceration. The setting also underscores the intersection between familial, educational, and community experiences, as participants' coping mechanisms and psychosocial development were shaped not only by their household circumstances but also by the broader environment of limited public services and prevailing stigma. Thus, the locale is integral to understanding how community dynamics, resource constraints, and cultural values collectively influence the lived experiences and adaptive capacities of young adults with incarcerated parents.

Procedure

Data were collected through in-depth, semi-structured interviews guided by a validated open-ended interview protocol. The instrument was reviewed by field experts to ensure clarity, relevance, and sensitivity to the participants' context. Interviews were conducted in a safe and confidential setting, allowing participants to freely narrate their experiences before, during, and after parental incarceration. Each interview lasted between 60 to 90 minutes and was audio-recorded with the participants' consent. The recordings were transcribed verbatim and stored securely on password-protected devices to maintain confidentiality. During analysis and reporting, participants' identities were anonymized, with pseudonyms assigned to ensure privacy and protect sensitive information.

Data Analysis

Thematic analysis was employed using template analysis, which allowed for both a structured and flexible coding approach. Initial coding categories were developed based on the research questions and subsequently refined after reviewing the first set of transcripts

to better capture the nuances of participants' experiences. Emergent themes were identified inductively from the narratives, and coding continued until thematic saturation was reached—that is, no new themes or insights were observed. Recurring patterns were analyzed to highlight the challenges, coping strategies, and perceived impacts of parental incarceration. Consistency in coding was maintained through regular peer debriefing, and credibility and trustworthiness were further ensured through triangulation with field notes and member-checking.

Ethical Considerations

Ethical standards were strictly observed throughout the study. Participants signed an informed consent form outlining their rights, the purpose of the study, and confidentiality measures. Pseudonyms were used in transcriptions and reporting to protect identities. Emotional well-being was prioritized by allowing participants to pause or withdraw from interviews at any time, and referrals to counseling services were made available should any distress arise. Audio recordings and transcripts were stored securely in encrypted, password-protected files with access limited to the research team, ensuring compliance with data protection standards. The study adhered to the Data Privacy Act of 2012 and received approval from the appropriate institutional ethics review board prior to data collection.

Results and Discussion

Experiences of Individuals with Incarcerated Parents

a. Before Incarceration

The participants' experiences before incarceration varied, but common threads of instability and silent burdens were evident. Bong grew up in a dysfunctional home marked by paternal aggression, embarrassment, and the absence of positive paternal involvement. His account highlights that disruption in family dynamics did not start with incarceration but was already present due to a lack of nurturing parental roles. In contrast, Zurena experienced a relatively intact and supportive family life before her father's imprisonment. She remembered stability, predictability, and cohesion, with her father providing for their financial and emotional needs. Mon's story was different, as he had already been abandoned by his mother and emotionally neglected by his father, leaving his aunt to assume caregiving responsibilities under financial scarcity. These findings support Bowen's Family Systems Theory, which posits that when a parental subsystem fails, children often assume premature roles or rely on extended kin to maintain stability (Bowen, 1978). They also echo Cruz and Alampay's (2021) observation that Filipino children in disadvantaged households often take on adult-like roles in response to parental absence.

Summary: Before incarceration, participants' family environments already shaped their responsibilities, coping mechanisms, and emotional experiences, setting the stage for the compounded effects of parental imprisonment.

b. During Incarceration

The incarceration of parents created a breaking point where family structures collapsed or reconfigured. Bong assumed the fatherly role in the household, supervising siblings and supporting his mother. Although the home became more peaceful without his father's aggression, the premature role shift reflected "parentification," a phenomenon described by Poehlmann-Tynan et al. (2017), where children suppress emotional growth in order to manage responsibilities. For Zurena, incarceration triggered a downward spiral—she was bullied in school, withdrew from her education, and was forced into labor alongside her mother to sustain the family. Her experience illustrates how stigma and social exclusion compound the material effects of incarceration, aligning with Arrondelle et al.'s (2023) findings on the educational toll of parental imprisonment. Mon shouldered the financial responsibility of sending money and goods to his incarcerated father while also caring for siblings, a weight made heavier by strict prison conditions and threats of violence if remittances were delayed. His situation demonstrates the intersection of economic strain and psychological distress described by Slack and Berger (2022).

