

**MID SUSSEX**  

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**DISTRICT COUNCIL**  

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**Mid Sussex Equalities Profile**

January 2014

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## Introduction

### Why do we need a profile?

It is important to ensure that Mid Sussex District Council is meeting the needs of all of its residents. This profile reflects information about sectors of our community which under the Equality Act 2010, have “protected characteristics” which could, in some circumstances, result in these groups not enjoying the same opportunities as others to use our services or participate in their local communities.

Protected characteristics are:

- Age
- Sex
- Race
- Disability
- Religion or belief
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Sexual orientation
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Gender reassignment

The profile supports the Council’s aim to promote equality of opportunity for all its residents and to prevent discrimination by providing information that will help us to plan our services. As well as looking at the protected characteristics, our equalities work also looks to address issues arising from where people live in the District and their income/skill levels. Therefore the profile also includes information about deprivation and the rural/urban make-up of the District. An assessment of the implications of the profile information for the Council’s services and equalities work is included at the end of the document.

### Overview of information sources

The document builds on the first Equalities Profile that the Council produced in January 2012 and uses the most recent data available at the time of publication, particularly information from the 2011 Census. The data from the 2011 Census is being released in stages from July 2013 to January 2014. Comparisons over the 10 year period, provides for a useful analysis of demographic changes and identifies pointers to future trends. Other key sources of data used in the profile include data on benefit claims from the Department of Works and Pensions and data compiled by West Sussex County Council for the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

## Key Findings

The main features of the Mid Sussex population and the protected groups shown by the profile are:

- **A growing population with a fairly even split between men and women**

The population of Mid Sussex has grown by 12,477 to 139,860 in 2011, an increase of 9.8% since the previous Census. Predictions are that by 2035 the population will have increased by a further 16,140, or 11.5%. The overall split between the sexes in the district has remained fairly consistent, changing from 51.55% women and 48.5% men in 2001 to 51.0% women and 49% men in 2011.

- **An ageing population**

18.2% of the population are over 65, compared 16.61% in 2001. This is predicted to increase further to 25.5% by 2030, when there will be an estimated 39,000 over 65s living in Mid Sussex. For those over 85, the increase has been 41.4% over the ten year period, up from 3,118 to 4,408 by 2011. Predictions for 2030 are that this will increase by a further 59% to 7,000. Office for National Statistics (ONS) estimates for life expectancy in Mid Sussex are 79.6 years for men and 83.5 years for women.

- **A comparatively healthy population, but with particular increases projected for those over 65 with a disability**

Information from the 2011 Census states that Mid Sussex has a lower percentage of the population with a limiting health problem or disability than the regional or national averages. Predictions to 2020 suggest that there will be an 18% increase in those over 65 with a disability, compared to a 10% growth rate for those aged between 18 and 64.

- **A more diverse population**

The population classified as Black or Minority Ethnic (BME), rose from 6.4% in 2001 to 9.7% in 2011. "White other" groups make up 4.8%, a 1% increase from 2001. The biggest other single group is Asian or Asian British: Indian at 1%. 96.6% of the Mid Sussex population have English as their main language.

- **A changing pattern of religion and belief**

62.7% of Mid Sussex residents stated their religion as Christian in the 2011 Census, down from 75.9% in 2001. People stating that they have no religion formed the next largest group at 26.6%, up from 15.3% at the last census. Muslims are the next most prevalent religious group at 0.8%.

- **A relatively prosperous district**

The index of multiple-deprivation 2010, ranks Mid Sussex as 315 out of 326 local authority areas in England and Wales, with 326 being the most prosperous. Despite this, there are pockets of deprivation within each of the three main towns.

- **A comparatively well-qualified population**

Information from the 2011 census shows that the population is generally well qualified, with 33.6% qualified to level 4 or 5 (first degree or higher), the highest in West Sussex. Equally, 14.8% have no qualifications, the lowest in the County.

# Age and sex

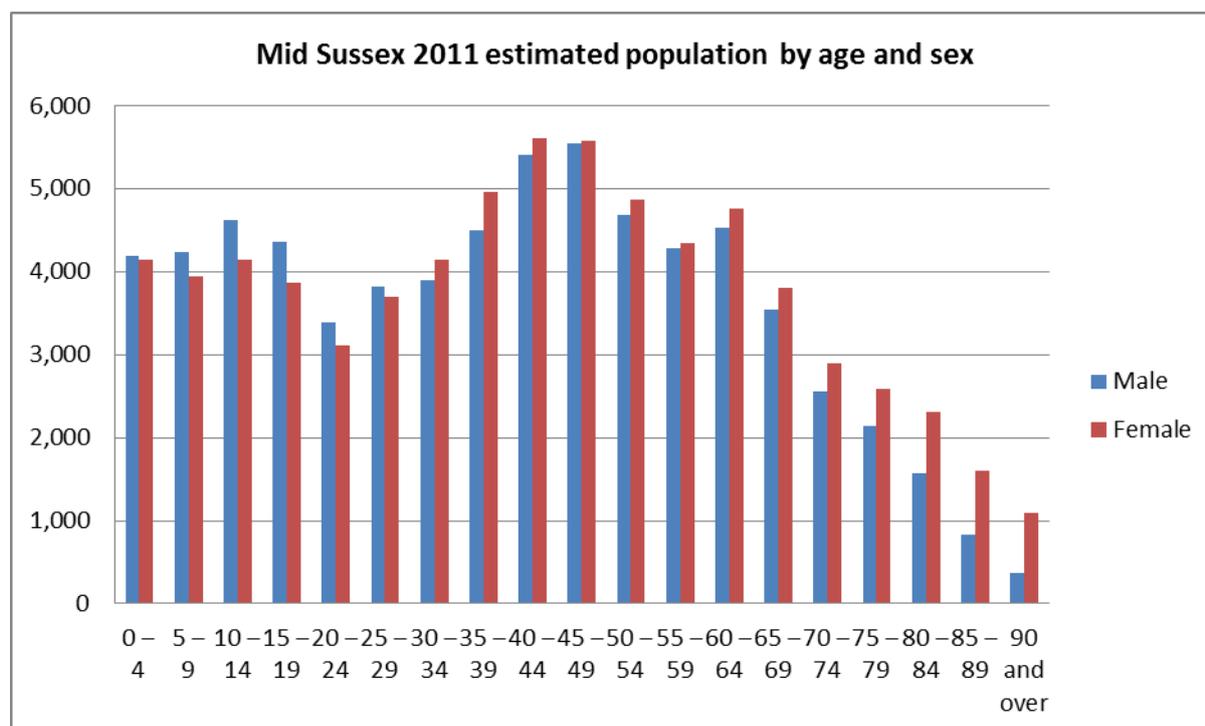
## Population Profile

The population of Mid Sussex has grown by 12,477 to 139,860 in 2011, an increase of 9.8% since the previous Census. In England as a whole the increase was 7.88%. Predictions are that by 2035 the population will have increased by a further 16,140 or 11.5%. The overall split by sex in the district has remained fairly consistent, changing from 51.55% women and 48.5% men in 2001 to 51.0% women and 49% men in 2011.

18.2% of the population are over 65, compared with 16.6% in 2001. This is predicted to increase further to 25.5% by 2030, when there will be an estimated 39,000 over 65s living in Mid Sussex. For those over 85, the increase has been 41.4% over the ten year period, up from 3,118 to 4,408 by 2011. Predictions for 2030 are that this will increase by a further 59% to 7,000. ONS estimates for life expectancy in Mid Sussex are 80.8 years for men and 83.0 years for women.

