

# Walsall Children's Services Deprivation Analysis

Produced by the Childrens Service,  
Performance Improvement and Quality Team

November 2021 (March 2021 data)



**Walsall Council**

**PROUD OF OUR PAST OUR PRESENT AND FOR OUR FUTURE**

## Introduction

1. This analysis outlines levels of deprivation by the four locality areas across Walsall. Using Experian Mosaic information, it is possible to outline the demographic make-up of different areas which has been combined with deprivation data to provide an overview of deprivation and need across the borough.
2. High level benefits information has been included (as at March 2021), and this information is in line with the national demographic data for each area.
3. Information relating to Free School Meals, Early Help and Social Care demand, Youth Justice, Education, Health and Care Plans and Exclusions has been included in the analysis and shows a correlation between deprivation and need.

# 1. Demographic Makeup of Walsall Borough

## Ward and Locality Split

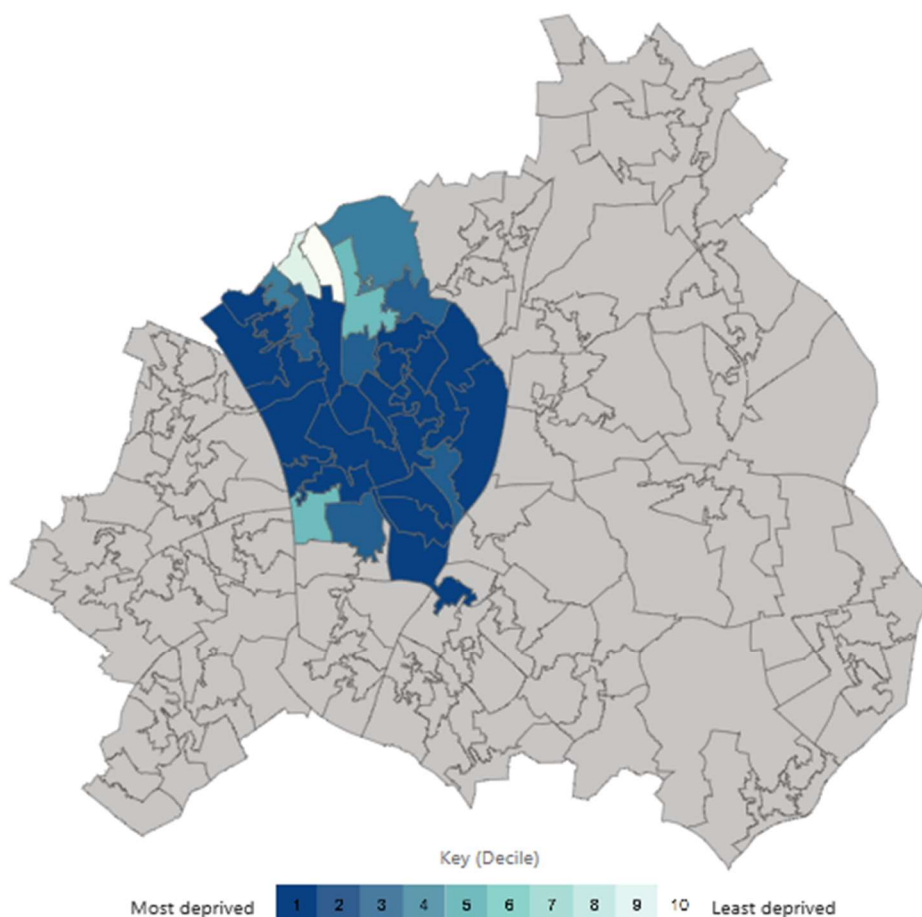
Categories	A City Prosperity	B Prestige Positions	C Country Living	D Rural Reality	E Senior Security	F Suburban Stability	G Domestic Success	H Aspiring Homemakers	I Family Basics	J Transient Renters	K Municipal Tenants	L Vintage Value	M Modest Traditions	N Urban Cohesion	O Rental Hubs
<b>Ward</b>	<b>East Locality</b>														
Aldridge Central & South	0.00%	14.27%	0.20%	0.05%	18.22%	14.24%	10.29%	10.79%	4.90%	3.86%	2.32%	11.50%	5.75%	0.43%	3.20%
Aldridge North & Walsall Wood	0.00%	7.81%	0.02%	0.05%	18.53%	17.09%	8.03%	12.59%	9.18%	5.29%	2.24%	8.26%	9.91%	0.03%	0.97%
Brownhills	0.00%	0.65%	0.00%	0.00%	10.71%	11.91%	5.22%	14.33%	13.15%	10.35%	9.81%	10.78%	12.74%	0.03%	0.32%
Pelsall	0.00%	4.33%	0.00%	0.00%	20.34%	17.62%	7.92%	16.21%	5.93%	5.23%	2.36%	9.22%	10.58%	0.02%	0.24%
Pheasey Park Farm	0.10%	3.87%	0.39%	0.41%	26.04%	22.11%	6.59%	25.66%	1.60%	0.89%	0.02%	1.58%	7.81%	0.37%	2.56%
Rushall-Shelfield	0.00%	1.97%	0.00%	0.00%	12.04%	12.42%	3.41%	18.29%	9.40%	9.44%	3.57%	11.70%	17.45%	0.04%	0.27%
Streetly	0.05%	28.32%	0.00%	0.00%	22.95%	18.26%	18.43%	4.75%	0.00%	0.51%	0.04%	3.42%	0.14%	0.86%	2.28%
<b>Ward</b>	<b>North Locality</b>														
Birchills Leamore	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.32%	1.22%	0.09%	3.73%	27.16%	13.38%	19.80%	14.17%	7.64%	8.55%	2.94%
Blakenall	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.11%	0.89%	0.00%	2.66%	43.83%	12.45%	15.21%	11.55%	9.91%	2.27%	0.14%
Bloxwich East	0.00%	1.04%	0.00%	0.00%	7.12%	4.45%	0.97%	6.41%	25.77%	9.33%	14.25%	17.15%	13.48%	0.00%	0.04%
Bloxwich West	0.00%	6.28%	0.00%	0.00%	6.28%	5.41%	4.42%	3.58%	20.66%	10.29%	17.49%	15.99%	9.48%	0.05%	0.07%
<b>Ward</b>	<b>South Locality</b>														
Paddock	0.04%	33.47%	0.00%	0.00%	15.32%	6.15%	13.83%	3.24%	0.95%	4.29%	0.23%	4.46%	1.61%	10.72%	5.68%
Palfrey	0.00%	0.54%	0.00%	0.00%	2.58%	3.63%	0.39%	4.32%	15.69%	8.95%	5.72%	11.57%	6.00%	40.58%	0.02%
Pleck	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.61%	0.55%	0.08%	1.29%	23.11%	15.18%	12.66%	13.19%	11.67%	19.82%	1.82%
St Matthew's	0.18%	6.95%	0.00%	0.00%	5.19%	2.30%	4.20%	3.20%	4.99%	18.54%	19.85%	6.63%	3.06%	10.45%	14.45%
<b>Ward</b>	<b>West Locality</b>														
Bentley & Darlaston North	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.51%	0.50%	0.08%	4.86%	37.43%	14.23%	14.47%	14.30%	12.89%	0.62%	0.11%
Darlaston South	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.25%	2.56%	0.00%	5.40%	31.68%	10.98%	11.74%	13.71%	15.09%	6.43%	0.16%
Short Heath	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	20.01%	15.72%	0.25%	17.21%	9.72%	9.06%	6.96%	8.06%	12.96%	0.06%	0.00%
Willenhall North	0.00%	2.41%	0.00%	0.00%	11.82%	17.39%	4.07%	14.71%	14.60%	6.77%	7.92%	7.49%	12.50%	0.00%	0.32%
Willenhall South	0.00%	0.09%	0.00%	0.00%	3.40%	4.15%	0.91%	10.81%	22.03%	21.12%	11.70%	8.69%	16.04%	0.54%	0.52%

