

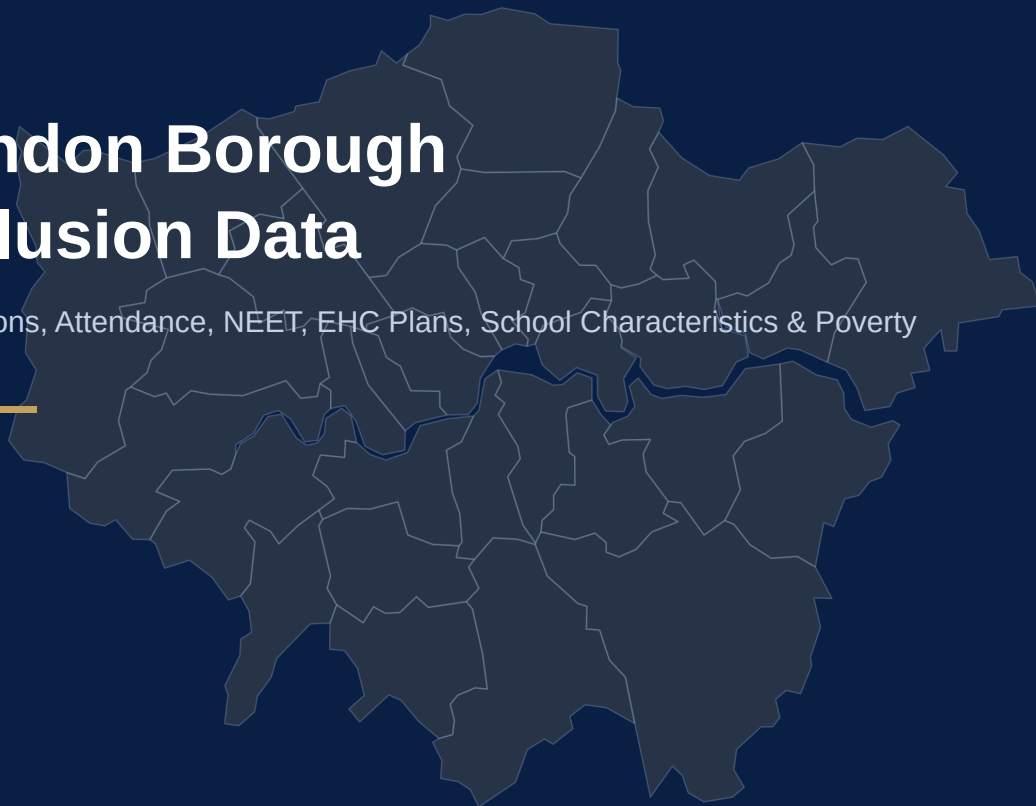


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London Borough Inclusion Data

Exclusions, Attendance, NEET, EHC Plans, School Characteristics & Poverty



EdHorizons Lab™

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Compiled 9 August 2026 · Source: Department for Education, English Indices of Deprivation

About this report

This report summarises Department for Education data across all 32 London boroughs, benchmarked against London and England averages. Figures are drawn directly from DfE's published statistics and the English Indices of Deprivation, and reflect the same dataset used in Educating Horizons' interactive London Boroughs dashboard.

All rates are DfE's own published figures. Where a rank is shown, 1 = best performing among the 32 London boroughs, except in the Poverty & Deprivation section, where rank 1 means most deprived nationally — the opposite convention, flagged clearly where it appears.

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London boroughs — overview

LONDON PERSISTENT ABSENCE

18.49%

vs England 19.05%

LONDON ATTENDANCE RATE

93.65%

vs England 93.07%

LONDON SUSPENSION RATE

5.26%

vs England 10.88%



All 32 London boroughs. See page 4 for the suspension rate map and page 6 for the persistent absence map.

