



Bromley Clinical Commissioning Group



THE LONDON BOROUGH
www.bromley.gov.uk

BROMLEY CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSON JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2018

Section 1: Demography

Dr Jenny Selway

For more information visit www.bromley.gov.uk/JSNA or contact
JSNA@bromley.gov.uk

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A. The Population of Bromley: Demography

Current Picture & Projections

The total population for Bromley is 330,909 of which nearly one in four (24%) are children aged 0-18 years. CYP population projections are shown in the table below. The age groups roughly correspond to pre-school, primary school and secondary school age groups. The largest growth is due to be in the secondary school age group.

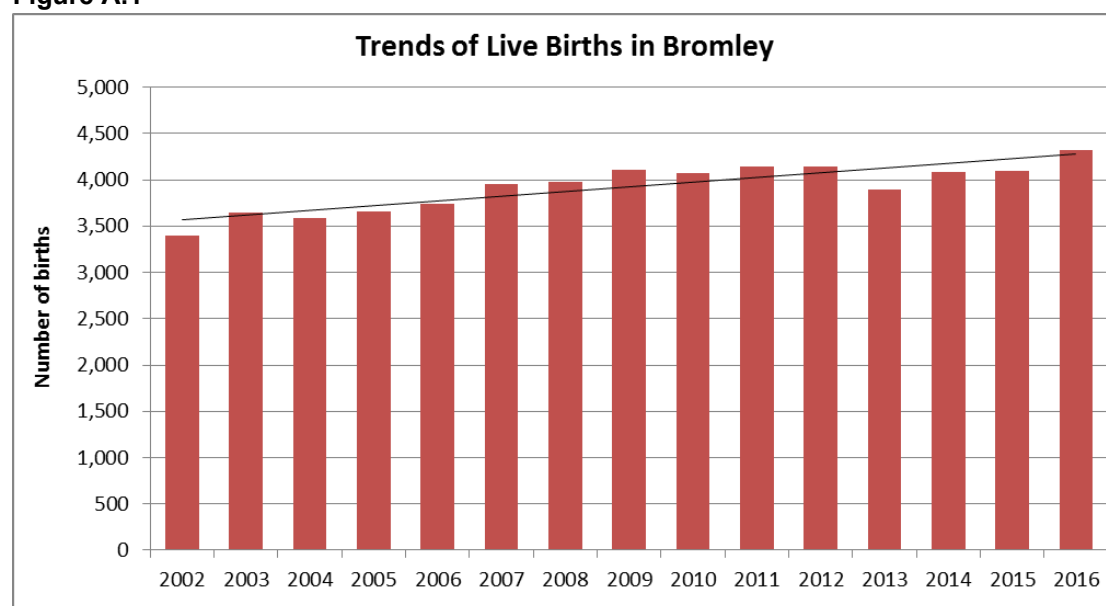
Table A.1: Children's Population Projections 2017 to 2027

Age	2017	2022	2027
0 - 4 years	21,600	22,100	22,200
5 – 10 years	26,700	27,100	27,300
11 – 18 years	30,100	34,400	36,800

As some health services as well as education services are provided to children who live outside the borough but attend pre-school or school within the borough, data on populations attending school in Bromley are also included in this description of the demography of children in Bromley.

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 3,900 in 2013 and 4,326 in 2016. It is projected to reach 4,500 by 2027 (Office of National Statistics).

