

CROYDON'S DOMESTIC ABUSE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE ANNUAL REPORT

April 2018 – March 2019

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Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence Annual Report

April 2018 to March 2019

Croydon's Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (DASV) services are delivered through a hub and spoke model, with the FJC as the central hub, offering an appointment based and drop-in service. Over the last two years there has been an increase in providing community based support with IDVAs at Croydon University Hospital and within Croydon police station, as well as the community IDVAs working across the borough.

The FJC central hub moved to a newly purpose built site and provides 6 consultation rooms, improved training facilities and greater security for both clients and the staff. For safeguarding purposes, the address of the new site has not be published. The new site is in Central Croydon and is a short walk from Croydon Police station and the main council building Bernard Weatherhill House.

This report reveals the trends found from the data at the FJC for the financial year April 2018 to March 2019. It is important to note that it is difficult to accurately measure trends in domestic abuse and sexual violence, as abuse often occurs behind closed doors and is severely unreported due to a range of factors.

Community IDVAs

The community IDVAs work across the community assessing clients and providing support to those with low to medium risk. As part of their role, each community IDVA completes case consultations and supports professionals within the community to create a holistic approach to supporting individuals and families who have experienced Domestic Abuse. The community IDVAs have also delivered training throughout the financial year and attended community events to raise awareness across the borough.

Between April 2018 to March 2019, the community IDVAs completed 54 DASV assessments and made 50 referrals to Croydon's Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC).

Hospital IDVA

In June 2018, a full-time Hospital based IDVA joined the FJC and is now well-established at Croydon University Hospital. The IDVA's role is to provide support to staff and patients who are experiencing domestic abuse, as well as training and liaising with hospital staff to support patients who are victims of DASV.

I was contacted by a consultant on one of the ante-natal wards at Croydon University Hospital who was concerned about a patient who had been admitted following a domestic violence incident between her and her ex-partner. The patient was 24 weeks pregnant and there were great concerns for her unborn baby.

I attended the ward and spoke to the patient about my role as an IDVA in the hospital and the support that I could offer her to remain safe. I completed a risk assessment and safety plan around her remaining in hospital and discharging her to a safe place out of borough.

As part of the discussion I spoke about refuge and how safe and supported the patient and her children would be, if decided that this would be an option for her. The patient agreed to refuge support and a search took place, and the family was placed in refuge.

The children were given counselling and play therapy and support to help them to settle into refuge and schools within the community; they began to feel safe and secure and their relationship with their mother strengthened.

The patient was allocated a support worker who helped her to approach housing and register with a GP.

She is now looking forward to the birth of her baby and moving out of the refuge to settle into the community and live without any further abuse and violence to herself and her children.

Case Study by Hospital IDVA, 2019

NRPF IDVA

A NRPF IDVA also joined the FJC in June 2018 who provides specialist support services for vulnerable individuals and families who are experiencing domestic abuse with No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF) and EEA nationals in refuge and in the community.

Between April 2018 and March 2019, the FJC helped 75 clients who were assessed and had No Recourse to Public Funds.

During the financial year the NRPF IDVA was able to support clients with the following:

- Increase the safety of marginalised women with immigration difficulties experiencing domestic abuse
- Provide bespoke support to reduce the barriers, access to services and specialist support
- Assist and advocate for clients to be housed by the local authority under the relevant legislation
- Ensure financial support is provided to those that are destitute
- Assist clients in obtaining an immigration solicitor; often this results in client's obtaining legal status in the UK
- Direct women to appropriate services that meet their specific needs, including race, culture and religion

Police IDVA

The Police IDVA is well established in Croydon police station and works closely with the Community Safety Unit (CSU) within Croydon's policing team in assessing and supporting clients who have reported domestic abuse. The Police IDVA also supports CSU when carrying out welfare checks and provides a consultation role to staff at the station.

As part of the BCU, Croydon CSU have merged with neighbouring borough's Sutton and Bromley police. The three boroughs will be working in partnership to help safeguard clients.

From April 2018 to March 2019, the police based IDVA completed 65 DASV assessments and 20 MARAC referrals.

My client dropped into the service where she was assessed and supported as a high risk victim of abuse, she was still being harassed from her ex-partner and his new girlfriend. The client was given emotional and practical support.

She was moved as a matter of urgency and placed in safe accommodation where the location was unknown to the perpetrator.

She is now living safe and free of domestic abuse. The client and her children are happy and safe.

(Case study by Police based IDVA, 2019)

"The FJC and IDVAs working with in it are an incredible resource ... (the FJC) do a fantastic job in sometimes ridiculously difficult circumstances ... keep up the invaluable work that you do."

(Feedback from a DC MET Police, Feb 2019)

MASH IDVA

An IDVA is based in the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) full time, to provide a consultative role to agencies regarding risks and families experiencing DASV. The IDVA contributes to the assessment of risk and vulnerability, whilst providing intelligence to form a broader professional perspective and help increase efficiency and response where risk is assessed as high.

From April 2018 to March 2019, the FJC received 73 referrals from MASH, with the IDVA involved in the triaging of 38 cases, 121 case discussions and provided intel for 130 cases.

Merlin Data

In total, 1,935 Merlins were received for Domestic Abuse within Croydon, from April 2018 to March 2019. Table 1 displays the number of Domestic Abuse Merlins over each quarter.

Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence Annual Report: Q4 (April 2018 – March 2019)

Table 1 (Source: Police team within MASH)

Quarter	Domestic Abuse
Q1	530
Q2	534
Q3	545
Q4	326

It is important to highlight that the total number of police call outs for domestic abuse during the year would be higher as a Merlin is only generated when a child is present during the reported incident. The figures above do not include domestic incidents where a child was not present.

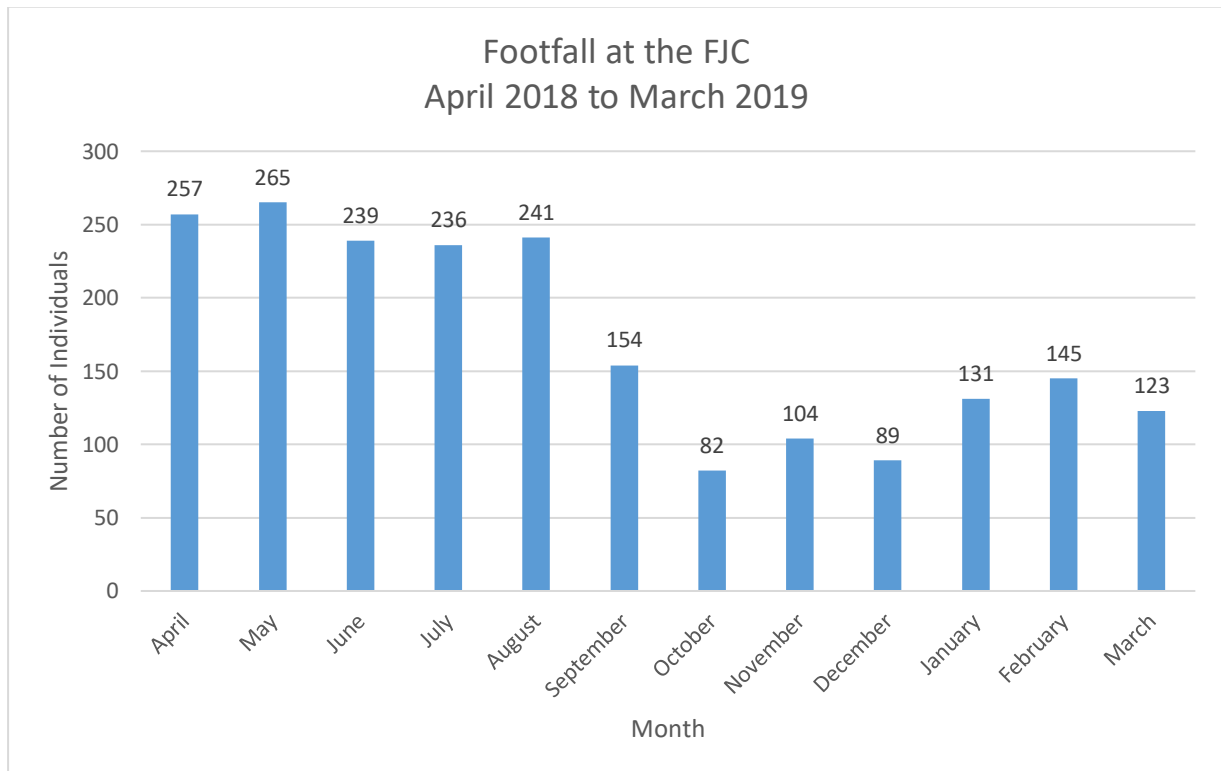
In addition to the Merlins listed above, Adults Social Care are notified when the police are called to a domestic incident where a vulnerable adult is present.

FJC Data

The FJC had 2,066 visitors between April 2018 and March 2019. This is a 31% decrease compared to the last financial year and can be explained due to the FJC moving locations from September to November 2018. During this transitional period the FJC offered a reduced service and partners of the service were unable to meet service users who had experienced domestic abuse at the site. Visitors to the FJC include clients who have been booked for an assessment with an IDVA, to seek legal advice from a solicitor, to seek housing advice, and to also meet FJC volunteers for additional support. The figure also includes service users from our partnering agencies at the hub, including specialist counselling services and alcohol and substance misuse groups.

Despite the number of visitors to the FJC every day, it is important to note that there are still many individuals in Croydon who are being affected by domestic abuse and are not receiving support. In the UK, 1 in 4 women experience domestic abuse in their lifetime, which based on Croydon’s female population 16 years¹ and older is approximately 38,500 women.

Figure 1 (Source: Footfall Tracker)



From April 2018 to March 2019, the FJC received 1,649 referrals. Figure 2 displays the number of FJC referrals received for each month throughout the financial year. The decrease in the number of referrals for the last quarter can be explained by the BCU merge in the MET Police going live in February 2019. This is important to note as the police are the highest referrers to the FJC. The number of referrals received will continue to be monitored by the FJC.

