BROMLEY JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Demography JSNA Chapter Update 2021

The Population of Bromley: Demography

This chapter considers the population of Bromley and how demographic, social and environmental factors impact on the health and wellbeing of its residents and influence the needs and demands for health and social care services. It also considers the impact of estimated population changes in the future.

Whilst demography figures are available from a number of sources, chiefly the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the Greater London Authority (GLA), this chapter has used the Greater London Authority (GLA) resident population as its basis.

A number of sections in this chapter have used the 2011 Census to extrapolate population percentages. Therefore, sections using 2011 Census data must be viewed with caution and the 2021 Census data should be used as an alternative once released (a refresh to this chapter will be completed once the 2021 Census data is released).

Key Points
- The latest (2021) estimate of the resident population of Bromley is 330,379*, having risen by 27,705* since 2001.
- The resident population is expected to increase to 336,733* by 2026 and 341,530* by 2031.
- The number of 0 to 4-year olds is projected to decrease by the year 2023 to 20,436* and then increase to 20,831* by 2031.
- The proportion of older people in Bromley (aged 65 and over) is expected to increase gradually from 17.8% of the population in 2021 to 18.7% by 2025 and 20.2% by 2031. The working age population (16-64 years) is expected to decrease from 62.9% of the population in 2021 to 62.4% by 2026 and 61.1% by 2031.
- The pattern of population change in the different age groups is variable between wards, with some wards, such as Bromley Town, experiencing a large rise in the proportion of young people and others such as Bickley experiencing a large rise in the proportion of over 75s. Darwin is the only ward expecting to see a decrease in the number of people over 75.
- Children and young people, and adults aged 30 - 50 years make up the majority of the ethnic minority population in Bromley (2021)^.
- The latest (2021) GLA population projection estimates show that 21% of the population is made up of Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups, this is expected to increase to 24% by 2031^.
- The ethnic minority group experiencing the greatest increase within Bromley's population is the Black African community, with an increase in the population size of 16.6% by 2026 and 29.5% by 2031 when compared to 2021^.
- Internal and international migration into Bromley is decreasing by year (2015-2019). There has been a net emigration out of Bromley since 2015. Since 2016 the main contributor to an increase in population is natural births rather than migration into Bromley.
- North West and North East Bromley have the highest levels of deprivation, whilst Central and South Bromley have much lower levels.
- The population of Bromley perform similar if not better than the London and England average in all life-expectancy indicators for both males and females. Females perform better in all life-expectancy indicators than males, except for disability-free life expectancy at 65.

* GLA Housing Led projections (2018)

^ Ethnic group projections (2016-based housing-led)

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When looking at the information in this chapter, it is important to bear in mind that the borough's demographic profile is heavily influenced by a large part of the borough being mainly rural. This means that areas in the south of the borough, such as Darwin and Biggin Hill, have small communities spread over a large rural area as compared to other, more densely populated areas such as the North West of the borough.

Overall Description of Bromley

Bromley is an outer London Borough, located in South-East London (SEL). Bromley has 22 wards (*Figure 1*) and is the largest London borough in the city. At approximately 150 square kilometres it is 30% larger than the next largest borough. It has over 45 conservation areas and a wide range of historic and listed buildings.

Although Bromley is a relatively prosperous area, the communities within Bromley differ substantially. The North-East and North-West of the borough contend with similar issues (such as higher levels of deprivation and disease prevalence) to those found in the bordering inner London Boroughs (Lambeth, Lewisham, Southwark, Greenwich), while in the South, Bromley compares more with rural Kent and its issues.
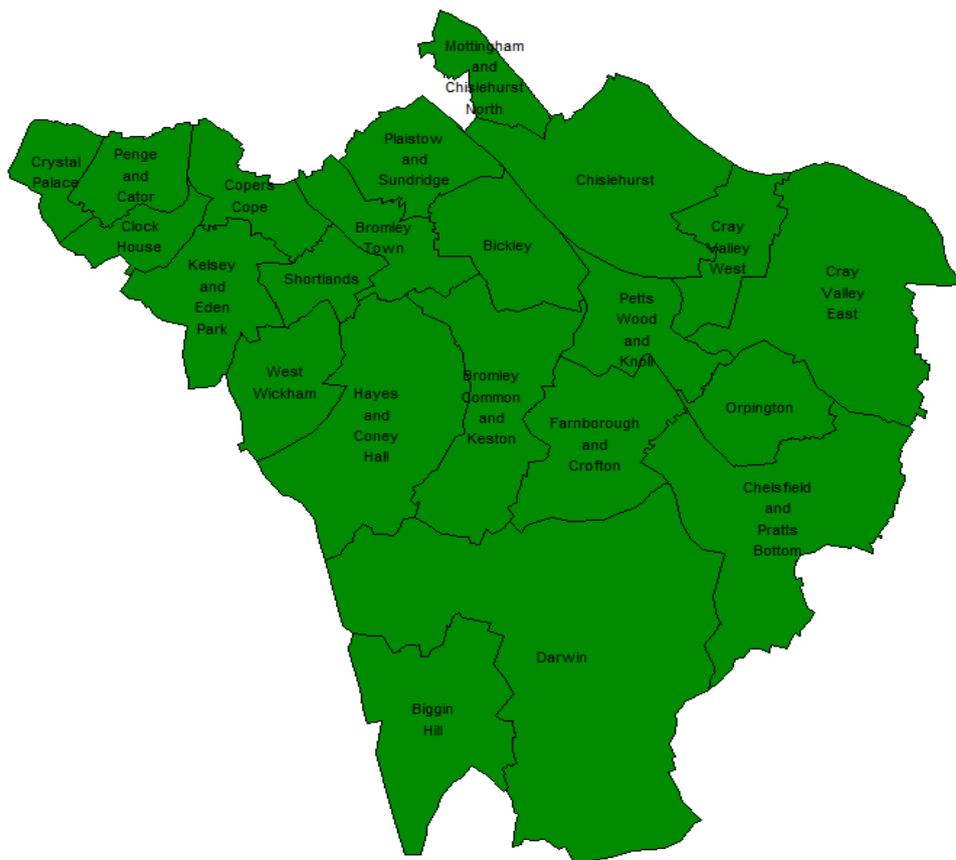
Figure 1 – Ward map (2021)

Bromley benefits from a good number of public parks and open spaces as well as sites of natural beauty and nature conservation (*Figure 2 and Figure 3*). Areas in the North West of Bromley, including Beckenham, Bromley Town, West Wickham and Penge, and Orpington are most deficient in local parks and access to nature (*Figure 4*).
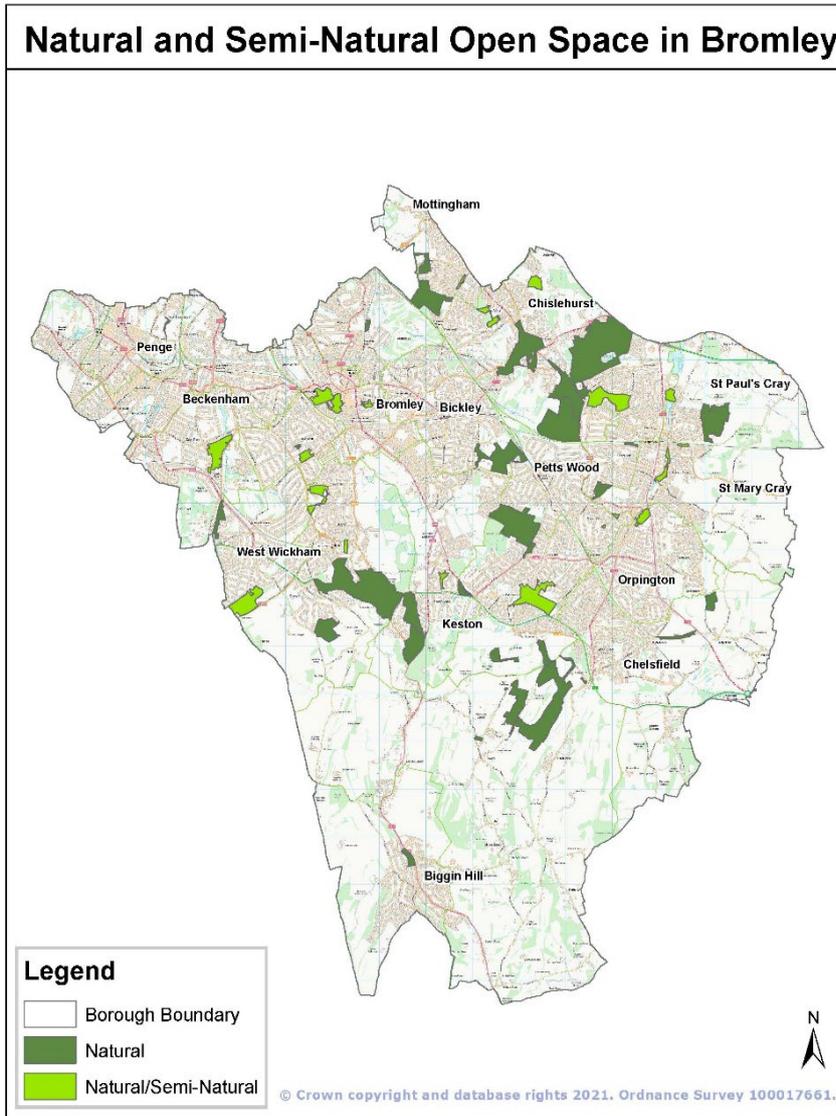

**Figure 2** – Natural and Semi-Natural Open Space in Bromley.
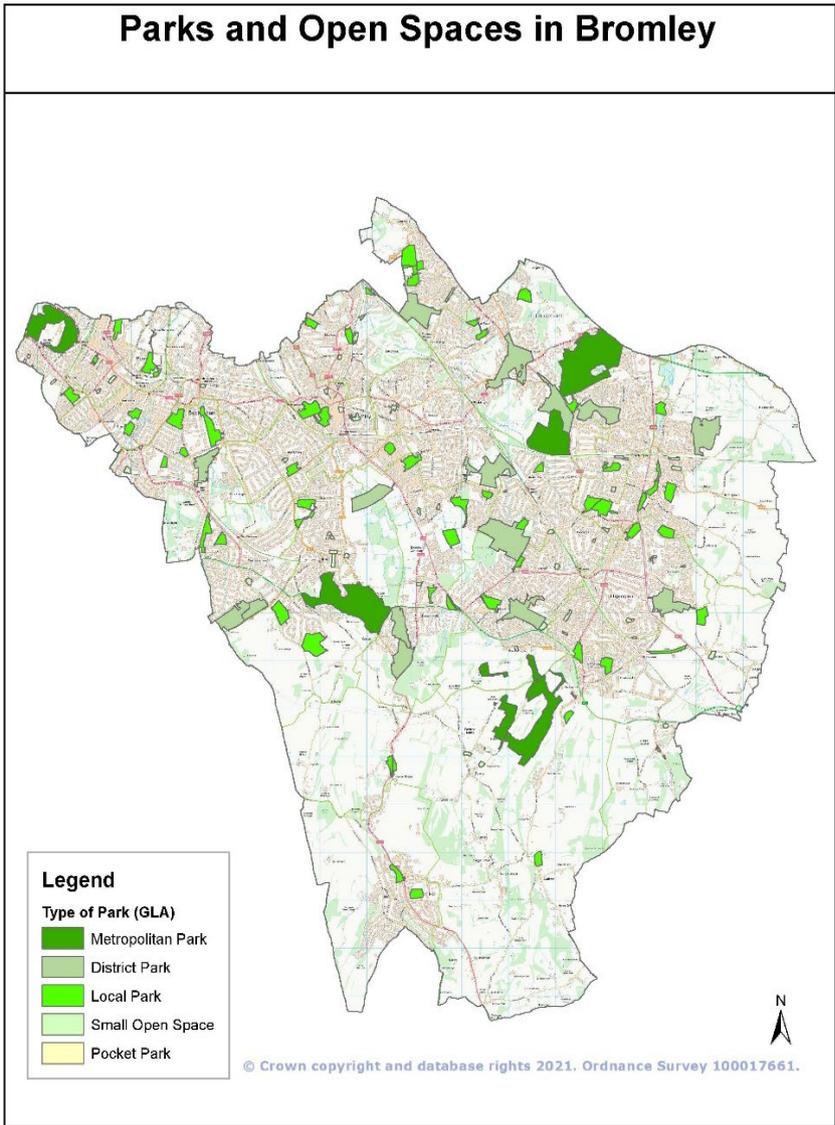
Figure 3 – Parks and Open Spaces in Bromley.
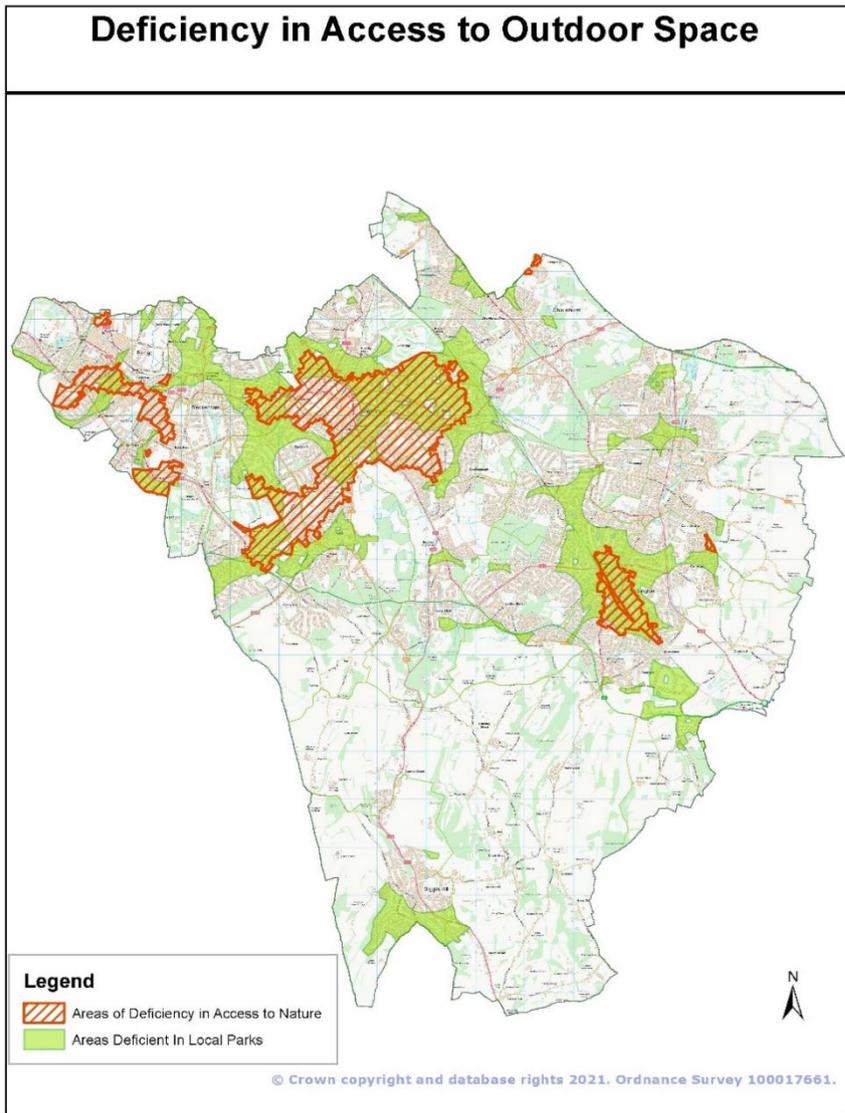
Figure 4 – Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature (i.e. areas that are more than 1km walking distance from an accessible Metropolitan or Borough site of importance for Nature Conservation) and Areas deficient in local parks (i.e. more than 0.4km from a park). Source: Local Plan, Policies 59 and 79

