

Data overview of the children and young people population

Information to inform Southwark Youth Services

Knowledge & Intelligence

Southwark Public Health Division

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GATEWAY INFORMATION

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This data overview aims to provide an evidence base for the redesign of Southwark Youth Services

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

This data summary has been produced in response to a request from Southwark Council's Youth Commissioning and Development team. The aim is to provide an overview of the population of children and young people in the borough to inform the redesign of local youth services.

Key objectives of this factsheet are to:

- To provide an overview of the population of children and young people in Southwark.
- To identify the needs and characteristics of the population of children and young people in Southwark.
- To ensure the data are suitable to inform the redesign of local youth services in Southwark, ensuring that they are tailored to the needs of the population of children and young people in the borough.

This slide deck is intended for those involved in the commissioning and provision of youth services in Southwark, including youth commissioners and service providers.

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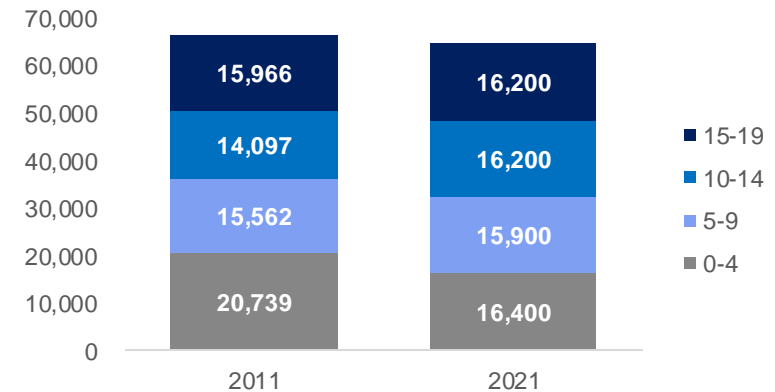
The population aged 5-19 has increased in Southwark in recent years, while the 0-4 population has fallen.

DEMOGRAPHICS: RESIDENT POPULATION

Between 2011 to 2021, the 0-19 population in Southwark has slightly decreased:

Age group	Increase / decrease	Percentage change
0-4	-4,339	-20%
5-9	+338	+2%
10-14	+2,103	+15%
15-19	+234	+1%
Total	-1,664	-3%

Figure 1. Population aged 0-19 in Southwark in 2011 and 2021, by age band



Projections for the 0-19 resident population to 2030 show a slight decrease.

Age group	2023 Projected Population	2030 Projected Population
0-4	18,100	17,800
5-9	16,200	15,200
10-14	16,500	15,100
15-19	16,400	16,700
Total	67,200	64,800

References

1. ONS Census 2021 & 2011
2. GLA. 2019-based BPO population projections

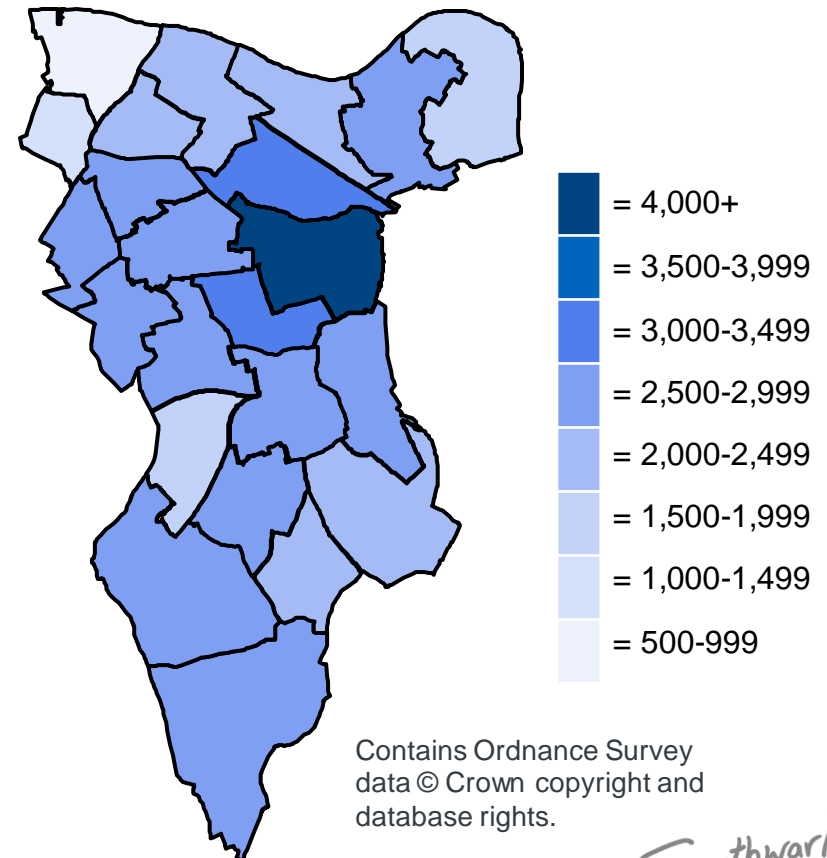
There is a concentration of children and young people in and around the Old Kent Road area of Southwark

DEMOGRAPHICS: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

In 2021, the largest number of CYP were in Old Kent Road, Peckham and South Bermondsey.

Ward	0-17	18-25	Total
Borough and Bankside	930	2,290	3,220
Camberwell Green	2,870	1,770	4,640
Champion Hill	1,960	860	2,820
Chaucer	2,450	3,160	5,610
Dulwich Hill	2,030	830	2,860
Dulwich Village	2,590	690	3,280
Dulwich Wood	2,610	750	3,360
Faraday	2,790	1,580	4,380
Goose Green	2,680	820	3,500
London Bridge & West Bermondsey	2,130	2,400	4,520
Newington	2,590	1,760	4,350
North Bermondsey	2,400	1,810	4,210
North Walworth	2,510	3,140	5,650
Nunhead & Queen's Road	2,940	1,620	4,560
Old Kent Road	4,210	2,300	6,510
Peckham	3,050	2,040	5,090
Peckham Rye	2,390	790	3,170
Rotherhithe	2,730	1,960	4,690
Rye Lane	2,740	1,450	4,190
St George's	1,200	1,960	3,160
St Giles	2,910	2,110	5,010
South Bermondsey	3,010	2,260	5,260
Surrey Docks	1,860	1,450	3,310

Figure 2. No. children aged 0-17 in each of Southwark's wards



Reference

1. Population and household estimates, England and Wales: Census 2021, ONS 2022

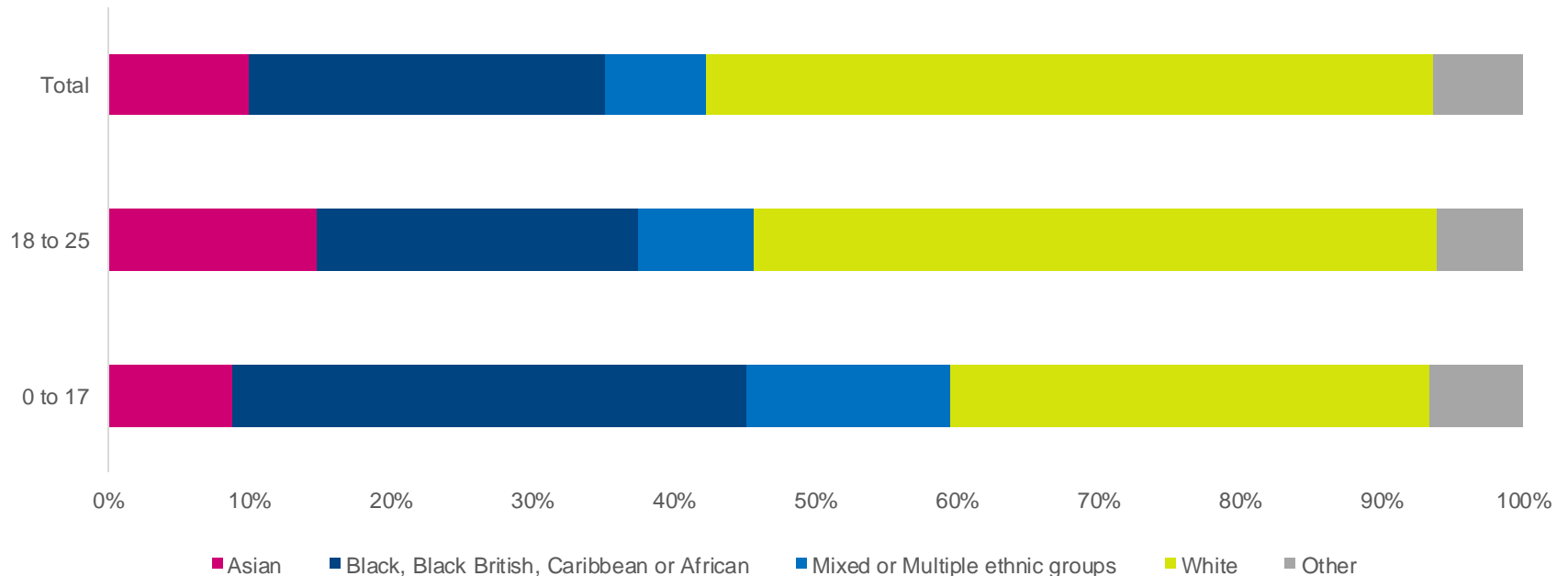
Most children and young people in Southwark are from a Black, Asian or ethnic minority group

DEMOGRAPHICS: ETHNICITY

Southwark's 0-17 population is more ethnically diverse than the total population:

- A larger proportion of children aged 0-17 are of Black ethnicity than White (36% vs 33%)
- Around 52% of 18-25 year olds are from an ethnicity other than White
- There is a relatively larger proportion of young people of Asian ethnicity in the 18-25 year group than the 0-17 year old age group (15% vs 9%)

Figure 3. Ethnicity of residents in Southwark



A third (35%) of all children at state-funded Southwark schools spoke English as a second language

DEMOGRAPHICS: LANGUAGES

A third (35%) of all children at state-funded Southwark schools were known or believed to have English as a second language in 2021/22.