¹ Office for National Statistics (2016)

Figure 2 (Source: Early Help Module)

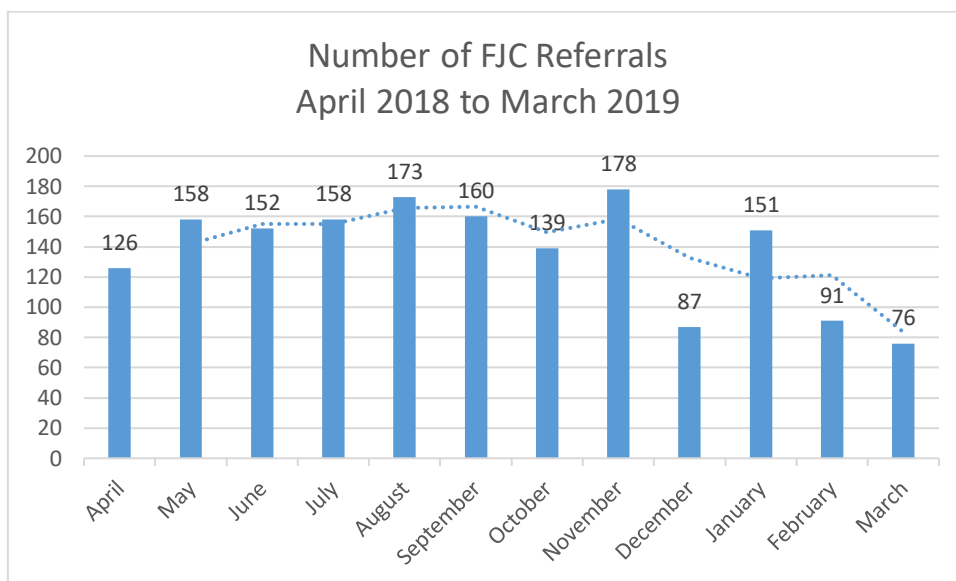


Table 2 shows that a total of 66% of individuals referred to the FJC were from agencies directly referring or signposting clients to the service. The remaining 28% are self-referred, meaning they found the service online or through advertising and contacted the FJC. The number of self-referrals have increased since the previous quarter by 56%. Referrals to the FJC will continue to be monitored and the communications team are continuously looking at ways to raise the profile of the service to ensure that individuals experiencing DASV receive the support they need.

Table 2: (Source: Early Help Module)

Type of Referral	Total
Direct Referral	32%
Sign-posting	34%
Self-referral	28%

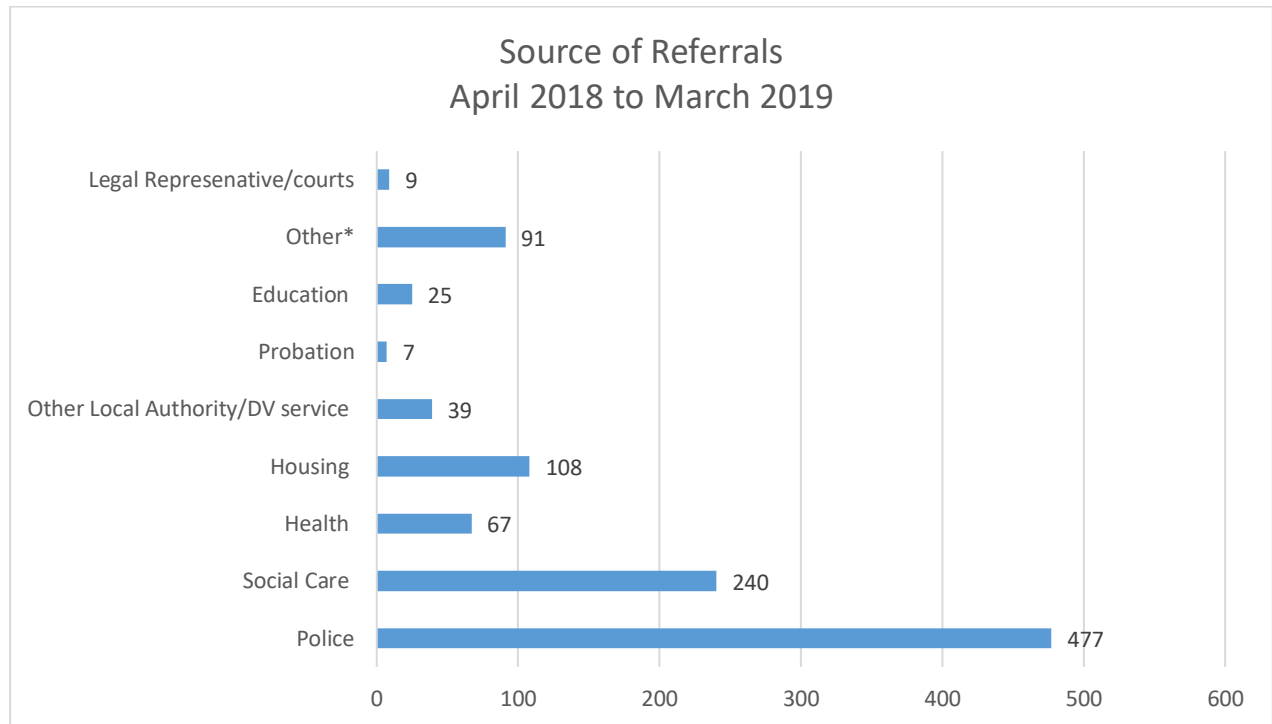
6% of referrals involved cases where individuals dropped into the service or where information was not obtained due to the information not being disclosed.

Those directly referred or signposted to the FJC have been broken down by agency in Figure 3, with the police referring the most during the financial year. Compared to April 2017 to March 2018, there has been an increase by 94% in referrals from Social Care (including Children’s Social Care and Adults Social Care). This increase could be due to the FJC identifying that referrals were low and subsequently delivering relevant training to Social Care departments in the council and also due to an IDVA being based in the MASH team. This is a positive outcome and the FJC will continue to regularly monitor the source of referrals to help identify risks more efficiently.

The number of referrals from Education has also increased significantly over April 2018 to March 2019, compared to receiving 9 referrals in the previous financial year. This may be due to the community IDVAs delivering training to schools through the financial year.

Housing referrals have also increased since the last financial year and this could be explained by training that was delivered to Gateway services in Croydon Council.

Figure 3 (Source: Early Help Module - Source of Referrals – DASV Enquiry Form)



*Other: Includes MARAC case transfers, external partnering agencies, voluntary services, and other departments like DWP.

Of the 1,649 referrals received, 1,091 assessments were completed by IDVAs including all specialist IDVAs between April 2018 and March 2019. This is an increase of 19% from the last financial year. It is important to note that not every FJC referral results in a DASV assessment for a range of reasons, including the common trend in DV services whereby clients disengage or the case not being appropriate for the IDVA service.

The number of assessments completed during the financial year remained fairly consistent throughout the year, with spikes in October and November. Despite footfall for October being low, the FJC offered an increased amount of telephone assessments for clients during the FJC move and this can explain the increase in completed assessments for October. The high number of completed assessments for November may be a direct reflection of the increase in FJC referrals received for this month also.

Figure 4 (Source: Early Help Module)

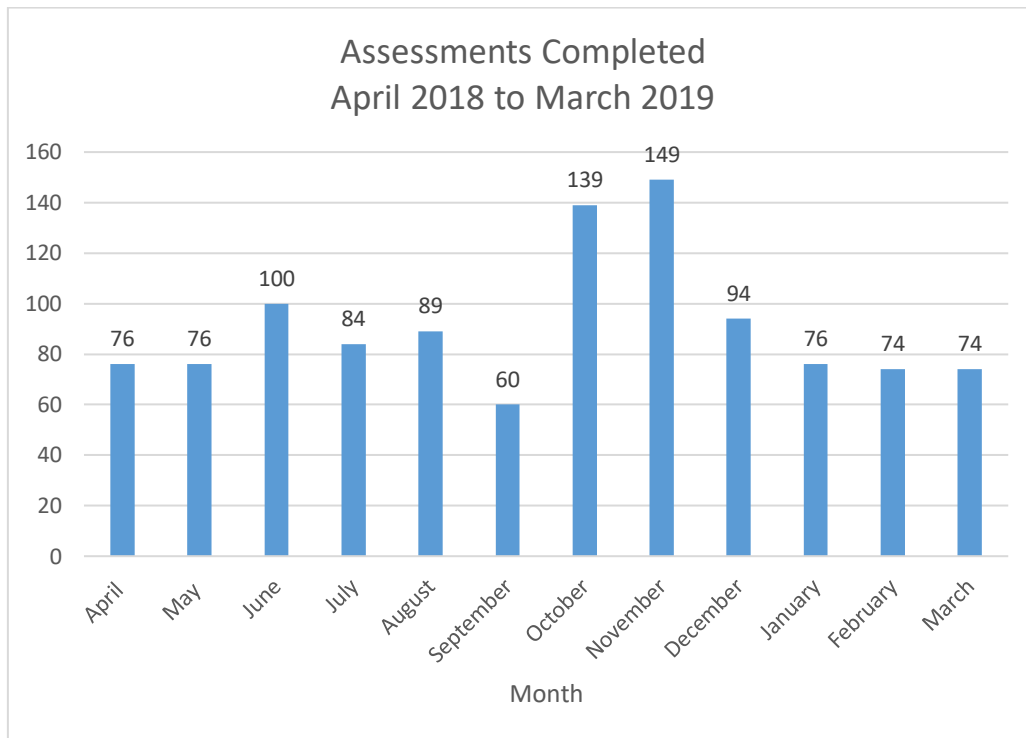


Figure 5 highlights the gendered nature of reported domestic abuse and sexual violence, with 84% of individuals assessed by the FJC during the financial year being female. These findings support and reflect the national trend of domestic abuse being a gendered crime.