Current Population

The latest (2021) estimate of the resident population of Bromley is 330,379. This compares with 351,972 registered with GPs in the borough (February 2021). This is due to GP services not being constrained by borough boundaries, people living within and outside the borough boundary can use GP services in Bromley. The borough council is responsible for providing services to its residents.

The expected gender split in Bromley is fairly even; 52% of the population in Bromley are female and 48% male. In Bromley there is a similar trend in age for both males and females. Bromley has an older population than the London-wide average (***Figure 5***), with 18% of the population being post-retirement age (65+). As anticipated from the life expectancy statistics (***see Health and disease - Health Performance***), there is a higher proportion of females living longer – with 6% of females over 80, whereas only 4.2% of

males. 66% of the population in Bromley is of a working age (16-64 years); more than half of which is over 40 years. 65,385 (38%) women are between the ages of 15-44 years (referred to the ONS as childbearing years).

When compared to London, the population profile of Bromley is similar for children and young people up to the age of 19 years. London has a greater proportion of young adults aged 20-39 years than Bromley, while Bromley has a greater proportion of people over 40 years.
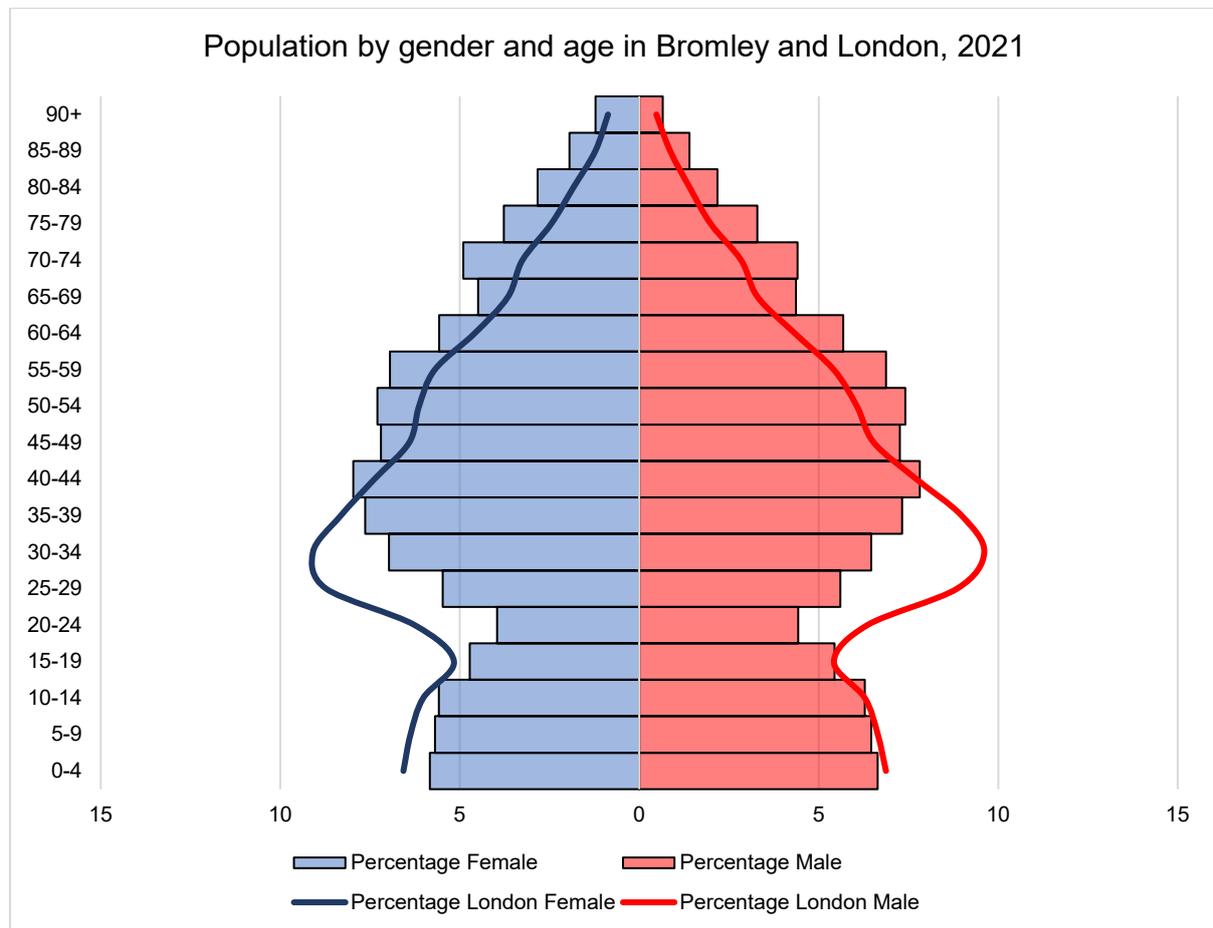
Figure 5 – Population pyramid showing the population of Bromley and London by age and gender. Source: GLA Housing Led Population Projection (2018)

There is variation in the population structure between the wards. Cray Valley West and Mottingham & Chislehurst North have the highest proportions of young people aged 0-17 years and Copers Cope the lowest. Farnborough & Crofton has the highest proportion of over 65s and Crystal Palace the lowest (**Figures 6** and **Figures 7**). The wards with the highest proportion of working age residents are in the north (north-west) of Bromley, this could be a result of proximity and connectivity to central London.
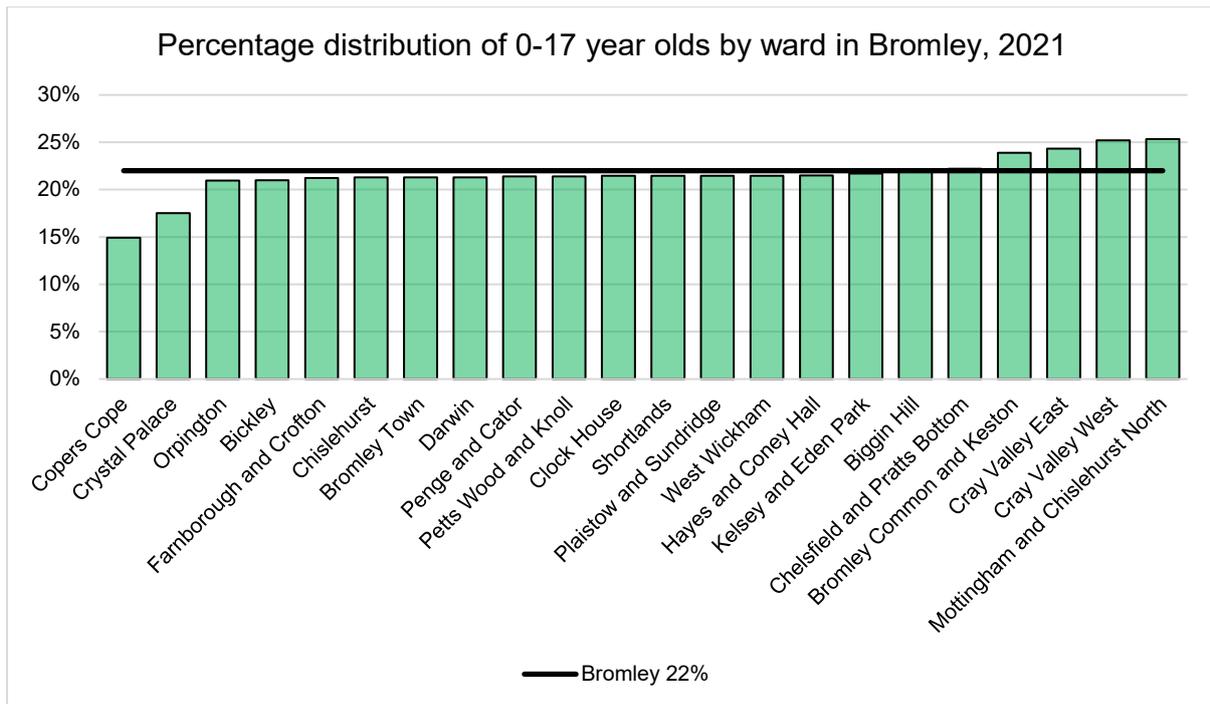
Figure 6 – Percentage distribution of residents in Bromley aged 0-17 by ward and Bromley average. Source: GLA Housing Led Population Projection (2018)
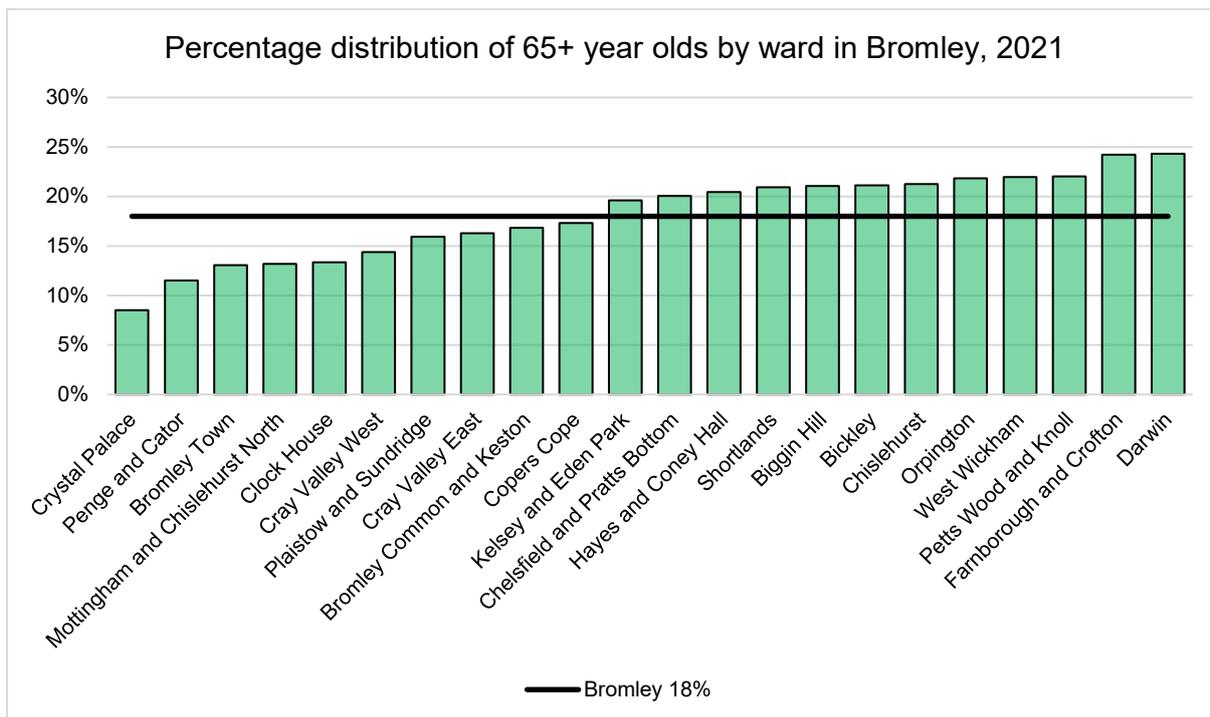
Figure 7 – Percentage distribution of residents in Bromley aged 65+ by ward and Bromley average. Source: GLA Housing Led Population Projection (2018)

