

APPENDIX C: Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) for Policies, Procedures and Services

Proposal name	Approval of Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2023 to 2028		
Directorate	Childrens and Customer		
Service	Money Home Job		
Responsible Officer	Neville Rowe – Strategy Analyst		
Proposal planning start	07.07.22	Proposal start date (due or actual date)	01.04.23

1	What is the purpose of the proposal?	Yes / No	New / revision
	Show which category the proposal is and whether it is new or a revision.		
	Strategy	YES	Revision
	Procedure	No	
	Guidance	No	
	Is this a service to customers/staff/public?		
	If yes, is it contracted or commissioned?		
	Other - give details		
2	What is the business case for this proposal? Please provide the main purpose of the service, intended outcomes and reasons for change?		
	<p>Under the Homelessness Act 2002, all housing authorities must have in place a homelessness strategy based on a review of all forms of homelessness in their district. The strategy must be renewed at least every 5 years. The current strategy approved by cabinet in 2018 has now been reviewed and a new strategy and action plan has been formulated for approval by Cabinet to cover the next 5 years.</p> <p>The strategy sets out the authority's plans for the prevention of homelessness and for securing that sufficient accommodation and support are or will be available for people who become homeless or who are at risk of becoming so. The revised strategy provides a single plan for Walsall based agencies to concentrate their activities for tackling and preventing homelessness and following the review has five key objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preventing homelessness 2. Meeting the needs of young people 3. Securing accommodation for people who are homeless 4. Supporting people who are, or have been, homeless 5. Ending rough sleeping 		



	The five objectives are underpinned by an Action Plan contained within the strategy that set out a series of actions that will be completed during the time frame of the strategy.		
3	Who is the proposal likely to affect?		
	People in Walsall	Yes / No	Detail
	All	X	Homelessness can happen to anyone, caused for example as a result of fire, flood, job loss, financial difficulties, tenancy loss and relationship breakdowns. Walsall Council receives requests for assistance from approximately 1,900 households per annum and last year (2021/22) 814 households went on to receive a formal homeless duty having been formerly assessed.
	Specific group/s		
	Council employees		
Other (identify)			
4	Please provide service data relating to this proposal on your customer's protected characteristics.		
	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Walsall Key Demographic Data</p> <p>Walsall is a metropolitan borough which was formed in 1974 and is one of seven authorities that makes up the West Midlands conurbation and is one of four local authorities comprising the Black Country Region. Walsall contains six urban district centres: Walsall Town Centre, Aldridge, Bloxwich, Brownhills, Darlaston and Willenhall. The Borough covers 40 square miles and is bisected by the M6 motorway. Socio-economically, there is a stark geographic divide between the West and the less deprived East. Nationally, Walsall has high levels of deprivation and among local authorities in England. 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).</p> <p>Census 2021 data demonstrates a Walsall population of 258,478, 49.2% of the population are male with 50.8% female. Currently, Walsall has around 117k units of which 24% are housing provider owned and 76% privately owned, (Source, Live tables on dwelling stock (including vacants) - GOV.UK)</p> <p>Of the 76% privately owned, it is estimated that around 13.4k are privately rented which accounts for around 15% of the privately owned stock. Overall housing growth (5.4%) has just about kept up with household growth (6.3%) between 2011 and 2021 (ONS population projections) and household size has shifted from 2.49 to 2.51 (Black Country SHMA 2021). 15.7% of households in Walsall, are single person households who have one person aged less than 66 years, in comparison 12.6% of single households are aged 66 years and over. (Source: Census 2021, ONS)</p> <p>The east of the Borough has an older population and a slower growth (<1% in 9 years). Conversely the centre, south & west of the borough continues to see rapid population growth and a much younger population, such as Blakenall wards with a median age of</p>		

31 and a growth of 7.8% compared to 2011. In comparison Aldridge Central and South has a median age of 48 and a growth rate compared to 2011 of 12%. (Source: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, Walsall).

Under 16s now account for 22.4% of the Walsall population, and over 65s, 17.6%. Walsall's dependency ratio has continued to rise with 0.65 dependants: 1 working age adult in 2019 (England 0.57). There are estimated to be 9000 additional over 60s by 2031. (Source: Office for National Statistics).

85.2% of Walsall's population were born in the UK, whilst 14.8 were born in another country. The minority ethnic population (i.e. all those who identify as other than White British) has increased from fewer than 1 in 4 residents in 2011 to 1 in 3 in 2021 (Figure 1)

Figure 1: Ethnic Profile

Walsall	2021	2011
White	71.4%	78.8%
Asian	18.7%	15.2%
Black	4.6%	2.3%
Mixed	3.3%	2.7%
Other	2.1%	0.8%
White British	67.4%	76.9%
Minority Ethnic	32.6%	23.1%

Source: Census 2021 and Census 2011.

