



Bromley Clinical Commissioning Group



THE LONDON BOROUGH
www.bromley.gov.uk

BROMLEY JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2017 Demography

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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.

Key Points

- The latest (2017) estimate of the resident population of Bromley is 330,909^{*}, having risen by 28,235^{*} since 2001.
- The resident population is expected to increase to 342,548^{*} by 2022 and 351,841^{*} by 2027.
- The number of 0 to 4 year olds is projected to decrease by the year 2022 to 21,300^{*} and then to 20,750^{*} by 2027.
- The proportion of older people in Bromley (aged 65 and over) is expected to increase gradually from 17% of the population in 2017 to 18 % by 2022 and 19% by 2027.
- The pattern of population change in the different age groups is variable between wards, with some wards, such as Darwin, experiencing a large rise in the proportion of young people and others such as Biggin Hill experiencing a large rise in the proportion of over 75s.
- The latest (2017) GLA population projection estimates show that 19% of the population is made up of Black and minority ethnic (BME) groups[^].
- Children and young people make up the highest proportion of the BME population in Bromley.
- The BME group experiencing the greatest increase within Bromley's population is the Black African community, from 4.7% of the population in 2017 to 6.6% of the population in 2031[^].

^{*} GLA 2015 round SHLAA-based population projections: Capped Household Size Model, Released February 2017

[^] GLA Intelligence Update (12-2015) - 2014 Round Ethnic Group Population Projections

What this means for residents in Bromley:

The numbers of older people in Bromley are rising and health and social care provision needs to reflect the increased need.

Current Picture

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

Located in South-East London, Bromley 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 inner London Boroughs we border (Lambeth, Lewisham, Southwark, Greenwich), while in the South, the borough compares more with rural Kent and its issues. Bromley benefits from a good number of public parks and open spaces as well as sites of natural beauty and nature conservation (**Figures 1 and 2**).

Total Population

The latest (2017) estimate of the resident population of Bromley is 330,909. This compares with 348,196 registered with GPs in the borough (October 2017). The borough council is responsible for providing services to its residents. While local health commissioners are responsible for providing services to all of those who are registered with a Bromley GP regardless of where they live, they also have a responsibility for the health of the borough's residents at a population level. Whilst population 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. There is some variation in the population structure between the wards. Mottingham & Chislehurst North and Cray Valley West have the highest proportions of young people aged 0-19 years and Copers Cope the lowest. Farnborough & Crofton has the highest proportion of over 75s and Crystal Palace the lowest (see **Figures 3 and 4**).