London boroughs by suspension rate

LONDON
SUSPENSION RATE

5.26%

vs England 10.88%

LONDON PERM.
EXCLUSION RATE

0.06%

vs England 0.12%

HIGHEST
SUSPENSION RATE

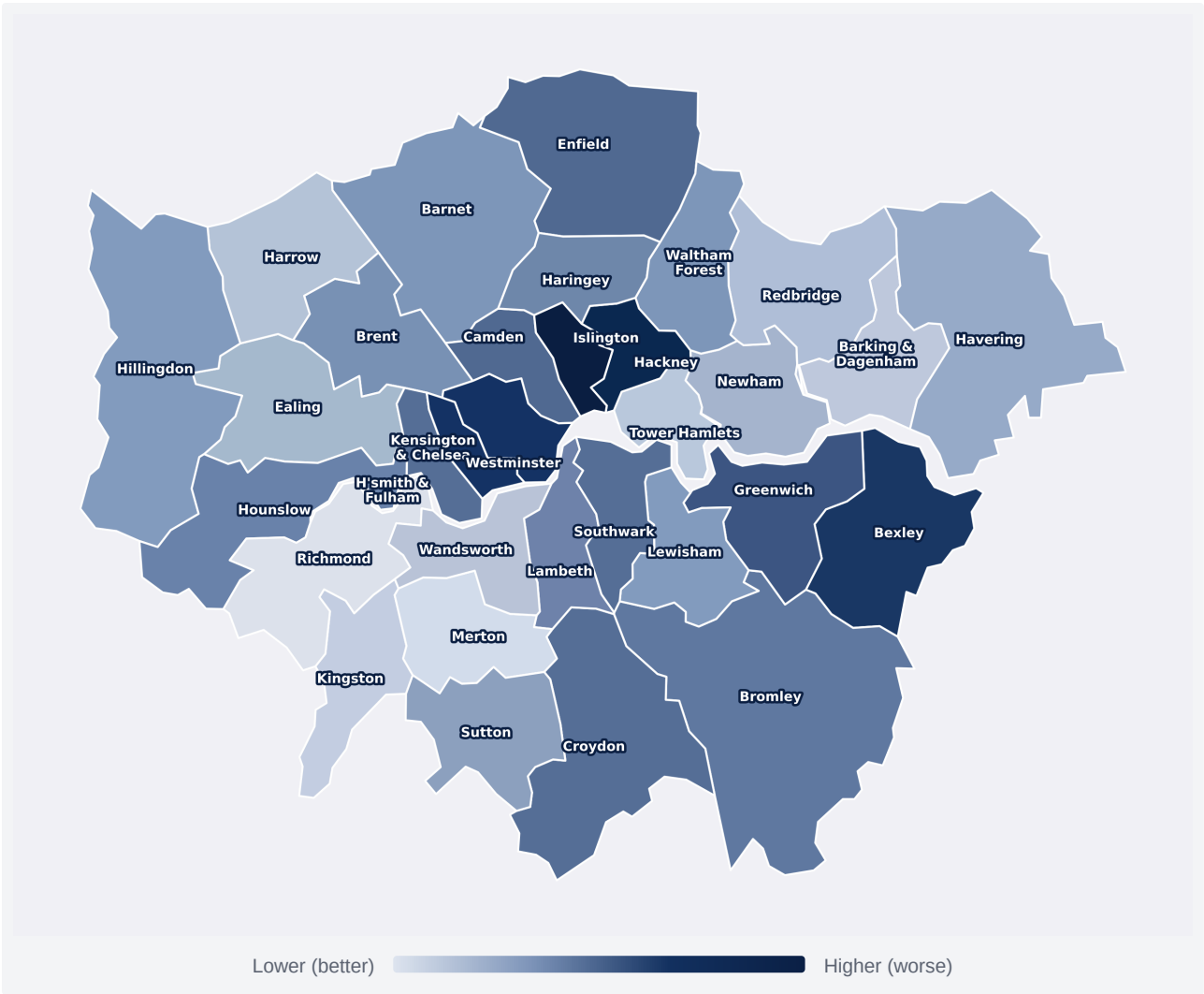
Islington

11.02% (rank 32 of 32)

HIGHEST PERM.
EXCLUSION RATE

Hackney

0.16% (rank 32 of 32)