	Estimated % of the population over 65 years of age		Life Expectancy	
	2010	2030	Males	Females
Mid Sussex	18.2	25.5	80.8	83.0
West Sussex	20.7	27.8	79.9	83.5
South East	17.3	23.8	79.7	83.5
England	16.5	21.5	78.6	82.6

The table below provides ONS 2011 data for Mid Sussex.



Source: Office for National Statistics (2011) *2011 Population Estimates: Single year of age and sex for local authorities in the United Kingdom; estimated resident population*. Crown Copyright <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-270247>

ONS 2011 population estimates suggest that in Mid Sussex 18.2% of the population are over 65, this is slightly higher than the England figure of 16.5%. A more significant difference is the lower numbers of 18-29 year olds in Mid Sussex at 11.9%, compared to 16.3% in England as a whole. 55% of the population over 60 in Mid Sussex are female.

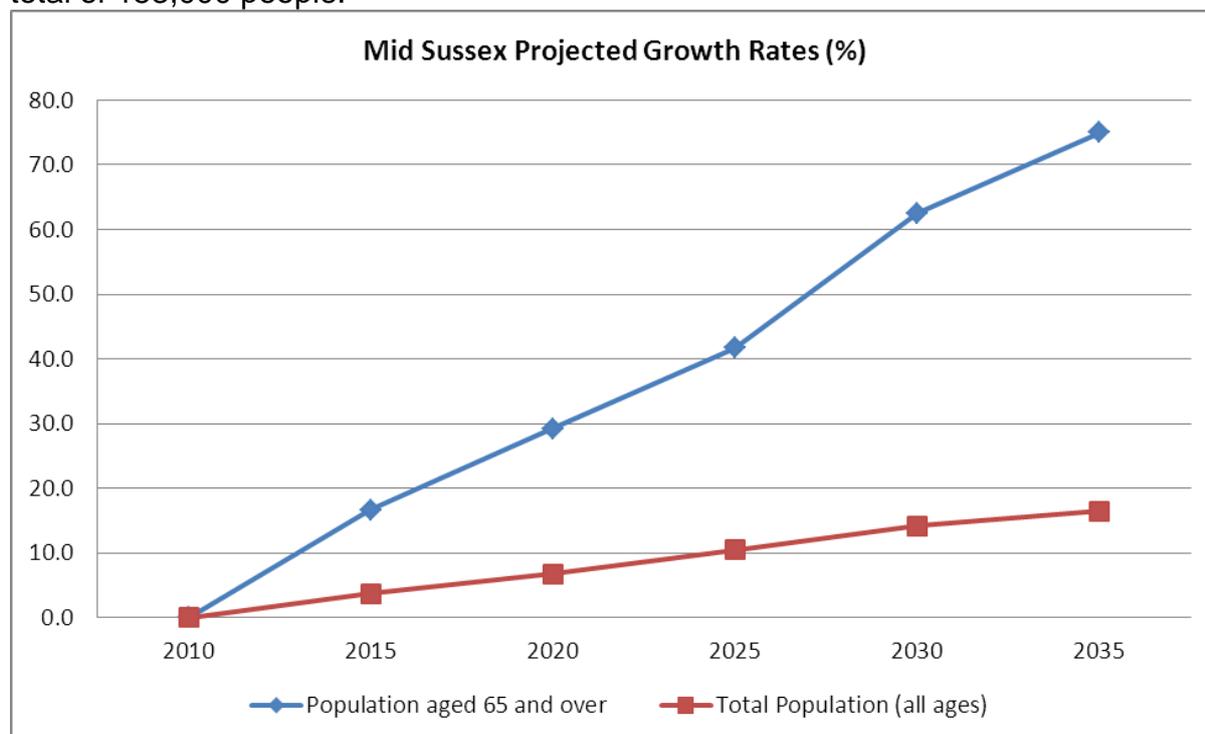
## Population Over 65 Profile

The proportion of the population aged 65 and over is predicted to grow faster than the rest of the population within Mid Sussex.

<b>Mid Sussex</b> (figures in thousands to one decimal place)	<b>2010</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2035</b>
Population aged 65 and over	24,000	28,000	31,000	34,000	39,000	42,000
Total Population (all ages)	134,000	139,000	143,000	148,000	153,000	156,000

Source: Table 2c: 2010-based Subnational Population Projections by sex and quinary age. Crown Copyright; For mid-2010 to mid-2035. Released 21 March 2012 from the ONS.

The graph below shows the total increase in population (for all age groups) and the individual increase in the population aged over 65. This predicts a 39,000 increase (62.5%) people in Mid Sussex being over the age of 65 in 2030 out of a projected total of 153,000 people.



Source: Table 2c: 2010-based Subnational Population Projections by sex and quinary age. Crown Copyright; For mid-2010 to mid-2035. Released 21 March 2012 from the ONS.

The table below shows the population over the age of 65 in Mid Sussex by ward according to the 2011 census population estimates.

Mid Sussex Wards	All usual residents	Number of people over the age of 65	Percentage of people over the age of 65
Ardingly and Balcombe	6,031	993	16.4
Ashurst Wood	2,884	522	18.1
Bolney	2,907	483	16.6
Burgess Hill Dunstall	5,235	476	9.1
Burgess Hill Franklands	4,934	1160	23.5
Burgess Hill Leylands	4,840	905	18.7
Burgess Hill Meeds	4,696	903	19.3
Burgess Hill St Andrews	4,627	811	17.6
Burgess Hill Victoria	5,777	763	13.2
Copthorne and Worth	5,092	873	17.1
Crawley Down and Turners Hill	7,205	1350	18.7
Cuckfield	5,256	1009	19.1
East Grinstead Ashplats	5,623	831	14.8
East Grinstead Baldwins	5,309	826	15.6
East Grinstead Herontye	4,906	884	18
East Grinstead Imberhorne	4,333	925	21.4
East Grinstead Town	5,161	1037	20
Hassocks	7,667	1973	25.7
Haywards Heath Ashenground	5,566	745	13.3
Haywards Heath Bentswood	5,698	826	14.6
Haywards Heath Franklands	4,741	689	14.6
Haywards Heath Heath	5,449	995	18.4
Haywards Heath Lucastes	5,603	1053	18.8
High Weald	5,242	1011	19.3
Hurstpierpoint and Downs	8,084	1434	17.8
Lindfield	6,994	1830	26.2
Totals	139,860	25,307	

Source: Office for National Statistics 2011 Census Crown Copyright.

This shows that the three wards with the highest proportion of people over the age of 65 are Hassocks, Burgess Hill Franklands ward and Lindfield.

# Gender reassignment

## Profile

'Under the Equality Act 2010 the term gender reassignment applies to anyone 'who is proposing to undergo, is undergoing or has undergone a process to change their sex'.

The term transgender relates to a broader group of people, which includes anyone who identifies themselves as or experiences a different gender to the sex assigned to them at birth. This is also known as gender variance. This condition is thought to begin before birth and can be experienced to different degrees.

There were no questions on gender in the 2011 Census regarding gender identity. The Gender Identity and Research Society has estimated that nationally 1% of the population may be gender variant to some degree, with 0.2% of the population likely to seek medical treatment, at some stage, to present in the opposite gender. They also estimate that 0.025% of the population have already sought treatment, among whom 0.015% of the population has undergone a change of gender presentation. A further 0.003% of the population are estimated to start treatment during the year.<sup>1</sup>

Applying these figures to Mid Sussex suggests approximately 1,300 people experience gender variance, of whom around 260 are likely to seek medical treatment at some stage. Around 33 people in Mid Sussex have already sought treatment or are currently undergoing treatment.

