Community-Based v. Prison-Based
Examining Programs for Children of Incarcerated Parents in North Carolina

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The attached paper represents work done by a UNC-Chapel Hill Master of Public Administration student. It is not a formal report of the School of Government, nor is it the work of School of Government faculty.

Executive Summary

Today more children than ever face the grave consequences of losing a parent to incarceration. The Children of Incarcerated Parents Bill of Rights lists the basic needs of this population. This study examines programs for children of incarcerated parents in North Carolina and compares their attempts to address the rights outlined in the Bill of Rights. For the most part, community-based programs and prison-based programs attempt to address different rights. With a limited connection between programs, few, if any, children of prisoners are having all their needs, as described in the Bill of Rights, met.
Introduction

As the prison population continues to grow, an increasing number of children and parents are separated due to incarceration. The consequences that children face as a result of these separations lead many to consider children of prisoners to be one of the most at-risk child populations in the United States today. How society helps these children face such risks can have serious implications for them, their families, and their communities. This paper will review the risks for children of incarcerated parents, their need for programs, and attempt to answer what programs in North Carolina specifically serve the children of incarcerated parents, and how well are they meeting a national standard for serving this population?

Today, more than one percent of adults in the United States are in prison, with approximately 45,000 state and federal inmates in North Carolina. The majority of these offenders are parents. Since 1991, the number of children with a mother in prison has more than doubled, and the number of parents of minor children in prison has increased by 79 percent.

Over 1.7 million of the nation’s children have a parent serving a sentence in a state or federal prison. The estimated number of children with at least one incarcerated parent in North Carolina ranges from 15,000 to over 50,000. (For more information on these estimates, see Appendix 1.) Based on national statistics, most of these children are under the age of nine and living in poor, minority households. Black and Hispanic children are more likely than white children to have a parent in prison.

Risks for Children of Prisoners

While parents are punished in prison, their children endure a similar punishment that is often hidden from society, facing family instability, poverty, and emotional problems. These risks are evident even after accounting for pre-incarceration issues like parental substance abuse and mental health problems. By ignoring the risks and needs of children of incarcerated parents, society is “leaving a generation of high risk children abandoned.”

Before incarceration, half of the parents in all state prisons were the primary financial providers for their children. Upon incarceration, these children often live in situations where they are more likely to experience economic strain, such as single-parent households, living with their grandparents, or in foster care. Even after their parent’s reentry, a family’s income often remains depressed.

Losing a parent is likely to cause children stress, depression, fear, shame, confusion, anxiety, a sense of detachment, poor self-esteem, uncertainty about their future, and longing for their parent. They are also at an increased risk for aggressiveness, poor academic performance, and substance abuse.

Need for Programs

Many services are available to incarcerated parents and their victims, but there are relatively few services targeted to the children of incarcerated parents. To prevent the adverse outcomes of parental imprisonment, children of prisoners require a system of care. Such programs should be based on an understanding of the link between parental imprisonment and children’s psychopathology.

By steering children towards becoming productive members of society, such programs become a “critical component of any serious comprehensive long-term strategy to make our communities safer for all.” Preventative services also represent future diminished corrections costs if the parent’s pattern of criminal behavior is broken and if they help avoid a cycle of intergenerational criminal behavior.

In 2003, the San Francisco Children of Incarcerated Parents Partnership published a set of eight psychological and policy-and program-oriented “rights” to protect children when their parents are arrested or incarcerated. Written from a child’s perspective, the Children of Incarcerated Parents Bill of Rights is a useful standard for assessing the services provided to these children. The eight rights are as follows:
1. I have the right to be kept safe and informed at the time of my parent’s arrest.
2. I have the right to be heard when decisions are made about me.
3. I have the right to be considered when decisions are made about my parent.
4. I have the right to be well cared for in my parent’s absence.
5. I have the right to speak with, see, and touch my parent.
6. I have the right to support as I struggle with my parent’s incarceration.
7. I have the right not to be judged, blamed, or labeled because I have an incarcerated parent.
8. I have the right to a lifelong relationship with my parent.

These rights do not solve all of the problems these children face, but they do encourage society to take some responsibility in caring for them. Most public and private systems serving children do not address parental incarceration. This list promotes meaningful ways in which society can specifically support the child of an incarcerated parent.

Methodology
To create a list of programs for children of incarcerated parents in North Carolina, I gathered information on active programs that fit the following criteria: (1) specifically targets children of incarcerated parents; (2) occurs in North Carolina, and; (3) works directly with children (ages 0-18).

Through internet research, I found 64 programs that appeared to fit these criteria. After contacting each program, I removed seven programs that had closed due to lack of funding, 24 that did not fit the criteria, and 19 that did not respond to my inquiry. For the remaining 14 programs, I conducted a structured telephone interview with a program representative, collecting general information on the program and how they attempt to meet the Children of Incarcerated Parents Bill of Rights. The first and last rights, which occur before and after incarceration, were excluded. (For program descriptions, see Appendix 2.)

Findings
With two exceptions, few children of incarcerated parents in North Carolina are receiving any of the rights outlined in the Children of Incarcerated Parents Bill of Rights. It is unlikely any child is receiving all of the rights. Each of the 14 programs interviewed only provides a fragment of the services necessary to address these rights. (For each program, a list of the rights they address, and the way in which they do so, see Appendices 2 and 3.)

All of the programs interviewed are located within nonprofit organizations, providing free, or almost free, services to children of incarcerated parents. Nearly all programs also support their participants until they reach adulthood.

Nine of the fourteen programs are community-based, serving children where they live. Three of these serve children statewide. The remaining programs collectively serve ten counties, concentrated between Charlotte and Raleigh: Cabarrus, Chatham, Durham, Gaston, Guilford, Lee, Mecklenburg, Orange, Union, and Wake. In the past year, these community-based programs served approximately 14,639 children, including the 13,830 children served by Prison Fellowship’s Angel Tree. Most programs recruit school-age children through community referrals and meet with them weekly.

