



Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Swindon 2022



Looking at Swindon need now and what services people may need in the future

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About this assessment



Assessment means looking at something to find out more about it.

It can help you find out if you need to change something or make it better.



Wellbeing means keeping your mind and body healthy.



This **Assessment** is about the health and **wellbeing** of people in Swindon.



Health, social care and other organisations work together to plan and give people services.



We all use this assessment to make sure there are enough good services for everyone.

Things like local doctor surgeries, hospitals and care homes.



We have put the information we found out in the assessment into these sections:

- 1. People**
- 2. Places**
- 3. Childhood**
- 4. Health**
- 5. Getting older**

1. People

223 thousand people live in Swindon.



We think there will be **11 thousand** more people living in Swindon by the year **2030**.

Age

We have more people aged **45 to 55** than people in different age groups.



We think there will be **4 thousand** more people aged **85** or older by the year **2040**.



Ethnicity

Ethnicity is your race, background and culture.





In Swindon:

90 in 100 people are White or White British.



6 in 100 people are Asian or Asian British.



4 in 100 people are from mixed, Black or other ethnic groups.

Deprivation

We say a place is deprived if a lot of people who live there:



- do not have a job



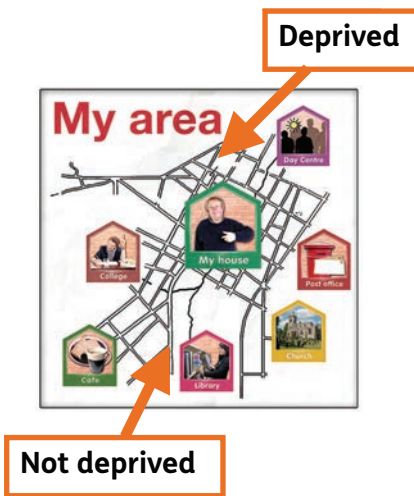
- have poorer health



- have a disability



- see more crime



In Swindon we have a mix of deprived and not deprived areas.



12 out of 132 areas of Swindon are some of the most deprived areas in the country.



People might not live as long in the most deprived areas of Swindon. This is more true for men.

Births



2 thousand 5 hundred babies were born in Swindon in 2020.

People in Swindon are more likely to have more children than other areas of England.

2. Places

Homes



In 2019, there were **1 hundred thousand** homes in Swindon.

1 in 10 of these are owned by the council.



The council waiting list for homes is **a lot bigger** than it was in 2016.



A **household** can be 1 person living on their own or a group of people living together.



1 thousand, 1 hundred and 40 households were homeless or at risk of being homeless in the past year.



Homeless people can have worse health and a shorter life.



The council is building and buying **new homes**.



£12 million is being spent on repairing council-owned homes.



Some are for people who have been sleeping outdoors.

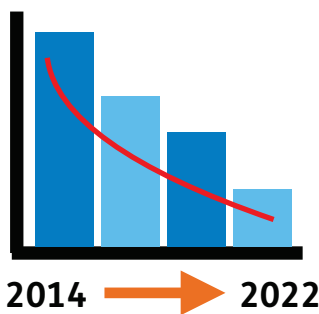
Active travel

Active travel means things like:

- walking to work

or

- cycling to school



Travelling this way is good for people's health and the environment.

People are **walking and cycling less** than they did 8 years ago.



We are going to plan **new cycling and walking routes** through the town.



Swindon has a programme called the **Active Swindon Challenge**. It is a way to get more people to leave their cars at home.



Community safety

Community safety is about keeping people safe from crime and road accidents.



Violence, **sex offences** and **anti-social behaviour** are the most common crimes in Swindon.

A **sex offence** is when someone makes you do sexual things that you do not want to do.



Anti-social behaviour means things like graffiti, making too much noise, or threatening people.



We asked people to answer some questions about their health and wellbeing.



Half of the people who replied said that community safety had been affected during the COVID-19 pandemic.



Lots of organisations are working together to stop crime from happening and make Swindon safer.

Arts and leisure



Arts and **leisure** are good for our health and wellbeing.

Leisure means free time when you are not working.



Arts and leisure includes things like:

- concerts, theatres, and museums



- libraries, parks, cycling, and walking



- drawing, singing, and making things



We are planning to set up a **Cultural Quarter** during the next 10 years.



