



BROMLEY JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Demography JSNA Chapter

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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.

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 2021 Census data as its basis.

The 2021 Census data was gradually released during 2023. Population numbers and projections have been updated with this new data where available to provide a more accurate portrayal of Bromley's population structure.

Key Points

- The 2021 Census shows the resident population of Bromley is 329,994, having risen by 20,594 since 2011 and 34,468 since 2001.
- The resident population is expected to increase to 338,832* by 2026 and 339,934* by 2031.
- The number of 0 to 4-year olds is projected to decrease by the year 2026 to 17,909* and then increase to 17,911* by 2031.
- The proportion of older people in Bromley (aged 65 and over) is expected to increase gradually from 17.7% of the population in 2021 to 18.7% by 2026 and 20.6% by 2031. The working age population (16-64 years) is expected to increase from 62.7% of the population in 2021 to 63.0% by 2026 and then decrease to 62.4% 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 Crystal Palace & Anerley experiencing a large rise in the proportion of over 75s.
- Children and young people, and adults aged 30 - 50 years make up the majority of the ethnic minority population in Bromley (2021).
- The 2021 Census shows that 18.2% 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.

* Interim GLA Identified Capacity Housing Led projections (2021)
^ Ethnic group projections (2016-based housing-led)

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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

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 (2022)

Current Population

The 2021 Census shows the resident population of Bromley is 329,994. 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 2**), 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 – 6% of females are over the age of 80 compared with only 4.2% of males. 63% of the population in Bromley is of a working age (16-64 years); more than half of which is over 40 years. 62,195 (36%) women are between the ages of 15-44 years (referred to by 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 than Bromley, while Bromley has a greater proportion of people over 40 years of age.

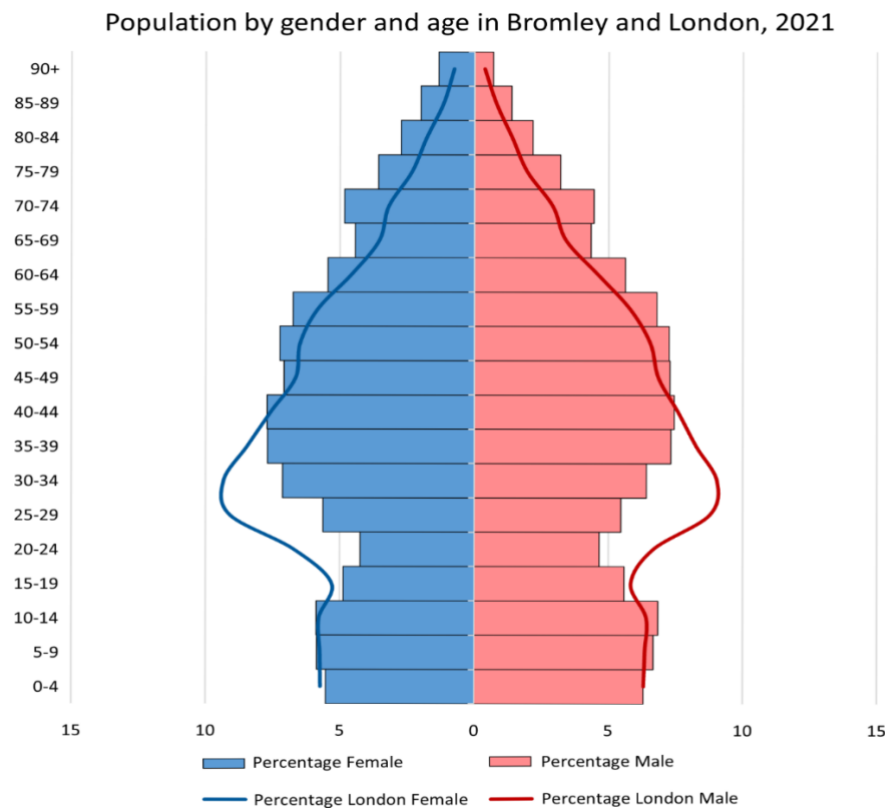


Figure 2 - Population pyramid showing the population of Bromley and London by age and gender. Source: Census 2021

There is variation in the population structure between the wards. St Paul's Cray and Mottingham have the highest proportions of young people aged 0- 17 years and Beckenham Town & Copers Cope the lowest (Figure 3). Bickley & Sundridge has the highest proportion of over 65s and Crystal Palace & Anerley the lowest (**Figure 4**). 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.

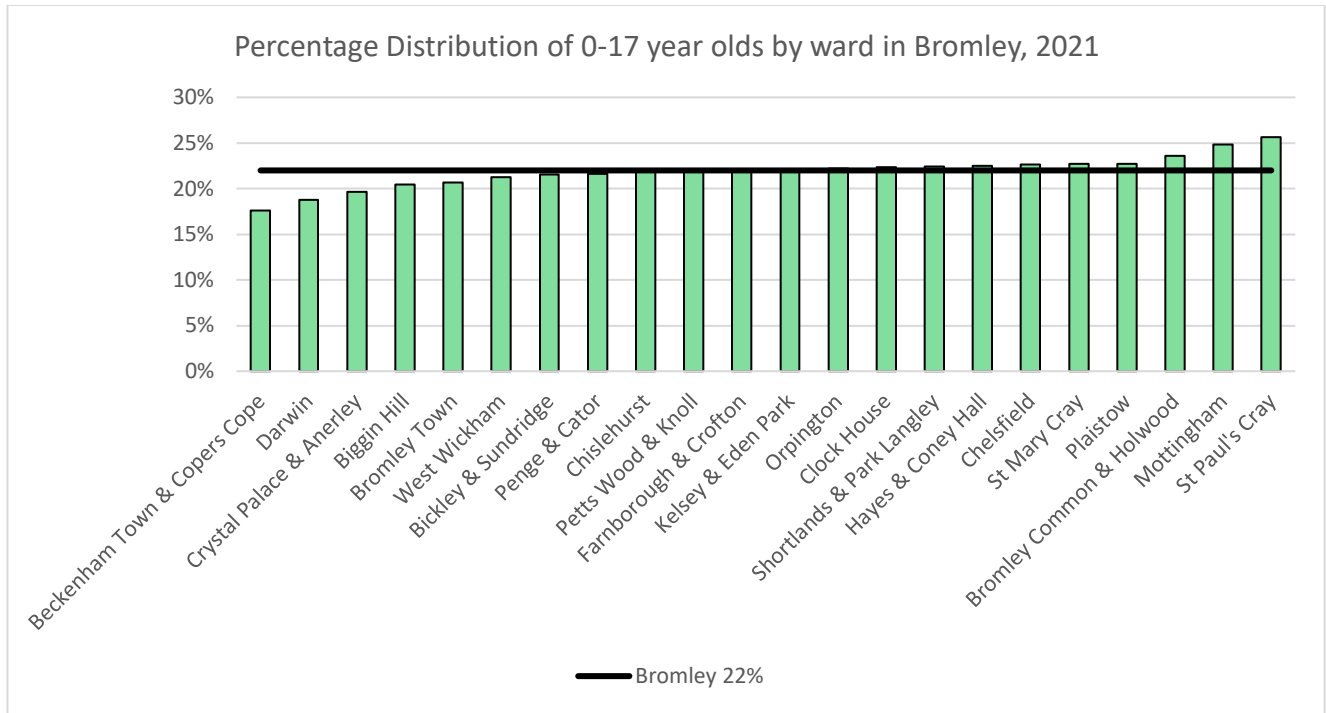


Figure 3 - Percentage distribution of residents in Bromley aged 0-17 by ward and Bromley average. Source: 2021 Census

