

## Newmarket Cumulative Impact Area – Public Health Data May 2021

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### 1. Introduction

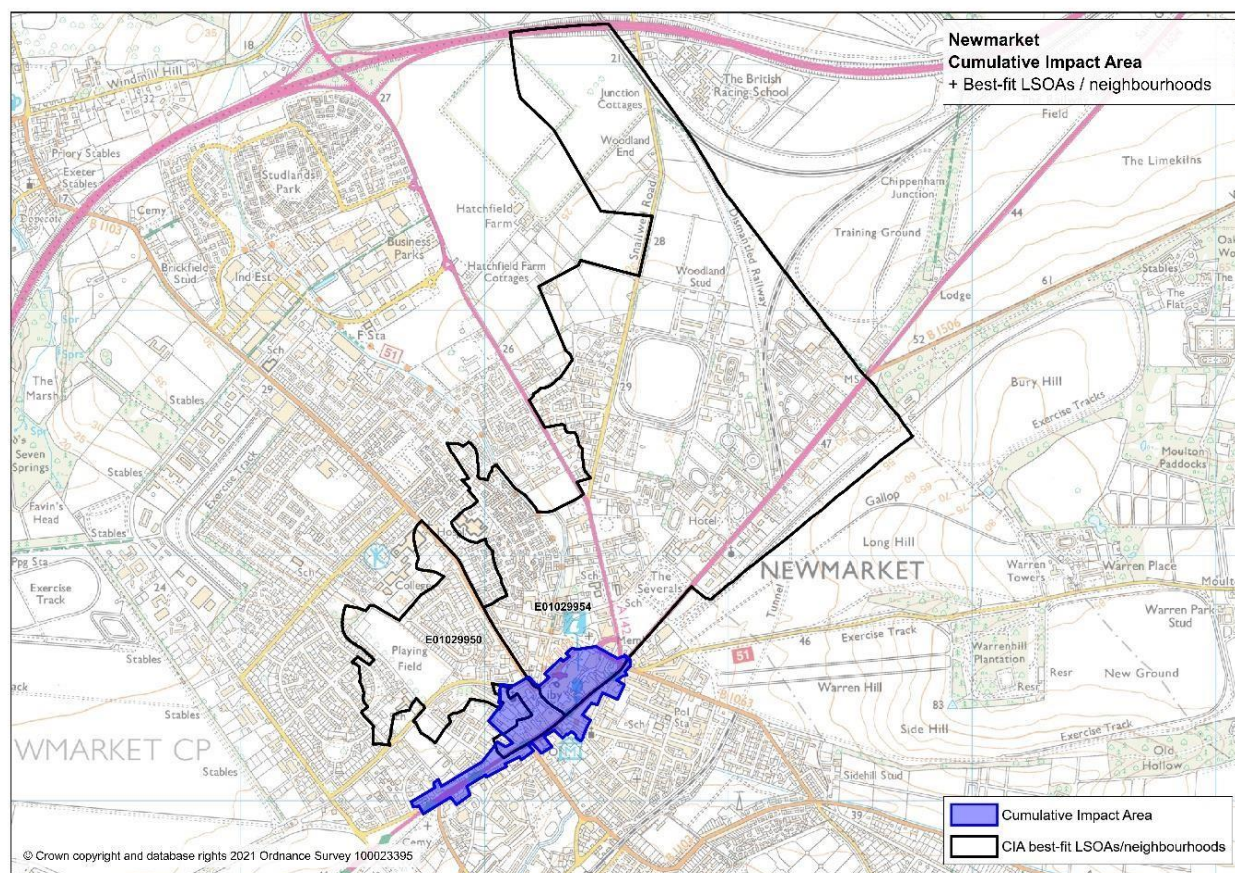
A Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) area is a geographic area defined by a licensing authority where there is evidence to show that the number or density of licensed premises is having a cumulative impact and leading to problems that are undermining the alcohol licensing objectives.