- This is lower than the London average (44%).
- Younger children (nursery and primary school) were more likely to speak English as an additional language.

	Known or believed to be English (%)		Known or believed to be other than English (%)		Language unclassified (%)	
	SWK	LDN	SWK	LDN	SWK	LDN
Pupil referral unit	88	79	7	20	5	1
State-funded nursery	59	52	41	48	0	1
State-funded primary	61	52	39	48	0	0
State-funded secondary	69	59	30	39	1	1
State-funded special school	79	64	21	35	0	0
Total	65	55	35	44	1	1

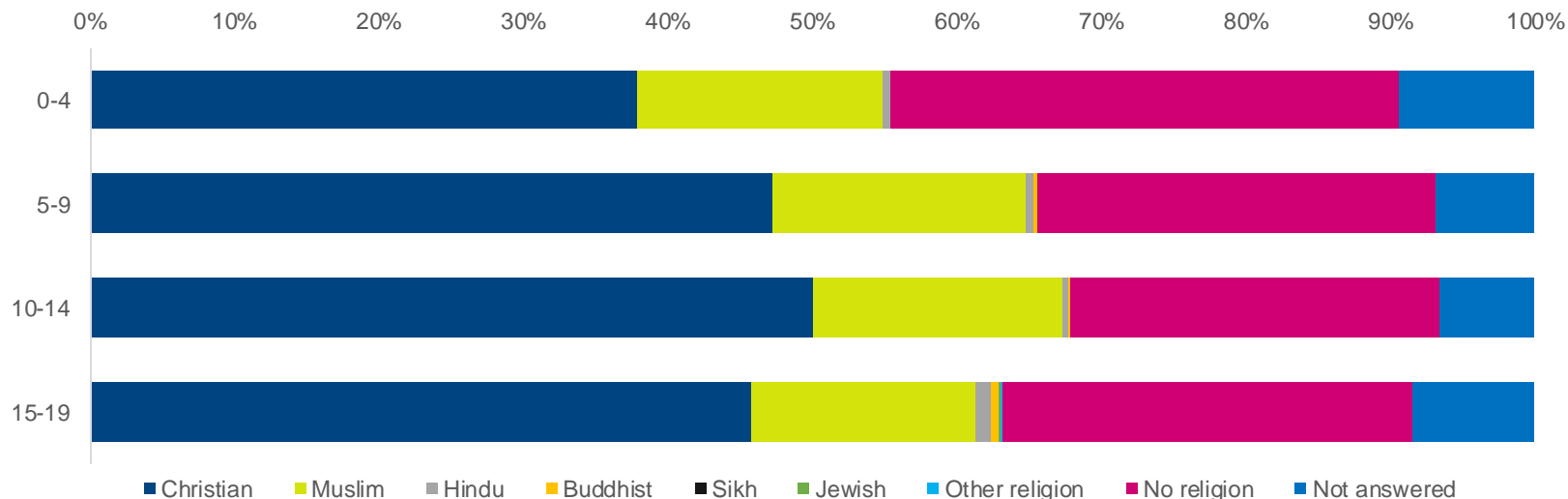
Most children who have a religion are Christian or Muslim, with over a quarter having no religion

DEMOGRAPHICS: RELIGION

In 2021, 69% of children and young people (aged 0-19) had a religion, while 21% had no religion, and 10% did not say.

- The majority of children aged 5-19 (56%) identified Christianity as their religion while 13% identified as Muslim.
- Just under half of 0-4 year olds in Southwark were Christian (49%) while 13% were Muslim.
- The Christian and Muslim populations make up a higher proportion of all 0-19 year olds in Southwark than in London.

Figure 3. Religion of residents in Southwark in 2011 (Religions only shown for >1% of population)



Reference

1. Census 2021: Religion by age and sex in England and Wales

It is estimated that around 2,700 16-24 year olds in Southwark identify as LGBTQI+

DEMOGRAPHICS: LGBTQI+

There is no local data on the proportion of 0-19 year olds who identify as LGBTQI+.

Assuming that national percentages for 2020, also apply at the local level, we would expect the following numbers of 16-24 year olds by sexual orientation:

Sexual orientation	Males aged 16-24 (estimates)	Females aged 16-24 (estimates)
Straight or heterosexual	15,111	16,552
Gay or lesbian	376	423
Bisexual	331	1261
Pansexual	56	136
Asexual	16	53
Queer	6	33
All other sexual orientations	6	12
Unknown (not answered)	1674	1986

Reference

1. Sexual orientation (9 categories) by age and sex, England and Wales: Census 2021

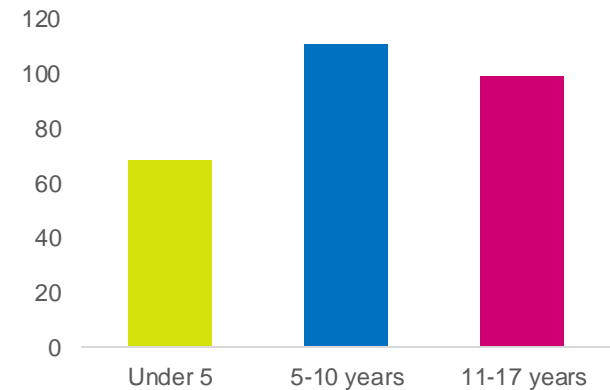
Three quarters of asylum seeker and refugee children are of primary or secondary school age

DEMOGRAPHICS: ASYLUM SEEKERS & REFUGEES

As of March 2023, there are 278 children and young people living in Southwark asylum seeker and refugee (ASR) Initial Accommodation Centres (IACs). This includes:

- 68 (24%) children aged under 5 years;
- 111 (40%) children aged 5-10 years;
- 99 (36%) children and young people aged 11-17 years.

Figure 4. ASR children and young people in Southwark IACs (March 2023)



As at February 2022, there were 64 unaccompanied asylum seeking children who were in the care of the council (looked after children).

- 95% were male, and most were aged 16 years or older (28% aged 16 and 59% aged 17)
- 67% lived in semi-independent accommodation and 33% were in foster care

Reference

1. Clearspring weekly IAC demographics

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Over a third of Southwark school children are eligible for means-tested free school meals

WIDER DETERMINANTS: FREE SCHOOL MEALS

Eligibility for means-tested free school meals is an indicator of family income. Children with no recourse to public funds became eligible from 2020.

- In Southwark, free school meal eligibility has increased year on year since 2016/17 and is higher than the London average
- The sharpest increase in eligibility was during COVID-19, with continued increase in 2021/22
- Eligibility is broadly similar across school year group

In Southwark, all children in maintained nurseries and all primary schools receive free healthy school meals, regardless of benefit eligibility.

Figure 5. FSM eligibility for Southwark and London, by academic year

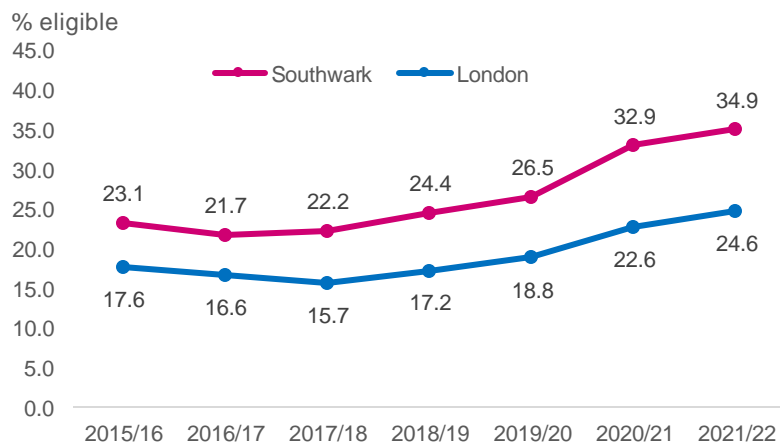
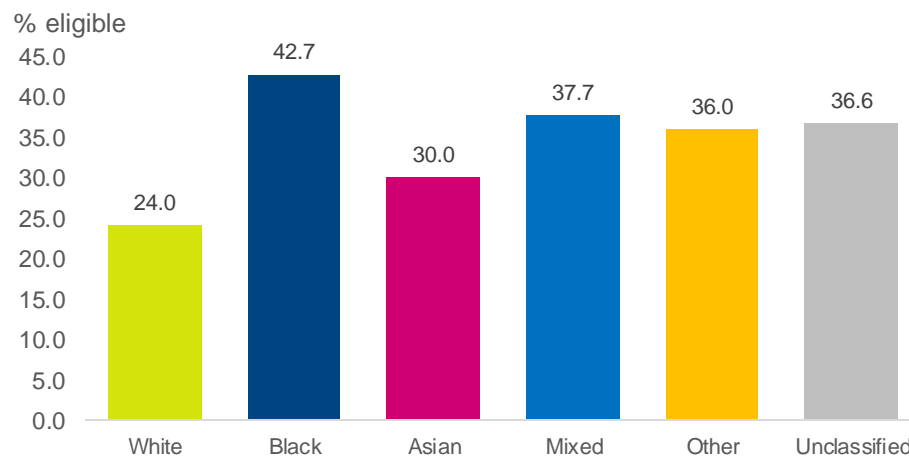


