

Tracking and Monitoring in a CCR

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Hello everyone and welcome to this Rural webinar. Intend to strengthen your interagency responses to battering and Rural communities.

Today's topic is tracking and monitoring coordinated response. Regardless of what your PCR as that is in its development, tracking and monitoring system should be a priority. They help communities recognize trends and grabs in your responses. They provide quality control and effectiveness enhancement efforts. We will here today from a panel of speakers who are using a variety of methods for monitoring. The criminal response to battering and the conversation facilitated by my colleague, a partner on rural community asked responses. Hello Rose.

Hello, glad to be here it

Introducing the team of CCR members who are our guest, and a little bit, but right now a technical details on today's webinar. If you're participating by audio only you have questions or comments, feel free to email me at -- and we will get your questions into the conversation today. If you're using the computer you can check your questions to the group via the public tab on the screen. It looks like some people have already chatted hello. So why don't you go ahead and chat hello, where you're participating from and maybe who is listening in with you today. If you have any technical problems today are want to ask private questions you can go to the private tab to the right of the public tab and message me directly there and I will respond as well.

It during our time together you want to go back -- you can email me at Praxis International for help.

I can post that again in the chat that the session is recorded today and the recording will be posted on the website after a couple of days. So you can refer to this webinar for your colleagues and others who may not be able to join us today. So with that I am going to pass it on to gross to introduce -- rose to introduce her group that

--. Welcome everybody. It's a pleasure to be here with all of you. We had quite a few registrants but as is usually the case, we have a small group. It gives you an opportunity to ask your questions. We will check in on occasion to see if there's any comments or questions. And as she mentioned, we are talking about tracking and monitoring. I wanted to go over some of what we discussed today, and introduced Jackie and talk about the project that Praxis International is engaged with , with Jackie and the coalition against domestic violence, as well as the local coordinators she will introduce.

Anyway, it's called tracking and monitoring but what that means is a database or system for identifying specific steps in the criminal justice process using public data with the tracking and monitoring system. Were talking about various types of monitoring mechanisms including going to the victim to identify the impact, using best this assessment guides developed by Praxis . We

are also talking about putting in monitoring in various forms as part of the policymaking. We will talk about that, and using the Praxis blueprint and other best practices to guide what you do and check on what you are doing. And last but not least, talk about some administrative practices to ensure that what you want to have happen is occurring. So today, like Maren mentioned, we have people from the Colorado coalition against domestic violence on the line. I have had the pleasure of working with this crew, for the last number of months, because Praxis has specialized on-site PA available to work with a targeted number of communities to enhance PA and the technical assistance effort. -- TA in the technical assistant effort. They have this project they are working with in the rural parts of the state, the member programs. There's a number of them they are working with. So in that capacity, I have a couple of on-site trips, I have done webinars with them, we talk on the phone. It has been helpful and it's definitely what you call a collaborative working relationship. I learn as much from them as I hope they learn from me. First off I want to introduce Jackie Martz. She is a CCA DV coordinator manager. Are you on? Okay. They were having some technical assistance difficulty. Jackie apparently is not on yet. I will have to cover her and bring her in later. What she was going to tell you, she would provide a short overview of their project. The coalition in Colorado is one of only two state coalitions in the US, receiving OB W funding cut to collaborate with rural advocacy programs to enhance their CCR effort. They are working in four locations in rural Colorado. Some of these places are variable -- very rural. Working advocacy programs that have between two workers and one of our speakers is from a larger Broader community agency, with a number of programs involved. Three of the programs are going to be on the talk with us today. They are going to talk about how they are applying these various monitoring mechanisms in their work. What Jackie does, the coalition gets the funding and then they hire these coordinators through the local advocacy program. They emphasize that they are using people or have hired people who live in and work in the community and know the community, have relationships in the community. So it's an important and valuable part of what they do. So I'm going to introduce -- from Alamosa Colorado. She is with two, some -- to Casa -- and --. And tricounty resources. And Amy from from response in Aspen Colorado.

I will bring them in as we speak. So welcome everybody, so happy to have you here. It's always nice to actually have people that I am on the line with to meet. It is a business to -- eight -- it is a pleasure today.