Most community-based programs are near the child’s home and provide on-going programs for the child throughout the year. Although Angel Tree and two extensions of Prison Fellowship’s Camp Angel Tree (NC Baptist Men’s Camp Caraway and Women Missionary Union of NC’s Camp Mundo Vista) are not necessarily located near the children they serve, and they are involved in the child’s life for only a few days per year, they are categorized as community-based programs, because they consider themselves a bridge between children of incarcerated parents and churches that provide community-based support.
Five of the fourteen programs interviewed are prison-based, providing opportunities for children to visit their incarcerated parents in child-friendly atmospheres, often for an extended time. Most of these programs meet with children one to three times per year in, or around, the prison. In the past year, these programs served approximately 1,780 children (ages of 2-18), all of whom were recruited through their incarcerated parent. To participate in these programs, incarcerated parents must have a recent record of good behavior, recommendation by the correctional facility, and no history of sexual offenses or crimes against children.

Right No. 2: Most community-based programs strive to ensure children will “be heard when decisions are made about” them. 6 programs 534 children provided served

These programs try to “make sure there is an extra person in the child’s corner,” so they have “a voice within the systems and institutions that come to dominate their lives.” Programs attempt to ensure children are heard by training employees and volunteers to understand their needs, which is a crucial requirement for being able to advocate for them. Programs advocate for these children in schools, but do not represent the child in non-school matters, such as in custody cases. For example, Families Doing Time intervened with a school counselor and teacher when one of their participants was teased at school about her incarcerated mother.

Right No. 3: Most of these programs do not strive to ensure children will “be considered when decisions are made about [their] parent.” 1 program 150 children provided served

The programs do not feel they are able to influence decisions made about the child’s incarcerated parent, who are at the will of the judicial system. Community-based programs, in particular, are rarely involved with the incarcerated parent. The one exception is Mothers and Their Children, a prison-based program whose participants cannot be transferred to another facility, thus influencing decisions regarding the incarcerated parent’s location.

Right No. 4: Most community-based programs, plus two prison-based programs, strive to ensure children will “be well cared for in [their] parent’s absence.” 8 programs 1,374 children provided served

Most community-based programs check-in with the caregiver or child monthly, while mentors monitor a child’s well-being during weekly visits. Mentors also provide opportunities for children to become more social and optimistic, "help[ing] pull the children up above a wall, so they can see outside the box they live in.” These programs make sure children “have the things they need to be a part of life while their parent is away,” such as bus passes or school supplies. Most programs also provide caregiver assistance, such as educating them to become better advocates for their children in school, mental health, and criminal justice systems, or support through Families Doing Time’s monthly caregiver support group. Two prison-based programs, Forgiven Ministry’s One Day with God and Forsyth Jail and Prison Ministries’ Fun with the Father, also attempt to ensure children are well cared for by providing supplies and services to children and caregivers.

Right No. 5: Prison-based programs strive to ensure children “speak with, see, and touch [their] parent.” 5 programs 1,780 children provided served

Compared to normal visitations, where inmates sit across from visitors at small, square tables, allowed no physical contact beyond a hug upon arrival and departure, the prison-based programs interviewed attempt to provide more time and more child-friendly spaces for children and parents to interact. One Day with God and Fun with the Father host one-day contact visits in group settings with structured activities, including crafts, games, and meals. The only prison-based program that does not provide extended or
contact visits is Forgiven Ministry’s Ezekiel’s Room, a children’s playroom adjoining the prison’s visitation room, where incarcerated parents and their children can see each other, even though they are not allowed physical interaction within the room. Other child-friendly spaces include Forsyth’s playground and Mothers and Their Children’s on-site studio apartment. One Day with God and Mothers and Their Children also provide transportation assistance for visitations.

Right No. 6: Most community-based programs, plus two prison-based programs, strive to ensure children receive “support as [they] struggle with [their] parents’ incarceration.”

These programs provide emotional support by connecting children to therapists and counselors and training adults to be sensitive to the needs of the children of prisoners. Mentoring programs build relationships and provide activities, while incorporating lessons on self-worth, learning, responsibility, etc. By involving the mentee in “whatever it is they normally do,” Chatham County Together! mentors create a sense of belonging and regularity, which “has profound effects on their self-esteem and exposes them to so many new things.”

Families Doing Time’s school support group provides a place where children can discuss feelings about their parent’s absence with peers who also have incarcerated parents. Two prison-based programs, Girls Scouts’ Girls Beyond Bars and One Day with God, address this right by providing children with the emotional skills they need as they deal with their parent’s incarceration.

Right No. 7: All of these programs strive to “create an atmosphere where children are not judged, blamed, or labeled because their parent is incarcerated.”

Each of these programs focuses on “building a relationship with the child,” not judging them. Many enhance this label-free zone by providing opportunities for children of incarcerated parents to interact with each other and help them acknowledge the problems their parents face. For example, the Center for Community Transition’s Families Doing Time program provides a school-based support group and monthly family meals for children of incarcerated parents to interact, “on a level playing field.”

Conclusions

Based on the programs interviewed, the services for children of incarcerated parents in North Carolina are limited. Through these programs, many children are involved with opportunities for support and a judge-free atmosphere. However, it is unlikely any children are receiving the all of the rights outlined in the Children of Incarcerated Parents Bill of Rights.

All programs work to create a blame-free zone for the children through relationship-building. However, with one exception, the programs feel the judicial system is beyond their influence and do not address the issue of representing children in decisions concerning their incarcerated parent. Most community-based programs attempt to advocate for children in schools. Prison-based programs provide opportunities for children to visit with their incarcerated parents in child-friendly atmospheres, often for extended periods of time. A mix of community-based and prison-based programs attempt to ensure children are well-cared for and –supported, providing them with the skills and resources they need and supporting caregivers.

The best program in addressing the Bill of Rights is Families Not Forgotten, a pilot program begun in late 2011 through Charlotte’s Transformation Network. Through communication, collaboration, and sharing of best practices, this network of churches and other organizations provides wrap-around services to individuals and their families from pre-incarceration to restoration. This program, along with Angel Tree, serves as a bridge between community-based and prison-based programs by partnering with local organizations to meet the needs of children in their community, while also offering opportunities for incarcerated parents to contact their children.
Camp Caraway and Camp Mundo Vista do the least to address the Bill of Rights. The camps gather children of prisoners together to have fun but do not provide ongoing support for children facing parental incarceration xxxi

Less than one quarter of North Carolina’s counties host a community or prison-based program. Only Orange and Wake counties facilities have at least one such program. At least two community-based programs provide services for Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Orange, and Wake counties. The three Angel Tree programs provide services statewide. Raleigh Correctional Center for Women is the only facility with two prison-based programs: Girl Scouts Beyond Bars and One Day with God. (For a list of programs by county location, see Appendix 4.)