## Key

<b>A City Prosperity</b>	City Prosperity work in high status positions. Commanding substantial salaries they are able to afford expensive urban homes. They live and work predominantly in London, with many found in and around the City or in locations a short commute away. Well-educated, confident and ambitious, this elite group is able to enjoy their wealth and the advantages of living in a world-class capital to the full.
<b>B Prestige Positions</b>	Prestige Positions are affluent married couples whose successful careers have afforded them financial security and a spacious home in a prestigious and established residential area. While some are mature empty-nesters or elderly retired couples, others are still supporting their teenage or older children.
<b>C Country Living</b>	Country Living are well-off homeowners who live in the countryside often beyond easy commuting reach of major towns and cities. Some people are landowners or farmers, others run small businesses from home, some are retired and others commute distances to professional jobs.
<b>D Rural Reality</b>	Rural Reality are people who live in rural communities and generally own their relatively low cost homes. Their moderate incomes come mostly from employment with local firms or from running their own small business.
<b>E Senior Security</b>	Senior Security are elderly singles and couples who are still living independently in comfortable homes that they own. Property equity gives them a reassuring level of financial security. This group includes people who have remained in family homes after their children have left, and those who have chosen to downsize to live among others of similar ages and lifestyles.
<b>F Suburban Stability</b>	Suburban Stability are typically mature couples or families, some enjoying recent empty-nest status and others with older children still at home. They live in mid-range family homes in traditional suburbs where they have been settled for many years.
<b>G Domestic Success</b>	Domestic Success are high-earning families who live affluent lifestyles in upmarket homes situated in sought after residential neighbourhoods. Their busy lives revolve around their children and successful careers in higher managerial and professional roles.
<b>H Aspiring Homemakers</b>	Aspiring Homemakers are younger households who have, often, only recently set up home. They usually own their homes in private suburbs, which they have chosen to fit their budget.
<b>I Family Basics</b>	Family Basics are families with children who have limited budgets and can struggle to make ends meet. Their homes are low cost and are often found in areas with fewer employment options.
<b>J Transient Renters</b>	Transient Renters are single people who pay modest rents for low cost homes. Mainly younger people, they are highly transient, often living in a property for only a short length of time before moving on.
<b>K Municipal Tenants</b>	Municipal Tenants are long-term social renters living in low-value multi-storey flats in urban locations, or small terraces on outlying estates. These are challenged neighbourhoods with limited employment options and correspondingly low household incomes.
<b>L Vintage Value</b>	Vintage Value are elderly people who mostly live alone, either in social or private housing, often built with the elderly in mind. Levels of independence vary, but with health needs growing and incomes declining, many require an increasing amount of support.
<b>M Modest Traditions</b>	Modest Traditions are older people living in inexpensive homes that they own, often with the mortgage nearly paid off. Both incomes and qualifications are modest, but most enjoy a reasonable standard of living. They are long-settled residents having lived in their neighbourhoods for many years.
<b>N Urban Cohesion</b>	Urban Cohesion are settled extended families and older people who live in multi-cultural city suburbs. Most have bought their own homes and have been settled in these neighbourhoods for many years, enjoying the sense of community they feel there.
<b>O Rental Hubs</b>	Rental Hubs contains predominantly young, single people in their 20s and 30s who live in urban locations and rent their homes from private landlords while in the early stages of their careers, or pursuing studies.

## North Locality

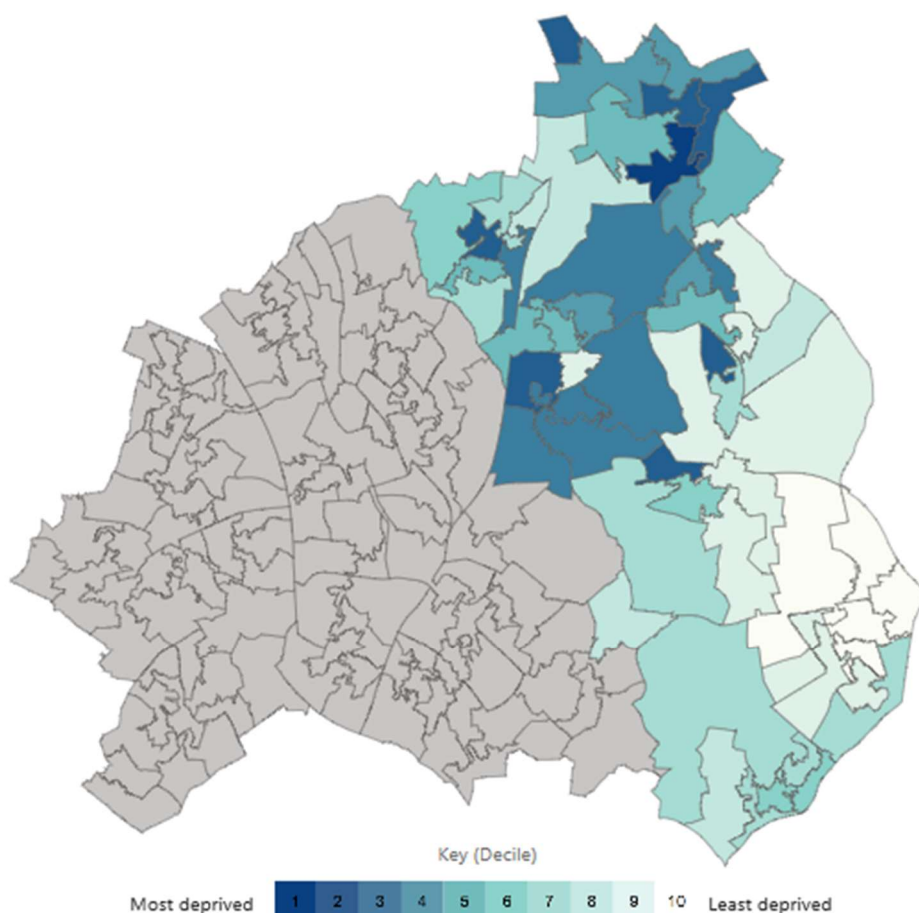
- 1.1. North Locality is the most deprived locality in the borough. The North locality is mainly made up of Low Income families aged between 25-40 with multiple children with little or no qualifications. Homes in this area are usually low cost and are often found in areas with fewer employment options. Transient renters who pay modest rents for low cost homes are apparent in this area, they are mainly young people often only living in properties for short periods of time before moving on.
- 1.2. 59,551 people live in the North – 20.9% of the Walsall population, of which 15,931 (26.8%) are aged 0-17 – 23.1% of all Walsall children. The north locality is the least populous, but has the highest proportion of children as a percentage of population, but the lowest percentage of children overall. This suggests that sibling groups are bigger in this area.



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## East Locality

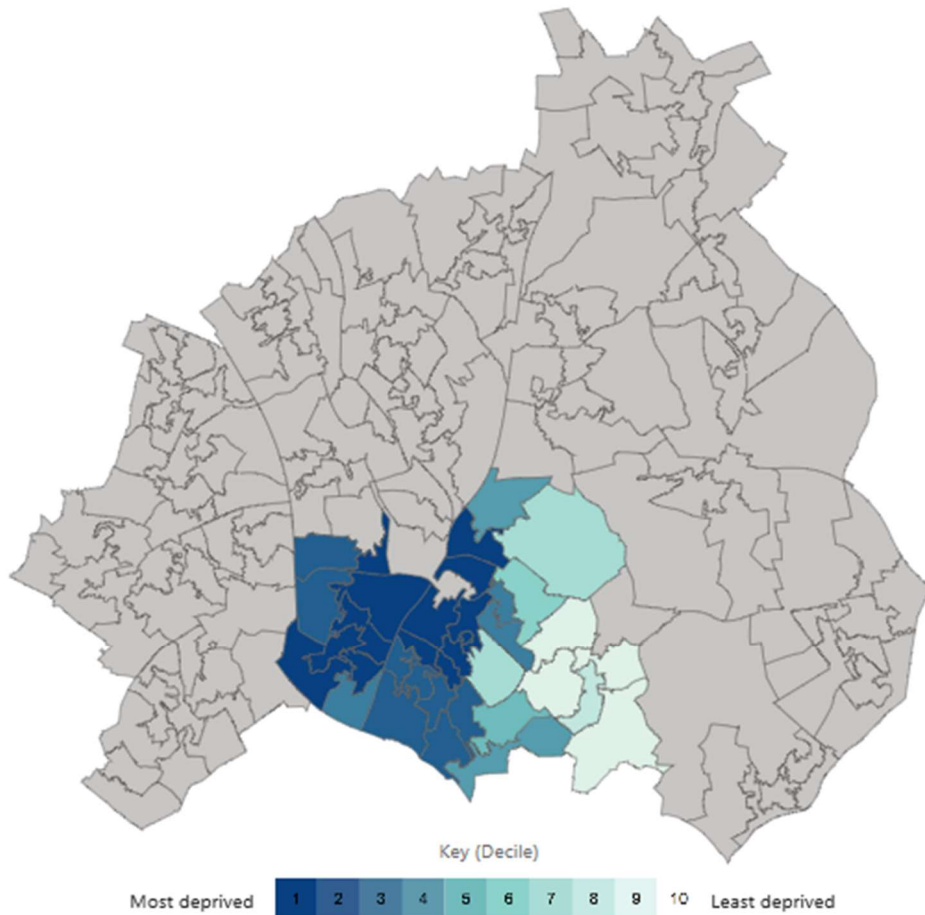
- 1.3. The east locality is mainly made up of Elderly homeowners or Married couples with high value detached homes. There is more financial security in this locality and includes people who have children who have left home and those who have chosen to downsize to live among others of similar age and life style. There are also pockets of areas that consist of spacious and prestigious homes in established residential areas.
- 1.4. 89,114 people live in the East – 31.2% of the Walsall population, making it the most populous locality. 17,694 (19.9%) are aged 0-17 – 25.7% of all Walsall children.