Let's talk about these various mechanisms. The first one will talk about is the whole concept of monitoring and tracking public data. Whether you have been working a while on this effort or whether you are just starting out, this is a really important piece for maintaining your CCR effort, keeping you on track. Primarily, it's a valuable way to identify where are some gaps. Are we seeing a high number of calls with you arrest, for example I'm working in a program in rural Minnesota right now. They looked at the arrest rate and saw there was only 10% of calls that resulted in arrest. Obviously there's a gap there. Something is awry. In the simplest form, this will say is it an arrest issued, a prosecution of perpetrator issue. Is it a probation issue. In adherence to the consequences that resulted from a formal charge in a conviction. It is a way want to have identified the gaps to target where the changes need to occur, and then to do ongoing evaluation of those changes once you have a policy in place, you've agreed on how you will change the collaborative or cooperative behavior. And you always need to identify, is it happening. It's one thing to create a practice of change, policy protocol procedures, and another

to implement it. When you're talking about public data you are looking at, you can have a range between using a notebook and going to the courthouse, looking to case files from the last six months. And just, I don't know if anybody does this anymore, but back in the day we did it with pen and paper. It at any rate, you don't have to get so very elaborate, there are elaborate databases, information networks, such as the loose is a slick model -- in the loose -- Duluth. You can judge whether -- wearing socks that day or -- background noise going on. So depending on where you are, you can take a look at using various methods of doing this. We will bring in our experts today to talk about this. But do not be intimidated by looking at a full-blown tracking and monitoring database, suggesting you will track every move everybody makes. It can be very targeted it

One of the things you will need to be thinking about, first of all, it is public data so you have a right to access it. Once you get more elaborate you may want to collect data from various agencies. You want people to agree to the data collection and we have several agreements with Praxis that say from law enforcement, but information you will get. What will be do with the information. You will want to be assuring and have some agreements you're not going to be blabbing this all over town. That it has a specific use for your coordinated community response effort.

I wanted to talk about Russia -- Asha . They did an analysis of public data to get some specifics. Can you tell us about the data you were looking for and why?

Thank you Rose. Can you hear me? Great. When my team for started meeting we used anecdotally -- offenders were often not successfully completing their treatment that was ordered to the court system. The are -- our probation officers and providers were frustrated that there was no follow-through and no consequences. What I did was I went to each of the -- treatment providers and collected some information from each of them to see exactly what was happening. What we discovered was that across all of our certified providers, between 51 and 52% of the vendors work -- treatment. 49% of the offenders were not completing treatment. That seemed like a huge issue for us. I collected some information on what happened to that. Most of them fell off the map a little bit. They weren't heard from again. Some went to rehab facilities, someone to jail. There was really a disconnect between offenders getting the treatment and the consequences. So what the team did with that information, because we had these numbers to say we have all of these offenders and treatment, and approximately half of them aren't successfully completed. So we attended the judges meeting and presented the data we collected on that. We said there is a problem. So apparently that team is meeting, for County Court judges meeting with us, -- probation. The providers and law enforcement attend these meetings to discuss implementing a DV court process to provide continued judicial oversight for these offenders. Making sure any offender that is not complying with the treatment ordered, the consequences are swift. If they're not attending treatment, if they're continuing to use drugs, the consequences for that are brought up immediately, within so many days.

That is super. You mentioned 51 to to fit -- do you think that statistic 51% has power in terms of raising a level of alarm?

Absolutely. We could not have gone into the judges and said this is a problem without this data to back up our claim. We had noticed the vendors were getting off Scott free without following through. Since we had this data, no one could deny this was a problem. I should mention also that I also had some data from other, other counties in Colorado, about their success rates. And we found that the judges that have a DV court advisor process had had higher success rates than here in the Valley. We can also show them the data that the right process works. Holding them accountable did

You're introducing the concept of using best practices to address certain gaps and to suggest solutions, so that is great. And also Asha, when you're talking about this, if you are a CCR and you have people on board, you have some heavy hitters coming to the table in this regard. If everybody agrees that the issue is to enhance offender accountability, and provide safety for victims, this particular data suggest that that is not happening. If you go, if you suggest somebody go to a batterers program and all they have to do is not show up and there's no consequences, the offender accountability becomes a laughable concept.

Exactly did

Great, thank you for that. Now Amy, I want to talk to you.

I am here that

Welcome today, it's great to have you on. I know that you haven't started this, but I wanted to talk some about the data you're thinking of gathering related to women being arrested. I should say you have some preliminary information. That was one of the things that raised, got your interest about what was going on in terms of arrest, right.