Ward	0-17 Years		65+ Years	
	No	%	No	%
Bickley	3287	21%	3306	21%
Biggin Hill	2152	22%	2073	21%
Bromley Common and Keston	4011	24%	2829	17%
Bromley Town	4365	21%	2675	13%
Chelsfield and Pratts Bottom	3294	22%	2976	20%
Chislehurst	3402	21%	3396	21%
Clock House	3544	21%	2205	13%
Copers Cope	2594	15%	3008	17%
Cray Valley East	4084	24%	2732	16%
Cray Valley West	4409	25%	2519	14%
Crystal Palace	2432	18%	1183	9%
Darwin	1152	21%	1315	24%
Farnborough and Crofton	3201	21%	3656	24%
Hayes and Coney Hall	3475	21%	3310	20%
Kelsey and Eden Park	3668	22%	3311	20%
Mottingham and Chislehurst North	2736	25%	1426	13%
Orpington	3366	21%	3509	22%
Penge and Cator	3987	21%	2145	12%
Petts Wood and Knoll	3036	21%	3125	22%
Plaistow and Sundridge	3435	21%	2548	16%
Shortlands	2234	21%	2180	21%
West Wickham	3238	21%	3312	22%
Grand Total	**71104**	**22%**	**58738**	**18%**

Table 1 – Number and percentage distribution of residents in Bromley aged 0-17 and 65+ by ward and Bromley average. Source: GLA Housing Led Population Projection (2018)

Bromley has a similar ethnicity profile to the South-East of England, approximately 21.4% of Bromley's population in 2021 are ethnic minority groups. The largest and fastest growing ethnic minority group in Bromley is Black African (*Figure 8*). London and the south east have the highest regional distribution of the UK's foreign-born population. Long term international migration into Bromley is consistent from 2003/4 to 2018/19 ranging between a maximum of 2,136 people to a minimum of 1,339 people per year. The percentage of ethnic minority residents in Bromley is higher than the average for England but lower than the London average.
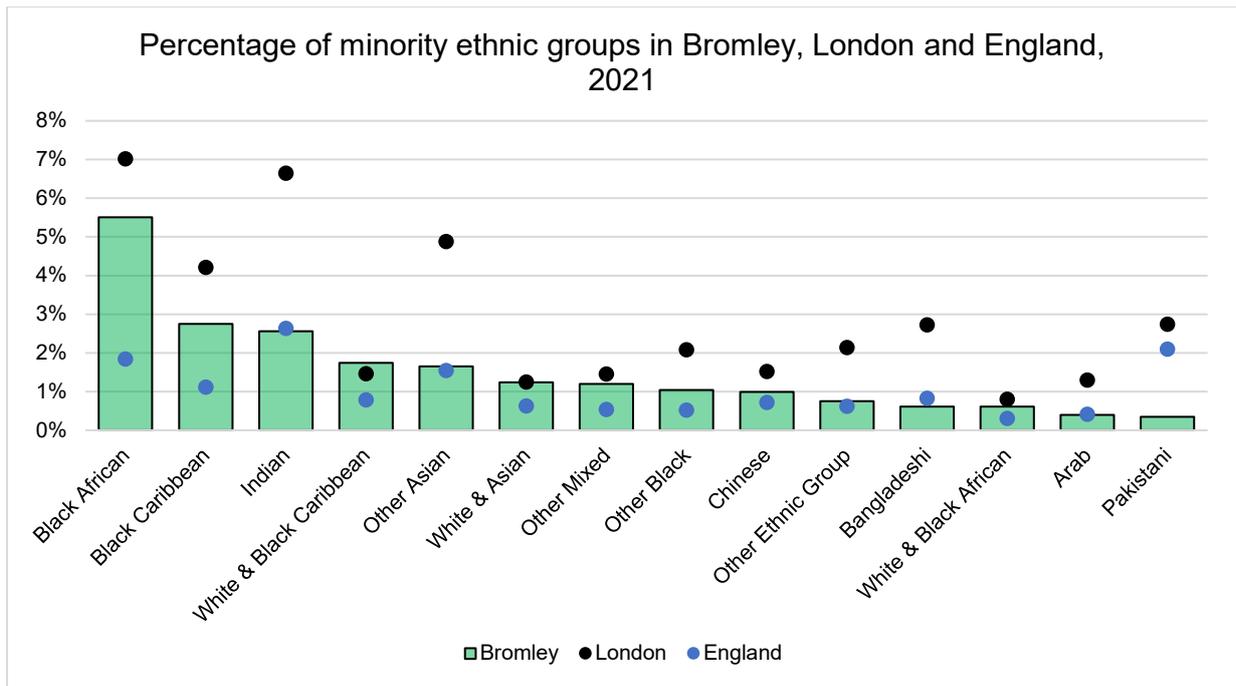
Figure 8 – Projected percentage of minority ethnic groups in Bromley, London and England. Source: GLA 2016-based Housing-led Ethnic Group Population Projections, Census 2011 (England)

Gypsy traveller Population

In the 2011 census for Bromley, 582 individuals were recorded as Gypsy or Irish Travellers of whom 65% lived in the Cray Valley wards with another 10% in the Orpington Ward.

Bromley has a large settled Gypsy Traveller Community living in houses, concentrated chiefly in the east of the borough in the Crays.

The borough owns and manages two traveller sites in the Cray Valley area: Star Lane with 22 pitches and Old Maidstone Road with 14 pitches. There are also a number of Traveller families on five small private sites across the borough (12 authorised pitches) and a notable cluster on 4 private sites, to the western borough boundary with Croydon ((near New Addington) which have a history of occupation by travellers and are proposed to be allocated as 'Traveller sites' in the draft Local Plan). Additionally, the Borough is home to a large community of Travelling Show people also located close to the boundary with Croydon (New Addington).

Population Projections

The current estimated population of Bromley is approximately 330,379 (2021) and is projected to rise by 1.9% by 2026 and 3.4% by 2031 (**Table 2**).

The change in population can be attributed to natural change (births minus deaths) or the net migration of Bromley (**Figure 9**). Historically, the main cause of population increase has been due to migration into the area, but since 2016 there has been far less migration into Bromley. Since 2016, internal migration into Bromley from other areas

within the UK has decreased and the main cause for an increasing population is natural change.
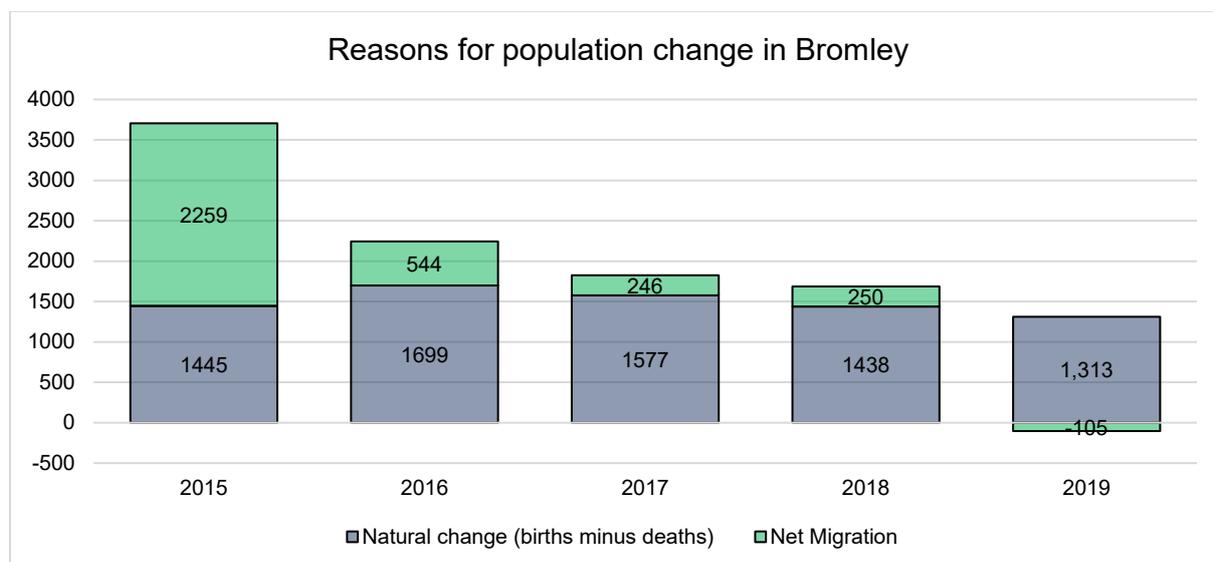
Figure 9 – Population change in Bromley by year (2015-2019), population change grouped by natural change or net migration. Source: ONS

Age projections

There is expected to be no change in the proportion of residents aged 0-4, 5-10 or 11-17 years over the next 5 or 10 years (***Table 2***). There is a projected increase in the number of children aged 0-4 in the next 5 and 10 years; decrease in the number of children aged 5-10 in the next 5 and 10 years; there is an increase in the number of residents aged 11-17 in the next 5 years and then decrease the 5 years after to levels lower than 2026. There is expected to be an increase in the number of young adults in Bromley (18-25 years), but the growth in this age band is proportionate to the total percentage change. There is a significant decrease in the proportion of working aged population over the next 5 and 10 years. This is expected to decrease from 63% in 2021 to, 62% in 2026 and 61% in 2031. This is reflected in the increase of the proportion who are aged over 64 years (post retirement).

	2021		**2026**		**2031**	
Total	330379		336733		341530	
0 - 4 yrs	20561	6%	20607	6%	20831	6%
5 - 10 yrs	24168	7%	23887	7%	23776	7%
11 - 17 yrs	26374	8%	27210	8%	26741	8%
18 - 25 yrs	23098	7%	23167	7%	23889	7%
Working age *	207822	63%	209980	62%	208729	61%
Post retirement ¥	58738	18%	62813	19%	69058	20%
80+	17000	5%	18334	5%	21080	6%

Table 2 – Population projection and relative percentage of total population for residents of Bromley. Source: GLA Housing Led Population Projection (2018) *Working age =16 to 64y for males and females, ¥ Post retirement = Over 64y males and females

The population projections vary between wards, with some areas expecting to see a large increase in residents, whilst others a decrease (*Table 3*). Bromley Town, Kelsey & Eden Park and Petts Wood & Knoll are expecting to see the largest percentage increase in population (*Figure 10*). Bromley Town is expected to see the largest growth in its population, with expected increases of 13% in the next 5 years and 21% in the next 10 years. There is expected population reductions in 5 of the wards. Mottingham & Chislehurst North has the greatest expected reduction in its population size, a decrease by 3% in the next 5 years and 4% decrease in the next 10 years.

	Population Projections			Change in numbers	
	2021	**2026**	**2031**	**2026**	**2031**
Bickley	15647	16130	16403	483	757
Biggin Hill	9842	9856	9801	15	-41
Bromley Common and Keston	16795	16550	16337	-244	-458
Bromley Town	20494	23077	24874	2583	4380
Chelsfield and Pratts Bottom	14830	14941	14983	111	152
Chislehurst	15974	15761	15585	-213	-388
Clock House	16511	16759	16960	248	449
Copers Cope	17373	17170	17095	-203	-279
Cray Valley East	16781	16843	16846	62	65
Cray Valley West	17497	17747	18042	249	545
Crystal Palace	13895	13958	13895	63	1
Darwin	5407	5431	5438	24	30
Farnborough and Crofton	15091	15117	15156	25	65
Hayes and Coney Hall	16175	16453	16657	278	482
Kelsey and Eden Park	16895	17967	18725	1072	1830
Mottingham and Chislehurst North	10801	10484	10377	-317	-424
Orpington	16060	16317	16633	257	573
Penge and Cator	18644	18697	18956	53	312
Petts Wood and Knoll	14184	15236	15980	1052	1796
Plaistow and Sundridge	16000	16071	16149	71	149
Shortlands	10406	10446	10460	40	53
West Wickham	15076	15722	16177	646	1102
Bromley	**330379**	**336733**	**341530**	**6354**	**11151**