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## South Locality

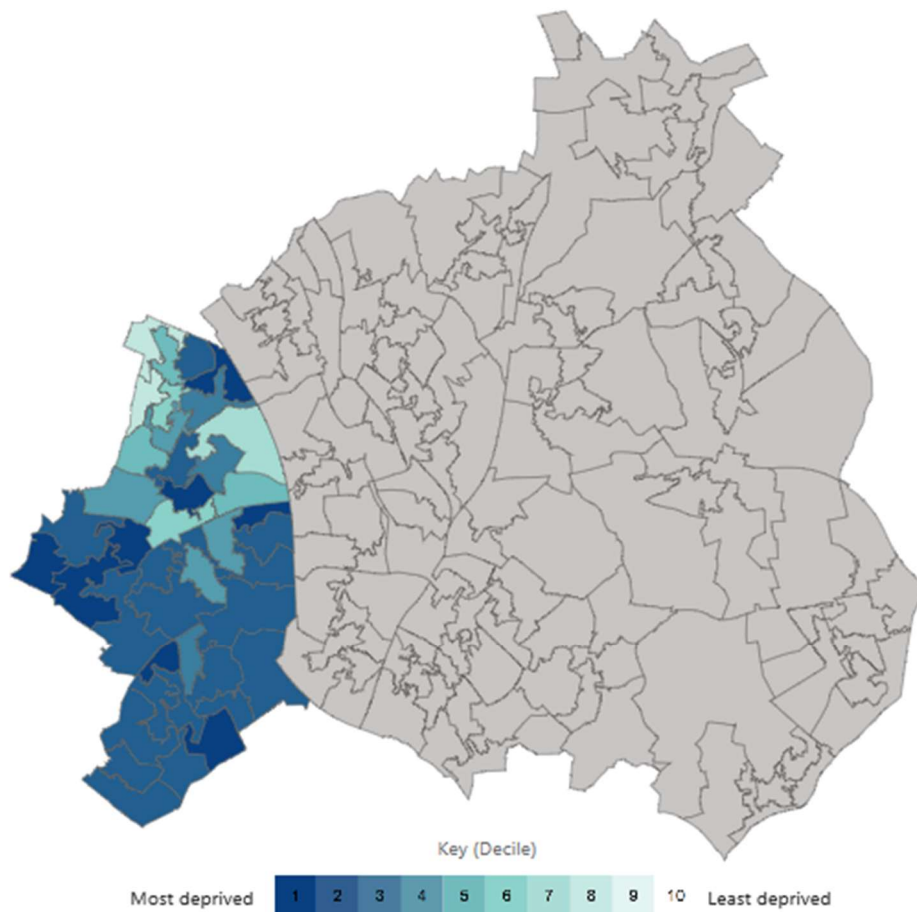
- 1.5. South locality is made up of several different social segments, some areas consist of families who are degree educated with fairly well paid jobs and own their own properties, mixed with low income neighbourhoods, low cost housing and with little or no qualifications. Interestingly Paddock ward consists of high valued detached houses with settled families with multiple children with either a degree or higher, this ward is neighbouring the east locality, which is the least deprived locality in the borough.
- 1.6. 64,635 people live in the South – 22.6% of the Walsall population, of which 17,302 (26.8%) are aged 0-17 – 25.1% of all Walsall children.



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## West Locality

- 1.7. Again West locality is made up of mixture of different households ranging from low income families with multiple children to older people living in inexpensive home that they own. There will be long-term social renters living in low value properties in this area which may include multi-storey flats in urban locations. There will be a small pockets within in this area where homes are owned by more mature adults where they are enjoying “empty-nest” status or where they have older children that still live at home, they tend to live in mid-range family homes in traditional.
- 1.8. 72,178 people live in the West – 25.3% of the Walsall population, of which 18,043 (25.0%) are aged 0-17 – 26.2% of all Walsall children.

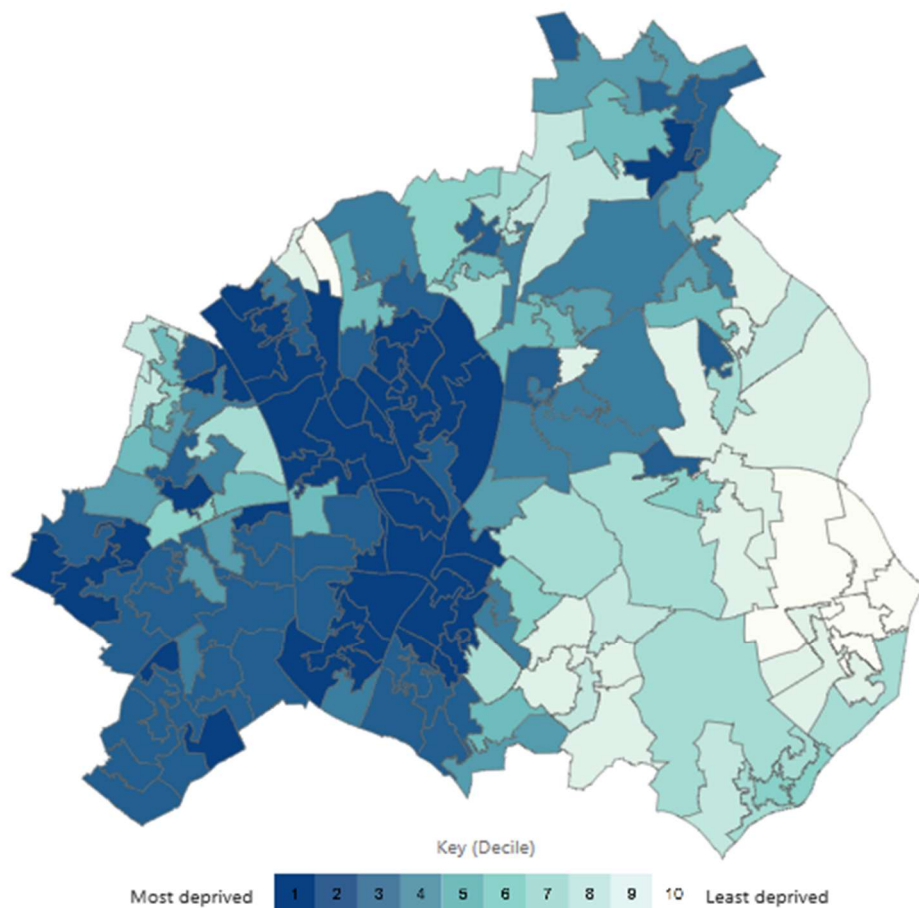


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## 2. Deprivation Overview of Walsall

- 2.1. There are extremes of deprivation, with central and western areas typically much more deprived than eastern areas, although pockets of deprivation exist even in the more affluent parts of the borough.