Figure 1

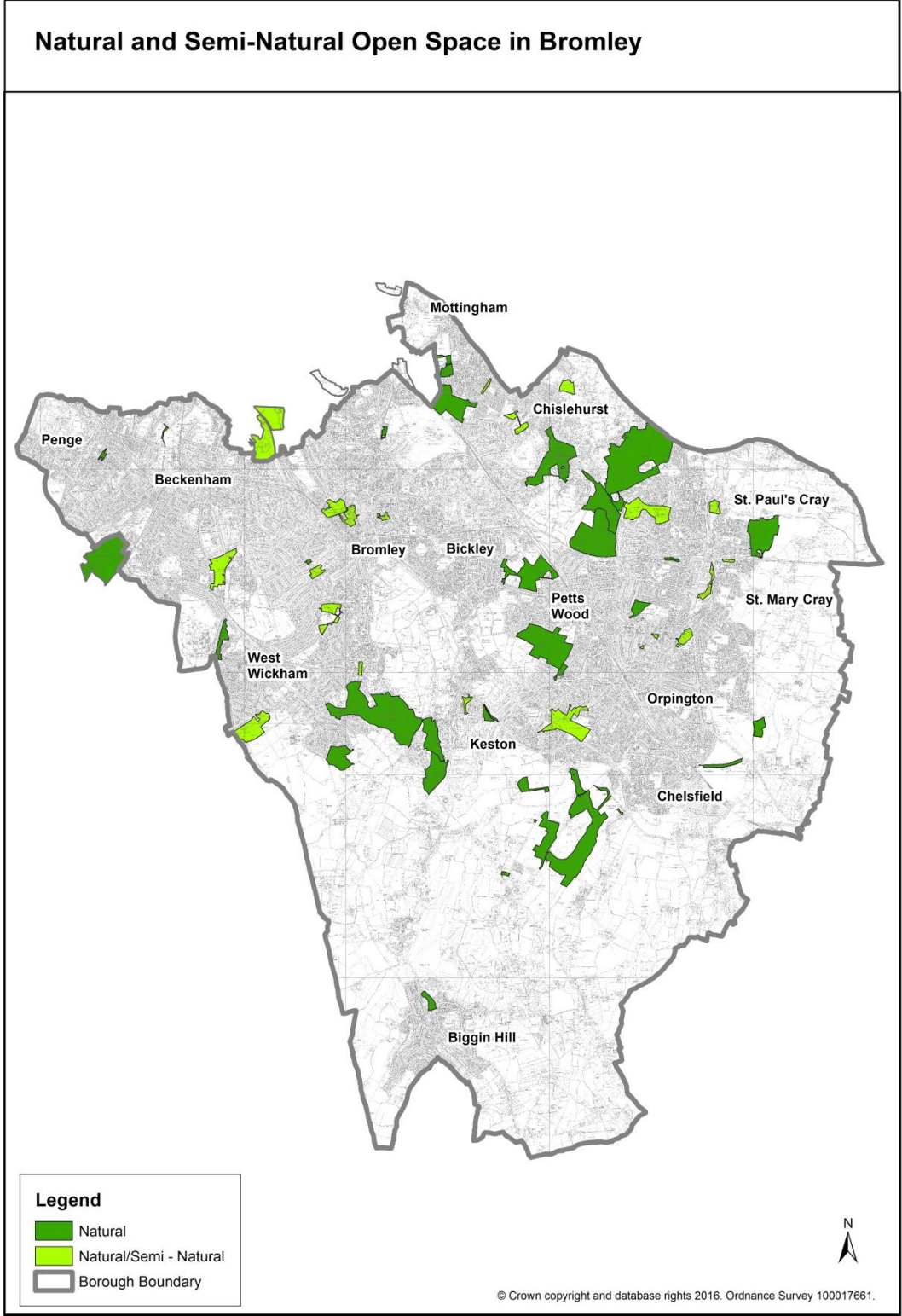


Figure 2

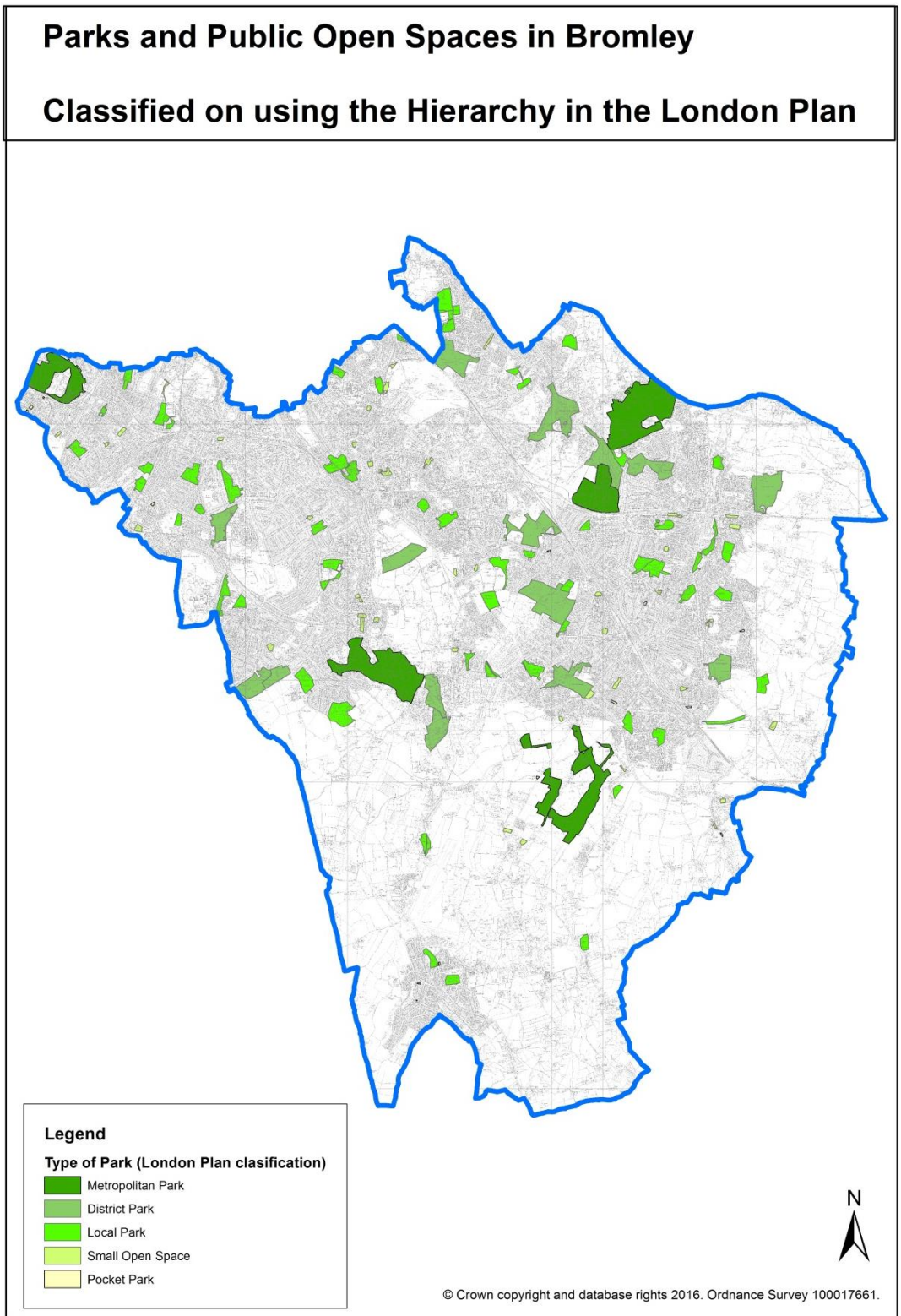


Figure 3

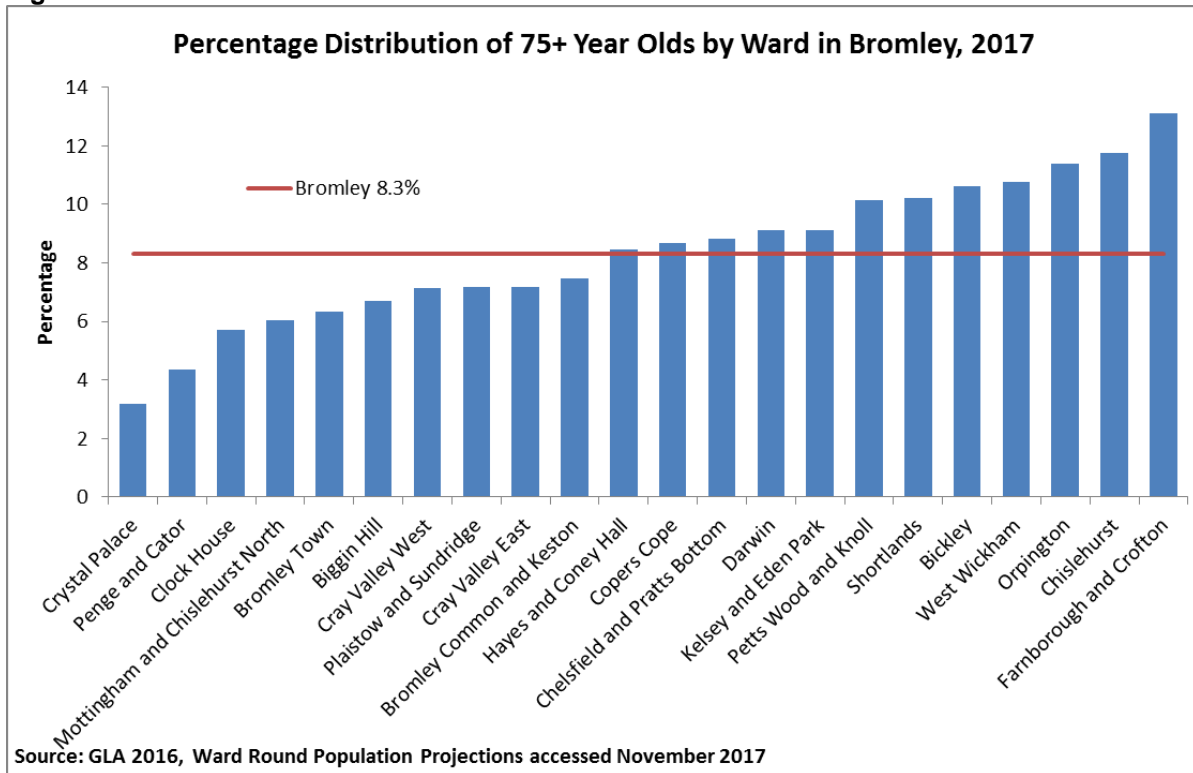