(see <http://www.gires.org.uk/assets/Medpro-Assets/GenderVarianceUK-report.pdf>)

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<sup>1</sup> Gender Identity and Research Society (2011) *Collecting Information on Gender Identity*  
<http://www.gires.org.uk>

# Sexual orientation

## Profile

The 2011 Census did not ask questions on sexual orientation, however the Integrated Household Survey (IHS) from 2012 is comprised of a core suite of questions from three current ONS household surveys and contains information from approximately 350,000 individual respondents – the biggest pool of UK social data after the census. The IHS carries out a survey of a sample of households each year which includes a question on sexual orientation. The table below shows the available data from the latest survey in 2012. The percentage of people who didn't know, refused or didn't respond to the survey is higher than the combined percentage of people who classified themselves as gay or lesbian, bisexual or other so care must be taken when using this data.

	South East	UK
Heterosexual	95.2%	93.9%
Gay / Lesbian	0.9%	1.1%
Bisexual	0.4%	0.4%
Other	0.4%	0.3%
Don't know / Refusal / No response	3.2%	4.2%

Source: Office for National Statistics, *Integrated Household Survey April 2011 to March 2012: Experimental Statistics*, Date released 28 September 2012. Crown copyright.  
[http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778\\_280451.pdf](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_280451.pdf)

If Mid Sussex had the same percentage breakdown as that given for the South East it would equate to approximately 133,147 people in Mid Sussex classifying themselves as heterosexual, 1,259 people classifying themselves as gay or lesbian, 559 people classifying themselves as bisexual and 559 people classifying themselves as other.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Based on Office for National Statistics. *Crown Copyright. Table 3a 2011 Census: Usual resident population by five-year age group and sex, local authorities in the United Kingdom for area code E07000228, Mid Sussex. Published 17/12/2012.*

# Pregnancy and maternity

## Profile

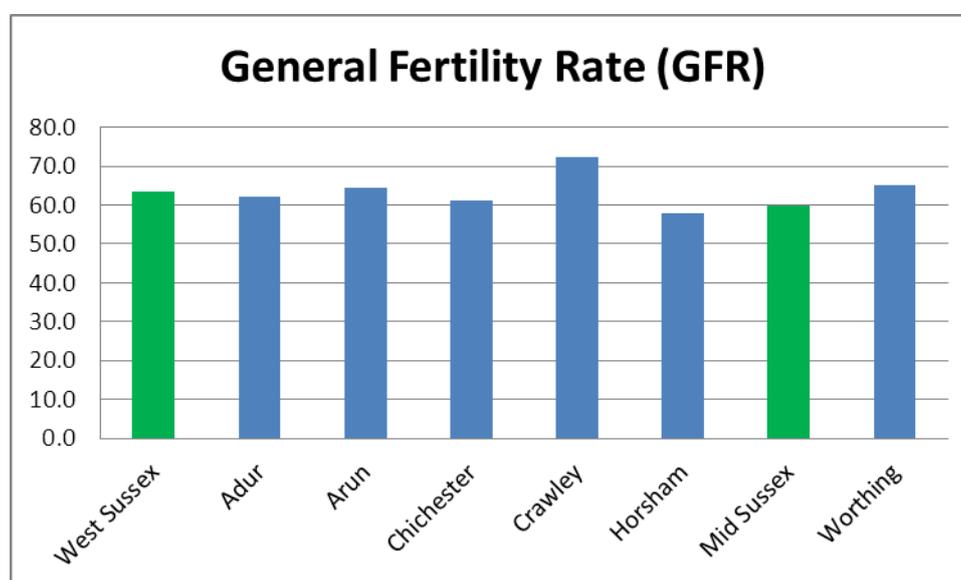
The table below shows that there were 1,545 live births to women resident in Mid Sussex in 2012. The maternity rate shows that there were 59.2 maternities for every 1,000 women aged 15-44 in Mid Sussex.<sup>3</sup> This is comparable to the West Sussex average, both West Sussex and Mid Sussex numbers have fallen since the 2001 Census data by 0.7 and 6.7 respectively.

	Live Births (2012)	Maternities	
		Number	Rate per 1,000 women aged 15 - 44
Mid Sussex	1,545	1,504	59.2
West Sussex	9,207	9,082	62.6

Source: Office for National Statistics, Table 1a Summary: Live births (numbers, rates and percentages): administrative area of usual residence, United Kingdom and constituent countries, 2011. Date released 31 October 2012. Crown Copyright. <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications>

## General Fertility Rate

The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44. In other words it is the number of births in a year divided by the number of women aged 15–44, times 1,000.



The GFR for Mid Sussex District is the second lowest across West Sussex County, at 60.0 with only Horsham having a lower GFR at 57.8. Crawley has a GFR over 20% more than that of Mid Sussex at a rate of 72.2. As this figure is derived from the number of live births, the population of Mid Sussex could be expected to increase slower than that of Crawley.

<sup>3</sup> The number of maternities relates to the number of women whose pregnancy resulted in the birth of one or more children including stillbirths.

# Religion or belief

## Profile

The 2011 Census provides the most recent source of data on religion or belief of residents in Mid Sussex.

	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other religions	No religion	Religion not stated
<b>Mid Sussex</b>	62.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.8%	0.1%	0.7%	26.6%	7.9%
<b>West Sussex</b>	61.8%	0.4%	0.9%	0.2%	1.6%	0.1%	0.5%	26.9%	7.7%
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>	59.8%	0.5%	1.1%	0.2%	2.3%	0.6%	0.5%	27.7%	7.4%
<b>ENGLAND</b>	59.4%	0.5%	1.5%	0.5%	5.0%	0.8%	0.4%	24.7%	7.2%

Source: Office for National Statistics 2011 Census Crown Copyright. See Summary themes and rankings – Ethnicity and Religion tables. Data generated from NOMIS

<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/dc2107ew>

The table above shows that the majority of residents in Mid Sussex identify themselves as Christian. This has fallen by 13.2% since 2001. This trend is shown across the country with a fall of 12.7% in West Sussex, 13% in the South East and 12.3% throughout England.

People stating that they have 'no religion' form the next largest group in the Census data. This has risen by 11.3% in Mid Sussex since 2001. Similar trends are shown across the country with West Sussex up by 11.3%, South East by 11.2% and England by 10.1%.

The most significant rise has been among the people stating their religion as Hindu, which has risen by 0.3% in Mid Sussex, 0.5% in the South East and 0.4% across England.

In Mid Sussex, Muslims are the second most prevalent group after Christians although there are only 0.8% in Mid Sussex compared to 1.6% in West Sussex, 2.3% in the South East and 5.0% across England.

Whilst the data show there is a diversity of religion and beliefs in Mid Sussex the large number of people who did not state their religion or belief on the Census form means certain religions or beliefs could still be underrepresented, as this figure has risen by 1.1% in Mid Sussex since 2001.

Percentage of people in each religion by ward	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other religion	No religion	Religion not stated
Ardingly and Balcombe	64.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	26.6	7.2
Ashurst Wood	60.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.5	26.7	9.2
Bolney	67.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	23.8	8.0
Burgess Hill Dunstall	62.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.6	28.4	6.8
Burgess Hill Franklands	65.8	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	23.8	8.3
Burgess Hill Leylands	62.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.2	28.0	7.2
Burgess Hill Meeds	61.4	0.4	2.5	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.4	26.5	6.8
Burgess Hill St Andrews	63.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	27.9	6.7
Burgess Hill Victoria	58.9	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.4	30.2	7.4
Copthorne and Worth	66.6	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	23.2	7.8
Crawley Down and Turners Hill	69.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.6	21.7	6.8
Cuckfield	65.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	23.6	9.2
East Grinstead Ashplats	59.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.1	1.0	29.9	7.3
East Grinstead Baldwins	58.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.0	1.8	29.2	8.4
East Grinstead Herontye	59.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.3	2.0	26.7	10.0
East Grinstead Imberhorne	66.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.1	23.3	8.0
East Grinstead Town	56.2	0.6	0.9	0.2	1.4	0.1	2.6	29.3	8.7
Hassocks	59.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5	29.9	8.7
Haywards Heath Ashenground	62.8	0.7	1.5	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.3	26.3	7.1
Haywards Heath Bentswood	63.7	0.8	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.4	25.3	7.8
Haywards Heath Franklands	63.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.5	26.6	7.6
Haywards Heath Heath	60.3	0.5	1.9	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.2	27.3	8.0
Haywards Heath Lucastes	62.0	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	27.2	8.2
High Weald	65.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	24.4	8.8
Hurstpierpoint and Downs	61.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	28.9	7.9
Lindfield	65.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	24.5	8.9

Source: Office for National Statistics 2011 Census Crown Copyright. Data generated from NOMIS: KS209EW - Religion

The two highest percentages in each religion in each ward have been highlighted in yellow. East Grinstead Town and Burgess Hill Meeds are the two wards with the highest percentages of residents with religions other than Christianity in Mid Sussex.

