

Innovating and investing to change children's lives

The Children's Society in London combines the responsiveness of a local charity with the influence of a national organisation.

The need in London is great and provides a unique and challenging set of circumstances. It is a hyper-diverse city, with a shifting population, the demography of which is in almost constant flux.

Our research has shown that the areas of London which suffer from the highest levels of poverty and deprivation have done so for a number of decades and that these are inextricably linked to a number of other indicators, including poor educational outcomes, high levels of crime and poor health outcomes as visualised below.



1881

Church of England Central Home for Waifs and Strays is founded by Edward De Montjoie Rufolf.

1882

The first home is opened in Dulwich in South London, providing small family homes for homeless children.

1891

We opened the first home for children with disabilities; St Nicholas' home for Crippled Children. TCS was one of the first charities to work with children with disabilities.

1949

We developed the Halliwick method of water therapy for young people with disabilities, a technique still used by physiotherapists today.

1969

We moved towards providing community care opening the first day-care centre in South London, providing support for single parent families and families in difficult circumstances.

1985

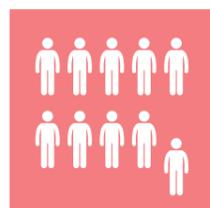
First safehouse in England and Wales opened by TCS for homeless and runaway young people.

2015

London Hub launched heralding a new thematic way of working to aid the most vulnerable young people in London.



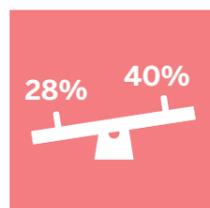
London has vast inequalities of pay, the most stark of these can be seen in Tower Hamlets where residents in the borough earn £1066 less per month than workers in the same borough.



More than 1 in 10 children and young people in London have a clinically significant mental health condition.



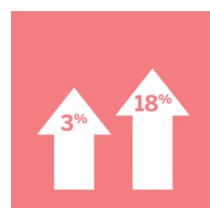
Over 50% of the victims of trafficking in the UK are thought to be in London and the Home Counties.



As the number of looked after children in London has decreased by 28%, the number of children subject to a Child Protection Plan has increased by 40%.



Those living in the most deprived areas of London are six times more likely to be the victims of crime compared to those in the least deprived areas.



National Crime Agency Child Sexual Exploitation referrals 2014–Non UK nationals 3% increase, UK nationals 18% increase.



In 2014 the UK received 31,433 asylum applications (including dependents), some of these young people will be living on as little as £5 per day.



Average weekly cash support for asylum seekers and refugees. This allowance is for food, clothing and toiletries.

The number of children subject to a Child Protection Plan in London has increased by **40%** in the last decade.

More than **50%** of trafficking victims are in London and the Home Counties.

Service directory

Child Sexual Exploitation Services
 Havering Child Sexual Exploitation Service
 Safe Choices: Leaving Care and Custody
 Camden Child Sexual Exploitation Service
 The US Project (understanding sexual exploitation)
 The Boys and Young Men Project (B&YM)

Missing from Home and Care
 Camden Missing Service
 Havering Missing Service

Refugee and Migrant Services
 Family Voice
 Supported Options Project
 Destitution Project
 Stand by Me

Trafficking Services
 The Rise Project

Advocacy Services
 Havering Advocacy Service
 Tower Hamlets Disability Advocacy Service

Emotional Wellbeing
 Step and Connect

Last year alone, we worked with hundreds of children and young people in the capital, making sure their voices are heard and their needs are met. We are dedicated to continuing to use our ground breaking research and life-changing practice to give them the future they deserve.