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- 2.2. 44 out of 167 neighbourhoods (LSOAs) are now amongst the most deprived 10% in England compared to 34 in 2015.
- 2.3. The 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation now ranks Walsall as the 25th most deprived English local authority (out of 317), placing Walsall within the most deprived 10% of districts in the country (33rd in 2015, 30th in 2010 and 45th in 2007).
- 2.4. Walsall fares particularly badly in terms of income (16th), education, skills & training deprivation (11th) and employment (38th) and many of the issues that challenge the borough match the geography of deprivation.
- 2.5. The high and increasing levels of child poverty puts additional demands on services. Walsall ranks 19th for income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI 2019) with the Borough's relative deprivation increasing over time (27th in 2015).
- 2.6. 1 in 3 (29.9%) aged under 16 years are living in low income families, higher than the national average of 20.1% (HMRC, 2016).

### 3. Benefits

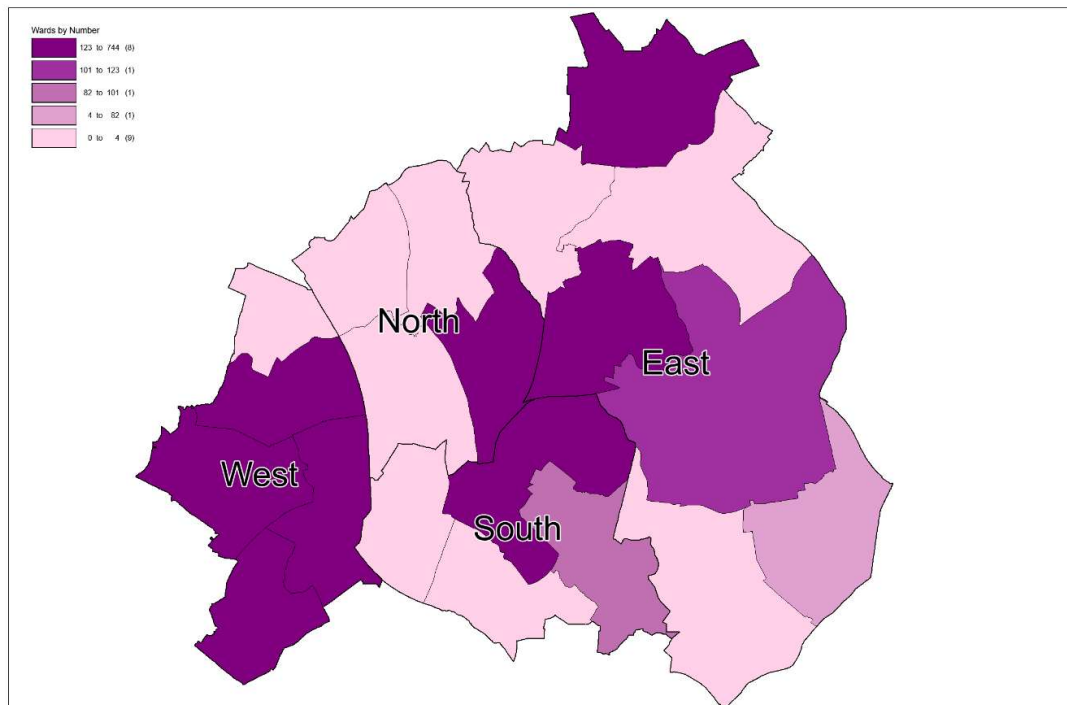
**Note** – The data for benefits is only based on the top 10 wards in the borough with the highest proportion claiming benefits and **not borough wide**.

- 3.1. There are 3 types of benefits claimed by households within Walsall, Income-related, Universal credit and Tax credit. These benefits are recorded by household and not at an individual level.

#### Income-related Benefits

- 3.2. The largest proportion of households claiming income-related benefits within the top 10 wards are in the West locality with 1,292 (47%) of households included in the dataset claiming this benefit. The North also have a large proportion of households claiming income-related benefits 878 (32%) with the Central & South having 331(12%) and the East locality 228 (8%) of the total number of households claiming. This ties in with the free school meals where the North and the West localities have the largest numbers and the East locality the least.

Locality	Total	Percentage	Pop 0-17	Rate per 1,000 0-17 pop
North	878	32%	15,931	55.1
East	228	8%	17,964	12.7
Central & South	331	12%	17,302	19.1
West	1292	47%	18,043	71.6

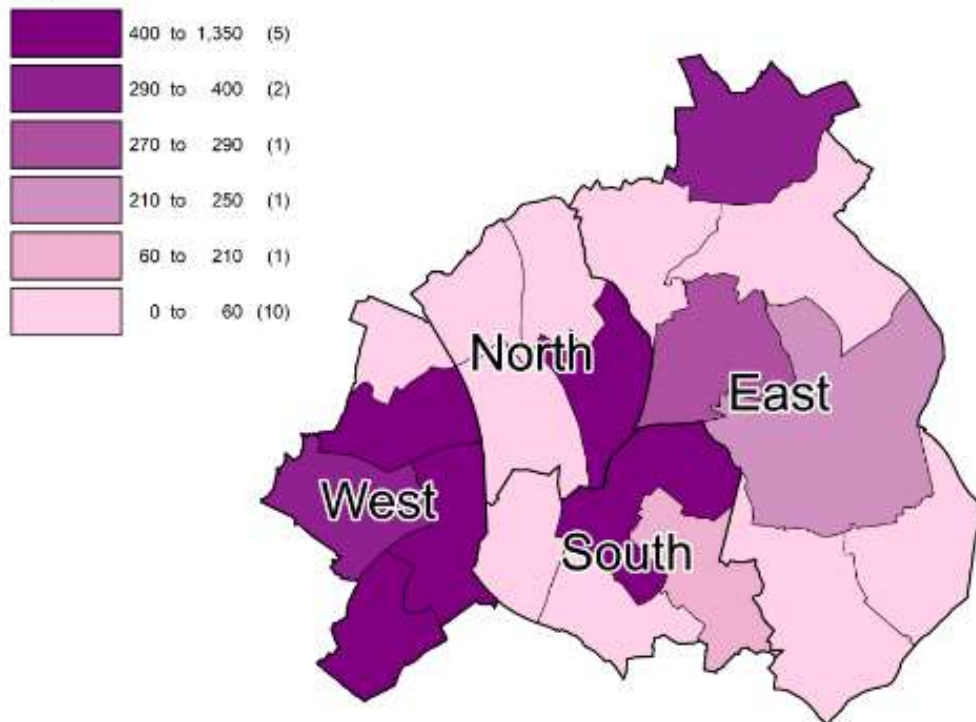


## Universal Credit

- 3.3. Similarly the number of households claiming universal credit follows the same pattern as income-related benefits with the largest proportion of households in the West locality 2,867 (48%) of the total number of households within the dataset claiming universal credit. The North locality 1,636 (27%) also have a large proportion of households claiming universal credit with Central & South 918 (15%) and East 574 (10%) households claiming universal credit.