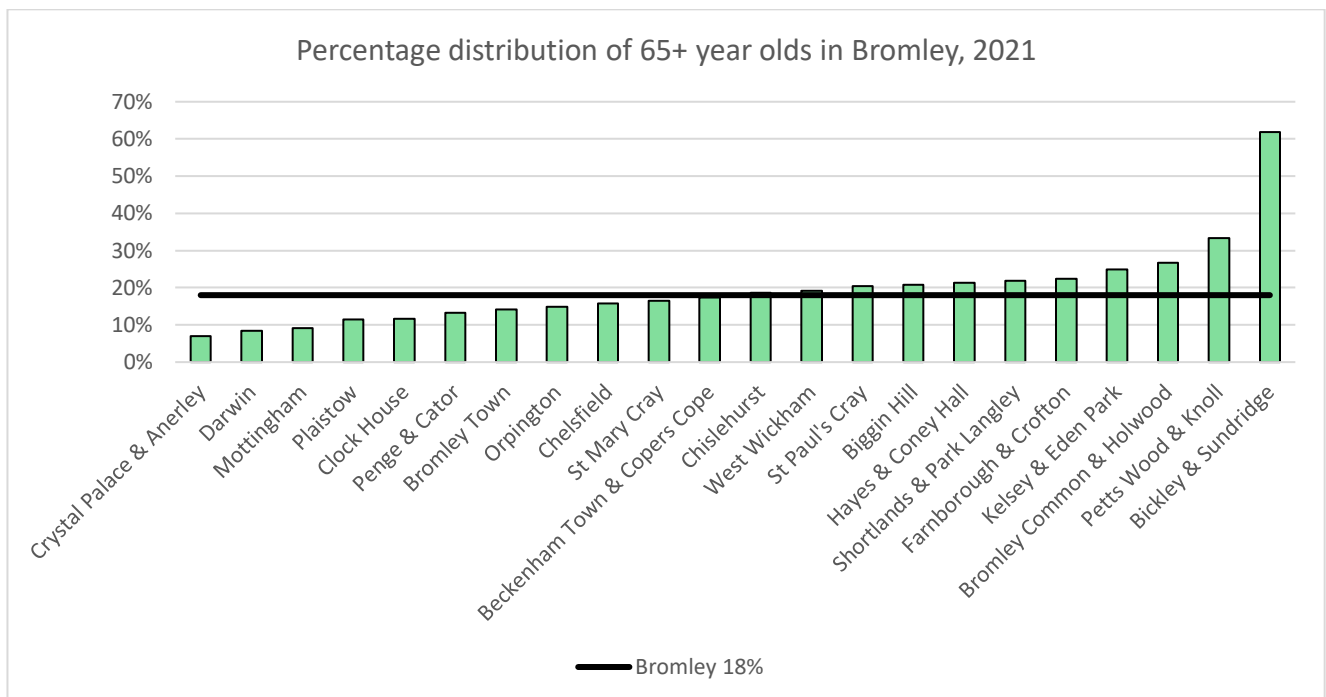


Figure 4 - Percentage distribution of residents in Bromley aged 65+ by ward and Bromley average. Source: 2021 Census

Ward	0-17 Years		65+ Years	
	No	%	No	%
Beckenham Town & Copers Cope	2884	18%	2858	17%
Bickley & Sundridge	3833	22%	3569	20%
Biggin Hill	2216	20%	2510	23%
Bromley Common & Holwood	4436	24%	2886	15%
Bromley Town	3184	21%	2185	14%
Chelsfield	2545	23%	2326	21%
Chislehurst	3410	22%	3314	21%
Clock House	3882	22%	2199	13%
Crystal Palace & Anerley	2363	20%	1075	9%
Darwin	1085	19%	1466	25%
Farnborough & Crofton	3918	22%	3957	22%
Hayes & Coney Hall	3585	23%	3287	21%
Kelsey & Eden Park	3427	22%	2990	19%
Mottingham	2855	25%	1574	14%
Orpington	2660	22%	2410	20%
Penge & Cator	4088	22%	2114	11%
Petts Wood & Knoll	3808	22%	3739	22%
Plाइstow	3065	23%	2101	16%
Shortlands & Park Langley	3634	22%	2937	18%
St Mary Cray	4189	23%	3089	17%
St Paul's Cray	4435	26%	2346	14%
West Wickham	3135	21%	3315	22%
Grand Total	72637	22%	58247	18%

Table 1 - Number and percentage distribution of residents in Bromley aged 0-17 and 65+ by ward and Bromley total.
Source: 2021 Census

Bromley has a similar ethnicity profile to the South-East of England; approximately 23.9% of Bromley's population in 2021 are ethnic minority groups. The largest and fastest growing ethnic minority group in Bromley is Black African (**Figure 5**). 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.

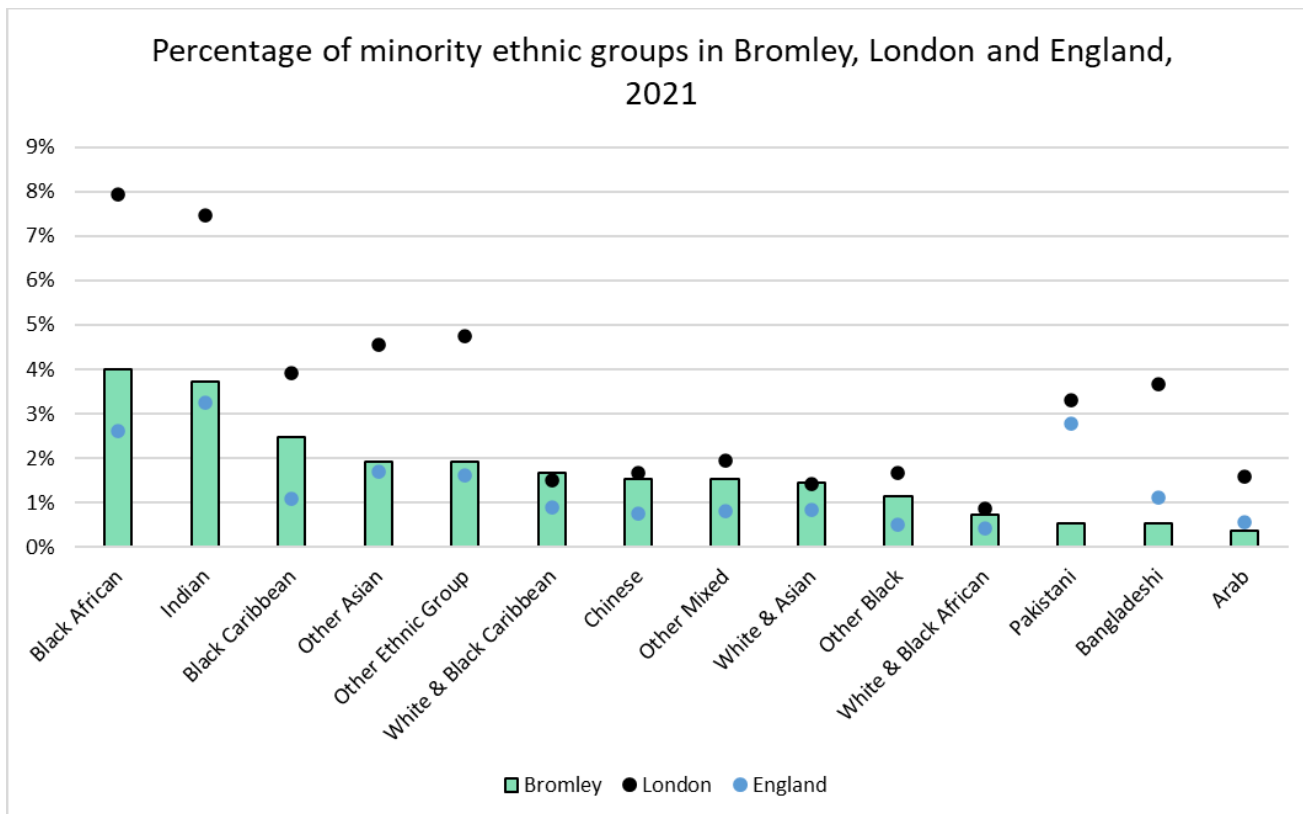


Figure 5 - Percentage of minority ethnic groups in Bromley, London and England. Source: Census 2021

Gypsy Traveller Population

In the 2021 census for Bromley, 578 individuals were recorded as Gypsy or Irish Travellers of whom 45% 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 population of Bromley is approximately 329,835 (2021) and is projected to rise by 2.7% by 2026 and 3.1% by 2031 (**Table 2**).

The change in population can be attributed to natural change (births minus deaths) or the net migration of Bromley (**Figure 6**). 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.

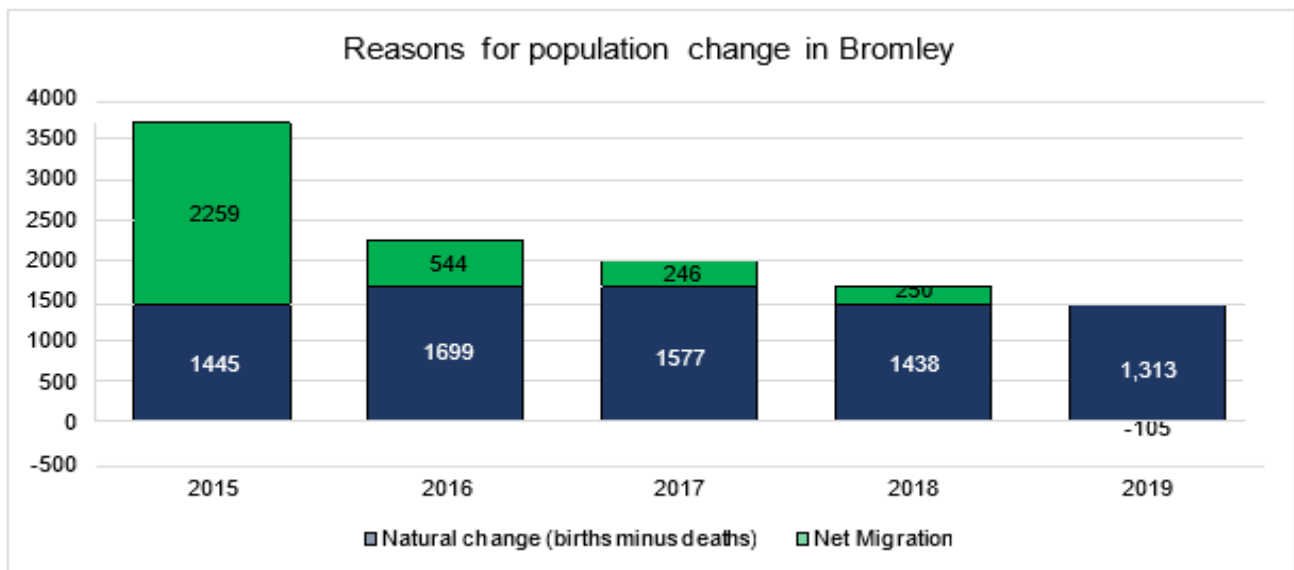


Figure 6 - Population change in Bromley by year (2015-2019); population change grouped by natural change or net migration. Source: ONS

Age Projections

There is a projected decrease in the number of children aged 0-4 and 5-10 in the next 5 and 10 years. The number of residents aged 11- 17 is expected to increase in the next 5 years and then decrease the 5 years after to lower than 2021 (**Table 2**).