West Suffolk District Council is about to undergo a review of the Newmarket CIA and has approached public health with a request for data to help support this review. This document provides routine public health data to help inform the review, specifically information on health deprivation, access to off-licenses, and alcohol related A&E attendances/hospital admission rates.

Figure 1 shows the current CIA and surrounding Lower-Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs). LSOAs are a standard way of dividing up the country into small areas of approximately 2,000 people or 650 households.

Boundaries for one LSOA do not align with the geography of the CIA. Information in this report has been provided about areas E01029954 and E01029950 which are highlighted on the map, as land which falls within these two LSOAs looks to constitute most of the CIA.

**Figure 1: Map of Newmarket with current CIA and closest LSOA boundaries identified**





## 2. Demographic information

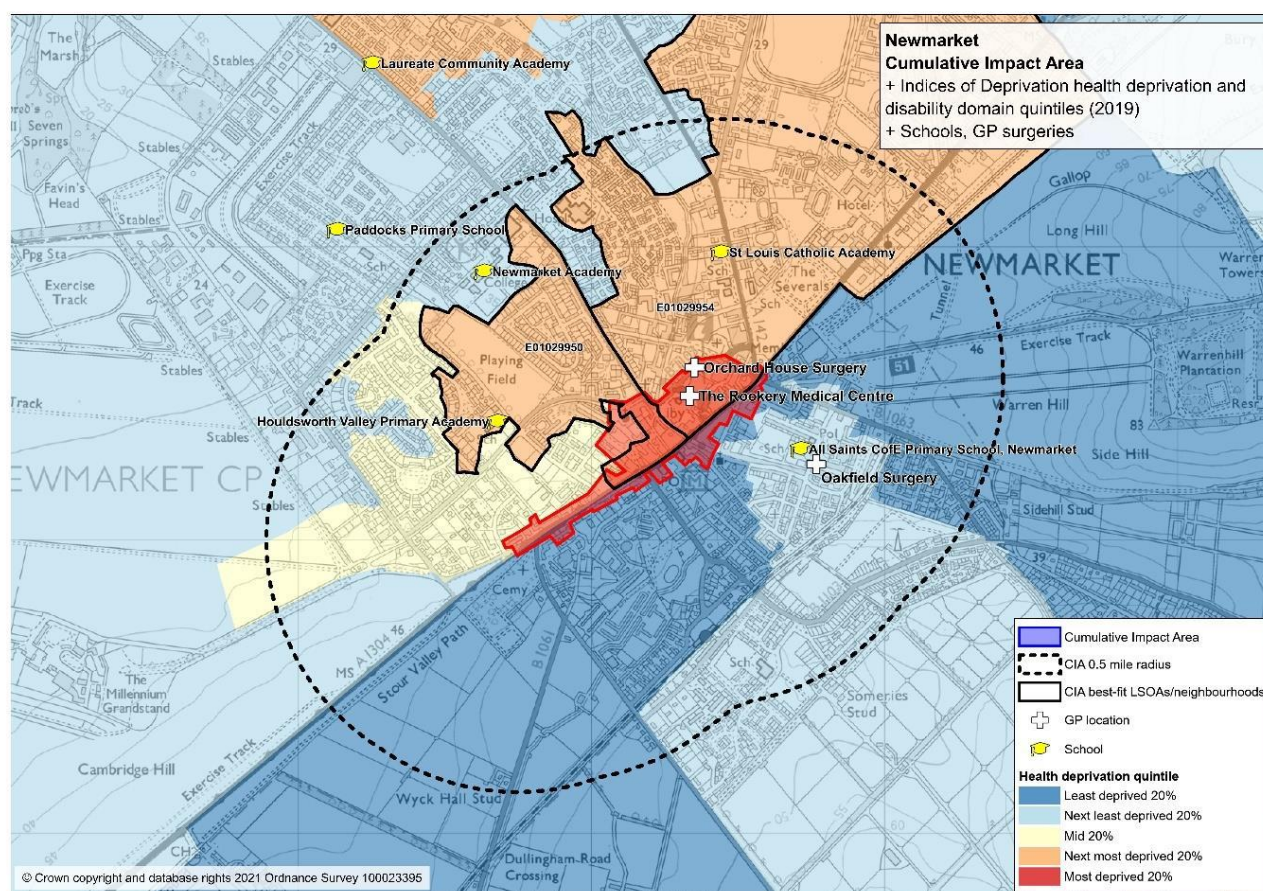
Figure 2 maps the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (Health and Disability Domain) of the LSOAs surrounding the CIA.