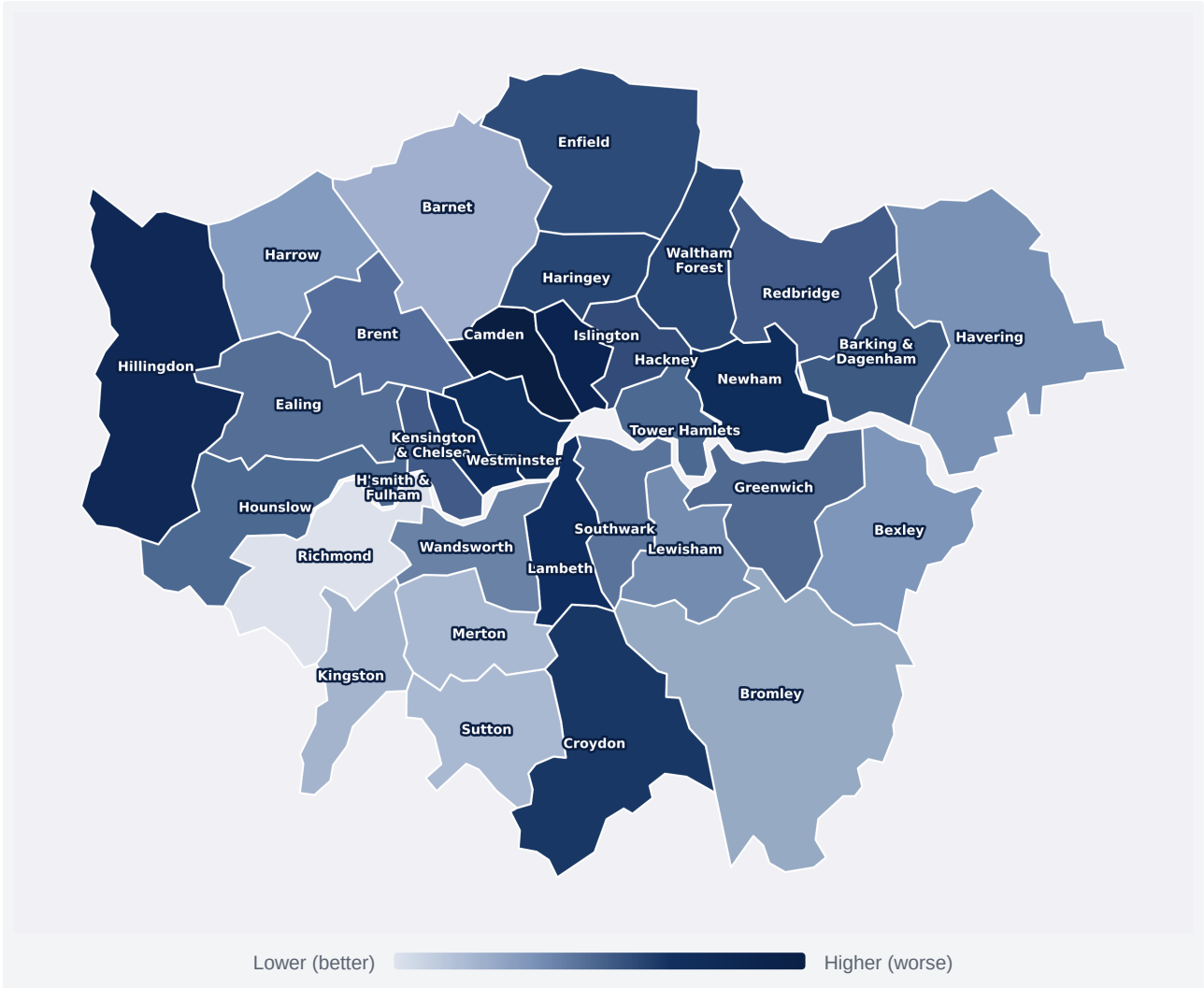
Shading shows each borough's suspension rate for full year 2024/25 (published 9 Jul 2026). Darker = higher suspension rate. See page 5 for permanent exclusion rank and full figures by borough.

Suspensions & permanent exclusions

Rows ranked 1–32 by suspension rate, lowest (best) to highest (worst). The final column ranks the same 32 boroughs separately by permanent exclusion rate. See page 7 for attendance, overall absence and persistent absence.

SUSP. RANK	BOROUGH	SUSPENSION RATE	PERM. EXCLUSION RATE	EXCL. RANK
1	Richmond upon Thames	2.41%	0.03%	7
2	Merton	2.61%	0.03%	6
3	Kingston upon Thames	3.10%	0.03%	4
4	Barking and Dagenham	3.23%	0.08%	24
5	Tower Hamlets	3.36%	0.02%	3
6	Wandsworth	3.45%	0.04%	17
7	Harrow	3.50%	0.06%	20
8	Redbridge	3.65%	0.04%	15
9	Ealing	3.93%	0.08%	26
10	Newham	3.96%	0.07%	22
11	Havering	4.40%	0.08%	27
12	Sutton	4.81%	0.07%	23
13	Lewisham	4.97%	0.04%	14
14	Hillingdon	4.99%	0.05%	18
15	Barnet	5.16%	0.04%	9
16	Waltham Forest	5.18%	0.09%	29
17	Brent	5.34%	0.04%	10
18	Haringey	5.62%	0.02%	2
19	Lambeth	5.65%	0.03%	5
20	Hounslow	5.72%	0.10%	30
21	Bromley	5.99%	0.04%	11
22	Hammersmith and Fulham	6.29%	0.09%	28
23	Croydon	6.32%	0.08%	25
24	Southwark	6.32%	0.04%	16
25	Enfield	6.39%	0.02%	1
26	Camden	6.46%	0.14%	31
27	Greenwich	6.99%	0.06%	19
28	Bexley	7.92%	0.07%	21
29	Kensington and Chelsea	7.99%	0.04%	13
30	Westminster	7.99%	0.03%	8
31	Hackney	9.46%	0.16%	32
32	Islington	11.02%	0.04%	12
—	London (region)	5.26%	0.06%	—
—	England	10.88%	0.12%	—

Rank 1 = lowest (best) rate among the 32 London boroughs, for each measure independently. Suspensions and permanent exclusions: full year 2024/25 (published 9 Jul 2026).