**Recommendations**

To address the needs of children of incarcerated parents in North Carolina, policy and program leaders should support community-based and prison-based programs. A reliable estimate of the population of children of incarcerated parents in North Carolina is also necessary to understand the size of the need for resources and support.

The ideal community-based program ensures children are heard, well cared for, and supported through the use of regular monitoring of mentor relationships with specially-trained volunteers and employees, providing support for their caregivers, and providing opportunities for them to connect with other children of incarcerated parents and specialized counselors. Programs lacking any of these components can build onto their own programs, or coordinate with other programs to provide this service. xxxii Community-based programs that do not target children of incarcerated parents can be adapted to support this population by training their employees and volunteers to be sensitive to this population’s needs and by providing support groups for these children.

The ideal prison-based program, based on its attempt to address a child’s ability to “speak with, see, and touch [their] parent,” provides regular, extended, unstructured contact visits with their parents in a youth-friendly atmosphere. Prison-based programs that do not currently involve children can be adapted to support the parent-child relationship by providing opportunities for them to communicate, especially in child-friendly conditions. These programs should also connect with each other, particularly when they operate at the same facility.

Policy and program leaders must be aware of the limitations to providing programming for children of incarcerated parents. These programs can be expensive and may experience difficulty reaching children in isolated or rural areas. The distance between a child and the incarcerated parent also creates problems for transporting children to prison-based programs. Some children of prisoners may not participate in programming because their caregiver or incarcerated parent does not want the child involved or does not qualify for participating in a prison-based program. Additionally, separate programming for this population may be viewed as adding to the stigma of having an incarcerated parent.

Providing the full Children of Incarcerated Parents Bill of Rights to every child will require teamwork. By increasing communication and connecting with each other, a network of community-based programs and prison-based programs can create a stronger system of care for children of incarcerated parents. These programs can learn from each other, advocate for more comprehensive data on this population, and connect with other systems that can benefit their clients. They can use the Bill of Rights to plan, provide, and evaluate their programs. Otherwise, the fragmented services of community-based and prison-based programs will continue to encourage fragmented families and children likely to repeat the fates of their incarcerated parents.
Appendix 1: Estimated Population of the Children of Incarcerated Parents in North Carolina

Estimate based on prisoner self-reporting:

North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission
Report on Children of Incarcerated Parents
February 24, 2012

“The United States Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)… estimates the number of minor children affected by parental incarceration to be roughly 1.7 million, or twice the numbers of reported parents in prison… These statistics are useful for contemplating the overall scope of parental incarceration and affected minor children. However, the same data are not available state-by-state, as no systematic data are collected on characteristics of parents in prison and their minor children (Graham, et al, 2009). The same is true for North Carolina, where limited data are collected on children of incarcerated parents.”

“As of August 6, 2011, OPUS data reflected that 59.4% of female inmates and 16.4% of male inmates reported having a minor child at intake. The total number of minor children reported by these inmates was 15,146. However, an official familiar with the women’s prisons estimated that 85% of female inmates may actually have minor children. Therefore, at any given time, the actual number of minor children with at least one parent incarcerated is likely to be significantly larger than the number self-reported by inmates themselves.”

Estimate based on NC Census and percent of minors who are children of prisoners:

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>9,656,401- NC total population (2011 estimate)&lt;sup&gt;xxxiv&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>23.9%- NC total population are minors (under 18)&lt;sup&gt;xxxv&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>NC’s minor population is 2,307,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>2.3% of national minor population are children of prisoners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estimate: 53,081</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Estimate based on national ratio of prisoners to children of prisoners:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ratio of US prisoners to children of prisoners- 1,518,535/1,706,600&lt;sup&gt;xxxvi&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Number of NC prisoners- 45,388 (38,965 state prisoners&lt;sup&gt;xxxvii&lt;/sup&gt; plus 6,423 federal prisoners&lt;sup&gt;xxxviii&lt;/sup&gt;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estimate: 51,009</td>
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Other Estimate:

Number of Angel Tree participants in North Carolina (2011): 13,830
## Appendix 2: Program Descriptions

### Community-Based Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program:</th>
<th>Amachi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Host Organization:</strong></td>
<td>Big Brothers Big Sisters of Greater Charlotte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contact:</strong></td>
<td>Les Davis, Match Support Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phone:</strong></td>
<td>(704) 377-3963 ext. 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Email:</strong></td>
<td><a href="mailto:Les.davis@bbbsclt.org">Les.davis@bbbsclt.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Website:</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.bbbscharlotte.org">www.bbbscharlotte.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location:</strong></td>
<td>3801 E Independence Boulevard, Suite 101, Charlotte, NC 28205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Counties Served:</strong></td>
<td>Mecklenburg, Cabarrus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Children Served:</strong></td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ages:</strong></td>
<td>5-18 (matches are not made after age 14.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>How often meet:</strong></td>
<td>Two to four times per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
<td>This program provides adult role models to children coping with parental incarceration. Volunteers spend several hours a month of one-to-one time with their mentees.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rights addressed:**

2. **Children are heard when decisions are made about them:**

   Mentors receive a two-hour training, plus optional trainings on relative issues throughout the year. The special needs of children of incarcerated parents are reviewed during the training. Mentors are asked to partner with parents so that the child’s voice may be heard. Some mentors attend parent/teacher night and awards ceremonies. Some mentors go to school and talk to teachers about their child.

4. **Children are well-cared for in their parents’ absence:**

   Mentors help elderly caregivers, like grandmothers, who are unable to do the things children want to do, like play kickball. Mentors help the caregiver support the child, instead of having to do it all on their own. The mentorship relationship provides children with an opportunity for children to see things in a positive light and to "help pull the children up above a wall, so they can see outside the box they live in." They develop a new way of thinking and a new sense of the future. Mentors try to help the children with their social skills and expose them to different lifestyles and cultures. Amachi provides many opportunities for children in the community, such as attending Charlotte Bobcats games or participating in community service project. Match support specialists contact the mentor and mentee (or the caregiver) every month for the first year to ensure everyone is safe and having fun. Amachi works to make sure the mentor/mentee relationship is long and strong.