Table 3 – Population projection by ward for 2021, 2026 and 2031 and the relative change in numbers compared to 2021. Source: GLA Housing Led Population Projection (2018)
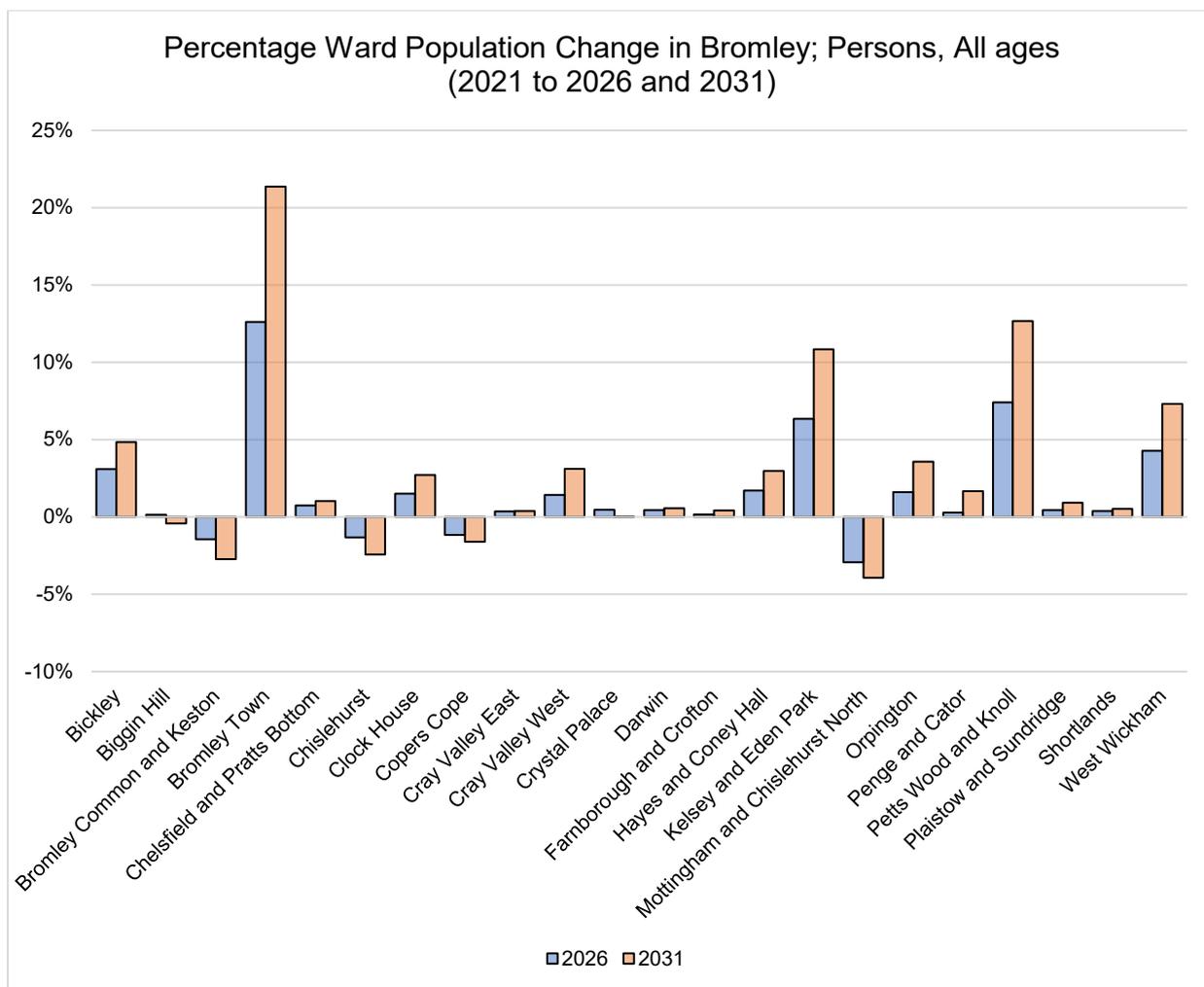
Figure 10 – Percentage ward population change of all people and ages. Percentage change from 2021 to 2026 and 2031. Source: GLA Housing Led Population Projection (2018)

The population projections by ward also vary by age grouping. Here we have investigated the change in number of 0-4 years and the elderly population (75+) to better understand the change in population by ward and potential future demands. The projected population changes must be addressed and considered when making commissioning choices and targeting certain wards.

The majority of wards in Bromley are expected to see a decrease in the population of children aged 0-4 years. 9 wards are expected to see an increase in 2031 in their population aged 0-4 years when compared to 2021 (*Table 4*). The greatest proportional increase in residents aged 0-4 years is in Bromley Town and Petts Wood & Knoll. The biggest decrease in proportion of residents aged 0-4 years is expected to be in Bromley Common (*Figure 11*).

Population aged 0-4 years in Bromley					
	Population Projections			Change in numbers	
	2021	**2026**	**2031**	**2026**	**2031**
Bickley	786	788	799	3	13
Biggin Hill	545	548	539	3	-6
Bromley Common and Keston	1176	1125	1076	-51	-99
Bromley Town	1594	1815	1946	222	352
Chelsfield and Pratts Bottom	883	939	962	56	79
Chislehurst	887	829	810	-58	-77
Clock House	1279	1261	1283	-18	4
Copers Cope	1046	1004	990	-43	-57
Cray Valley East	1221	1162	1135	-59	-86
Cray Valley West	1119	1092	1096	-27	-23
Crystal Palace	941	890	876	-51	-65
Darwin	262	256	253	-7	-10
Farnborough and Crofton	669	631	633	-38	-36
Hayes and Coney Hall	755	794	820	39	65
Kelsey and Eden Park	955	1017	1041	62	85
Mottingham and Chislehurst North	786	731	721	-55	-65
Orpington	931	937	960	6	29
Penge and Cator	1330	1296	1323	-34	-7
Petts Wood and Knoll	994	1143	1215	149	221
Plaistow and Sundridge	1081	1006	994	-75	-87
Shortlands	591	565	566	-26	-24
West Wickham	731	777	793	46	62
Grand Total	**20561**	**20607**	**20831**	**46**	**270**

Table 4 – Population projection for residents aged 0-4 years by ward for 2021, 2026 and 2031 and the relative change in numbers compared to 2021. Source: GLA Housing Led Population Projection (2018)
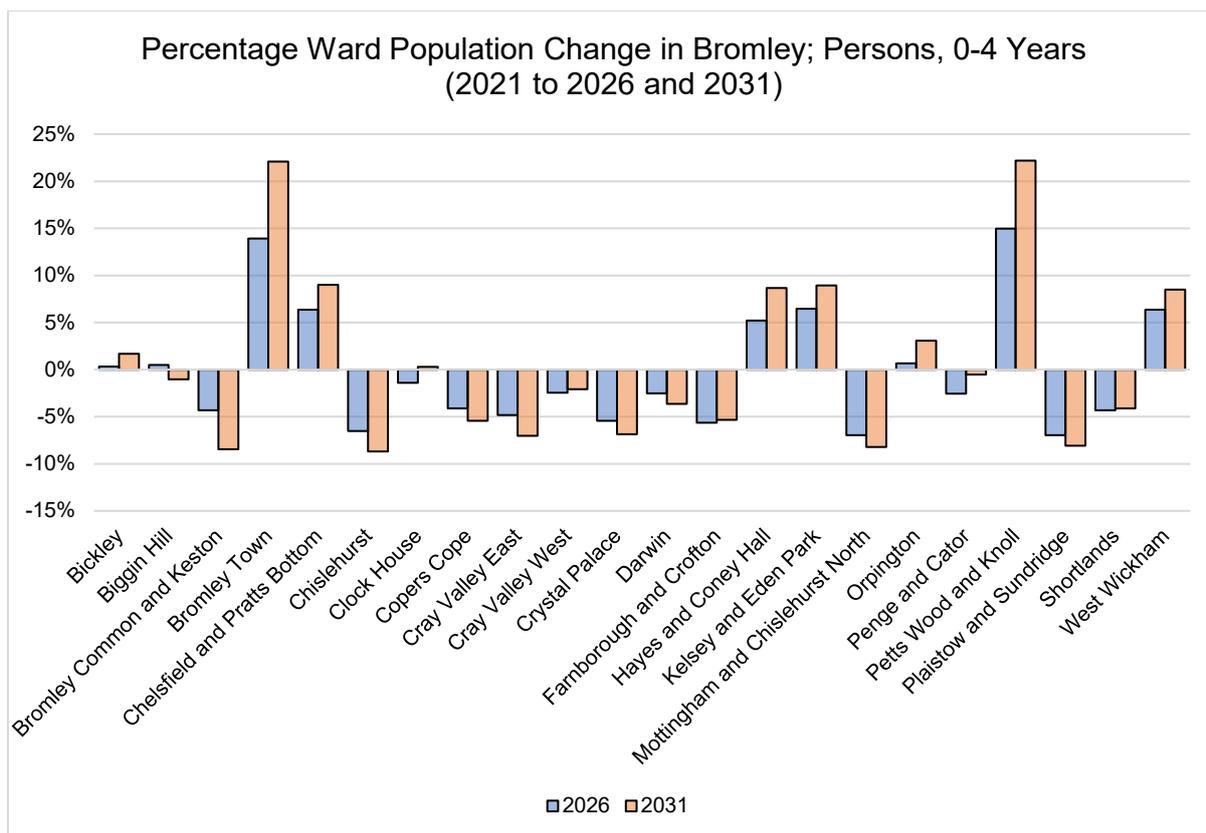
Figure 11 – Percentage ward population change of all Bromley residents aged 0-4 years. Percentage change from 2021 to 2026 and 2031. Source: GLA Housing Led Population Projection (2018)

All the wards are expecting to see an increase in the population of 75's and over by 2026 (***Table 5***). Darwin is the only ward expecting to see a decrease in number of residents aged 75+ years, when comparing the expected population in 2021 to 2031. Biggin Hill, Chelsfield & Pratts Bottom and Chislehurst, are expected to see an increase in the number of adults aged 75+ from 2021 to 2026 and 2031, but a decrease from 2026 to 2031. Kelsey & Eden Park is expected to see the highest change in numbers of residents aged 75+, whilst Penge & Cator is expected to see the highest percentage increase in residents aged 75+ (***Figure 12***).

Population aged 75+ years in Bromley					
	Population Projections			Change in numbers	
	2021	2026	2031	2026	2031
Bickley	1743	1980	2114	237	371
Biggin Hill	882	1049	1038	167	156
Bromley Common and Keston	1363	1474	1495	111	132
Bromley Town	1286	1508	1646	222	360
Chelsfield and Pratts Bottom	1399	1501	1489	101	90
Chislehurst	1977	2167	2163	190	186
Clock House	966	1113	1203	147	237
Copers Cope	1559	1706	1803	147	244
Cray Valley East	1245	1330	1371	85	126
Cray Valley West	1170	1280	1299	110	129
Crystal Palace	479	505	535	26	57
Darwin	626	638	601	12	-25
Farnborough and Crofton	1986	2139	2199	154	213
Hayes and Coney Hall	1548	1780	1824	232	276
Kelsey and Eden Park	1585	1846	2009	261	424
Mottingham and Chislehurst North	613	658	685	45	72
Orpington	1829	1973	2058	144	229
Penge and Cator	851	1018	1130	167	279
Petts Wood and Knoll	1561	1728	1786	167	225
Plaistow and Sundridge	1194	1414	1490	220	296
Shortlands	1077	1207	1251	130	174
West Wickham	1754	1985	2071	231	317
Grand Total	**28693**	**31997**	**33260**	**3305**	**4568**

Table 5 – Population projection for residents aged 75+ years by ward for 2021, 2026 and 2031 and the relative change in numbers compared to 2021. Source: GLA Housing Led Population Projection (2018)
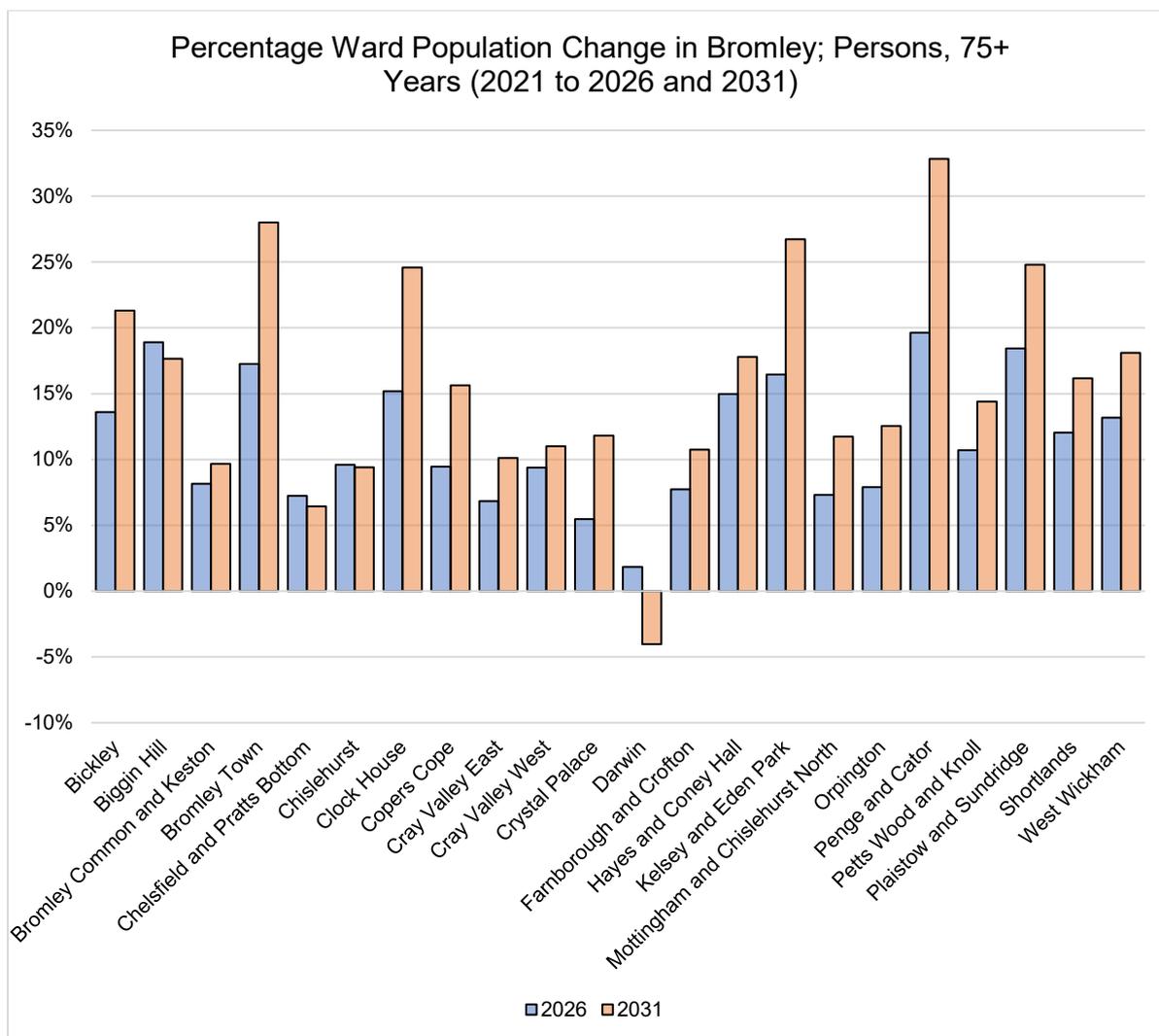
Figure 12 – Percentage ward population change of all Bromley residents aged 75+ years. Percentage change from 2021 to 2026 and 2031. Source: GLA Housing Led Population Projection (2018)

Gender Projections

There is projected increase in the total number of residents in Bromley for 2026 and 2031. The increase in number of male and female residents are projected to change with the same proportion of the total population. Although similar, there is a slightly higher percentage increase in male residents at 2026 and 2031 compared to 2021 than female residents. Females account for 52% of the residents in Bromley, whilst males account for 48% (***Table 6***).