Shading shows each borough's persistent absence rate for full academic year 2025/26. Darker = higher persistent absence. See page 7 for attendance rate, overall absence and persistent absence figures by borough.

Absence — overall & persistent absence, attendance rate

Attendance rate, overall absence (OA) and persistent absence (PA — missing 10% or more of possible sessions) by London borough, full academic year 2025/26. See page 6 for the persistent absence map.

BOROUGH	ATTENDANCE RATE	OVERALL ABSENCE (OA)	PERSISTENT ABSENCE (PA)
Barking and Dagenham	93.75%	6.25%	19.09%
Barnet	94.15%	5.85%	15.68%
Bexley	93.81%	6.19%	16.94%
Brent	93.93%	6.07%	18.24%
Bromley	93.98%	6.02%	16.10%
Camden	92.11%	7.89%	24.11%
Croydon	93.34%	6.66%	20.29%
Ealing	93.71%	6.29%	18.28%
Enfield	93.51%	6.49%	19.61%
Greenwich	93.64%	6.36%	18.50%
Hackney	93.36%	6.64%	19.47%
Hammersmith and Fulham	93.44%	6.56%	18.98%
Haringey	93.52%	6.48%	19.75%
Harrow	94.22%	5.78%	16.72%
Havering	93.94%	6.06%	17.10%
Hillingdon	92.88%	7.12%	21.44%
Hounslow	93.53%	6.47%	18.57%
Islington	92.54%	7.46%	22.50%
Kensington and Chelsea	92.99%	7.01%	20.63%
Kingston upon Thames	94.12%	5.88%	15.50%
Lambeth	93.37%	6.63%	20.55%
Lewisham	94.00%	6.00%	17.32%
Merton	94.21%	5.79%	15.33%
Newham	93.33%	6.67%	21.19%
Redbridge	93.66%	6.34%	18.96%
Richmond upon Thames	94.39%	5.61%	13.55%
Southwark	93.78%	6.22%	18.21%
Sutton	94.04%	5.96%	15.25%
Tower Hamlets	93.58%	6.42%	18.56%
Waltham Forest	93.54%	6.46%	19.75%
Wandsworth	93.73%	6.27%	17.68%
Westminster	93.04%	6.96%	21.29%
London (region)	93.65%	6.35%	18.49%
England	93.07%	6.93%	19.05%

Attendance: full academic year 2025/26 (published 6 Aug 2026, Official Statistics, daily-attendance based).

NEET / not known

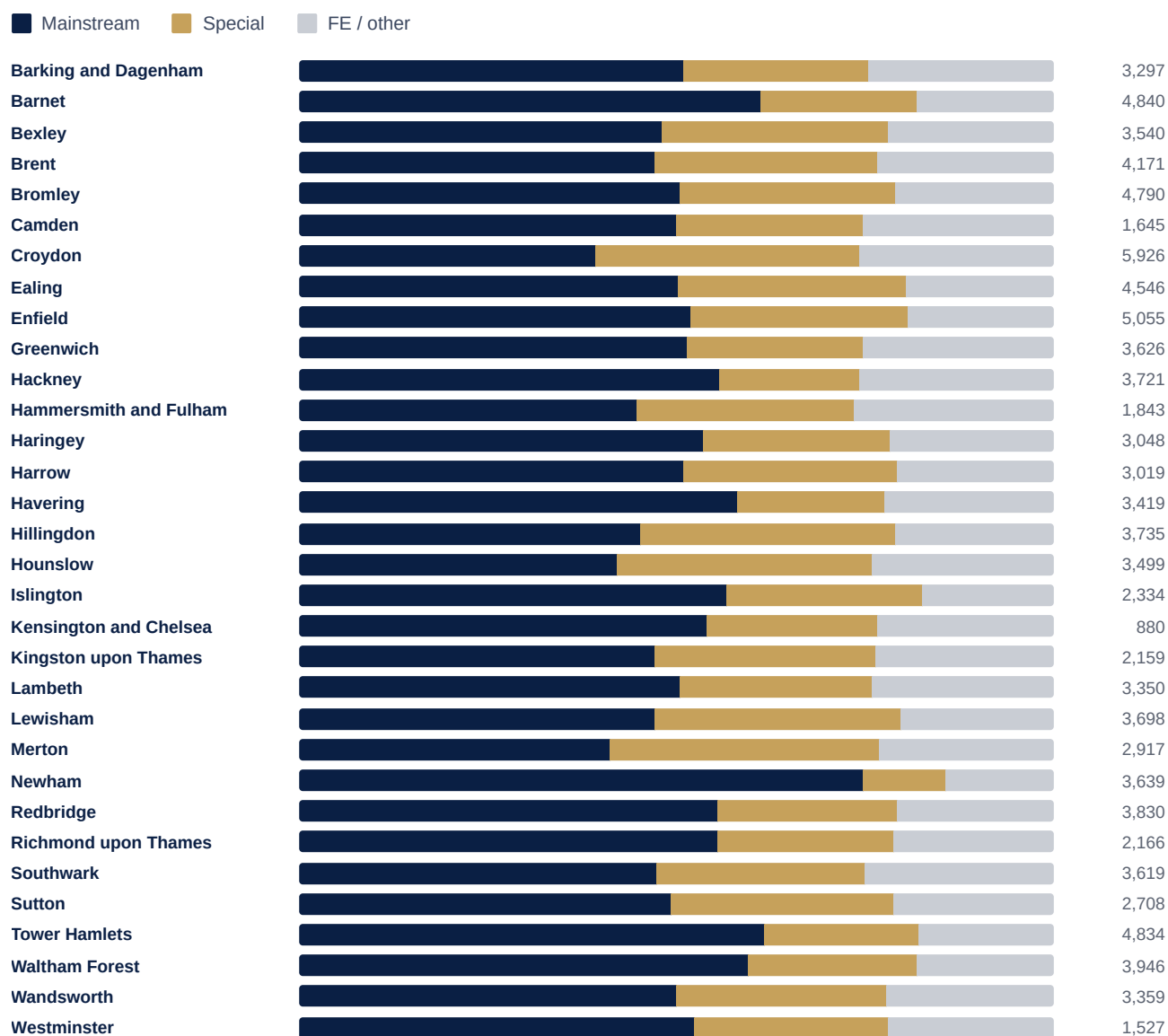
16 and 17 year olds not in education, employment or training, or whose activity is not known, by London borough. The bar shows each borough's rate relative to the highest in London (Croydon, 5.0%) — a full bar means a borough is at or near the London maximum; a short bar means its rate is low by comparison.

