Women on the Move: the journeyscapes of domestic violence

# A regional approach



#### June 2018

#### Key points:

- Data from services provides evidence on location and relocation
- Tens of thousands of women relocate to access services due to domestic violence
- Just over half relocate to another local authority
- The majority of those who cross boundaries stay within their region
- Regions vary, but all are over 75% self-contained for women's journeys

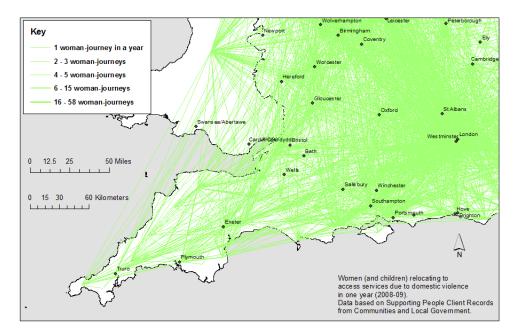
#### Data in this briefing from Supporting People Programme of housingrelated support services.

Department for Communities and Local Government and University of St Andrews, Centre for Housing Research (2012) Supporting People Client Records and Outcomes, 2003/04-2010/11: Special Licence Access [computer file]. Colchester, Essex, UK Data Archive [distributor]. Available from: <http:// dx.doi.org/10.5255/ UKDA-SN-7020-1>

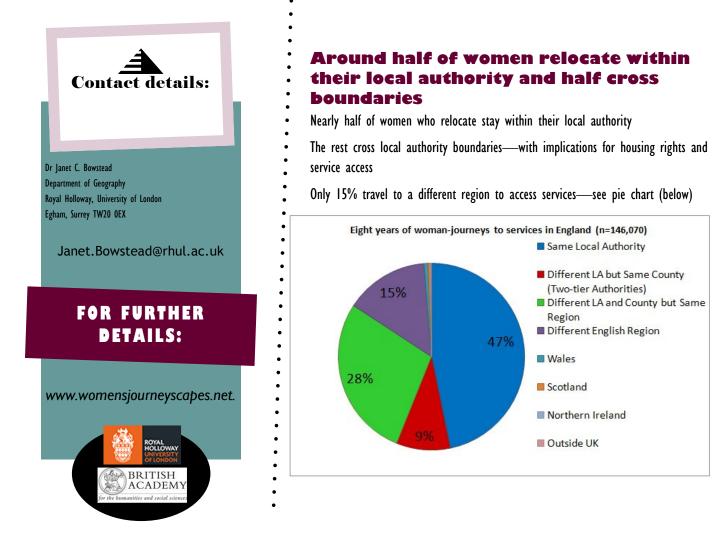
## Tens of thousands of women relocate to access services

Women travel from every local authority.

Their journeys do not form major flows—instead there is a pattern of spatial churn across the country.



Map of the South West of England. One year of flow lines of women's relocation journeys across local authority boundaries to access services

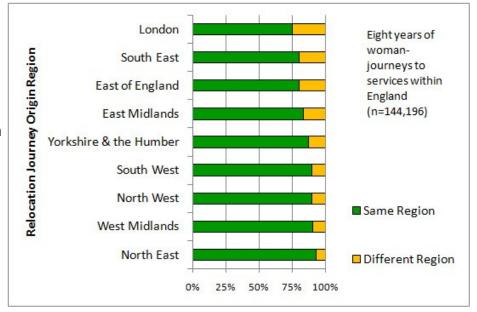


### The majority of women who cross boundaries stay within their region all regions are over 75% self-contained for women's journeys

The local is the scale of many women's help-seeking, but the region is an important scale for most other women

Regions such as the North East, North West, West Midlands and South West are around 90% self-contained for women's journeys to services

London shows the most help-seeking beyond its boundaries—but still over 75% London women stay within London



### A regional approach to service provision would fit with most women's help-seeking and needs when they relocate