For women there are two main age bands of interest 15-17 years, used by the ONS to calculate the under-age conception rate and 15-44 years assumed to be the childbearing years by the ONS. The proportion of women aged 15-17 years is not expected to change across the three time points (***Table 7***). The number of women aged 15-44 years is expected to decrease, this is also reflected in a decrease in proportion of women within this age category.

	2021		**2026**		**2031**	
Female	171291	52%	174003	52%	176022	52%
Male	159088	48%	162731	48%	165508	48%
Bromley	**330379**		**336734**		**341530**	

Table 6 – Population projections for all residents by gender for 2021, 2026 and 2031 and the relative proportion for that year. Source: GLA Housing Led Population Projection (2018)

Female residents						
	2021		**2026**		**2031**	
Total	171291		174003		176022	
15-17 yrs	5299	3%	5693	3%	5544	3%
15-44 yrs	62917	37%	61832	36%	60290	34%

Table 7 – Population projection for female residents defined as under-age conception age or child birthing age by the ONS (15-17 years and 15-44 years respectively). Total numbers and relative proportion of each age category for 2021, 2026 and 2031. Source: GLA Housing Led Population Projection (2018)

Ethnic minority projections

Ethnic projections have been calculated from the GLA 2016-based Housing-led Population Projections. The projected number of residents for Bromley varies between the 2016 and 2018 projections.

The total population of ethnic minority groups and the proportion of ethnic minority residents in Bromley is expected to increase in 2026 and 2031 from 21% in 2021 to 23% and 24% respectively (*Table 8*). By 2026 and 2031, there appears to be increase in the number of ethnic minority residents in all age groups. The greatest percentage increase appears to be between 2021 and 2026, whilst the increase isn't as high between 2026 and 2031.

To investigate which age band is attributing to the increased proportion of ethnic minority residents, the proportion of ethnic minority residents as a percentage of total residents for each age band can be calculated. In each age group the proportion of ethnic minority residents appears to be increasing. The greatest proportional increase is observed in young people aged 11-17 years, which highlights potentially a movement of families with children into this area. There is also a large movement of individuals aged over 64 (post retirement), which aligns with the expected migration into the area. The proportional increase isn't as prominent for residents 0-4 years and 80+.

	2021		2026		2031	
Total	72625	21%	80430	23%	86185	24%
0 - 4 yrs	7640	36%	7956	37%	7942	38%
5 -10 yrs	8219	31%	8967	34%	9196	35%
11 - 17 yrs	8227	28%	9577	30%	10358	33%
18 - 25 yrs	7861	32%	8396	32%	9437	33%
Working age	46355	22%	50647	24%	53469	25%
Post retirement	4426	7%	5974	9%	8156	11%
80+	989	6%	1285	6%	1657	7%

Table 8 – Population projection for ethnic minority residents and relative percentage of total Bromley population for each age category. Source: GLA 2016-based Housing-led Ethnic Group Population Projections. *Working age = 16 to 64y for males and females, ¥ Post retirement = Over 64y males and females

The ethnic group in Bromley with the highest percentage increase in population numbers is Black African, with an increase in the population size of 16.6% by 2026 and 29.5% by 2031 when compared to 2021 (*Figure 13*). White Irish have expected decreases in population numbers for 2026 and White British and White Irish have expected decreases in population numbers for 2031. The lowest expected increase in population numbers from the ethnic minority subgroups is Chinese and Pakistani. Chinese and Pakistan also have the lowest percentage population change of ethnic minority subgroups.

Ethnic minority population in Bromley					
	Population Projections			Change in number	
	2021	2026	2031	2026	2031
Arab	1352	1492	1583	140	231
Bangladeshi	2084	2362	2586	278	502
Black African	18684	21779	24197	3095	5513
Black Caribbean	9344	10309	11083	965	1739
Chinese	3358	3455	3540	97	182
Indian	8690	9445	10002	755	1312
Other Asian	5616	5840	5986	224	370
Other Black	3535	3948	4243	413	708
Other Ethnic Group	2543	2732	2873	189	330
Other Mixed	4052	4514	4793	462	741
Pakistani	1168	1205	1232	37	64
White & Asian	4216	4528	4685	312	469
White & Black African	2077	2307	2446	230	369
White & Black Caribbean	5908	6514	6937	606	1029
Grand Total	**72627**	**80430**	**86186**	**7803**	**13559**

Table 9 – Population projection for ethnic minority subgroups by ward for 2021, 2026 and 2031 and the relative change in numbers compared to 2021. Source: GLA 2016-based Housing-led Ethnic Group Population Projections
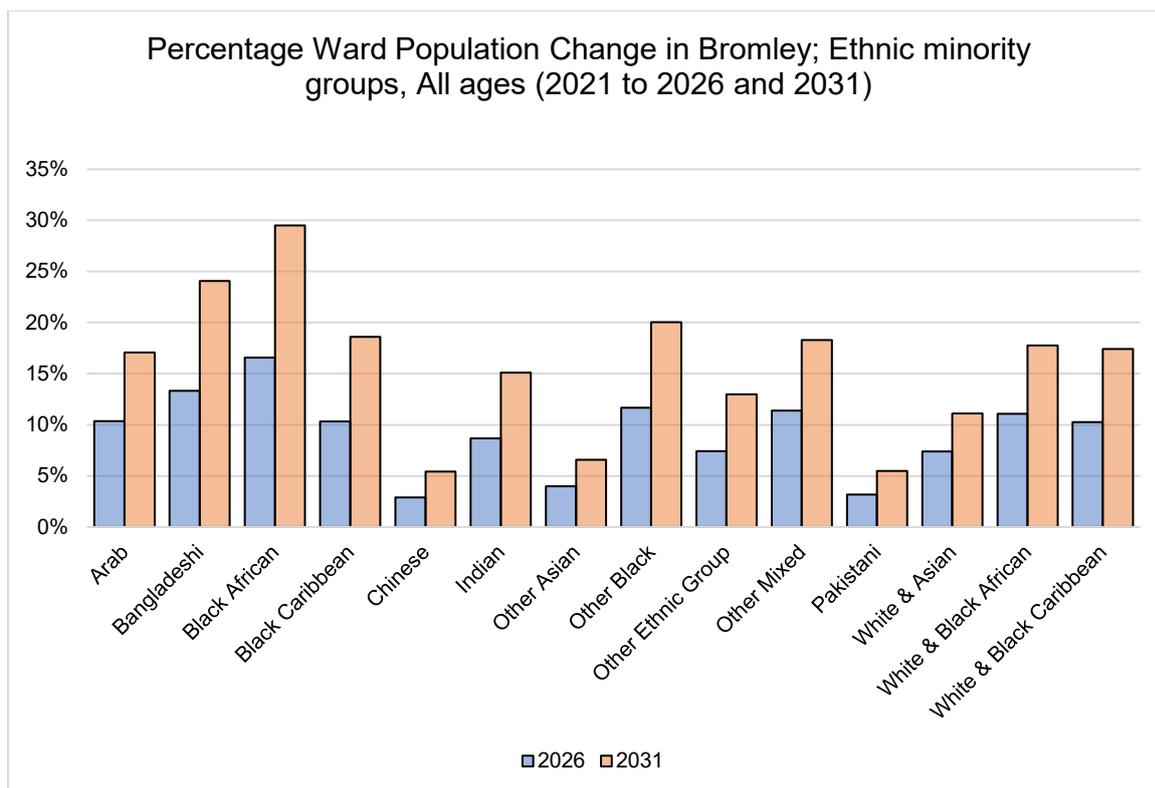
Figure 13 – Percentage ward population change of ethnic minority subgroups. Percentage change from 2021 to 2026 and 2031. Source: GLA 2016-based Housing-led Ethnic Group Population Projections

To better understand the age demographic of the ethnic minority population in Bromley, the proportion of ethnic minority residents for each age band can be calculated as a percentage of total ethnic minority residents in Bromley. There is a decrease in the proportion of ethnic minority residents aged between 0-4 years and also working age (***Table 10***). There is little or no change in the proportion of ethnic minority residents aged 5-10, 11-17, 18-25 and 80+ years. There is an increase in the proportion of ethnic minority residents that are post-retirement.

	2021		**2026**		**2031**	
Total	72625		80430		86185	
0 - 4 yrs	7640	11%	7956	10%	7942	9%
5 -10 yrs	8219	11%	8967	11%	9196	11%
11 - 17 yrs	8227	11%	9577	12%	10358	12%
18 - 25 yrs	7861	11%	8396	10%	9437	11%
Working age	46355	64%	50647	63%	53469	62%
Post retirement	4426	6%	5974	7%	8156	9%
80+	989	1%	1285	2%	1657	2%

Table 10 – Population projection for ethnic minority residents and relative percentage of total ethnic minority population in Bromley. Source: GLA 2016-based Housing-led Ethnic Group Population Projections *Working age = 16 to 64y for males and females, ¥ Post retirement = Over 64y males and females

Estimating the number of people in Gypsy or Irish Traveller communities is problematic as individuals are often reluctant to identify themselves for a number of reasons and the categories to identify themselves may not align across agencies. Based on the GLA average estimated population increase for Bromley there is expected to be approximately 620 individuals who identify as Gypsy or Irish Travellers in 2021, 631 in 2026 and 640 individuals in 2031.

Live births and Deaths

Since 2000 there has been an increase in the number of live births and a decrease in the number of deaths in Bromley (*Figure 14* and *Figure 15*). The number of live births has increased slowly over the years, with the greatest number of live births being 4,326 in 2016, an increase of 775 births when compared to 2000. Whilst the trend shows a decrease in the number of deaths reported each year since 2000, there is a lot more variation in the number of deaths per year. The lowest number of deaths in a year since 2000 was recorded in 2013, with a total number of deaths equalling 2,502. Since 2013 there has been a slight increase in the number of deaths reported per year.
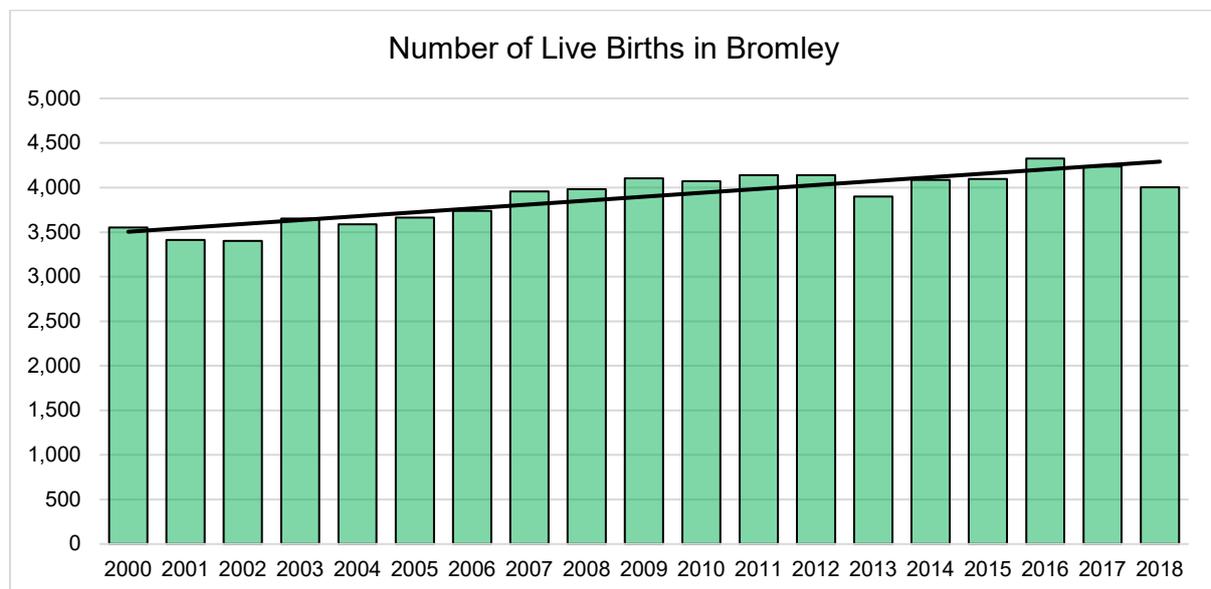
Figure 14 – Number of live births in Bromley by year. Source: ONS
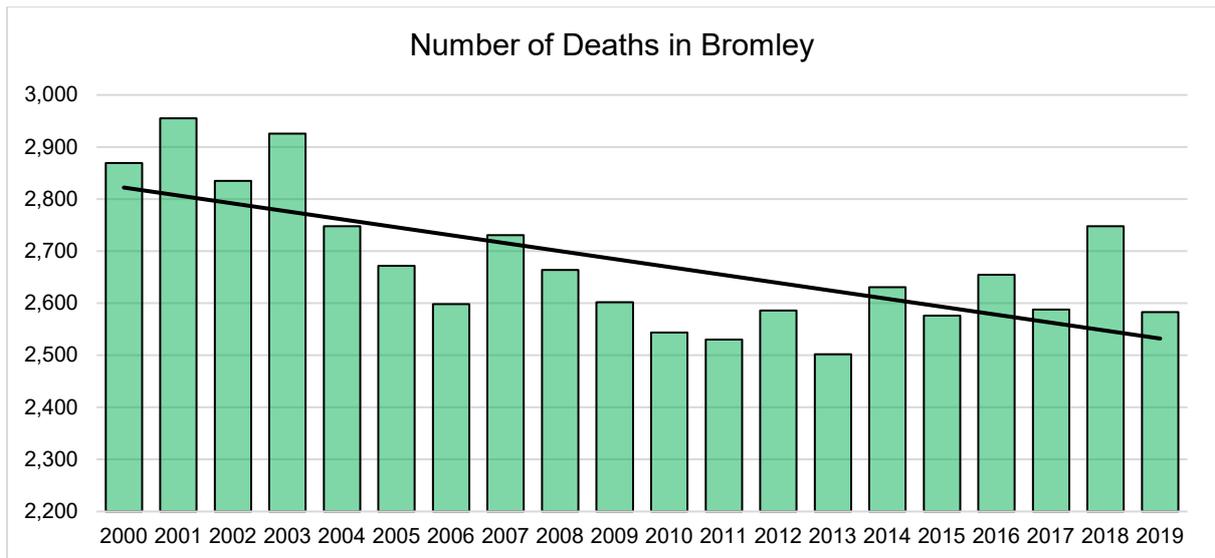
Figure 15 – Number of deaths in Bromley by year. Source: ONS