6. **Children receive support as they face their parents’ incarceration:**

   Amachi provides adult role models to children coping with parental incarceration. These volunteers spend several hours of one-to-one time a month with their mentees. Mentors help caregivers cultivate their child’s life and become a person to whom the children hold themselves accountable. Mentors are specially trained in issues surrounding children of incarcerated parents and their caregivers. Amachi refers the children and caregivers children to family counseling and other community services.
resources, when needed.

7. Creates an atmosphere where children are not judged, blamed, or labeled because their parents are incarcerated:

Amachi continually provides mentors with information on children of incarcerated parents, including how they think and view things. Knowing how these children view “the system,” better equips mentors to work with them in an understanding manner. Through training, Amachi emphasizes mentors are not to be judges or parents, telling others how to live their lives. Volunteers are supposed to listen, not counsel.

Program: Angel Tree
Host Organization: Prison Fellowship
Contact: Jennifer Lowery, Angel Tree Relationships Specialist
Phone: (870) 942-5070
Email: Jennifer_Lowrey@pfm.org
Website: www.angeltree.org
Location: P.O. Box 934, Sheridan, AR 72150
Counties Served: All
Number of Children Served: 13,830
Ages: 0-18 (biological or stepchildren only)
How often meet: Once per year
Description: This program provides Christmas gifts and a personal message to the children on behalf of the incarcerated parent. Inmates are given the opportunity to register their children to receive Christmas gifts. Local churches receive the names of these children and a gift request. Local volunteers purchase, wrap, and deliver the gifts, either personally or by hosting a party at their church.

Rights addressed:

6. Children receive support as they face their parents’ incarceration:

Local volunteers purchase, wrap, and deliver Christmas gifts, either personally or by hosting a party at their church. The gifts include a personal message from the child’s incarcerated parent. Angel Tree encourages local churches to reach out to these children and their families. The program also offers a letter-writing kit to help children communicate with their incarcerated parents.

7. Creates an atmosphere where children are not judged, blamed, or labeled because their parents are incarcerated:

The local churches give children gifts and reach out to their families to support them.

Program: Camp Caraway (Camp Angel Tree)
Host Organization: NC Baptist Men
Contact: Kecia Morgan, Ministry Assistant
Phone: (800) 395-5102 ext. 5613
Email: kmorgan@ncbaptist.org
Website: www.caraway.org
Location: PO Box 36, Asheboro, NC 27204
Counties Served: All
Number of Children Served: 175
Ages: 9-12 do not have to be active in a particular church to attend.
How often meet: Sunday-Wednesday during the summer

Description: At this Christian summer camp for boys, campers participate in daily recreation and activities including worship, Bible studies, camping, archery, ropes challenge courses, and swimming. Scholarships and transportation to the camp are provided by Baptists and Prison Fellowship volunteers.

Rights addressed:

7. Creates an atmosphere where children are not judged, blamed, or labeled because their parents are incarcerated:

This Christian summer camp for boys creates a fun, relaxed atmosphere, where campers participate in daily activities including worship, Bible studies, camping, archery, ropes challenge courses, and swimming. They train counselors to be sensitive to the children of incarcerated parents by reviewing past experiences with this population.

Program: Camp Mundo Vista (Camp Angel Tree)
Host Organization: Women’s Missionary Union of NC
Contact: Tammy Tate, Program Director
Phone: (866) 210-8602
Email: ttate@wmunc.org
Website: www.wmunc.org/CampMundoVista
Location: 3140 Camp Mundo Vista Trail, Sophia, NC 27350
Counties Served: All
Number of Children Served: 100
Ages: 9-14 (Girls only)
How often meet: Sunday-Wednesday during the summer

Description: Camp Angel Tree is a week-long Christian summer camp for girls, where campers participate in daily activities including worship, Bible studies, camping, archery, ropes challenge courses, and swimming. Scholarships and transportation to the camp are provided by WMUNC and Prison Fellowship volunteers.

Rights met:

7. Creates an atmosphere where children are not judged, blamed, or labeled because their parents are incarcerated:

At this Christian summer camp for girls, campers participate in daily activities including worship, Bible studies, camping, archery, ropes challenge courses, and swimming. Camp counselors go through Prison Fellowship training, which is specific to working with children of incarcerated parents. They are encouraged to "love on" the children, instead of judging them.

Program: Families Doing Time
Host Organization: Center for Community Transitions
Contact: Sandra Willoughby, Families Doing Time Director
Phone: (704) 494-0001
Email: swilloughby@centerforcommunitytransitions.org
Website: www.centerforcommunitytransitions.org/
Location: PO Box 33533, Charlotte, NC 28233  
2226 N Davidson Street, Charlotte, NC 28205  
Counties Served: Mecklenburg, Union  
Number of Children Served: 100  
Ages: 2-16  
How often meet: At least monthly (Child support group meets weekly, caregiver support groups meets monthly)  
Description: This program advocates for and offers direct services to children of incarcerated parents, their parents, caregivers and other adults who are part of their lives. One program component is EKWIP (Empowering Kids With Incarcerated Parents), which provides school-based support groups for these children. EKWIP families also participate in Third Tuesdays, where they share a meal, dinner time activities, after-dinner storytelling, arts and crafts, and informational sessions. Families Doing Time also includes "Responding to the Needs of Children of Incarcerated Parents," a state-approved curriculum to train early childhood educators and others how to work with families and children of the incarcerated.

Rights addressed:

2. Children are heard when decisions are made about them: This program provides children with a circle of people who support them. Families Doing Time advocates for children when there is an issue at school. For example, a female teenager was teased by classmates about her mother’s incarceration. The school counselor wasn’t familiar with dealing with children of incarcerated parents and the student’s teacher was upset that the girl complained. The program intervened, on the student’s behalf, to work with the school counselor and teacher to solve the problem and educate them about working with children of incarcerated parents.