This demonstrates that the current CIA area contains parts of two LSOAs which are within the second 20% of most health deprived LSOAs in the country, but also contains a small part of an area in the mid 20% and includes a very small part of two in the least deprived areas.

People living in more deprived areas have poorer health outcomes than the national average and are more susceptible to the potential harms due to alcohol (such as alcohol related injuries and poisoning).

Suffolk Alcohol Strategy<sup>1</sup> highlights that, in the most deprived areas, men are five times more likely and women three times more likely to die of an alcohol related death than those in the least deprived areas.

**Figure 2: Map of Newmarket with current CIA and closest LSOA boundaries showing Indices of Health Deprivation and Disability quintiles and points of interest.**



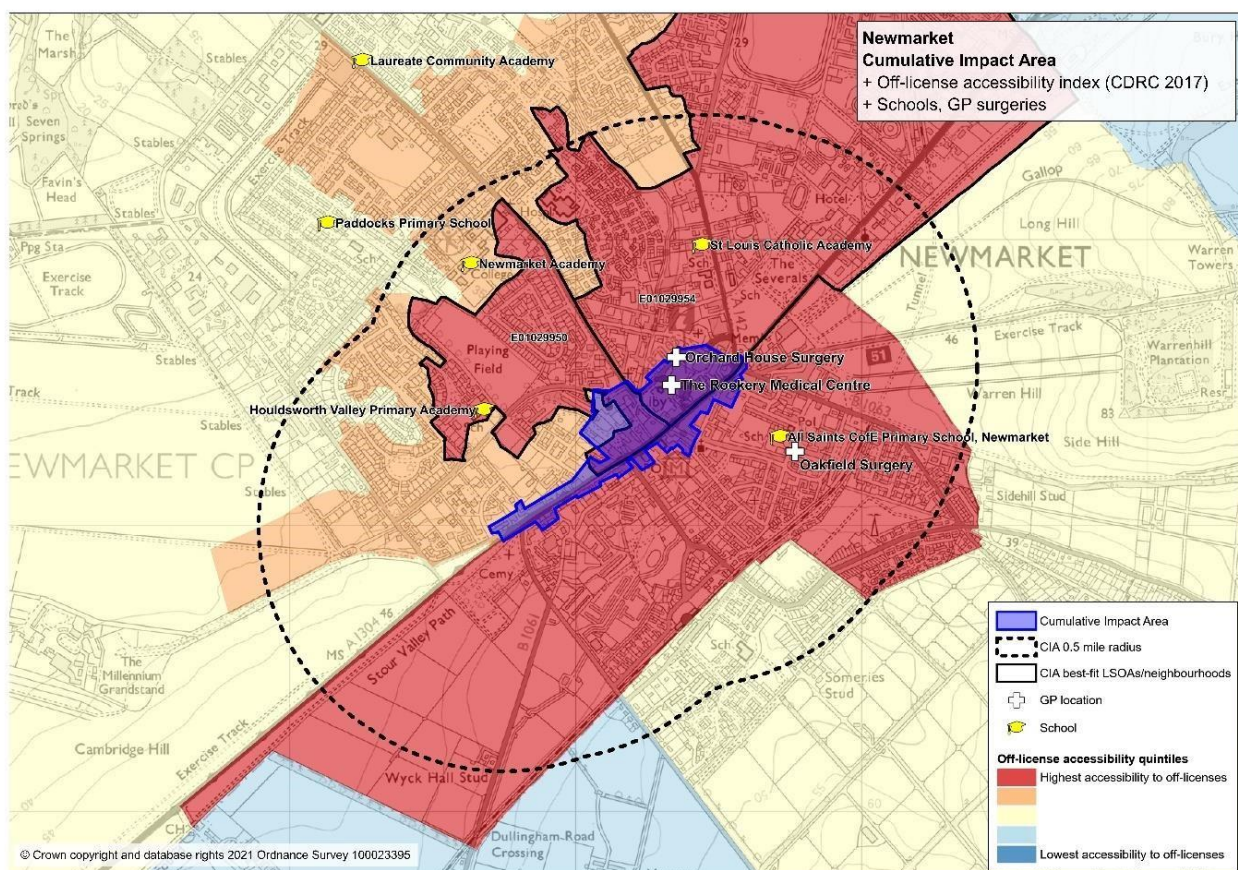
<sup>1</sup> Suffolk Alcohol Strategy 2014-2022. Available at:  
[https://www.healthysuffolk.org.uk/uploads/20142022\\_16222\\_-\\_Alcohol\\_Strategy\\_booklet\\_v03.pdf](https://www.healthysuffolk.org.uk/uploads/20142022_16222_-_Alcohol_Strategy_booklet_v03.pdf)

