

Census 2011 Profile Number One

Population Overview of Swindon

Executive Summary

- Swindon UA's population increased by 16.2% from 180,051 in 2001 to 209,156 in 2011. At the same time, the population of Shrivenham ward diminished slightly, by 8.7% to 4,992.
- The largest growth in Swindon UA between 2001 and 2011 was in people aged 85 to 89, a group which grew by 48.6%.
- In 2011, 426 people (0.3%) in Swindon UA reported that they were in a civil partnership.
- The percentage of single people rose from 2001 to 2011 (from 28.6% to 32.4%), while correspondingly the percentage of married people declined (from 53% to 48.6%).
- The proportion of BME people in Swindon UA, in approximate terms, doubled from 8.5% (15,344 people) in 2001 to 15.4% (32,128 people) in 2011.
- In the 2011 Census, 15.4% (32,302 people in Swindon UA) reported some degree of impairment to their health and general ability, a similar proportion to that of 2001, (although as Swindon has grown, equating to 5,000 more people reporting a limitation).
- However, average life-expectancies, for both men and women, have lengthened since 2001.
- The highest number of children aged under 5 years in 2011 was in Priory Vale (1,334) followed by St Andrews (1,069).
- The highest number of people aged 75+ years was in St Margaret & South Marston (1,097), followed by Walcot & Park North (1,062).
- The broad BME proportion reported in Swindon in the 2011 Census varied greatly from 48.2% in Central to 5.6% in Blunsdon & Highworth.
- 1 in 8 people in Swindon UA had been born outside the UK and 2,296 people (1.1%) reported they could not speak English well or at all.
- In the 2011 Census 9.3% of Swindon UA people reported providing at least one hour of unpaid care per week.
- Life expectancy varies between small areas within Swindon UA, and is shortest in the most deprived areas.
- The population of Swindon is continuing to grow year by year. People in Swindon are having longer lives, which means increasing numbers of older people, but not all of the extra years are spent in good health.
- This poses the challenge of providing appropriate services, without a large increase in available resources and of providing more ways of helping the population to be more resilient.
- The population of Swindon is becoming more ethnically diverse and may require services more sensitive to the needs of different groups
- The structure and characteristics of the population vary greatly by electoral ward, which emphasises the need for planning targeted to local needs.

1. Introduction

This Profile provides an overview of the shape and structure of the Swindon population, and also describes the way health status varies across the area. It draws on the results of the 2001 Census and the 2011 Census, and supplements these, mainly with data from the Indices of Deprivation 2010. Although data from the 2011 Census are three years old, the patterns described are likely to persist for some time. The focus in Section 2 is on change between 2001 and 2011 at the Swindon level, and in Section 3 on the situation in 2011 at the level of electoral ward. Data are presented both for Swindon UA and for Shrivenham ward (which together make up the Swindon CCG residential population). Projections of how the Swindon and Shrivenham population might change in the future will be published by Swindon Borough Council in mid- 2014.

2. Overall Statistics and Change between 2001 Census and 2011 Census

2.1. Overall Population Structure

Swindon UA's population increased by 16.2% from 180,051 in 2001 to 209,156 in 2011. At the same time, the population of Shrivenham ward diminished slightly, by 8.7% from 5,468 to 4,992. The population of England as a whole grew by 7.9% during the same period.

The age and sex structure of the Swindon UA population at the 2011 Census is depicted by the "population pyramid" in Figure 1. Figure 2 shows a similar pyramid for England as a whole. It is evident that middle-aged people (about 35 to 49 years) feature prominently in Swindon's population, as do children aged under 5 years.

Figure 1. Swindon UA population as Population Pyramid.

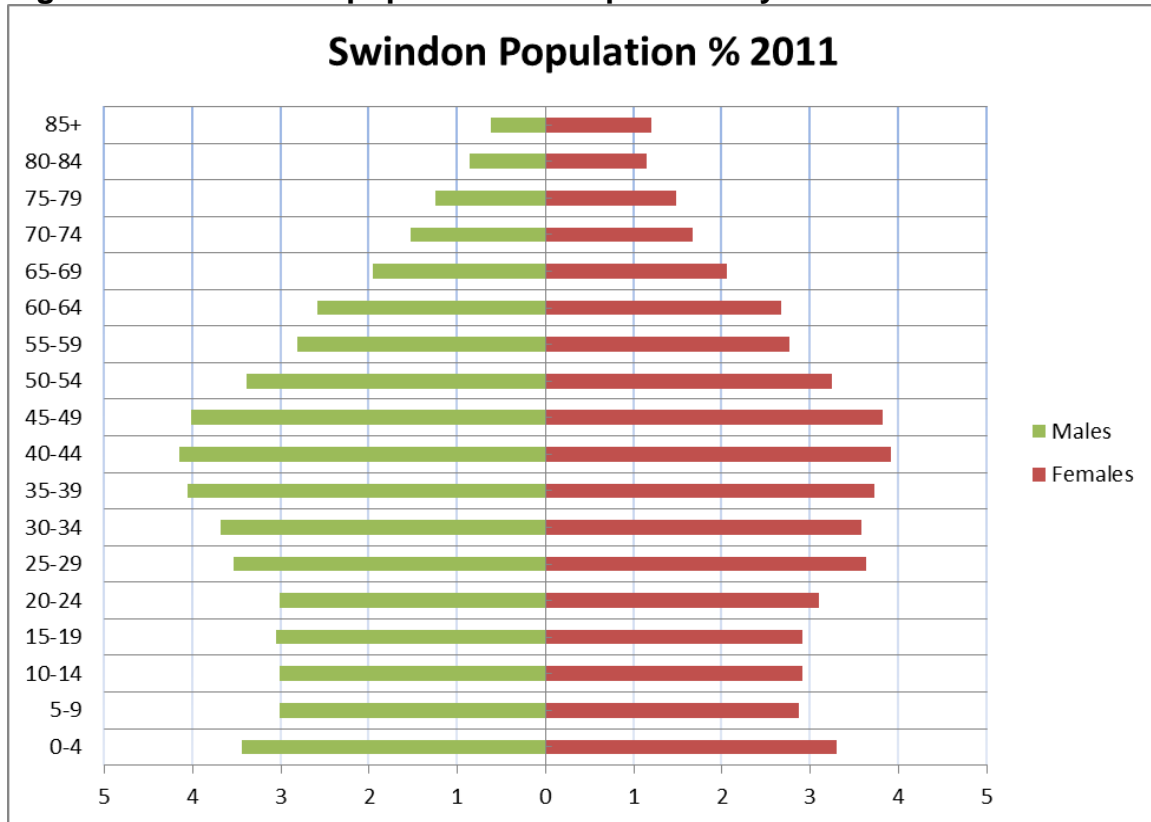
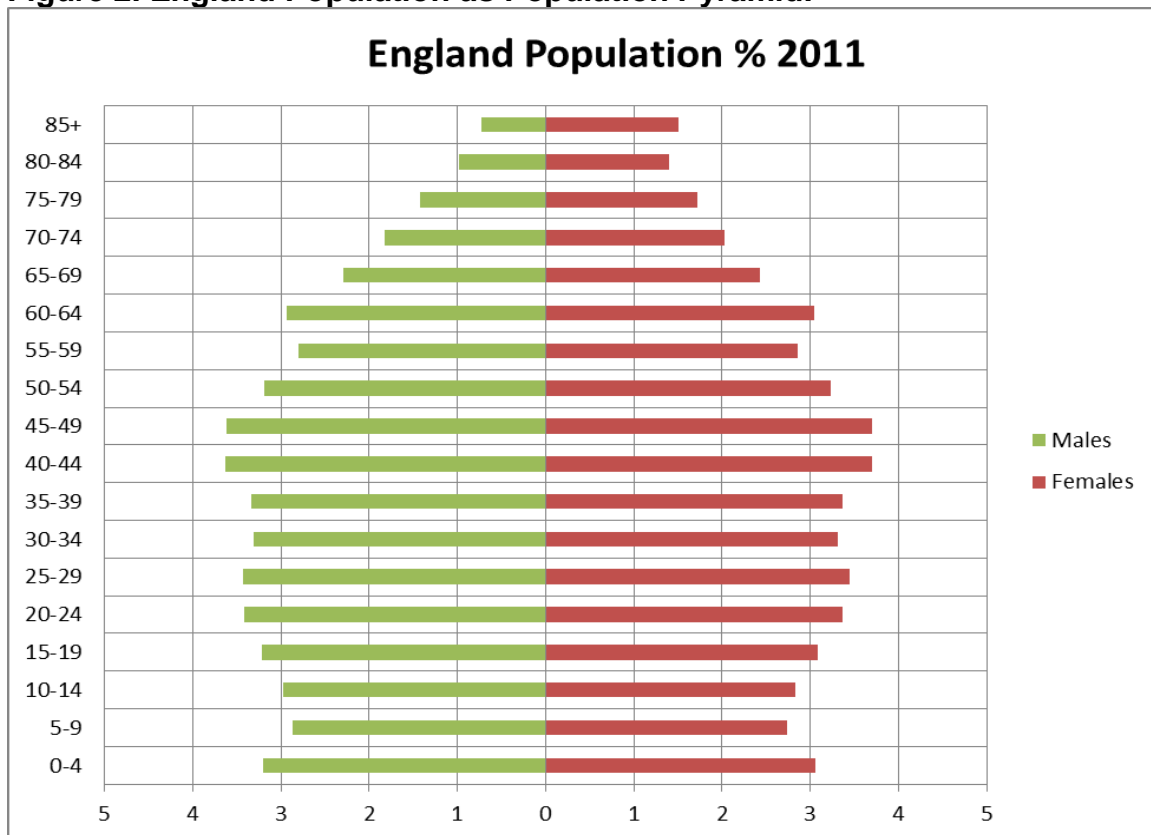