Figure 6. FSM eligibility in 2021/22 in Southwark, for each ethnic group



Almost half (43%) of all children in Southwark were living in poverty in 2019/20

WIDER DETERMINANTS: CHILD POVERTY

Official figures of child poverty for Southwark for 2019/20 (shown below) are considered reliable but do account for housing costs.

Measures	Number in 2019/20
Under 16	11,970
Under 18	13,800
All Dependent Children	15,020

If the impact of housing cost was factored in, almost double (25,700) children in Southwark would be living in poverty.

Figure 7. Top London boroughs for child poverty after housing costs, 2019/20

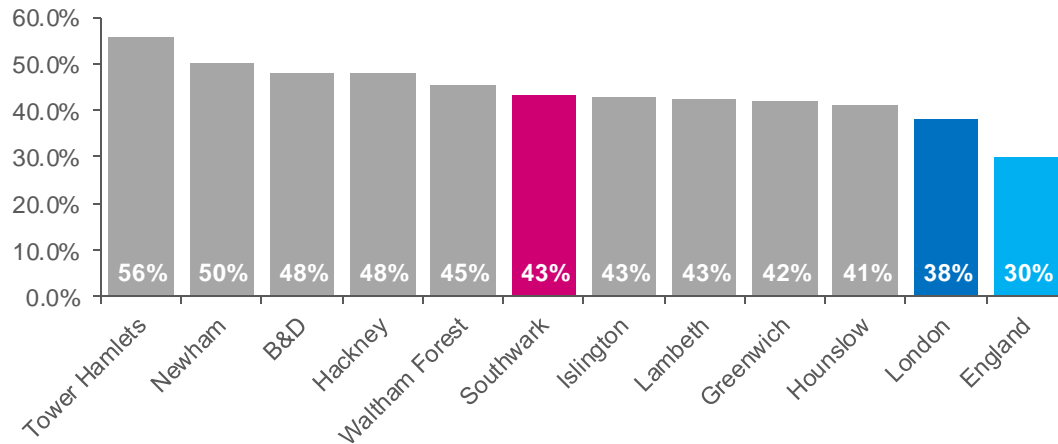
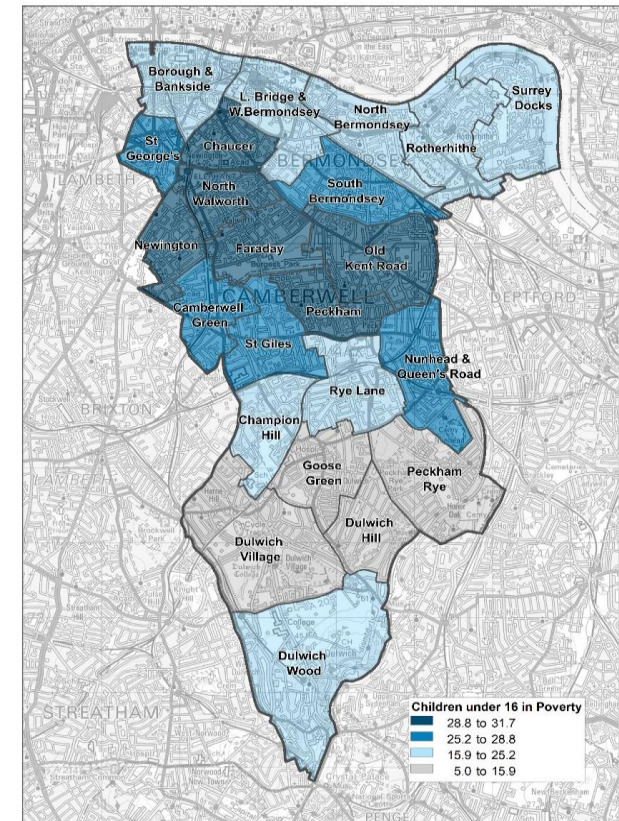


Figure 3. Percent under 16 living in poverty by ward, before housing costs 2019/20



References

1. [End Child Poverty, 2021. Before Housing Cost ward data, 2019/20.](#)
2. [End Child Poverty, 2021. Child poverty after housing costs, 2019/20](#)

One in four children aged 0-16 years old are estimated to be food insecure, higher than the London average

WIDER DETERMINANTS: FOOD INSECURITY

Food insecurity is a limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe food or limited or uncertain ability to acquire acceptable food in socially acceptable ways.

Parents were asked about whether their child was food insecure in a June 2019 survey:

- One in four children aged 0-16 years old (16,000) were estimated to be food insecure in Southwark.
- The estimated prevalence in Southwark was higher than London, for both adults and children.

Figure 8. Food insecurity for Southwark and London in 2019

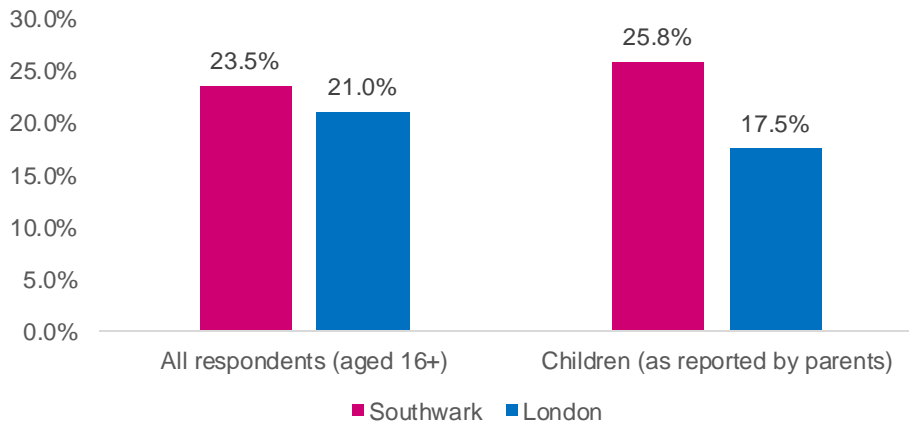
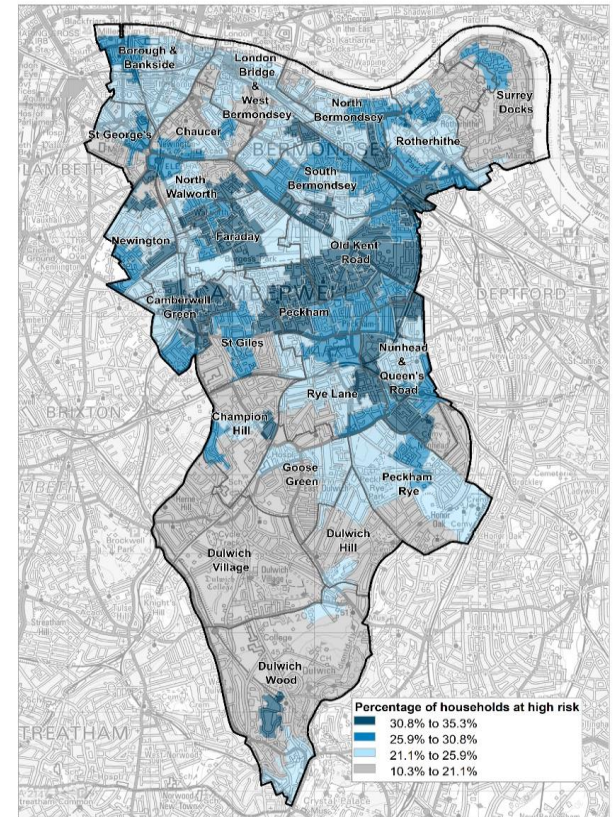


Figure 5. Households at high risk of food insecurity



1 in 10 households in Southwark experience fuel poverty, with higher rates in families with dependent children