61% of the population is of working age, broadly in line with the national figure. 76% are classed as economically active, slightly below both the regional and national averages. Of the households that have at least one person aged 16 to 64, 14% are classed as workless (12k) and as revealed elsewhere in this document lack of labour market access is a regular component of homeless households in the borough^[1]. 27% of the working age population have an NVQ Level 4 or above, this compares to a regional figure of 39% and a national figure of 44%.

In terms of income and employment scales, the average wage in Walsall (£548 p/w gross) is 6% below the regional average and 12% below the national. Of note 8% of persons aged 18 to 24 claim out of work benefits – this compares to 6% regionally but is almost twice the national equivalent. According to DWP figures (02/22), Walsall is ranked fourth out of all West Midland authorities in the percentage of working age people (6%) receiving unemployment related benefits^[2].

^[1] Nomis Official Labour Market Statistics 2022

^[2] *ibid*

People affected by debt, low incomes, unemployment, insecure housing or people receiving out of work benefits covering all the protected characteristics are at greater risk

of homelessness. Deprivation is deeply entrenched in Walsall and has worsened during the current economic downturn. Forty-four out of one-hundred and sixty-seven neighbourhoods (LSOAs) are now amongst the 10% most deprived in England compared to 34 in 2015. There are extremes of deprivation in Walsall, 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. The following data is provided in the context of the protected characteristics and the proposal to approve the revised homelessness strategy.

Age

Last year (2021/22) from 1,661 households presenting to the authority, 54% were aged 18 to 34 years. The same age group represented 55% of households assessed and subsequently owed a duty. In line with national trends, in Walsall the most common age group (of lead applicants) owed a duty are those aged 25 to 34, however Walsall has an over representation of persons aged 18 to 24 accounting for 26% of households compared to a regional and national average of 20% and 19%. In addition, last year this age group accounted for 24% of overall presentations prior to assessment. Those aged 55 years and older equate to around 6%.

Clearly, when compared to population data the age profile of homeless applicants implies that young people are disproportionately impacted by homelessness compared to other age groups. In Walsall, eight percent of persons aged 18 to 24 claim out of work benefits – this compares to 6% regionally but is almost twice the national equivalent. According to DWP figures (02/22), Walsall is ranked fourth out of all West Midlands authorities in the percentage of working age people (6%) receiving unemployment related benefits. Numerically, Walsall's affordable housing stock has remained static over the last decade but relets have steadily declined and housing affordability outside of this tenure is a key issue in Walsall.

Disability

Of the support needs identified from persons owed a duty last year, 13% were related to disability. This compares to 15% nationally¹. Health and support needs of persons who have experienced rough sleeping are often deep and complex and from the cohort of people who have experienced rough sleeping and who are currently housed and supported locally, 84% have mental health needs and 89% have a substance misuse/alcohol dependency needs.

The data outlined in the Needs Review strongly implies that disabled people are more likely to become homeless than non-disabled people. The proposals and actions within the revised Homelessness Strategy is likely to improve outcomes for disabled people.

Race, religion or belief

¹ 2022 Homelessness Monitor, CRISIS

Walsall is a culturally diverse town where people of Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi backgrounds form the largest minority ethnic groups at around 19%². Persons from a White British background form 67% of the population³. One in seven residents have a non-UK country of birth (Census 2021) and Walsall now has a small Eastern European population. 37% of children and young people (0-17) are from minority ethnic groups and 24% of primary pupils have English as an additional language (School Census, January 2017)⁴.