Figure 4

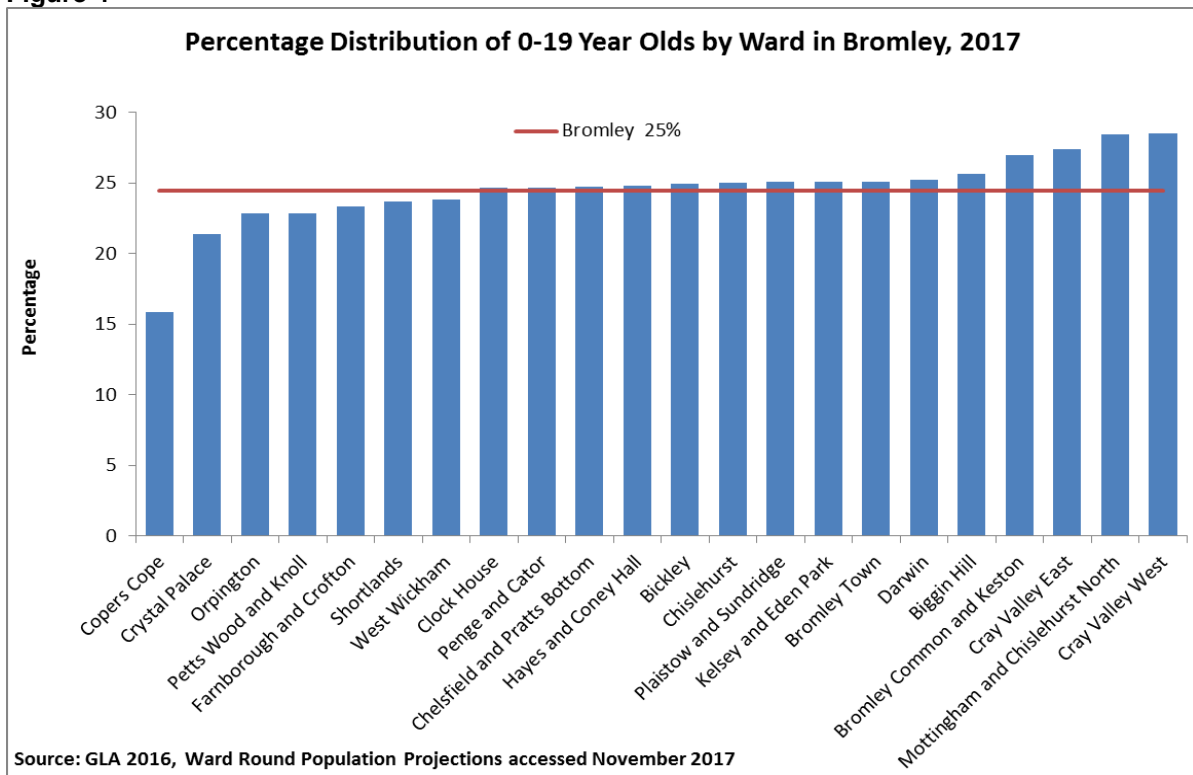


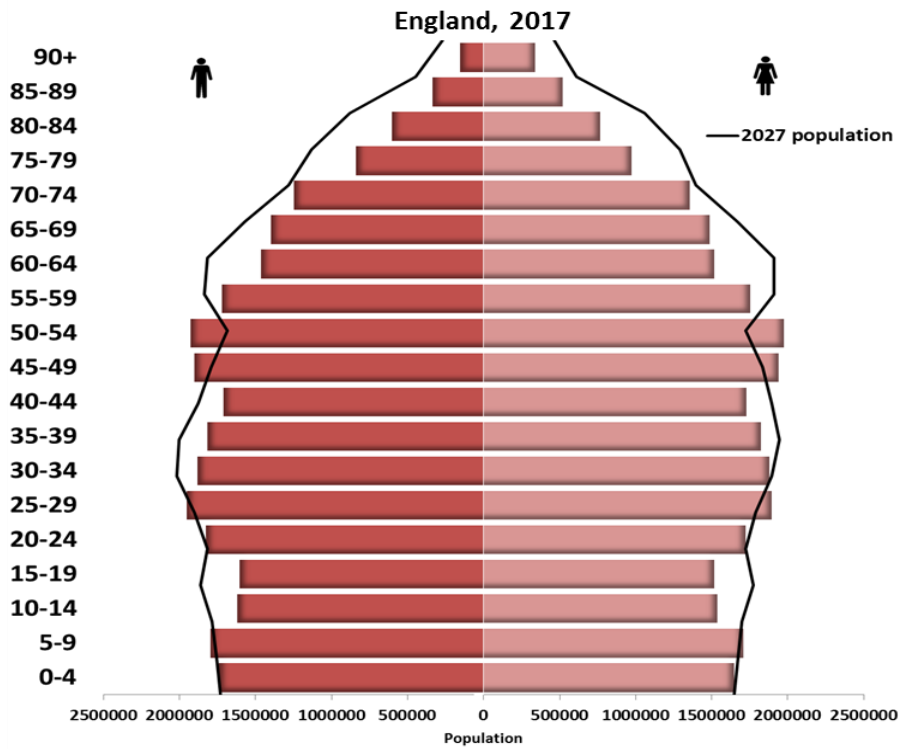
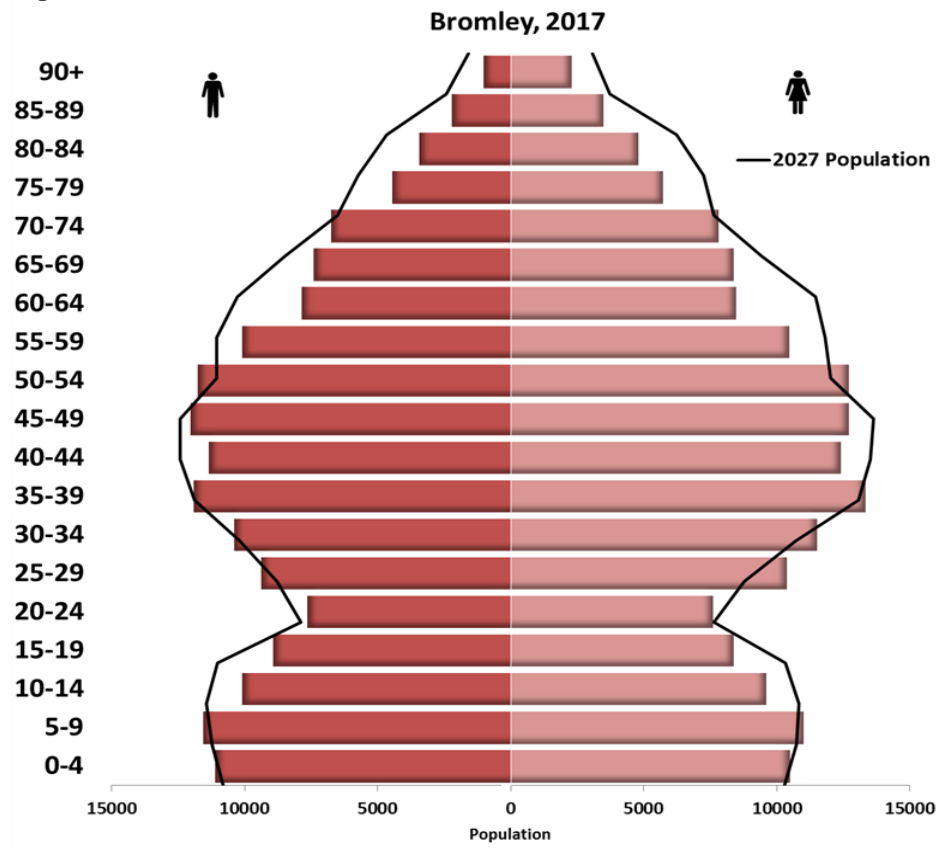
Table 1