WIDER DETERMINANTS: FUEL POVERTY

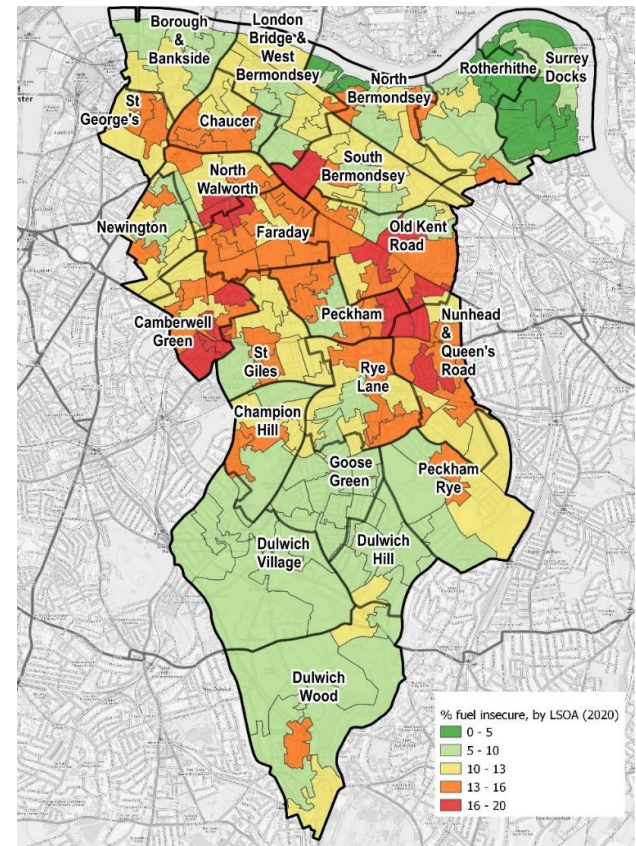
Nationally, families with dependent children are more likely to experience fuel poverty.

- The Institute for Health Equity 'Fuel Poverty, Cold Homes and Health Inequalities in the UK' report states that:
 - Childhood respiratory health is impaired by problems associated with cold, substandard or overcrowded housing e.g. viruses, dust, mould and pollution
 - As well as impacting physical and mental health and healthy development, cold homes make it more difficult to do homework and study, impacting education

Around 11% of households in Southwark experience fuel poverty in-line with London at 12%.

- Camberwell Green and Nunhead & Queens Road are the most likely to experience fuel poverty, with 15% of households affected.

Figure 9. Proportion of households who are fuel insecure in 2020, by LSOA (BEIS)



References

1. BEIS. Fuel poverty 2020
2. Institute for Health Equity. 2022. Fuel Poverty, Cold Homes and Health Inequalities in the UK

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Children in Southwark are more likely to be either obese or overweight than in London and England

PHYSICAL HEALTH NEEDS: OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY

Around a quarter (25%) of Reception-aged children and over two in five (42%) of Year 6 children in Southwark are either overweight or obese.

- Southwark has a higher prevalence of overweight (14%) in Reception than in London (12%) and England (13%).
- Among Year 6 children, Southwark has a higher prevalence of obesity (27%) than both London (24%) and England (21%).
- The proportion who are overweight or obese has not changed significantly for the last 5 years.

Figure 10. Prevalence of obesity & overweight and obesity in Reception pupils in Southwark, London and England, 2019/20

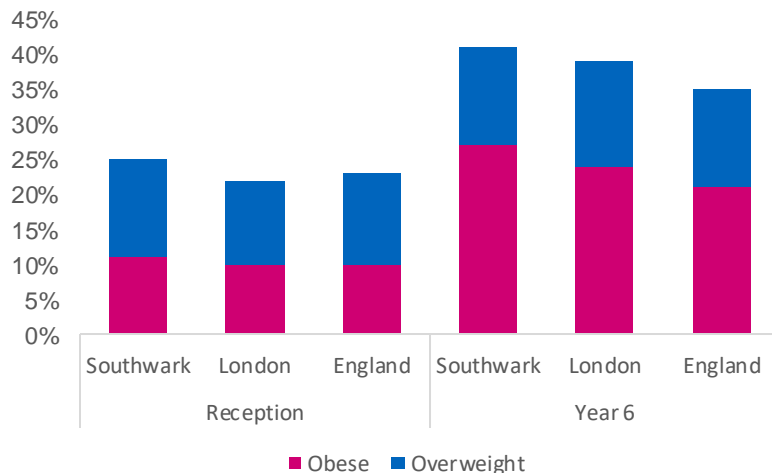
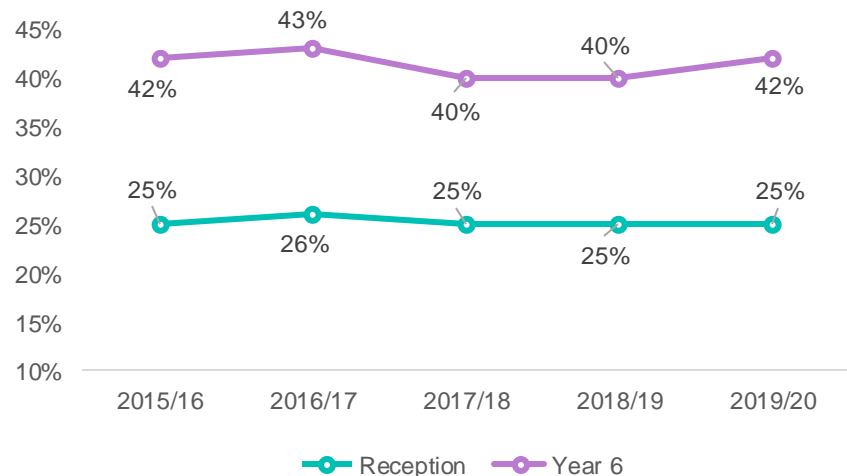


Figure 11: Prevalence of children who are overweight or obese in Reception and Year 6



References

1. Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Fingertips
2. SEL Children and Young People data dashboard

There is a concentration of childhood overweight and obesity in the north and central wards of the borough

PHYSICAL HEALTH NEEDS: OBESITY

Childhood overweight and obesity is most prevalent in the centre and north of the borough

- There is a noticeable band of high excess prevalence at both Reception and Year 6 ranging from Old Kent Road in the East to Camberwell Green in the West.

Figure 10. Proportion of Reception pupils who are overweight or obese

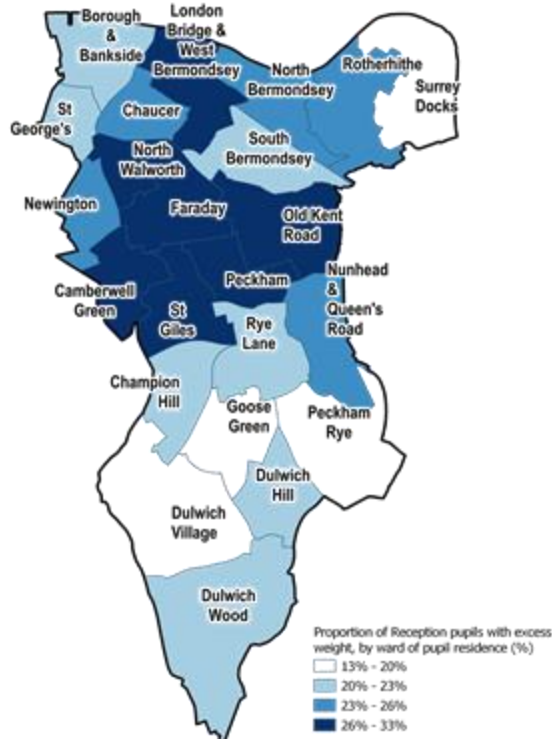
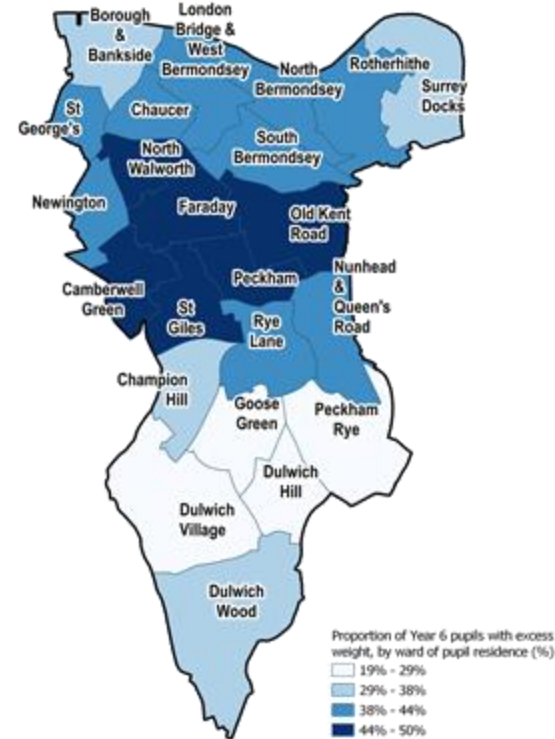


Figure 11. Proportion of Year 6 pupils who are overweight or obese



References

- OHID Local Health - Office for Health Improvement and Disparities - Indicators: maps, data and charts

Conception rates in 15-17 year olds are below average and reducing in Southwark

PHYSICAL HEALTH NEEDS: UNDER 18 CONCEPTION

The under 18s conception rate in Southwark has reduced by 70% since 2015.