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 10 years. This is expected to decrease from 63% in 2021 to 62% in 2031. This is reflected in the increase of the proportion who are aged over 64 years (post retirement).

	2021		2026		2031	
Total	329835		338832		339934	
0 - 4 yrs	19277	6%	17909	5%	17911	5%
5 - 10 yrs	24928	8%	22947	7%	20804	6%
11 - 17 yrs	28221	9%	29571	9%	27285	8%
18 - 25 yrs	23992	7%	25915	8%	26329	8%
Working age *	206689	63%	213575	63%	212025	62%
Post retirement ¥	61796	19%	67302	20%	74279	22%
80+	17110	5%	18776	6%	22060	6%

Table 2 - Population projection and relative percentage of total population for residents of Bromley. Source: Interim GLA Identified Capacity Housing Led Population Projection (2021)

* Working age =16 to 64y for males and females and ¥ 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 7**). Bromley Town is expected to see the largest growth in its population, with expected increases of 10% in the next 5 years and 21% in the next 10 years.

	Population Projections			Change in numbers	
	2021	2026	2031	2026	2031
Beckenham Town & Copers Cope	16448	17045	17023	597	575
Bickley & Sundridge	17633	18067	18079	434	446
Biggin Hill	10365	10421	10313	56	-52
Bromley Common & Holwood	18581	19072	18887	491	306
Bromley Town	16137	17721	19455	1584	3318
Chelsfield	11557	11790	11770	233	213
Chislehurst	15267	15530	15356	263	89
Clock House	17311	17772	17752	461	441
Crystal Palace & Anerley	12373	12817	12783	444	410
Darwin	5410	5465	5439	55	29
Farnborough & Crofton	17337	17773	17654	436	317
Hayes & Coney Hall	15274	15553	15397	279	123
Kelsey & Eden Park	15632	16225	16519	593	887
Mottingham	11620	11830	11659	210	39
Orpington	12235	12524	12445	289	210
Penge & Cator	20203	20603	20601	400	398
Petts Wood & Knoll	16591	17146	17497	555	906
Plaistow	12749	12907	12809	158	60
Shortlands & Park Langley	16994	17442	17440	448	446
St Mary Cray	18722	19132	19039	410	317
St Paul's Cray	16974	17285	17291	311	317
West Wickham	14419	14712	14728	293	309
Bromley	329832	338832	339936	9000	10104

Table 3 - Population projection by ward for 2021, 2026 and 2031 and the relative change in numbers compared to 2021. Source: Interim GLA Identified Capacity Housing Led Population Projection (2021)

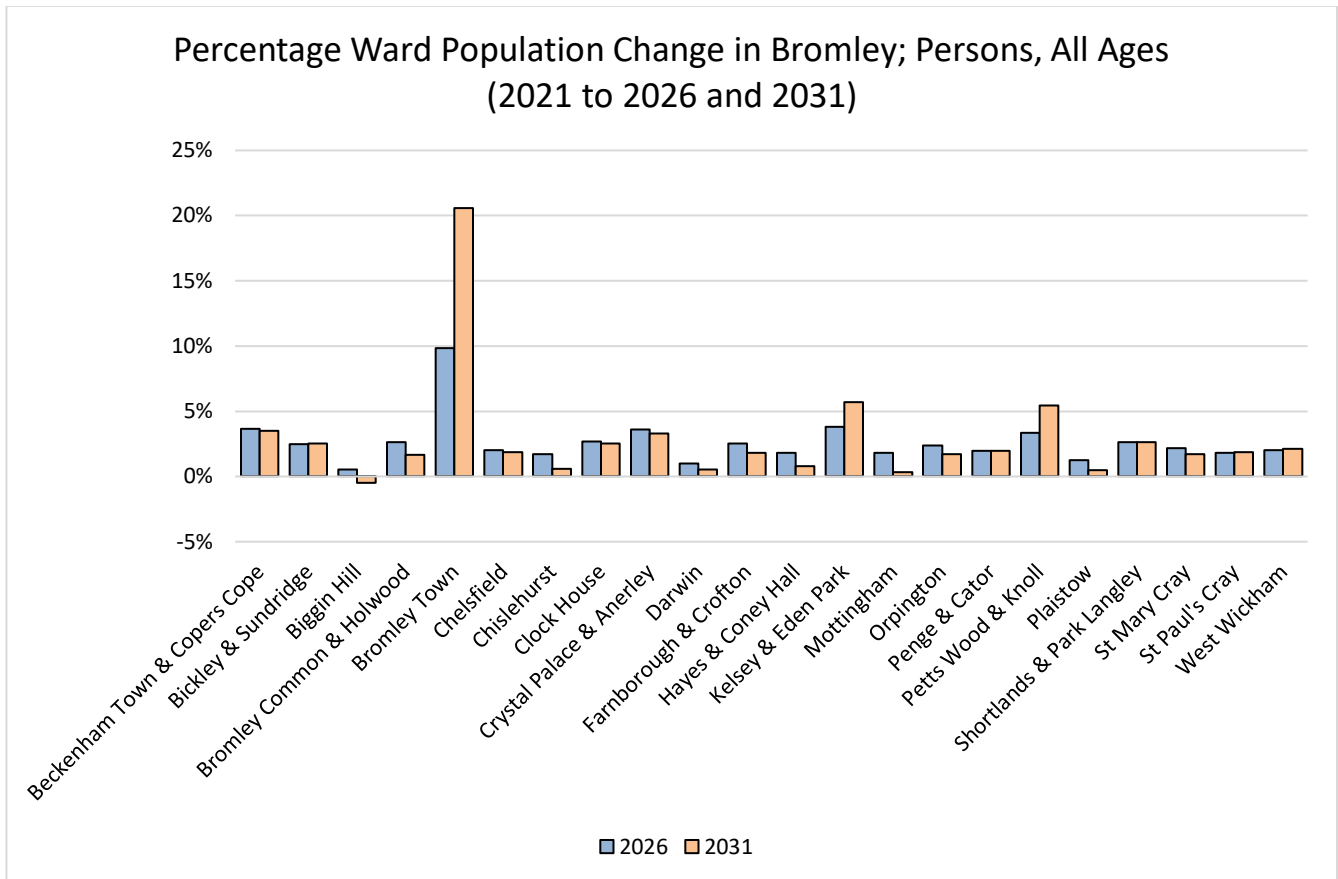


Figure 7 - Percentage ward population change of all people and ages. Percentage change from 2021 to 2026 and 2031. Source: Interim GLA Identified Capacity Housing Led Population Projection (2021)

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. Bromley Town and Kelsey & Eden Park 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. The biggest decrease in proportion of residents aged 0-4 years is expected to be in St Paul's Cray and Plaistow (**Figure 8**).

Population aged 0-4 years in Bromley

	Population Projections			Change in numbers	
	2021	2026	2031	2026	2031
Beckenham Town & Copers Cope	1056	923	903	-133	-152
Bickley & Sundridge	920	847	843	-73	-76
Biggin Hill	509	466	462	-44	-48
Bromley Common & Holwood	1257	1200	1173	-56	-84
Bromley Town	1002	1034	1141	32	138
Chelsfield	618	559	561	-59	-57
Chislehurst	811	736	725	-75	-86
Clock House	1249	1249	1247	0	-2
Crystal Palace & Anerley	829	778	759	-52	-70
Darwin	196	186	181	-10	-15
Farnborough & Crofton	764	730	718	-34	-46
Hayes & Coney Hall	582	562	562	-21	-21
Kelsey & Eden Park	797	805	822	7	24
Mottingham	739	639	625	-100	-114
Orpington	734	670	651	-64	-83
Penge & Cator	1416	1305	1297	-111	-119
Petts Wood & Knoll	986	921	953	-65	-32
Plaistow	782	647	640	-135	-141
Shortlands & Park Langley	935	922	921	-13	-14
St Mary Cray	1226	1147	1142	-79	-85
St Paul's Cray	1214	995	995	-219	-219
West Wickham	654	589	591	-66	-63
Grand Total	19277	17909	17911	-1368	-1366

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: Interim GLA Identified capacity Housing Led Population Projection (2021)