	0-19 Years		75+ Years	
	No	%	No	%
Bickley	4035	24.9	1715	10.9
Biggin Hill	2745	25.7	717	6.5
Bromley Common and Keston	4799	27.0	1326	7.4
Bromley Town	4781	25.1	1210	6.4
Chelsfield and Pratts Bottom	3765	24.7	1345	8.9
Chislehurst	4169	25.0	1959	11.8
Clock House	4126	24.7	952	5.7
Copers Cope	2637	15.9	1440	8.5
Cray Valley East	4528	27.4	1189	7.3
Cray Valley West	4970	28.5	1248	7.2
Crystal Palace	2877	21.4	426	3.4
Darwin	1398	25.2	506	9.4
Farnborough and Crofton	3523	23.3	1978	13
Hayes and Coney Hall	4114	24.8	1406	8.5
Kelsey and Eden Park	4192	25.1	1525	9
Mottingham and Chislehurst North	3007	28.4	639	6.2
Orpington	3564	22.8	1778	11.4
Penge and Cator	4494	24.7	793	4.4
Petts Wood and Knoll	3284	22.9	1455	10.2
Plaistow and Sundridge	4086	25.1	1168	7.2
Shortlands	2448	23.7	1058	10.2
West Wickham	3637	23.8	1643	10.6
Bromley	81179	24.5	27476	8.3

Source: GLA 2016-based Ward population projections, SHLAA based; Capped Household Size model (Accessed November 2017)

The age distribution of people in Bromley is very similar to that for England as a whole, as illustrated in the population pyramids (**Figure 5**).

Figure 5



Population Projections

The population of Bromley is over 330,000, and is projected to rise by 4% over the next 5 years (**Table 2**).

Table 2

	2017		2022		2027		2032	
Total Population	330,909		342,548		351,841		360,298	
0 - 4 yrs (%)	21,601	7%	21,536	6%	21,079	6%	20,635	6%
5 - 10 yrs (%)	26,693	8%	26,729	8%	26,348	7%	25,925	7%
11 - 18 yrs (%)	30,134	9%	34,092	10%	35,986	10%	35,264	10%
Working age (%)*	205,749	62%	211,147	62%	215,178	61%	217,005	60%
Post Retirement (%)‡	57,815	17%	60,795	18%	66,724	19%	74,564	21%
80+ (%)	17,284	5%	18,223	5%	21,690	6%	24,709	7%

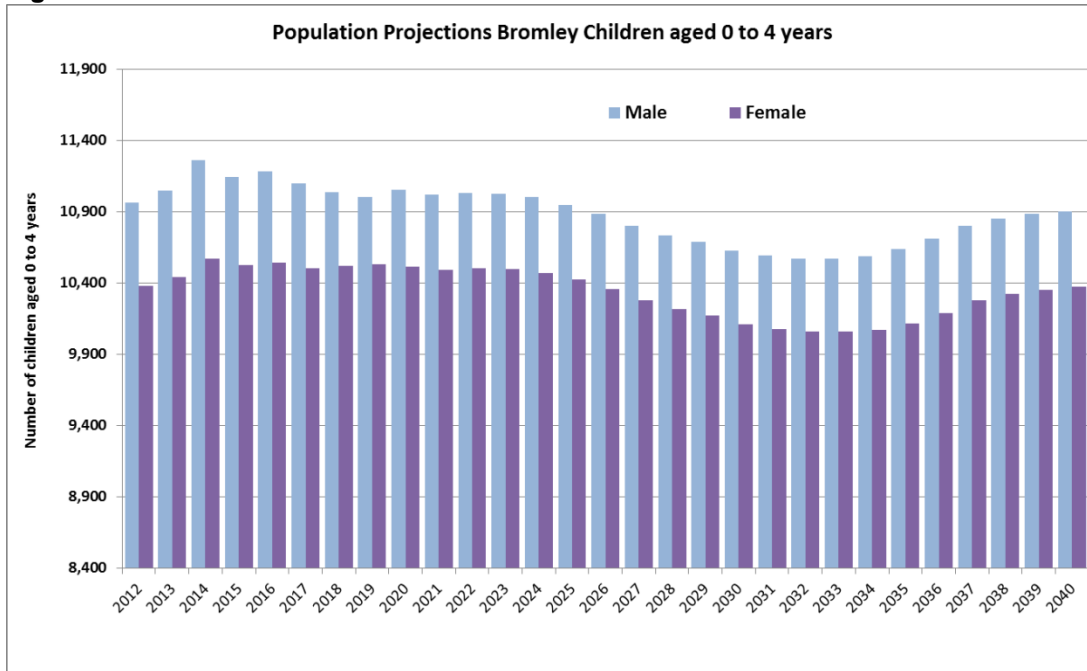
Source: GLA 2016-based Population Projections Housing-led Model (Accessed November 2017)

* Working age =16 to 64y for males and females

‡ Post retirement = Over 64y males and females

The number of 0 to 4 year olds has gradually been increasing since 2011 and peaked in 2014 (21,828) but is then projected to decrease again to a minimum of 26,035 in 2032.

Figure 6



Source: GLA 2016 based Housing led Model Population Projections (November 2017)

Ward Population Projections

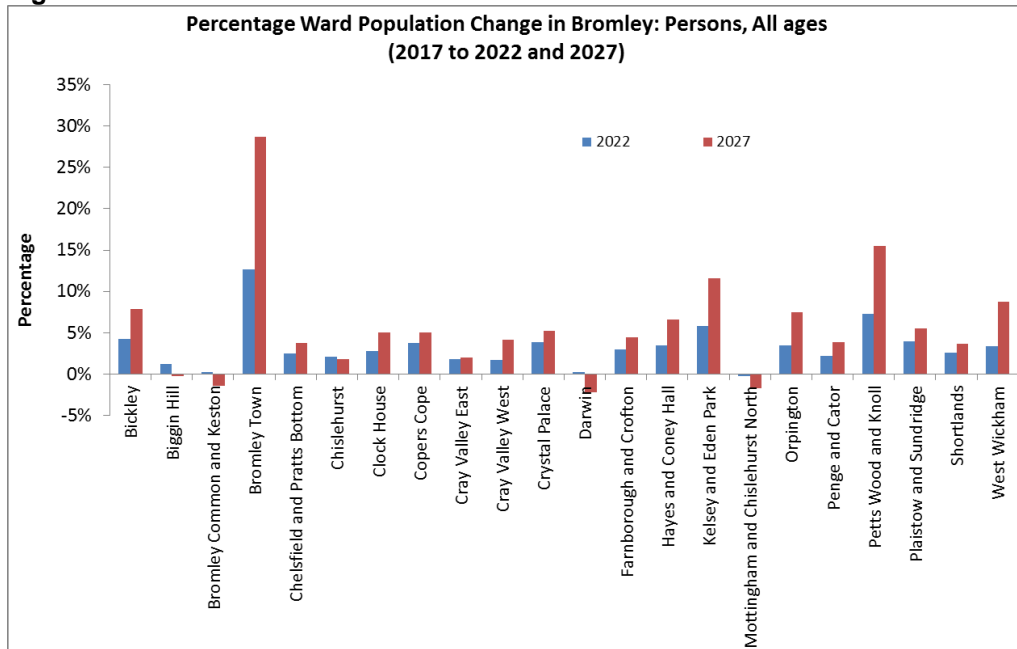
Overall, there is a projected increase in residents across all wards in Bromley. Bromley Town and Petts Wood & Knoll are expected to have the highest percentage increase in all wards in 2022 and 2027.