- There were 7.5 conceptions per 1,000 15-17 year olds in Southwark in 2020, lower than the average for London (9.8) and England (13.0). There were 0.2 conceptions per 1,000 girls aged under 16 in Southwark.
- 69.7% of these conceptions ended in abortion.
- A decline in under 18 conceptions has been seen in Southwark, as well as regionally and nationally.

Figure 14. Conception rate per 1,000 women at ages under 18 (from 2015 to 2020) for Southwark

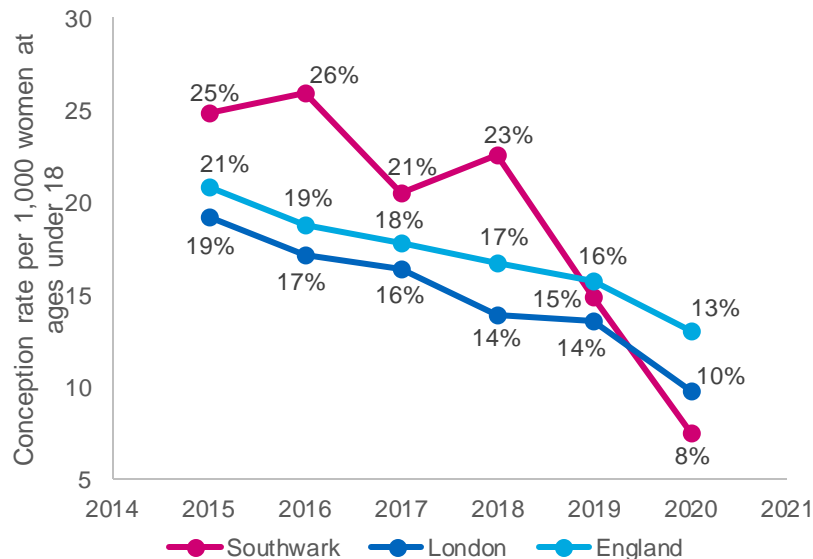
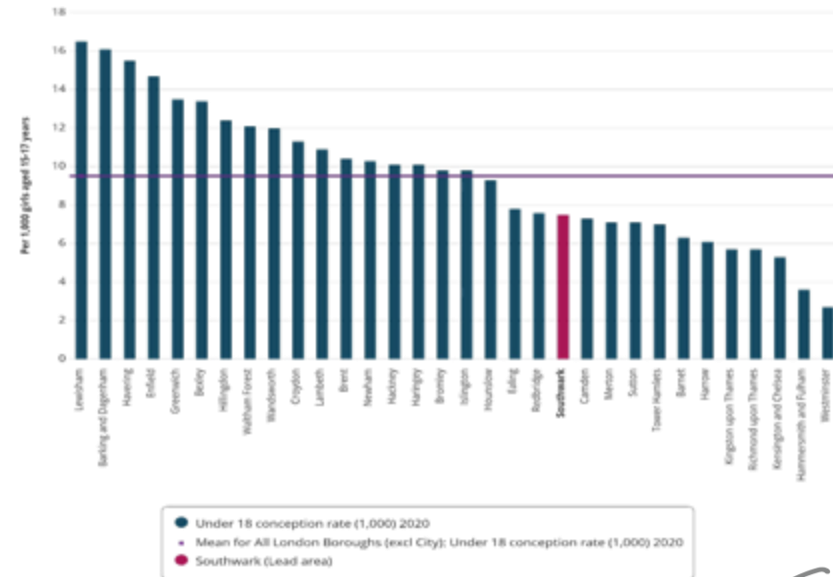


Figure 15. Conception rate per 1,000 women at ages under 18 (from 2015 to 2020) for London



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Mental health conditions are becoming more common for children and young people across London

MENTAL HEALTH, SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL NEEDS

Around 3% of Southwark school children have Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) needs, the third highest in South East London.

- SEMH needs are more prevalent amongst children with SEND.

Regional prevalence of mental health conditions in children and young people (CYP) is increasing, but mental health related hospital admissions are declining in Southwark¹

- From 2017 to 2021, the prevalence of mental health conditions in London increased to 9% in 5-10 year olds, 11% in 11-16 year olds and 12% in 17-22 year olds. This is equivalent to 6,743 children and young people with a mental health condition in Southwark.
- Over the same period, there has been more than a 50% decline in the rate of mental health related hospital admissions in Southwark.

Figure 16. Probable mental health condition by age by year for London and England

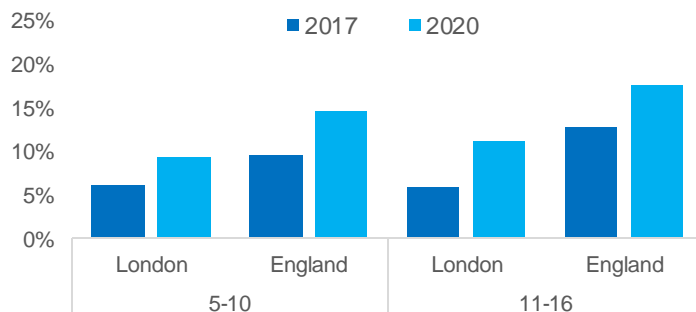
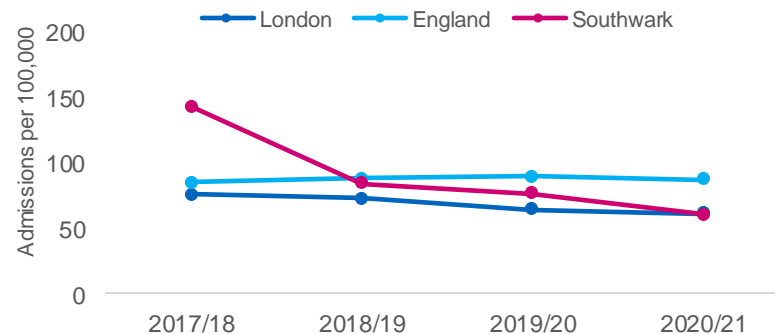


Figure 17. Hospital admissions for mental health conditions (<18 years)



References

1. NHS Digital. Mental Health of Children and Young People in England, 2020: Wave 1 follow up to the 2017 survey
2. PHE Fingertips – Child Health Profiles and Children's and Young People's Mental Health and Wellbeing Accessed September 2022

Self-harm, detentions under the Mental Health Act and suicides indicate the most severe cases of mental ill health

SUICIDE, SELF HARM AND MENTAL HEALTH ACT

- There were 262 hospital admissions related to self harm per 100,000 children and young people aged 10-24 years in Southwark in 2021/22. This is in line with London rates (230 per 100,000) but around half the England average (427 per 100,000).
- Detentions under the Mental Health Act for under 15 year olds in South East London occur at less than half the national rate, but rates of detentions for 16-17 year olds are higher.
- Nationally, suicides are almost twice as high among 15-19 year old males compared to females:
 - If the national rate of suicide were applied to Southwark, we would expect fewer than one suicide per year among 15-19 year olds. While the exact number of suicides in this age group in Southwark for recent years are known, these are withheld due to confidentiality.
 - Nationally, it is estimated that 7% of young people have attempted suicide by the age of 17, equating to 207 young people that will have attempted suicide by age 17 in Southwark

Figure 18. Hospital admission rates for self-harm in Southwark and London from 2016/17 to 2021/22, by age

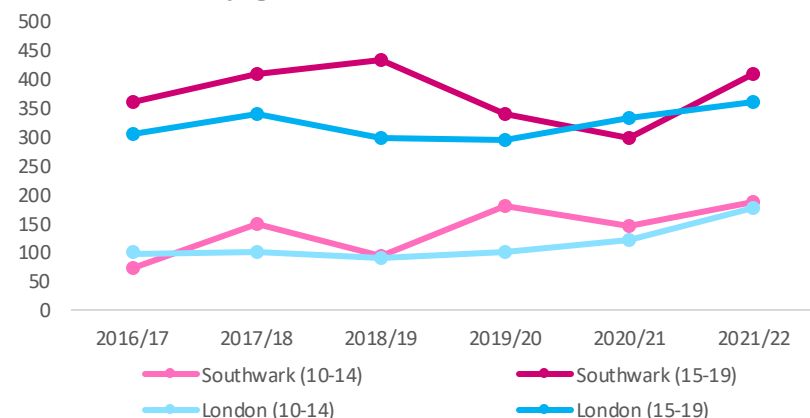
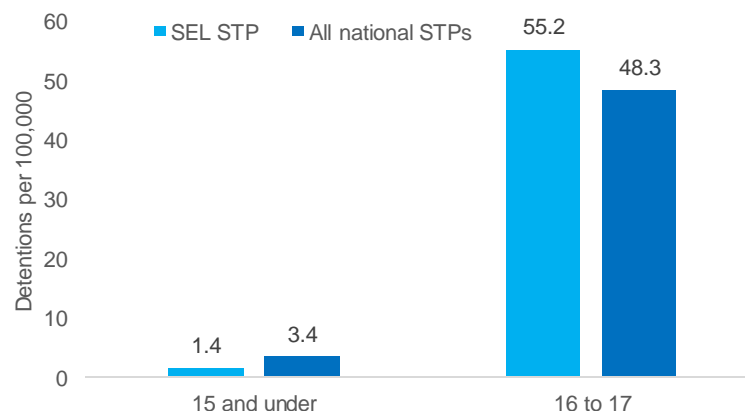


Figure 19. Detentions under the Mental Health Act 2021/22 by age band for Our Healthier SEL STP and all STPs



References

- NHS Digital. Detentions under the Mental Health Act 1983, by STP area by age group and gender, 2021-22
- UCL. Mental ill-health at age 17 in the UK. November 2020
- Child Death Overview Panel reporting data (2019-2021). For confidentiality, the exact number of suicides cannot be reported.