4. Children are well cared for in their parents’ absence: The program ensures children are well-cared for by regularly talking to them. Families Doing Time works to make sure children have the things they need to be a part of life while their parents are away. They follow up on any gaps in providing for the child, such as helping a caregiver secure bus passes to transport her children. EKWIP families participate in Third Tuesdays, where they share a meal, dinner time activities, after-dinner storytelling, crafts, and informational sessions. Employees also meet with children and caregivers individually to address their needs. The program provides direct services to caregivers, including a senior program to help grandparent caregivers. A caregiver support group that addresses what to tell children, how to be support and survive, meets every second Tuesday. During the monthly family dinners, caregivers learn about other available community organizations and how they address situations such as special needs and the school system. Volunteer are trained to understand the issues of children of incarcerated parents. Families Doing Time trains people who work with children of incarcerated parents, such as day care providers, social workers, teachers, camp counselors, and Big Brothers Big Sisters of Greater Charlotte’s Amachi mentors, to understand the issues of these children and their families.
6. Children receive support as they face their parents’ incarceration:

The program works to support families and help children make better choices. EKWIP provides school-based support groups for these children, helping them understand their parents aren’t away because they don’t love them. The group helps the children deal with the confusion of when their parents may be coming home. They also talk about how they think and feel about incarceration and other problems they may be facing. The group uses conversations and interactive activities to help the children cope with their feelings and work on communication skills and goal-setting skills. These children and their families participate in Third Tuesdays, where they share a meal, dinner time activities, after-dinner storytelling, arts and crafts, and informational sessions. Families Doing Time includes "Responding to the Needs of Children of Incarcerated Parents," a state-approved curriculum, taught by a professional educator, to train early childhood educators, families, school staff, and others how to work with families and children of the incarcerated. If children are going to visit their parents, the program can help talk them through the process of preparing and recovering from the visit.

7. Creates an atmosphere where children are not judged, blamed, or labeled because their parents are incarcerated:

EKWIP is composed of only of children of incarcerated parents, allowing participants to put all their issues on the table. They are all at the same place at the same time. The group helps children to understand every situation is individual. Families attend a group meal each month with activities and informational sessions.

Program: Families Not Forgotten

Host Organization: Transformation Network
Contact: Ruth Snyder, Co-Chair
Phone: (704) 621-2001
Email: ruth@changedchoices.org
Website: n/a
Location: 1800 South Boulevard, Charlotte, NC 28203
Counties Served: Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Gaston
Number of Children Served: 30
Ages: 0-18
How often meet: Four to five times per year (unless participating in weekly counseling sessions)

Description: This program checks in with caregivers and children bimonthly to see they have whatever the child needs, such as school supplies, clothing, etc. Volunteers provide transportation to help each child visit his/her incarcerated parent at least twice per year. Volunteers also encourage communication between the child and parent by sending pictures and letters. Families are invited to church events.

Rights addressed:

2. Children are heard when decisions are made about them:

Children are heard when they go to counseling. Families Not Forgotten encourages children to be included in decision-making processes. The program provides special training for volunteers to be sensitive to the need of children of incarcerated parents, which includes watching and discussing a video about this population ("Life Without") and talking to children of incarcerated parents.
4. Children are well cared for in their parents’ absence: This program checks in with caregivers and children bimonthly to ensure they have whatever the child needs, such as school supplies, clothing, etc. The program provides counseling financial assistance, food, school supplies, and winter coats. The program connects caregivers to counseling, clothing and food when they are having financial difficulties, and other community resources, which may include the Center for Community Transitions and Big Brother Big Sisters of Greater Charlotte.

5. Children speak with, see and touch their parents: The program encourages parents to continue their relationship with their children during incarceration. At seasonal parties, the program takes a picture of each child that is then sent to the incarcerated mother. They work to increase contact between parents and their children though letters and phone calls. The program provides stipends to mothers who need help paying for phone calls and postage stamps. At least twice per year, volunteers provide transportation to help children visit their incarcerated parents.

6. Children receive support as they face their parents’ incarceration: Families are invited to church events. The program hosts seasonal parties for children and their caregivers, and providing gifts on the parents’ behalf.

7. Creates an atmosphere where children are not judged, blamed, or labeled because their parents are incarcerated: The program helps children to know they are loved for who they are, making sure nobody looks down at them and even caregivers feel accepted.

Program: Mentoring Children of Prisoners
Host Organization: Big Brothers Big Sisters of the Triangle
Contact: Erin J. Callahan, Director of Special Initiatives
Phone: (919) 850-9772
Email: ecallahan@bbbstri.org
Website: www.BBBSTriangle.org
Location: 909 Aviation Parkway, Suite 1500, Morrisville, NC 27560
Counties Served: Wake, Durham, Orange,
Number of Children Served: 90
Ages: 6-14
How often meet: 8 hours per month
Description: In this community-based mentoring program, mentors meet with children on their own schedules. The program provides these children with a positive one-to-one mentor relationship with a specially screened, trained, and matched adult role model. Each mentor commits to spending time with his or her mentee for at least one year.

Rights met:

2. Children are heard when decisions are made about them: The program advocates for their children, especially by making sure there is an extra person in the child's corner, and they are part of the decision-making. Mentors are trained on the specifics of working with children of incarcerated parents through materials from the Mentoring
Children of Prisoners Support Center.

4. Children are well cared for in their parents’ absence:
   - Match support specialists speak with the child or caregiver each month.
   - Mentors report when a child is unsafe, which is then reported to the proper authorities. The program works to ensure their children have outlets and know what services are available to them.

6. Children receive support as they face their parents’ incarceration:
   - The program provides support for children throughout their parents’ incarceration for whatever they are going through. The program provides referrals to counseling when necessary.

7. Creates an atmosphere where children are not judged, blamed, or labeled because their parents’ are incarcerated:
   - The program hosts activities where all of their children of incarcerated parent participants interact. Mentors are trained on the specifics of working with children of incarcerated parents through materials from the Mentoring Children of Prisoners Support Center.

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### Mentoring Children of Prisoners

**Program:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Host Organization:</th>
<th>Chatham County Together!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contact:</td>
<td>Shirille Lee, MCP Project Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone:</td>
<td>(919) 663-0116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email:</td>
<td><a href="mailto:shirille@chathamcountytogether.org">shirille@chathamcountytogether.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>208 North Chatham Avenue, P.O. Box 903, Siler City, NC 27344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counties Served:</td>
<td>Chatham, Lee, Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website:</td>
<td><a href="http://www.chathamcountytogether.org">www.chathamcountytogether.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Children Served:</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages:</td>
<td>5-15 (must be enrolled in school)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How often meet:</td>
<td>One hour per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>This program matches youth with adult mentors, who are encouraged to “do what you do, but include the child,” rather than always planning special activities. Such activities include making birthday cakes, participating in summer reading programs, and playing basketball. Time together often takes place in the mentor’s home or in the community. The program promotes success, safety, new skills, a sense of self-worth, a desire to learn, guidance, a sense of belonging, responsibility and self-awareness.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rights addressed:**

2. Children are heard when decisions are made about them:
   - Staff or mentors attend school or Department of Social Services (DSS) meetings as the child’s representative. Mentors are trained to work with children of incarcerated parents. This training features a therapist who teaches about grief and loss and formerly incarcerated parents who talk about their experiences.