Table 3

	Population projections			Change in numbers	
	2017	2022	2027	2022	2027
Bickley	16175	16867	17448	692	1273
Biggin Hill	10695	10828	10668	133	-27
Bromley Common and Keston	17776	17824	17533	48	-243
Bromley Town	19054	21462	24516	2408	5462
Chelsfield and Pratts Bottom	15222	15600	15795	378	573
Chislehurst	16683	17039	16992	356	309
Clock House	16718	17191	17565	473	847
Copers Cope	16595	17219	17436	624	841
Cray Valley East	16537	16833	16871	296	334
Cray Valley West	17437	17732	18160	295	723
Crystal Palace	13453	13976	14152	523	699
Darwin	5544	5558	5423	14	-121
Farnborough and Crofton	15093	15549	15760	456	667
Hayes and Coney Hall	16588	17164	17690	576	1102
Kelsey and Eden Park	16708	17681	18651	973	1943
Mottingham and Chislehurst North	10577	10549	10399	-28	-178
Orpington	15607	16152	16782	545	1175
Penge and Cator	18199	18608	18898	409	699
Petts Wood and Knoll	14348	15388	16577	1040	2229
Plaistow and Sundridge	16305	16949	17215	644	910
Shortlands	10340	10604	10721	264	381
West Wickham	15254	15775	16588	521	1334
Bromley	330908	342548	351,840	11640	20932

Source: GLA 2016-based Ward Population Projections Housing-led Model; Accessed November 2017

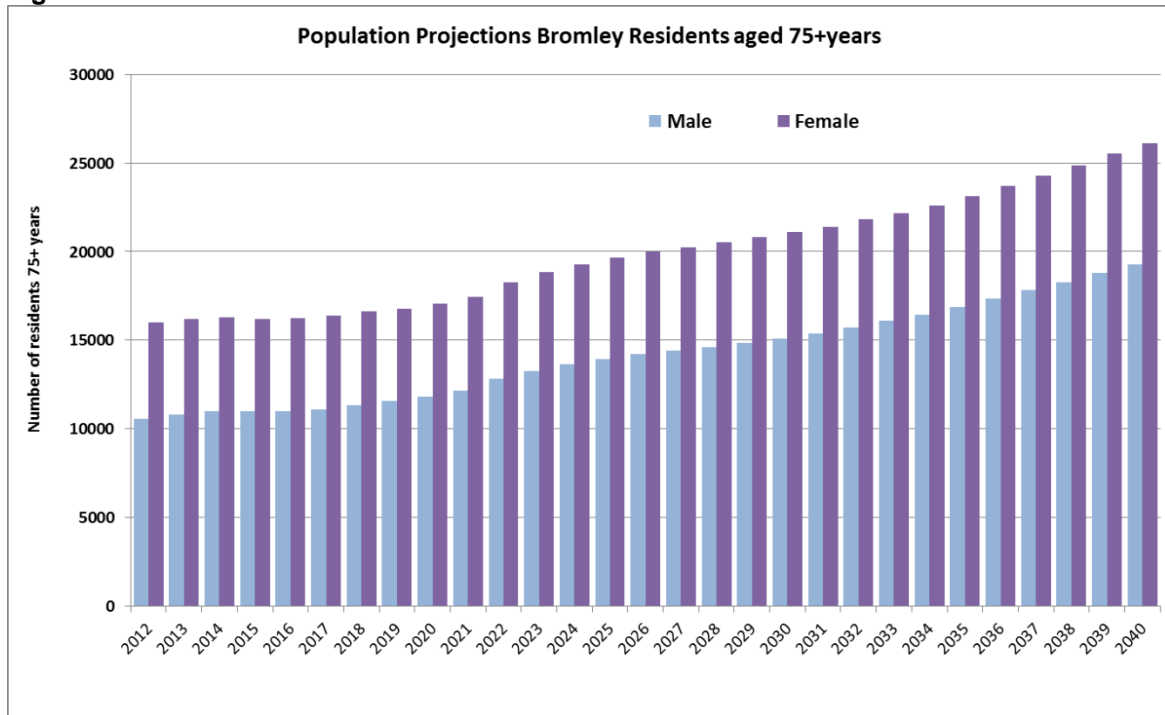
Figure 7



Source: GLA 2016-based Ward Population Projections Housing-led Model (Accessed: November 2017)

The population of Bromley residents aged 75 years and over has been fairly stable, but is predicted to rise after 2019.

Figure 8

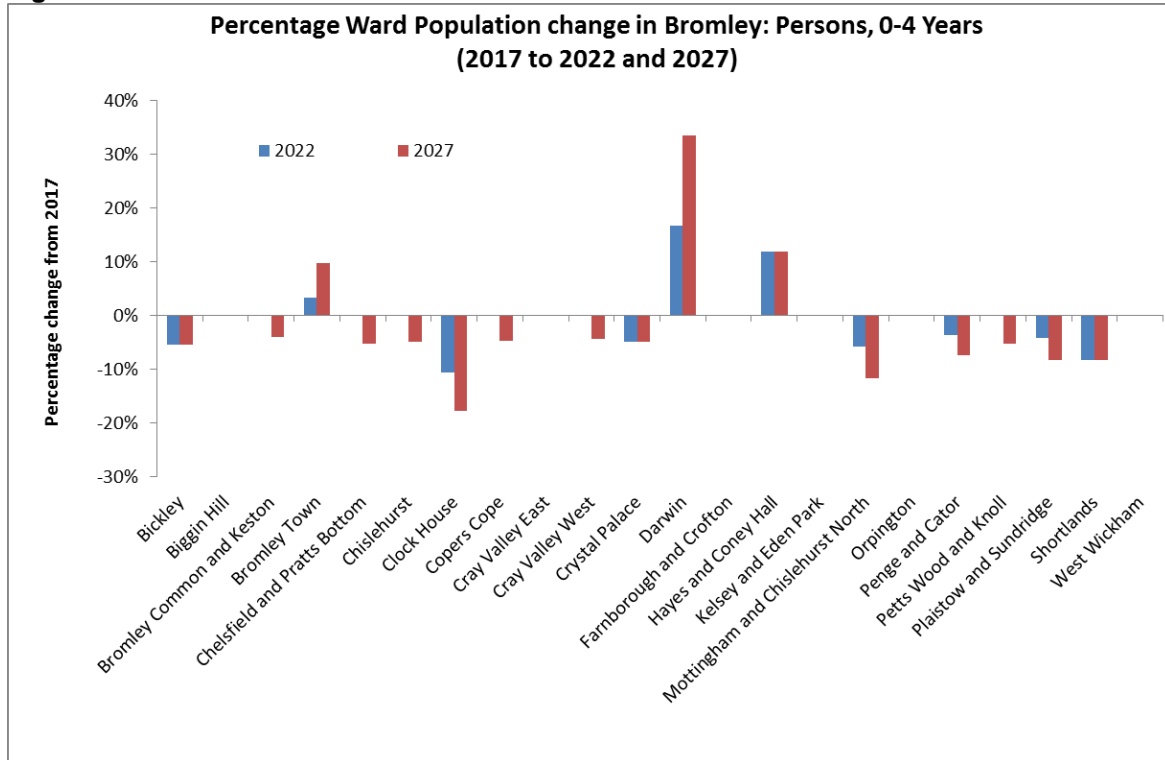


Source: GLA 2016 based Housing led Model Population Projections (November 2017)

The pattern of population change in the different age groups is not consistent between wards, with some wards experiencing a large rise in the proportion of young people and others experiencing a large rise in the population of over 75s.