### 3. Off-license density

Figure 3 maps data from the Access to Health Assets and Hazards index (developed by the Consumer Data Research Centre for Great Britain measuring how 'healthy' neighbourhoods are) and shows level of access to alcohol off-licenses at LSOA level.

This shows that much of the current Newmarket CIA falls within LSOAs with the highest levels of off-license accessibility in Great Britain.

**Figure 3: Map of Newmarket with current CIA and closest LSOA boundaries showing accessibility to alcohol off-licenses.**

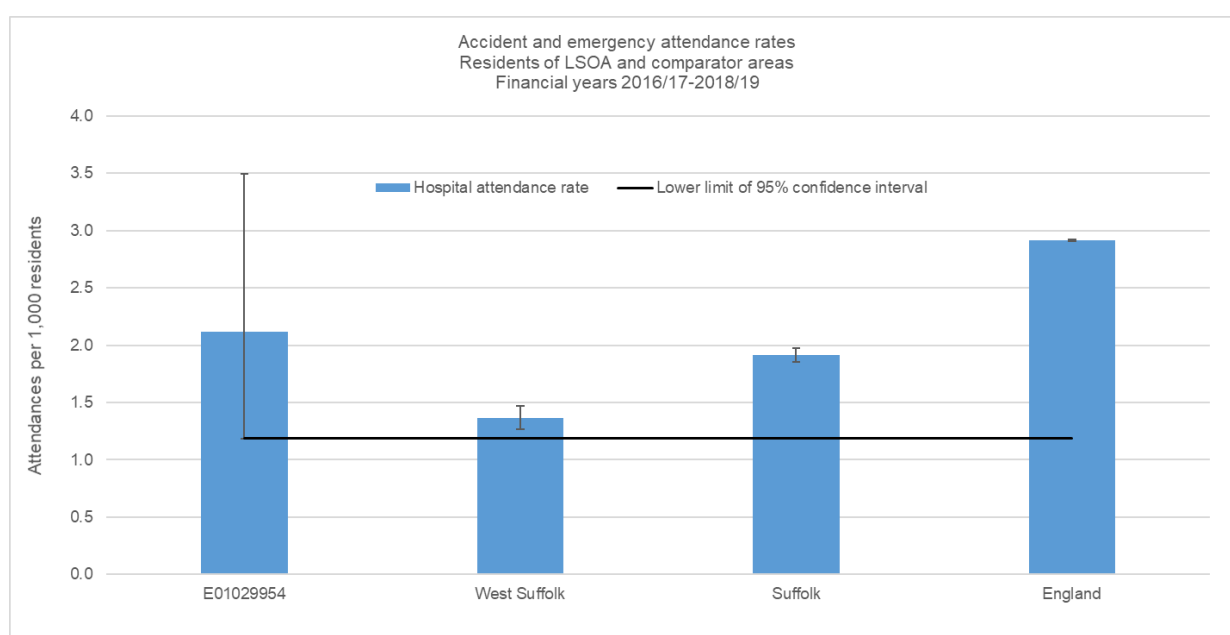




#### 4. Alcohol related accident and emergency department attendance rates

Figure 4 shows the alcohol-related accident and emergency attendance rates for LSOA E01029954. These are compared to data from West Suffolk district, Suffolk County, and England. There are no data available for E01029950.