Locality	Total	Percentage	Pop 0-17	Rate per 1,000 0-17 pop
North	1636	27%	15,931	102.7
East	574	10%	17,964	32.0
Central & South	918	15%	17,302	53.1
West	2,867	48%	18,043	159.0

Wards\_with\_Codes by Universal Credit

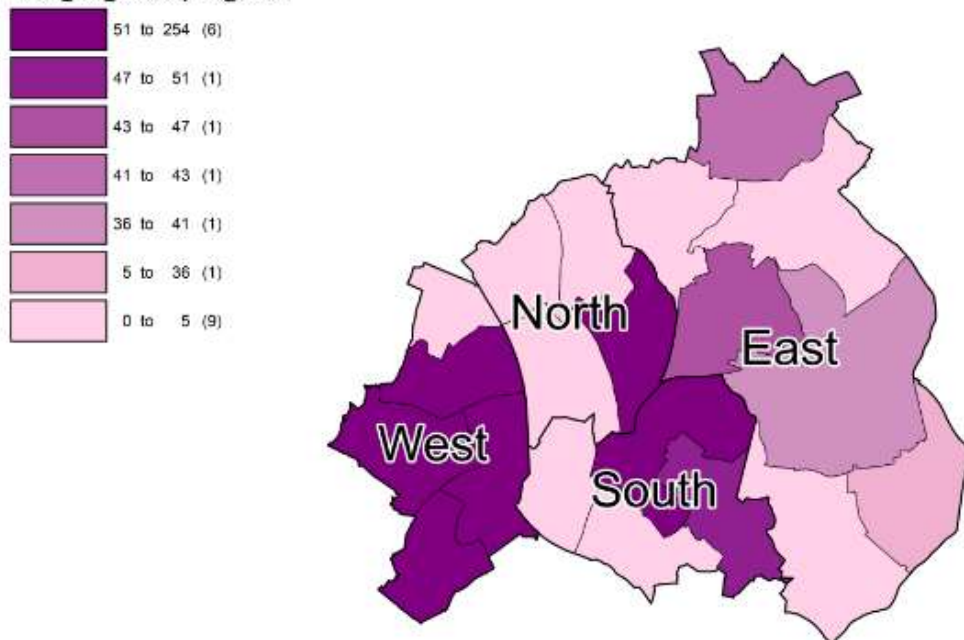


## Tax Credit

3.4. As would be expected the proportion of households claiming tax credit is almost the same as those claiming income-related and universal credit benefits. The West locality 439 (42%) again sees the largest proportion of all households within Walsall claiming tax credit. However the Central and South locality 301 (29%) are the second highest locality with the North locality 224 (21%) and the East locality 84 (8%) of households claiming tax credit.

Locality	Total	Percentage	Pop 0-17	Rate per 1,000 0-17 pop
North	224	21%	15,931	14.1
East	84	8%	17,964	4.7
Central & South	301	29%	17,302	17.4
West	439	42%	18,043	24.3

Wards\_with\_Codes by Tax\_Credit



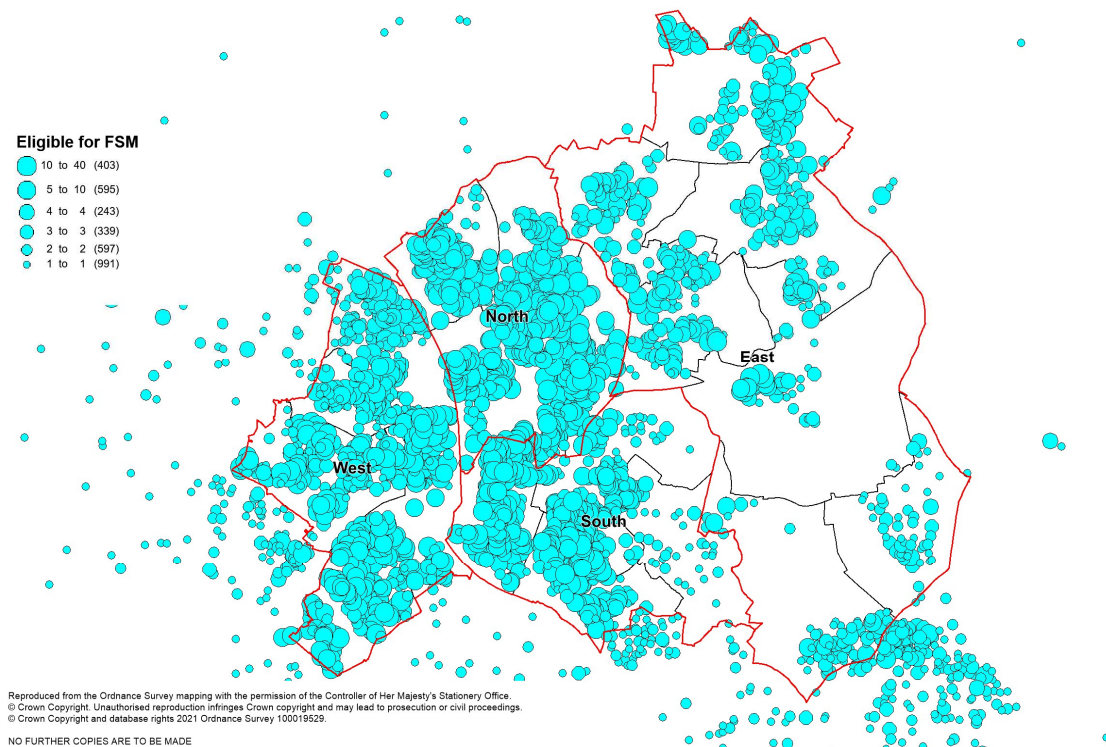
#### 4. Free School Meals

4.1. The data taken from the January 2021 census showing pupils on roll in Walsall schools who are eligible for free school meals confirms that the largest concentration of pupils eligible for free school meals are in the North (4,516) 21%. The West (3,838) 27% and Central & South (3,034) 21% localities also have a large number of pupils eligible for free school meals with the East having the lowest number of pupils eligible for free school meals with 2,204 (16%). There are also a number of pupils who attend Walsall schools who live outside the borough – 605 (4%).

Locality	Total	Percentage	Pop 0-17	Rate per 1,000 0-17 pop
North	4,516	32%	15,931	283.5
East	2,204	16%	17,964	122.7
Central & South	3,034	21%	17,302	175.4
West	3,838	27%	18,043	212.7
Out of Borough	605	4%		N/A

4.2. The map below shows the spread of pupils eligible for free school meals in each locality. As can be clearly seen the North, West and Central & South localities have a fairly even spread across the localities whereas it is the most northern part of the East locality where most pupils live. A large proportion of the out of borough pupils live close to the southernmost point of the East locality close to a cluster of pupils eligible for free school meals within the East locality.

Pupils Eligible for Free School Meals - School Census Autumn 2020



## 5. Early Help

5.1. Data used is taken from Early Help contacts and outcomes reports for all contacts to Early Help and closures between 1st April 2019 and March 2021.

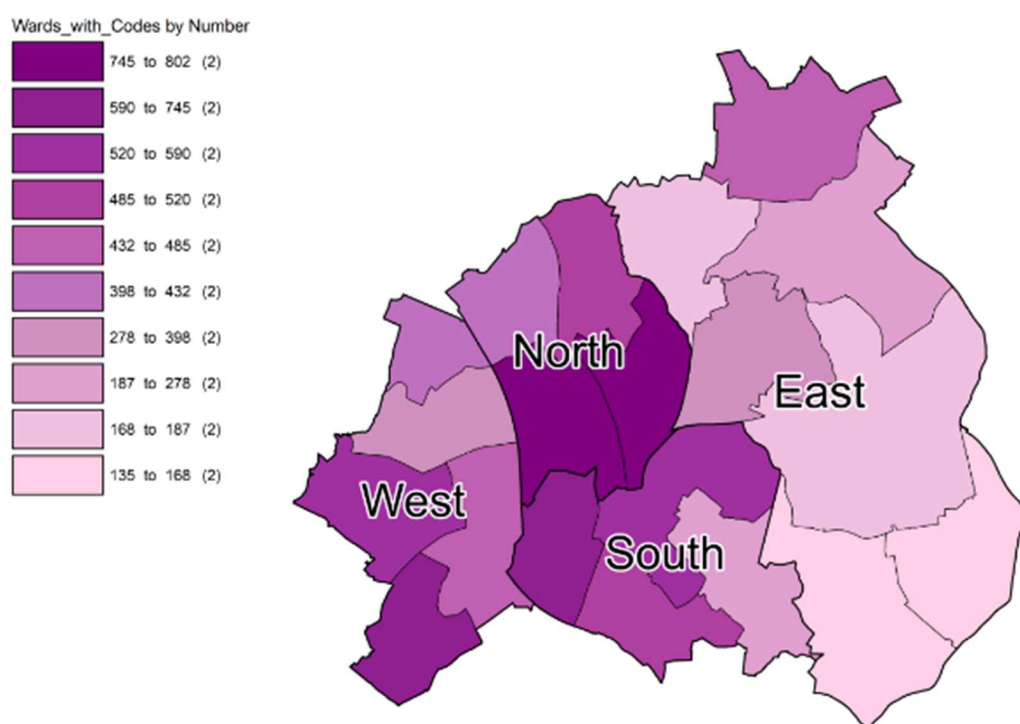
### Number of requests to Early Help

5.2. Between April 2019 and March 2021 there have been 9,058 contacts made to Early Help. Most contacts have been received relating to children and young people who live in the North locality 2,491 (28%). This is closely followed by the West locality 2,366 (26%) with the South locality having received 1,799 (20%) contacts and the East locality 1,652 (18%). There are also a number of contacts that have been received relating to children and young people who live outside the borough 750 (8%).