BOROUGH	NEET / NOT KNOWN	RELATIVE TO HIGHEST (CROYDON)
Barking and Dagenham	3.2%	
Barnet	1.3%	
Bexley	2.7%	
Brent	2.4%	
Bromley	2.2%	
Camden	3.6%	
Croydon	5.0%	
Ealing	1.7%	
Enfield	3.3%	
Greenwich	3.4%	
Hackney	3.2%	
Hammersmith and Fulham	2.4%	
Haringey	4.9%	
Harrow	2.0%	
Havering	2.5%	
Hillingdon	4.7%	
Hounslow	3.0%	
Islington	4.5%	
Kensington and Chelsea	4.1%	
Kingston upon Thames	2.7%	
Lambeth	3.4%	
Lewisham	4.8%	
Merton	2.1%	
Newham	3.5%	
Redbridge	3.1%	
Richmond upon Thames	2.3%	
Southwark	3.3%	
Sutton	4.6%	
Tower Hamlets	3.6%	
Waltham Forest	2.0%	
Wandsworth	3.0%	
Westminster	4.1%	

NEET: 16–17 year olds, 2026. Source: DfE published local authority tables.

EHC plans by placement type

Education, Health and Care plans by placement type, all ages, by London borough. Bars show the share placed in mainstream and special settings; the remainder covers further education, alternative provision and other placement types.



Right-hand figure shows total EHC plans. EHC plans: all ages, 2026. Source: DfE published local authority tables.

SEND — EHC plans & SEN Support

Percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care (EHC) plan and percentage with SEN Support (identified SEND without a formal plan), all state-funded and independent schools, 2025/26. SEN Support is a larger cohort than EHC plans alone — together they give the fuller SEND picture. Rows ranked by combined SEND rate, highest first.



RANK	BOROUGH	EHC PLAN	SEN SUPPORT	COMBINED SEND
1	Islington	8.3%	18.0%	26.3%
2	Greenwich	6.4%	18.2%	24.6%
3	Lambeth	7.6%	15.5%	23.1%
4	Hackney	6.9%	16.1%	23.0%
5	Southwark	5.6%	17.0%	22.6%
6	Tower Hamlets	8.6%	13.7%	22.3%
7	Croydon	6.3%	15.9%	22.2%
8	Lewisham	6.6%	15.5%	22.1%
9	Merton	6.6%	15.4%	22.0%
10	Wandsworth	6.8%	15.1%	21.9%
11	Westminster	5.4%	16.3%	21.7%
12	Camden	4.7%	16.8%	21.5%
13	Haringey	6.0%	14.8%	20.8%
14	Hammersmith and Fulham	6.4%	14.3%	20.7%
15	Kensington and Chelsea	5.0%	15.3%	20.3%
16	Hounslow	5.3%	14.8%	20.1%
17	Bromley	6.3%	13.6%	19.9%
18	Waltham Forest	6.7%	13.2%	19.9%
19	Bexley	6.0%	13.6%	19.6%
20	Enfield	6.9%	12.5%	19.4%
21	Kingston upon Thames	6.0%	13.3%	19.3%
22	Barnet	5.7%	13.0%	18.7%
23	Hillingdon	5.8%	12.9%	18.7%
24	Barking and Dagenham	5.1%	13.2%	18.3%
25	Brent	5.7%	12.3%	18.0%
26	Richmond upon Thames	4.1%	13.6%	17.7%
27	Ealing	6.4%	10.9%	17.3%
28	Havering	5.4%	11.9%	17.3%
29	Sutton	5.6%	11.7%	17.3%
30	Redbridge	5.1%	11.2%	16.3%
31	Newham	4.9%	11.3%	16.2%
32	Harrow	5.1%	10.7%	15.8%
—	London (region)	6.0%	13.8%	19.8%