4. Children are well cared for in their parents’ absence:
   - The program watches for signs of abuse and neglect, which are reported to the DSS. The program connects caregivers with community resources and offers them training on working with school, mental health, criminal justice, and other systems.
6. Children receive support as they face their parents’ incarceration:

Mentors are encouraged to involve their mentees in whatever it is they normally do, such as cooking and dinner at home. Mentors often read with their mentees or assist them with schoolwork. Time together often takes place in the mentor’s home or in the community. The program offers group activities, such as visiting plays, the zoo, planetarium, and the state fair. The program encourages lessons on safety, self-worth, learning, guidance, belonging, responsibility, and self-awareness. The program helps caregiver and their children with therapists and counselors. Mentors are trained to work with children of incarcerated parents. This training features a therapist who teaches about grief and loss and formerly incarcerated parents who talk about their experiences.

7. Creates an atmosphere where children are not judged, blamed, or labeled because their parents’ are incarcerated:

Mentors are trained to respect differences. The program teaches children to take responsibility for their own actions, stressing they shouldn’t feel bad just because their parent is incarcerated. They encourage children to celebrate the positive.

Program: Mentoring Children of Promise

Host Organization: BBBS of Greensboro, Youth Focus, Inc.
Contact: Donna Marley
Phone: (336) 378-9100
Email: bbbgso@yf.org
Website: www.bbbsyf.org/index.htm
Location: 510 Summit Ave, Greensboro, NC 27405
Counties Served: Guilford
Number of Children Served: 115
Ages: 6-18 (do not recruit new matches past age 14)
How often meet: Two to four hours per week
Description: This program matches young people with an adult role model for a one-on-one mentoring relationship. The pairs spend time doing activities that improve the youths’ self-esteem.

Rights addressed:

2. Children are heard when decisions are made about them:

Match support specialists and mentors listen to children them and what they want. The program advocates for their children in school. Mentors go through a three-hour training and are offered optional quarterly training opportunities.

4. Children are well cared for in their parents’ absence:

If the child does not appear well-cared for, the program makes a report to Child Protective Services. The program is in contact with the child every month, normally via phone or in-person. The program monitors the child, not just the match relationship. The program provides opportunities for caregivers to learn how to better advocate for their children with the school system and answer other questions they may have. The program offers opportunities to pamper grandparent caregivers. They also refer caregivers to resources, such as food, Urban Ministries, and utility assistance.
6. Children receive support as they face their parents’ incarceration: When children need counseling, they are referred to the counseling component of Youth Focus. Mentors and mentees spend time doing activities to improve the youths’ self-esteem.

7. Creates an atmosphere where children are not judged, blamed, or labeled because their parents’ are incarcerated: The program works to educate mentors on cultural differences and the impact of incarceration on children. They provide several group activities for children of incarcerated parents to be together, including outdoor ice skating, a movie night, and a Christmas party.

Prison-Based Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program:</th>
<th>Ezekiel's Room</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Host Organization:</td>
<td>Forgiven Ministry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact:</td>
<td>Scottie Barnes, Founder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone:</td>
<td>(828) 632-6424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email:</td>
<td><a href="mailto:forgivenministry@vol.com">forgivenministry@vol.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website:</td>
<td><a href="http://www.forgivenministry.org/ezekielsroom.htm">www.forgivenministry.org/ezekielsroom.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prison Location:</td>
<td>Alexander Correction Institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>PO Box 117, 200 Macedonia Church Road, Taylorsville, NC 28681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Children served:</td>
<td>782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages:</td>
<td>0-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How often they meet:</td>
<td>Two sessions are available every Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>Ezekiel’s Room is a room set aside for children to visit during each inmate visitation period. In the room, adult volunteers lead organized programs and activities during visitation time, such as sharing Bible stories and crafts every Saturday. Children are able to interact with each other during otherwise long visits in confined quarters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rights Addressed:

5. Children speak with, see and touch their parents: Ezekiel’s Room is a children’s playroom adjoining the prison’s visitation room, where incarcerated parents and their children can see each other. Inmates can watch their children play, but are not allowed to enter the room. Children can see their parents, but they cannot touch them in Ezekiel’s Room.

6. Children receive support as they face their parents’ incarceration: Volunteers host a prayer, bible story, teaching time, object lessons, worship, and craft time. The program partners with the Adam’s Center to provide meals to the families. The program tries to fill the children’s needs as they see them, such as providing food and toys. They also try to connect children who visit Ezekiel’s Room with local churches to provide further assistance.

7. Creates an atmosphere where children are not judged, blamed, or labeled because their parents’ are incarcerated: The children are able to interact with other children of prisoners in the room. Volunteers are trained to look at the children as through the “eyes of Christ.”
### Fun with the Father

**Host Organization:** Forsyth Jail and Prison Ministries  
**Contact:** Rodney Stilwell, Chaplain  
**Phone:** (336) 813-5222  
**Email:** claymanr@windstream.net  
**Website:** www.forsythjpm.org/  
**Prison Location:** Forsyth Correctional Center  
**Location:** P.O. Box 11802, Winston-Salem, NC 27116  
**Number of Children served:** 200  
**Ages:** 6-16  
**How often they meet:** Once per quarter  
**Description:** This program teaches parenting skills and provides opportunities for men to interact with their children. The program hosts a retreat with games, crafts, singing, food, speakers, and private time for fathers and their children. Christmas Behind Bars is a party for the inmate's families, including the story of Christmas, gifts, and refreshments. The Potter’s Hand is a creative arts activity for the inmates and their children, using clay and biblical themes to explore what it means to be created in the image of God.

**Rights Met:**

4. **Children are well cared for in their parents’ absence:** The program provides children with a backpack of books, school supplies, and gifts during Christmas. The program works with a support group for caregivers to provide counseling. The program refers caregivers to community resources, such as substance abuse support groups, counseling, adult education programs, and after-school care. They also provide a “spiritual spa,” including manicure and pedicure, massage, lunch, haircut, facial, inspirational speaker, resources, and clothes.