Figure 5 (Source: Early Help Module)

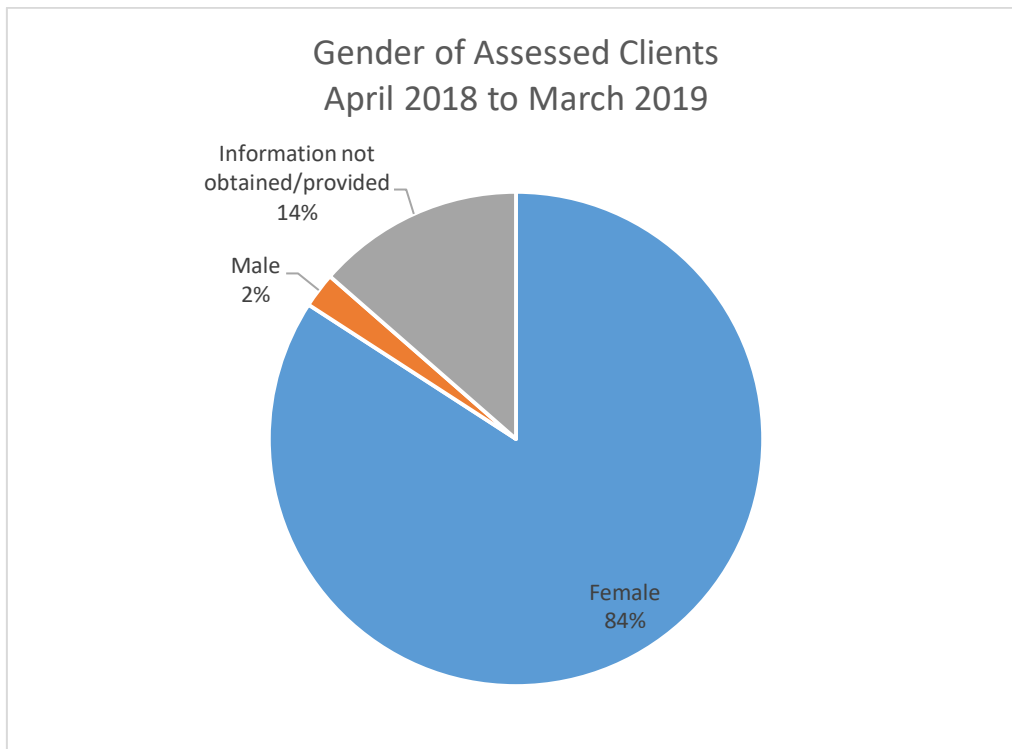
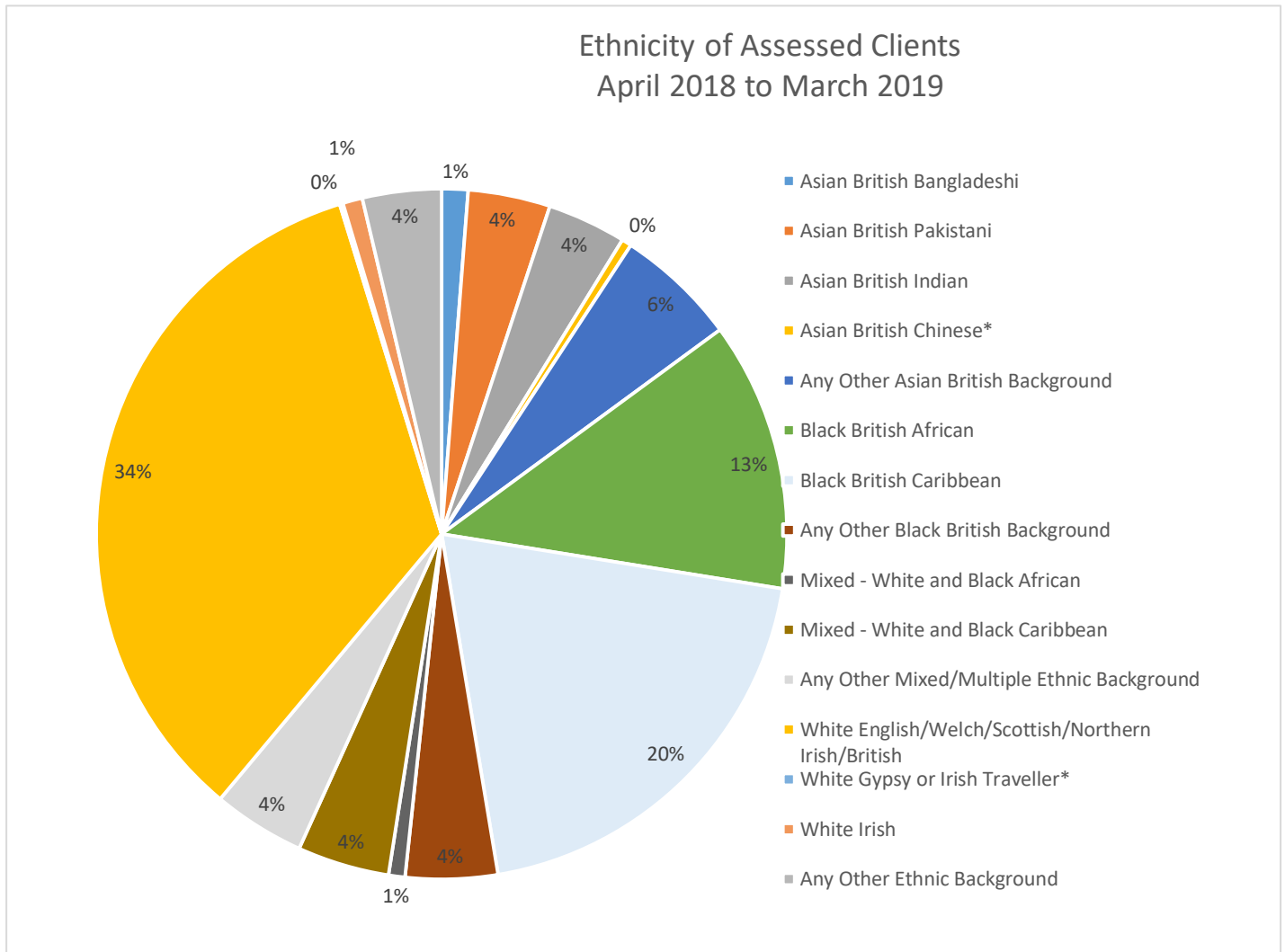


Figure 6 breaks down the ethnicity of individuals who were assessed by an IDVA during the financial year. This figure does not include individuals who declined to provide their ethnic background in the assessment.

Figure 6 (Source: Early Help Module)

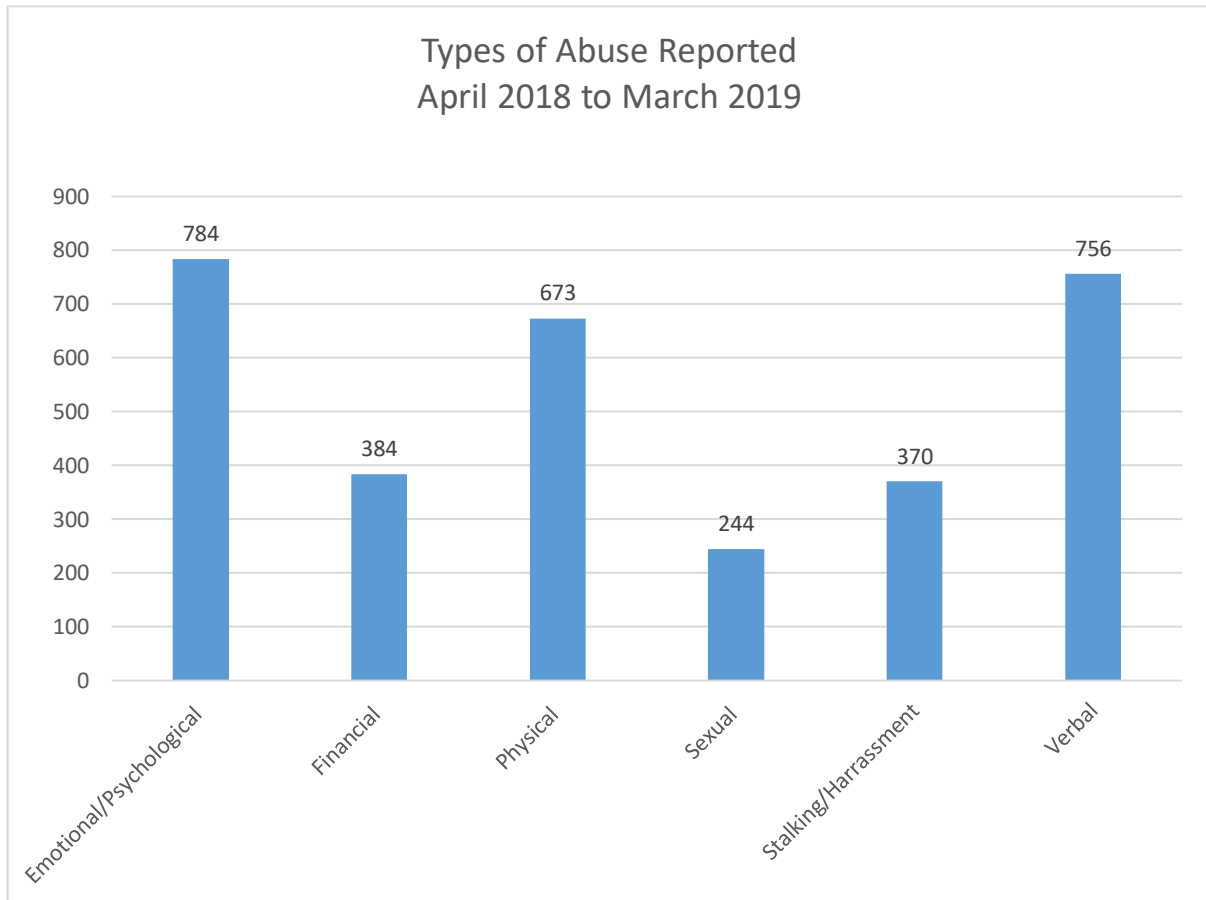


* The following ethnicities have the value of 0% as there were less than 3 victims/survivors for each of the following ethnic backgrounds: Asian British Chinese and White Gypsy or Irish Traveller.

The following graph (Figure 7) demonstrates the different types of abuse that have been reported by clients that were assessed between April 2018 and March 2019. Following the trend found from the previous financial year, emotional/psychological, verbal, and physical abuse continue to be the most commonly reported. On average, each victim has experienced at least three different types of abuse. This is common for domestic abuse cases as abusers behave in ways that include more than one type of abuse, as well as the boundaries between some of these behaviours often being blurred. The

statistics will be lower than the real abuse levels due to such data being based on self-reporting and accurate identification of abuse.