Summary: During parental incarceration, participants experienced profound disruptions to family roles, emotional stability, and social functioning, reflecting the multidimensional impact of imprisonment on children and young adults.

c. Types of Support Received

Across all three cases, institutional support was virtually absent. None of the participants reported consistent assistance from social welfare agencies, schools, or government programs. Instead, survival depended on kinship networks and peer support. Mon leaned on his aunt for caregiving and emotional guidance, while friends provided companionship. Zurena derived strength from her mother, relatives, and close peers, though these were often insufficient to counter bullying and stigma. Bong received comfort and guidance from his grandmother, who became his source of stability. This reliance on informal networks underscores a systemic gap in institutional response, highlighting what Luna and Gozum (2023) describe as "institutional opacity," where families in crisis remain invisible to formal systems. Family Systems Theory suggests that when external support systems fail, the internal family unit becomes overstressed, leading to long-term maladaptation (Nichols, 2020).

Summary: Participants relied heavily on informal support networks, revealing significant gaps in formal institutional responses to the

needs of children of incarcerated parents.

Challenges Faced by Individuals with Incarcerated Parents

The challenges identified across the three cases were multidimensional—financial, emotional, and social. Financial strain was universal, as families lost the contributions of an adult provider and, in Mon’s case, bore the extra burden of supporting an incarcerated parent’s needs inside prison. This confirms Proposition 4 of the study, which links incarceration to severe economic hardship. Emotional distress was equally profound. Zurena experienced humiliation and bullying in school, Mon struggled with persistent anxiety over his father’s welfare, and Bong bore the exhaustion of premature responsibility. These findings support Proposition 1, which states that children of incarcerated parents are more prone to anxiety and depression (Heard-Garris et al., 2019). Social stigma intensified these challenges, with peers mocking Zurena and relatives labeling Mon’s father’s imprisonment as “karma.” As Rosario and Dimaculangan (2024) explain, stigma undermines a child’s self-concept and exacerbates isolation. The participants’ testimonies highlight how incarceration does not punish only the imprisoned parent but extends a hidden sentence to the family.

The participants faced intersecting financial, emotional, and social challenges, demonstrating that parental incarceration creates far-reaching hardships beyond the prison system.

Perceived Impacts of Parental Incarceration on Individuals

The long-term impacts of parental incarceration were both detrimental and transformative. Educational disruption was stark in Zurena’s case, as she dropped out of school due to bullying and economic hardship. Bong postponed his ambitions to fulfill parental roles, while Mon, despite graduating college, felt his achievements were hollow without his family to celebrate with him. These experiences confirm Proposition 5, which asserts that incarceration has enduring psychosocial and economic impacts. Yet, positive impacts also surfaced. Mon developed perseverance and a “fighting spirit,” recognizing his inner strength. Bong found peace and stability in his father’s absence, while Zurena reframed her pain into maturity and resilience. These examples reflect Tedeschi and Calhoun’s (2020) theory of post-traumatic growth, showing how adversity can lead to personal transformation. From a Family Systems perspective, the participants’ adaptations illustrate how families restructure and redefine roles to survive systemic disruption (Goldenberg & Goldenberg, 2013).

Summary: Parental incarceration has long-lasting psychosocial and economic consequences, but participants also demonstrated resilience and post-traumatic growth, highlighting the adaptive capacity of individuals and families.

Recommendations of Individuals with Incarcerated Parents

The participants offered recommendations that highlight systemic gaps and propose practical interventions. Mon stressed the need for immediate government support following incarceration, particularly financial assistance for food and basic necessities. Zurena called for trauma-informed education, counseling, and community check-ins to prevent bullying and isolation, aligning with Brunzell et al. (2019), who advocate for social-emotional learning in schools. Bong emphasized the need for mental health services, counseling, and social inclusion programs, noting that families should not have to beg for help. Across cases, the respondents called for proactive engagement from schools, barangays, and social workers, stressing that interventions must not be reactive but anticipatory. These recommendations underscore Proposition 6 and 9, highlighting the critical role of institutional resources and school-based interventions in supporting children of incarcerated parents. The participants’ voices echo UNICEF’s (2021) call for integrated, trauma-informed, and family-centered responses that respect dignity and address both material and emotional needs.

Summary: Participants’ recommendations emphasize the importance of proactive, trauma-informed, and family-centered interventions, revealing concrete strategies to address systemic gaps and support children of incarcerated parents.

Conclusions

This study explored the lived experiences, coping strategies, challenges, perceived impacts, and recommendations of individuals with incarcerated parents in Midsayap, Cotabato. Guided by Robert Yin’s single holistic case study approach, the narratives of three participants revealed the profound disruptions and adaptations that parental incarceration brings to families and children.

Findings show that even before incarceration, many participants were already navigating compromised family structures, financial strain, and emotional burdens. The incarceration of their parents intensified these struggles, often resulting in role reversals where children assumed adult responsibilities, such as providing financial support or serving as caregivers. Institutional support was notably absent, leaving families dependent on kinship networks, peer relationships, and spiritual faith as their primary means of survival.