Most Southwark CAMHS service users are aged over 10, while Black and Asian children are underrepresented.

SERVICE UTILISATION: CAMHS

Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) in Southwark support children and young people with mild to complex mental health needs.

Nationally, the rate of children referred to NHS mental health services is increasing. Referrals in the year 2019/20 saw a 35% increase from 2018/19¹.

As of August 2022, there were 2,384 CYP in the Southwark CAMHS caseload. Among those CYP:

- Most were aged either between 10-14 years (41%) or 15-18 years (37%). Only 20% of children and young people were aged between 5-9 years.
- Black and Asian ethnic groups were underrepresented, while children and young people from White and Other ethnic groups were overrepresented compared to the Southwark population.
- Just over half identified as male (53%), with 46% being female and 1% other.

Reference

1. The state of children and young peoples mental health services, Children's Commissioner (2020/21)

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There has been an increase in both the total number and proportion of all pupils with SEND since 2018

PREVALENCE OF SEND

There has been a long-term reduction in the prevalence of special educational needs and/or disabilities (SEND) in Southwark, from 23% in 2012 to 19% in 2022.

- There were 9,422 children in the borough with SEND in 2022 (this total includes children with SEN Support and those with EHCPs).
- Across London, both Southwark and Lambeth have the joint second highest proportion of children with SEND, after Islington.
- Most children with SEND receive SEN Support (79%) and one in five (21%) have an education, health and care plan (EHCP).
- There was a decline in overall SEND prevalence from 2012 to 2018 but it has since been increasing. Meanwhile, the proportion of children with an Educational, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) has been increasing since 2012.

Figure 20: Percentage of children with SEND

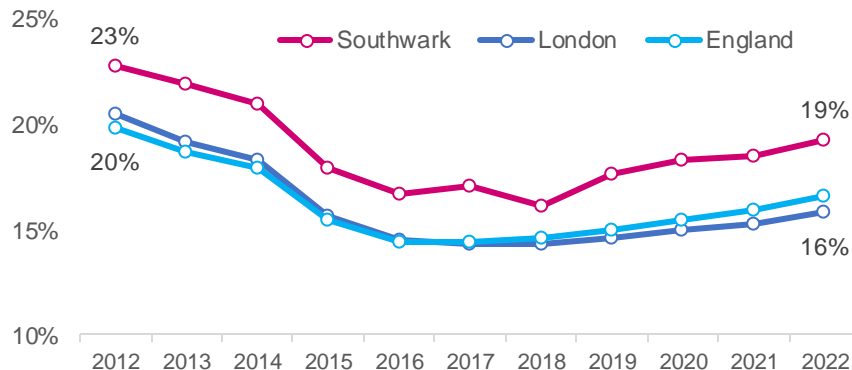
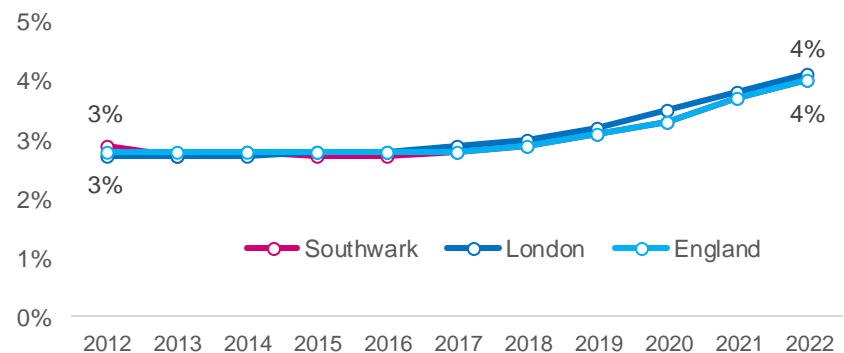


Figure 21: Percentage of children with an EHCP.



References

1. Department for Education. Special Educational Needs: June 2022
2. Department for Education. Statistical Release – Children with Special Educational Needs 2014: An Analysis.

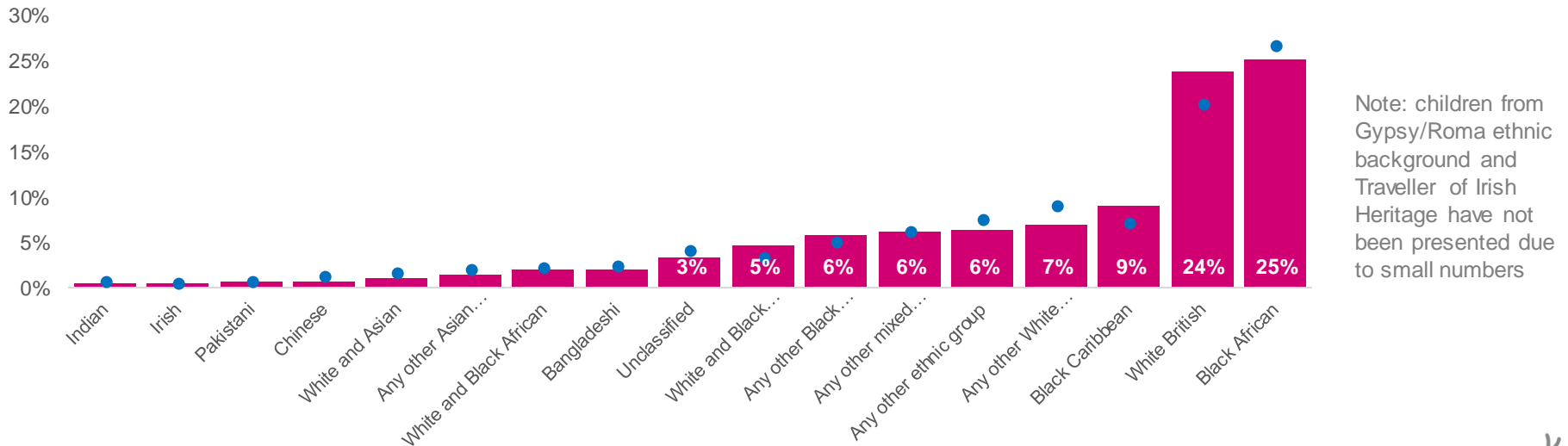
The prevalence of SEND varies significantly between different ethnic groups, both locally and nationally

DEMOGRAPHICS OF SEND

The prevalence of special educational needs varies significantly between children and young people from different ethnic backgrounds.

- Children from Irish, Black Caribbean and mixed White and Black Caribbean ethnic groups have the highest proportion of SEND. Prevalence is lowest amongst Chinese and Indian ethnic groups.
- Across England, children from the Traveller of Irish Heritage ethnic group see highest prevalence of SEND. However, since this ethnic group make up less than 1% of the Southwark school population, they have been removed from this analysis.

Figure 23: Proportion of children with SEN attending Southwark schools by ethnic group (bars) and proportion of each ethnic group attending Southwark schools (dots)



Note: children from Gypsy/Roma ethnic background and Traveller of Irish Heritage have not been presented due to small numbers