Source: DfE, "Special educational needs in England", academic year 2025/26 (LG Inform / Explore Education Statistics). Combined SEND = EHC plan % + SEN Support %, of all pupils across nursery, primary, secondary, special, alternative provision, non-maintained special and independent schools. Note: this dataset's academic year differs from other pages in this report, which draw on the 2026 compiled dataset — figures here should not be read as directly time-matched to the rest of the report.

SEND — what the data shows

Reading the combined SEND rate (EHC plan % + SEN Support %) alongside the rest of this report surfaces three patterns worth highlighting.

1. SEND rate tracks suspension rate more closely than deprivation. Across the 32 boroughs, combined SEND rate correlates moderately with suspension rate, but only weakly with deprivation rank — identification levels don't simply follow poverty levels the way exclusions and absence tend to.

2. Newham is the standout outlier. It is the 7th most deprived local authority in England (see page 13), yet has the 2nd-lowest combined SEND rate in London at 16.2% — more than 10 percentage points below Islington's 26.3%. This gap is far too large to be explained by underlying need alone, and more likely reflects differences in identification, assessment capacity, or recording practice between boroughs.

3. EHC plans and SEN Support don't always move together. Tower Hamlets has London's highest EHC plan rate (8.6%) but only a mid-table SEN Support rate (13.7%, rank 16 of 32) — relatively more of its SEND cohort has a formal plan. Camden, Southwark and Westminster show the opposite pattern: comparatively low EHC rates but high SEN Support rates, suggesting more need is being met without progressing to a formal plan.

Highest combined SEND rate

BOROUGH	COMBINED
Islington	26.3%
Greenwich	24.6%
Lambeth	23.1%
Hackney	23.0%
Southwark	22.6%
Tower Hamlets	22.3%

Lowest combined SEND rate

BOROUGH	COMBINED
Harrow	15.8%
Newham	16.2%
Redbridge	16.3%
Sutton	17.3%
Havering	17.3%
Ealing	17.3%

Source: DfE, "Special educational needs in England", academic year 2025/26, cross-referenced against this report's suspension, exclusion and deprivation figures (pages 4–5 and 15). Analysis by EdHorizons Lab.

Children's social care — CIN & CPP, FSM eligibility

Children in Need (CIN) and Child Protection Plans (CPP) open at 31 March 2025, and the percentage of those children eligible for free school meals (FSM) — a marker of how closely social care involvement tracks family poverty. Rows ranked by CPP FSM eligibility, highest first.



RANK	BOROUGH	CIN (N)	CIN FSM ELIG.	CPP (N)	CPP FSM ELIG.
1	Wandsworth	758	64.0%	47	87.2%
2	Islington	665	70.7%	84	83.3%
3	Enfield	833	59.2%	122	80.3%
4	Camden	792	69.4%	96	80.2%
5	Westminster	256	75.4%	45	80.0%
6	Croydon	915	62.7%	200	79.0%
7	Hackney	816	70.5%	138	79.0%
8	Merton	522	55.7%	105	76.2%
9	Havering	1,038	49.7%	244	75.4%
10	Newham	1,561	60.4%	167	74.3%
11	Tower Hamlets	1,215	70.0%	144	74.3%
12	Richmond upon Thames	304	50.3%	83	73.5%
13	Hammersmith and Fulham	436	62.8%	66	72.7%
14	Lambeth	762	66.7%	165	72.7%
15	Lewisham	1,081	54.9%	152	72.4%
16	Greenwich	1,055	61.0%	174	71.8%
17	Hillingdon	810	49.8%	152	71.7%
18	Haringey	629	52.8%	117	70.1%
19	Kensington and Chelsea	194	76.3%	23	69.6%
20	Hounslow	444	56.5%	104	69.2%
21	Redbridge	825	48.7%	99	68.7%
22	Southwark	916	66.8%	148	68.2%
23	Bexley	764	47.6%	152	67.8%
24	Barnet	577	51.3%	132	66.7%
25	Bromley	1,333	46.3%	210	66.7%
26	Barking and Dagenham	952	54.6%	224	64.7%
27	Ealing	1,168	51.8%	155	63.9%
28	Waltham Forest	706	55.2%	173	63.6%
29	Brent	1,205	54.5%	235	63.0%
30	Kingston upon Thames	350	56.0%	62	58.1%
31	Sutton	894	41.9%	127	57.5%
32	Harrow	571	46.2%	181	55.8%
—	London (region)	25,360	57.4%	4,330	70.2%