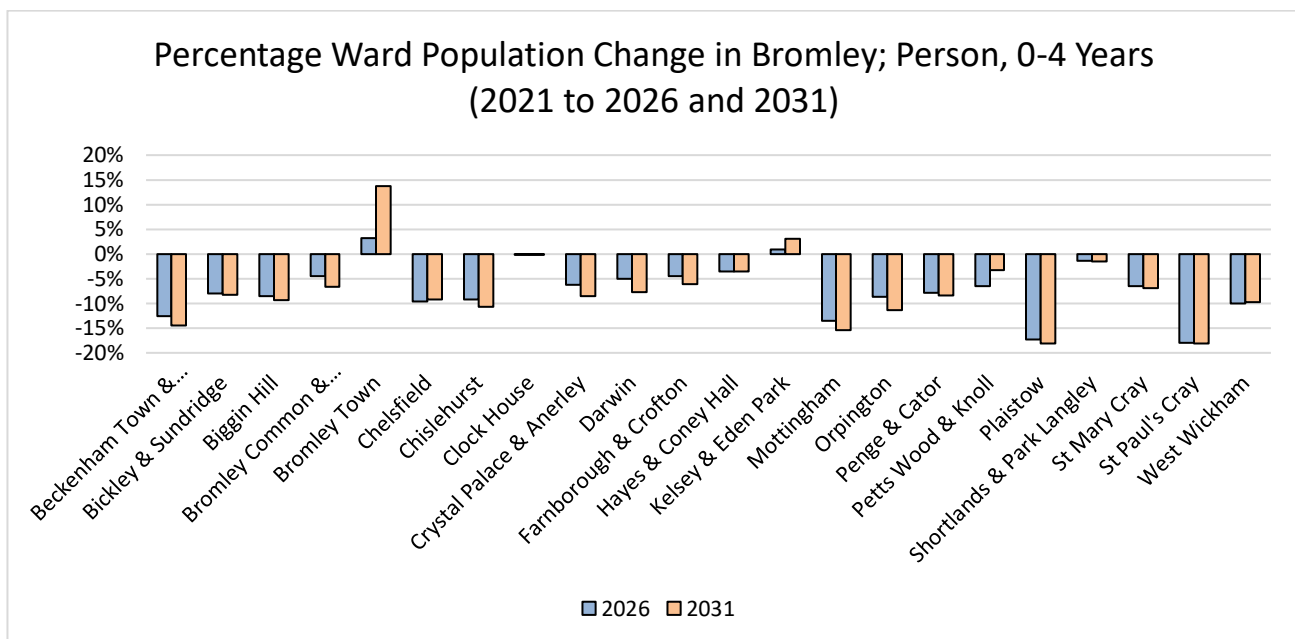


Figure 8 - Percentage ward population change of all Bromley residents aged 0-4 years. Percentage change from 2021 to 2026 and 2031. Source: Interim GLA Housing Led Population Projection (2021)

All the wards are expecting to see an increase in the population of 75's and over by 2026 (**Table 5**). Bickley & Sundridge is expected to see the highest change in numbers of residents aged 75+, whilst Crystal Palace & Anerley is expected to see the highest percentage increase in residents aged 75+ (**Figure 9**).

Population aged 75+ years in Bromley

	Population Projections			Change in numbers	
	2021	2026	2031	2026	2031
Beckenham Town & Copers Cope	1475	1711	1785	236	310
Bickley & Sundridge	1874	2148	2297	274	423
Biggin Hill	1071	1300	1339	228	268
Bromley Common & Holwood	1427	1592	1653	165	226
Bromley Town	1114	1317	1455	203	341
Chelsfield	1112	1251	1319	140	208
Chislehurst	1833	1998	2038	165	205
Clock House	984	1122	1234	139	250
Crystal Palace & Anerley	461	568	626	107	165
Darwin	702	839	900	137	198
Farnborough & Crofton	2181	2404	2483	223	302
Hayes & Coney Hall	1498	1783	1844	285	345
Kelsey & Eden Park	1472	1735	1890	264	418
Mottingham	743	790	817	47	74
Orpington	1343	1504	1574	161	231
Penge & Cator	862	992	1067	131	205
Petts Wood & Knoll	1772	2030	2159	257	387
Plaistow	930	1103	1183	173	253
Shortlands & Park Langley	1501	1706	1773	204	272
St Mary Cray	1544	1664	1718	120	175
St Paul's Cray	1069	1150	1207	81	138
West Wickham	1664	1874	2020	210	356
Grand Total	28632	32582	34380	3950	5748

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: Interim GLA Housing Led Population Projection (2021)

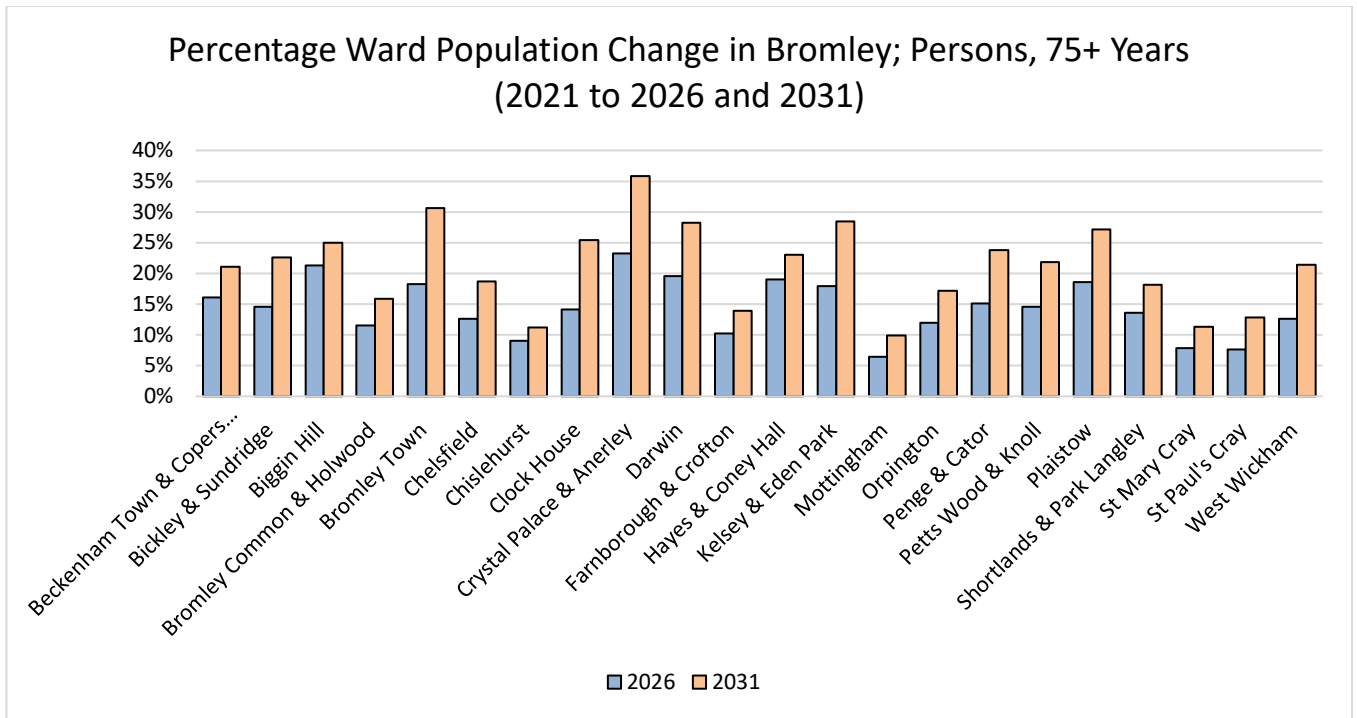


Figure 9 - Percentage ward population change of all Bromley residents aged 75+ years. Percentage change from 2021 to 2026 and 2031. Source: Interim GLA Identified Capacity Housing Led Population Projection (2021)

Gender Projections

There is a projected increase in the total number of residents in Bromley. The proportion of females is projected to increase slightly by 2031 (**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 expected to increase in 2026 and then decrease back to 2021 proportions in 2031 (**Table 7**). The number of women aged 15-44 years is expected to increase in 2026 and then decrease in 2031.

	2021		2026		2031	
Female	171629	52%	177076	52%	178476	53%
Male	158206	48%	161756	48%	161459	47%
Bromley	329835		338832		339935	

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

Female residents

	2021		2026		2031	
Total	171629		177076		178476	
15-17 yrs	5678	3%	6278	4%	5907	3%
15-44 yrs	64004	37%	66198	37%	65257	37%

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: Interim GLA Identified Capacity Housing Led Population Projection (2021)

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 Bromley. 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 aged 0-4 years and 80+ years of age.