Figure 2. England Population as Population Pyramid.

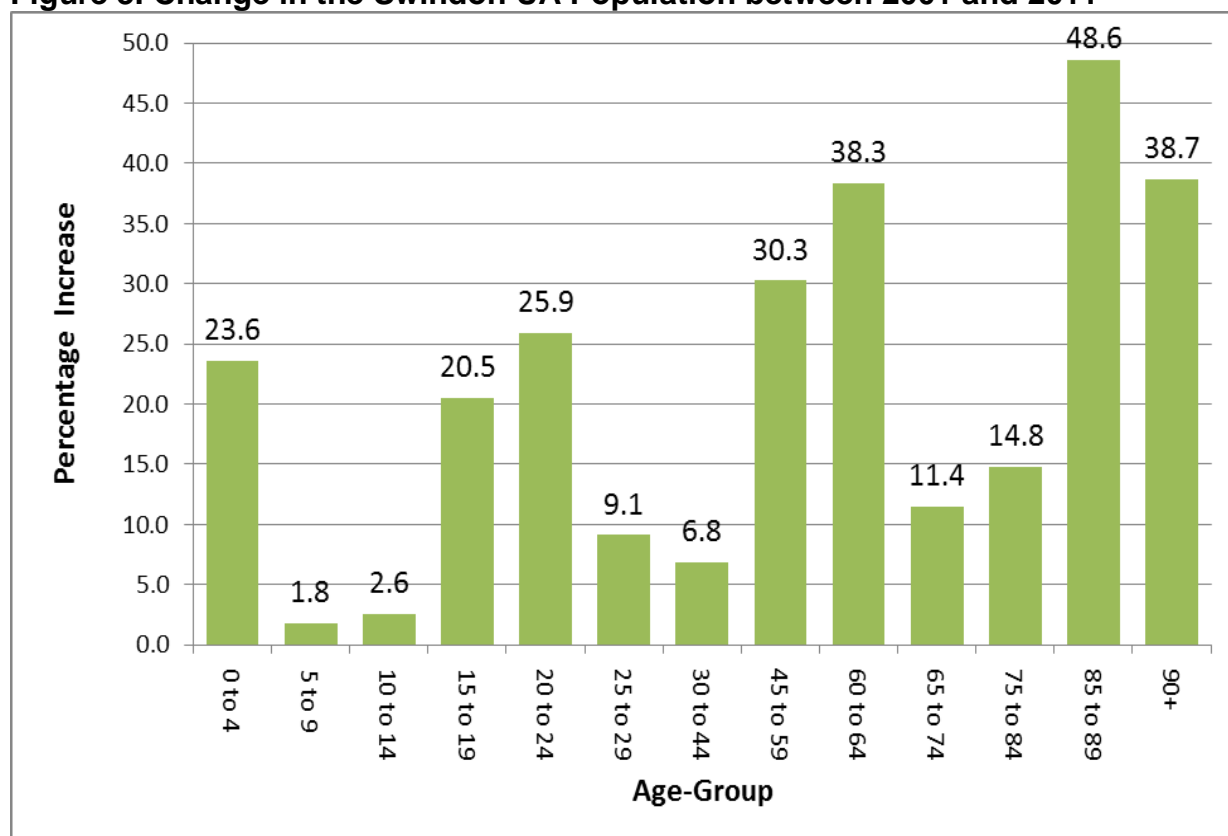


A detailed breakdown of the Swindon UA population by age and sex at the 2011 Census is given in Table 1, while Figure 3 shows how the age-structure of the Swindon UA population has changed between the censuses. The largest growth was in people aged 85 to 89, a group which grew by 48.6%. Notable growth also took place in people aged 90+ years (+38.7%), in people aged 60 to 64 years (+38.3%) and in people aged 45 to 49 years (+30.3%). All groups increased, but the age-groups 5 to 9 years, and 10 to 14 years increased by only a few percentage points. The main causes of population growth in Swindon UA have been inward migration, together with a reduced mortality rate, resulting in greater life expectancy. In the period 2001 to 2011 inclusive, net inward migration into Swindon from the UK averaged about 440 people per annum, while net inward migration from overseas averaged about 890 people per annum (Source: ONS migration data published 29.08 2013). As Section 2.3 shows, this flow from abroad has greatly affected Swindon's ethnic profile.

**Table 1. Swindon UA by Age and Sex in 2011 Census.
(Total = 209,156)**

	Males	Females
Age 0 to 4	7,232	6,851
Age 5 to 7	3,895	3,656
Age 8 to 9	2,409	2,313
Age 10 to 14	6,296	6,137
Age 15 to 19	6,369	6,055
Age 20 to 24	6,341	6,518
Age 25 to 29	7,433	7,642
Age 30 to 34	7,711	7,461
Age 35 to 39	8,506	7,791
Age 40 to 44	8,676	8,193
Age 45 to 49	8,375	7,996
Age 50 to 54	7,066	6,756
Age 55 to 59	5,862	5,772
Age 60 to 64	5,413	5,577
Age 65 to 69	4,119	4,334
Age 70 to 74	3,207	3,500
Age 75 to 79	2,554	3,079
Age 80 to 84	1,842	2,424
Age 85 and over	1,312	2,483
All Persons	104,618	104,538