The largest reduction in the 0-4 year age group will be seen in Clock House (18%). For over 75s, the population is projected to increase and the largest increase will be in Biggin Hill (31%), Penge & Cator (24%) and Petts Wood & Knoll (21%), as seen in **Figures 9 and 10.**

Figure 9



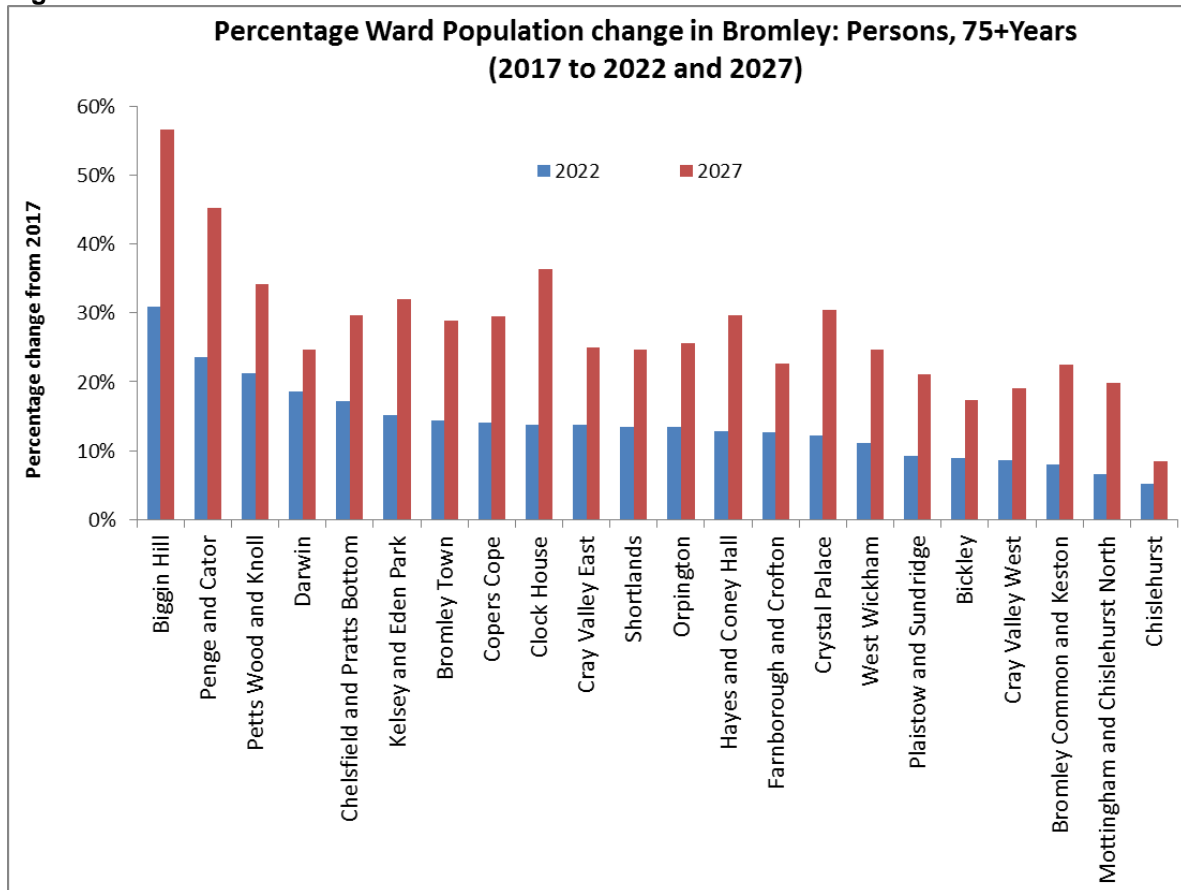
Source: GLA 2016-based Ward Population Projections Housing-led Model (Accessed November 2017)

Table 4

Population aged 0-4 years in Bromley					
	Population projections			Change in numbers	
	2017	2022	2027	2022	2027
Bickley	900	850	850	-50	-50
Biggin Hill	650	650	650	0	0
Bromley Common and Keston	1250	1250	1200	0	-50
Bromley Town	1550	1600	1700	50	150
Chelsfield and Pratts Bottom	950	950	900	0	-50
Chislehurst	1000	1000	950	0	-50
Clock House	1400	1250	1150	-150	-250
Copers Cope	1050	1050	1000	0	-50
Cray Valley East	1200	1200	1200	0	0
Cray Valley West	1150	1150	1100	0	-50
Crystal Palace	1000	950	950	-50	-50
Darwin	300	350	400	50	100
Farnborough and Crofton	700	700	700	0	0
Hayes and Coney Hall	850	950	950	100	100
Kelsey and Eden Park	900	900	900	0	0
Mottingham and Chislehurst North	850	800	750	-50	-100
Orpington	900	900	900	0	0
Penge and Cator	1350	1300	1250	-50	-100
Petts Wood and Knoll	950	950	900	0	-50
Plaistow and Sundridge	1200	1150	1100	-50	-100
Shortlands	600	550	550	-50	-50
West Wickham	750	750	750	0	0
Bromley	21500	21300	20750	-200	-750

Source: GLA 2016-based Ward Population Projections Housing-led Model (Accessed November 2017)

Figure 10



Source: GLA 2016-based Ward Population Projections Housing-led Model (Accessed November 2017)