Migration

There are high levels of population mobility in Bromley, however the net migration is significantly lower than inner-London boroughs. Statistics from the ONS shows a negative net migration for 2016-2019 (**Figure 16**). The migration of people in and out of Bromley appears to be increasing from 2016 to 2019, whilst the net migration out of Bromley appears to be fairly stable. Between 2016 and 2019 there has been higher emigration from Bromley in males than their female counterparts.
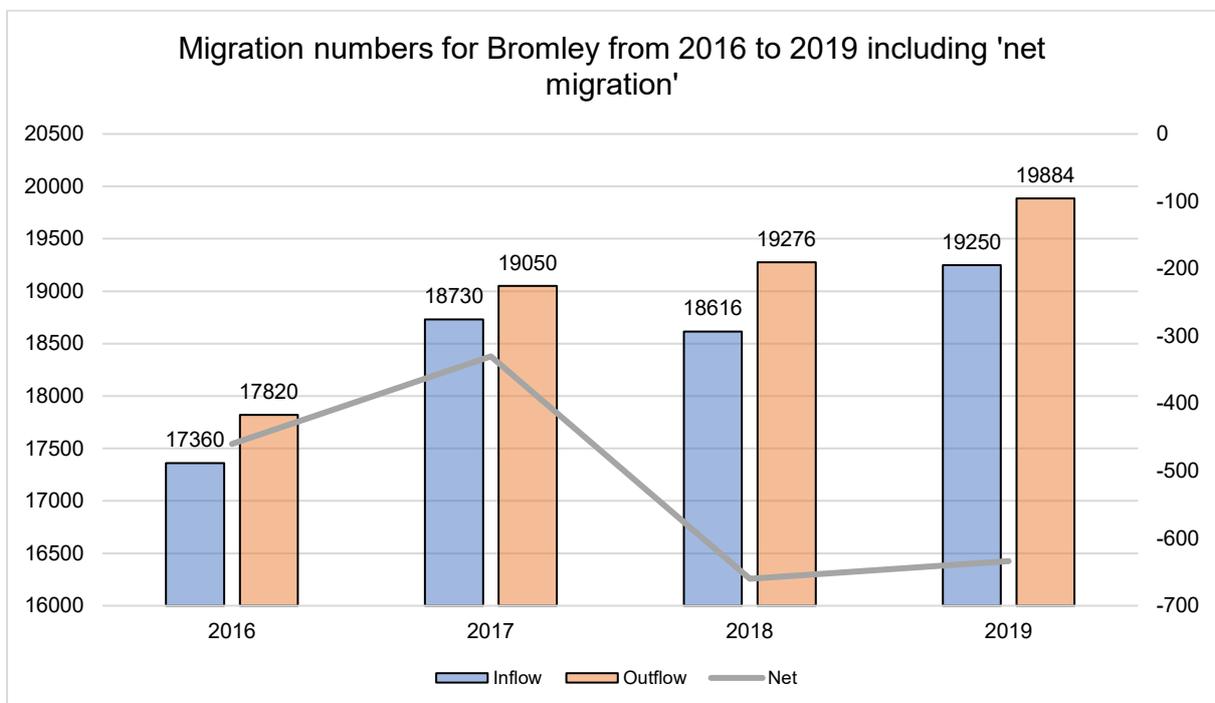
Figure 16 – Migration data for Bromley from 2016 to 2019. Inflow, outflow and net movement. Source: ONS

In the latest year (2019), 19,250 people moved into Bromley from other areas in the UK while 19,884 people left Bromley for other areas in the UK, resulting in a net loss of 634 people (**Figure 17**). There was a positive net movement of people into Bromley from 2005 to 2015. In the years 2012-2015 this was particularly high. There has been a net loss of people since 2015. Conversely in the latest year (2019), 1,540 people moved into Bromley from areas other than the UK, while 1,011 people moved out of Bromley to live abroad, resulting in a net gain of 529 people.
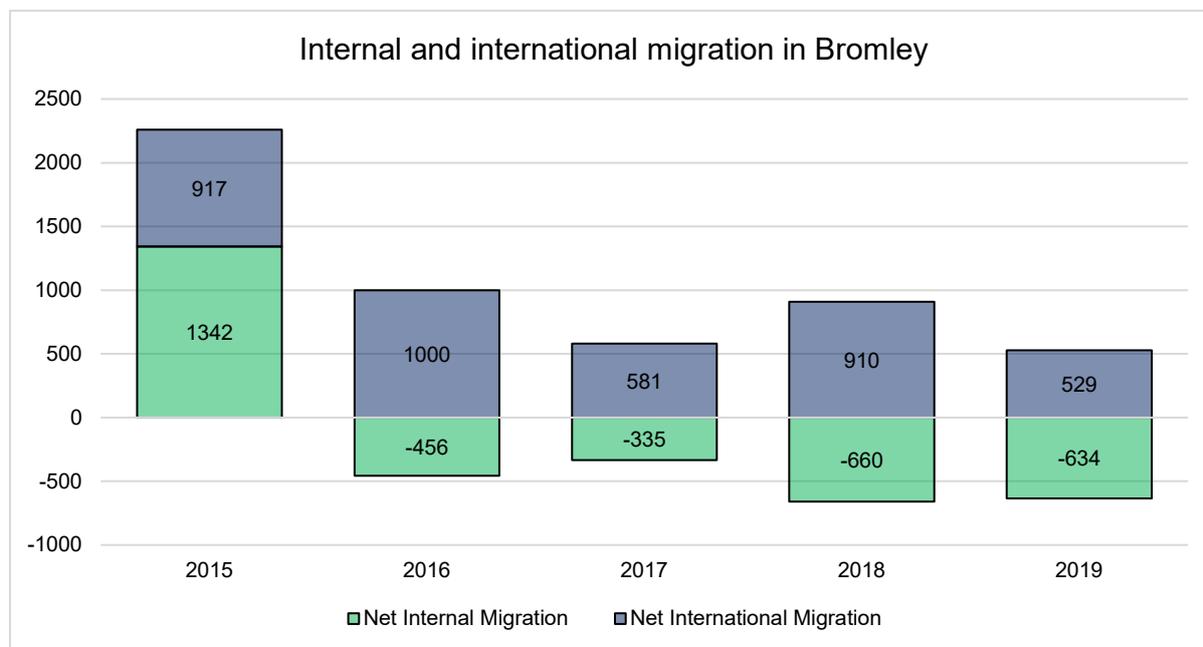
Figure 17 – Internal and international migration in Bromley by year (2015-2019). Source: ONS

Deprivation

Deprivation is measured on the basis of Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) which has seven domains comprising of education, housing, employment, health, and economics as high-level indicators.

The average 2019 IMD score for Bromley is 14.2, compared to the London score of 21.8. In Bromley, 5 wards have IMD scores above the London average (**Figure 18**). Whilst Bromley is a relatively prosperous area, the communities within Bromley differ substantially. North West and North East Bromley have the highest levels of deprivation, whilst Central and South Bromley have much lower levels (**Figure 19, Figure 20** and **Figure 21**). The most deprived areas include Cray Valley West, Mottingham & Chislehurst North, Cray Valley East, Crystal Palace and Penge & Cator.

