Swindon at a glance

- The health of people in Swindon is varied compared with the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 7,300 children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is similar to the England average.
- Life expectancy is 8.9 years lower for men and 6.5 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Swindon than in the least deprived areas.
- Over the last 10 years, all cause mortality rates have fallen. The early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen and is similar to the England average.
- In Year 6, 19.2% of children are classified as obese. Levels of GCSE attainment, alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 and smoking in pregnancy are worse than the England average. The level of breast feeding is better than the England average.
- The estimated level of adult obesity is worse than the England average. The rate of sexually transmitted infections is worse than the England average. The rate of road injuries and deaths is better than the England average. The rate of hospital stays for self-harm is worse than average. The rates of statutory homelessness, long term unemployment and drug misuse are better than average.
- Priorities include improving mental wellbeing, increasing the uptake of childhood immunisations and tackling obesity and diabetes. For more information see www.swindon.gov.uk
Deprivation: 
a national view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England.

Health inequalities: 
a local view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on local quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are the most deprived areas in this area.

This chart shows the percentage of the population in England and this area who live in each of these quintiles.

The lines on this chart represent the Slope Index of Inequality, which is a modelled estimate of the range in life expectancy at birth across the whole population of this area from most to least deprived. Based on death rates in 2006-2010, this range is 8.9 years for males and 6.5 years for females. The points on this chart show the average life expectancy in each tenth of the population of this area.
Health inequalities: changes over time

These graphs show how changes in death rates for this area compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points on the graph are mid-points of 3-year averages of yearly rates. For example the dot labelled 2003 represents the 3-year period 2002 to 2004.

Trend 1 compares rates of death, at all ages and from all causes, in this area with those for England.

Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this area with those for England.

Trend 3 compares rates of early death from cancer (in people under 75) in this area with those for England.

Health inequalities: ethnicity

This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions in 2011/12 that were emergencies for each ethnic group in this area. A high percentage of emergency admissions may reflect some patients not accessing or receiving the care most suited to managing their conditions. By comparing the percentage in each ethnic group in this area with that of the whole population of England (represented by the horizontal line) possible inequalities can be identified.

Figures based on small numbers of admissions have been suppressed to avoid any potential disclosure of information about individuals.

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The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average

### Indicator Notes
1 % people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2010
2 2 % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2010
3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2011/12
4 4 % at Key Stage 4, 2011/12
5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2011/12
6 Crime rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2012
7 7 % mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known, 2011/12
8 Breast feeding where status is known, 2011/12
9 Year (% adults achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, 2010)
10 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)
11 Teenage pregnancy (under 18)
12 Adults smoking
13 Increasing and higher risk drinking
14 Healthy eating adults
15 Physically active adults
16 Obese adults
17 Incidence of malignant melanoma
18 Hospital stays for self-harm
19 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm
20 Drug misuse
21 People diagnosed with diabetes
22 New cases of tuberculosis
23 Acute sexually transmitted infections
24 Hip fracture in 65s and over
25 Excess winter deaths
26 Life expectancy – male
27 Life expectancy – female
28 Infant deaths
29 Smoking related deaths
30 Early deaths: heart disease and stroke
31 Early deaths: cancer
32 Road injuries and deaths

For comparison with PHOF Indicators, please go to the following link: www.healthprofiles.info/PHOF

More information is available at www.healthprofiles.info Please send any enquiries to healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk

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