# Disability

## Profile

The Disability Living Allowance (DLA) provides information on the number of disabled persons that receive financial support. Only people aged 16 - 64 qualify for DLA. In June 2013 this changed to Personal Independence Payment (PIP).

Ward Name	Total	Mobility Award		Care Award		
		Lower Rate	Higher Rate	Lower Rate	Middle Rate	Higher Rate
Ardingly and Balcombe	150	60	75	40	55	45
Ashurst Wood	55	15	30	15	25	10
Bolney	65	25	35	15	20	20
Burgess Hill Dunstall	135	65	55	30	60	35
Burgess Hill Franklands	130	40	75	30	45	40
Burgess Hill Leylands	255	80	145	50	115	70
Burgess Hill Meeds	200	100	80	50	85	55
Burgess Hill St Andrews	180	70	85	50	75	45
Burgess Hill Victoria	210	100	85	50	80	60
Copthorne and Worth	130	55	55	30	50	40
Crawley Down and Turners Hill	155	55	80	40	50	45
Cuckfield	125	60	55	20	65	30
East Grinstead Ashplats	135	60	65	35	45	30
East Grinstead Baldwins	125	45	60	30	50	35
East Grinstead Herontye	120	35	70	15	55	45
East Grinstead Imberhorne	75	20	40	25	25	15
East Grinstead Town	165	60	80	40	75	35
Hassocks	170	70	80	30	85	40
Haywards Heath Ashenground	215	90	100	55	80	60
Haywards Heath Bentswood	250	115	105	65	100	65
Haywards Heath Franklands	125	50	60	35	45	35
Haywards Heath Heath	120	45	55	35	45	30
Haywards Heath Lucastes	125	45	60	25	60	25
High Weald	150	50	85	25	50	60
Hurstpierpoint and Downs	235	90	115	65	95	45
Lindfield	160	50	90	40	70	35
Mid Sussex Total	3960					

Table – Source: DWP Information, Governance and Security Directorate *Disability Allowance Claimants at November 2013 by 2003 Ward Boundaries*. Crown Copyright

<http://83.244.183.180/NESS/BEN/dla.htm>

The table shows the total number in receipt of Disability Living Allowance in each ward. DLA has two components, a mobility award and a care award. People who need help getting around or have difficulty walking qualify for the mobility award, those who need help looking after themselves or require supervision qualify for the care award. A person can receive the care award, the mobility award or both depending on their circumstances. People with higher levels of need receive greater financial assistance under the higher rate, people with lower levels of need may only qualify for the lower rate.

Haywards Heath Bentswood, Burgess Hill Leylands and Hurstpierpoint and Downs have the highest levels of claimants. However Hurstpierpoint and Downs also has a larger population than most wards in Mid Sussex.

The 2011 Census included a question that asked “Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months?”

<b>Disability (percentages)</b>	<b>Mid Sussex</b>	<b>West Sussex</b>	<b>South East</b>	<b>England</b>
Day-to-day activities limited a lot	5.8	7.5	6.9	8.3
Day-to-day activities limited a little	8.4	9.8	8.8	9.3
Day-to-day activities not limited	85.8	82.8	84.3	82.4

This shows that Mid Sussex has a slightly lower percentage with a limiting health problem or disability than the regional or national averages. Ward breakdown for Mid Sussex are shown below. The 2011 Census included a question asking people about their general health and the % responding bad or very bad is also shown.

<b>Percentage of the population (2011 census) in each ward</b>	<b>Day-to-day activities limited a lot</b>	<b>Bad or Very bad health</b>
Ardingly and Balcombe	5.7	3.6
Ashurst Wood	5.3	3.5
Bolney	4.9	3.2
Burgess Hill Dunstall	3.2	2.2
Burgess Hill Franklands	7.0	3.7
Burgess Hill Leylands	7.5	4.5
Burgess Hill Meeds	8.2	4.8
Burgess Hill St Andrews	6.0	3.9
Burgess Hill Victoria	5.5	3.5
Copthorne and Worth	5.1	3.0
Crawley Down and Turners Hill	5.2	3.3
Cuckfield	4.8	3.2
East Grinstead Ashplats	4.6	3.0
East Grinstead Baldwins	5.7	3.6
East Grinstead Herontye	5.1	3.3
East Grinstead Imberhorne	4.2	2.8

East Grinstead Town	7.3	3.9
Hassocks	6.4	3.5
Haywards Heath Ashenground	5.1	3.3
Haywards Heath Bentswood	6.2	4.3
Haywards Heath Franklands	4.6	3.0
Haywards Heath Heath	6.2	3.6
Haywards Heath Lucastes	6.9	4.0
High Weald	6.0	3.8
Hurstpierpoint and Downs	6.0	3.6
Lindfield	6.6	3.9
<b>Total for Mid Sussex</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics 2011 Census Crown Copyright. Data generated from NOMIS: QS303EW - Long-term health problem or disability.

Several wards in Mid Sussex have a higher percentage of people whose 'day to day activities are limited a lot' than the average over the district. There is a correlation between those wards with bad or very bad health and those with people whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot. The wards which have a percentage higher than that of Mid Sussex have been highlighted in yellow.