Figure 7 (Source: Early Help Module)



1,670 cases were closed between April 2018 and March 2019 with outcomes including:

- Support was put in place within the community (for example Early Help)
- The client was moved out of borough/to a safer location
- The client received counselling/emotional support
- The client was receiving support from other agencies (for example Victim Support)
- The client received legal support
- The risk was reduced
- The client reported feeling empowered
- The client disengaged/withdrew from the service

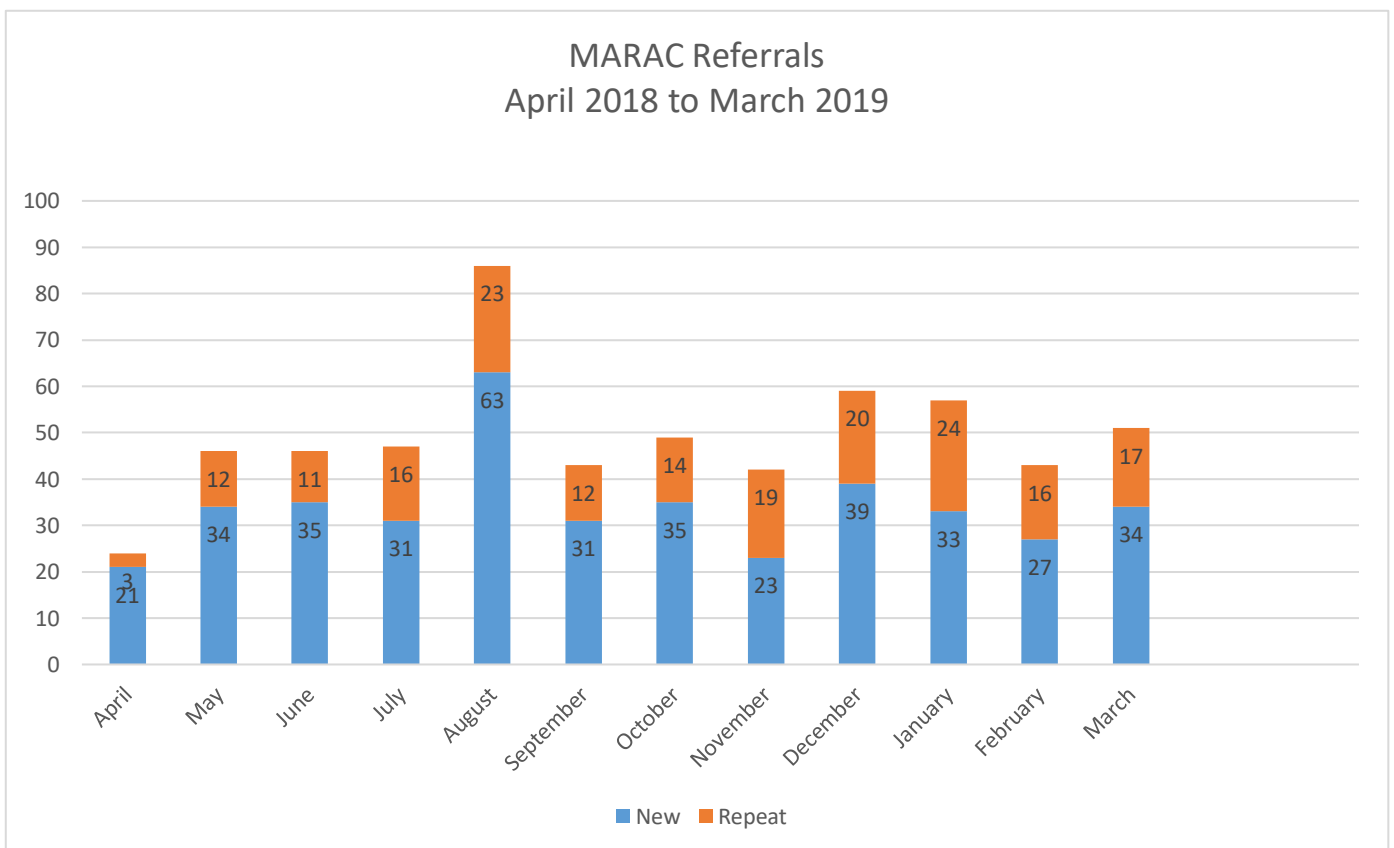
Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) Data

Upon completion of the Safer Lives DASH Risk Identification Checklist (RIC), cases are deemed high risk if scoring 14 or above, or if due to professional judgement risk factors presented are considerable regardless of the score, this includes a number of police call outs. These cases are referred to Croydon’s Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) which is held fortnightly. MARAC acknowledges that tackling domestic abuse requires an effectively co-ordinated multi-agency response. All MARAC cases are allocated to an IDVA to work with the victim to eliminate the risk of abuse.

From April 2018 to March 2019, Croydon MARAC received 593 referrals. This is a 10% increase from the previous financial year. 32% of the referrals received were repeat referrals, where the case had been heard before at MARAC. This falls in line with the national average, with Safe Lives estimating 28-40% of MARAC referrals being repeat clients. This percentage remains fairly consistent with the repeat cases in the previous financial year also.

Figure 8 displays the number of MARAC referrals received on a monthly basis, including repeat referrals. As shown, August saw the highest number of referrals to MARAC and this was due to 3 meetings being held in August.

Figure 8 (Source: Croydon MARAC Safe Lives Tracker)

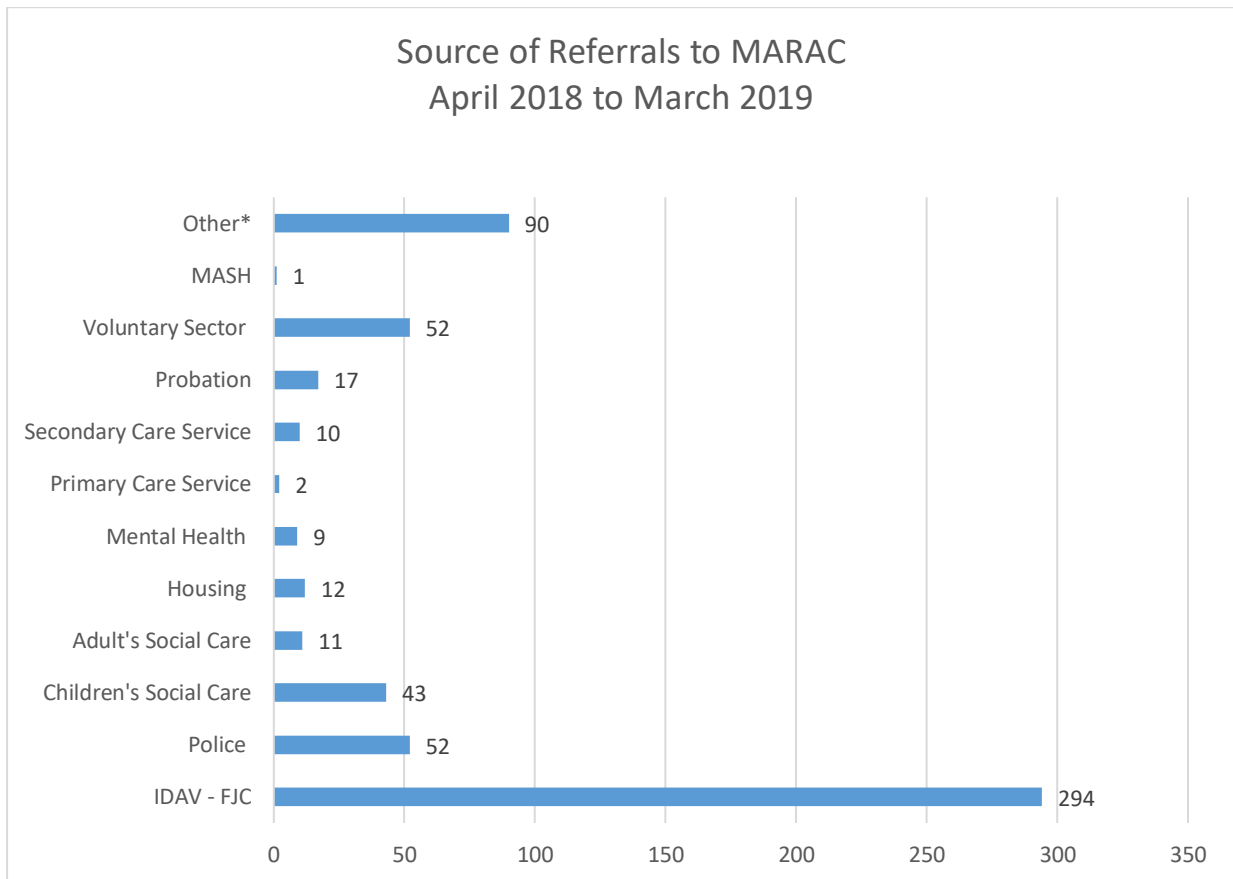


The FJC remains the highest referrer to MARAC with 50% of referrals during the financial year being made by the FJC IDVAs. This is expected as it is typical for victims to access a DV service before being referred to MARAC to help reduce the high risk posed to them. These referrals from the FJC all follow an assessment completed by an IDVA, and are then referred to MARAC. April 2018 to March

2019 saw a 13% increase in MARAC referrals from Social Care compared to the previous financial year. A possible explanation for this could be due to MARAC training being delivered throughout the year to Social Care departments and also due to having a full time IDVA based at MASH who helped identify victims at high risk of DASV.

Police referrals to MARAC have decreased by 20% from the last financial year and this may be due to the BCU merge.

Figure 9 (Source: Croydon MARAC Safe Lives Tracker)



*Other includes MARAC Transfers from different boroughs and any other agencies that are not listed.

63% of MARAC cases heard in the financial year included children in the family.

