



Domestic violence remains an important public and social health concern in the UK. The British Crime Survey from 2010/11 reports that around 30% of women and 17% of men aged 16-59 had experienced some form of non-sexual partner abuse (emotional or financial abuse, threats or physical force) since the age of 16, and 7% and 5% respectively in the past year (1). The effects of domestic violence can be severe and widespread for the victims and their family. In addition it has been estimated that domestic violence costs the UK economy around £23 billion per year (2). The prevention of domestic violence is therefore a continued focus for criminal justice and public health bodies (3).

This report provides an indication of the burden of assaults in the home on EDs in Greater Manchester for the 3-year period from January 2009 to December 2011. Data is provided for all attendances to EDs in Greater Manchester which have been recorded as assaults and occurred in the home.

Numbers of assaults in the home: cases and trends

Between January 2009 and December 2011 there were 7,686 ED attendances for assaults in the home in Greater Manchester. Between 2009 and 2011 there was an 18% increase in the number of assaults in the home ED attendances (2009: n=2,190; 2010: n=2,423; 2011: n=2,673). Where gender was known just over half (52%) of attendees were female.

Age and gender of assaults in the home patients

Between 2009 and 2011 almost half (46%) of ED assault in the home attendees were aged 15 to 29 years; the same proportion (46%) were aged 30 to 59 years. For most age groups most assault in the home attendances were female (52%). In Salford more than half (51%) of assault in the home attendees were aged 30 to 59 years, whilst in Bolton over a half (53%) of assault in the home attendees were aged 15 to 29 years (Table 1). Over the three-year period April (n=678) and May (n=673) were the months with the highest attendances (Figure 1).

Figure 2 shows three-year trend data by local authority area of residence. The largest increase occurs in Manchester, where assault in the home attendances increased by 113% from 278 in 2009 to 593 in 2011. Large increases were also recorded in Bury (62%), Trafford (61%) and Bolton (50%). There were decreases in assault in the home attendances in Wigan (27%), Salford (16%) and Rochdale (15%).

Patient disposal

The disposal of a patient gives an indication of the severity of the injuries sustained. Most ED assault in the home attendees in Greater Manchester were discharged (n=3,580; 49%), whilst over a quarter (27%) had a follow-up/referral, and 10% were admitted to hospital (Table 2). Stepping Hill ED had the largest proportion of attendees discharged (n=173; 62%) in Greater Manchester whilst Royal Bolton ED had the smallest proportion (n=588; 39%).

A slightly smaller proportion (48%) of female attendees were discharged compared to male attendees (51%) (Table 3).

Area of residence of ED assault in the home attendances

Figure 3 shows crude rates of ED assault in the home attendances by Greater Manchester residents by

Middle Super Output Area (MSOA), January 2009 to December 2011 combined. Crude rates were greatest for residents of the following MSOAs: Bury 013 (n=152 [799.54 per 100,000 population]), Wigan 010 (n=102 [428.91 per 100,000 population]), Rochdale 010 (n=145 [423.46 per 100,000 population]), Bolton 016 (n=75 [407.50 per 100,000 population]), and Oldham 014 (n=69 [351.36 per 100,000 population]).

Table 1: Number of assault in the home attendances to EDs by age and gender, January 2009 to December 2011 combined