## Disability Projections

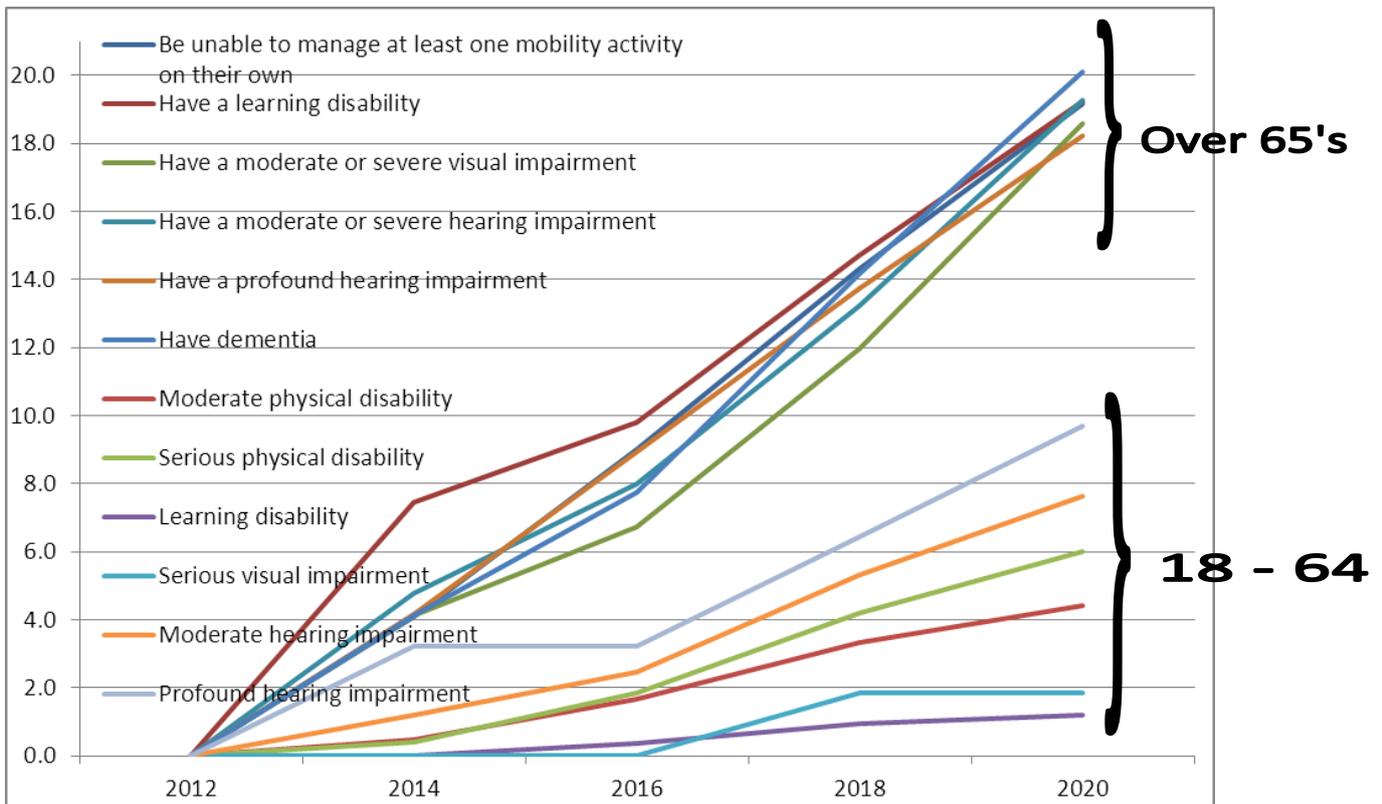
The tables below show the number of people in Mid Sussex estimated to have specific types of disability or impairment in 2012 and predictions until 2020. Information is split by type of disability and by age range. Overall, whilst the number of people with a disability aged 18-64 is expected to rise only moderately, the rate of increase for those aged 65+ is much higher, reflecting the projected increase in this sector of the population.

<b>Mid Sussex total population ages 18 - 64 predicted to have a:</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2020</b>
Moderate physical disability	6,773	6,806	6,885	6,999	7,072
Serious physical disability	2,048	2,056	2,086	2,134	2,171
Learning disability	2,008	2,008	2,015	2,027	2,032
Visual impairment (serious)	54	54	54	55	55
Moderate hearing impairment	3,535	3,577	3,622	3,723	3,805
Profound hearing impairment	31	32	32	33	34

<b>Mid Sussex total population aged 65 and over predicted to have a:</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2020</b>
Serious physical disability (unable to manage at least one mobility activity on their own)	5,010	5,215	5,461	5,727	5,971
Learning disability	551	592	605	632	657
Visual impairment (moderate or severe)	3,190	3,322	3,405	3,572	3,783
Moderate or severe hearing impairment	11,457	12,005	12,371	12,973	13,665
Have a profound hearing impairment	313	326	341	356	370
Have dementia	1,959	2,040	2,111	2,237	2,353

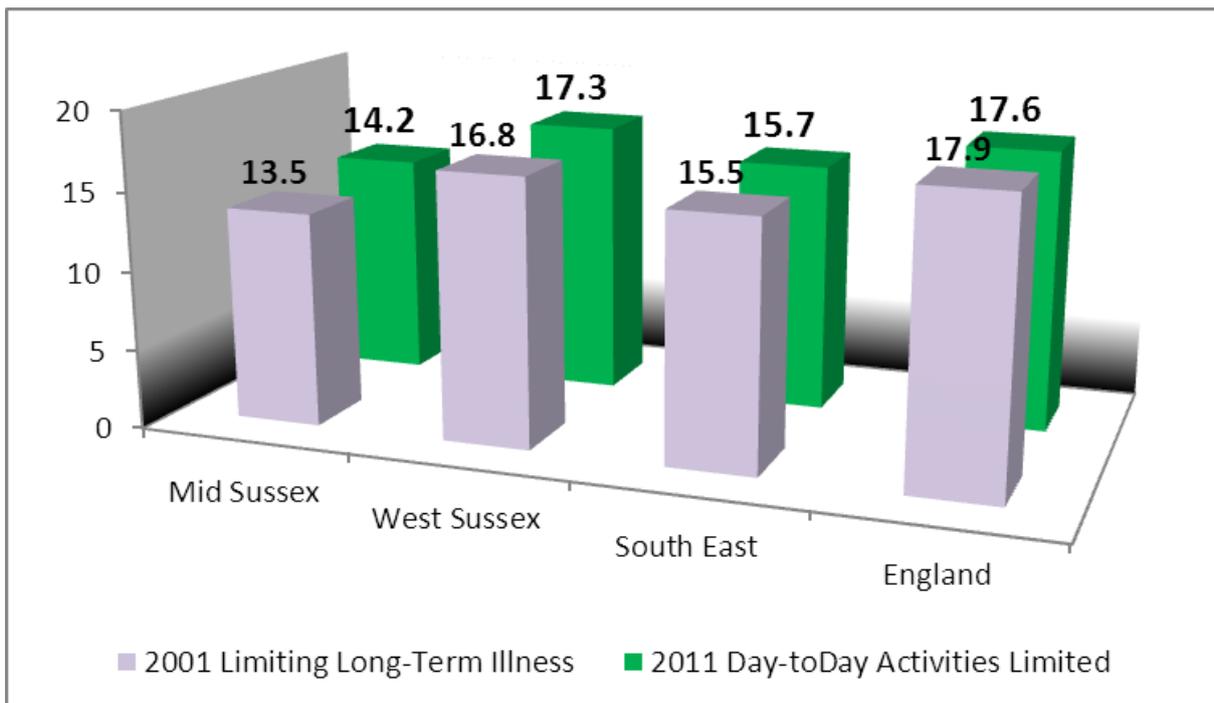
Source: POPPI <http://www.poppi.org.uk/> and PANSI <http://www.pansi.org.uk>. Data is based on ONS population projections and multiple sources of literature and reviews.

As the graph on the next page shows, the disabilities within the population between 18 and 64 years old do not exceed a growth rate of 10%, whereas the growth rate of disabilities in those over 65 is above 18% for all categories of disability.



The growth rate of the population in Mid Sussex for over 65's is projected to reach just below 30% by the year 2020, so the growth of disabilities is not quite as steep as the population growth projections.

Disability was measured differently in the 2001 and 2011 censuses. The 2011 census data categorised people as 'Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Lot or a Little' compared to the 2001 census category of 'People with a Long-Term Limiting Illness'.



# Race

## Profile

The table below shows data from the 2011 Census. 9.7% of the Mid Sussex population were classified as Black or Minority Ethnic (BME), which has risen from 6.4% in 2001. The White non-British groups make up 4.8%, a 1% increase from 2001. The biggest other single group is Asian or Asian British: Indian at 1%.