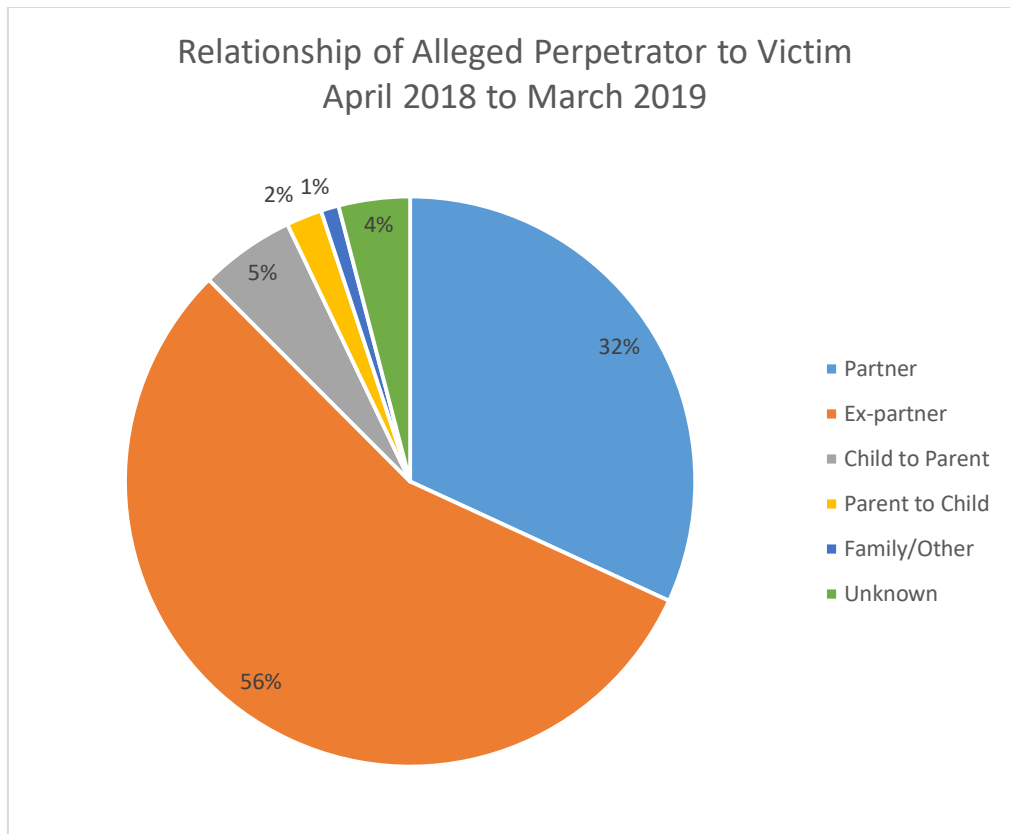
Table 3 (Source: DASV Dashboard)

Quarter	Percentage of MARAC referrals with Children in the Family
Q1	82%
Q2	76%
Q3	73%
Q4	63%

35 women were pregnant at the time of their referral being made to MARAC between April 2018 and March 2019. This is important to note as 30% of domestic abuse begins or increases in severity during pregnancy.²

88% of MARAC referrals during the financial year were due to partner or ex-partner abuse. Figure 10 reflects the national trend, an increase in child to parent violence.

Figure 10 (Source: MARAC Tracker)



From Figures 11 & 12, the gendered nature of domestic abuse is clear. 4% of victims heard at MARAC during the financial year were male, however 94% of the alleged perpetrators heard at MARAC were male.

² <http://www.domesticviolencelondon.nhs.uk/1-what-is-domestic-violence-/23-domestic-abuse-during-pregnancy.html>

Figure 11 (Source: MARAC Tracker)

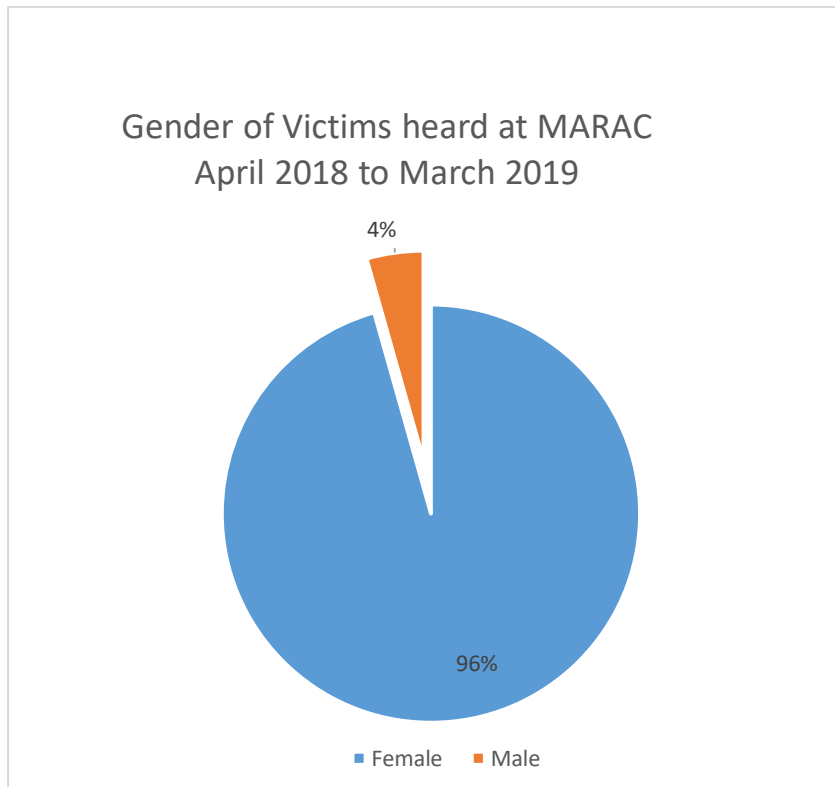
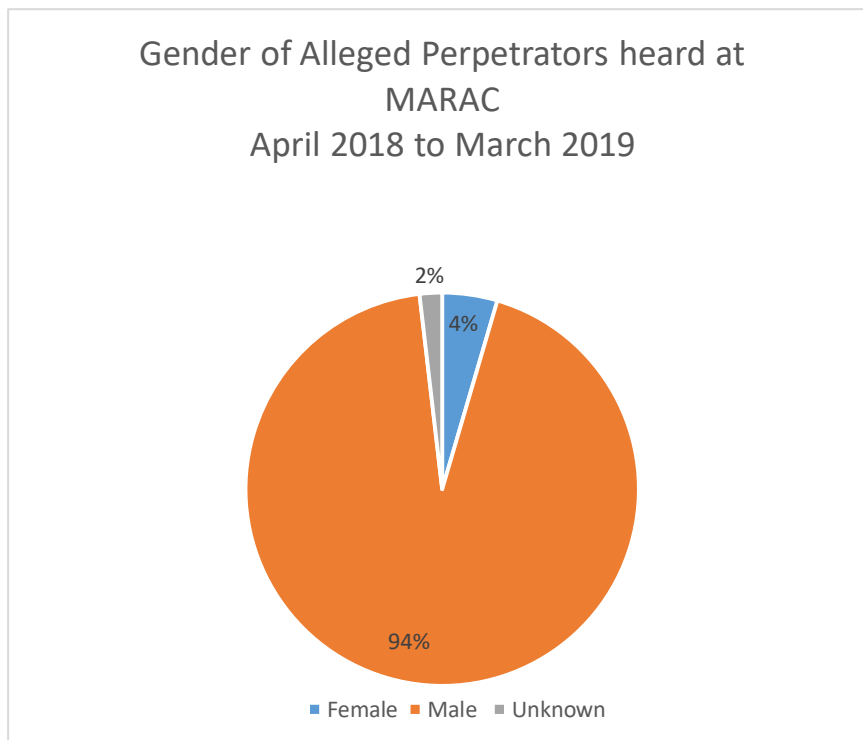


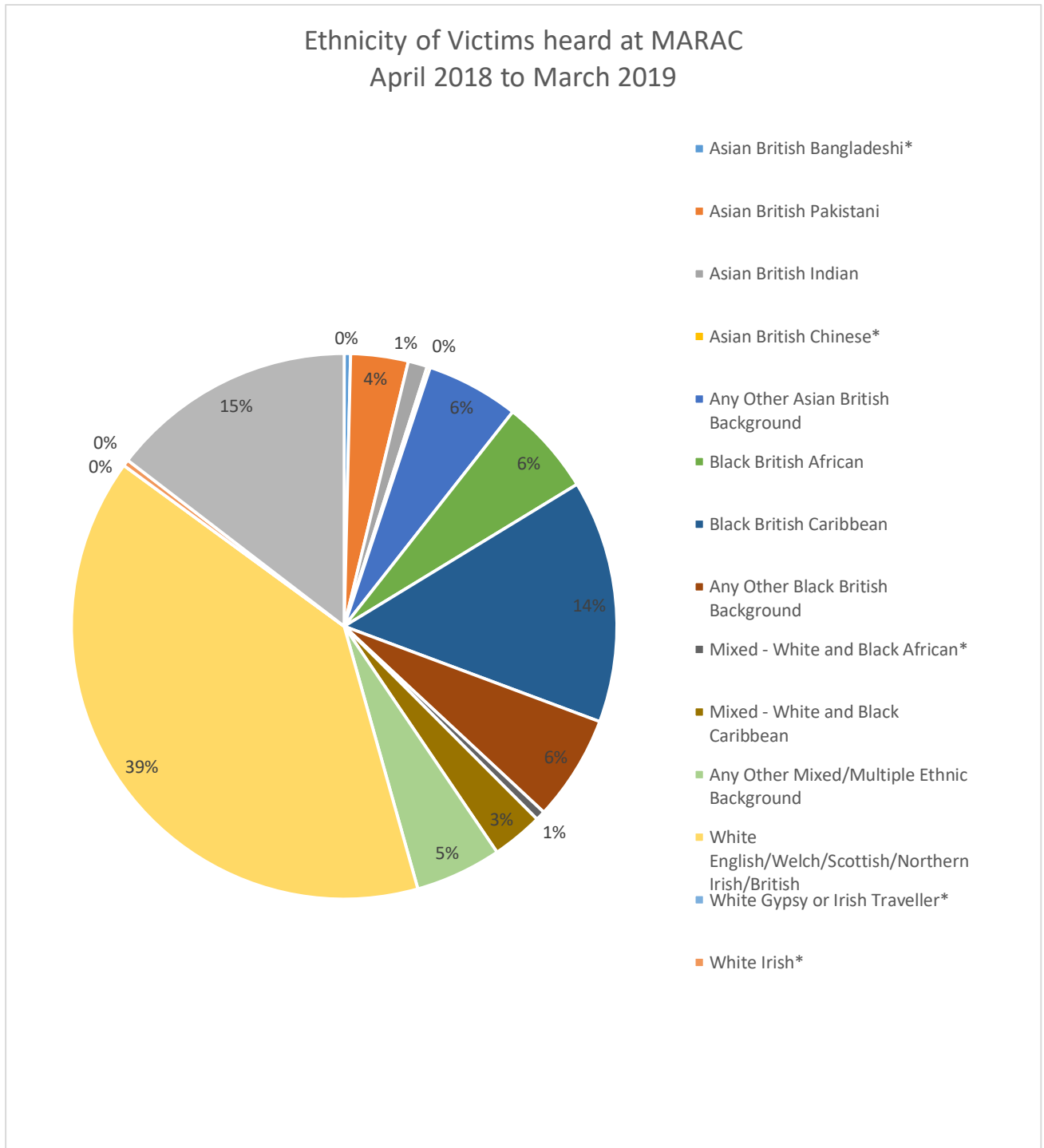
Figure 12 (Source: MARAC Tracker)