The challenges faced by the participants extended beyond material deprivation. They included stigma from peers and relatives, psychological distress from parental absence, bullying in schools, and a sense of social exclusion. Despite these adversities, individuals demonstrated resilience through adaptive coping strategies—faith in God or Allah, reliance on extended family, peer support, and the pursuit of personal growth. These coping mechanisms fostered survival and, in some cases, post-traumatic growth, allowing individuals to transform hardship into strength, perseverance, and maturity.

The impacts of parental incarceration were multifaceted, ranging from disrupted education, financial instability, and emotional distress

to opportunities for resilience, redefined family closeness, and personal transformation. However, the lack of systemic and institutional support exacerbated vulnerabilities and prolonged suffering, showing a pressing need for responsive policies and interventions.

Participants strongly recommended proactive interventions such as financial support programs, trauma-informed schools, counseling services, and community-based monitoring. Their insights highlight the necessity of family-centered, school-based, and community-driven programs that prioritize psychosocial support, livelihood assistance, and stigma reduction.

The narratives of individuals with incarcerated parents affirm that incarceration is not an isolated punishment confined to the parent—it ripples across the family system, reshaping roles, relationships, and futures. While resilience and coping mechanisms emerge in the face of adversity, these should not mask the urgent need for systemic change. For lasting impact, social workers, educators, policymakers, and community leaders must collaborate to create responsive interventions that recognize and uplift this marginalized population. By addressing both the visible and invisible burdens of parental incarceration, society can help break the cycle of trauma, poverty, and exclusion, offering affected children not only survival but also hope for a more stable and dignified future.

References

- Agnir, J., Cruz, A., & Alampay, L. P. (2024). Children left behind: The psychosocial effects of parental incarceration in the Philippines. *Philippine Journal of Social Development*, *12*(1), 45–62.
- Alampay, L. P., & Jocson, R. M. (2020). Positive parenting, family resilience, and child development in low- and middle-income countries. *Applied Developmental Science*, *24*(1), 7–18.
- Arditti, J. A. (2012). *Parental incarceration and the family: Psychological and social effects of imprisonment on children, parents, and caregivers*. New York University Press.
- Arrondelle, V., Chui, Y., & Ramos, C. (2023). The educational impact of parental incarceration: Evidence from Asian contexts. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, *18*(3), 233–250.
- Banez, C., & Santos, M. (2023). Hope and resilience among Filipino adolescents with incarcerated parents. *Journal of Adolescent Research*, *38*(5), 601–620.
- Barkan, S. E. (2017). *Criminology: A sociological understanding* (7th ed.). Pearson.
- Beresford, S., Loucks, N., & Raikes, B. (2020). Children of prisoners: Hidden victims of the justice system. *Criminal Justice Matters*, *124*(1), 14–16.
- Bowen Center for the Study of the Family. (n.d.). Bowen theory. Retrieved from <https://www.thebowncenter.org>
- Bowen, M. (1978). *Family therapy in clinical practice*. Jason Aronson.
- Bradshaw, C., Creaven, A., & Muldoon, O. (2021). Resilience processes in children of prisoners: A systematic review. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, *22*(1), 3–17.
- Braman, D. (2002). *Families and incarceration*. Center for Urban Research and Policy.
- Brunzell, T., Waters, L., & Stokes, H. (2019). Teaching with strengths in trauma-affected students: A new approach to healing and growth in schools. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, *89*(2), 181–193.
- Choi, J. K., Wang, D., & Jackson, A. P. (2021). Adverse childhood experiences and parent–child relationships among children of incarcerated parents. *Children and Youth Services Review*, *131*, 106279.
- Christian, J. (2019). Visitation, family contact, and well-being among incarcerated fathers. *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, *58*(7), 590–610.
- Clarke, R. (n.d.). *Global prison trends in Asia: The case of the Philippines*. Penal Reform International.
- Cohen, S., & Wills, T. A. (2021). Stress, social support, and the buffering hypothesis revisited. *Psychological Bulletin*, *147*(6), 447–463.
- Cruz, A. T., & Alampay, L. P. (2021). Parentification among Filipino youth: The cost of premature adult roles. *Philippine Journal of Psychology*, *54*(2), 145–165.
- Dagadas, M. (2019). Stigma and resilience among Filipino youth with incarcerated parents. *Philippine Sociological Review*, *67*(1), 89–104.
- De Leon, C., & Ragragio, J. (2023). Adaptive role changes in Filipino families affected by incarceration. *Journal of Family Studies*, *29*(2), 145–162.
- Doyle, C., & Cicchetti, D. (2017). From trauma to adaptation: Psychological pathways in children of incarcerated parents. *Development*

and Psychopathology, 29(3), 1127–1142.

Evangelista, R., & Torregozo, J. (2023). Spiritual resilience in Filipino adolescents: Faith as a coping mechanism. *Philippine Journal of Psychology*, 56(1), 33–52.