Thank you Rose. I was going to actually, as you were talking, I was thinking about the conversation we had with you when you were here in April for the on-site visit. I think that is when we as a team really realized that we haven't looked at our local data. But there's a lot of emphasis on having evidence-based practices and stuff. But we don't actually have our own, our own data to look at them compared to. I think that's when the team really got excited focusing in on this. In the other piece, we are very close to having a working agreement signed by hour law enforcement for law enforcement agencies and our community advocacy program. And part of that piece will be that all for law enforcement agencies will on a quarterly basis be collecting statistics and sharing them with the team. That is kind of how we have embedded it in the law enforcement. That's where I'm starting to collect data. And I actually had a meeting this morning with the undersheriff and assistant police chief. They are ready to get some data for me right away. What we are looking at -- forward for law enforcement. We just want to know the number of calls that come into each agency, the number of reasons -- resulting arrest. Male arrest and female arrest. Same-sex couples that respond and make arrest for did and dual arrest, which is fortunately very low in this and we occasionally have that when it does happen. They felt like that information was easy to get. And it will be very constructive going forward but

It provides you a baseline in this case. You are interested I remember in the discussion specifically with whether there were a lot of women being arrested.

The representatives from our community programs have been seeing again Anecdotaly it feels like there have been more female arrest then there should be. So this will definitely help us figure that out. The other thing were really looking closely at is the number of calls compared to the number of arrest. There was some data provided for another community program, from 2014, that showed close to 25% arrest compared to calls that were designated as domestic. Were also hoping to find out if that's continuing into 2015, or maybe those numbers were skewed for some reason. We will start with 2015 and get this data for the first six months and see where it takes us on both of those issues that

Good. I was thinking as you were talking to that, what was I thinking, I can't remember. Relative to the arrest rate, like you mentioned, it could be skewed meaning sometimes people will code these things and lump them together. That will be part of what you do, what are we talking about when we talk about incidents of domestic violence. Are we talking intimate partner adults? I remember when I was working in one community to anything related to something happening in the home, such as a cat stuck in the tree, got logged into domestic. It's good to sort that out and always start with the idea your coinvestigator and everybody has a mutual interest. Identifying these sorts of places where they can enhance their efforts. So good work Amy. Jackie are you want quick

Yes I am. I need to apologize for the glitch, I use the wrong access code. Rose did a wonderful job with my piece.

Thank you for that endorsement. So welcome, again this is Jackie -- project manager from the coalition, Colorado coalition against domestic violence. I introduced an overview relative to the project itself. But Jackie can you talk about the value of the public data relative to the coalition that

I certainly can. We are so invested in collecting that data that we are working really diligently in developing a database collection system that all four sides can use. And hopefully future sites can use. Something that's not too complicated. But as these for coordinators go forward, we will try to incorporate those pieces into a common system that everyone can use. Is that helpful quick

Yes indeed. When you think about a coordinated community response, that is the value of this link between the local programs in the coalition. Because sometimes your local efforts can be greatly enhanced by extra local solutions. Jackie mentioned one of these, which is getting a system together for your sites to use to get the data and possibly bringing in more places. For example if you see there's a large number of victims arrested, or mutual arrest, if this is something that has statewide implications come maybe something can be done legislatively.

I agree. I want to reemphasize Rose, how valuable we feel like this will project is to the coalition. The majority of the program members are rural. Colorado is really dedicated to addressing funds to these programs. And part of our goal was to hire people from those communities to coordinate their CCR's in their communities. I am so proud of the work they have done, how quickly they've accomplished what they have done.

I see it always as a model, education by other areas. Obviously a small program can definitely use the assistance they can get from an agency such as yours. And also the networking amongst the rural projects is invaluable. What are you doing and let share our resources, sure how we're doing it. Use what was in one place to enhance what been done in another bit

Part of the LBW grant -- OBW grant -- hopefully it will spread throughout Colorado.

Can I throw in something, Praxis technical assistance has been invaluable also. Rows will be coming to Colorado again in September with Marcus to do a law enforcement training. It has been an invaluable tool and I wanted to thank everyone at Praxis

It is a lovefest. It has been working out well. For everybody on the line, I know this is true for the coalition as well. This sort of public data collection and the other message we will be going through, will not only be valuable for changing practice within your community, but also funders are already looking to be quantified what are you doing and is it working. What can you show us, by showing us numbers. Again, if you do nothing else, I can't say that but consider the tracking and monitoring peace as a pillar of your CCR effort.

Another pillar would be identifying from victims what is the impact of the interventions that are either currently existing or the ones that you change to see how it's going? We have a number of them on the flight. -- Slide. I will go through these briefly and bring in our guest again to talk about the applications at the local level of these.

The first what is the response concerned on procedure. Done this on other webinars did you can get a sample of what this looks like and Praxis international will be sending out a list of where they can find some of these resources. The Mac that is correct.

After we do this slide, we will check in on the chat. Feel free to ask questions and Maren will be monitoring that.