Table 5

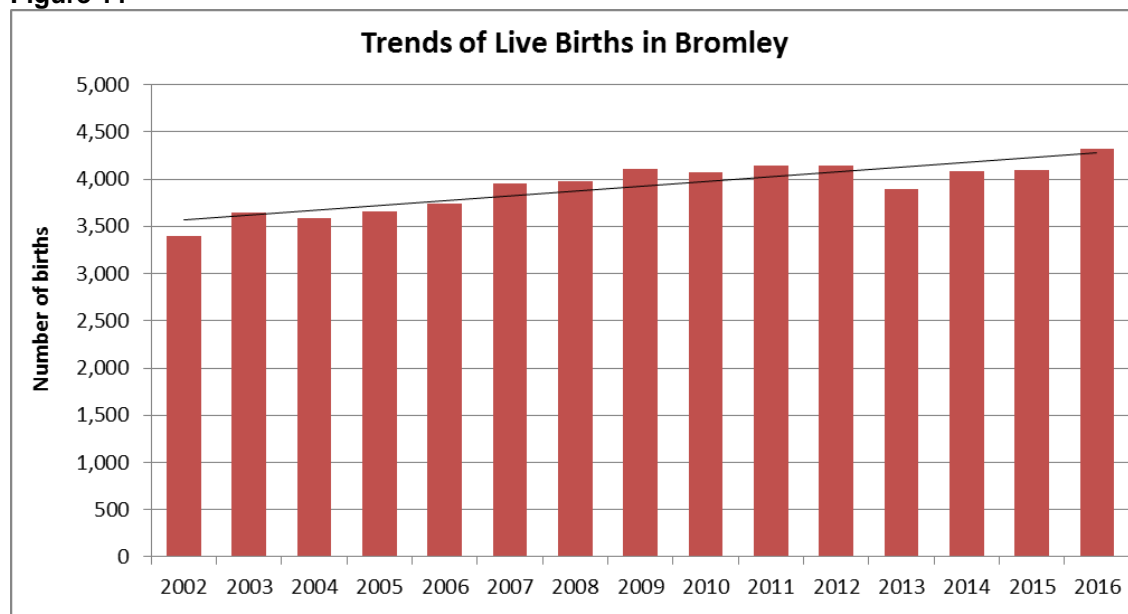
Population aged 75+ years in Bromley					
	Population projections			Change in numbers	
Biggin Hill	717	939	1123	222	406
Penge and Cator	793	980	1152	187	359
Petts Wood and Knoll	1455	1764	1952	309	497
Darwin	506	600	631	94	125
Chelsfield and Pratts Bottom	1345	1577	1745	232	400
Kelsey and Eden Park	1525	1756	2013	231	488
Bromley Town	1210	1384	1560	174	350
Copers Cope	1440	1643	1864	203	424
Clock House	952	1083	1298	131	346
Cray Valley East	1189	1352	1487	163	298
Shortlands	1058	1200	1319	142	261
Orpington	1778	2016	2232	238	454
Hayes and Coney Hall	1406	1586	1824	180	418
Farnborough and Crofton	1978	2227	2427	249	449
Crystal Palace	426	478	556	52	130
West Wickham	1643	1826	2048	183	405
Plaistow and Sundridge	1168	1275	1415	107	247
Bickley	1715	1868	2013	153	298
Cray Valley West	1248	1355	1486	107	238
Bromley Common and Keston	1326	1432	1624	106	298
Mottingham and Chislehurst North	639	681	766	42	127
Chislehurst	1959	2061	2123	102	164
Bromley	27476	31083	34658	2022	2027

Source: GLA 2016-based Ward Population Projections Housing-led Model (Accessed November 2017)

Births

The number of live births in Bromley has been increasing over the last few years. In 2002 there were 3,400 births in Bromley, which rose to 4,326 in 2016.

Figure 11



Source: ONS 2016, Accessed September 2017

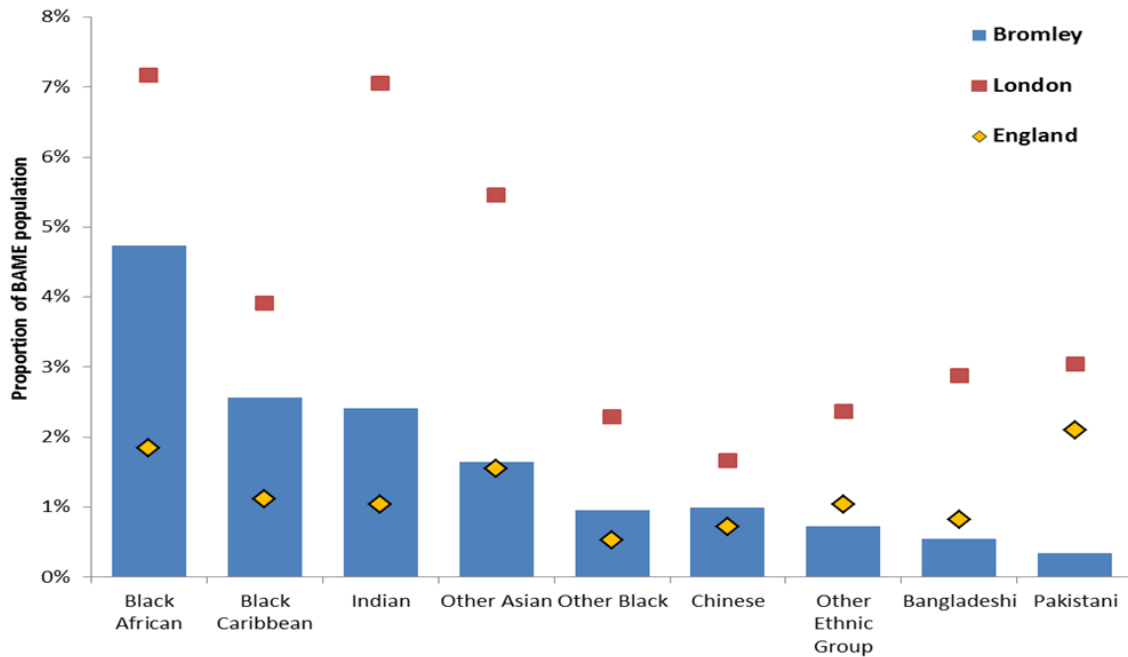
Ethnic Groups

The GLA Round Ethnic Group Projections estimate that, in 2017, the ethnic minority population of Bromley is 19.8%. This proportion varies by age group, with the greatest proportion of the BME population being in children and young people. 19% of 0-4 year olds in Bromley are from BME groups compared to 5% of those post retirement age.

The overall ethnic minority population of Bromley is projected to rise to 23% by 2027. The greatest proportional rise is in the Black African group.