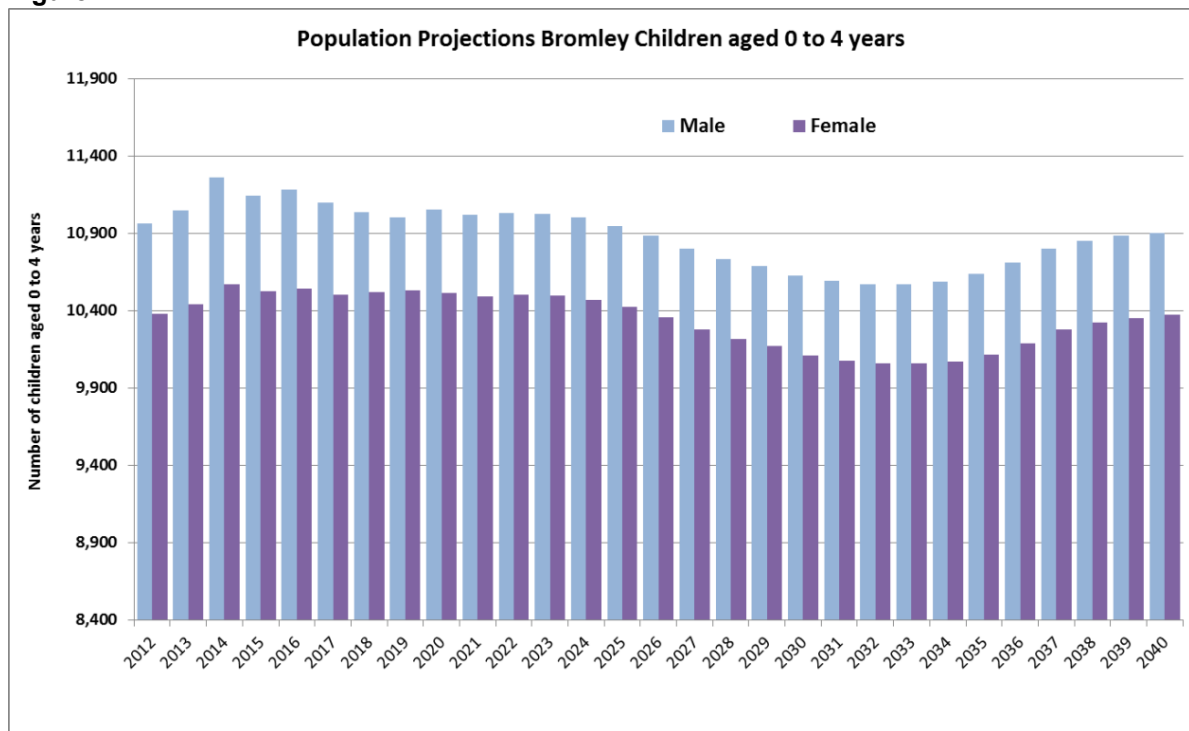
Figure A.1



Source: ONS 2016, Accessed September 2017

Despite the rising birth rate, the population projections for children aged 0-4 years in Bromley are fairly static and projected to fall in the mid-2020s.

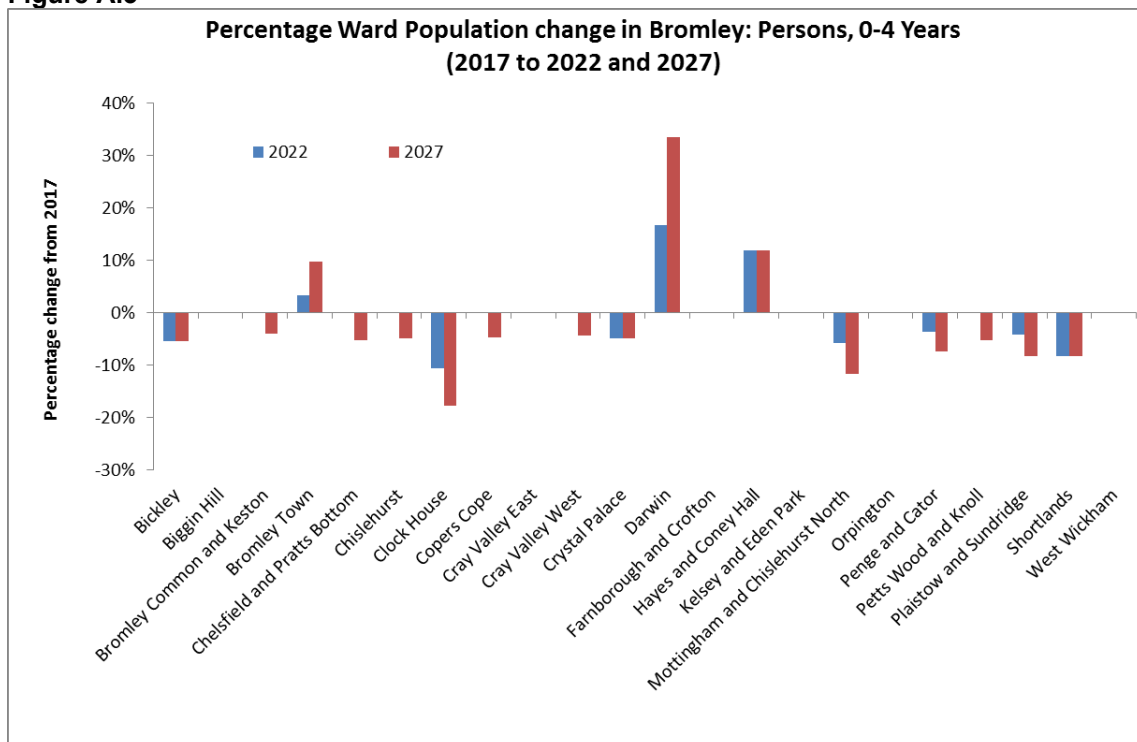
Figure A.2



Source: GLA 2016 based Housing led Model Population Projections

Some wards, such as Darwin, are expected to see a large rise in the proportion of young people, although the number of children in this ward is small. The largest reduction in the 0-4 year age group will be seen in Clock House (15%).