Figure 3. Change in the Swindon UA Population between 2001 and 2011



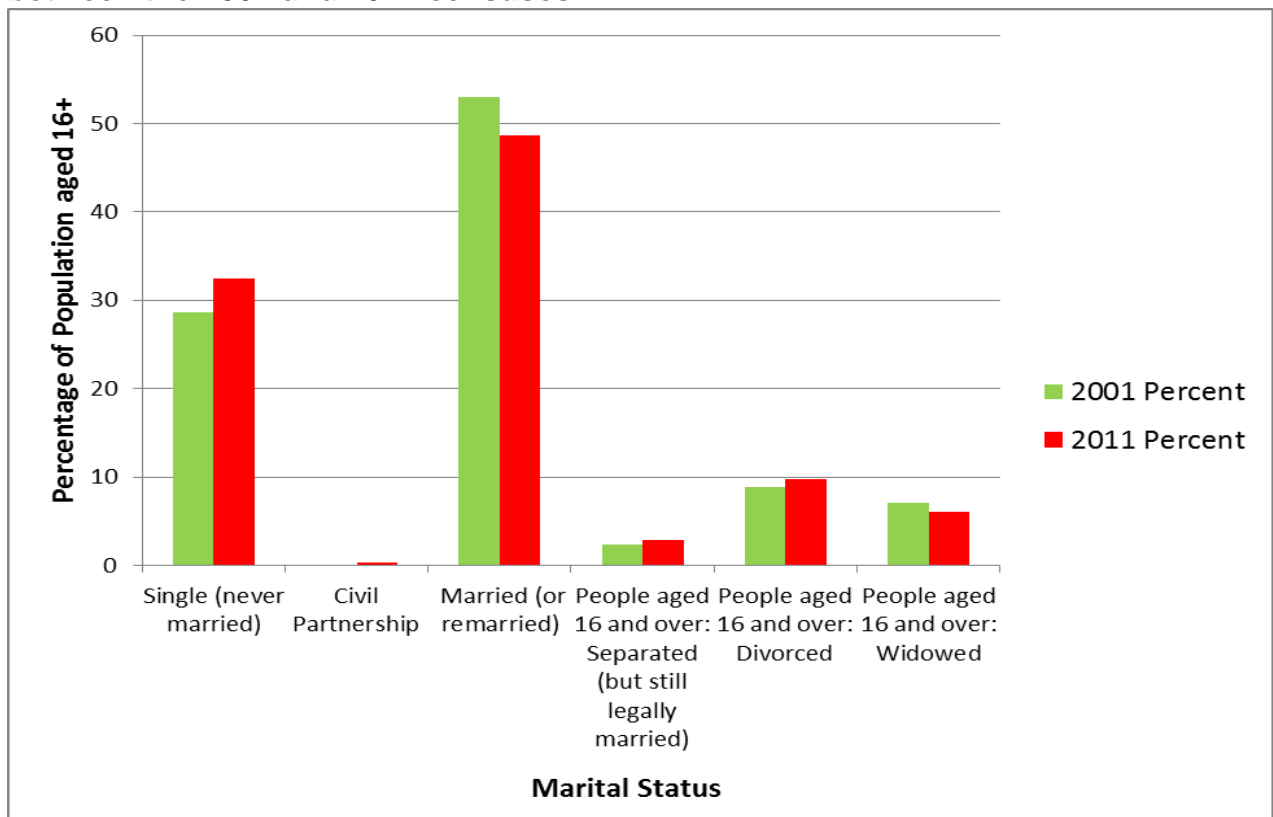
In Shrivenham ward, the largest increase was also in the oldest groups, 85 to 89 years (+60%) and 90+ years (128.6%), although, as Shrivenham is a small ward, the absolute numbers involved were relatively small (+24). In some of the other age-groups, there was actually a small decrease in numbers (Table 2).

Table 2. Change in Population of Shrivenham ward between 2001 and 2011

Age	2001	2011	Percentage Change
0-4 years	502	467	-7.0
5-9 years	400	310	-22.5
10-14 years	314	301	-4.1
15-19 years	347	219	-36.9
20-24 years	363	173	-52.3
25-29 years	239	180	-24.7
30-44 years	1559	1323	-15.1
45-59 years	921	934	+1.4
60-64 years	218	316	+45.0
65-74 years	314	431	+37.3
75-84 years	237	242	+2.1
85-89 years	40	64	+60.0
90+ years	14	32	+128.6
All Persons	5468	4992	-8.7

2.2. Marital and Civil Partnership Status

Figure 4: Change in Marital Status in people aged 16+ years in Swindon UA between the 2001 and 2011 censuses.



The measurement of marital status in people aged 16+ years, has altered slightly between 2001 and 2011, as civil partnerships appeared in a census for the first time in 2011. In addition, some categories (such as “separated” and “divorced”), were widened in 2011 to accommodate the new situation. Broadly speaking, however, figures from the two censuses can be usefully compared (Figure 4). In 2011, 426 people (0.3%) reported, for the first time in a census, that they were in a civil partnership, but otherwise, the overall picture was fairly stable between the two years. The percentage of single people rose (from 28.6% to 32.4%), while correspondingly the percentage of married people declined slightly (from 53% to 48.6%). The proportion of people reporting they were divorced also increased, but by less than one percentage point from 8.9% to 9.8%. The pattern in Shrivenham ward in 2011 differed somewhat from that in Swindon UA. In Shrivenham the civil partnership percentage (0.1%) was slightly lower than in Swindon. There was a smaller proportion of single people (20.7%), there was a larger proportion of married people (65%), and divorced people made up a smaller percentage (6.7%). The

percentage of people reporting that they were widowed (5.7%) was similar to that in Swindon UA (6.0%).

2.3. Ethnicity

The pie-charts in Figures 5 and 6 illustrate the ethnic make-up of the Swindon UA population in 2001 and in 2011.

Figure 5. People of all Ages by Ethnic Group in Swindon UA in 2001

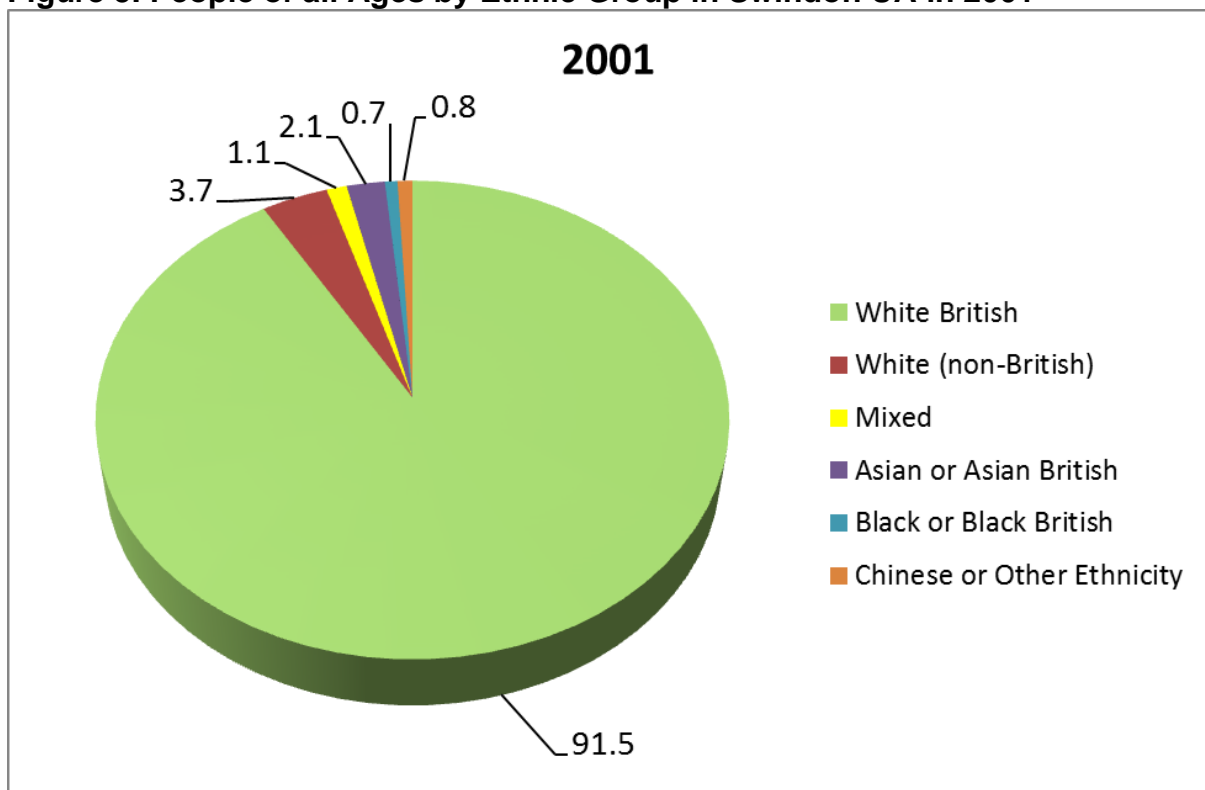
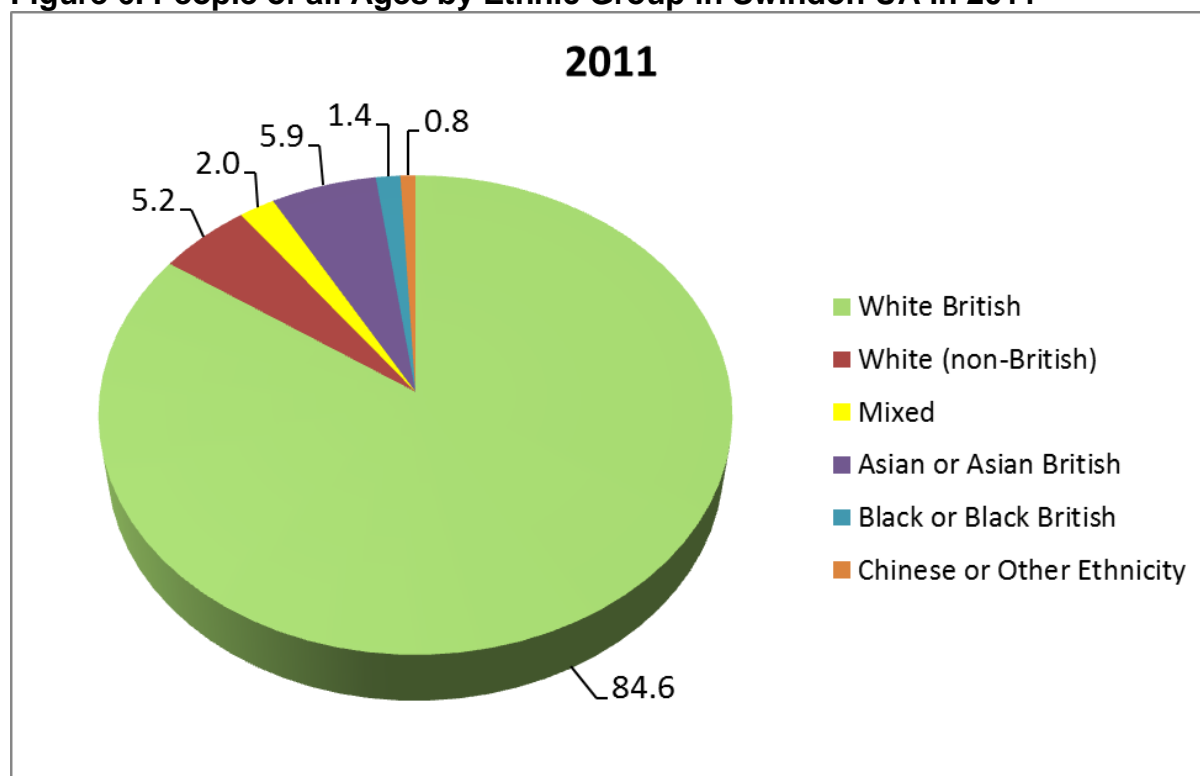


