

How to Talk with Your Child's Teacher

Parents of adolescents who have abused often wonder how best to speak with others about their children's behaviors. The best way forward for any parent is to be as prepared as possible. The following are some ideas that we hope are helpful.

Before the conversation:

Remember that professionals like teachers are often mandated reporters. When you tell them about abuse, they may feel the need to report this to the local Child Welfare hotline. If your son or daughter are already involved in services, it might be most helpful to tell the teacher that this is a matter that child welfare or the court system is already aware of. If you are uncertain what mandatory reporting is all about, you will want to look this up online; every state and province has different requirements.

Opening the conversation:

The most effective place to start any difficult conversation is with an accurate acceptance of responsibility and what you are doing to make things better. Although this will occur differently based on your situation and your personal style, words to the effect of, *"My son made a terrible mistake and caused harm to others. He is now getting help. We take this very seriously and are doing everything we can to make sure that no one is in a position to be afraid."*

When others hear very directly that you are doing what you can to ensure safety for your son or daughter as well as others, there is a better chance that the entire conversation will go smoothly. Whenever possible, it is a good idea to avoid any kind of complaint about your situation. If you are concerned that some things need to change, you can always talk about this later. It will be vital to be open to questions from the teacher.

Things to include in the conversation:

- It is almost never necessary to share the exact details of the abuse itself. What matters most is that abuse occurred. It is okay to protect your child's privacy regarding the specifics.
- Sexual abuse is a behavior, and the right treatment/supervision by adults can help people change their behaviors.
- Adolescents who have abused are only rarely interested in continuing to abuse sexually. Far more often, they are looking for ways to have happy relationships and productive activities with others. They only rarely have a diagnosable sexual disorder.
- Adolescents who have abused have more in common with other teens who have broken rules or laws than they do with adults who sexually abuse. They are less mature, still growing, and have less knowledge about laws and behavior. Their sexual interests are also much less formed, even if they are curious about sex.
- The ultimate aim of treatment and other interventions should be to help the young person become competent in his relationships with others and to understand the rights and needs of others.

When it comes to teachers specifically, it can be useful to say what you need for your child:

- Supportive supervision from a teacher who is firm but fair, friendly, and wants them to succeed. Adolescents who abuse do best when their teacher is in their corner. The adolescent already knows what they did was wrong.

We hope this information is helpful to you!