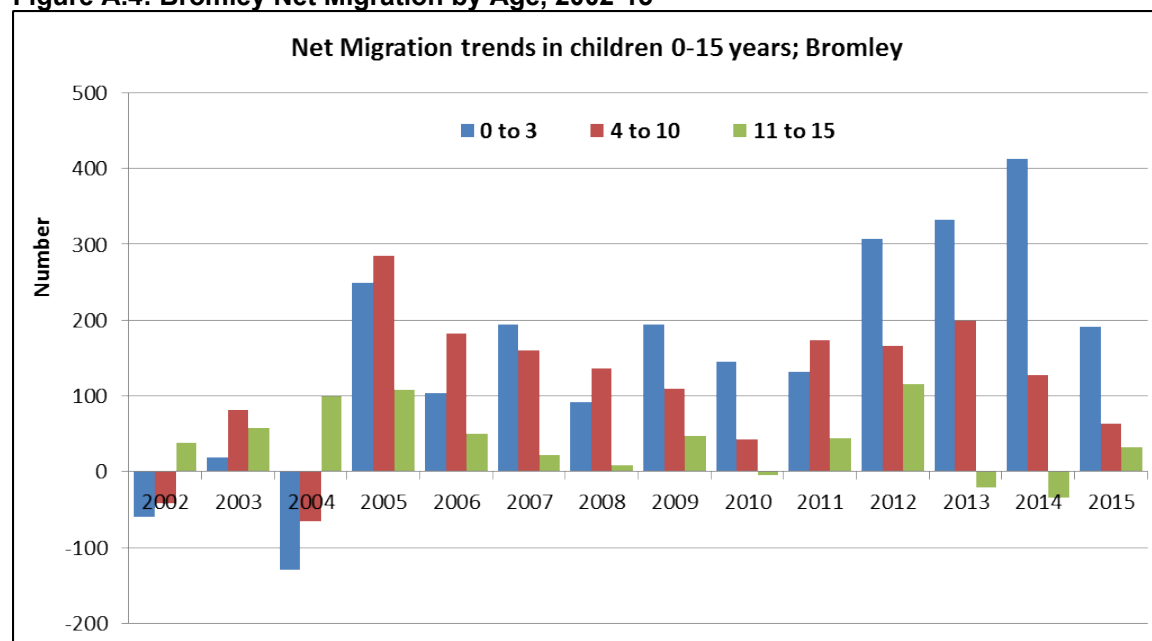
Figure A.3



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

Bromley is a net importer of pupils to pre-schools. 2015 data saw a slowing of net-migration growth and it will be important to monitor migration in future years to understand its impact.