**Index of Multiple Deprivation**
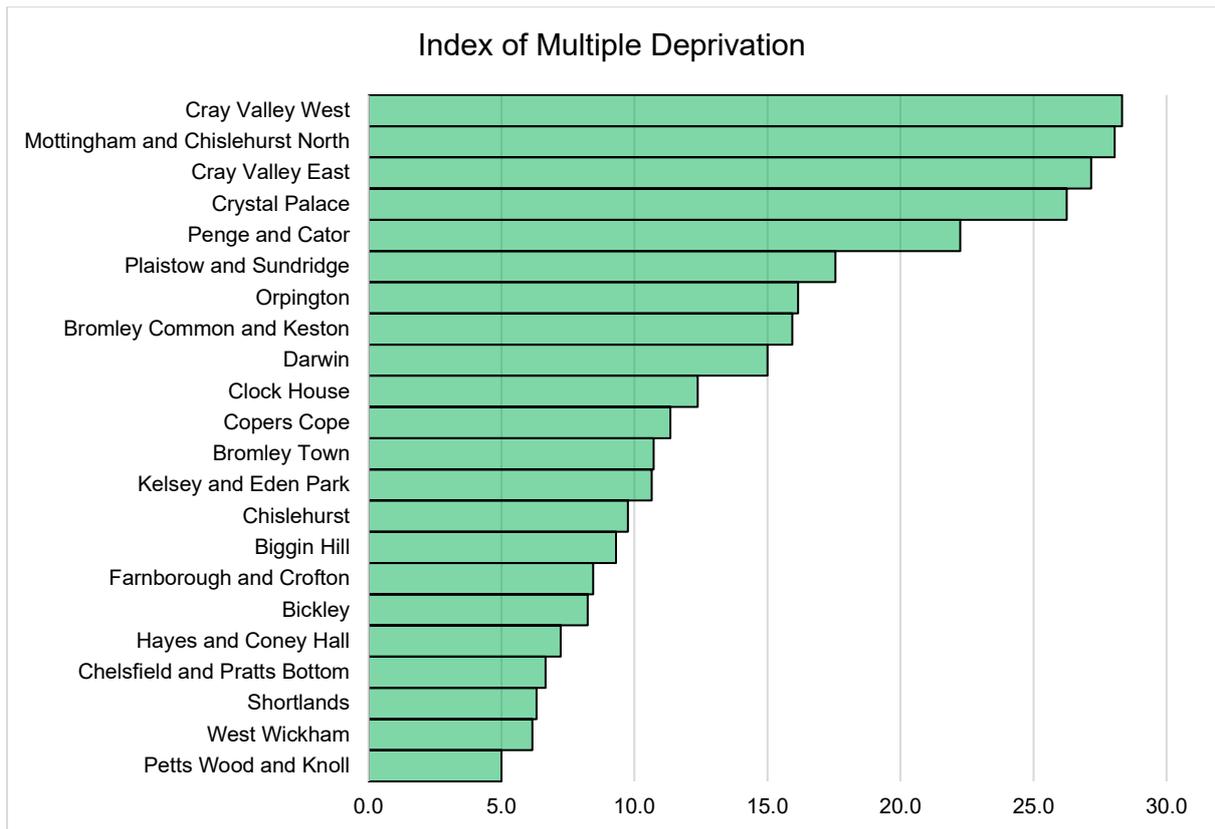
Figure 18 – Index of multiple deprivaion score by ward (higher score indicates more deprived areas). Source: ONS (2019)
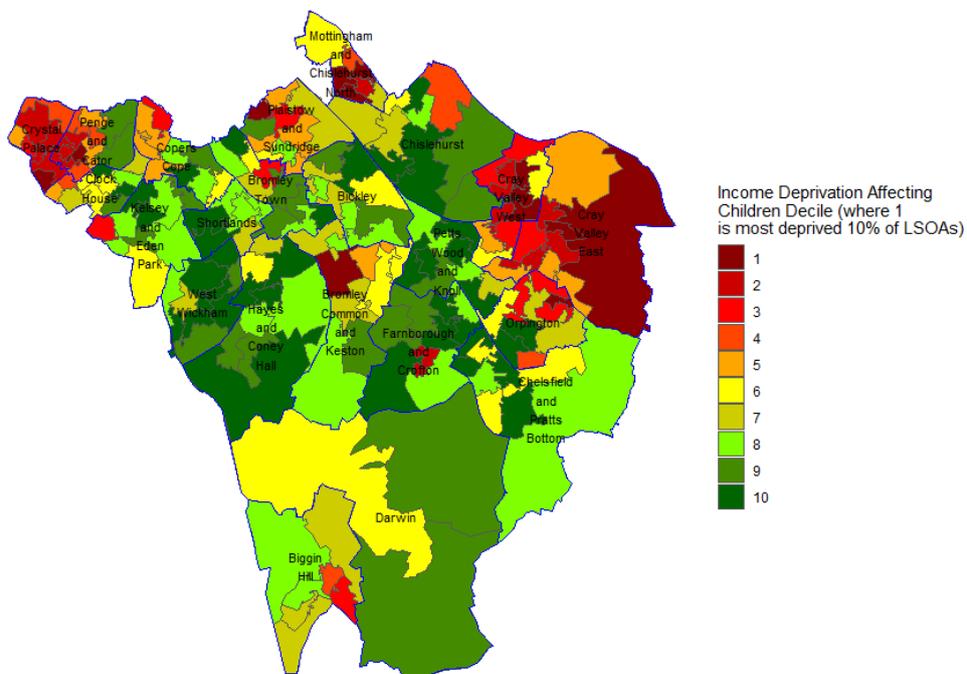
Figure 19 – Income deprivation affecting children index decile. Decile provided at LSOA level for Bromley. Ward boundaries presented in blue. Source: ONS (2019)
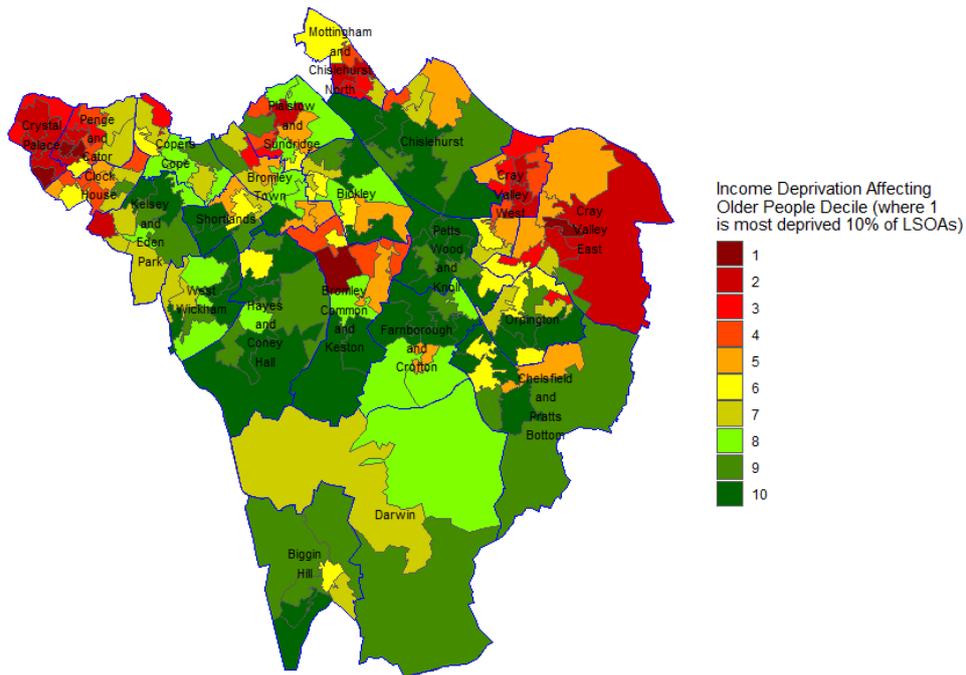
Figure 20 – Income deprivation affecting older people index decile. Decile provided at LSOA level for Bromley. Ward boundaries presented in blue. Source: ONS (2019)
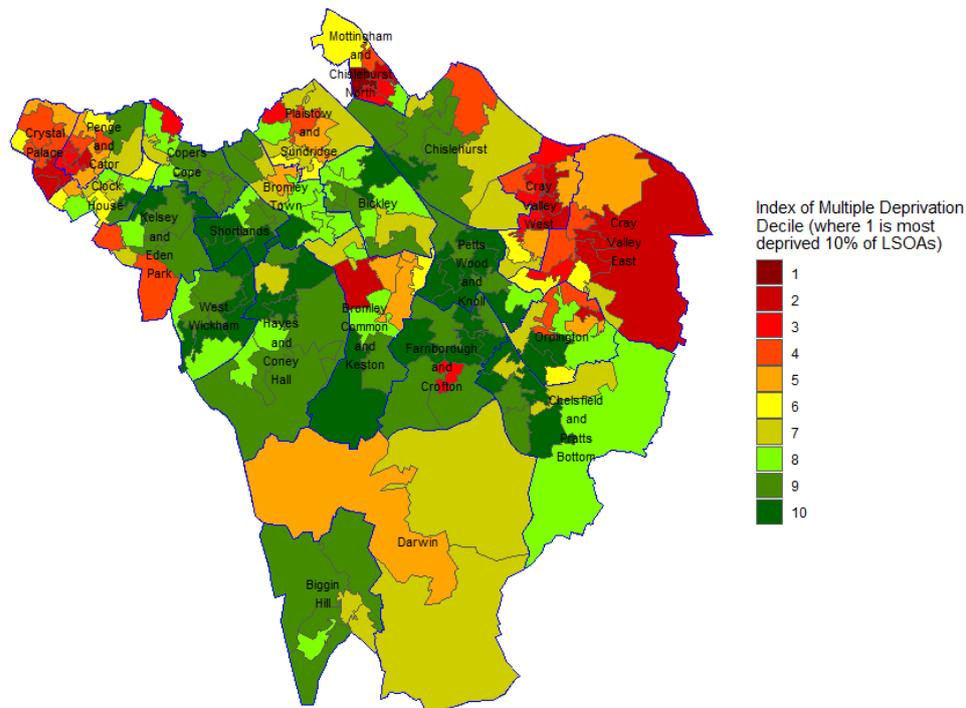
Figure 21 – Index of multiple deprivation decile. Decile provided at LSOA level for Bromley. Ward boundaries presented in blue. Source: ONS (2019)

Deprivation has a large impact on life expectancy, as highlighted in national documents, including the Marmot Review. The difference in life expectancy gap can be attributed to a number of conditions that may be exacerbated by deprivation quintile (*Figure 22*). The percentage contribution of conditions varies between male and female residents of Bromley. In males respiratory and circulatory conditions appear to be the main causes of a gap in life expectancy. For females, circulatory and mental health and behavioural conditions appear to be the main causes of a gap in life expectancy. Mental health and behavioural conditions account for a higher proportion of the gap in life expectancy for females than males. Cancer appears to account for similar levels in both sexes.
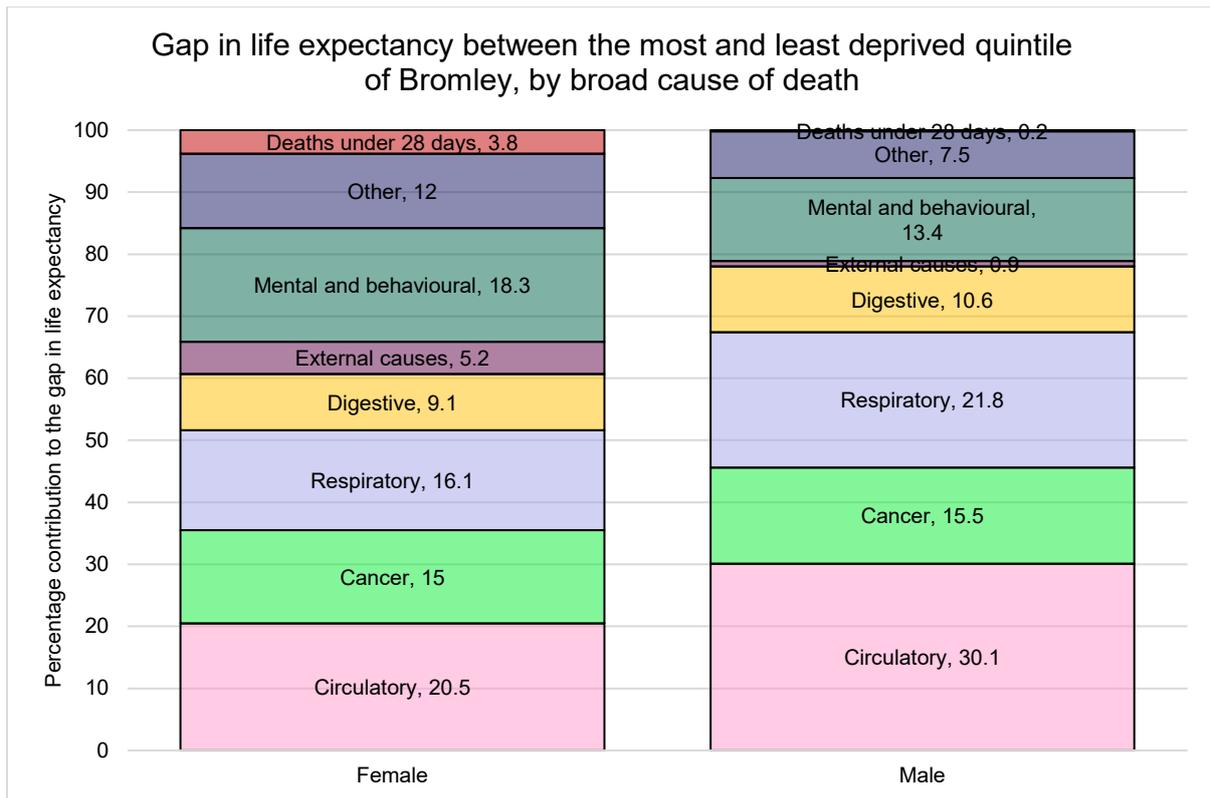
Figure 22 – Gap in file expectancy by attributed cause of death, for the most and least deprived quinitle of Bromley. Source: PHE, fingertips (2015-17)

Language spoken

The main language spoken in Bromley is English/Welsh (*Table 11*). There is a small population of people who speak other European languages and South Asian languages.

Main Language	Percentage	Number
English/Welsh Language: Total	94.23%	311314
European Language (EU): Total	2.59%	8562
European Language (non-EU): Total	0.23%	749
European Language (non-national): Total	0.00%	7
Russian	0.19%	620
Turkish	0.27%	892
Arabic	0.18%	602
West/Central Asian Language: Total	0.16%	545
South Asian Language: Total	1.02%	3378
East Asian Language: Total	0.67%	2216
Oceanic/Australian language (any)	0.00%	0
North/South American language (any)	0.00%	2
Caribbean Creole: Total	0.00%	1
African Language: Total	0.38%	1246
Other Languages: Total	0.03%	87
Sign Language: Total	0.05%	158

Table 11 – Percentage language spoken for residents of Bromley and extrapolated numbers from the GLA house-led expected population. Source: Census, 2011 (language spoken), GLA Housing Led Population Projection (2018)

Language barriers can affect people's access to health care, their health literacy and employability. This can be measured by the percentage of residents where English is not spoken well or at all. Whilst the percentage levels across Bromley are significantly lower than the London average, there is large variation in Bromley. There is a significantly higher percentage of residents who can't speak English well or at all in Crystal Palace and Penge & Cator (**Figure 23**).
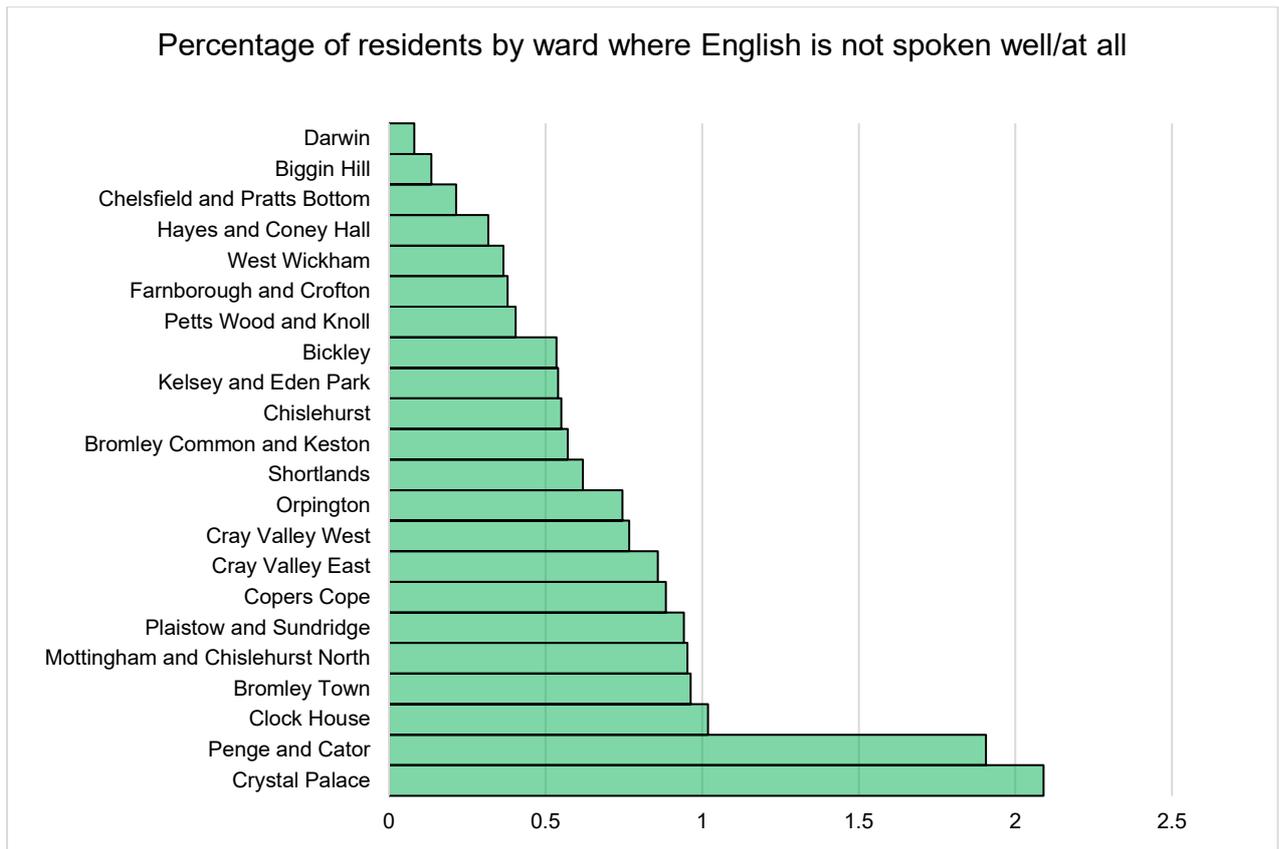
Figure 23 – Percentage of residents by ward where English is not spoken well/at all. Source: PHE, fingertips

Health and disease

Outcomes vs Performance

Health performance indicators are important metrics for assessing population health. Life expectancy captures the mortality along the entire life course and tells us the average age of the population. Healthy life expectancy is the number of years someone may live in a healthy state, this is often compared to life expectancy to identify the average years lived in a non-healthy state.