Figure 6. People of all Ages by Ethnic Group in Swindon UA in 2011



The change in the structure of ethnicity in Swindon UA is one of the most striking developments in the population between 2001 and 2011. If we define Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Groups broadly as everyone except people who report themselves as being White British (so BME Groups include White Irish and White Europeans), the proportion of BME people in Swindon UA has in approximate terms, doubled from 8.5% (15,344 people) in 2001 to 15.4% (32,128 people) in 2011. The Asian/Asian British group, moreover, tripled in size (from 3,837 to 12,411, 2.1% to 5.9%), so the latter is Swindon UA's largest broad BME group. These increases are mainly a result of inward migration from Africa, Eastern Europe, Southern Asia and South America.

An exception to the pattern of increase was the "Chinese or Other Ethnic Group" category which did not change greatly (from 1,492 to 1,760, 0.8% to 0.8%). (In the 2011 Census Chinese ethnicity was a sub-group of Asian/Asian British, so we transferred the Chinese numbers to the "Other ethnic" category of 2011 to make a group directly comparable to the "Chinese and Other" category of the 2001 Census). The BME proportion for Shrivenham ward in 2011 was 9.5%. Ethnicity for Shrivenham ward is reported below in Section 3.2

2.4. Limiting Long Term Illness

In all, 15.3% (27,476) of people in Swindon UA reported a Limiting Long Term Illness (LLTI) in the 2001 Census. In the 2011 Census, 15.4% (32,302) reported some degree of limitation as part of a “Long-term health problem or disability question”, the equivalent of the LLTI question of 2001. Although these were broad questions, which census respondents could interpret as they wished, the “LLTI approach” is conventionally accepted as a broad measure of health status, referring to a greater or lesser degree of impairment. The proportion of people reporting some degree of impairment on these measures has increased only a very small amount between 2001 and 2011, although, due to the growth in the overall size of the population, this equates, approximately to an additional 5,000 people reporting some degree of impairment in Swindon UA. In Shrivenham ward in 2011, 577 people (12%) reported some degree of impairment.

2.5. Life Expectancy

Although the LLTI indicator suggests that, overall the level of impairment in Swindon has not diminished, average life-spans for both men and women, as expressed as average life expectancy, have lengthened over the decade. As Table 3 shows, average life-expectancy in Swindon UA, has increased from 80.2 years for females to 82.7 years over the decade, while for males, the increase has been from 76.1 years to 79.3 years.

Table 3. Life Expectancy at Birth in Swindon UA (England in brackets)
Source:ONS/Compendium of Population Health Indicators

	2000-2002	2009-2011	2010-2012
Males	76.1 years (76)	79.2 years (78.9)	79.3 years (79.2)
Females	80.2 years (80.7)	82.7 years (82.9)	82.7 years (83.0)

These levels of life-expectancy are similar to those for England as a whole. Thus, while people in Swindon are, on average, living longer lives than they did a decade ago, some of these extra years will often involve a degree of disability or impairment. However, life expectancy varies between small areas within Swindon UA. The most affluent areas having life expectancies 8.9 years longer and 6.5 years longer, for men and women respectively, than those in the most deprived areas. (Source: Public Health England’s Health Profile for Swindon UA 2013, dividing the population into tenths by deprivation, for years 2006 to 2010 inclusive.)