5. **Children speak with, see and touch their parents:** Children and their fathers visit at a local park. They read, share meals, play games, make crafts, and have quiet time. After completing a prison-based parenting seminar, fathers are able to spend time with their children. The program hosts Christmas Behind Bars, a party for the inmate's families, including the story of Christmas, gifts, and refreshments. One component of the program is Potter’s Hand, a creative arts activity for the inmates and their children, using clay and biblical themes to explore what it means to be created in the image of God.

7. **Creates an atmosphere where children are not judged, blamed, or labeled because their parents’ are incarcerated:** The two-hour training helps volunteers understand working with children of incarcerated parents.

### Girl Scouts Beyond Bars

**Host Organization:** Girl Scouts – North Carolina Coastal Pines  
**Contact:** Meredith Orr, Membership Director, Wake County Areas 16 and 22 (Southeast Raleigh and Garner)
This program provides extended visits for incarcerated mothers and their daughters in the form of a Girl Scout troop meeting. Each meeting is structured to include private time for the inmates and their daughters. Then the group works on the weekly scouting program and enjoys a meal together.

Rights Met:

5. Children speak with, see and touch their parents:
The program hosts troop meetings with daughters and their incarcerated mothers. These extended two-hour contact visits facilitate communication between the mothers and their daughters. Mothers and daughters reconnect and visit with each other. Then the girl scout meeting is held. They meet in the community building inside the facility, where church services are held. The mothers and their daughters create a scrapbook together, create an “all about me” collage, play two truths and a wish, and participate in other activities.

6. Children receive support as they face their parents’ incarceration:
The program tries to give girls the tools they need to help them when they are away from their parent. The troop provides a mechanism for children to express themselves. The current Girl Scout curriculum, Agent of Change, encourages girls to think about their power and how to make changes in the world. The program encourages girls to also participate in their local Girl Scouts troop.

7. Creates an atmosphere where children are not judged, blamed, or labeled because their parents’ are incarcerated:
Like a regular troop, this troop has a number and its members can receive sashes. The meeting is a regular troop meeting, including reciting the Girl Scout oath. Volunteers must pass the prison facility’s volunteer training annually.

Program: Mothers and their Children
Host Organization: Mothers and their Children (formerly Prison MATCH of North Carolina)
Contact: Joan Purcell, Executive Director
Phone: (919) 828-4767
Email: director@mothersandtheirchildren.org
Website: www.mothersandtheirchildren.org
Location: P. O. Box 14469, 1034 Bragg Street, Raleigh, NC 27620-4469
Prison Location: MATCH center, NC Correctional Institution for Women (Wake County)
Number of Children served: 150
Ages: 0-17
How often they meet: Monthly
Description: This program provides parenting training for mothers and enables ongoing extended visits with their children. These three-hour visits take place in an on-site studio apartment, equipped with a fully stocked kitchen, living room, and toys for the mother and her children to spend time together. Mothers and Their Children also hosts special events, such as their annual Mother’s Day Dinner and Winter Celebration for mothers and their children. Women are able to have extended visits every three months, in addition to regular visiting hours, after participating in a nine-week parenting program. The program provides funding for travel and hotel expenses for children traveling a long distance for these visits.

Rights Addressed:

3. Children are considered when decisions are made about their incarcerated parents.

Participants cannot be transferred to another prison facility while in the program.

5. Children speak with, see and touch their parents:

This program provides extended, more private visits for children with their mothers. The visits take place in an on-site apartment equipped with a fully stocked kitchen, living room, dining area, two restrooms, furniture, pictures, games, books, and toys. The program also provides holiday programming, including a Mother’s Day dinner and Santa’s Workshop. Gifts are provided for mothers to give their children during Christmas and on their birthdays. The program provides funding for travel and hotel expenses for children traveling a long distance for these visits. Children may visit after their mother has completed a nine-week parenting class.

7. Creates an atmosphere where children are not judged, blamed, or labeled because their parents’ are incarcerated:

Volunteers, who supervise the child’s visits, are trained to be sensitive to the needs of children of incarcerated parents.

Program: One Day with God

Host Organization: Forgiven Ministry
Contact: Scottie Barnes, Founder
Phone: (828) 632-6424
Email: forgivenministry@vol.com
Website: www.forgivenministry.org/1daywithgod.htm
Prison Locations (2012):
Alexander Correctional Institution (Closed Custody), Taylorsville, NC;
Alexander Correctional Institution (Min. Security), Taylorsville, NC;
Avery/Mitchell Correctional Institution, Spruce Pine, NC;
Caldwell Correctional Center, Hudson, NC;
Craggy Correctional Center, Asheville, NC;
Craven Correctional Institution, Vanceboro, NC;
Dan River Prison Work Farm, Roxboro, NC;
Lincoln Correctional Center, Lincolnton, NC;
Orange Correctional Center, Chapel Hill, NC
Pamlico Correctional Institution, Bayboro, NC; Pender Correctional Center, Burgaw, NC; Raleigh Correctional Center for Women, Raleigh, NC; Rutherford Correctional Center, Spindale, NC; Wake Correctional Center, Raleigh, NC; Neuse Correctional Institution, Goldsboro, NC; Western Youth Institution, Morganton, NC

Location: PO Box 117, 200 Macedonia Church Road, Taylorsville, NC 28681
Number of Children served: 640
Ages: 3-16
How often they meet: One Saturday per year, 10am-5pm
Description: This program brings children inside the prison walls to spend a day of structured activities with their incarcerated parents in an in-prison camp. On Friday, incarcerated parents prepare for the camp and participate in a parenting seminar. On Saturday, children and their incarcerated parent participate in games, a magic show. The camp also provides caregiver activities.

Rights Addressed:

4. Children are well cared for in their parents’ absence: When finances allow, the program also pays rent, purchases Christmas gifts, gas, and donate foods to families. The program refers caregivers to resources. While the child and inmate are together, the program offers a session to caregivers focused on reconciliation and forgiveness.

5. Children speak with, see and touch their parents: This program is an opportunity for inmates to spend one day with their children, participating in spiritually-based activities such as a father-daughter dance, games, meals, a birthday celebration, and other opportunities for physical interaction and relationship-building.