Reference

1. Department for Education. Special Educational Needs in England: June 2022

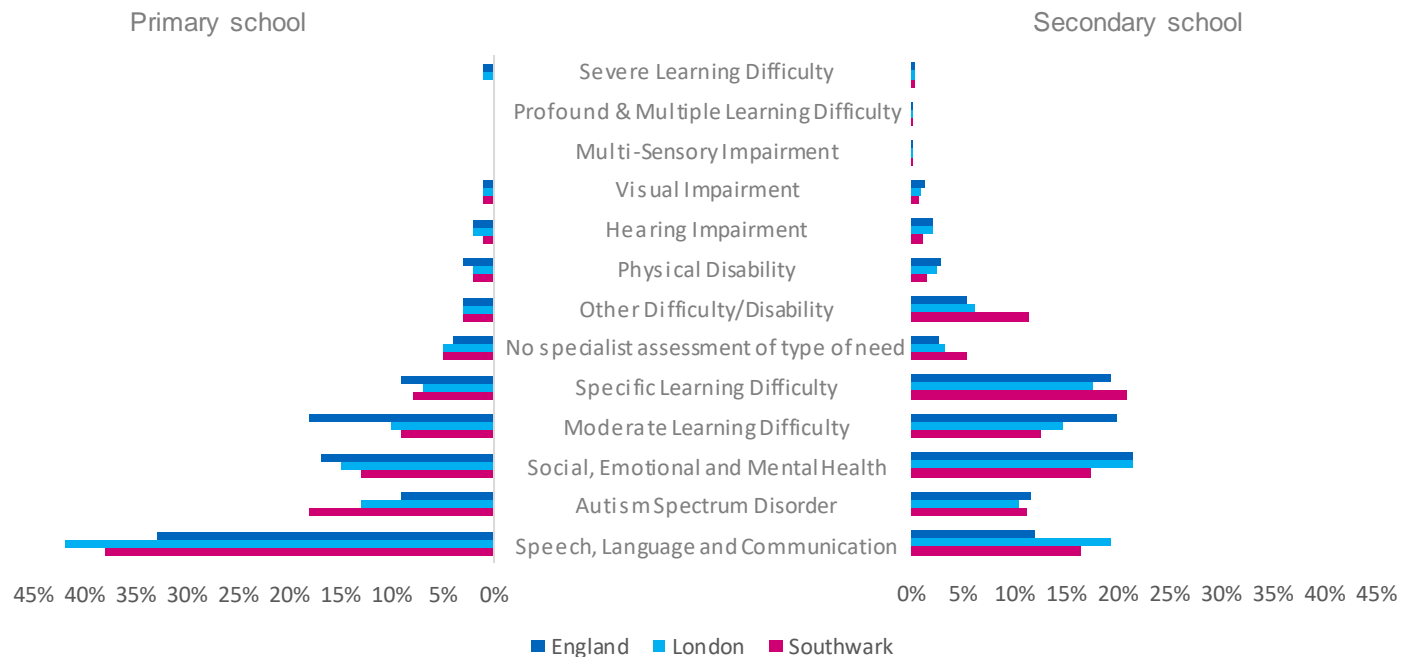
Speech, language and communication are the most common needs in primary school while needs at secondary are more varied

PRIMARY NEEDS OF CHILDREN WITH SEND

Primary need is collected for those pupils on SEN support or those with an EHCP.

- In primary school, the most common special educational need or disability in Southwark involves speech, language and communication (38%), mirroring the national and regional picture. Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is the most prevalent primary type of need for primary school pupils with an EHCP (50%), nearly double the proportion nationally.
- By secondary school, specific learning disabilities become the most prevalent need in Southwark.

Figure 24: Proportion of children in primary and secondary schools with SEND by primary need



Reference

1. Department for Education. Special Educational Needs in England, June 2022

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Southwark has a higher proportion of children in need than London and England

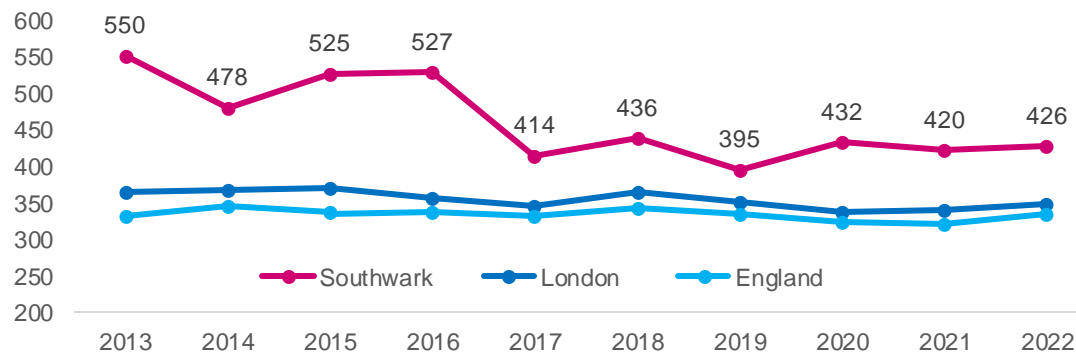
OUTCOME NEEDS: CHILDREN IN NEED

Children in need are a legally defined group of children, assessed as needing help and protection as a result of risks to their development or health. This includes children on child in need plans, children on child protection plans, children looked after by local authorities, care leavers and disabled children.

In Southwark in 2022:

- 2,804 children were in need. Since 2013, the highest number was 2,243 in 2015 and lowest was 2,570 in 2019 . Numbers increased in 2020 and have since remained stable.
- Almost half (46%) of children had a primary need as abuse or neglect, followed by 14% with family in acute stress and 13% for child's disability or illness. These were also the three most frequent reasons across London.

Figure 26. Rate of children in need per 10,000 children (aged 0-18) in Southwark between 2013-2021
Rate / 100,000



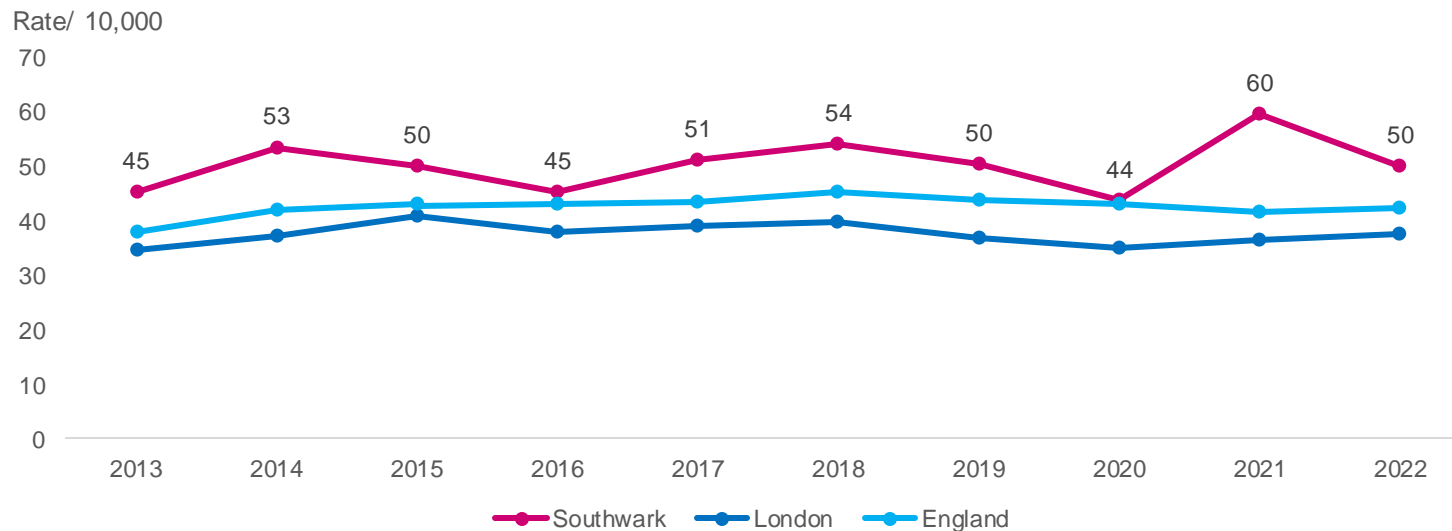
Over 200 children in Southwark have a child protection plan with emotional abuse as the most common reason

OUTCOME NEEDS: CHILD PROTECTION PLANS

A child becomes the subject of a child protection plan (CPP) if they are assessed as being at risk of harm at an initial child protection conference.

- In Southwark, 329 children had a CPP as of 31 March 2022 (Fig 27 shows rate). Since 2013, the highest number was in 2021 with 392 children with a CPP.
- Looking at children with a CPP on 31 March 2022 in Southwark, emotional abuse (193 children) and neglect (169 children) were the main reasons for initial CPPs. Emotional abuse (209) and neglect (161 children) were the latest reasons.

Figure 27. Rate of child protection plans as of 31 March per 10,000 children (aged 0-18) in Southwark between 2013-2021



457 children were 'looked after' in Southwark as at 31 March 2022, similar to previous years

OUTCOME NEEDS: LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN

A child is legally defined as 'looked after' by a local authority if he or she (a) gets accommodation from the local authority for a continuous period of more than 24 hours (b) is subject to a care order (to put the child into the care of the local authority), or (c) is subject to a placement order (to put the child up for adoption)

- Unaccompanied asylum seeking children are included as looked after children (see Slide 9)
- Southwark has the fourth highest rate of looked after children in London
- A higher proportion of looked after children in Southwark have special educational needs and/or disabilities (SEND) (35.1%) relative to the London average (32.3%)
- In Southwark in 2020/21, 34% of looked after children's emotional wellbeing was a cause for concern, higher than London at 31% but similar to previous years in Southwark.