Essentially what this is cut it is an effort to emphasize that all advocacy programs and the roles they play, providing resources. In getting information. It's a two-way relationship. I give you what you need and you tell me what you need. And tell me in fact where the gaps are that I can be working on to make the lives better of all victims in the community. And hold all offenders accountable. The response, concerns, procedures, is for everybody in your advocacy agency, the way they are organized to pay attention when they are talking to a victim and she says I had a horrible experience when I was talking to say the clerk of the court. I don't want to just take it out on cops. Saying I had a horrible experience when I went to the clerk of courts. Or child protection didn't treat me well. I would never go to them again. Even my minister, whatever it is copy alert. This is a way of thinking about and organizing your workers to be alert to what are the problems that are being identified out there. And to do a couple of things, for one reassure the women that they should not of been treated like that. And secondly to say you know part of what we do is we were to coordinate a better response in the community. So could I spent some time with you to talk about what happened specifically. It may not be a convenient time, or may be you hear about it in the process of a speaking engagement. The response, concerns Procedures trigger you to pay attention and then have a further conversation for identifying the who, what,

when, where and how. In the procedure also direct you to get this information to the right people. And within your own agency to discuss what you need to do about this. In some cases you will already be doing something and that can be added to what we know, qualitatively in our community. Some of these things may require immediate response, some may be things you want to gather more data about. At any rate it's a way of thinking about the work you do in terms of we are not here just to provide services, we are here to identify what victims need from other community agencies. So that is the thing you can look at it

The other thing about response concern procedures is asked the women you are working with, would you like to be involved with us on this effort. We will be doing focus groups may be down the line, or further surveys, other source of things. So getting victims involved People always talk about how would we get more victims involved. This is a good place to think about doing that. In the next item on the list in front of you is think about surveying people. Surveying the women you work with. I'm using the gender term women. I should say women and survivors. Survey them over the phone, survey them in person. Interview them and support groups, ask the questions. What there experience is will really direct the actions you need to take. You can also interview others. Talk to law enforcement, what do they see is the problem. What do the prosecutors see. Think of yourself as sort of a vacuum cleaner coupling in all of this information about what is the experience of people out there, what is the impact on the victim's. What you need to do then, where does it lead you, the actions you should take it

The next this focus groups. I mentioned in the last bullet, sometimes to be involved, ask women to be involved. I talk about focus groups here at something that sometimes you think that you've got to do a focus group. If it's difficult in your community, there are guides for doing focus groups. Maybe you do raise some money to do a set -- a special focus group on the criminal justice response, that sort of thing. The focus groups if you can. When the -- was put together in St. Paul they did 30 focus groups. With women and survivors to identify, okay what is the experience of victims in the community. What is their experience, what happens to them as a result of the intervention. It's invaluable information for you in your efforts For the people you work with. And the last one is the advocate initiated response. More or less it's the -- sweeping the nation. Something done a long time ago, I don't need to go into it, it was dropped and now we are reviving it all around the country. Get your agreements in place. We will not talk too much about it but essentially it will allow you to make that immediately contact with the victim after an arrest. But part of that, that's why it comes under the rubric of methods, identify the victim impact initiative. When you do a response, the relationship again isn't only just to provide services, which is, when I say only I don't mean to undervalue, it's very important, a very important reason for the contact. But also asking at that point, how was it for you? How was the intervention? You will hear not only things that were problematic, but also things that were may be valuable. Talking to women who will say I'm so happy this officer came to the home because he really said stuff that made me feel good about calling. That is something you want to record as well, and get to the right people got to the patrol officer cut to his supervisor can't get it in his file did you are reinforcing positive effort in that regard. And that is the overview. I want to bring in once again, Asha , and Chip and Amy. First Asha , what activities are you currently engaged in the

Currently all of our advocates here, with a community-based advocate agency are utilizing the response concern form. All of the advocates working directly with survivors have the opportunity to hear something, if the survivor mentioned something to whether positive or negative, that can be recorded. And then we collect those in continue to look through those to see if the CCR can address any of those issues that come up, or we can get positive reinforcement where things are going really well but that is part of working in our office. To track directly from survivors what they are experiencing throughout the system.

And did you say your engaged in looking at the advocacy procedures for the advocacy initiated response as well?