Figure 12

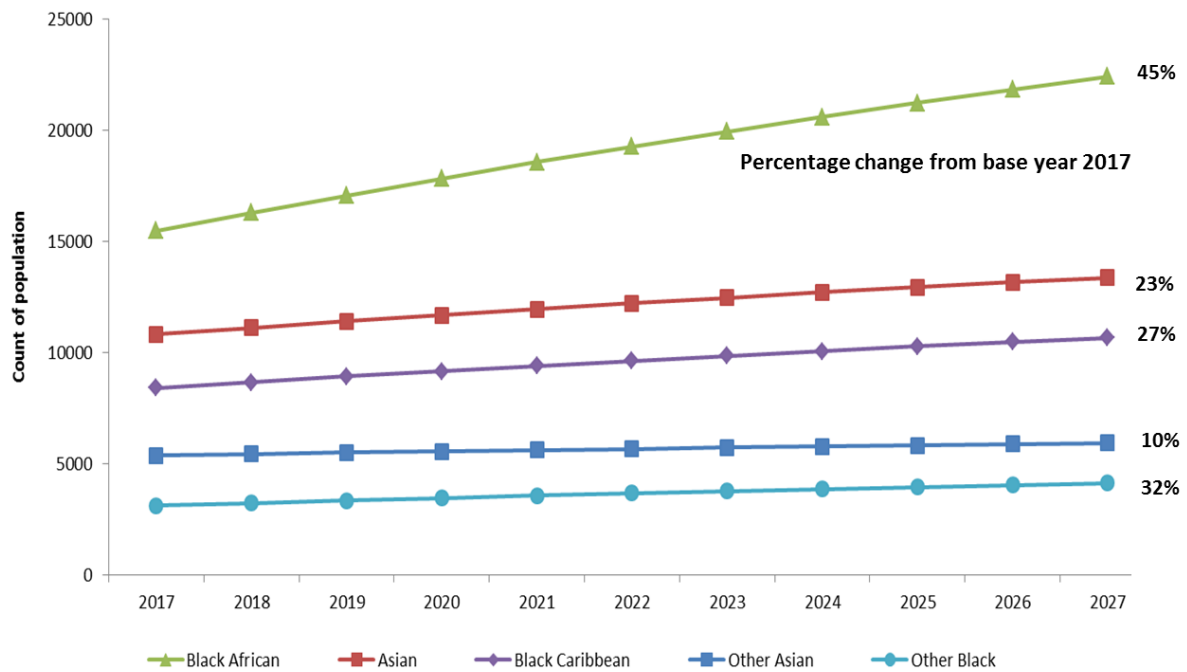
Percentage of Ethnic groups in Bromley, London and England 2017



Source: GLA, Round Demographic Projections, 2016: Census 2011 (England)

Figure 13

Ethnic Group Projections in Bromley 2017



Source: GLA, Round Demographic Projections, 2016)

Source: GLA 2014 Round SHLAA Capped Ethnic Group Borough Projections (October 2015)

Table 6: Proportion of BMEs in Bromley by age group

Total Population	2017	
0-4 years (%)	4010	19%
5 -10 years (%)	4750	18%
11 - 18 years (%)	5530	18%
Working age (%)*	33520	16%
Post retirement (%)‡	3160	5%
80+ years (%)	650	4%

Source: GLA- 2015 Round- Long Term Migration Variant (January 2018)

* Working age =16 to 64y for males and females

‡ Post retirement = Over 64y males and females

It is important to take account of the proportion of ethnic minorities in the population in planning health services in particular. There is strong evidence that the health experience of different ethnic groups is not uniform e.g. the percentage of the population that report their health as ‘not good’ is highest among the Pakistani and Bangladeshi populations. People born in these countries, but living in England and Wales, have the highest mortality rates from circulatory disease.

A higher than average proportion of hospital admissions due to diabetes is found in the Asian groups, Black Caribbean and Black Other group in most regions, reflecting the higher prevalence of diabetes in these groups.

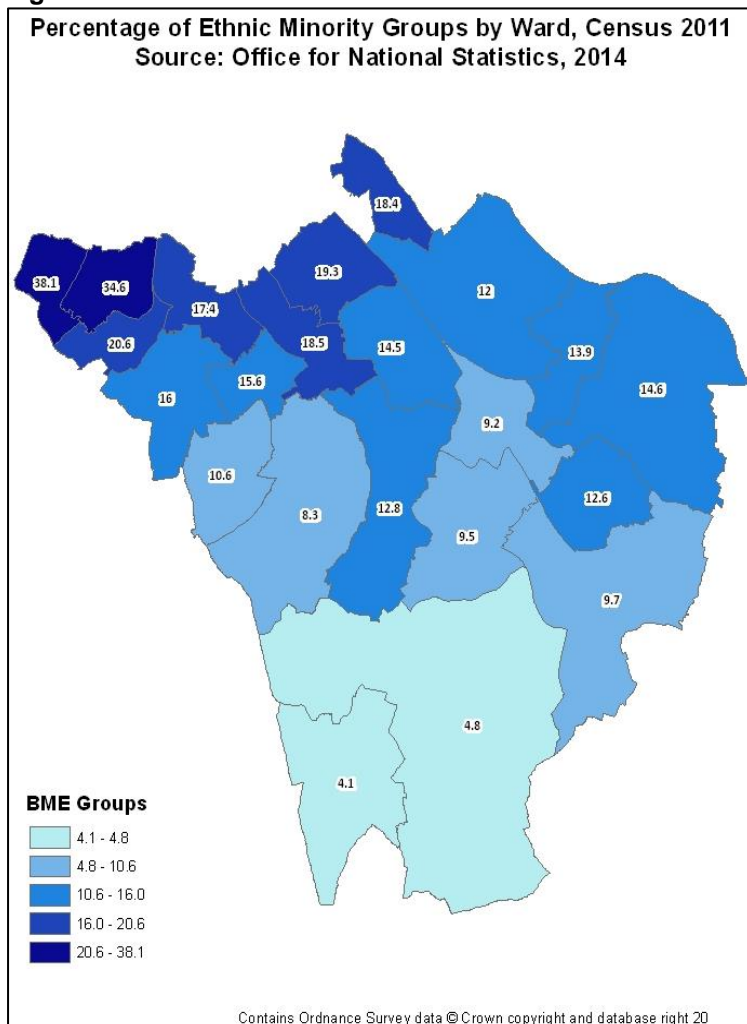
Among ethnic minority groups, Black Africans comprise the largest proportion of those seen for HIV care in all regions. Along with the ‘Other’ ethnic group, Black Africans also have the highest rates of tuberculosis.

Table 7

Higher Risk of Disease Burden/Health Issues	Vulnerable Groups
CHD	Bangladeshi
	Pakistani
	Indian
Diabetes	Bangladeshi
	Pakistani
	Indian
	Black Caribbean
Sickle Cell and Thalassaemia	Bangladeshi
	Pakistani
	Indian
	Black Caribbean
HIV	Black African
Tuberculosis	Black African
	Other Ethnic Group

Data from the 2011 census shows that the North-West of Bromley has the highest proportion of ethnic minority population (**Figure 14**). We do not have projections for changes in population by ethnicity at ward level.

Figure 14



The GLA population projections do not include Gypsy Travellers as an ethnic minority, although they do form a distinct ethnic group with particular needs. Bromley has a large Gypsy Traveller community concentrated chiefly in the Crays.

Bromley has a large settled Gypsy Traveller Community living in brick and mortar concentrated chiefly in the east of the borough in the Crays.

The borough also owns and manages two traveller sites in the Cray at 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).

There is evidence that Gypsies and Travellers are the most excluded ethnic minority in this countryⁱ.

What this means for residents in Bromley:

The upper half of the borough is heavily populated. This increases pressure for land to become available as more housing and services are required for the population increase.

It is important to keep abreast of the changes in population structure as service provision may have to adapt to the needs of new communities.

The rise in the number of over 75 year olds since 2010 has had and will continue to have an impact on the provision of health and social care services in Bromley.

References

ⁱ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. (2006). Gypsies and Travellers: facts and figures. [online] Available at: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20120920073148/http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/pdf/158454.pdf> [Accessed 19/12/2017].