Figure 28. Rate of looked after children as of 31 March per 10,000 children (aged 0-18) in Southwark between 2018-2021



References

1. DfE. Education Statistics Explorer
2. OHID. Fingertips

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Two thirds of children in Southwark achieve a good level of development at end of Reception

OUTCOME NEEDS: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT 0-4 POPULATION

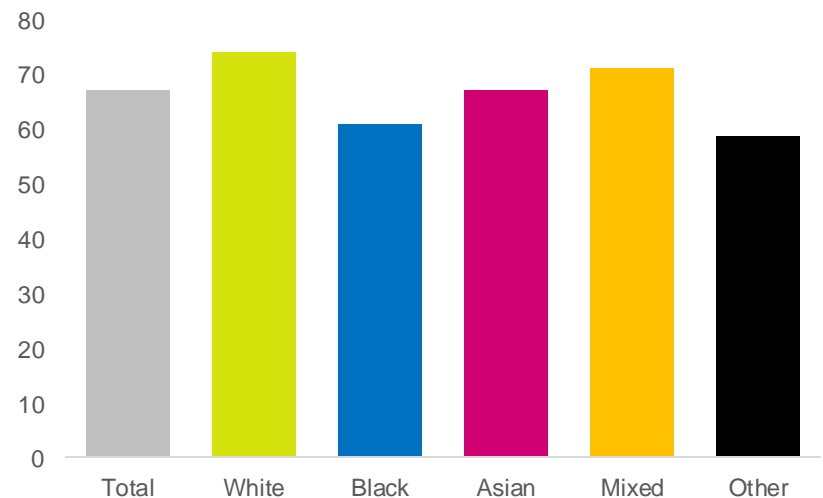
School readiness measures early years development across a wide range of developmental areas. Children from poorer backgrounds are at risk of poorer development.

- Two thirds of children in Southwark (68%) achieve a good level of development at the end of Reception, similar to the London average
- Girls are more likely to have a good level of development (75% vs 62% for boys).
- The largest gap is between children from a White (74%) and Black (61%) ethnic group

Table 1 – School readiness for 2018/19 – by sex

	Pupils	Girls	Boys	Gap
% achieving at least expected level across all learning goals	67	73	60	13
% achieving a good level of development	68	75	62	13

Figure 29 – School readiness for Southwark by ethnicity



Reference

- DfE. Educational Statistics Explorer

Almost 60% achieve a good pass in English and mathematics GCSEs, similar to the London average

OUTCOME NEEDS: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT 5-19 POPULATION

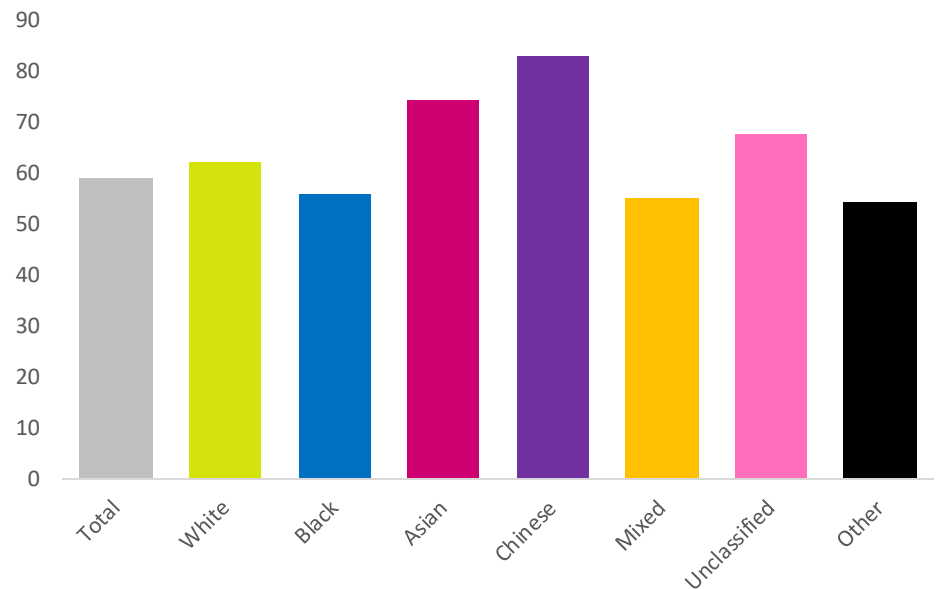
Educational attainment is influenced by both the quality of education children receive and their family and socio-economic circumstances. A good pass in English and mathematics GCSEs is one way to understand educational attainment.

- Southwark’s performance (59%) is very similar to the London average (57%)
- There is an 8% gap between the proportion of children from White (62%) and Black (56%) ethnic groups who achieve a good pass.

Table 2 – % achieving a good pass at GCSE for 2021/22

	Pupils	Girls	Boys
	SWK	SWK	SWK
% achieving grades 5 or above in English and mathematics GCSEs (good pass)	59	59	59

Figure 30 – % achieving a good pass at GCSE for Southwark by ethnicity



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Youth justice incidents have declined significantly in Southwark over the past five years

OUTCOME NEEDS: YOUTH JUSTICE

The number of youth justice incidents in Southwark is lower than the London average and declining. Since 2017/18 there has been a:

- 77% reduction in the rate of proven offences committed by children,
- 75% reduction in the rate of youth cautions or sentences given to children,
- 68% reduction in rates of children cautioned or sentenced ,
- 54% reduction in the rate of juvenile first entrants to the criminal justice system.

However, the number of first time entrants to the youth justice system is among the highest in London.

Figure 31. Headline youth justice statistics in Southwark from 2013 to 2021

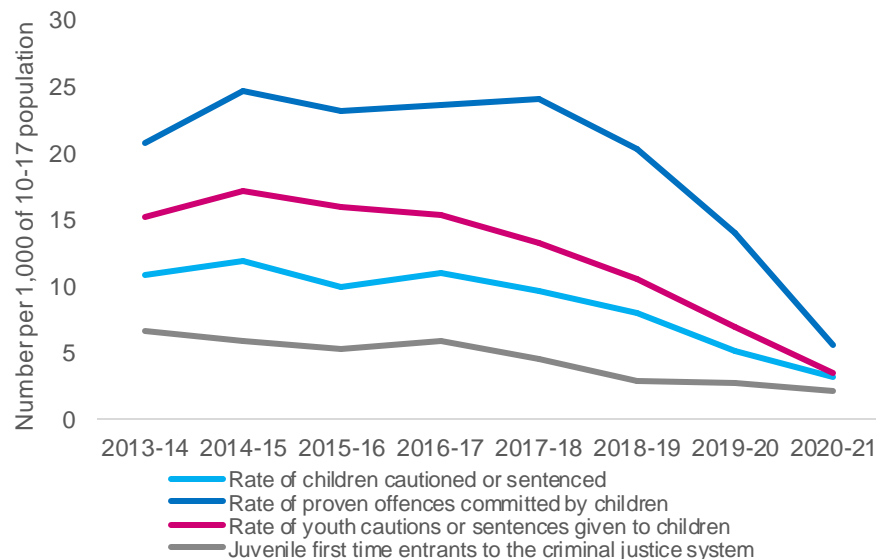
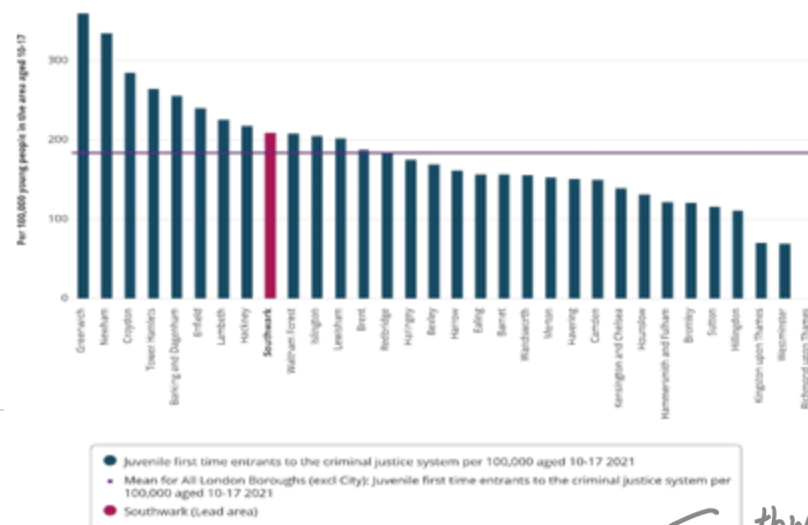


Figure 32. Juvenile first time entrants to the youth justice system across London in 2021



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Several key findings are apparent in this review which may help to guide youth service development.

CONCLUSIONS

This review found that...	Youth services could therefore...
The population of young people in Southwark is expected to decline by 2030, especially in the 5-14 year age bracket.	Plan provision to take account of expected changes in the age distribution of young people in the borough.
Southwark is an area of high ethnic and religious diversity with one third speaking English as a second language.	Provide services that are inclusive and responsive to the needs of different cultural groups.
There is a concentration of young people in areas of poverty, fuel poverty and food insecurity	Consider targeted interventions to address these issues, including the provision of food and practical support.
There is a high local rate of childhood obesity concentrated in the north and central wards of the borough	Consider prioritising health promotion and physical activity programmes in youth clubs in these areas.

Several key findings are apparent in this review which may help to guide youth service development.

CONCLUSIONS

This review found that...	Youth services could therefore...
There is an increasing prevalence of SEND including speech language and communication needs in primary, and specific learning difficulties in secondary school.	Provide appropriate support for young people with SEND to ensure that they have the best chance of success.
There is a high proportion of children in need, children on protection plans and looked after children in Southwark.	Prioritise the safeguarding and protection of vulnerable young people.
There is a declining trend of youth justice incidents in Southwark but the borough sees a higher rate of first entrants to the youth justice system than London.	Provide early intervention and prevention programme to minimise youth offending.

Find out more at
southwark.gov.uk/JSNA

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