**Figure 4: Accident and emergency attendance rates (first A&E attendances with a diagnosis of either 'poisoning (including overdose) - other, including alcohol' or 'social problems (including chronic alcoholism and homelessness)'): residents of LSOA E01029954 - 3-year pooled data - 2016/17-2018/19**



The rate in E01029954 is 2.1 per 1,000 residents. This is compared to 1.4 per 1,000 residents in West Suffolk, 1.9 per 1,000 residents in Suffolk, and 2.9 per 1,000 residents in England.

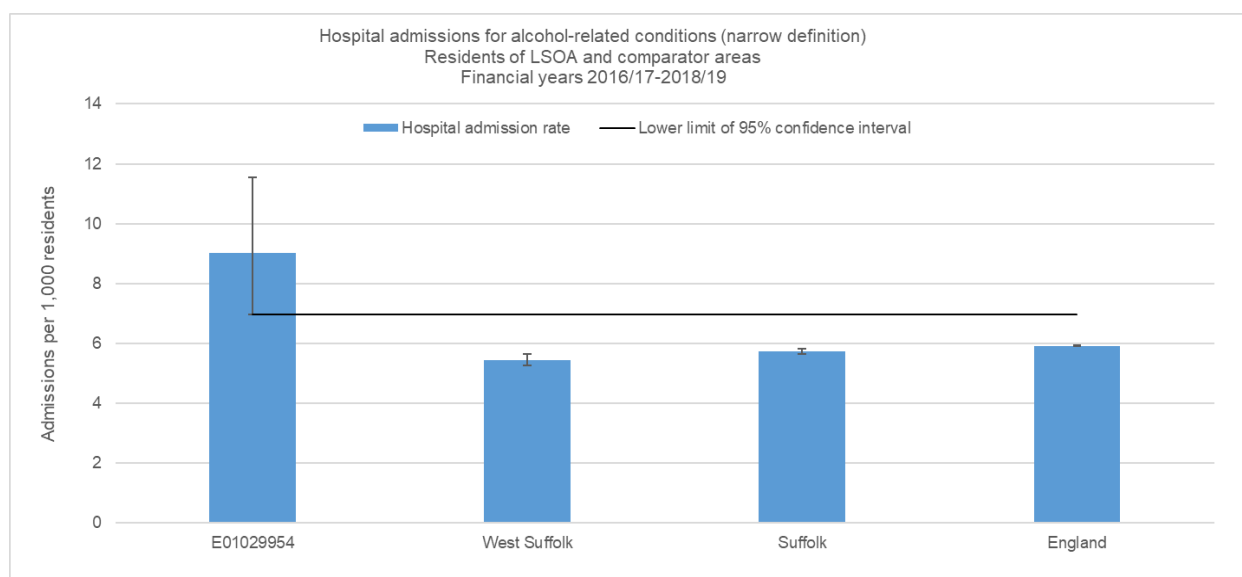
The confidence intervals shown on the graph indicate that there is no statistically significant difference between the CIA area and West Suffolk, Suffolk County or England. Statistical significance means the difference we see is real, and not due to chance.