	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 10**). 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 Pakistani populations 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

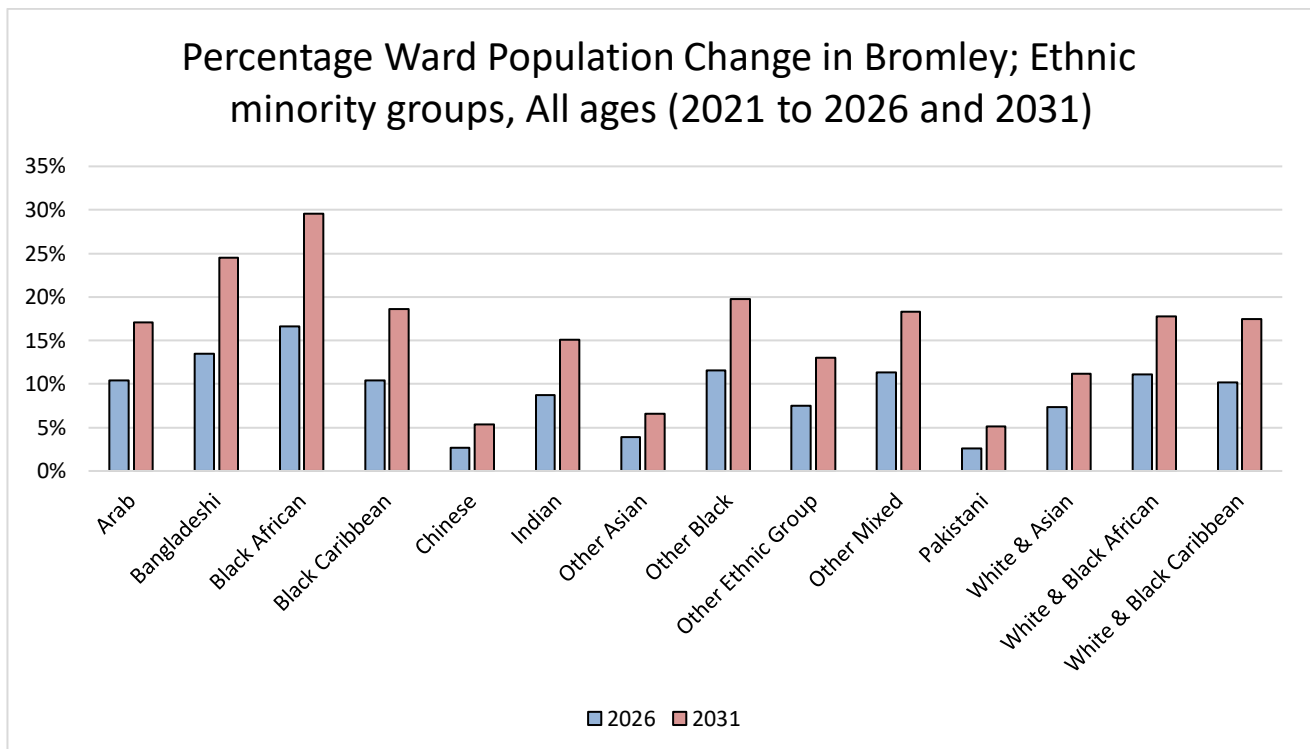


Figure 10 - Percentage ward population change of ethnic minority subgroups. Percentage change from 2021 to 2026 and 2031. Source: GLA 2016-based Housing-led Ethnic Group Population Projections

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 and † 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 11** and **Figure 12**). 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.

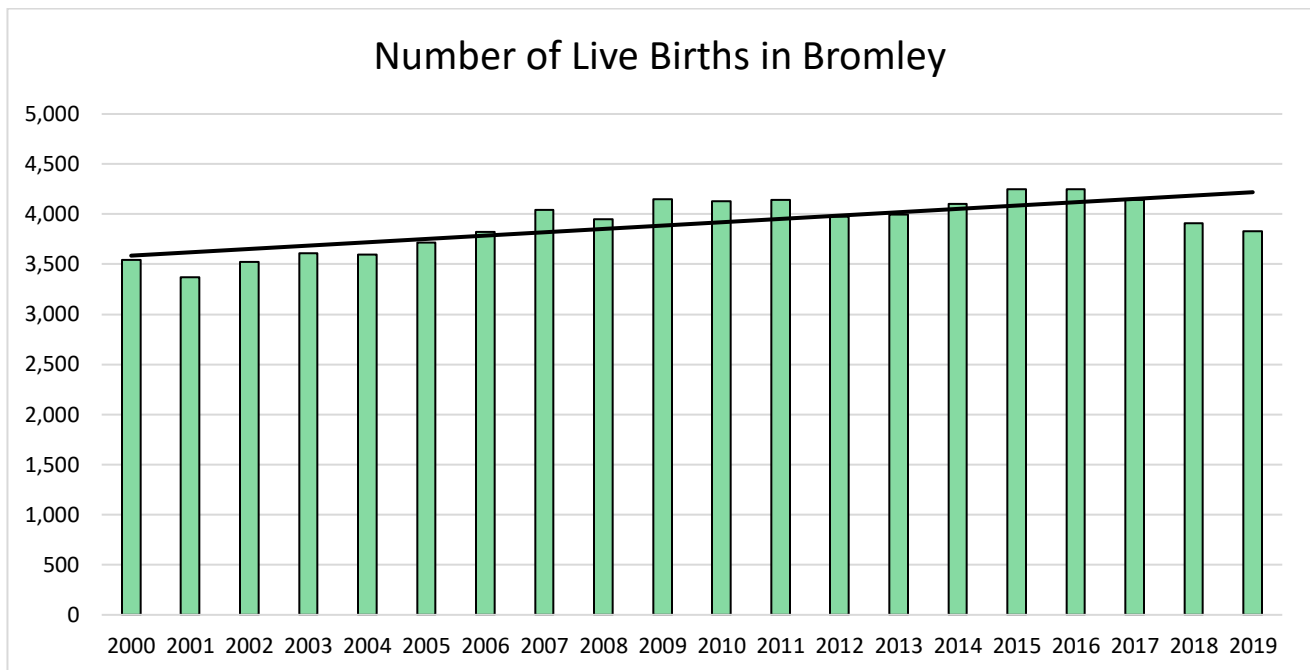


Figure 11 - Number of live births in Bromley by year. Source: ONS

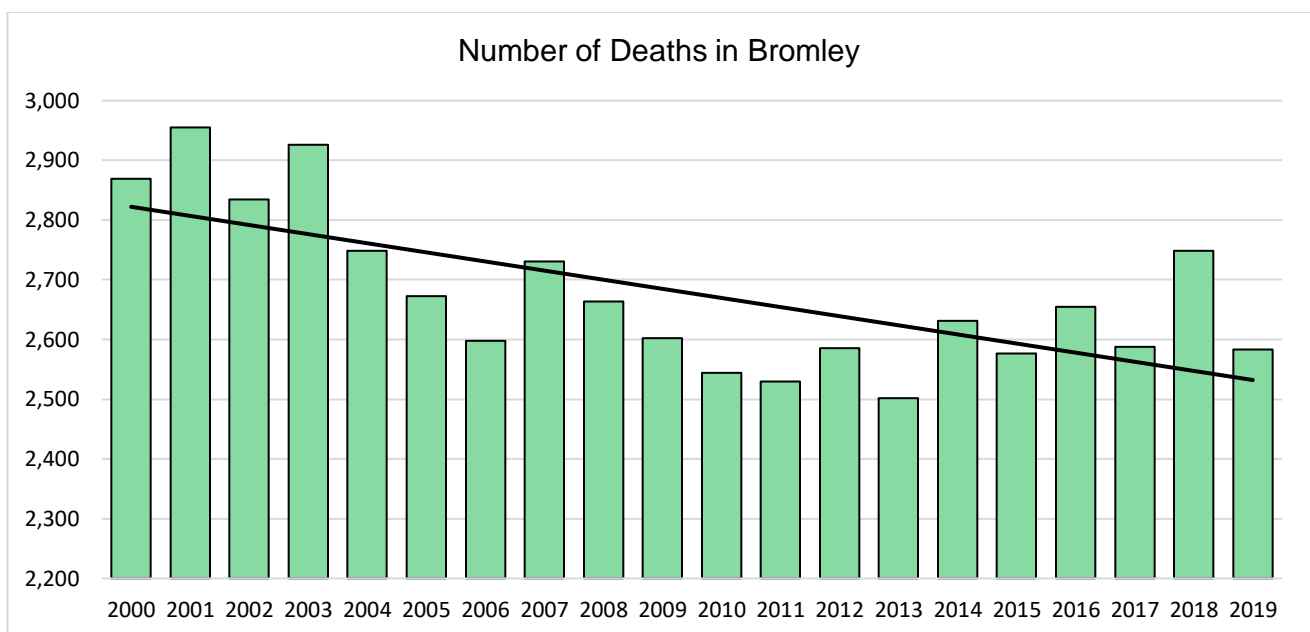


Figure 12 - Number of deaths in Bromley by year. Source: ONS

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 show a negative net migration for 2016-2019 (**Figure 13**). 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.