	0-4		5-14		15-29		30-59		60+		Total		
	F	М	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	All
Total Greater Manchester ED attendances*	31	25	132	132	1818	1699	1863	1657	171	157	4015	3670	7686
Total ED attendances: Greater Manchester residents only*	30	23	130	125	1730	1605	1744	1582	165	151	3799	3486	7286
Local authority of residence													
Bolton	***	***	23	25	322	278	230	215	21	24	597	544	1141
Bury	***	***	11	7	144	169	161	145	16	12	335	334	669
Manchester	6	6	35	33	304	277	331	308	34	32	710	656	1366
Oldham	***	***	12	9	168	192	186	168	12	17	381	386	767
Rochdale	***	***	8	10	252	214	271	230	14	17	548	471	1019
Salford	5	6	5	7	95	92	130	114	16	7	251	226	478
Stockport	***	***	***	***	67	73	84	77	***	***	164	159	323
Tameside	***	***	***	***	13	13	10	6	***	***	23	21	44
Trafford	***	***	6	5	91	66	70	78	11	8	181	158	339
Wigan	6	6	22	25	274	231	271	241	36	28	609	531	1140
Total ED attendances: area of residence not known	***	***	***	***	29	37	45	30	***	***	77	72	149
Total ED attendances: area of residence outside Greater Manchester	***	***	***	***	59	57	74	45	5	5	139	112	251

^{*}There was one attendance whose gender was unknown; this has been included in the total figure.

Figure 1: Number of assault in the home attendances to EDs by month and gender, January 2009 to December 2011 combined

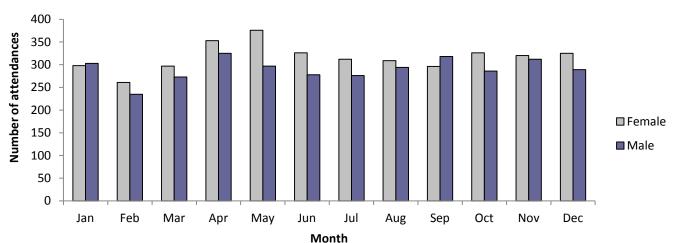


Figure 2: Greater Manchester residents: number of assault in the home attendances to all EDs by local / unitary authority of residence and year, January 2009 to December 2011

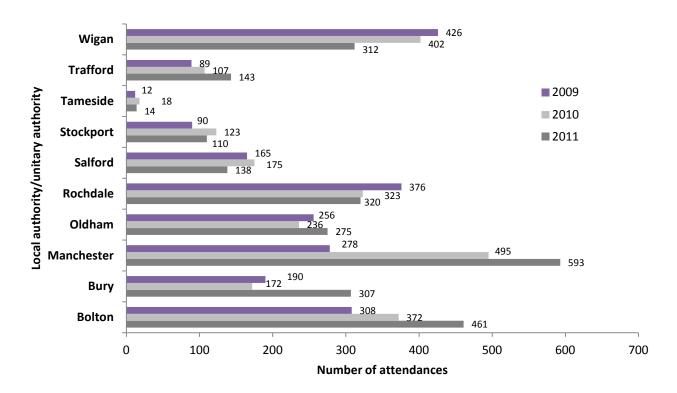


Table 2: Disposal method of assault in the home attendances to all Greater Manchester EDs, January 2009 to December 2011 combined

	Disposal method									
	Admitted		Discharg	ged	Follow-up/referral		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	
All attendances to Greater										
Manchester EDs	802	10	3771	49	2065	27	1048	14	7686	
Fairfield General	92	14	366	55	125	19	88	13	671	
MRI	42	9	188	42	135	30	83	19	448	
North Manchester	140	14	527	53	200	20	136	14	1003	
Rochdale Infirmary	73	11	327	51	157	25	80	13	637	
Royal Albert Edward Infirmary	38	3	585	52	451	40	53	5	1127	
Royal Bolton	83	6	588	39	548	37	271	18	1490	
Royal Oldham	155	17	432	48	170	19	151	17	908	
Salford Royal	65	18	162	46	81	23	48	13	356	
Stepping Hill	34	12	173	62	30	11	41	15	278	
Trafford General	18	8	104	43	85	35	33	14	240	
Wythenshawe	62	12	319	60	83	16	64	12	528	