7. Creates an atmosphere where children are not judged, blamed, or labeled because their parents’ are incarcerated: Volunteers participate in a one and half hour training, where they are encouraged to “imagine they are sitting next to [the children] in church.” The program teaches volunteers to look at the children of incarcerated parents through the “eyes of Christ.” The program tries to build a crowd of people who love these children. Time is allotted for children to share stories about their relationship with their incarcerated parents with the whole group.
### Appendix 3: Program Responses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community-Based</th>
<th>Program (Organization)</th>
<th>Children served</th>
<th>Right(s) addressed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amachi (Big Brothers Big Sisters of Greater Charlotte)</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>Yes No Yes No Yes Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Angel Tree (Prison Fellowship)</td>
<td>13,830</td>
<td>No No No No Yes Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Camp Caraway (NC Baptist Men)</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>No No No No No Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Camp Mundo Vista (Women's Missionary Union of NC)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>No No No No No Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Families Doing Time (Center for Community Transitions)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Yes No Yes No Yes Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Families Not Forgotten (Transformation Network)</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mentoring Children of Prisoners (Big Brothers Big Sisters of the Triangle)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Yes No Yes No Yes Yes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mentoring Children of Prisoners (Chatham County Together!)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Yes No Yes No Yes Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mentoring Children of Promise (Youth Focus, Inc.)</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>Yes No Yes No Yes Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prison-Based</td>
<td>Ezekiel’s Room (Forgiven Ministry)</td>
<td>782</td>
<td>No No No Yes Yes Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fun with the Father (Forsyth Jail and Prison Ministries)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>No No Yes Yes No Yes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Girl Scouts Beyond Bars (Girl Scouts)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>No No No Yes Yes Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mothers and their Children (Mothers and their Children)</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>No Yes No Yes No No</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One Day with God (Forgiven Ministry)</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>No No Yes Yes No Yes</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix 4: Programs by County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Community-Based Program</th>
<th>Prison-Based Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>Angel Tree (Prison Fellowship), Camp Caraway, (NC Baptist Men), Camp Mundo Vista (Women’s Missionary Union of NC)</td>
<td>Alexander Correctional Institution-Ezekiel’s Room (Forgiven Ministry), One Day with God (Forgiven Ministry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander</td>
<td></td>
<td>Avery/Mitchell Correctional Institution-One Day with God (Forgiven Ministry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avery</td>
<td></td>
<td>Craggy Correctional Center- One Day with God (Forgiven Ministry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buncombe</td>
<td></td>
<td>Western Youth Institution- One Day with God (Forgiven Ministry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burke</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabarrus</td>
<td>Amachi (BBBS of Greater Charlotte), Families Not Forgotten (Transformation Network)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldwell</td>
<td></td>
<td>Caldwell Correctional Center- One Day with God (Forgiven Ministry)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caswell</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dan River Prison Work Farm - One Day with God (Forgiven Ministry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatham</td>
<td>Mentoring Children of Prisoners (Chatham County Together!)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Craven</td>
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<td>Craven Correctional Institution- One Day with God (Forgiven Ministry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durham</td>
<td>Mentoring Children of Prisoners (Big Brothers Big Sisters of the Triangle)</td>
<td>Forsyth Correctional Center- Fun with the Father (Forsyth Jail and Prison Ministries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forsyth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaston</td>
<td>Families Not Forgotten (Transformation Network)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guilford</td>
<td>Mentoring Children of Promise (Youth Focus, Inc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee</td>
<td>Mentoring Children of Prisoners (Chatham County Together!)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lincoln Correctional Center- One Day with God (Forgiven Ministry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitchell</td>
<td></td>
<td>Avery/Mitchell Correctional Institution-One Day with God (Forgiven Ministry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mecklenburg</td>
<td>Amachi (BBBS of Greater Charlotte), Families Doing Time (Center for Community Transitions), Families Not Forgotten (Transformation Network)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>Mentoring Children of Prisoners (Big Brothers Big Sisters of the Triangle), Mentoring Children of Prisoners (Chatham County Together!)</td>
<td>Orange Correctional Center- One Day with God (Forgiven Ministry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamlico</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pamlico Correctional Institution- One Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pender</strong></td>
<td>Pender Correctional Center- One Day with God (Forgiven Ministry)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rutherford</strong></td>
<td>Rutherford Correctional Center- One Day with God (Forgiven Ministry)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Union</strong></td>
<td>Families Doing Time (Center for Community Transitions)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wake</strong></td>
<td>Mentoring Children of Prisoners (Big Brothers Big Sisters of the Triangle)</td>
<td>NC Correctional Institution for Women-Mothers and Their Children (Mothers and Their Children); Raleigh Correctional Center for Women-Girl Scouts Beyond Bars (Girl Scouts-North Carolina Coastal Pines), One Day with God (Forgiven Ministry); Wake Correctional Center- One Day with God (Forgiven Ministry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wayne</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Neuse Correctional Institution- One Day with God (Forgiven Ministry)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Glaze 2010


Glaze 2010

Phillips, et al. 2006


San Francisco Children of Incarcerated Parents Partnership 2005

San Francisco Children of Incarcerated Parents Partnership 2005

Three programs serve Mecklenburg County. Two programs serve Cabarrus County. Two programs serve Orange County.


San Francisco Children of Incarcerated Parents Partnership 2005

Davis 2012

Willoughby, Sandra, interview by Laura M. Biediger. Families Doing Time Director (February 13, 2012).

Lee, Shirille, interview by Laura M. Biediger. Mentoring Children of Prisoners Project Director (February 10, 2012).

Davis 2012

Willoughby 2012

The camps would better serve these children by addressing more of the Bill of Rights, such as providing opportunities for these children to work with specially-trained counselors. To ensure children are well-cared for and
heard, the camps should connect campers with community-based programs to provide year-round support, instead of relying only on community churches to stay connected.

For example, Amachi, a mentoring program located in Mecklenburg County, could partner with Families Doing Time, a non-mentoring program in the same county, to ensure their clients receive the support of a mentor and their peers, and caregiver assistance. Angel Tree should partner with community-based programs to reach children, instead of relying on local churches which may not have the structure or experience to work with this population.


U.S. Census Bureau 2012

Glaze 2010

North Carolina Department of Public Safety - Division of Adult Correction 2012

Bibliography


Willoughby, Sandra, interview by Laura M. Biediger. Families Doing Time Director (February 13, 2012).