

## 18. Violence

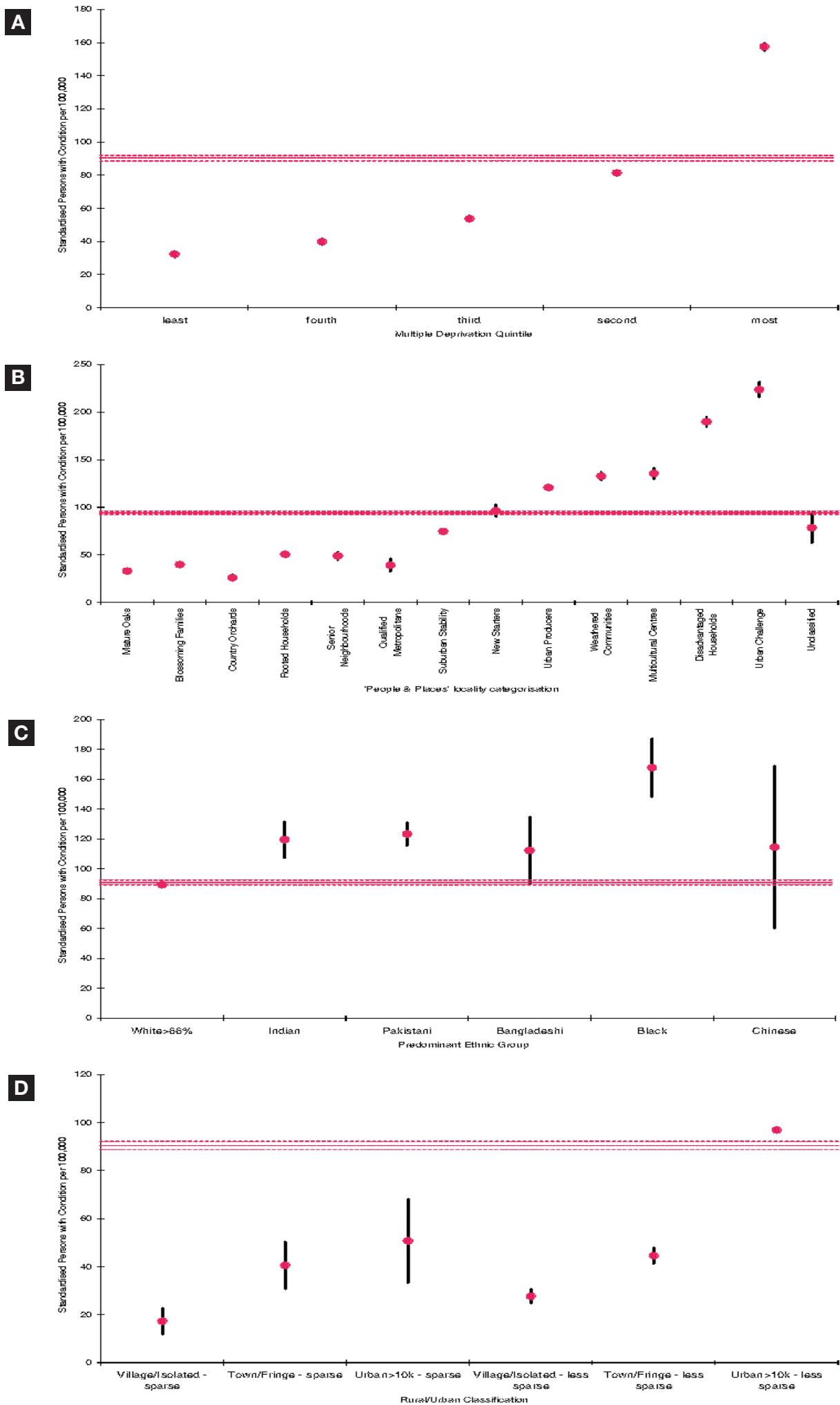
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### 18.1 Incidence of violence leading to emergency admissions (ICD10: X85-Y09)

Violence is one of the leading causes of ill health and premature death globally. In England and Wales, there are approximately 2.7 million incidents of violence annually, affecting not only victims through physical, mental or sexual injury but also the wider community, who suffer through fear of crime, financial burden and overstretched public services<sup>77</sup>. There are many types of violence, however in England and Wales, the most prolific is youth violence (violence committed by or against young people, aged 10-30 years) accounting for approximately 60% of all violent incidents<sup>78</sup>. Violence places a burden on public services, in particular on the NHS and criminal justice system. In England, assault is the second leading cause of hospital admissions for young males aged 15-24 years<sup>77</sup>. Where a hospital admission is considered to be due to violence the relevant code will be recorded as an 'external cause'.

- Map 18.1 shows that the highest standardised admission ratios for incidence of violence leading to admission to hospital, are across the urban conurbations of Greater Manchester and Merseyside, though high ratios are also shown, for example in Warrington, Preston, Carlisle and in east Lancashire. Ratios are shown to be more extreme than with many health conditions, for example, very high in urban centers and relatively low in rural areas.
- Figures 18.1a and 18.1b demonstrate the dramatic differences in admission rates for violence by deprivation and lifestyle group. The rate of admission to hospital, as a result of violence, for those from the most deprived quintile of population, is five times greater than the rate for the most affluent quintile of population within the region (158 per 100,000 compared to 30 per 100,000). In addition, the most deprived quintiles have appreciably higher admission rates than for any other social group, their admission rate being double that of the second most deprived quintile of population. This relationship is shown by geodemographic grouping, with Urban Challenge lifestyle groups some nine times more likely to be admitted to hospital as a result of violence than Country Orchards groups. All predominantly 'non-White' ethnic groups suffer from higher rates of violence related hospital admissions. Figure 18.1c show how admission rates from predominantly White areas are 89 per 100,000, whilst rates from predominantly Black areas are nearly double, at 168 per 100,000. Rates of admission for urban residents are double those for rural residents (Figure 18.1d).
- The North West Local Authorities with the highest hospitalised incidence ratios for violence are Oldham (192), Preston (178) and Liverpool (155); the lowest are Eden (30), Congleton (31) and South Lakeland (32).

**Figure 18.1: Hospitalised Emergency Incidence for Violence**  
*North West residents: HES 1998-2002*



**Key:**

- Category Standardised Rate and 95% Confidence Intervals
- North West Standardised Rate and 95% Confidence Intervals

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