3. Current Data and Context (including Wards)

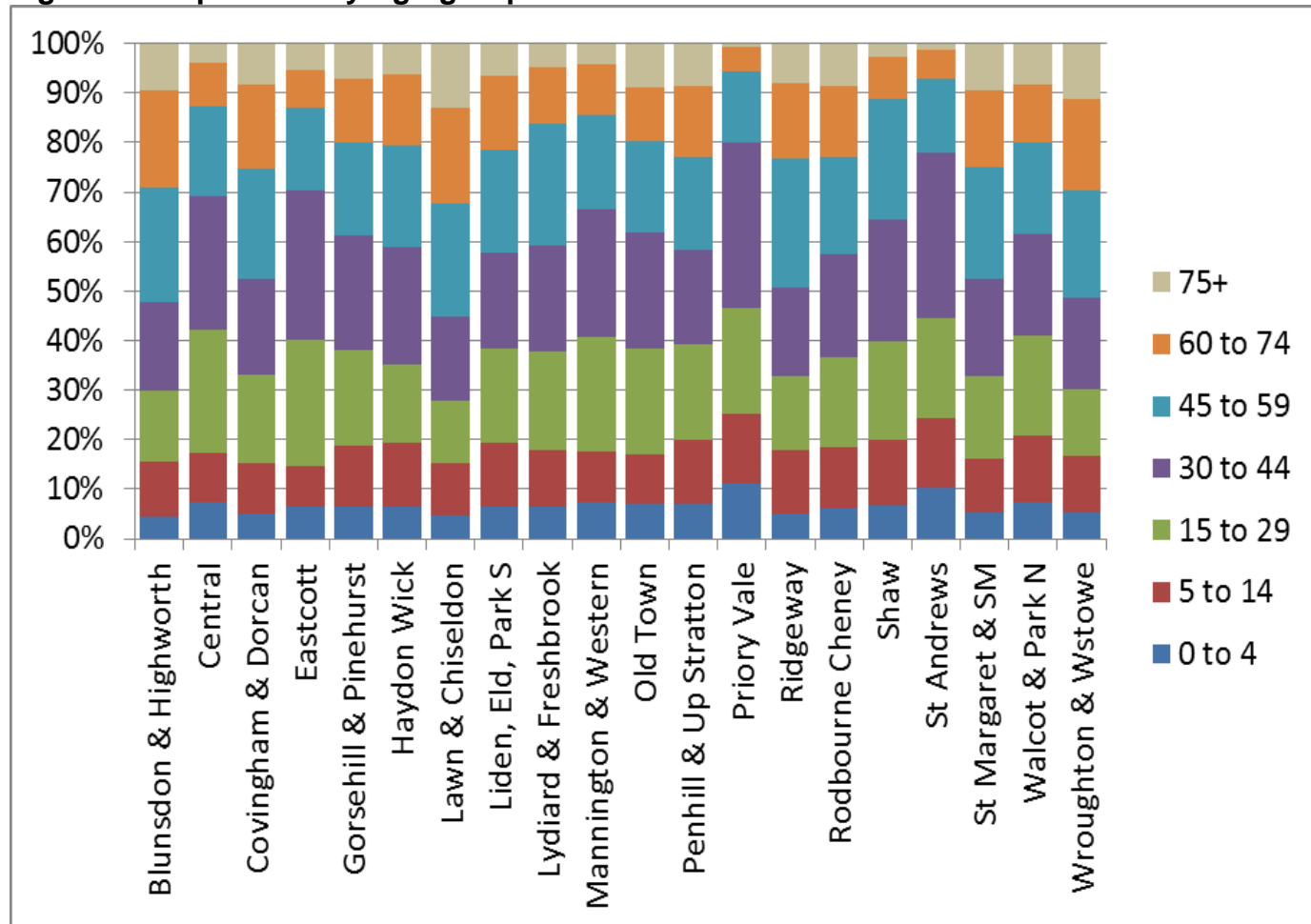
3.1 Population by Ward

Table 4. Population by Electoral ward in Swindon UA and Shrivenham in 2011 Census

Wards	Populations
Blunsdon and Highworth	10783
Central	11752
Covingham and Dorcan	10879
Eastcott	10630
Gorsehill and Pinehurst	12695
Haydon Wick	12108
Lawn and Chiseldon	5719
Liden, Eldene and Park South	11625
Lydiard and Freshbrook	10997
Mannington and Western	10062
Old Town	8841
Penhill and Upper Stratton	11993
Priory Vale	11875
Ridgeway	3326
Rodbourne Cheney	11700
Shaw	11221
St Andrews	10484
St Margaret and South Marston	11459
Walcot and Park North	12974
Wroughton and Wichelstowe	8033
<i>Swindon UA Total</i>	<i>209,156</i>
Shrivenham Ward	4992
<i>Swindon CCG Residents Total</i>	<i>214,148</i>

Table 4 shows the total population for each ward in the 2011 Census, while Figure 7 shows the age-groups within each ward as a percentage of the ward population. The greatest number of children aged under 5 years was in Priory Vale (1,334) followed by St Andrews (1,069), Walcot & Park North (950), Penhill and Upper Stratton (856) and Central (849). The greatest percentage of under-5s was also in Priory Vale where they made up 11.2% of the population, followed by St Andrews with 10.2%. At the other end of the age-range, the largest numbers of people aged 75+ years were in St Margaret & South Marston (1,097), and Walcot & Park North (1,062), followed by Penhill & Upper Stratton (1,030), and Blunsdon and Highworth (1,016). In percentage terms, however, Lawn & Chiseldon had the largest proportion with 12.9%, followed by Wroughton and Wichelstowe (11.4%). Shrivensham ward had 467 children under 5 (9.4%, higher than for Swindon UA, 6.7%) and 338 people aged 75+ (6.8%, about the same as for Swindon UA, 6.5%, see Table 2).

Figure 7. Proportions by Age-group in Wards in Swindon UA in 2011 Census



3.2. Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2010 rank small areas known as Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in terms of aspects of their deprivation (Source: ID 2010, Dept of Communities and Local Government). There are, in total, 32,482 Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England, and 119 LSOAs in the Swindon UA area. Over 30 indicators (covering such dimensions as income deprivation, employment deprivation, education deprivation, health deprivation, and so on) are combined to produce an overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).

Of the 119 LSOAs in the Swindon UA area, 18 are among the most deprived 20% nationally. These LSOAs are within Central, Penhill & Upper Stratton, Walcot & Park North, Liden, Eldene & Park South, Gorse Hill & Pinehurst, Rodbourne Cheney, Haydon Wick and Mannington & Weston.

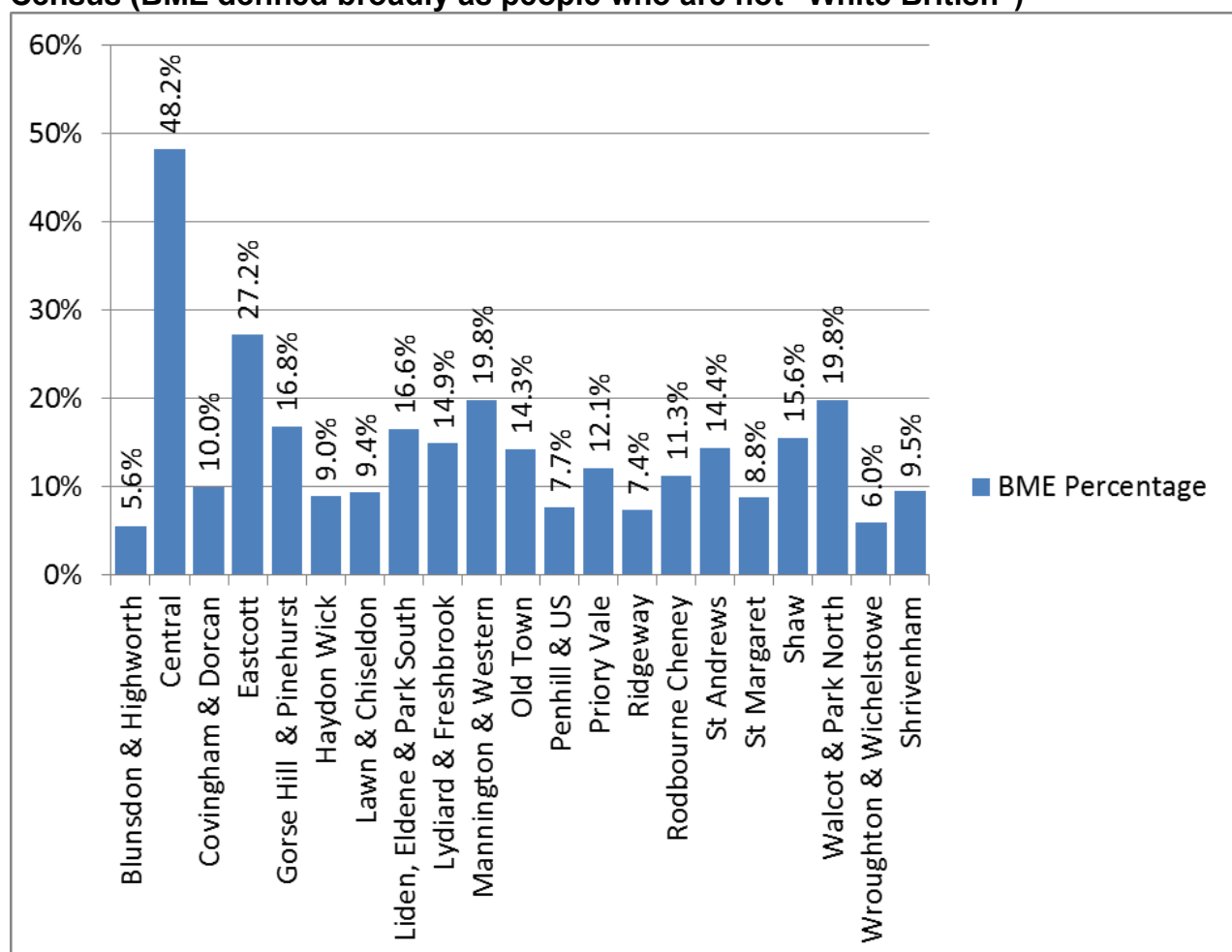
Table 5. Approx mapping of LSOAs to Swindon Wards with ranking on ID 2010