The 95% confidence intervals are displayed as vertical bars. The lower bound of the confidence interval for the LSOA is indicated by the black horizontal line on the graph. If the confidence intervals for any area overlap, we cannot regard the difference observed as significant. The black horizontal line overlaps with the bars in this case, meaning there is no significant difference.

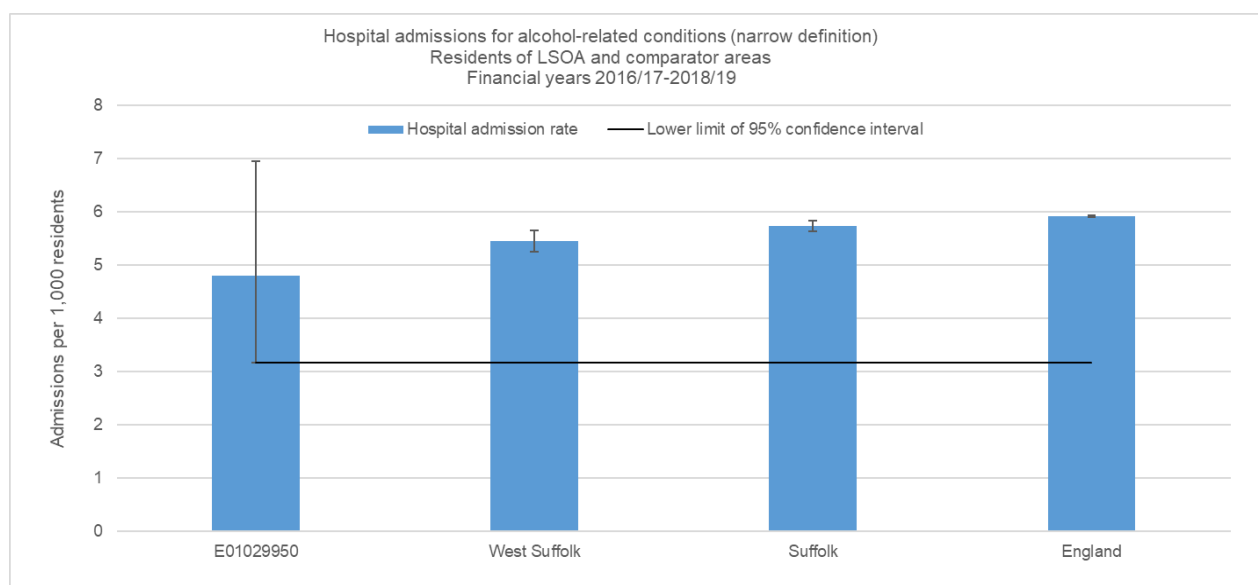
## 5. Alcohol related hospital admission rates

Figures 5 and 6 show alcohol related hospital admission rates for the two LSOAs in which most of the Newmarket CIA is located. This is compared to data from West Suffolk district, Suffolk County, and England.

**Figure 5: Hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions (narrow definition) - Residents of LSOA E01029954 and comparator areas - 3-year pooled data - 2016/17-2018/19**



**Figure 6: Hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions (narrow definition) - Residents of E01029950 and comparator areas - 3-year pooled data - 2016/17-2018/19**



The rate in E01029954 is 9.0 per 1,000 residents. The rate for area E01029950 is 4.8 per 1,000 residents. This is compared to a rate of 5.5 per 1,000 for West Suffolk, 5.7 per 1,000 for Suffolk, and 5.9 per 1,000 for England.

As explained above, the 95% confidence intervals are displayed as vertical bars. The lower bound of the confidence interval for the LSOA is indicated by the black horizontal line on the graph. If the confidence intervals for any area overlap, we cannot regard the difference observed as significant. These graphs demonstrates that although there is a significant difference for the area E01029954, there is no significant difference for E01029950.