% of population by ethnic group	Mid Sussex	West Sussex	South East	England
White English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	90.3%	88.9%	85.2%	79.8%
White Irish	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%
White Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
White: other	3.8%	4.0%	4.4%	4.6%
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%
Mixed: White and Black African	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Mixed: White and Asian	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%
Mixed: Other Mixed	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Asian or Asian British: Indian	1.0%	1.2%	1.8%	2.6%
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%	2.1%
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%
Asian or Asian British: Chinese	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	0.3%	1.0%	1.4%	1.5%
Black or Black British: Black African	0.3%	0.6%	1.0%	1.8%
Black or Black British: Black Caribbean	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	1.1%
Black or Black British: Other Black	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
Other Ethnic Group: Arab	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%
Any other Ethnic Group	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%

Source: Office for National Statistics 2011 Census Crown Copyright. Data generated from NOMIS: LC2101EW - Ethnic group by sex by age <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/lc2101ew>

The next table provides comparative data for the other District and Borough Councils in West Sussex. This shows that Mid Sussex has the third highest population of BME groups in West Sussex after Crawley with 27.9% and Worthing with 10.6%. The lowest population of BME groups is in Chichester with 7.0%.

The 2011 census data also provides information on country of birth and the main language spoken. This shows that 90.3% of Mid Sussex residents were born in the UK, 0.75 in Ireland, 2.9% from other European countries and 6.1% from other countries. 96.6% of residents have English as their main language.

<b>% of population by Ethnic Group across West Sussex</b>	<b>Adur</b>	<b>Arun</b>	<b>Chichester</b>	<b>Crawley</b>	<b>Horsham</b>	<b>Mid Sussex</b>	<b>Worthing</b>
White: British	92.9	91.6	93.0	72.1	92.2	90.3	89.4
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
White: Other	2.1	4.7	3.1	6.8	3.0	3.8	3.5
White: Irish	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
Asian/Asian British: Indian	0.4	0.3	0.4	5.2	0.6	1.0	0.7
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	0.4	0.5	0.6	2.6	0.8	0.9	1.3
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	0.4	0.2	0.3	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.6
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other ethnic group: Arab	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3
<b>Total Black or Minority Ethnic (BME) Population</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics 2011 Census Crown Copyright. Data generated from NOMIS: LC2101EW - Ethnic group by sex by age <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/lc2101ew>

Percentage of Ethnicities by ward in MSDC	White: British	BME
Ardingly and Balcombe	91.7	8.1
Ashurst Wood	91.5	8.4
Bolney	93.1	6.9
Burgess Hill Dunstall	91.9	8.1
Burgess Hill Franklands	91.3	8.7
Burgess Hill Leylands	91.4	8.7
Burgess Hill Meeds	85.8	14.2
Burgess Hill St Andrews	92.3	7.7
Burgess Hill Victoria	91.0	9.0
Cophorne and Worth	91.1	8.8
Crawley Down and Turners Hill	92.3	7.6
Cuckfield	92.4	7.8
East Grinstead Ashplats	89.5	10.5
East Grinstead Baldwins	91.3	8.8
East Grinstead Herontye	89.5	10.8
East Grinstead Imberhorne	91.8	8.2
East Grinstead Town	82.8	17.3
Hassocks	93.5	6.7
Haywards Heath Ashenground	85.1	14.9
Haywards Heath Bentswood	86.1	13.9
Haywards Heath Franklands	90.0	10.0
Haywards Heath Heath	81.9	18.0
Haywards Heath Lucastes	87.7	12.3
High Weald	93.1	6.9
Hurstpierpoint and Downs	94.0	5.9
Lindfield	94.0	6.2

Source: Office for National Statistics 2011 Census Crown Copyright. Data generated from NOMIS: KS201EW - Ethnic group - some percentages may not tally due to rounding.

The most diverse wards tend to be in and around the three town centres, whilst the more rural wards have less diversity. The three most diverse wards in each of the three towns, those with the highest percentage of people in BME groups, are Haywards Heath Heath ward, East Grinstead Town ward and Burgess Hill Meeds wards. The main BME groups in these wards are:

- Haywards Heath Heath ward- White Other at 5.7%, Asian Indian at 4.8% and .Asian Other at 1.7%.
- East Grinstead Town ward- White Other at 8.2%, Asian Other at 2.5% and Asian Indian at 1.5%.
- Burgess Hill Meeds ward- White Other at 4%, Asian Indian at 3.6% and Asian Bangladeshi at 1.2%.

## Main languages spoken in West Sussex (%)

The table below shows that the majority of people in West Sussex have English as their main language, with other European languages the next most prevalent, apart from in Crawley where this is Asian. In Mid Sussex, 96.6% have English as their first language.

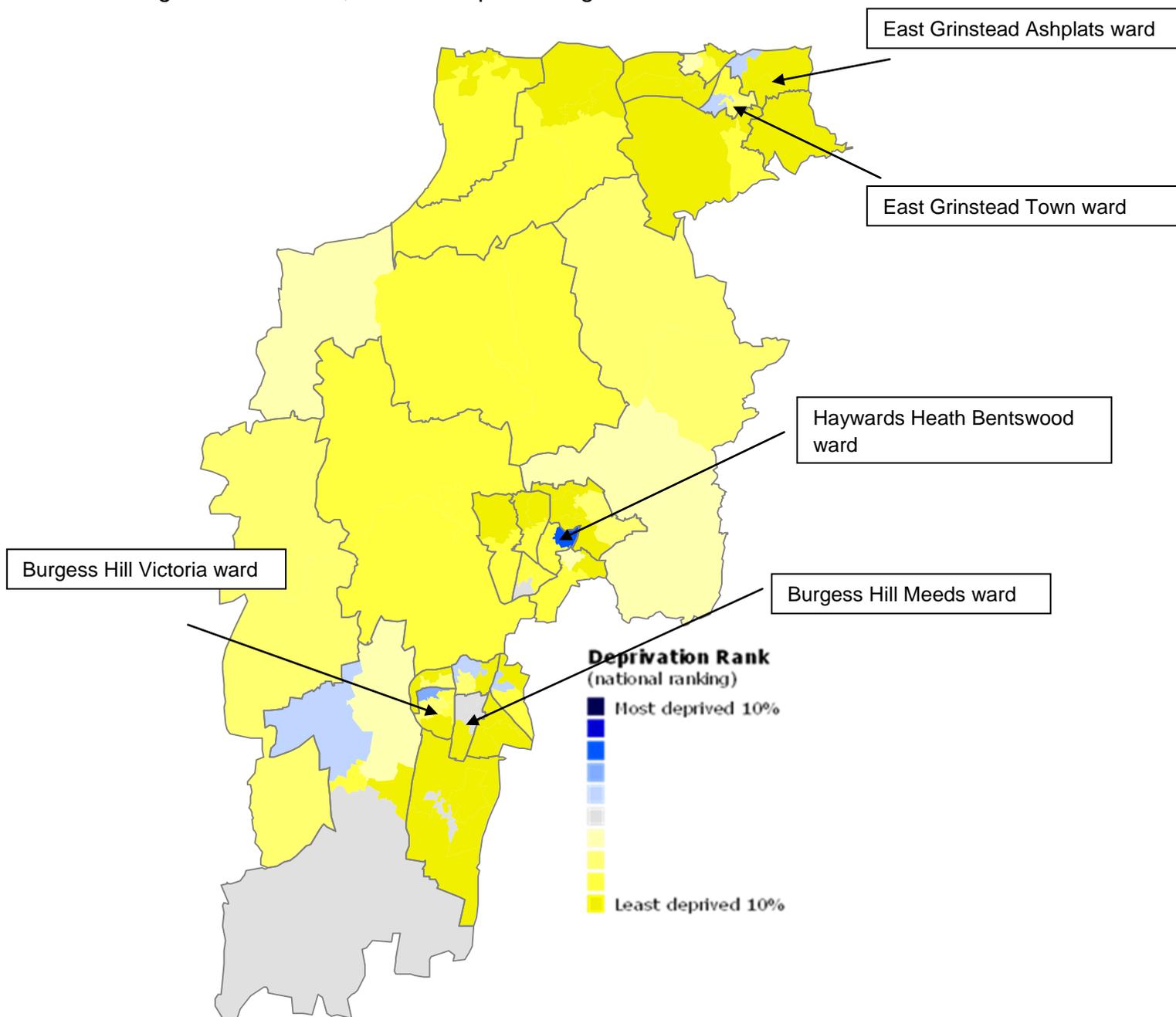
Main language	Adur	Arun	Chichester	Crawley	Horsham	Mid Sussex	Worthing
English	97.6	95.4	97.2	86.9	97.3	96.6	95.7
European	1.3	3.8	1.9	5.7	1.6	2.0	2.3
Asian	0.8	0.7	0.7	5.8	0.9	1.2	1.7
African	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other languages	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Office for National Statistics 2011 Census Crown Copyright. Data generated from NOMIS: Main Language tables

# Deprivation

## Profile

Mid Sussex is one of the least deprived districts in the country. Figures for the index of multiple deprivation 2010 from the Department for Communities and Local Government, show Mid Sussex ranked as 315 out of 326 local authority areas in England and Wales, with 326 representing the wealthiest.