Source: DfE, "Characteristics of children in need", year ending 31 March 2025. CIN/ CPP counts are raw headcounts and shouldn't be compared directly between boroughs of different sizes — the FSM eligibility percentages are the comparable measure. Separate DfE collection from the rest of this report; not necessarily time-matched.

Children's social care — what the data shows

Reading FSM eligibility among CIN and CPP children alongside the rest of this report surfaces a clear pattern.

1. Inner London concentrates social care involvement among poorer families more than Outer London does. Across Inner London boroughs, FSM eligibility averages 66.2% among CIN children and 75.7% among CPP children. In Outer London, the equivalent averages are 52.6% and 68.1% — a large gap for both, but notably wider at the CIN stage. Outer London's CIN cohort draws from a broader range of family incomes.

2. Wandsworth is the standout outlier. It has the highest CPP FSM eligibility rate in London (87.2%), despite being a comparatively less deprived borough overall (deprivation rank #193 of 296, see page 15). Among the small number of Wandsworth children who reach a child protection plan, an unusually high share are from poor families — a 23.2 percentage-point jump from its CIN FSM rate (64.0%), one of the largest gaps in London.

3. Kensington and Chelsea runs the opposite pattern. It has London's highest CIN FSM eligibility rate (76.3%) but its CPP FSM rate is actually lower (69.6%) — the only borough where poverty concentration falls rather than rises between the two stages. In a borough with extreme income inequality, child protection involvement doesn't concentrate on the poorest as sharply as broader children-in-need work does.

Source: DfE, "Characteristics of children in need", year ending 31 March 2025, cross-referenced against this report's deprivation figures (page 15). Analysis by EdHorizons Lab.