Ward	Average Deprivation LSOA Ranking	Local ranking
Walcot & Park North	9,032.8	25% Most Deprived
Gorse Hill & Pinehurst	11,473.4	25% Most Deprived
Central	13,069.5	25% Most Deprived
Liden, Eldene & Park South	13,392.6	25% Most Deprived
Rodbourne Cheney	13,762.9	25% Most Deprived
Penhill & Upper Stratton	14,689.1	50% middle range
Eastcott	17,643.8	50% middle range
Mannington & Western	19,230.8	50% middle range
Covingham & Dorcan	21,450.1	50% middle range
Lydiard & Freshbrook	21,912.4	50% middle range
Wroughton & Wichelstowe	22,478.8	50% middle range
Haydon Wick	23,990.5	50% middle range
Blunsdon & Highworth	24,183.6	50% middle range
Old Town	25,684.6	50% middle range
Ridgeway	25,901.0	50% middle range
St Margaret & South Marston	26,721.8	25% Least Deprived
Shaw	26,747.4	25% Least Deprived
St Andrews	26,943.8	25% Least Deprived
Lawn & Chiseldon	27,475.0	25% Least Deprived
Priory Vale	28,941.8	25% Least Deprived

Although the LSOAs do not map exactly to wards, Table 5 gives an approximation of the average overall deprivation rank of the Swindon wards. In the national ranking scheme (used in the second column), a rank of 1 corresponds to the most deprived area nationally, while a value of 32,482 corresponds to the least deprived area nationally. The wards are also shown according to local groupings of deprivation (third column), with the 25% most and 25% least deprived wards highlighted. Shrivensham ward has a level of deprivation which is equivalent to being in the “25% Least Deprived Group”, with an average ranking on the national scheme of about 31,000, making it the least deprived ward in the Swindon CCG area.

3.3. Ethnicity and Country of Birth by ward

Figure 8. BME Percentages by Ward in Swindon UA and Shrivensham in 2011 Census (BME defined broadly as people who are not “White British”)



The broadly-defined BME proportion reported in Swindon in the 2011 Census varied greatly from 48.2% in Central ward to 5.6% in Blunsdon & Highworth ward (Figure 8), while the proportion in Swindon UA as a whole was 15.4%. The proportion in Shrivenham ward was 9.5% percent. (*SASPAC Apportionment method used.*) In a similar manner, the proportion who reported a country of birth outside the UK varied greatly. In all, 26,941 people (87.1%) of people in Swindon UA reported being born within the UK, with Blunsdon (94.1%) and Penhill & Upper Stratton (93.9%) reporting the highest proportions and Central (58.7%), and Eastcott (76.7%) reporting the lowest, followed by Mannington & Western (83.2%). As illustration, the breakdown is presented for Central and Eastcott in Table 6, together with Mannington & Western, though the latter is also close to the “average” for Swindon UA. In Shrivenham, 87.2% were UK-born. (*SASPAC Apportionment method used.*)

Table 6. “Country of Birth” in Swindon UA in 2011 Census (shown here as Region) by ward.

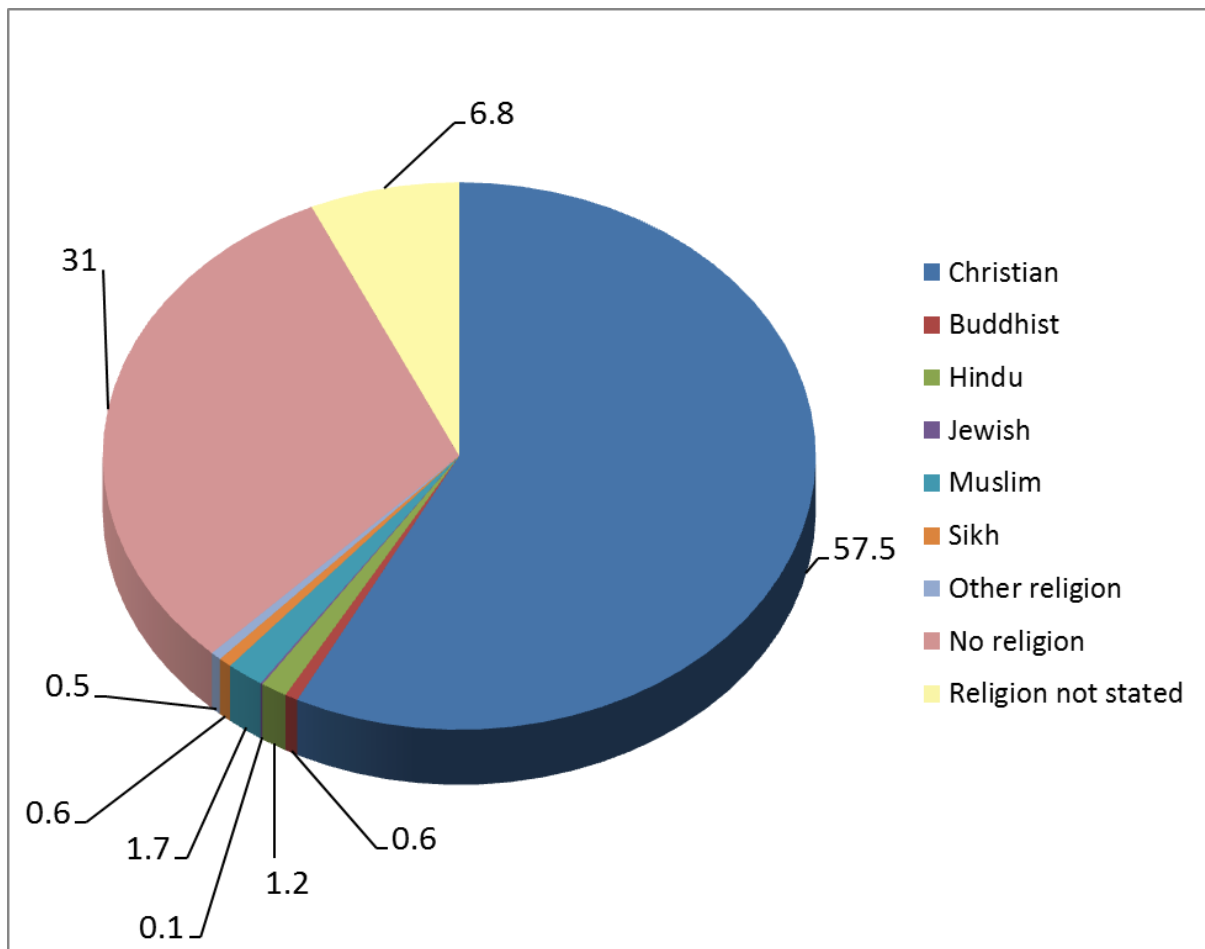
Region	Central	Eastcott	Mannington and Western
UK	7336 (58.7%)	7549 (76.7%)	8110 (83.2%)
Other Europe (including Ireland) <i>Accession Countries 2001-2011* included above</i>	1242 (9.9%) 608 (4.9%)	920 (9.3%) 477 (4.8%)	703 (7.2%) 349 (3.6%)
Africa	396 (3.2%)	255 (2.6%)	247 (2.5%)
Middle East	100 (0.8%)	38 (0.4%)	34 (0.3%)
Eastern Asia (e.g. China)	96 (0.8%)	71 (0.7%)	44 (0.3%)
Southern Asia (mainly sub-continent)	2908 (23.3%)	723 (7.3%)	396 (4.1%)
South-East Asia (e.g. Philippines) and Central Asia	101 (0.8%)	85 (0.9%)	60 (0.6%)
American Continent	218 (1.7%)	149 (1.5%)	97 (1%)
Caribbean	70 (0.6%)	31 (0.3%)	29 (0.3%)
Oceania (Australia and NZ plus Other)	21 (0.2%)	21 (0.2%)	23 (0.2%)
Total	12,488	9,842	9,743

**Accession Countries 2001 to 2011 include Poland, Lithuania, Romania*

3.4. Religion

In total, 62.2% of people in Swindon UA in 2011 reported “having a religion”. The types of religion and the proportions that reported not having a religion are shown in Figure 9. In all, 120,287 people (57.5%) reported being Christian, while the next most common categories were Muslim (3,538 people, 1.7%) and Hindu (2,597, 1.2%). These three religions were represented in all the wards across Swindon, most notably in Central (with 5.5% Muslim and 2.7% Hindu), and Eastcott (with 3.3% Muslim and 3.6% Hindu). Walcot & Park North was also notable for having 3.4% Muslims, and Liden & Eldene for having 2.2% Hindus. Sikhs and Buddhists were also represented in every ward. Wroughton & Wichelstowe was the least diverse ward; all the main religious groups were represented, but with low proportions. In Shrivenham ward, 70.5% of people were Christian, 1.2% were Muslim and 0.6% were Hindu.