Map prepared by Public Health Intelligence Unit using Department of Communities and Local Government Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 data.

However, the map above shows that levels of deprivation vary considerably across the district and there are pockets of deprivation within Haywards Heath, Burgess Hill and East Grinstead in the arrowed wards

## Deprivation by household

The dimensions of deprivation used to classify households are indicators based on the four selected household characteristics. A household is deprived in a dimension if they meet one or more of the following conditions:

- Employment: any member of a household not a full-time student is either unemployed or long-term sick,
- Education: no person in the household has at least level 2 education (see highest level of qualification), and no person aged 16-18 is a fulltime student,
- Health and disability: any person in the household has general health 'bad or very bad' or has a long term health problem, and
- Housing: Household's accommodation is ether overcrowded, with an occupancy rating -1 or less, or is in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating.

	<b>% of Households not deprived in any dimension</b>	<b>% of Households deprived in 3 or 4 dimensions</b>
Ardingly and Balcombe	54.0	2.05
Ashurst Wood	57.4	1.33
Bolney	60.7	1.89
Burgess Hill Dunstall	60.3	1.76
Burgess Hill Franklands	58.5	1.16
Burgess Hill Leylands	46.5	3.04
Burgess Hill Meeds	42.6	4.67
Burgess Hill St Andrews	51.0	2.45
Burgess Hill Victoria	54.5	2.71
Copthorne and Worth	54.2	1.53
Crawley Down and Turners Hill	54.3	2.24
Cuckfield	60.0	2.16
East Grinstead Ashplats	51.7	2.98
East Grinstead Baldwins	54.7	3.04
East Grinstead Herontye	58.6	0.95
East Grinstead Imberhorne	56.8	1.24
East Grinstead Town	41.9	4.92
Hassocks	50.6	1.59
Haywards Heath Ashenground	55.6	3.01
Haywards Heath Bentswood	49.5	3.82
Haywards Heath Franklands	54.7	2.67
Haywards Heath Heath	54.1	1.96
Haywards Heath Lucastes	61.4	1.55
High Weald	54.9	1.72
Hurstpierpoint and Downs	56.0	2.34
Lindfield	57.2	1.75

Source: Office for National Statistics 2011 Census Crown Copyright. Data generated from NOMIS: QS119EW - Households by deprivation dimensions.

This table shows that East Grinstead Town, Burgess Hill Meeds and Haywards Heath Bentswood are the wards with the highest percentage of households deprived in either 3 or 4 dimensions.

Wards with the highest percentage of households not deprived in any dimension are Haywards Heath Lucastes, Bolney and Burgess Hill Dunstall.

## Income Deprivation Affecting Children

This sub-domain measures the number of children (aged 0-16) who live in households where the household income is 60% or below median income. The information on child poverty on the ID (Income Deprivation) 2010 relates, in the main, to 2008. According to the ID2010, approximately 13.2% of children (approximately 19,000 children) in West Sussex live in low income households. This is broadly comparable to the 2008 child poverty figure released by HMRC (13.4%).

	% of Children in Low Income Households ID 2004	% of Children in Low Income Households ID 2007	% of Children in Low Income Households ID 2010
Adur	16.8	17.6	17.1
Arun	16.0	17.1	16.7
Chichester	11.9	12.4	12.5
Crawley	15.8	18.7	19.0
Horsham	7.8	8.9	8.4
Mid Sussex	7.7	8.8	7.9
Worthing	15.6	15.9	15.0

Source: INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2010. Results and Analysis Report. Published May 2011. <http://jsna.westsussex.gov.uk/JSNA-Reports?filter=deprivation&filterfrom=keywords>

The table above shows that Mid Sussex consistently has the lowest percentage of children in Income Deprived household since 2004.

## Percentage of people with 'no' or 'level 4 and higher' qualifications

This table provides information that classifies usual residents aged 16 and over by their highest level of qualification, for England and Wales as at census day, 27 March 2011.

	% with no qualifications	% with level 4 and higher
England	22.5	27.4
South East	19.1	29.9
West Sussex	20.0	27.8
Adur	25.6	22.0
Arun	24.9	22.8
Chichester	19.5	32.4
Crawley	20.1	21.5
Horsham	16.3	32.6
<b>Mid Sussex</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>33.6</b>
Worthing	21.3	26.0

Source: Office for National Statistics 2011 Census Crown Copyright. Data generated from NOMIS: KS501EW - Qualifications and students

Information from the 2011 census shows that the population is generally well qualified, with 33.6% qualified to level 4 or 5 (first degree or higher) the highest in West Sussex. Conversely, 14.8% have no qualifications, the lowest in the County.

Ward data is shown below:

	<b>% of people in each ward with no qualifications</b>	<b>% of people in each ward with level 4 or higher qualification</b>
Ardingly and Balcombe	14.7	35.0
Ashurst Wood	14.3	33.5
Bolney	11.5	39.0
Burgess Hill Dunstall	12.0	28.6
Burgess Hill Franklands	14.7	33.3
Burgess Hill Leylands	20.7	23.8
Burgess Hill Meeds	18.9	25.4
Burgess Hill St Andrews	20.0	25.4
Burgess Hill Victoria	16.9	26.0
Copthorne and Worth	15.4	28.9
Crawley Down and Turners Hill	16.5	29.4
Cuckfield	10.8	41.6
East Grinstead Ashplats	16.4	26.0
East Grinstead Baldwins	16.1	27.6
East Grinstead Herontye	11.2	33.9
East Grinstead Imberhorne	14.0	32.0
East Grinstead Town	17.8	31.6
Hassocks	15.9	36.9
Haywards Heath Ashenground	13.6	34.5
Haywards Heath Bentswood	17.9	29.2
Haywards Heath Franklands	12.4	36.1
Haywards Heath Heath	11.8	43.5
Haywards Heath Lucastes	9.2	46.5
High Weald	14.2	38.7
Hurstpierpoint and Downs	14.9	38.4
Lindfield	12.5	43.4

Source: Office for National Statistics 2011 Census Crown Copyright. Data generated from NOMIS: KS501EW - Qualifications and students

The three wards with the lowest percentage of people with level four or higher qualifications are in Burgess Hill, as are the three wards with the highest percentage of people with no qualifications. The ward with the lowest percentage of people with no qualifications is also the ward with the highest percentage of people with level 4 or higher qualifications which is Haywards Heath Lucastes ward. This is also the ward with the highest percentage of households not deprived in any dimension.

# Rural/urban location

## Profile

We recognise that whether our residents live in a rural or urban location can affect how they access our services. Based on Office for National Statistics estimates for 2011, 22.7% of the Mid Sussex population is estimated to be living in rural areas and 77.3% in an area classified as urban. Using these definitions<sup>4</sup>, the breakdown of the rural/urban split is shown below.