5.3. Although the North has the highest proportion of contacts, the extent of this is not clear until contacts are looked at as a proportion of the population. When viewed in this way it shows that there were 19% more requests for Early Help in the North per 1,000 children who live there than in the West and 70% more requests for Early Help than in the East.

Locality	Total	Percentage of EH contacts	Pop 0-17	Rate per 1,000 0-17 pop
North	2,491	28%	15,931	1,56.4
East	1,652	18%	17,964	92.0
South & Central	1,799	20%	17,302	104.0
West	2,366	26%	18,043	131.1
Out of Borough	750	8%		N/A

5.4. This is also shown in the map below where it can clearly be seen that the largest concentration of contacts have been primarily from North and West localities.



## 6. Social Care Localities Analysis

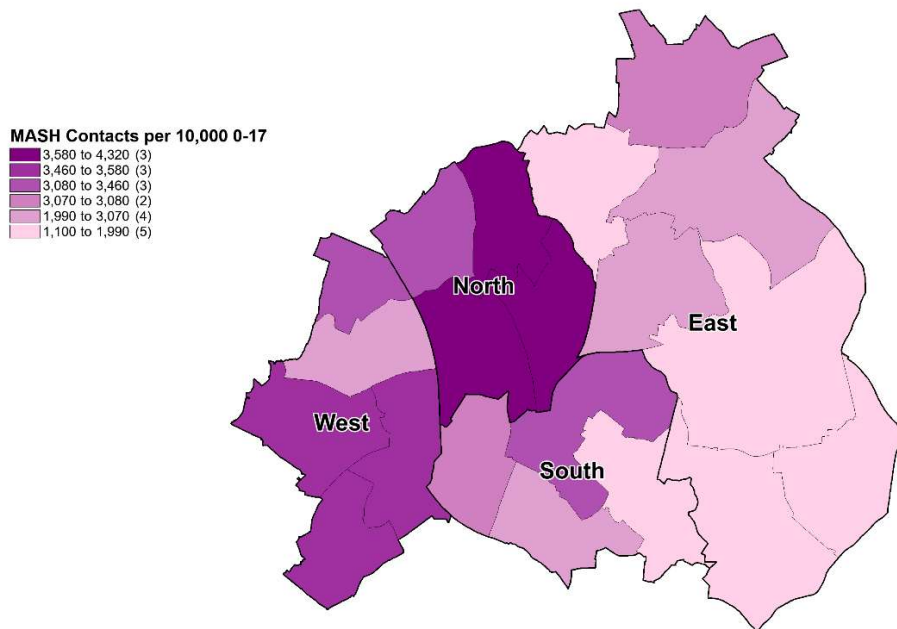
### Contacts

- 6.1. The number of MASH Contacts in each locality over the last two years varies greatly, with the number of contacts corresponding with the average level of deprivation in each locality.
- 6.2. Table below shows that there were fewest MASH contacts in the East locality during each of the last two years, whilst the highest total of MASH contacts came from the North locality.

### MASH contacts by locality

Locality	2019-20	2020-21	Total	Pop 0-17	Rate per 1,000 0-17 pop
North	3,009	3,282	6,291	15,931	394.9
East	1,765	2,042	3,807	17,694	215.2
South	2,156	2,375	4,531	17,302	261.9
West	3,010	3,194	6,204	18,043	343.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,940</b>	<b>10,893</b>	<b>20,833</b>	<b>68,970</b>	<b>302.1</b>

- 6.3. The map below displays the differences in the number of MASH contacts within each locality, whilst clearly showing that fewer contacts came from the East locality.



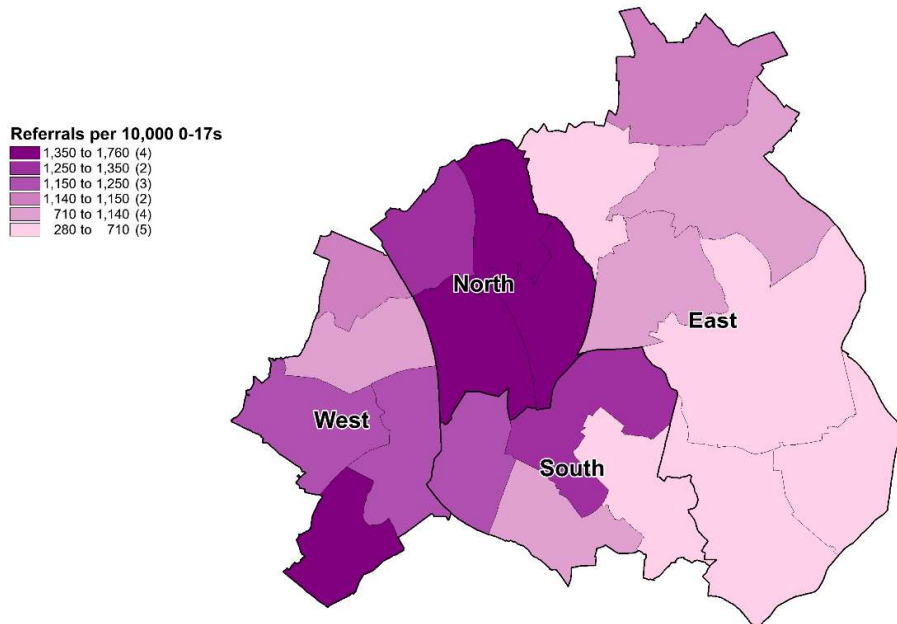
## Referrals

- 6.4. The number of referrals shows further geographical differences, with over three times the number of referrals coming from the North locality compared to the East locality over the last two years.
- 6.5. There is correlation between the number of referrals and the average level of deprivation in each locality, with the lowest rate of referrals from the least deprived areas, and the highest rate of referrals from the most deprived areas.

### Referrals by Locality

Locality	2019-20	2020-21	Total	Pop 0-17	Rate per 1,000 0-17 pop
North	1,376	1,042	2,418	15,931	151.8
East	740	521	1,261	17,694	71.3
South	956	791	1,747	17,302	101.0
West	1,252	931	2,183	18,043	121.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,324</b>	<b>3,285</b>	<b>7,609</b>	<b>68,970</b>	<b>110.3</b>

- 6.6. These variations are highlighted on the map below.