Figure 9. Reported Religion in 2011 Census in Swindon UA.



3.5. Languages and English Proficiency

Table 7. Main Language of respondents to 2011 Census in Swindon UA

	Numbers	Percentage
English	187,424	93.4
Welsh/Cymraeg (or other UK language)	32	<0.1
French	208	0.1
Portuguese	1,090	0.5
Spanish	212	0.1
Other European Language (EU): Total	4,336	2.2
<i>(Polish, included above)</i>	<i>2,651</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Other European Language (non EU)	133	0.1
Russian	161	0.1
Turkish	310	0.2
Arabic	101	0.1
West/Central Asian Language	370	0.2
South Asian Language	4,562	2.3
East Asian Language	1,081	0.5
African Language	453	0.2
Other Languages	45	<0.1
Sign Language	77	<0.1
All usual residents aged 3 and over	200,595	100

The variety of languages spoken in Swindon UA is shown in Table 7. In all, 93.4% of people in Swindon reported English as their main language, although in Central, for example, the proportion was lower, 76.9%. The languages listed are the reported “main” language, so are not a measure of how well a person speaks English or is otherwise able to communicate in daily life. Respondents were able to comment on their proficiency in English in an additional question and the results are displayed in Table 8. In total, 2,296 people (1.1%) reported they could not speak English well or at all. However, this may be an underestimate, as people with limited ability in English may have experienced difficulties in completing a census return. In Shrivenham ward 0.5% % reported that they could not speak English well or at all.

Table 8. Reported Proficiency in English in Swindon UA

	Number	Percentage
Main language is English	187,424	93.4
Main language not English: Can speak English very well	5,499	2.7
Main language not English: Can speak English well	5,376	2.7
Main language not English: Cannot speak English well	1,922	1.0
Main language not English: Cannot speak English	374	0.2
All Usual Residents aged 3 years or more	200,595	100.0

3.6. Health Status and Provision of Care.

The Health Deprivation and Disability domain of the Indices of Deprivation 2010 is an indicator which is made up of the following four components: Years of Potential Life Lost (death rate before 75 years), Comparative Illness & Disability Ratio (including sickness benefits), hospital admission rates, proportion of adults under 60 suffering from anxiety or mood disorders. The Health Deprivation domain is thus a mixture of both morbidity (sickness) and mortality. Figure 10 shows the location of the electoral wards in Swindon UA and Figure 11 maps the national ranking on the Health Deprivation domain for each Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) within the Swindon UA wards.

The “Coolspots” depicted in blue are LSOAs which fall within the *least* 20% health deprived LSOAs in England. There are in total 43 LSOAs in this category in Swindon UA and they appear in almost every ward in Swindon. (The Shrivenham LSOAs also fall within this category.) In contrast, only 8 Swindon LSOAs, depicted in red, are among the 20% *most* health deprived LSOAs nationally. These are mainly in the wards of Penhill & Upper Stratton, Gorse Hill & Pinehurst, Central, Walcot & Park North, Liden, Eldene & Park South. One LSOA shaded red is also based in Mannington & Western ward.

This should not be interpreted too optimistically, however. The Swindon rankings may be better, partly because of a slightly lower level of morbidity, and partly due to relatively good primary care and hospital services which diminish the need for emergency admissions. On the other hand, the overall mortality rate (before age 75) in Swindon UA, is at a similar level to that in England as a whole (Source: Compendium of Population Health Indicators, for years 2010-2012 pooled.) The fact that we have any small areas in the “worst 20%” category is a cause for concern.. The variation in health experience across Swindon UA is examined more closely in Figure 12. In this map LSOAs in Swindon UA are graded into five local groups, according to their ranking on the Health Deprivation domain, with the more health deprived LSOAs being shaded more darkly and the less health deprived LSOAs being shaded in lighter tones. Areas with a higher level of general deprivation, tended to have higher levels of health deprivation. (The Shrivenham LSOAs were at the level of the fifth of Swindon LSOAs with the least health deprivation.)

Figure 10.

Electoral Wards in Swindon UA as at May 2011



Figure 11.

Health Deprivation National "Hotspots and Coolspots" in Swindon UA
by Lower Super Output Area, with Wards shown