We are in the initial phases of meeting with the law enforcement agency got to get that going pit

In a couple of things come to mind. When we talk about this response concern procedure, is a couple of things that happen, first of all you do with the procedure tells you to, and secondly it gets you thinking in a different way. That's the value of having something in writing. To say is an agency okay, we will start paying attention to this. This written procedure will be a reminder in that regard. The fact we are collecting them and now we will be reviewing them, and forwarding them to particular groups, methods, to analyze them. That is what we always look for in terms of CCR, as much is possible putting what you're doing in writing. So we have the initiated response to the programs, and part of that procedure is to ask that question. First of all to provide the information that the victim is looking for, identifies the services available. And then identify how was the response for her, how did it work. So Chip, when we most recently mentioned you were going to be going to talk to your local support group about some of this. Can you fill us in on that?

Part of the organization I work for, we have a safe house. To that we do support group -- safe house in the community-based clients. I talked to the support group coordinator I will be meeting with the members next week, to ask him questions that were provided by the -- as far as focus groups for these survivors, just to get more of an experience come more information about it though with law enforcement, what worked and what didn't, what would be better. Questions along those lines. Especially how many times did they call, would they call again, what impacted that pit

This is the first time I brought you win, I forgot to say welcome.

Glad to be here did

Chip is a coordinator and Delta and works with the Tri-County hilltop resources. And will be bringing you and more as we discussed in go through this. I wanted to mention as well carjacking you can fill in. To give them background on this project, or your coordinators hired, half-time, full-time?

We originally were funding half-time positions. Actually right now three of our coordinators are full-time people, that worked half-time for the community-based agency and do half of their time for the CCR project did

Good, super. And if you're doing the CCR, it brings value to you have to have the resources to put towards this coordinating of effort. And Amy, any thinking that you have relative to what you're going to do once you identify the number of victims that have been arrested, women that have been arrested?

No, not formally, however my thought is that we would probably do one-on-one interviews as opposed to a focus group. That is simply because of our specifics of where we are, who we work with. So I do picture interviews and I also like you're saying, I haven't decided yet, but there's advantages to both. Probably start with tell us about your experience. If are starting to see a trend come maybe we get to more targeted questions as we go along. We could even adapt how the conversations went, if forcing trends we can ask specific questions about their experiences. And see how it goes. It's very much in the planning process. We are biting off a little as we go pit

Good. And I was thinking, when you were talking, it's always good to think about providing a stipend for the people who come forward and tell you about their experience. Their direct experience will provide you with where you're going to be going on this. And there can be hardship and taking time out from a busy day. There could be money needed for day care and that sort of thing. What you're doing a focus group or individual interviews, that is something to consider. I think it can be an easy thing, it's always good for me to fund raise around like a church and say we need so much money. You want to be more articulate. But that kind of thing. Okay, let's move to the assessment guide. These are available on the Praxis website . There is a link there handy enough. Now the assessment guides were developed by Praxis to look at various aspects of the criminal justice system response. They are moving them align starting out, they got the 911 card -- calls recharging. Before I get into this I realize I forgot to ask if there's any chance we need to attend to. Marron, I'm very sorry. Anything on the chat we should address?

I was having a chat with the child protection worker now about some TV specialization. We were talking about that -- did not specifically about the contents of the webinar. Everyone feel free to email me. I will get those questions in. In the assessment guides you are going over, we had a webinar last week, introductory featuring four different communities to use the process and their community, with great success. That recording is on the website. I will make sure the link is there to pit

Will you be providing that the people afterwards as well? The chat web addresses won't be available be on this call right pit

We will send out a follow-up email.

So Praxis has done a really good job providing these tools for you to utilize , to analyze what is going on in your system. Whether you use just a portion of them or the full-blown, they can help you to think about okay, what is currently happening. What is 911 doing. And with the assessment guide, it measures what is happening in whatever text you are looking at. They generally guide you through looking at a text. What I mean by that is an arrest report, -- screening, a policy or procedure. Anything in writing that organizes the response of the various practitioners in the criminal justice system. We are currently testing one for the child protection

system. We were working on that in Minnesota and we just got done writing the recommendations for practice changes at the local level, also at the state level. And the team that did the assessment of the child protection, and domestic violence overlap, is going to be making recommendations about how to enhance that assessment tool cut to make it a better tool. That will be available in early 2016 I believe. Anyway, even if you don't use this, say year in early stages and thinking about CCR. You not to be able to go in and have access to these reports let's say that the assessment guide can help you to just think about as a coordinator, and advocacy program, thinking about doing a CCR, what would we be looking for in a response. Because they include a measure that is based on some of the best practices that exist for example in writing a police report, or making a charting decision, or taking a call is a dispatch center. So it has more or less a list of practices, in a checklist format. And again you can compare them against what you are doing, if you don't have access to those you can at least say these are what they would be doing.