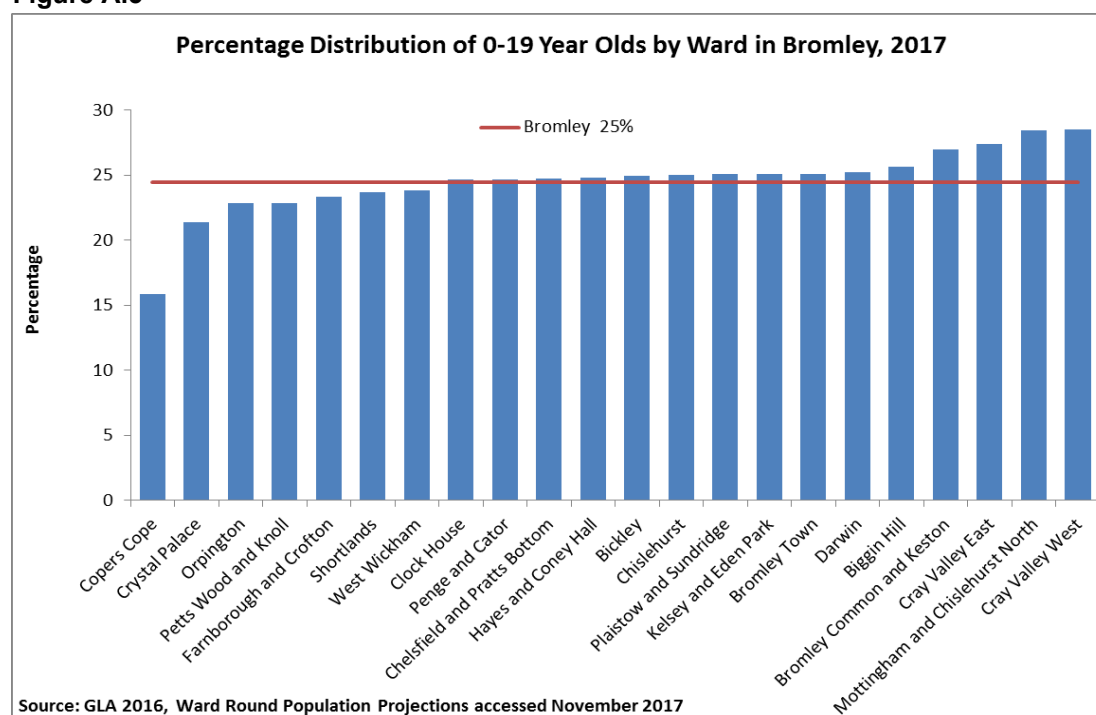
Figure A.4: Bromley Net Migration by Age, 2002-15



GLA Intelligence, Source: ONS internal migration estimates

Children and young people are unevenly distributed within the borough. Cray Valley West has the highest proportion of young people and Copers Cope the lowest.

Figure A.5



Source: GLA 2016, Ward Round Population Projections accessed November 2017

Since 2010 there has been an increase in the borough's school age population, particularly driven by an increase in birth rates and inward migration. However, the rate of inward migration to Bromley from other boroughs, a major driver of the projected growth in the school population, is showing signs of reduction.

While growth at reception age has now plateaued, growth in other age groups means that the school population will continue to increase into the middle of the next decade. Growth in pupil numbers has been most significant in Penge and Anerley, Beckenham, Central Bromley and Cray Valley, but rising school admissions have been experienced across most parts of the borough.

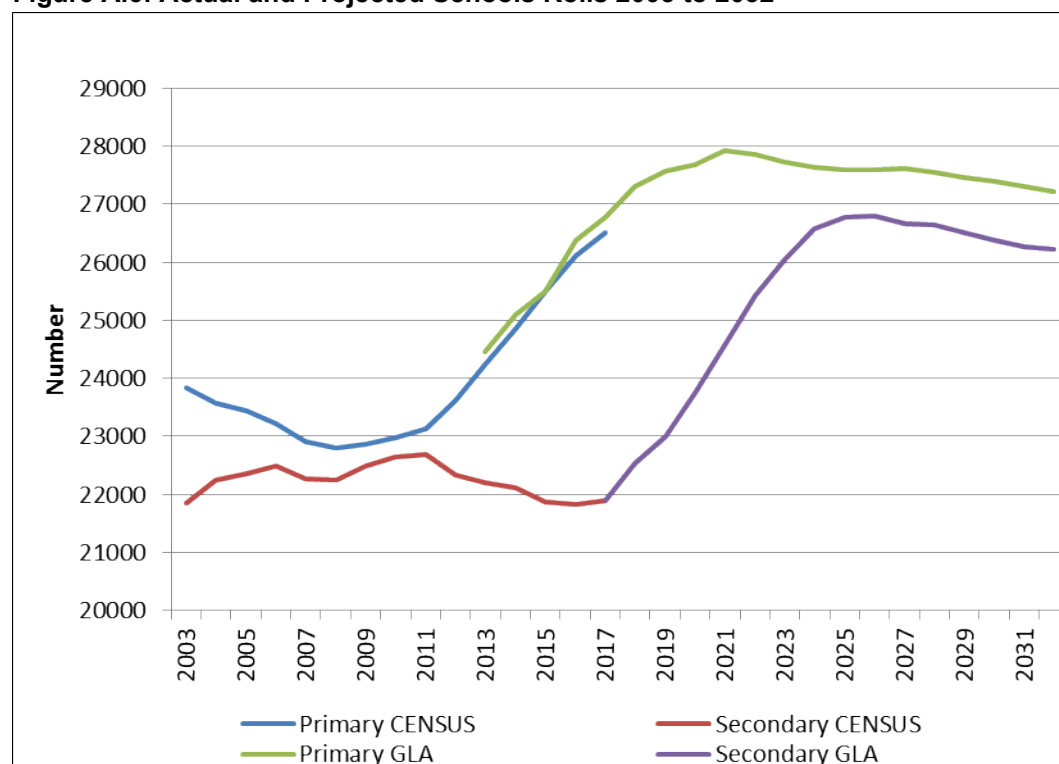
Since 2009 there has been a significant increase in the primary school population, with the number of Reception year pupils increasing from 3,442 in 2010 to 3,902 in 2017. The total primary school population increased from 22,983 to 26,508 over the same period, indicating an increase in admissions outside the main school transfer points and an overall increase in the number of pupils in the primary phase.