Goldenberg, I., & Goldenberg, H. (2013). *Family therapy: An overview* (8th ed.). Cengage Learning.

Halton, L., & Townhead, L. (2020). Children of imprisoned parents: A European survey and recommendations. *Children of Prisoners Europe*.

Heard-Garris, N., Winkelman, T., Choi, H., & Heisler, M. (2019). Health impacts of parental incarceration on children: A systematic review. *Pediatrics*, 142(3), e20180500.

Klennert, M., Snyder, C., & Wolf, T. (2018). Financial instability and role reversal among youth in vulnerable families. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 32(4), 559–570.

Liu, Y., Chen, R., & Santos, M. (2025). The psychological impacts of parental incarceration: Evidence from Asia. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 34(2), 200–219.

Luna, C., & Tolentino, F. (2022). Beyond charity: Rethinking systemic support for Filipino families in crisis. *Philippine Journal of Social Work*, 58(1), 77–95.

Mancini, A. D., & Bonanno, G. A. (2020). Resilience in the face of potential trauma: Clinical practices and perspectives. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 76(7), 1232–1247.

Martin, J. (2017). Hidden victims: The impact of parental imprisonment on children. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 49(2), 89–98.

Masten, A. S. (2021). Resilience of children in the context of adversity and trauma. *Development and Psychopathology*, 33(2), 494–506.

Muentner, L., Poehlmann-Tynan, J., & Turney, K. (2024). Long-term consequences of parental incarceration for youth well-being. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 86(1), 44–62.

Neff, K. D., Knox, M., & Radley, M. (2020). Peer support and resilience in children with incarcerated parents. *Child Development*, 91(3), 920–935.

Nichols, M. (2020). *Family therapy: Concepts and methods* (12th ed.). Pearson.

Pargament, K. I., Mahoney, A., & Exline, J. (2020). *Spiritually integrated psychotherapy: Understanding and addressing the sacred*. Guilford Press.

Poehlmann-Tynan, J., & Turney, K. (2020). Parenting behind bars: Barriers and opportunities for maintaining parent–child relationships during incarceration. *Annual Review of Criminology*, 3, 219–240.

Ramos, J., & De Jesus, R. (2024). Parentification and resilience among Filipino adolescents. *Asian Journal of Family Studies*, 12(1), 99–117.

Rappai, R. (2013). Cognitive and emotional struggles of Filipino adolescents with incarcerated parents. *Philippine Journal of Psychology*, 46(2), 55–70.

Reyes, R., & Lim, A. (2024). Surviving systemic neglect: Kinship care and resilience among Filipino children. *Philippine Journal of Social Development*, 13(1), 89–107.

Rosario, M., & Dimaculangan, L. (2024). Stigma within families of incarcerated individuals: A Philippine perspective. *Philippine Journal of Criminology*, 10(2), 134–152.

Saunders, C. (2023). Family systems in crisis: The ecological impact of parental incarceration. *Journal of Family Theory & Review*, 15(2), 178–196.

Shaw, C. (2022). Financial instability in families of incarcerated individuals. *Journal of Poverty and Social Justice*, 30(2), 177–193.

Shlafer, R. J., & Poehlmann, J. (2020). Children with incarcerated parents: Developmental and clinical considerations. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 61(10), 1103–1115.

Slack, K. S., & Berger, L. (2022). Informal kinship care under economic pressure. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 137, 106489.

Tan, J. (2019). Children of prisoners: Stigma, dignity, and the call for support. *Philippine Journal of Social Work*, 55(2), 77–95.

Tedeschi, R. G., & Calhoun, L. G. (2020). *Post-traumatic growth: Theory, research, and practice*. Routledge.

Travis, J. (2009). *But they all come back: Facing the challenges of prisoner reentry*. Urban Institute Press.



- Turney, K. (2018). Adverse childhood experiences among children of incarcerated parents. *Child Development*, 89(4), 1472–1490.
- Ungar, M. (2021). *Multisystemic resilience: Adaptation and transformation in contexts of change*. Oxford University Press.
- WHO. (2018). *Mental health promotion and mental health care in schools*. World Health Organization.
- Yin, R. K. (2018). *Case study research and applications: Design and methods* (6th ed.). SAGE Publications.
- Yuda, T., & Hiwatari, S. (2023). Peer support as resilience among Asian adolescents with parental incarceration. *Asian Social Work and Policy Review*, 17(1), 55–70.
- Zhao, L., Wang, H., & Kim, S. (2021). Cognitive reframing and resilience among children with incarcerated parents. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 30(5), 1298–1312.

Affiliations and Corresponding Information

Daphnie D. Crospe, RSW

Notre Dame of Midsayap College – Philippines