So what the assessment guide is, it's up -- of a bigger institutional analysis piece. This is a bigger car broader scope for the community to use cut to look at all of the pieces in a very in depth method from mapping the system to collecting all the policies, forms, procedures, protocols, anything in writing that organizes a behavior. Analyzing those, having your individual interviews. Having what they call, your observations. Compiling all that data. And it's a big process, it's a valuable process in one of the things we know now, as a result of many of these institutional analyses that have been done in different places in the country, recommendations came out of those. And also some best practices were developed. So you can take what was a result of the institutional analysis done in one place, and bring it to your community to say let's take a look at this. Let's see what we could use of this in our community. So you don't necessarily have to reinvent the wheel. You can use this process for things that have yet to be discovered did a really good tool for you. It makes you look supersmart if you're coordinating this effort, to learn how do we think about changing the system. So at this point, I wanted to ask Chip to talk about his use of the assessment guide, to bring us into a discussion of best practices. Chip are you there

I am here.

Again, the cool thing about what's going on in Colorado, it's like, they are hitting the ground running. Chip has done something and I'm kind of ahead of myself a little bit. But looking at doing risk assessment, we will talk about that in the next slide, that part of that is you are also gathering police reports. Tell me some about the gathering of police reports, using the assessment guides for looking at those.

Right now rows we are in the process of gathering our police reports. From both Delta County Sheriff's Department, and the city of Delta Petey. -- Police Department. When I was starting this I was looking at doing this process in three counties and decided to narrow it down for the one County I thought I had the most common operation. -- Cooperation. You and I had a discussion yesterday about how many reports do we need. In looking at gathering anywhere from 15 to 20 reports. And maybe focusing on dual arrest, when women are arrested, those sorts of things, to start gathering some of that information. But certainly the evaluation guidelines will be really critical when we get to that point.

One of the things that happened in Minnesota, we had this project around the state. People were getting these agreements in place, advocate initiated response, together police reports. It had value for the advocate contacting the victim, regarding her experience, and then comparing what the victim was saying with what was in that police report and being able first of all, she doesn't have to say the same thing over and over again but also we were able to see in that process if there were discrepancies between what we were hearing from the victim and what we saw reflected. Which stood in for the narrative of her life and would go through the whole process as being very official report of what was going on. So we use these first of all of you to get initiated response -- advocate reading, setting up an agreement with law enforcement in the advocate initiated response process, so when a discrepancy arose, but there was some -- someone specifically in the law enforcement agency we could talk to cut that would be the point person for us as the CCR coordinator, and who at talk to the victim to get to the law enforcement agency cut to say can we check this out. We heard something from the victim, we don't say -- see reflected here. And maybe, maybe check out the reports, talk to the officers, what is the reason for the discrepancy.

And that was really valuable with some of these quality control mechanisms again, for the coordinator to look at the report, having somebody specific in the agency. Another piece was to take these reports, and you can do them one of two ways cut depending on the level of cooperation in your community. You can have an agreement that you in a couple of say decision-makers in the law enforcement agency can't get together and take a look at. Like we know on a periodic basis we reviewed 10 or 15 reports together, and measure them again -- [no audio]

Did we lose rows? -- Rose?

I think we did that

Well, she will be calling back in I'm sure. So do why don't we hear, was it Amy in your community, the broader community assessment. Are the audit methodology to do a assessment.

That is not my community.

How it was Asha .

Our community completed and accountability audit back in, I believe they started it in 2009. Before I came on as a coordinator. That audit process ended up taking about two years. The final report came out in July in July 2011.

Can you talk a little bit while we are waiting for rows -- rose to come back.

I was lost in space. It would let me dialback.

I just asked Asha to comment about her application of the accountability audit as another mechanism for assessing the system response. Just so you know where we left off. She wrapped up on that so take it away but

Okay. I can't remember what I was saying. I was talking for a while.

Rose, this is Amy. You were talking possibly about the reviewing of reports, as a smaller team or committee of the team Periodically looking at reports may be annually to look for trends.

Very good. That's really good because it's a nice segue into the next part of this, using best practices. In particular mentioning the blueprint. Once you have identified okay, this is where I want to bring chip in. Particularly once you've identified the change you want to make. Let's say in the example that chip will be discussing, you work within your community and you're going to be utilizing the risk assessment guide. To guide but the officers do on scene and what they document in the report. And then I will talk about this agreement to get together after we bring chip in to discuss this. It is pretty cool what you did chip. Talk to us about your effort regarding the risk assessment business. You reviewed a number of best practice guides didn't you?