**Unknown figure includes cases where information was declined*

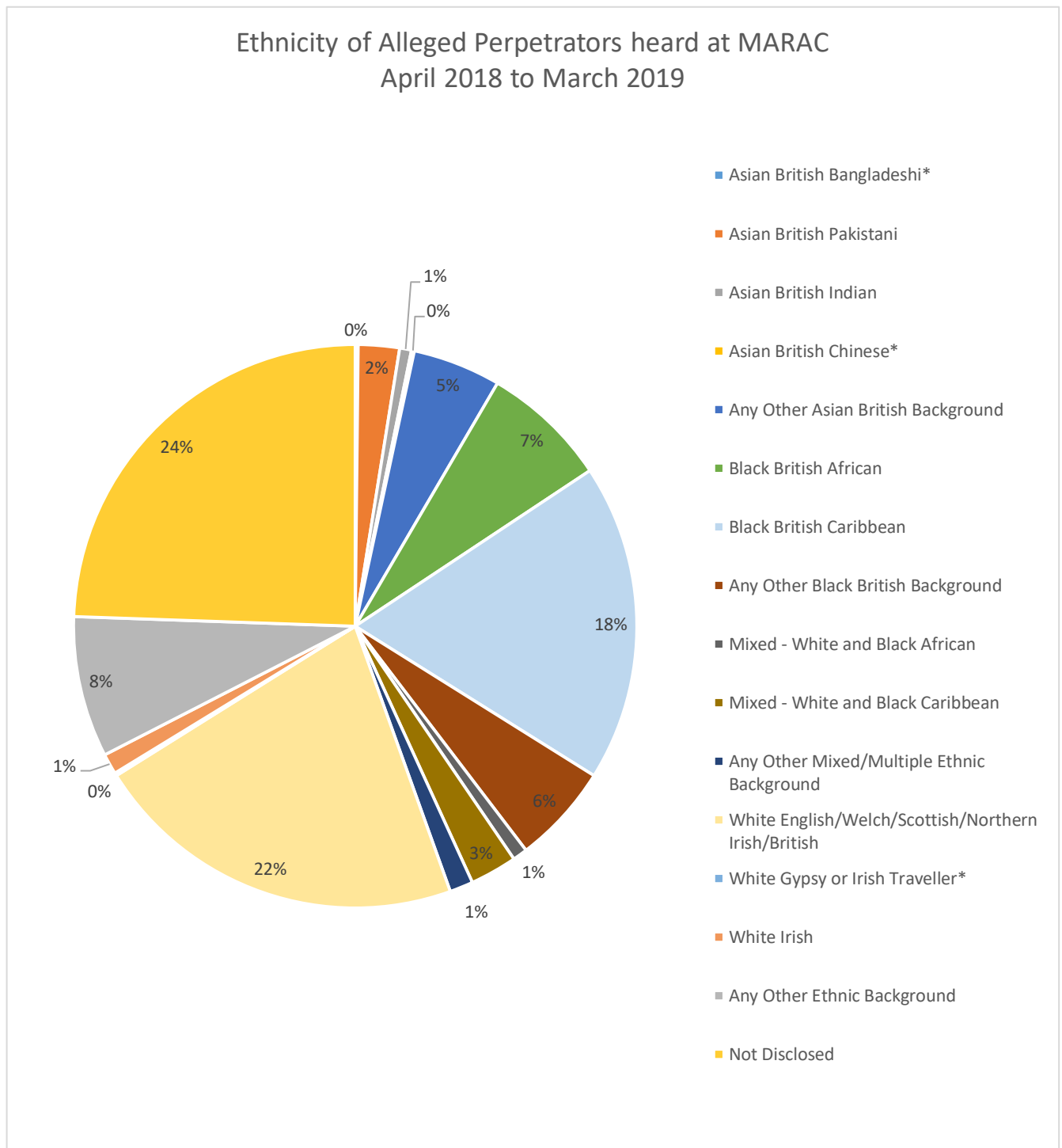
The following two figures (Figures 13 & 14) demonstrate the ethnicities of the victims and alleged perpetrators referred to MARAC between April 2018 and March 2019.

Figure 13 (Source: MARAC Tracker)



* The following ethnicities have the value of 0% as there were less than 3 victims/survivors for each of the following ethnic backgrounds: Asian British Bangladeshi, Asian British Chinese, Mixed – White and Black African, White Gypsy or Irish Traveller and White Irish.

Figure 14 (Source: MARAC Tracker)



* The following ethnicities have the value of 0% as there were less than 3 victims/survivors for each of the following ethnic backgrounds: Asian British Bangladeshi, Asian British Chinese, and White Gypsy or Irish Traveller.

The following two figures (Figures 15 & 16) demonstrate the age of both victims and alleged perpetrators referred to MARAC between April 2018 and March 2019. Following previous trends, the largest age group for both victims and alleged perpetrators is 31-40 years. This is closely

followed by the age group of 21–30 year olds. This trend remains consistent with the previous financial year.

Figure 15 (Source: MARAC Tracker)

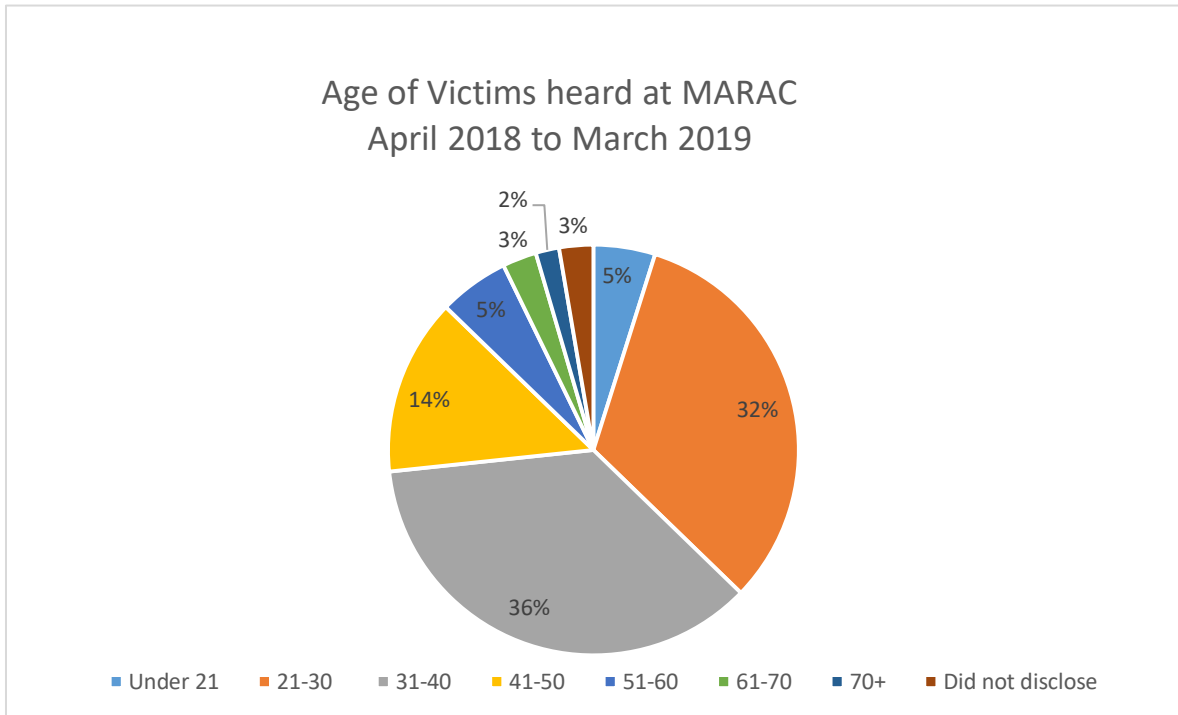
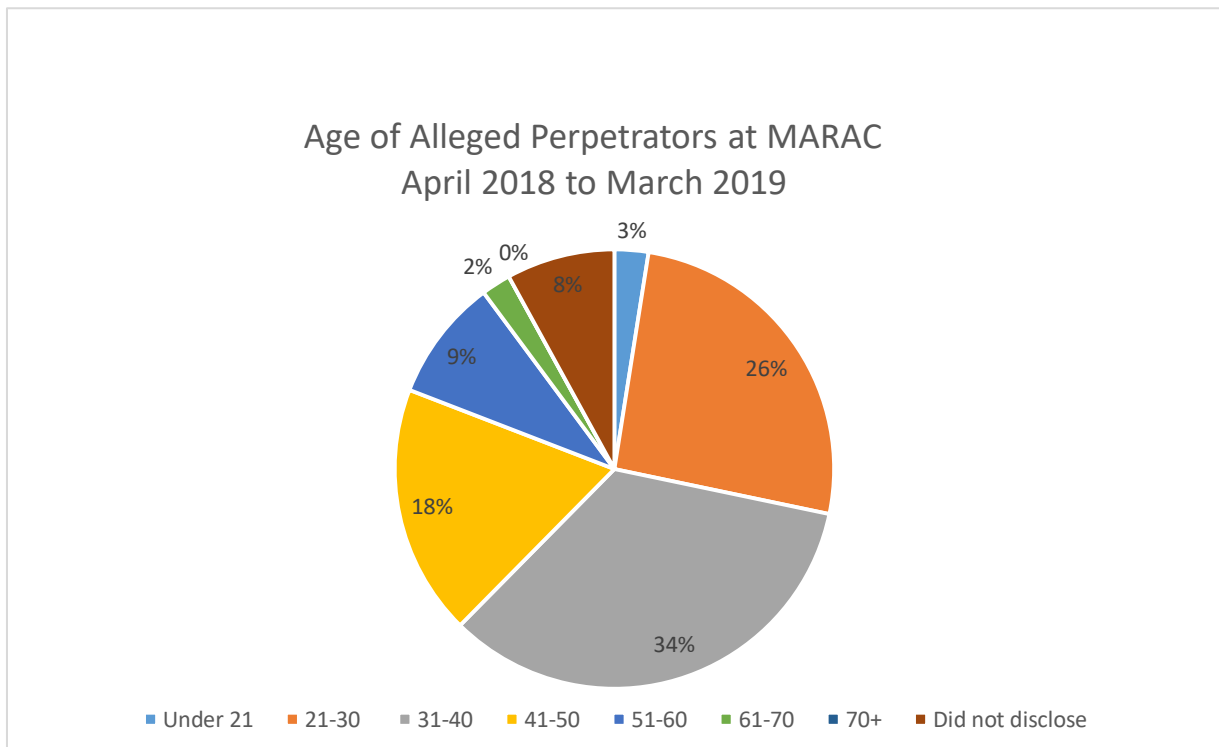