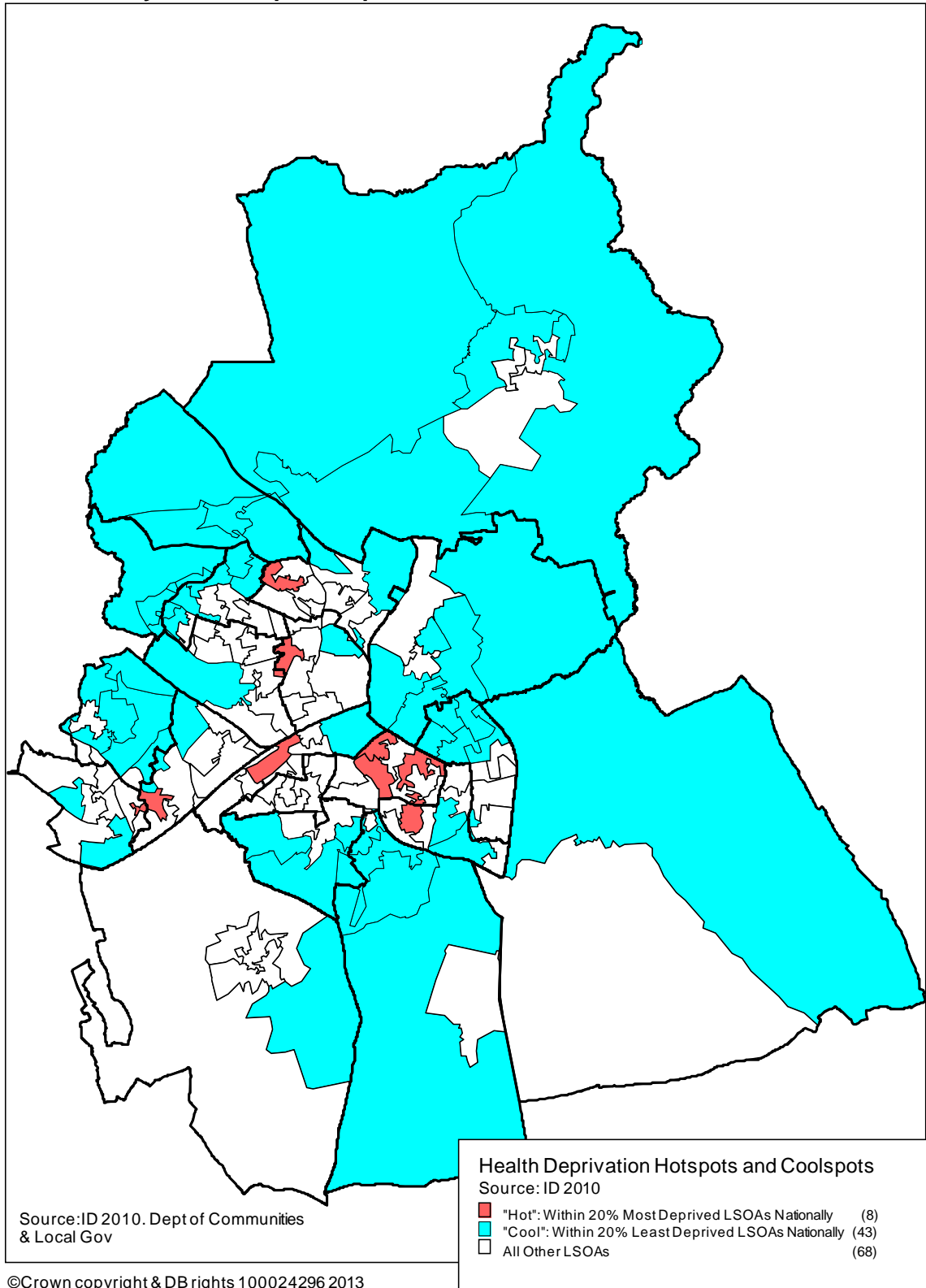
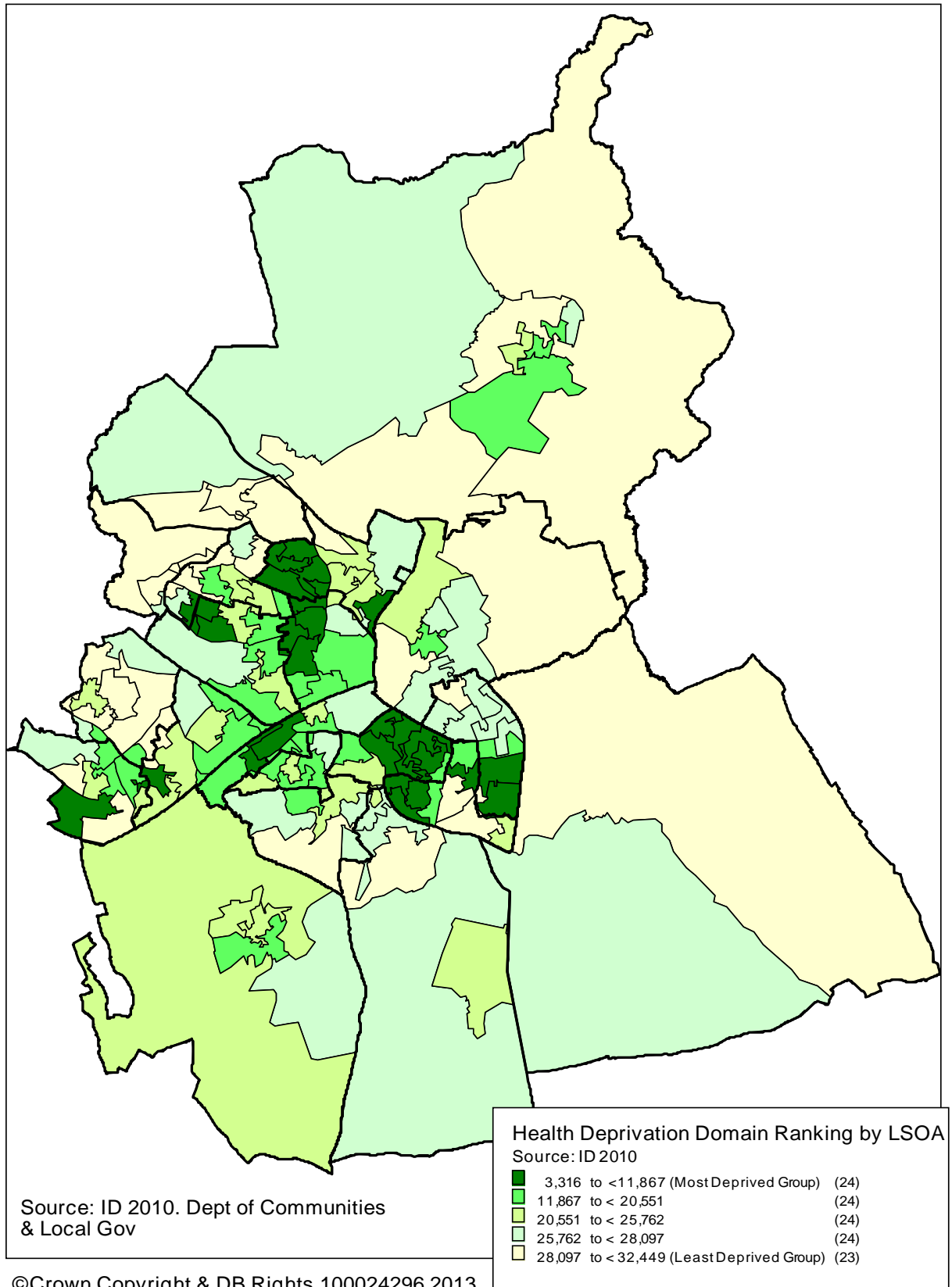


Figure 12.

Health Deprivation Ranking of Lower Super Output Areas
in Swindon UA by Local Quintile Group, with Wards shown



In the 2011 Census 9.3% of Swindon UA people reported providing at least one hour of unpaid care per week (presumably usually to a relative or friend). The figure was 10.3% in England as a whole. In all, 2.1% of people in Swindon UA (2.4% in England) provided 50 or more hours per week of unpaid care. The overall percentage varied by ward, with most in Lawn & Chiseldon (13.4%) and Wroughton & Wichelstowe (11.4%) and the least in St Andrews (5.9%) and Priory Vale (5.6%). The percentage in Shrivenham ward was 9.1%. There was a strong linear association between the percentage of people providing care and the proportion of people in the ward aged 75 years or more. In other words, the presence of more older people in a ward seemed to involve more people in caring activities. (Statistically speaking, the proportion of older people seemed to explain about three-quarters of the association ($R^2 = 0.75$). (*SASPAC Apportionment method used.*)

4. Implications

The population of Swindon is continuing to grow year by year. People in Swindon are having longer lives, which means an increasing number of older people, but not all of the extra years are spent in good health and the number of people needing support is also rising. This poses the challenge of providing appropriate services, without a large increase in available resources and of providing ways of helping the population to be more resilient. The population of Swindon is becoming more ethnically diverse and may require services more sensitive to the needs of different groups. For instance, a proportion, although a small one, is not fluent in the English language. The structure and characteristics of the population vary greatly by electoral ward, which emphasises the need for planning targeted to local needs.

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Appendix

Note on Approaches to the Population

The population of Swindon can be counted in three different ways.

(a) Swindon Unitary Authority (UA) population: population *resident* within the Swindon Borough Council boundaries.

(b) Swindon Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) *resident* population: people living within the SBC boundaries or in the electoral ward of Shrivenham, Oxfordshire

(c) Swindon CCG *registered* population: people registered with a Swindon CCG GP, some of whom may live outside the CCG boundaries as described in (b).

This Profile focuses on Swindon UA residents (a) and also shows data for Shrivenham ward (b), so that the CCG *resident* population is thus covered.

Most Up-to-Date Population Estimates

This Profile is based mainly on the situation in the Census year of 2011. The population is increasing yearly, so more up-to-date estimates of the overall population are now available as follows:

- Swindon UA (SBC) *resident* population totalled **214,037** people at mid-2013 (Source: ONS)
- Swindon CCG *resident* population totalled **217,216** in mid-2012 (Source: ONS)
- Swindon CCG *registered* population totalled **226, 551** in March 2014 (Patients registered with a Swindon CCG GP, irrespective of where they live. Source: CSU/Open Exeter)

Note on Census Data

Occasionally census estimates for small areas, such as electoral wards, may not appear to total correctly or may differ between reports. This is because small numbers are sometimes changed by ONS to avoid the identification of individual people.

In addition, Swindon 2012 wards were not used by ONS for the 2011 Census and so we have had to estimate data at 2012 ward level, independently of ONS. Different methods can be used to assign data from Lower Super Output Area or Output Area data to the Swindon 2012 electoral wards. In this Profile we used the “Centroid method” (assigning Output Area data to a ward where the OA’s centre falls within the ward). For a small number of exceptions, which are identified in the text, we used the SASPAC apportionment method (assigning proportions of data from LSOAs to a ward in proportion to the fraction of the LSOA that falls within that ward.) ONS is expected to produce 2012 ward estimates in due course, using the “centroid” approach.