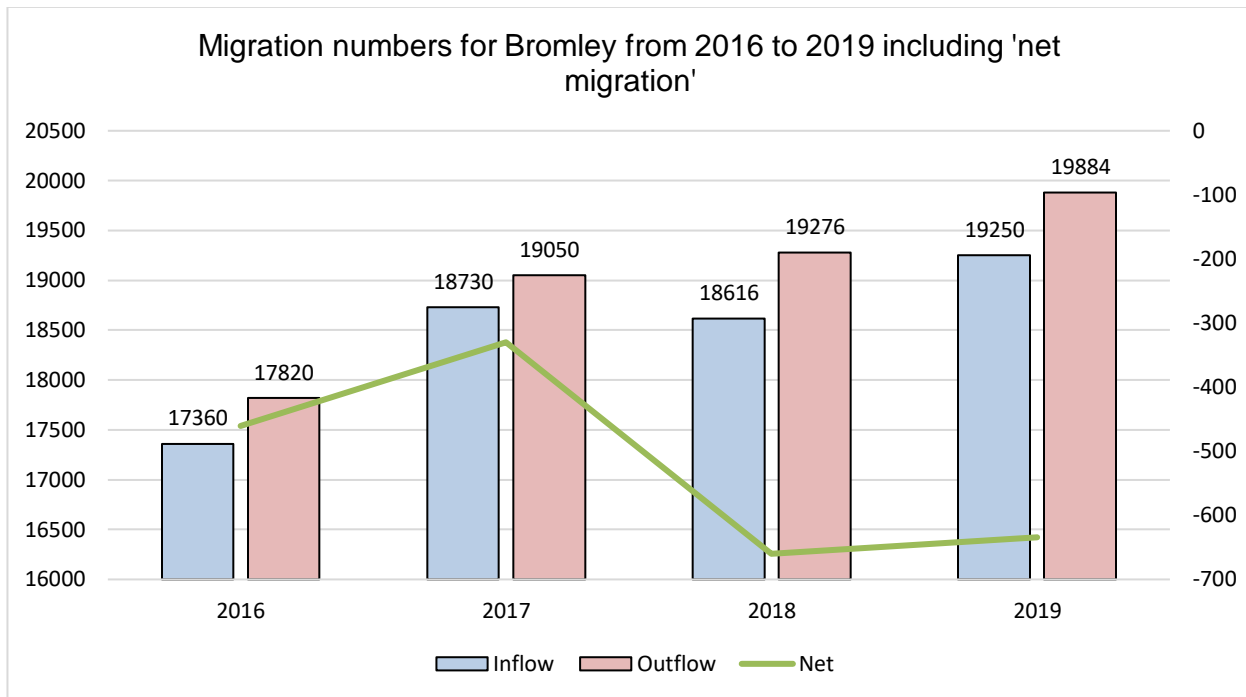


Figure 13 - Migration data for Bromley from 2016 to 2019. Inflow, outflow and net movement. Source: ONS

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 14**). 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.

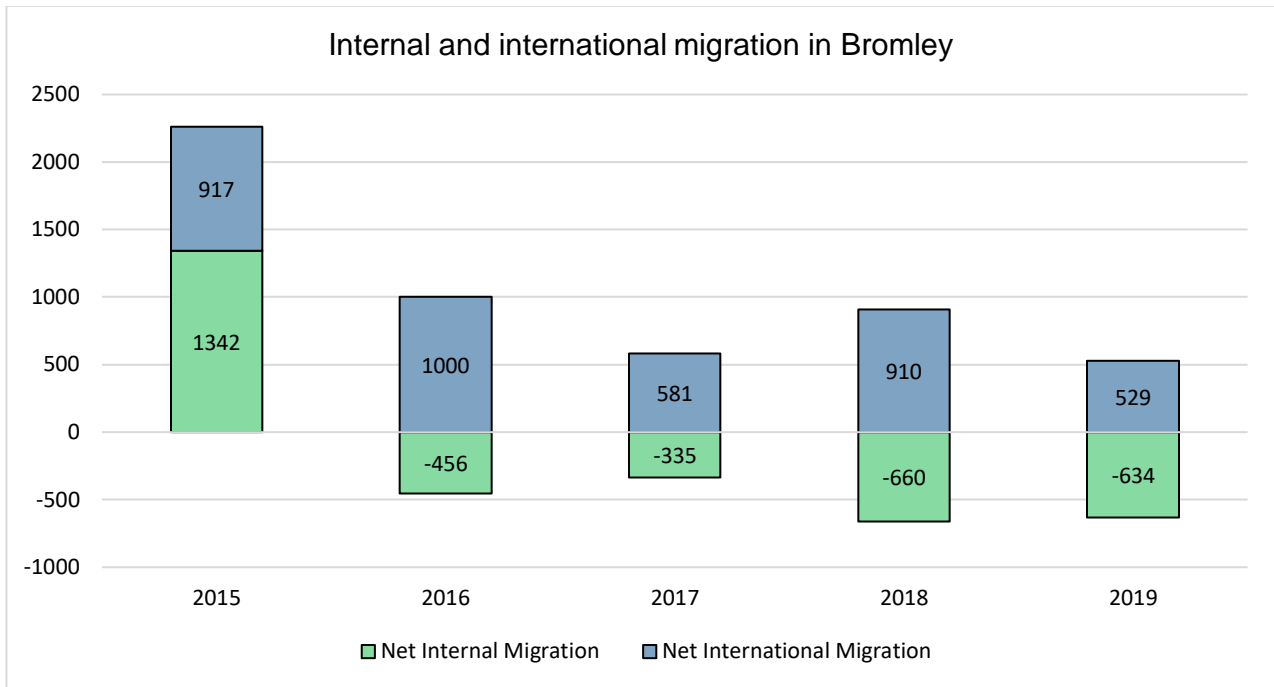


Figure 14 - Internal and international migration in Bromley by year (2015-2019). Source: ONS

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.

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 15**). The most deprived areas include St Paul's Cray, St Mary Cray, Crystal Palace & Anerley, Mottingham and Penge & Cator.

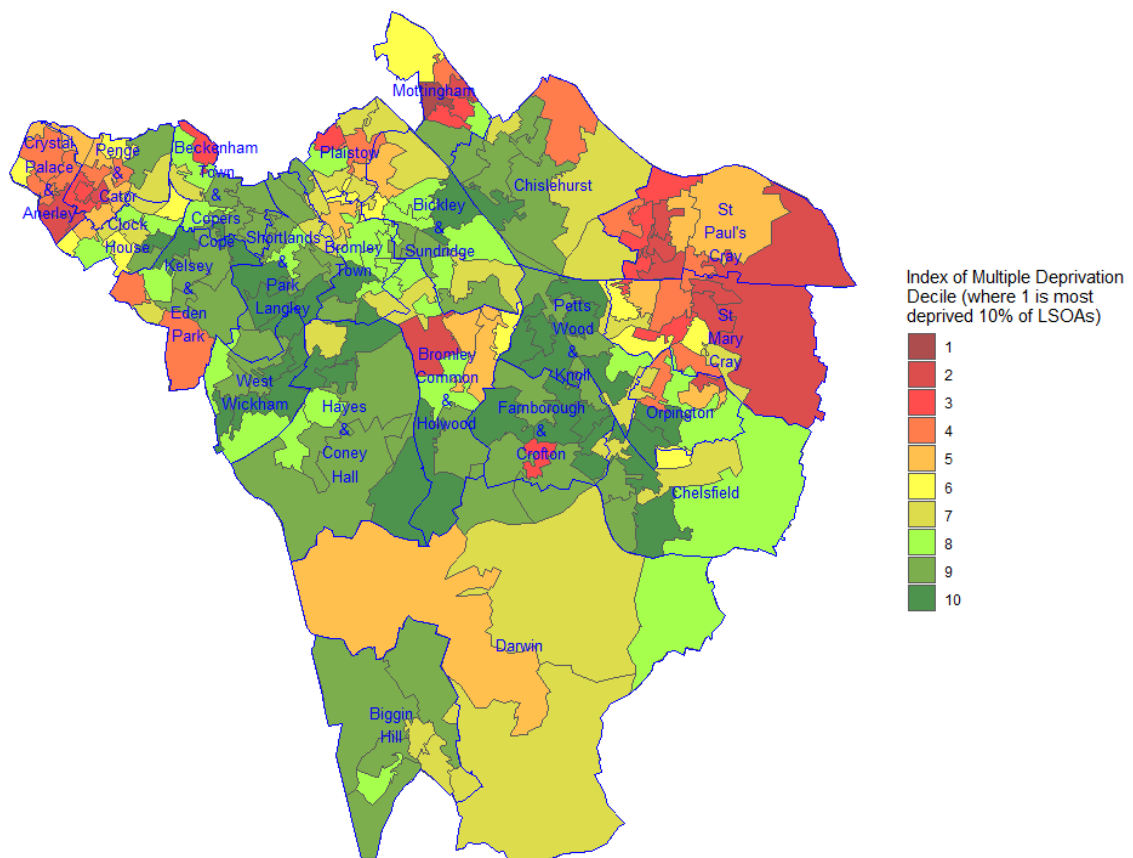


Figure 15 - Index of multiple deprivation decile. Decile provided at LSOA level for Bromley. Ward boundaries presented in blue. Source: GLA (2019)

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 16**). 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.

Gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived quintile of Bromley, by broad cause of death

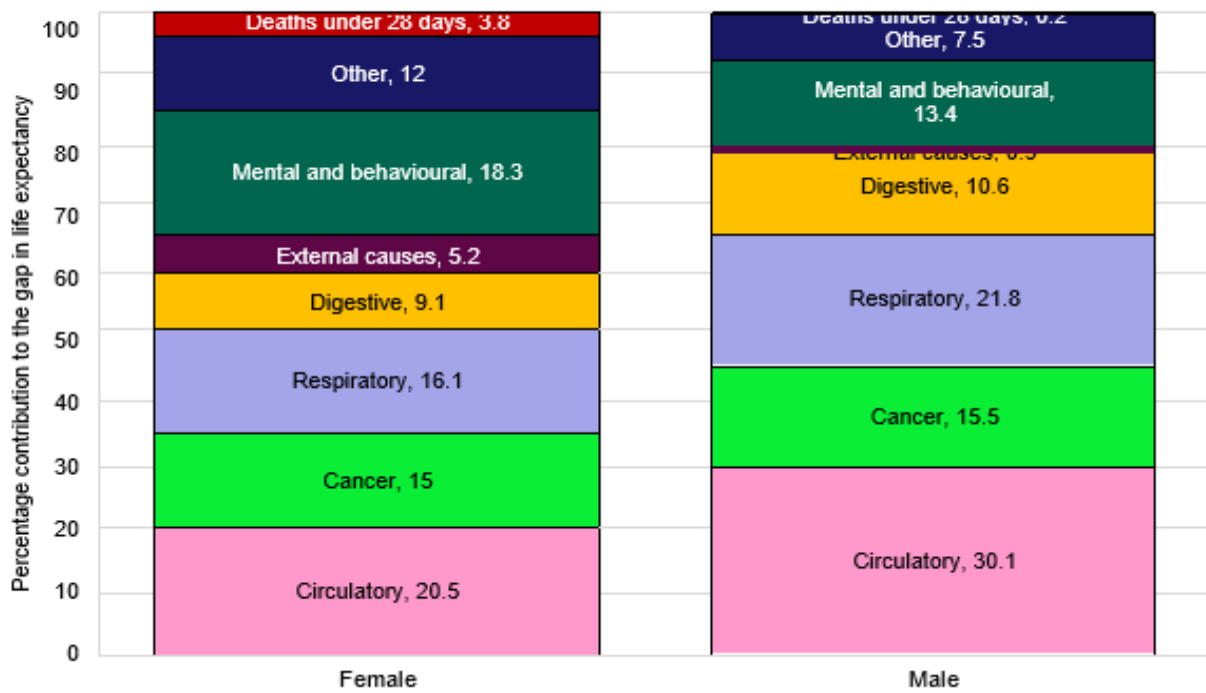


Figure 16 - Gap in life expectancy by attributed cause of death, for the most and least deprived quintile of Bromley.
Source: PHE, fingertips (2015-17)

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	88.77%	292944
Other UK languages (any)	0.01%	29
European Language (EU): Total	3.88%	12788
European Language (non-EU): Total	0.33%	1089
Russian	0.28%	935
Turkish	0.31%	1038
Arabic	0.16%	544
West/Central Asian Language: Total	0.19%	613
South Asian Language: Total	1.41%	4663
East Asian Language: Total	0.84%	2788
Oceanic/Australian language (any)	0.00%	1
North/South American language (any)	0.00%	0
Caribbean Creole: Total	0.00%	12
African Language: Total	0.29%	954
Other Languages: Total	0.01%	37
Sign Language: Total	0.05%	175

Table 11 - Percentage language spoken for residents of Bromley. Source: Census, 2021 (main language)

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 & Anerley and Penge & Cator (**Figure 17**).

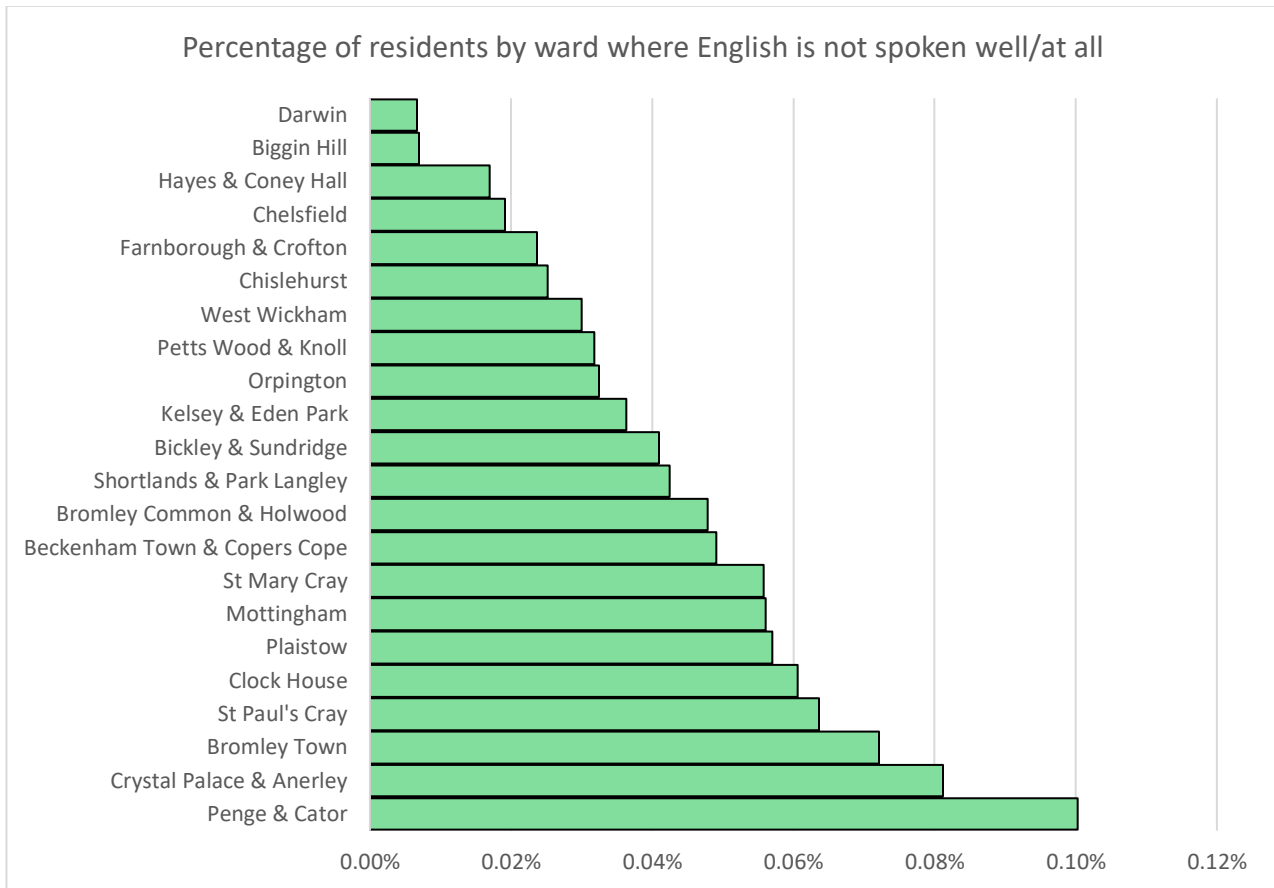


Figure 17 - Percentage of residents by ward where English is not spoken well/at all. Source: 2021 Census

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

Top 20 causes of death in 2019 and change since 2009, all ages
Deaths per 100,000 (Source: Global Burden of Disease)

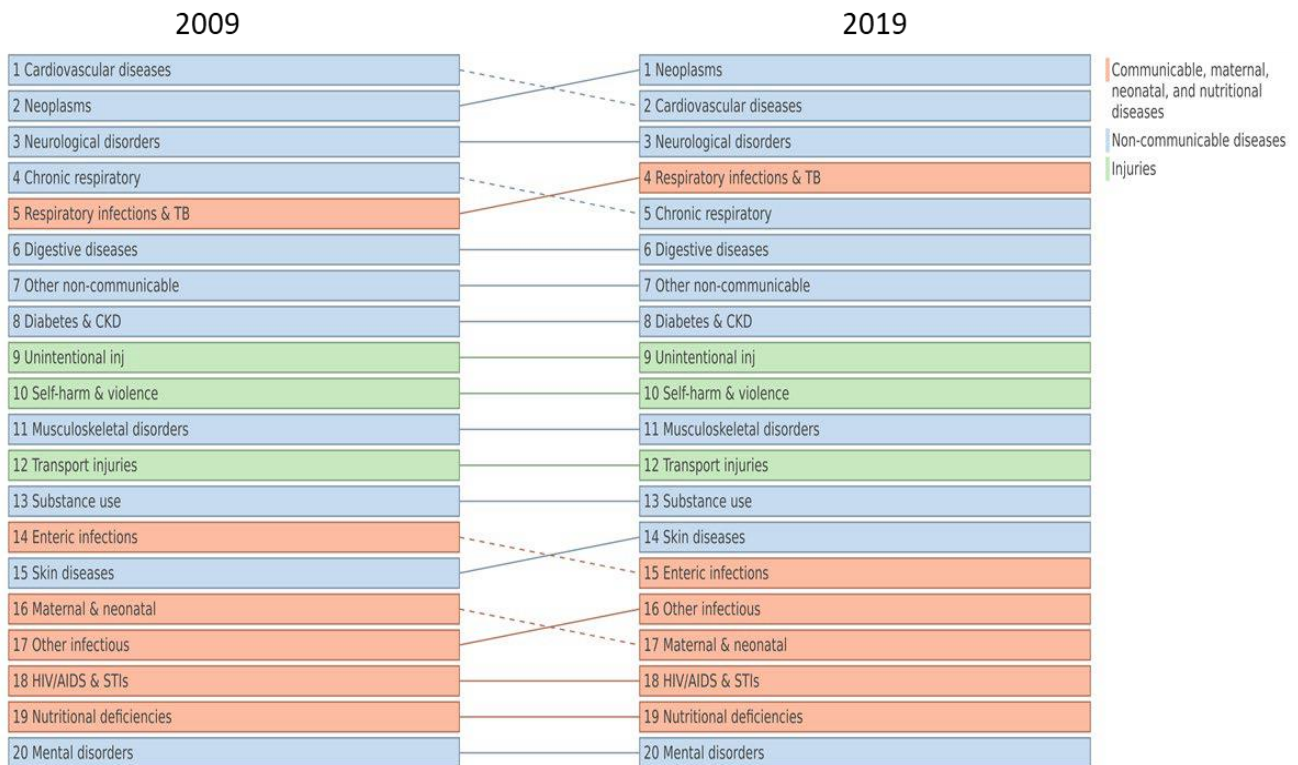


Figure 18 - Top 20 causes of death in Bromley for 2019 and the change since 2009. Source: Global Burden of Disease