Figure 16 (Source: MARAC Tracker)

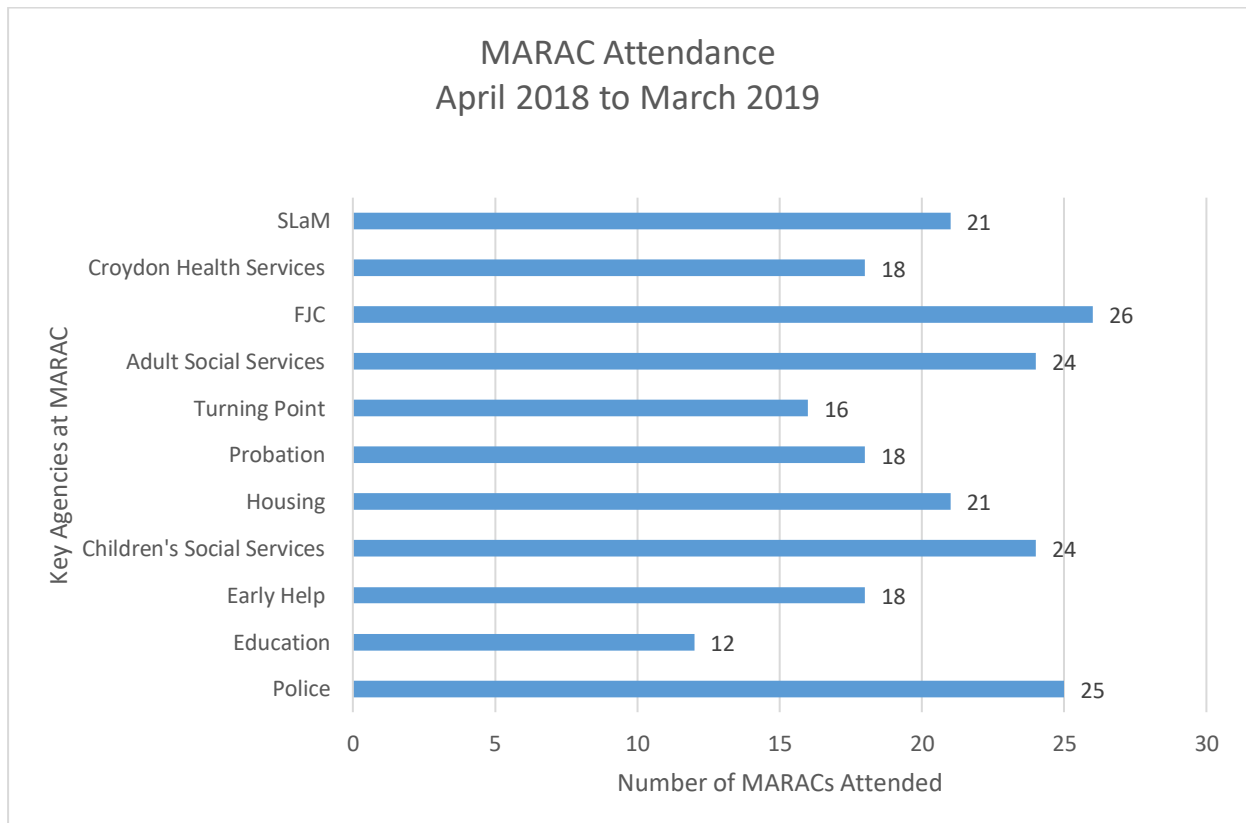


Over the financial year, 83% of the victims heard at MARAC identified as heterosexual, 16% preferred not to say and 1% identified as bisexual and 1% as homosexual. The LGBT+ community continues to remain under-represented in domestic abuse and this led to the FJC dedicating a designated LGBT+ IDVA who has been working in partnership with GALOP since October 2018 and informing them of practice with the hope that more victims from this community come forth to seek support.

It was reported that 42% of alleged perpetrators at MARAC misused drugs and/or alcohol. It is important to note that this information is self-reported and victims may be reluctant to share with the Local Authority any alcohol or drug misuse. 39% of MARAC victims reported either mental health issues or a physical disability, compared to 17% of the alleged perpetrators heard at MARAC. Both figures are slightly higher than the last financial year. Further caution should be taken, as this information is shared by the victim to the referring organisation and not by the alleged perpetrator themselves.

26 MARACs were held in Croydon between April 2018 and March 2019, with an average of 23 cases at each MARAC. Figure 17 below demonstrates the range of agencies that regularly attend MARAC.

Figure 17 (Source: MARAC Tracker)



DRIVE Data

On 2nd July the DRIVE project was launched in Croydon, with RISE commissioned to deliver the intervention work. DRIVE aims to reduce the number of victims of domestic abuse and increase the safety of victims and their families by holding perpetrators to account and challenging them to change. It focuses on reducing victim blaming and shifting the view of ‘why does she not leave’ to questioning ‘why does he not stop’.

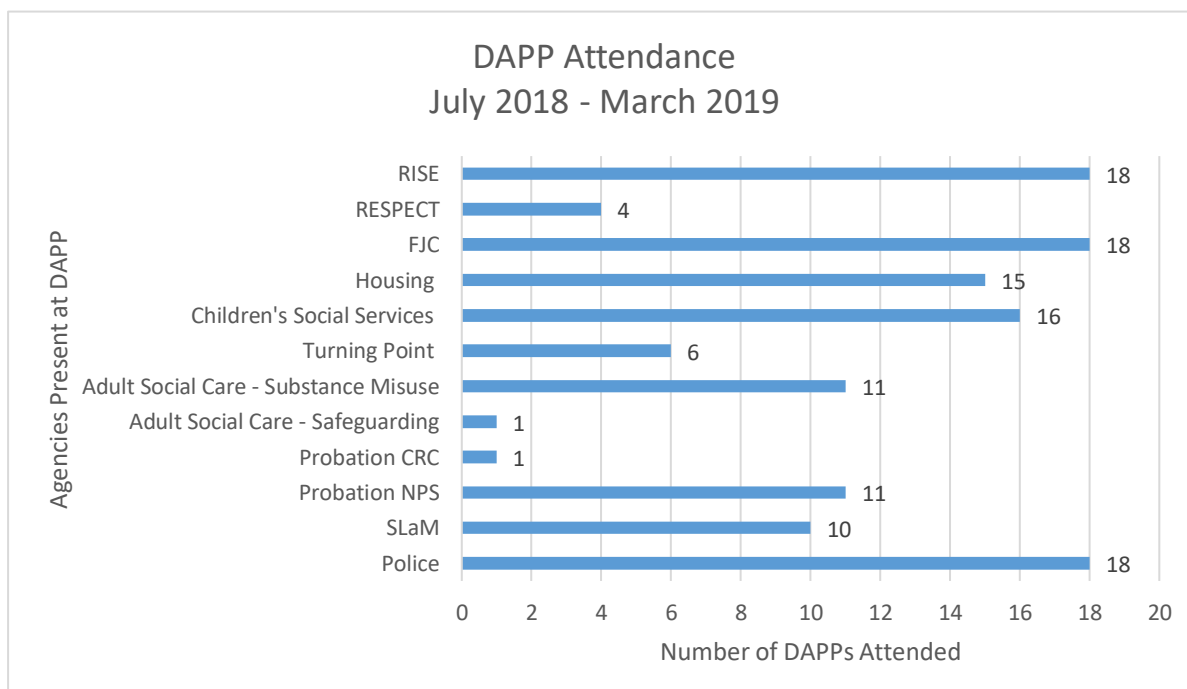
High risk perpetrators of domestic abuse are identified through MARAC and then discussed at a newly established multi-agency panel: Domestic Abuse Perpetrators Panel (DAPP). DAPP is responsible for overseeing referrals to DRIVE, as well as, enabling a co-ordinated multi-agency response. The aim is to disrupt abuse and reduce re-offending, while keeping victims/survivors and children’s safety at the core.

Table 4 (Source: DAPP Dashboard)

Indicator	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Number of perpetrators discussed at DAPP (incl. case reviews)	15	31	20	34	20	11	36	18	37
Number of referrals for Intensive Case Management/Behavioural Change	8	9	7	21	7	2	10	9	4
Number of referrals for disruption work	1	2	2	4	4	4	2	2	3

From July 2018 to March 2019, 18 DAPP meetings have been held which were well attended and chaired by the police. Figure 20 demonstrates the range of agencies that attended the DAPPs.

