Clayton County, Georgia
SYSTEM OF CARE

Logic Model for Clayton County System of Care

Prevention Leadership: Protocol & Policy
Suspension and School Problems
Juvenile Court Intervention
Designated Felony Conviction

SYSTEM TEAMS
Community Leaders
Juvenile Court
Public Schools
Community Providers

SYSTEM OF CARE

Needs Assessment
Personalized SOC Plan

Diversion/Restorative Justice
Probation

2nd Chance Court
GPS Monitoring
Probation

COMMUNITY INTERVENTIONS
Mentoring
Parent Education
Cultural Empowerment
Tutoring
Job Skills
Mental Health Services

OUTCOMES
Reduce Incarcerated Youth
Keep Youth In School
Increase Graduation Rates
Increase Economic Mobility

Clayton County, Georgia
Clayton County System of Care (SOC)

SYSTEM TEAMS

Community Leaders – Clayton County government and private agency partners participate in the development and implementation of a common youth agenda for the county. Includes agencies such as the Department of Juvenile Justice, Police Department, Department of Child Welfare, and Health and Human Services, among others.

Juvenile Court – Handles all criminal offenses involving youth, sometimes through the judiciary, and sometimes through out-of-court restorative justice methods. It plays an integral role in implementing effective juvenile justice best practices.

Public Schools – In 2014, five schools in the county participate in a school intervention pilot program. Key role-players range from the superintendent and director of teaching and learning to the individual school principals, counselors, social workers, local providers, juvenile court staff, and SOC staff.

Community Providers – Local organizations that offer mental health, educational, family, and cultural services to youth and families that participate in the System of Care.

POINTS OF INTERVENTION IN THE SCHOOL-TO-PRISON PIPELINE

Prevention Leadership: Protocols & Policy – Protocol and Policy implemented collaboratively by school system administrators, principals, teachers, juvenile court judges, and law enforcement to prevent instances that often lead to poor school performance, dropping out, and a criminal offense. An example of this is the positive student engagement policing model, which minimizes detention and arrests for minor school offenses.

Suspension and School Problems – The first stage at which youth become potential participants in the System of Care. Youth are referred to a school counselor to be assessed for criteria that determine if they could benefit from community interventions. If so, their family, a school social worker, and SOC providers and staff come together to create a customized plan of mental health, educational, family, or cultural services.

Juvenile Court Intervention – The point in which a youth has been processed – formally or informally – for an offense, and placed on probation. The youth is then assessed and, if qualified, referred to receive specific evidence-based services.

Designated Felony Conviction – A special identifier in the Georgia State Code for youth 13-17 years of age charged for an offense that mandates a minimum one-year sentence in restrictive custody. If eligible for the Second Chance Court, the youth may avoid incarceration and will be held under intense supervision through GPS monitoring while under the guidance of two probation officers, and must successfully complete specific evidence-based services.

Community Interventions – Programs and services delivered to the youth and their families by local non-profit, public, and/or private providers. Such programs include job skills training, mentoring, counseling, parent education, leadership development, and cultural empowerment.

OUTCOMES

Reduce Incarcerated Youth – By keeping youth out of prison, the SOC partners understand they are helping students stay on pathways to success and diverting them from offending or re-offending. They’re also making Clayton County safer and investing in it’s economic future by addressing the needs of it’s most vulnerable youth.

Keep Youth in School – By keeping youth out of prison, the SOC is helping students stay in school; and the mentoring, tutoring, and counseling services increase the likelihood that students will perform better in the classroom.

Increase Graduation Rates – The SOC has already learned that it’s preventative and restorative justice practices are increasing graduation rates, and is endeavoring to continue this trend to increase the number of students prepared for higher education and the workforce.

Increase in Economic Mobility – The more youth are diverted from the school to prison pipeline, the more likely they are to graduate. Having work-force development training opportunities through the SOC helps reinforce the importance of having viable job skills after graduation and in turn, increases their opportunity for economic mobility.

LOGIC MODEL KEY

Prevention Leadership: Protocols & Policy
Suspension and School Problems
Juvenile Court Intervention
Designated Felony Conviction
Community Interventions

OUTCOMES
Reduce Incarcerated Youth
Keep Youth in School
Increase Graduation Rates
Increase in Economic Mobility