Disability

From the 2021 Census data we can quantify 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 6% of residents in Bromley had a disability or long-term health condition that affected 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	6%	18279	18778	18839
Day-to-day activities limited a little	8%	27615	28369	28461
Day-to-day activities not limited	86%	284097	291849	292800

Table 13 - Percentage limitation of day-to-day activities for Bromley Residents, and extrapolated numbers from the GLA house-led projections. Source: Census, 2021 (limitation data), Interim GLA Identified Capacity Housing Led Population Projection (2021)

The top 5 causes of years lived with disability in Bromley has remained the same from 2009 to 2019 (**Figure 19**). This includes musculoskeletal disorders, mental disorders, other non-communicable diseases, neurological disorders, and diabetes & Chronic Kidney Disease (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)

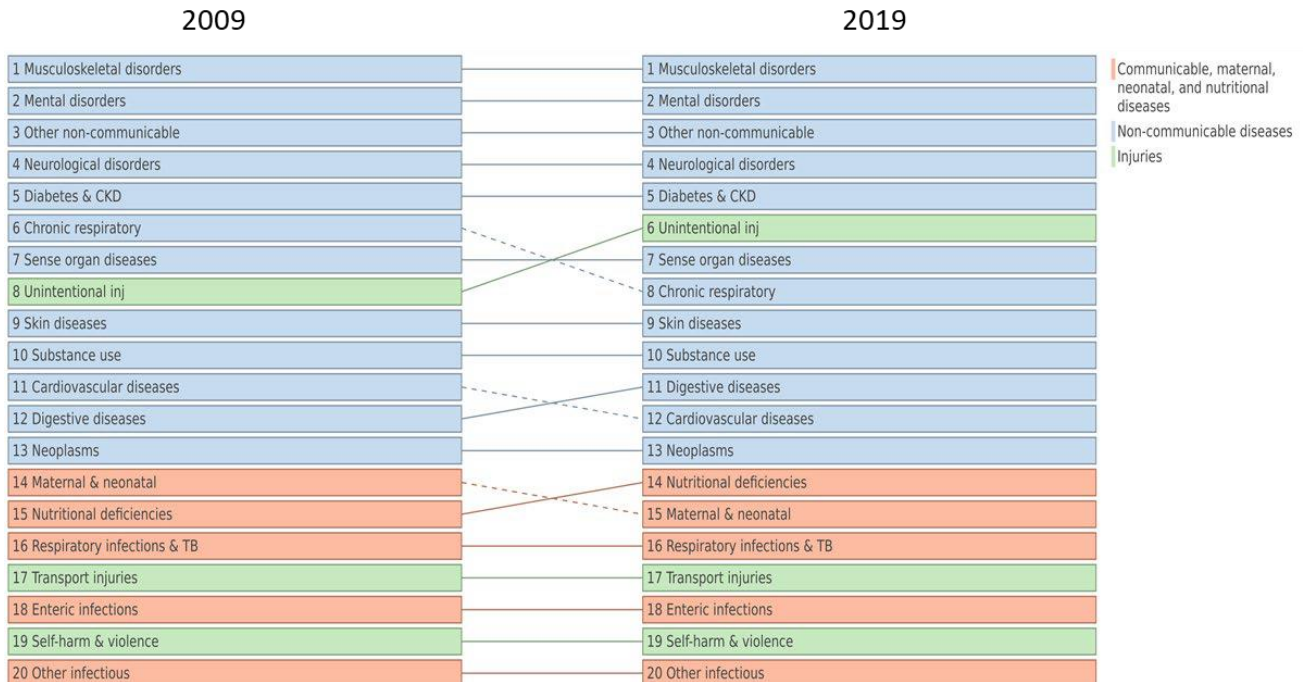


Figure 19 - Top 20 causes of years lived with a disability in Bromley for 2019 and the change since 2009. Source: Global Burden of Disease

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 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 are significant discrepancies between the scores of both girls and boys, with 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. The majority of the population in Bromley is heterosexual (89.98%). A large percentage of people don't know or refuse to provide their sexual orientation in the Census (7.30%).

Sexual Orientation	Percentage	Bromley (2021)
Heterosexual or straight	89.98%	296929
Gay or lesbian	1.53%	5049
Bisexual	0.95%	3135
Other	0.26%	858
Don't know or refuse	7.30%	24090

Table 15 - Percentage sexual orientation for Bromley. Source: Census (2021)

Across the UK, the percentage of people who identify as gay or lesbian, bisexual, other, or don't know/refuses decrease with age (Figure 20).

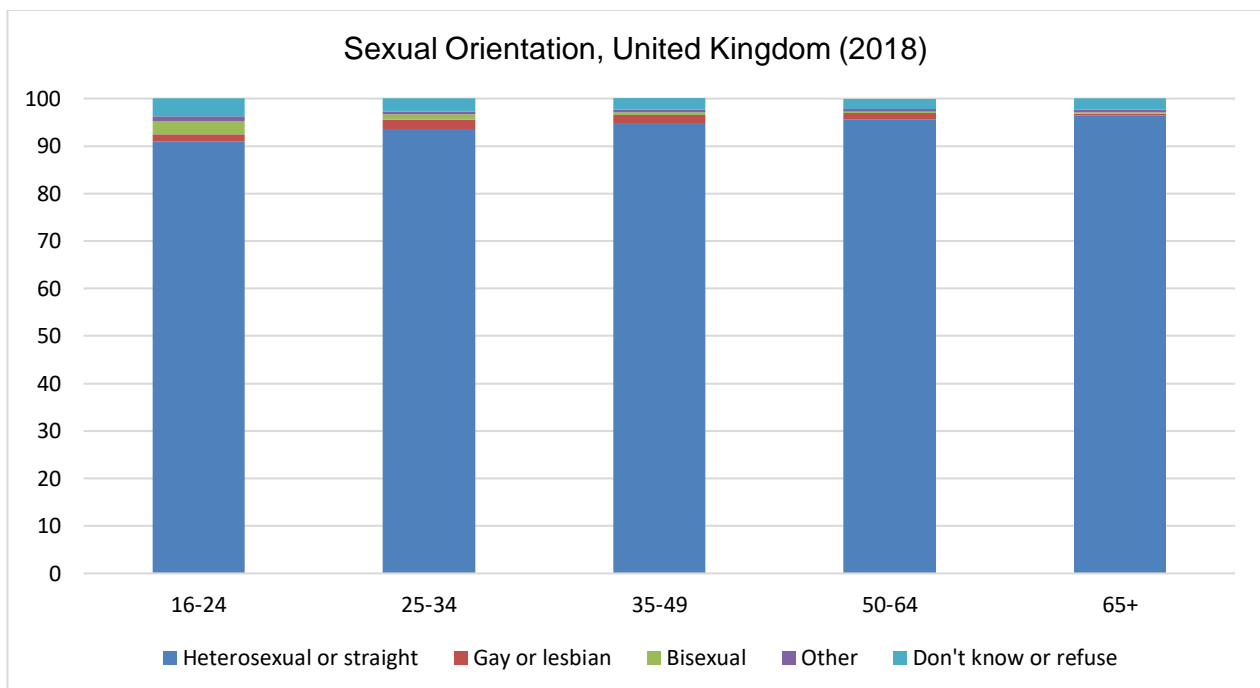


Figure 20 - Percentage sexual orientation by age group. Source: Annual Population Survey (2018)

Religion

The 2021 Census is the most comprehensive source for data on religion/faith for residents. The majority of residents that completed the survey were Christian (48.3%), the next highest faith in Bromley was Muslim (3.3%). 37.3% of people in Bromley stated that they had no religion.

Religion	Percentage	Bromley (2021)
Christian	48.3%	159452
Muslim	3.3%	10876
Hindu	2.9%	9644
Buddhist	0.6%	2100
Sikh	0.3%	1068
Jewish	0.3%	966
Other religion	0.5%	1704
No religion	37.3%	122943
Religion not stated	6.4%	21238

Table 16 - Percentage Bromley Residents that identify with a particular faith. Source: Census (2021)