Figure 18 (Source: MARAC Tracker)



Supporting the Partnership

Training

Training is delivered as part of the CSCB’s Learning & Development Programme on a monthly basis. This training has been fulfilled each month by a member of staff from the FJC team.

The dates for this training have been agreed and scheduled for 2019/2020.

Throughout the next quarter the FJC will continue to deliver training to professionals on MARAC and Claire’s Law and will start to deliver training on Safe Lives RIC.

DASV Forum

Four DASV Forums have been held during the financial year April 2018 to March 2019.

21 st June 2018	Networking event and presentations from organisations such as Women and Girls Network and Whole Schools Approach.	75 Attended
20 th September 2018	Deaf hope, Freedom Together, DRIVE and Victim Support.	68 Attended
15 th November 2018	Women’s Resource Centre, Sky Alexandra House, J9 Domestic Abuse Initiative.	47 Attended
28 th February 2018	NRPF team, UK Says No More, DRIVE and Safer London Housing Reciprocal.	26 attended

Two more forums for 2019 have been scheduled and will be hosted by Croydon Voluntary Action, with a focus on increasing attendance back up to figures shown for beginning of 2019, this decrease in attendance is due to no DASV coordinator between November and February.

Feedback:

- “it was a really insightful event and the speakers were incredible” – *StandTall, March 2019*

DASV Bulletin

The DASV bulletin has continued to be rolled out every other month during the 2018/2019 period. The bulletins have each been sent to over 300 professionals within the DASV partnership in Croydon, including Schools, GP practices and Children’s Centres.

The last Bulletin in November 2018 focused on the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women and the campaigns with White Ribbon and Blooming Strong.

Previous copies of the bulletin can be found on Croydon’s Practitioner’s Space.

DASV Leads in Schools & GP practices

The DASV Leads form a professional network of officers that as a service we can impart specialist knowledge to, including training offers and to form a cohesive pathway to share information about clients we know that are impacted by abuse.

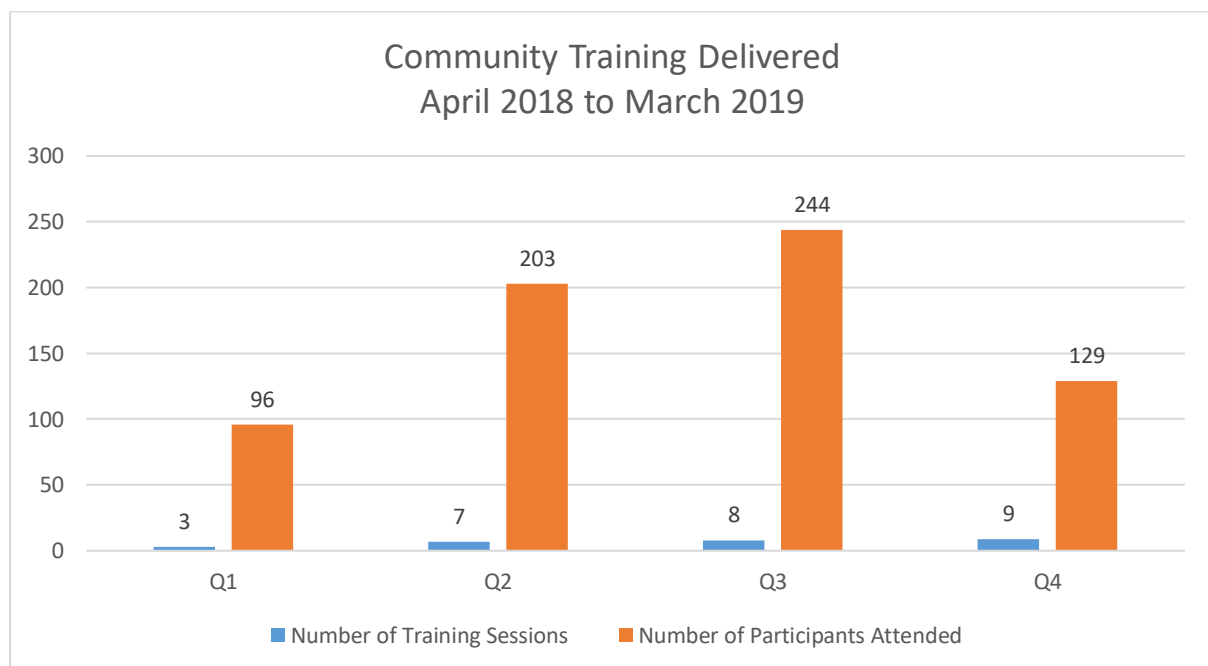
87% of schools have a designated and trained DASV lead, whilst 83% of GP practices have identified a DASV lead. Training continues to be delivered to schools. Additionally, to further raise the profile of DASV with GPs, an article has been included every month in the GP bulletin from the FJC.

Throughout the year DASV training has continued to be delivered to schools, senior leadership teams and safeguarding leads by the community IDVA's.

Community Training

The community IDVA's have continued to deliver training throughout the year to various schools, children centres and when requested by other teams and services.

Figure 19 (Source: DV Training Evaluations, Sharepoint)



Pharmacy Training

Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence training was offered to pharmacies for the first time in October. All pharmacies were contacted by letter and by the Public Health team via email. Two training sessions were held and attended by 7 pharmacies. All pharmacies gave the training very positive feedback. The training is being offered again to pharmacies in the next quarter.

The training was developed following market research with nine pharmacies across the borough. It was highlighted during the market research that more material was needed in different languages and so the marketing team developed the following poster, using the top five most spoken languages in Croydon:



Further training was due to be carried out in January 2019 but this has now been postponed till the next quarter.

Volunteer Programme

The Volunteer programme is now well established within the FJC. A large number of volunteers have now been trained and are actively supporting FJC clients.

Table 5 (Source: Volunteer Coordinator)

Volunteer Data (April 2018 to March 2019)	Total
Number of volunteers Trained	50
Number of volunteering training groups	5
Number of hours spent completing face to face training (18 hours per volunteer)	900 hours
Number of hours spent completing online training (11.5 hours per volunteer)	575 hours
Number of volunteers actively engaging with the FJC	28
Number of volunteers waiting for training	24
Number of referrals for clients	108
Number of volunteer hours spent supporting clients	1004.5 hours

The client referral pathway is well embedded within the FJC. There is currently a waiting list which is currently closed due to all active volunteers being at full capacity. The waiting list is due to open again by the end of April 2019.

Volunteers provide clients emotional support (being a listening ear, offering support and advice) and practical support (going to court, attending appointments/meetings, help to fill in forms, support to attend local community groups). Volunteers are able to provide support on an ad-hoc basis, for example one off court support or on a longer term basis, i.e. regular contact for 3-6 months. Volunteers liaise directly with the allocated IDVAs to ensure an effective support plan remains in place.

All Volunteers receive monthly individual supervision with the Volunteer co-ordinator and are also invited to quarterly team meetings. There are also ongoing development opportunities for Volunteers, for example, to shadow meetings such as MARAC, attend further training and support the IDVAs with specialist areas such as LGBT.

Volunteer Case Study (January, 2019)

A client accessed the FJC as she was experiencing domestic abuse from her partner. She was experiencing the added complexity of having No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF). The client was supported by an IDVA as well as receiving specialist support from a worker at the FJC regarding her NRPF. The risk was reduced and closed to the IDVA. The specialist worker helped her complete an application to the Home Office for Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR).

After a period of time had passed the client applied for a volunteering position at the FJC. The Volunteer Co-ordinator liaised with both workers at the FJC re the suitability of the applicant. The applicant was successful and attended the training and actively supported clients through the FJC for 6 months.

The Volunteer was granted ILR and was then able to apply for housing and access the necessary benefits. The Volunteer Co-ordinator was able to provide the landlord with a character reference which resulted in her successfully obtaining a tenancy.

The Volunteer moved and applied to start a course at University in her new area. Her and her children were safe and happy in their new home.

Workplace Ambassadors

Following the last campaign to recruit more work place ambassadors we now have a total of 40 Work Place Ambassadors which is an increase of 6 more since March 2018. The 40 Ambassadors are based across the council and will provide comfort and support to Croydon Council employees who are experiencing or impacted by domestic abuse. The Ambassadors listen non-judgementally and signpost those in need of support to appropriate professional help. An Ambassador's role is not to actively intervene.

Posters of the Ambassadors are displayed around the Council buildings and their contact details, as well as further information regarding their role can be found on the Council's intranet site:

<https://intranet.croydon.gov.uk/working-croydon/health-and-wellbeing-staff/domestic-abuse-and-sexual-violence/domestic-abuse>

More work is to be completed on this page during 2019/2020.

Drive Programme

The Drive programme was launched in July 2018. The referrals are on target. Croydon is now part of the Drive Strategic Committee which looks at sustainability moving forward.

RISE are the commissioned service which are delivering the behavioural change work based at the FJC.

Marketing

The Safer Croydon Partnership Communications Officer and the wider communications team have supported the service throughout the financial year. The FJC was also supported via social media, with regular tweets and Facebook posts, based around where to seek help, calls for volunteers and general promoting of the service. This promotion is flat planned for when we know DASV incidents can increase, for example, Christmas and leading football events.

There has also been a lot of promotion in the Council building Bernard Weatherhill House to support the White Ribbon campaign.

The following campaigns took place between April 2018 and March 2019:

- FJC seeks more volunteers
- Help Trading Standards and the FJC
- World Cup press release, Help is at hand
- Launch of Drive programme
- Breaking the cycle of domestic abuse and update on Drive
- Seeking help against domestic abuse and start of National Domestic Violence Awareness Month
- Awareness of FJC services
- Helping people take a stand against domestic abuse
- Domestic abuse is everyone's business - DV in schools
- Supporting people in the workplace - celebrating staff who support other colleagues through the ambassadors programme
- Support against domestic abuse during the festive period - Christmas safety message
- FJC's profile raising event with the Mayor of London Sadiq Khan, where the Drive programme was showcased and led to national coverage for the programme and the FJC, and the follow up story with the Croydon Advertiser.