The population of Bromley perform similar if not better than the London and England average in all performance indicators for both males and females. Females perform better in all performance categories than males, except for disability-free life expectancy at 65 (**Table 12**).

Indicator	Males			Females		
	Bromley	London	England	Bromley	London	England
Life expectancy at birth *(2017-19)*	81.6	80.9	79.8	85.1	84.7	83.4
Healthy life expectancy at birth *(2016-18)*	65.8	64.2	63.4	66.8	64.4	63.9
Life expectancy at 65 *(2017-19)*	19.8	19.7	19	22.3	22.3	21.3
Healthy life expectancy at 65 *(2016-18)*	10.5	10.3	10.6	13	10.7	11.1
Disability-free life expectancy at 65 *(2016-18)*	11.6	10.3	9.9	10.2	9.7	9.8

Table 12 – Life expectancy indicators by gender for Bromley, London, England. Source: PHE, fingertips
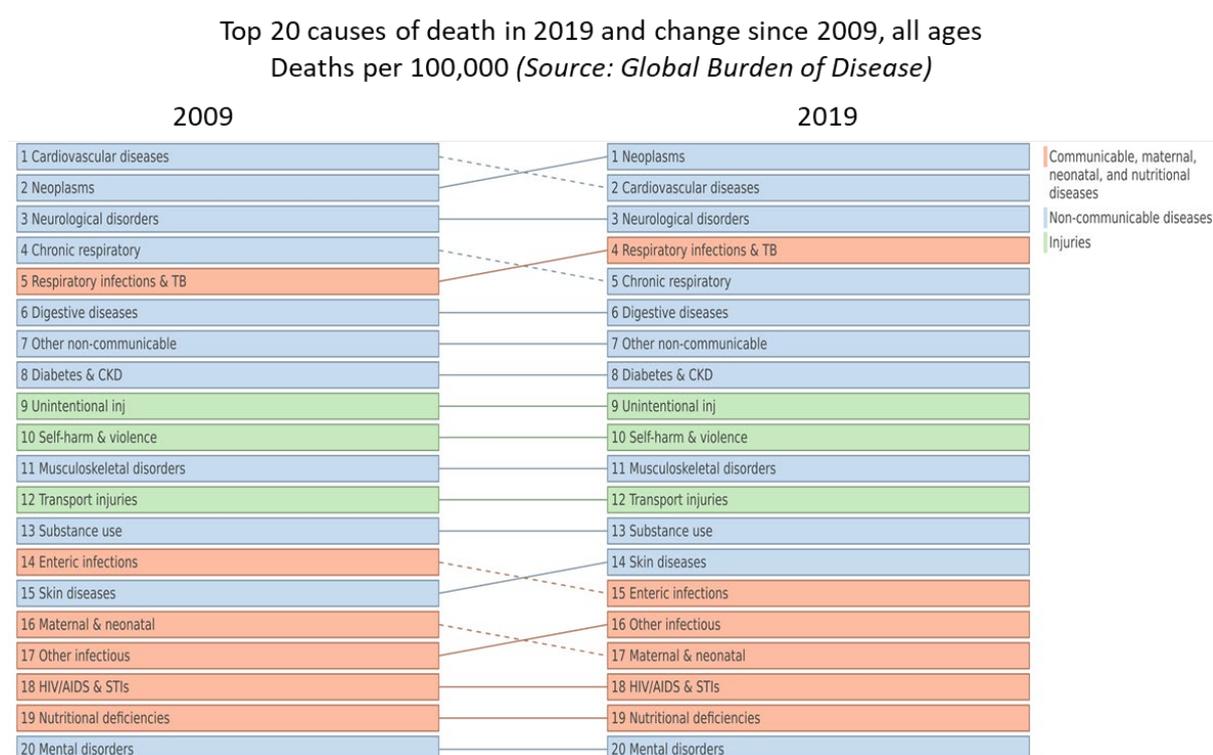
Figure 24 – Top 20 causes of death in Bromley for 2019 and the change since 2009. Source: Global Burden of Disease

Disability

From the 2011 Census data we can predict the number of people who have a disability or long-term health problem that limits their day-to-day activities a lot or a little (**Table 13**). From the Census it was calculated that 7% of residents in Bromley had a disability or long-term health condition that effected their day-to-day activities a lot, 8% said they were affected a little by their disability or condition. These percentages are similar to the London average, but less than the proportion in England.

	Percentage	2021	2026	2031
Day-to-day activities limited a lot	7%	21861	22281	22281
Day-to-day activities limited a little	8%	27605	28136	28136
Day-to-day activities not limited	85%	280914	286317	286317

Table 13 – Percentage limitation of day-to-day activities for Bromley Residents, and extrapolated numbers from the GLA house-led projections. Source: Census, 2011 (limitation data), GLA Housing Led Population Projection (2018)

The top 5 causes of years lived with disability in Bromley has remained the same from 2009 to 2019 (**Figure 25**). This includes musculoskeletal disorders, mental disorders, other non-communicable diseases, neurological disorders, and diabetes & CKD. There has been an increased impact to years lived with disability caused by unintentional injury, digestive diseases, and nutritional deficiencies. There has been a decrease in the impact caused by chronic respiratory diseases, cardiovascular diseases and maternal & neonatal diseases.

Top 20 causes of years lived with disability (YLDs) in 2019 and change since 2009, all ages
YLDs per 100,000 *(Source: Global Burden of Disease)*

Figure 25 – Top 20 causes of years lived with a disability in Bromley for 2019 and the change since 2009. Source: Global Burden of Disease

One of the main burdens of disability in Bromley is mental health disorders. The estimated prevalence of common mental health disorders in Bromley is 15.1% for 16+ years and 9.1% for 65+ years (PHE: Fingertips, 2017). People with a learning disability have a shorter life expectancy. This is due to them being disproportionately affected by certain health conditions including coronary heart disease, respiratory disease and epilepsy. Bromley Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF) Prevalence of learning disabilities is 0.3% (PHE: Fingertips, 2019/20), using the 2021 projections this is approximately 991 people.

Education

Average Progress 8 score has been used since 2015/16 to calculate the average GCSE results associated with regions of the UK. A progress 8 score is given to each school and is usually between -1 and +1. A score of +1 means that pupils in that school achieve one grade higher in each qualification than other similar pupils nationally. A score of -1 means they achieve one grade lower. The Average Progress 8 score in Bromley increased from 2015/16 to 2016/17, but then decreased and has remained consistent at +0.03 (*Table 14*). In 2018/19 the Average Progress 8 score in London was +0.22, therefore Bromley residents are performing significantly lower than the London average. In Bromley there is significant discrepancies between the scores of both girls and boys, girls achieving higher scores than boys during their GCSE's.

Average Progress 8 score per pupil			
	Average	**Boys**	**Girls**
2015/16	+0.10	+0.04	+0.15
2016/17	+0.12	-0.12	+0.34
2017/18	+0.03	-0.24	+0.31
2018/19	+0.03	-0.29	+0.33

Table 14 – Average Progress 8 score for Bromley pupils and each gender. Source: Department for Education

Sexual Orientation

Data on sexual orientation is not available at local authority level due to the incompleteness.

The ONS now asks a question regarding sexual orientation in the Annual Population Survey (APS) and Census. Currently the Annual Population Survey is regarded as the most reliable source to calculate sexual orientation. To calculate the sexual orientation for Bromley, the current projected population can be multiplied to the regional sexual orientation figures for London (*Table 15*). The majority of the population in London is heterosexual (91.5%), a large percentage of people don't know or refuse to provide their sexual orientation in the APS (4.9%). This doesn't take into account potential changes in sexual orientation across london so should be interpreted with caution.

Sexual Orientation	Percentage	Projected for Bromley (2021)
Heterosexual or straight	91.5%	302297
Gay or lesbian	2.1%	6938
Bisexual	0.7%	2313
Other	0.7%	2313
Don't know or refuse	4.9%	16189

Table 15 – Regional percentage sexual orientation for London (2018 APS) and pojected figures for Bromley. Source: Annual Population Survey (2018), GLA Housing Led Population Projection (2018)

Across the UK, the percentage of people who identify as gay or lesbian, bisexual, other, or don't know/refuses decrease with age (***Figure 26***).
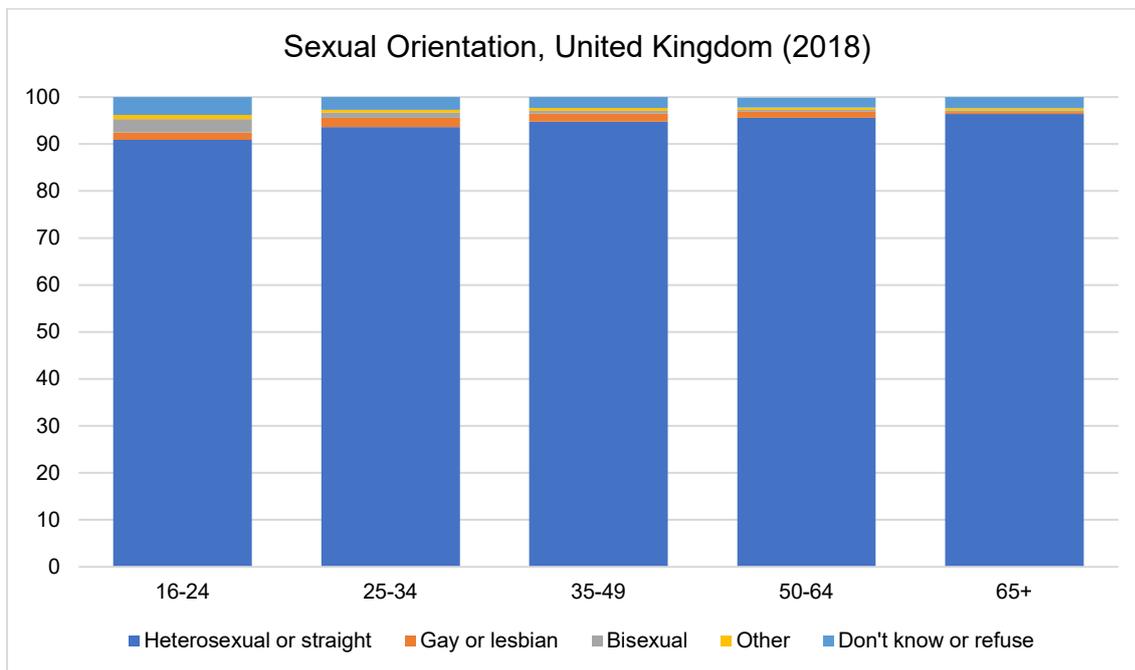
Figure 26 – Percentage sexual orientation by age group. Source: Annual Population Survey (2018)

Religion

The 2011 Census remains the most comprehensive source for data on religion/faith for residents. The majority of residents that completed the survey were Christian (60.7%), the next highest faith in Bromley was Muslim (2.5%). 26% of people in Bromley stated that they had no religion. The relative numbers have been extrapolated for the 2021 GLA Housing Led Population Projection (2018). This doesn't take into account potential migration or changes in the population since the 2011 Census and so should be interpreted with caution.

Religion	Percentage	Projected for Bromley (2021)
Christian	60.7%	200540
Buddhist	0.5%	1652
Hindu	1.6%	5286
Jewish	0.3%	991
Muslim	2.5%	8259
Sikh	0.2%	661
Other religion	0.4%	1322
No religion	26%	85899
Religion not stated	7.8%	25770

Table 16 – Percentage Bromley Residents that identify with a particular faith, and extrapolated numbers from the GLA house-led projections. Source: Census (2011), GLA Housing Led Population Projection (2018)