4	2011 Ward Population estimates
<b>Rural Wards</b>	<b>31,757 (22.7% of total) comprising:</b>
Ardingly and Balcombe	6,059
Bolney	2,905
Copthorne and Worth	5,088
Crawley Down and Turners Hill	7,202
Cuckfield	5,263
High Weald	5,240
<b>Urban Wards</b>	<b>108,431 (77.3% of total) comprising:</b>
Ashurst Wood	2,884
Burgess Hill Wards	30,204
East Grinstead Wards	25,405
Haywards Heath Wards	27,176
Hassocks	7,681
Hurstpierpoint and Downs	8,094
Lindfield	6,987

ONS definitions of urban include the three towns within Mid Sussex and the parishes included within the “fringes” of the town, meaning that they benefit from access to town facilities. Even within the above definitions, there are clearly differences in the facilities enjoyed by the residents of the larger towns compared to the small parishes. This has implications for the delivery of our services, particularly in taking into account the problems of rural isolation, transport issues and the availability of community facilities. There are also links with the deprivation information contained in the previous section, with the large blue and grey areas of the map in rural areas partly caused by the higher scores in the “barriers” part of the deprivation assessment. Rural isolation is considered to be a barrier and also includes the proportion of households who are unable to afford their own home, and distances to a Post Office, food shop, GP and primary school.

<sup>4</sup> See ONS guidance on rural/urban classifications for more details. <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/products/area-classifications/rural-urban-definition-and-la/rural-urban-definition--england-and-wales-/index.html> 2011 Ward Population Estimates for England and Wales, mid-2011 (experimental statistics); based on the results of the 2011 Census.

# Service Provision Implications

This section of the profile provides an assessment of service delivery issues for the protected groups and illustrates how information about our community can help tailor our services to the needs of our residents.

Protected Groups and service delivery issues	Council service provision examples
<p><b><u>Age</u></b>  <b><u>Older people</u></b>            Ageing population, with particular increase in over 75s, will mean an increasing demand for services to meet the needs of these groups and due to the predominantly rural nature of the community, a danger that many older people will face social isolation and feel cut off from the wider community. There are particular areas of single pensioner households. There will also be a growing need to address access issues and promote independent living.</p> <p><b><u>Young people</u></b>            Feelings of being socially excluded and marginalised also need to be considered in relation to young people. This means innovative measures to engage with young people to empower them to participate in their local communities. Providing young people with “something to do” outside of school time.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Making older people aware of the services available to them e.g. through the Annual Life Show. Grants to older people’s groups, concessionary travel scheme.</li> <li>• Support for community transport.</li> <li>• Activities for older people, e.g. Healthy Walks.</li> <li>• Refuse and recycling - assisted collections.</li> <li>• Housing - access to a range of appropriately designed homes and new affordable housing schemes for older people.</li> <li>• Health and Wellbeing initiatives such as addressing the cause of trips and falls.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of social media such as Twitter and Facebook, which is particularly beneficial for engaging with younger people.</li> <li>• Community youth activities especially in the holiday periods.</li> <li>• Provision of facilities such as skateboard parks and play areas.</li> <li>• Facilities at leisure centres and programmes to encourage youth sport.</li> <li>• Working through schools and colleges e.g. Smart Moves on homelessness, encouragement to vote, environmental education, Better Young Lives Strategy.</li> <li>• The Council’s spotlight grants scheme for 2012/13 was aimed at young people.</li> <li>• A housing and support scheme for homeless 16 and 17 year olds is provided in partnership with West Sussex County Council.</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Sex</u></b>            Ensuring equal access to services and addressing issues such as domestic abuse and concerns about anti-social behaviour.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community safety - support for services for women suffering domestic abuse, and promotion of the Safe at Home scheme.</li> <li>• Employment practice - equal pay and flexible working policies.</li> </ul>

Protected Groups and service delivery issues	Service provision examples
<p><u>Sexual orientation and gender reassignment</u> Identifying and addressing issues faced by people from the LGBT community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing equal opportunities in employment.</li> <li>• Community safety and hate crime reporting arrangements. Addressing homophobia and transphobia.</li> </ul>
<p><u>Pregnancy and maternity</u> Meeting the needs of pregnant women and parents with young children.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment practice - maternity/paternity arrangements.</li> <li>• Public toilets- unisex access to baby changing facilities.</li> <li>• Car parks - parent and toddler spaces.</li> <li>• Access to buildings for parents with young children.</li> </ul>
<p><u>Religion and belief</u> Identifying and meeting demand for cultural and religious festivals. Shaping our services to take into account religious beliefs. Using links with faith based groups in providing access to service, especially for people in housing need and rough sleepers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting the Diversity Forum to make contact with faith groups and celebrate diversity.</li> <li>• Tackling religiously motivated hate crime.</li> <li>• The Council's Housing Needs Team refer people to the local foodbanks which are run by local churches through the Trussell Trust and church groups input to the annual count of rough sleepers.</li> </ul>
<p><u>Disability</u> Overcoming access issues and promotion of independent living. Taking into account the needs of those with different types of disability, e.g. people with learning difficulties, mental health issues, physical disability, hearing or visual impairment. Particular increase in the numbers of older disabled people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing adaptations - provision of Disabled Facilities Grants.</li> <li>• Housing- providing new wheelchair accessible affordable housing, and extra care housing.</li> <li>• Car Parks - parking for disabled people.</li> <li>• Public toilets - accessible to disabled people.</li> <li>• Indoor Leisure Contract - activities for disabled people.</li> <li>• Asset Management - improving accessibility of public buildings, hearing loops.</li> <li>• Development Management - involvement of the East Grinstead and District Access Group on public building planning applications.</li> <li>• Communications - accessible publications and website, e.g. use of Browsealoud.</li> </ul>

Protected Groups and service delivery issues	Service provision examples
<p><u>Race</u> Increasing BME population makes provision of equal access to services even more important, particularly where there are language difficulties. Addressing health inequalities- e.g. in the Gypsy and Traveller community. Countering racially motivated Hate Crime.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customer service - translation and interpretation services. Food hygiene training tailored to ethnic catering businesses.</li> <li>• Supporting the Diversity Forum to make contact with BME groups and celebrate diversity.</li> <li>• Planning to meet the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers.</li> <li>• Community safety and racially motivated Hate Crime reporting.</li> </ul>
<p><u>Income or Skill level</u> Meeting the needs of those with low literacy and skill levels. Assisting those with low incomes to access housing and overcome health inequalities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing - delivering affordable homes. Advice and temporary accommodation for homeless people. Assisted bidding and free use of public computers in libraries for Choice-Based Lettings.</li> <li>• Providing access to Debt Advice services and the West Sussex Credit Union.</li> <li>• Benefits - promotion of take up and prompt payment of Housing/Council Tax benefits.</li> <li>• Helping those affected by the welfare changes through Discretionary Housing Payments and the Council's "Into Work" initiative.</li> <li>• Measures to address Fuel Poverty and promote Affordable Warmth.</li> </ul>
<p><u>Residential Location</u> Overcoming barriers to accessing services by virtue of where people live and addressing rural isolation. Addressing pockets of deprivation in the District.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customer service offering on-line services, visiting officers and use of Help Point network.</li> <li>• Providing rural affordable housing.</li> <li>• Support for community facilities in rural areas such as village shops.</li> <li>• Community transport schemes.</li> <li>• Community projects in areas of deprivation such as the Think Family Neighbourhoods initiative.</li> <li>• The Council's Spotlight grants scheme 2013/14 has the theme of making a difference to your local community.</li> </ul>