The growth in demand for school places is now passing from the primary to the secondary sector, with the need for Year 7 places in secondary schools forecast to increase from 3,445 in 2016/17 to 4,205 in 2023/24. This represents a 22% increase over 7 years.

Over the next 15 years the number of pupils in Bromley schools will increase. Based on the 2017 GLA School Roll Projections, the school population will rise from 48,679 in 2017 to a peak of 54,392 in 2026, before falling back slightly to 53,441 in 2032.

Figure A.6 below provides details about actual changes to primary and secondary rolls from the school census up to 2017 and forecasts from the GLA School Roll Projections up to 2032. It demonstrates the significant growth in primary and secondary school rolls that will be sustained over the next decade.

Figure A.6: Actual and Projected Schools Rolls 2003 to 2032



Source: School Census and GLA 2017 School Roll Projections

Bromley Pupil Migration

At both primary and secondary age Bromley is a net importer of pupils, although a significant number of local residents are educated in other boroughs. The following data is from the 2016 School Census and is based on pupils across all years in primary and secondary schools.

Whilst Bromley is a net importer of pupils at primary age, the number of cross borough movements is less than at secondary age. This is primarily because although children living close to borough boundaries access places in neighbouring boroughs, primary school pupils generally travel less distance to school.

Table A.2: Primary School, Cross Borough Flows

Inflow of Pupils Into Bromley	1,934
Outflow	1,372
Net inflow	562
Net inflow as a percentage of Bromley School Population	2.1%

Source: DfE January 2016 School Census

Primary school pupils attending school in Bromley from other boroughs are mostly from Croydon (628 pupils) and Lewisham (616 pupils). Bromley residents attending primary school outside Bromley are most likely to attend school in Lewisham (432 pupils), Croydon (274 pupils) or Greenwich (155 pupils).

There is a greater number of cross borough movements at secondary age, supported by secondary school pupils' ability to travel further for a school place and larger schools generally having a greater catchment area from which pupils are attracted.

Table A.3: Secondary School, Cross Borough Flows

Inflow of Pupils Into Bromley	3,501
Outflow	2,597
Net inflow	904
Net inflow as a percentage of Bromley School Population	4.5%

Source: DfE January 2016 School Census

21% of pupils in Bromley secondary schools are residents of another borough. Lewisham (1,112), Croydon (933), Bexley (545) and Greenwich (528) are the boroughs with the greatest number of pupils in Bromley schools.