This will be a part of town that will mainly be for arts and leisure.



It will have a theatre, dance studio and other places to visit.



It will create jobs and more people will want to visit Swindon.

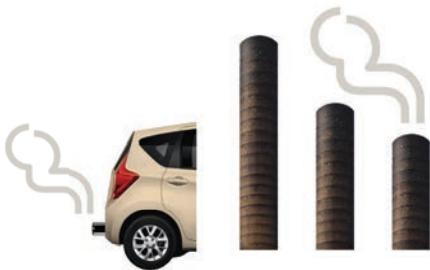


Air quality

Air quality is how clean the air is.

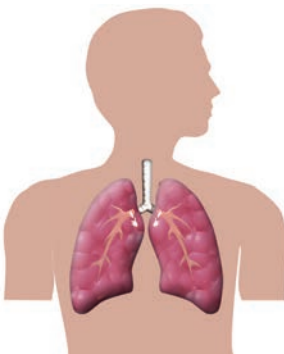


The air we breathe can affect our health.



Cars, factories and fires give off smoke and other things that can harm our health.

This is called **pollution**.



Pollution can harm our lungs, and get into our blood.



6 in 100 deaths in Swindon are from illnesses caused by air pollution.



The air quality in Swindon is good, except for 1 small area.

There is a plan for this area, to make the air cleaner.



We are going to look at the effects of people burning wood and coal in fireplaces in their homes.



Work and skills

People's health and wellbeing is better in areas where there is money and jobs.



There is a mix of large and small businesses in Swindon.



House prices are **lower** than in other parts of South West of England.



1 in 3 people have a NVQ level 4 qualification or something similar.



This is less than other areas in England.



We are working with lots of colleges and businesses.

We will give people more chances to get qualifications after they leave school.

3. Childhood

We want to make sure that all children in Swindon:



- are safe and healthy



- get a good education

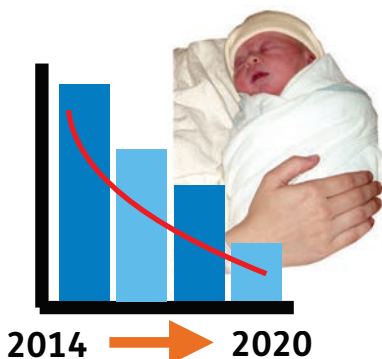


- are protected from harm or being treated badly

Pregnancy and babies

2 thousand 500 hundred babies were born in Swindon in 2020.

The number of babies being born between 2014 and 2020 was going **down**.





New babies and their parents are supported by health visitors.



Half of new mothers are still breastfeeding **6 weeks** after their baby is born.



9 in 100 people smoke whilst they are pregnant. We want to help people stop smoking.



School and college

Swindon has **14** secondary schools, **66** primary schools and **8** specialist schools.



There are **more** children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities than in other areas in England.

Children's health



1 in 3 children aged 10 to 11 are overweight.



Only **1 in 4** children visited the dentist between April 2020 and March 2021.



Problems with teeth affect children's education, friendships and eating.



Nurses are being trained to support children and families to look after their teeth.



Only **3 in 10** children get enough exercise.



We are helping more children to walk, run and cycle.

Keeping children safe



Since everything closed down because of COVID-19, more children have mental health problems.



A group of organisations meet 4 times a year. This includes schools, the police and the council.



They offer training, and they make sure that work is done to keep children safe.

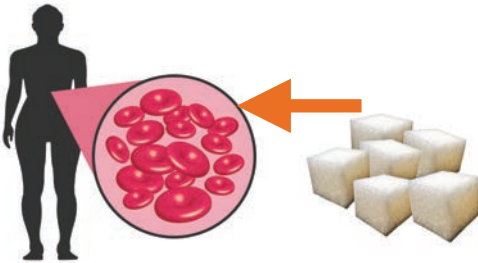
4. Health

Ill health

45 in 100 people in Swindon have a long term health condition. Things like:



- heart problems



- asthma

- diabetes



Around **1 in 5 people** have **2 or more** long term health conditions.