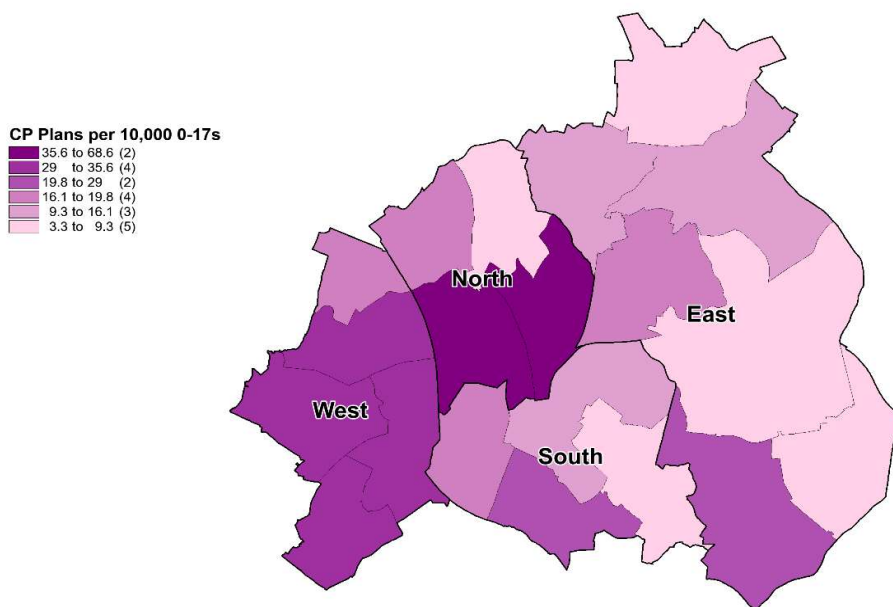


## 7. Children Subject of Child Protection Plans

- 7.1. The number of children and young people on a Child Protection Plan on 17<sup>th</sup> March 2021 shows large geographical differences. The number of CP plans in the North locality is over three times the number from the East locality.
- 7.2. The percentage of children and young people that have had a previous child protection plan also shows a wide variation, with almost half (46%) of the plans in the North locality being repeat plans, whilst only 19% from the South locality were repeat plans.
- 7.3. Children and young people from the West locality had the highest number of days on a CP plan on average (269 days), whilst the East locality had the lowest number of days (150 days).
- 7.4. The rate of CP plans in each area correlates with the average level of deprivation. The locality with the highest average level of deprivation (North) had the highest rate of plans, whilst the locality with the lowest average level of deprivation (East) had the lowest.

### CP Plans by locality

Locality	CP Plans	Pop 0-17	Rate per 1,000 0-17 pop	Repeat Plans	%	Average days on a plan
North	68	15,931	4.3	31	46%	188
East	19	17,694	1.1	5	26%	150
South	26	17,302	1.5	5	19%	134
West	56	18,043	3.1	20	36%	269
Out of borough	21			4	19%	265
<b>Total</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>68,970</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>209</b>



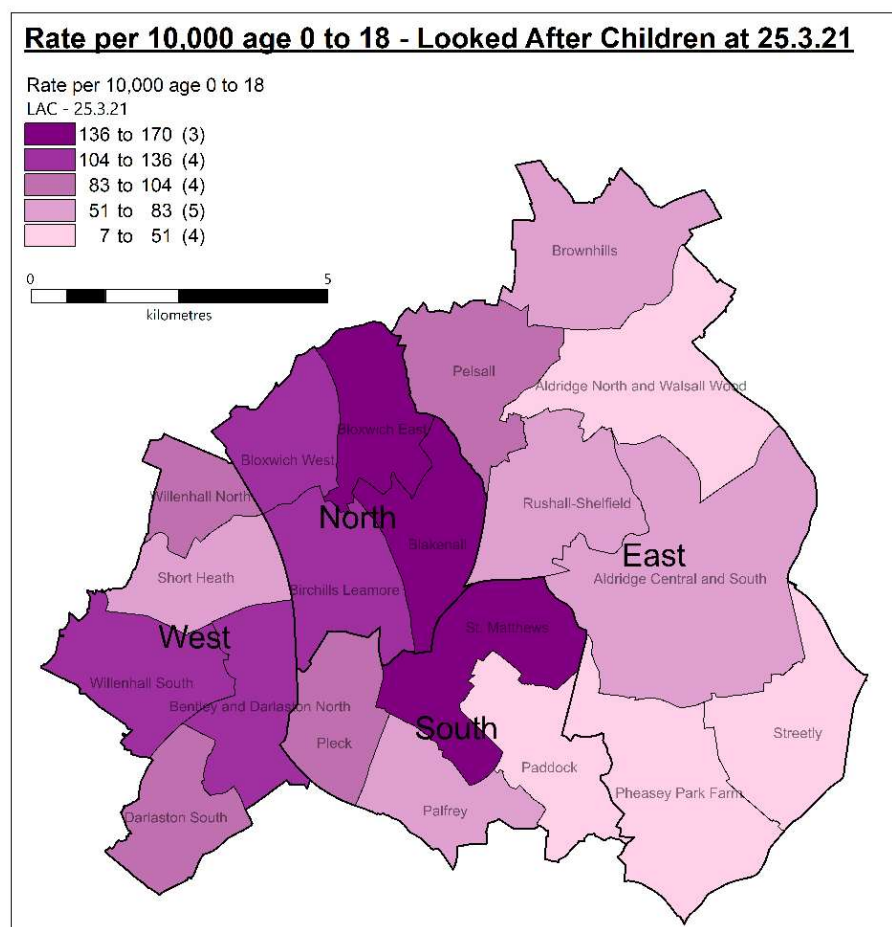
## 8. Children in care

- 8.1. It is also possible to identify geographical differences in the number of children in care in each area. The highest rate of children in care on 17<sup>th</sup> March 2021 were in the North locality, whilst the lowest rate were in the East locality.
- 8.2. There is correlation with the level of deprivation. The highest number of children in care had a home post code within the locality with the highest average level of deprivation. The lowest number of children in care had a home post code within the locality with the lowest level of deprivation.

### Children in care by locality

Locality	Children in care	Pop 0-17	Rate per 1,000 0-17 pop
North	231	15,931	14.5
East	98	17,694	5.5
South	144	17,302	8.3
West	188	18,043	10.4
UASC	11		n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>68,970</b>	<b>9.7</b>

- 8.3. The map below shows that, whilst there is clearly variation within localities, the North locality has higher number of children in care, whilst the East locality has lower numbers of children in care.



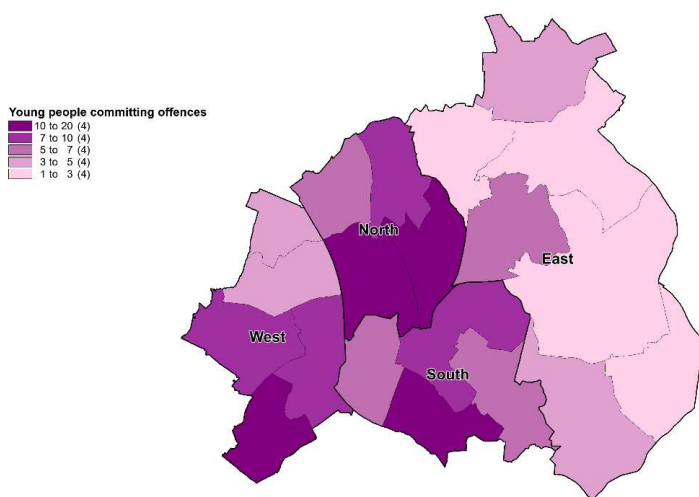
## 9. Youth Justice

- 9.1. It is possible to analyse the level of crime carried out by children and young people in Walsall by geographical area.
- 9.2. The simplest way of analysing youth justice in this way is to consider the home post code of young offenders over the last two years (1<sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 17<sup>th</sup> March 2021). This shows that there were over twice the number of offenders from the North locality as from the East locality.
- 9.3. There is some correlation between offending and deprivation. The locality with the highest average level of deprivation had the highest number of young offenders, whilst the locality with the fewest offenders is the area with the lowest average level of deprivation.
- 9.4. It is more difficult to analyse the location of offences, as there are relatively low numbers of offences where the postcode is recorded on the ChildView system. What data we can map geographically suggests that there are smaller differences between areas with regard to where offences take place, with the East locality seeing the highest number of offences.