Yes, this project, this was something our district attorney had on his wish list for a couple of years, to have a good risk assessment that would follow the case from the very beginning, with patrol response all the way through. So he passed me with that as part of the CCR. The first thing I did was go around, we had five different law enforcement agencies in our County. And I asked them for their DV arrest paperwork. I ended up with five different piles of paperwork and checklist and narratives, information. It really shined the light on a huge gap by the time it got to the DA they were trying to wade through a lot of different antiquated information. So that's where, maybe we could consolidate this information into a risk assessment. And it happened I was at the -- international conference in New Orleans this year and went to a presentation by risk assessment, done by the Idaho state sexual assault organization. And what they did, I can take the credit for this, they actually about three years ago hired a researcher to go through all of the different risk assessments and combine them into one. And that's what they came up with. A great risk assessment. We were able to tweak it and customize it to what we needed. We were able to basically, we have come up with is a consistent packet of information and all law enforcement will use in the county. The risk assessment is the base of that. There's enough information in their that an officer can go back and fill out the reports. We think it will be a game changer for our area. And Bruce you gave me yesterday -- rose you gave me a document assessment control response that Praxis came up with that I compared it to the risk assessment and almost everything is in the risk assessment is in their. We are on the right track with that.

The combination of questions and open-ended questions, we are hoping to start using it by the end of the month. It will be rolling out pretty quick pit

--. Chip in regards to that I know you look at Idaho and -- Incorporated the open-ended questions. I don't know that Idaho had that pit

They did not. That was something our CCR agreed-upon that we wanted to open-ended questions. They had some they were using, the ones that pack -- Praxis had, we picked up at the Colorado state conference, which were much more powerful. We were able to incorporate those pit

And those come from the blueprint. In chip I'm hoping you would be willing to share that. It sounds a bit like what you call a risk assessment I might call a report writing. Is there a direction from the department officers that what they do in terms of assessment ends up in the report?

Yes. And that's kind of the next phase, training the officers, its risk assessment in that you do come up with eventually a validly score. There is a score for that. And I will assume everyone's familiar with these, it takes into the more heavily weighted questions for a different situation. That we know increase the risk --. They can use this as a guideline for writing the reports as well. That will kind of be where the rubber meets the road, as hell that is instituted. In May -- and my job is coordinator -- as how that is instituted. In my job is to see if there needs to be extra training.

And that segues us back to the whole idea of the assessment guide, being a good way for you to look at that report and identify either the assessment guide or what you call the risk assessment with a hybrid version of the Idaho blueprint, you can use that in itself to review the reports and identify, okay was this in here, was this question asked. And you, it's a good evaluation tool. Amy to your question, in some communities, the ideal would be within the law enforcement agency, there would be a supervisor role within that agency, to do the same sort of review. So you have a risk assessment, like the one chip developed, and the supervisory oversight piece, which is essentially a copy of the risk assessment looks like. Or the report writing guideline. In the supervisor would review those reports to make sure that okay we have this policy in place, we have this report guideline, the risk assessment, whatever it is that you have in place. And now we're going to see if it's actually happening. It seems like the -- involved in so many efforts where they might develop a cool thing and people don't use it. And moving towards the next slide cover the finishing point on this, and one -- anyway relative to Amy's question, some departments, again you have all got some good relationships out there. You did a good job of laying that down. But the more Part of building the relationship is talking about these things you would like to do together. Once the department understands you are not trying to find out where they are bad, in fact you want to work with the best and the brightest, together to get these things really rolling. You could get into place sooner than later in the process, an opportunity to get together with the supervisor. Maybe each bring a number of reports or maybe you call these reports at random. Once you have it in place, you bring those cut depending on how many you have in your community by bringing some of them to the table together to look at them and say, okay here is one I notice. And once you look at them you say okay we need more training like chip mentioned cut to this particular form, or maybe we need to remind the officer in another way that they are supposed to be doing -- assessments. Or maybe we need to talk to this individual officer, that they don't understand they're supposed to do this. Identifying is a key piece. And then identifying the solution. So this Praxis blueprint for safety , I know you've heard this technology am, -- technology am. The value to identifying if you have anything in your community, identifying what did it look like. In doing what they could to really shift how everything is being done. And you don't need to use the whole document. You don't need to go to people and say let's implement the blueprint are be a blueprint community. If you have a community that says yes let's be a blueprint community have been you want to talk to Marron. We are here for anybody that wants to be a blueprint community. Especially for particular funding, right Marron pit

That's correct. And the aspects in the blueprint, especially for CCR coordinators. To figure out what you should be working on in your community. And don't just look at the blueprint, you can download online. Look at the attachments cut there are training guides in the attachments that are so invaluable. And not just for you as a coordinator but for the people you are meeting with. So anyway, that is the safety piece. Jackie is there anything you would like to add at this juncture?