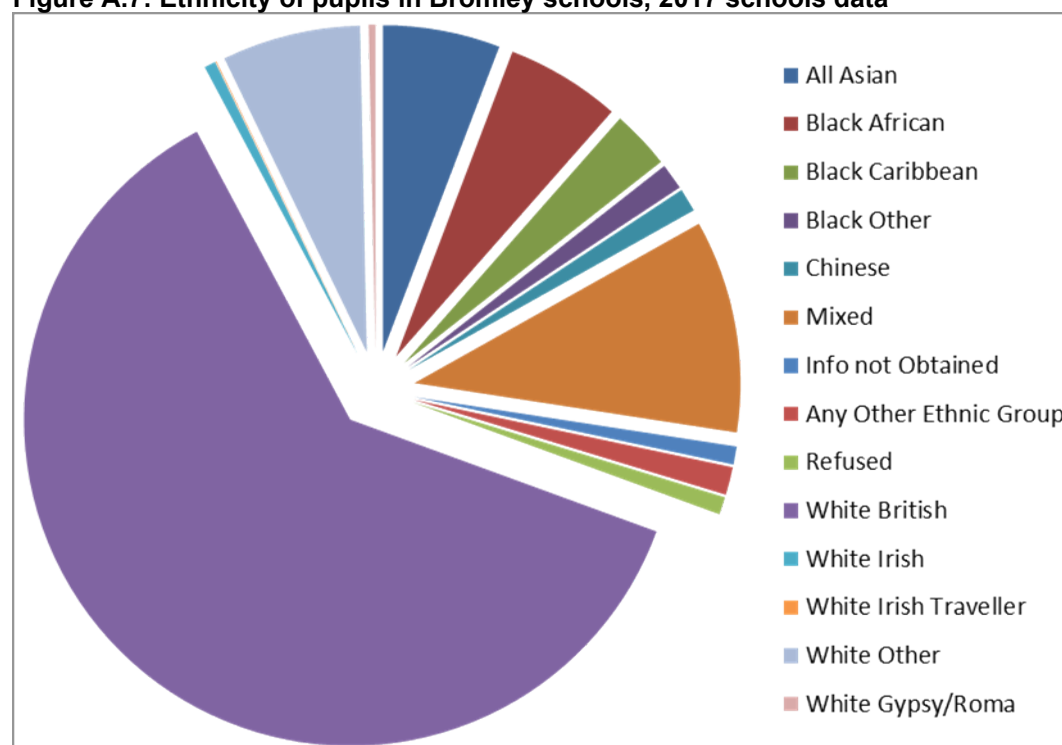
17% of Bromley residents attend secondary school in another borough. Croydon (663), Bexley (620) and Kent (602) have the greatest number of Bromley residents in their secondary schools.

Ethnic Groups

The latest (2017) GLA population projection estimates show that in 2017, the ethnic minority population of Bromley was 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 who are 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 which is predicted to grow in size by 45% over the next decade. Data from the 2011 census shows that the North-West of Bromley has the highest proportion of ethnic minority population.

It is important to take into account the proportion of ethnic minorities in the population when planning health services as some conditions, such as Sickle Cell Disease, mainly affect ethnic minority groups. The majority of pupils in Bromley schools are white British as shown in **Figure A.7**.

Figure A.7: Ethnicity of pupils in Bromley schools, 2017 schools data



Gypsy Traveller Population

Nationally 60% of Gypsy or Irish Travellers have no academic or professional qualification (2011 census) compared to 23% overall. Evidence shows that Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children are less likely to achieve a good level of development in their early years and reach the GCSE threshold compared to other 'White' children. The attainment gap between Gypsy and Roma children and the overall children population had widened between 2008/09 and 2012/13. This group were also among those most likely to be excluded from school, being four to five times higher than other 'White' children. There is also a marked decline in the number of enrolled Gypsy, Roma and Traveller pupils between primary and secondary school.

Traditionally the health of those living in traveller communities has been lower than that of those who are settled. Nationally, only 70% of Gypsy and Irish Travellers in 2011 census rated their health as good or very good compared to 81% overall. There are also issues directly impacting on children and young people such as high infant and maternal mortality rates and low rates of breast-feeding. This has been ascribed to the perception of services, lack of information owing to low literacy levels and reluctance to attend ante-natal classes. Nationally, child immunisation levels have been low.

In the 2011 census, at national level, only 47% of Gypsy or Irish Travellers were economically active compared to 63% overall. A quarter of these were self-

employed and a fifth were looking for work, both higher than the national average. In Bromley only 39% were economically active, of those nearly half (46%) were employed and a third were looking for work.

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 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).

Estimating the number of people in these 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.

The 2011 census shows that nationally 39% of those self-identifying as 'Gypsies or Irish Travellers' were under the age of 20 compared to 24% overall in England and Wales. The Census data further showed that 45% of households nationally had dependent children compared to 29% overall in England and Wales.

Therefore, there is potentially a significant group of children and young people from these communities in Bromley.

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.

School census data from January 2017 included 185 pupils whose families classified them as either travellers of Irish heritage or Roma/Gypsy. Of these pupils, 135 were in primary schools and 46 in secondary schools. Half of Bromley's primary school pupils recorded as Roma/Gypsy or Irish Traveller are in two schools. It is worth noting that these numbers are likely to be an underestimate.

What does this mean for Bromley residents and for children in Bromley?

- The main growth in the child population is now the 11-18 age group.
- Net migration into Bromley schools has reduced.
- The Black African population is the fastest growing BAME group.
- Under-recording of the Gypsy Traveller population makes pro-actively addressing the needs of this population difficult.