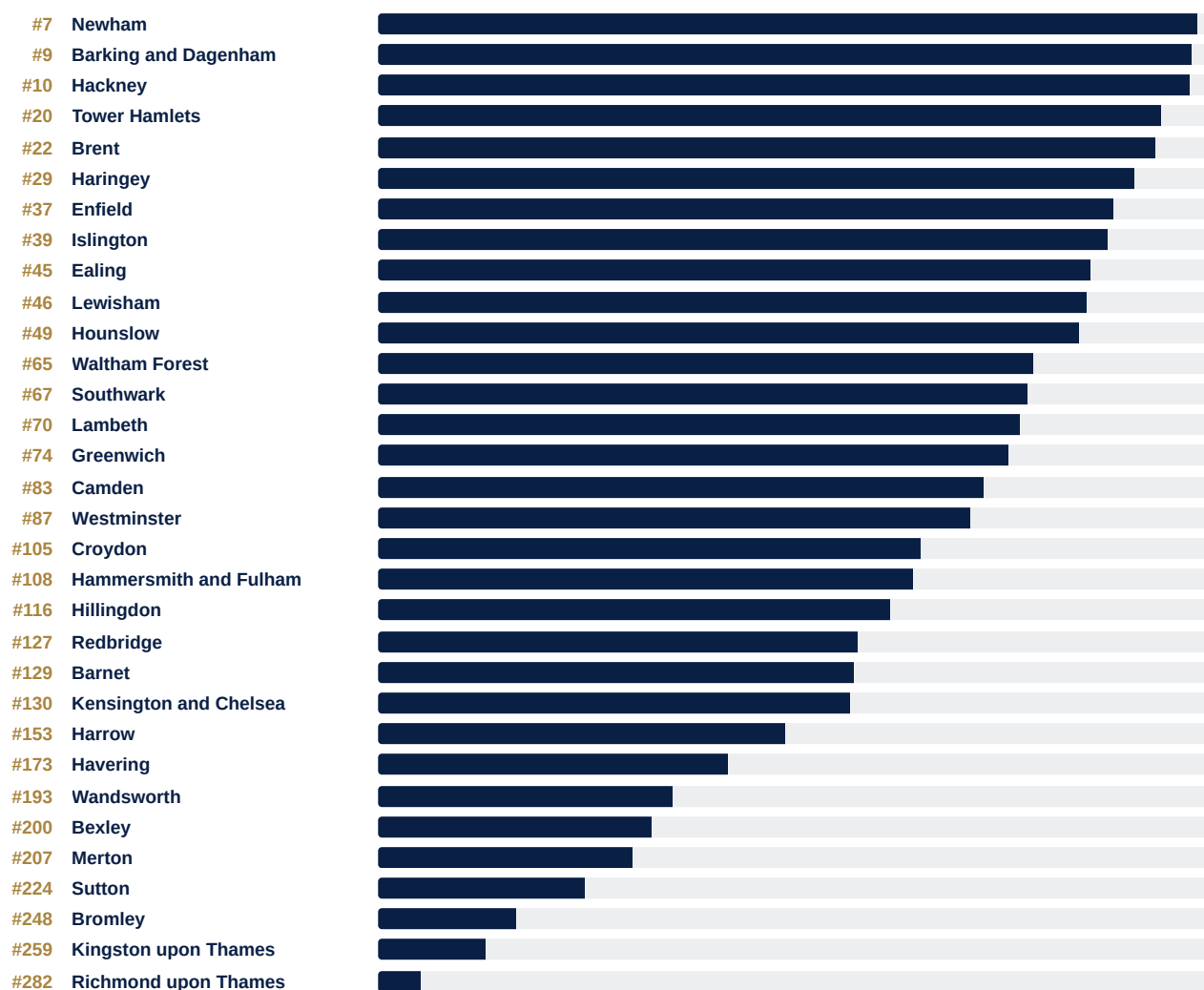
School characteristics

BOROUGH	TOTAL PUPILS	TOTAL SCHOOLS	PUPILS PER SCHOOL
Barking and Dagenham	46,055	66	698
Barnet	67,996	167	407
Bexley	43,011	90	478
Brent	50,019	103	486
Bromley	57,500	117	491
Camden	28,805	89	324
Croydon	63,189	153	413
Ealing	57,704	112	515
Enfield	55,209	107	516
Greenwich	46,827	101	464
Hackney	42,007	104	404
Hammersmith and Fulham	25,980	79	329
Haringey	40,220	94	428
Harrow	42,333	71	596
Havering	44,047	91	484
Hillingdon	55,331	109	508
Hounslow	46,778	87	538
Islington	23,300	70	333
Kensington and Chelsea	23,241	70	332
Kingston upon Thames	30,467	63	484
Lambeth	35,727	96	372
Lewisham	39,093	94	416
Merton	31,824	72	442
Newham	62,621	111	564
Redbridge	59,357	94	631
Richmond upon Thames	39,228	84	467
Southwark	46,793	114	410
Sutton	42,587	72	591
Tower Hamlets	46,311	109	425
Waltham Forest	43,161	84	514
Wandsworth	40,746	111	367
Westminster	28,683	84	341

School characteristics: 2025/26 academic year. Source: DfE school census.

Poverty & deprivation ranking

Note on ranking convention: ranks are English Indices of Deprivation local-authority summary ranks, out of 296 English local authorities. Here, **rank 1 means most deprived** — the opposite of the "1 = best performing" convention used elsewhere in this report. Boroughs below are ordered most deprived first; longer, darker bars indicate greater deprivation. This is the overall/summary IMD rank — a borough can rank much higher (more deprived) on an individual sub-domain, such as income deprivation affecting children, than on this summary measure.



Poverty & deprivation: English Indices of Deprivation, local authority summary measures.

Methodology & sources

Suspensions & permanent exclusions

DfE, "Suspensions and permanent exclusions in England", full year 2024/25, published 9 July 2026.

Attendance & absence

DfE, "Pupil attendance in schools", full academic year 2025/26, published 6 August 2026 (Official Statistics, daily-attendance based).

NEET / not known

DfE, local authority NEET and activity-not-known tables, 16–17 year olds, 2026.

EHC plans

DfE, Education, Health and Care plans statistics, local authority tables, 2026.

SEND — EHC plans & SEN Support

DfE, "Special educational needs in England", academic year 2025/26, via LG Inform / Explore Education Statistics. A separate data collection from the rest of this report; figures are not time-matched to the 2026 compiled dataset used elsewhere.

Children's social care — CIN & CPP, FSM eligibility

DfE, "Characteristics of children in need", year ending 31 March 2025. A separate data collection from the rest of this report; figures are not time-matched to the 2026 compiled dataset used elsewhere.

School characteristics

DfE, school census / school characteristics data, 2025/26 academic year.

Poverty & deprivation

English Indices of Deprivation, local authority summary measures, provided directly by Educating Horizons.

All figures are DfE's own published rates as at the date of compilation. This report was produced directly from the same dataset that powers Educating Horizons' interactive London Boroughs dashboard; where the two differ, the live dashboard should be treated as more current.



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