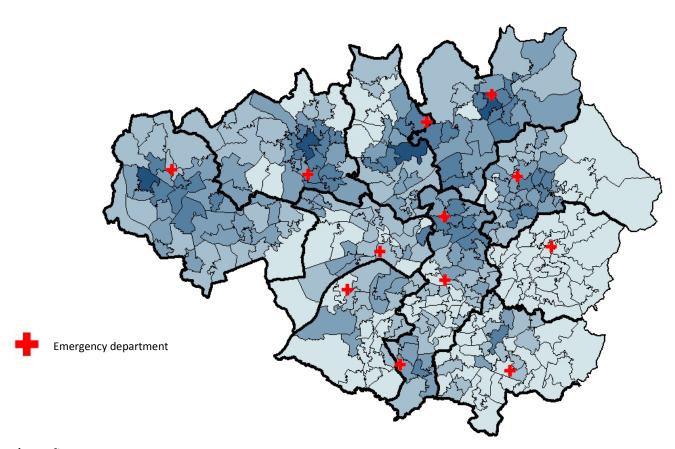
Table 3: Disposal method of assault in the home attendances for Greater Manchester residents to all Greater Manchester EDs, January 2009 to December 2011 combined

					hod	od			
	Admitted		Discharg	Discharged		Follow-up/referral		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Greater Manchester residents									
only	755	10	3580	49	1947	27	1004	14	7286
Bolton	62	5	462	40	413	36	204	18	1141
Bury	77	12	338	51	157	23	97	14	669
Manchester	160	12	720	53	295	22	191	14	1366
Oldham	122	16	375	49	146	19	124	16	767
Rochdale	139	14	496	49	232	23	152	15	1019
Salford	74	15	232	49	107	22	65	14	478
Stockport	42	13	198	61	37	11	46	14	323
Tameside	9	20	23	52	***	18	***	9	44
Trafford	28	8	163	48	100	29	48	14	339
Wigan	42	4	573	50	452	40	73	6	1140

Table 4: Disposal method of assault in the home attendances to all EDs for Greater Manchester residents by age and gender, January 2009 to December 2011 combined

	Disposal method									
	Admit	ted	Discharged		Follow-up/ref	Other		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	
	Females									
Total	451	11	1916	48	1092	27	556	14	4015	
0-4	12	39	13	42	6	19	0	0	31	
5-14	15	11	73	55	38	29	6	5	132	
15-29	187	10	861	47	504	28	266	15	1818	
30-59	206	11	894	48	495	27	268	14	1863	
60+	31	18	75	44	49	29	16	9	171	
					Males					
Total	351	10	1854	51	973	27	492	13	3670	
0-4	12	48	9	36	***	16	0	0	25	
5-14	10	8	89	67	***	20	***	5	132	
15-29	144	8	883	52	449	26	223	13	1699	
30-59	167	10	795	48	445	27	250	15	1657	
60+	18	11	78	50	48	31	13	8	157	

Figure 3: MSOA of residence for assault in the home attendances to all EDs (Greater Manchester residents only): Crude rate per 100,000 population 2009 to 2011 combined (LA boundaries overlaid)



a) Top five MSOAs

MSOA	MSOA name	n	Crude rate/100,000 (- + 95% confidence intervals [CI])
E02001031	Bury 013	152	799.54 (677.48 – 937.23)
E02001296	Wigan 010	102	428.91 (349.73 – 520.67)
E02001141	Rochdale 010	145	423.46 (357.34 – 498.26)
E02000999	Bolton 016	75	407.50 (320.52 – 510.80)
E02001111	Oldham 014	69	351.36 (273.38 – 444.67)

Quintiles of crude rate per 100,000 population



References

1 Smith, K. et al (2012), *Homicides, Firearm Offences and Intimate Violence 2010/11*, Home Office: London. Available from: http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/crime-research/hosb0212/hosb0212?view=Binary 2 Walby, S. (2004), *The cost of domestic violence*, London: Women and Equality Unit. 3 Wood, S. Bellis, M. & Watts, C. (2011), *Intimate partner violence: a review of evidence for prevention*, Liverpool: Centre for Public Health.

Please note: all numbers less than five have been suppressed in line with patient confidentiality and if there is only one number less than 5 in a category then two numbers will be suppressed at the next level.

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