It is important that we help people:

- stop getting ill in the first place

or

- who are already unwell



Screening and vaccines



Screening is a test, usually for cancer. It looks for early signs of cancer before you have symptoms.



Vaccines help to protect people from illnesses. For example, the flu vaccine can stop people catching flu or being very poorly with it.

Vaccines are usually given as injections, known as **jabs**.



7 in 10 people have had all their COVID-19 vaccines.



Children in Swindon are less likely to have had vaccines against diseases like measles, mumps and rubella than children in other parts of England.



84 in 100 people who are over 65 had their flu vaccine in 2020. This is much **better** than other parts of England.



Local doctors surgeries are asking people to get checked for some cancers.



Disabilities

People with learning disabilities can sometimes die **20 to 30** years earlier than people without learning disabilities.



Disability can affect how people live their lives and what health services they can use.



We are working to make health services better for people with disabilities.



Things like:

- more support for autistic people



- **annual health checks** for people with learning disabilities.

An **annual health check** is when you get checked every year by your local doctor or nurse.



Weight and fitness

65 in 100 people are overweight or very overweight.



7 in 10 people get some exercise.
This is **less** than other areas of
England.

People eat **less** fruit and vegetables
than in other areas of England.



We have a plan called **Get Swindon
Active Strategy**. This plan says how
we will get more people to exercise.



Mental health

34 thousand people aged 16 to 74 in
Swindon live with a mental health
condition.



Things that affect people's mental
health are loneliness, illness and
relationship problems.



The Council supports projects which help to stop mental health problems.



We also give training and support to schools.



Sexual health

Less teenagers are becoming pregnant.



In 2020, less people in Swindon found out they had a sexually transmitted infection than in other parts of England.

These are infections you can get if you have sex or touch the private parts of someone.



HPV is a sexually transmitted virus which causes cancer. There is a vaccine for it.



A lot less young people are getting the vaccine for HPV than in other areas of England.



Carers

There are over **4 thousand** carers in Swindon.

Carers are getting the help they need more quickly.



But carers have told us they are still unhappy about some things like:

- not being able to take a break from caring



- **Carers allowance** is not enough money to live on.

Carers allowance is money from the government to help carers who are on benefits



- not being able to use **befriending** services.

Befrienders are volunteers who offer support and friendship to carers.

5. Getting older



37 thousand people in Swindon are over 65 years old.

Around **57 thousand** people will be **over 65** by the year 2040.



Staying healthy

A healthy lifestyle throughout our lives helps us to stay well as we get older.



Being healthy and active as we get older is important.



The **Get Swindon Active** partnership in Swindon looks at how to help older people be more active.



Dementia

Dementia is a disease of the brain.

People with dementia can feel forgetful and confused. It makes it hard to do everyday things.



2 thousand 400 hundred people in Swindon have dementia.

This could go up to **4 thousand** by the year 2040.



It takes a long time to see a doctor to check and say if you have dementia. We are trying to make this quicker.



Falls and bone health

Falls can cause broken bones and stop people living their life the way they want to.

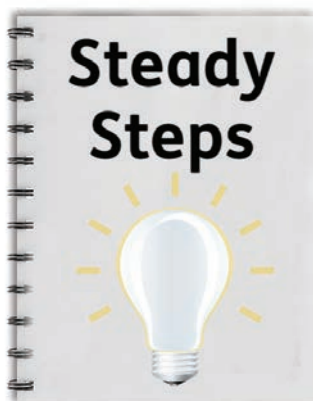


350 people every month have to go into hospital because of a fall.

Falls are most common in older people.



More older people will be living in Swindon in the future. This means more people might have falls.



We have printed **15 thousand** copies of a booklet called **Steady Steps**.

This booklet contains lots of ideas to help people to prevent falls.



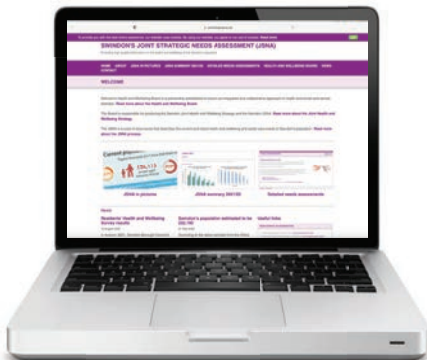
Contact us

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