### Youth Justice by locality

Locality	Offenders	Offences
North	49 (35.3%)	144 (34.7%)
East	21 (15.1%)	85 (20.5%)
South	36 (25.9%)	79 (19.0%)
West	33 (23.7%)	107 (25.9%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>415</b>

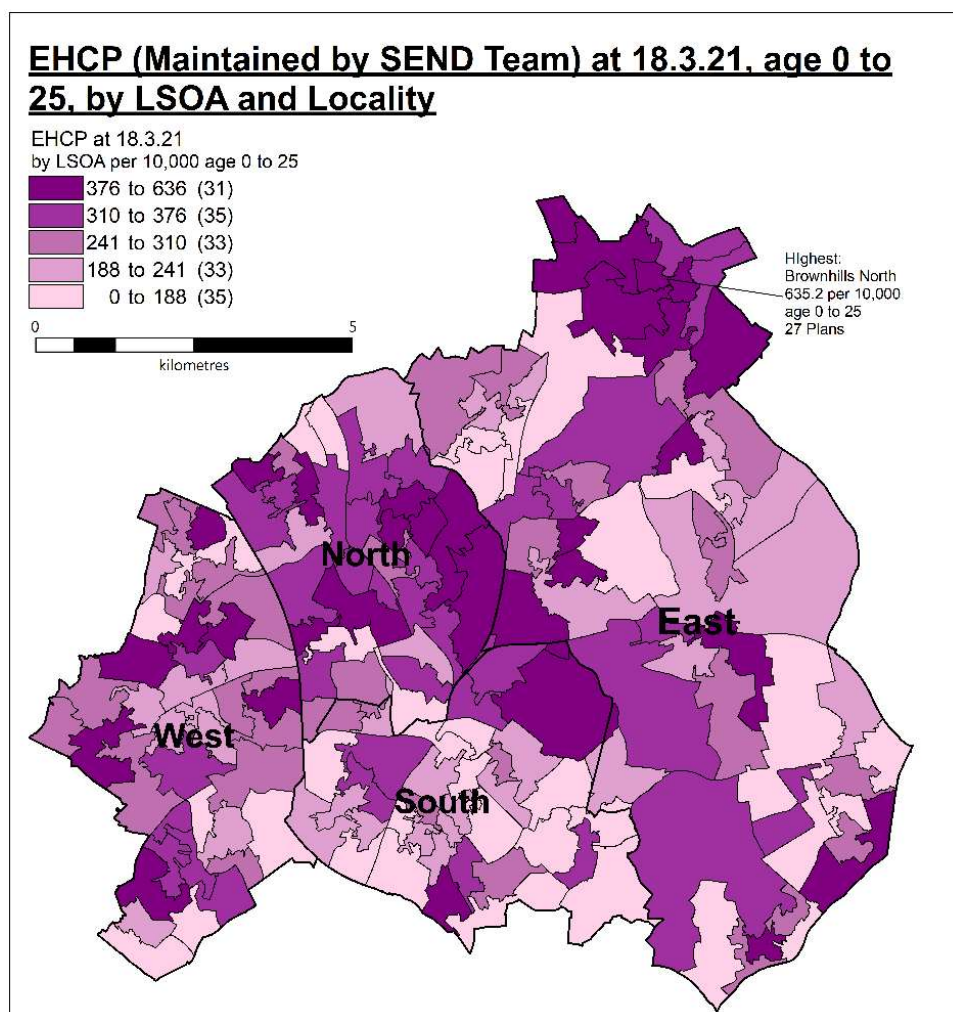
- 9.5. The map below plots the number of young offenders in each area of Walsall.



**10. EHCP – Education, Health and Care Plan**

10.1. At March 2021, 29.0 per 1,000 age 0 to 25 had an EHCP maintained by the SEND team. The highest rate being in the North locality at 33.0 per 1,000 and the lowest being the Central and South locality 23.9 per 1,000.

Locality	EHCP	Pop 0-25	Rate per 1,000 0-25 pop
North	734	22,234	33.0
East	687	23,606	29.1
South & Central	528	22,121	23.9
West	677	23,887	28.3
OOB	36		n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,662</b>	<b>91,848</b>	<b>29.0</b>



Rate per 10,000 by LSOA of children subject to an EHCP plan

## 11. Fixed-Term Exclusions

11.1. NB: The rates calculated in following tables is the total number of exclusions as a proportion of headcount per year, includes multiple exclusions that were given to one student over the course of a year.

11.2. The table below shows the number of fixed term exclusions accumulated by locality from September 2017 to March 2021. The north locality shows significantly the highest rate of 97.6 per 1,000 age 0 to 17. Which is higher than the Walsall average of 56.4. The West Locality shows the lowest at 33.4 per 1,000 age 0 to 17.

Locality	Fixed Term Exclusions	Pop 0-17	Rate per 1,000 0-17 pop
North	1,555	15,931	97.6
East	969	17,694	54.8
South & Central	753	17,302	43.5
West	614	18,043	33.4
OOB	651		n/a

Rate per 1,000 age 0 to 17 of fixed term exclusions per year (2017-21)

## 12. Permanent Exclusions

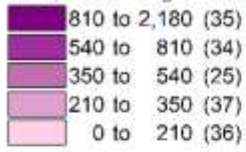
12.1. The table below shows similar trends concerning permanent exclusions accumulated by locality from September 2017 to March 2021. The north locality shows significantly the highest rate of 4.3 per 1,000 age 0 to 17; above the Walsall rate of 3.0 per 10,000 age 0 to 17. The lowest rate in the East locality at 2.2 per 10,000 age 0 to 17.

Locality (Walsall)	Permanent Exclusions	Pop 0-17	Rate per 1,000 0-17 pop
North	69	15,931	4.3
East	38	17,694	2.2
South & Central	39	17,302	2.3
West	61	18,043	3.4
OOB	34		n/a

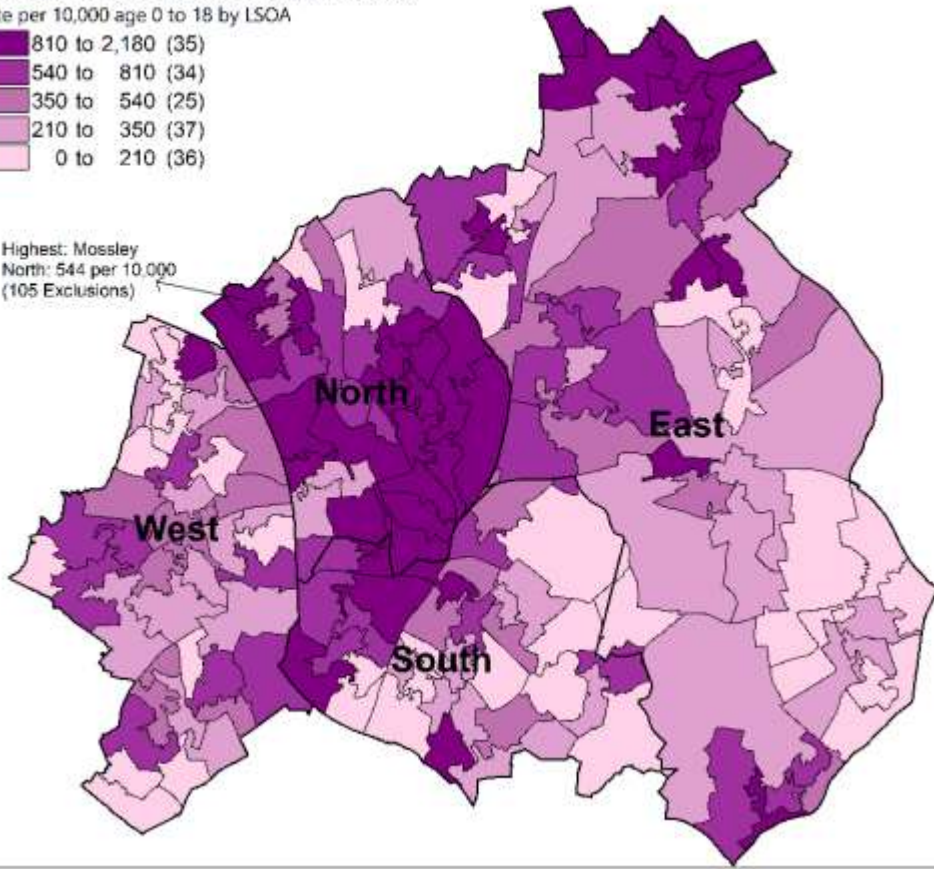
Rate per 1,000 age 0 to 17 of fixed term exclusions per year (2017-21)

**Rate per 10,000 age 0 to 18 - Exclusions from Walsall Schools (2017-21)**

Fixed and Permanent Exclusions from schools  
Rate per 10,000 age 0 to 18 by LSOA



Highest: Mossley  
North: 544 per 10,000  
(105 Exclusions)



Exclusions by LSOA per 10,000 age 0 to 17 per year 2017-21  
Rate per 10,000 age 0 to 18 per year by LSOA of Fixed-term and permanent exclusions–  
October 2020