I think one of the things that is really helpful about how we're doing this is how they are sharing the different, like chip is sharing his risk assessment with the other coordinators. And they are helpfully going to be using similar or the same. Can you hear me? I had cut out one time before. There is a lot of information sharing and like Amy's procedures, hopefully we'll get shared. And we have similar or maybe the same kind of procedures and practices in the communities that could possibly spread out into new CCR's. And I think, anybody in the country looking at these things, there's a particular need for how you do this in a rule setting -- Rural setting pit

I think you made a valid point rows, once these procedures get in place, how they are monitored. That will be an important piece. Maybe they are there but let's hope they get utilized pit

Exactly. And I'm looking at --. We need to finish up with this overview and of course, this is probably pretty obvious. How are they going to be used, here it is. What kind of supervision of these changes are in place. It is a CCR function, a coordinator function, to be able to say and to check in, okay we have this in place, is it happening. We of advocate initiated response, the last month we missed like half of the calls. And this is not to cast aspersions on anybody, it goes with the turf. It will take a while before it is routine. I'm probably one of the worst offenders if I can get away without doing something I might. But at any rate, supervision helps for people, it's the on-site training. Like okay we have a risk assessment here. We will do a rollout, here it is. A laminated card. Take a look and then somebody needs to say -- and some method for the CCR to work with that individual agency to monitor this. And this is true also, what's good for the goose is good for the gander, it's true for the advocacy program as well. This is a valuable feature. Of the coalitions involved. As you have certain criteria you are looking for, and you provide oversight to the local communities. So Jackie, I think we will finish up with you telling us a little bit about this. How you are involved and engaged in an ongoing way to kind of guide this along.

I provide some oversight, what I do with the coordinators is we have a weekly meeting, a teleconference, so everyone is aware of what other teams are doing. And also we try to keep everyone on track that way. In the coordinators also send weekly Journal notes. We kind of build the foundation of a manual on how to do this best. And also cut chip has coordinated a couple just coordinator meetings, to get together quarterly and talk about where they are at in the process. I think they have a really strong network between the four of them. We of new coordinators coming on in Alamosa and Glenwood. And we will be connecting with them on Monday. It's a matter of overseeing this team of coordinators. In providing the technical assistance they may need. Answering questions. Visiting the communities. As often as we can. And driving them crazy with activity tracking.

Yes. And of course this will all go towards showing your successes and also forgetting some additional support, funding and grants. The more you can be specific about what you are doing. The more you can move beyond networking and say we did this change how we evaluated this

way, my -- monitored this way, and found out what the experience of the victim was like. And the more able you are to be sustained, not only with -- but also local support. So I think this takes up to the very end. I wanted to thank you all. Again it's been a pleasure working with you. For any of you listening to this, if you want more information I am available at this particular email address. Right here. And you see the Rural listed there as well. And there is my picture. I am assuring Jackie would be available

I would strongly encourage anyone to call me. Or I can also get you in touch with the coordinators also did I'm sure they would be happy to discuss the process in their local communities. I think it's really good and if you're an agency out there saying how do we do this. You can talk to your coalition, or if you are a coalition here somebody creating a model. It's really working pretty good.

Could I add one more thing? This process is not simple. There are pitfalls. I don't want anyone to feel discouraged when they are doing this. Please call because I think Asha , Amy and chip, could say this is an issue in this is every result that pit

Super pit

Maren?

The chap has been exploding am afraid. All I will say is thank you for all of your questions. We will follow up with an email about the distinctions between all of those. The risk assessment tools and strategies out there. And the assessment protocol, the Maryland model, the blueprint. The open-ended questions. There's lots of different strategies for the severity, history and context of battering. I will do my best to follow up with an email that distinguishes these things and .22 different links and resources on these.

And chip, you would say the Idaho did have this -- they did this and you added your piece.

There are lots of models and strategies, and people are tailoring. It's so important to have a local buy-in for the tool you are using. So that is described as great, purse -- perfect. Pros and cons to all the tools and models out there.

There it is. Thank you everybody for joining us.

And I would like to say thank you to the folks in Colorado. Such good work in a great model. And obviously the local work that's being done across the state. And for those who participated today on the webinar, thank you for joining us. And know you will carry the information from this webinar back to your local communities to improve advocacy for women and children in your community.

Thank you for inviting us.

We have enjoyed working with you all, thank you for participating pit

See you in September.

Goodbye pit

--. If rows in the panelist will stay on we will be brief.

[Event concluded]

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