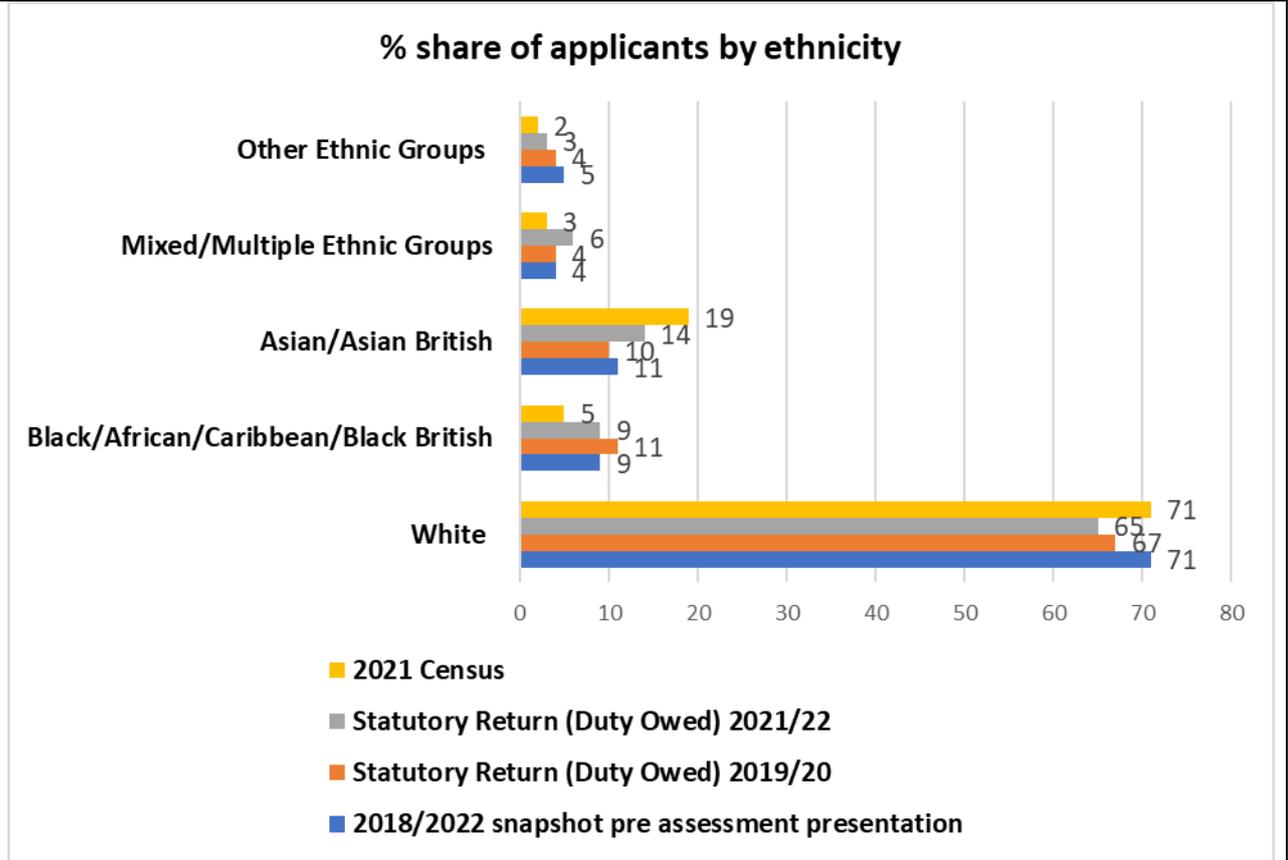
Based on a snapshot covering April 2018 to December 2022, where ethnicity is recorded and in alignment with the statutory data returns, White British households made up 71% of presentations, Asian/Asian British 11%, Black African/Caribbean/Black British 9% and Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups 4%. A like comparison of those progressing to being owed a duty in 2021/22 reads White British at a 65% share, Asian/Asian British 14%, Black African/Caribbean/Black British 9% and Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups 6%.

As outlined in the table below, the above percentage shares compared to like 2021 Census figures of 71%, 19%, 5% and 3% respectively imply a significant overrepresentation in Black African/Caribbean/Black British households at both pre and post assessment stages. However, comparing 2019/20 with 2021/22 there was a 2-percentage point decrease. Using the same comparison, there was a 4-point increase in Asian/Asian British households though overall this increase still represents an under representation compared to the Census share of this ethnic group.

² Census 2021

³ Census 2021, White British includes "White: English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British"

⁴ *Walsall Insight, Trends & Intelligence*



There is no specific data or information on whether religion or belief impacts upon prevalence of homelessness.

Sexual orientation and gender reassignment

In 2020/21 the Walsall statutory return recorded that 88.5% of persons (head of household) identified themselves as heterosexual, 1.2% as gay/lesbian, and 1.6% identified their sexual orientation as 'other'. Data was not provided for the remainder.

The National Alliance to End Homelessness (24.07.22) records that limited information exists about the number of transgender people experiencing homelessness and there are very few data sets relative to this population. However, it notes that from the data that is available, the number of adult transgender individuals experiencing homelessness has increased by 88 percent since 2016. The majority of those who become homeless are unsheltered and the health and safety challenges of this group are much greater than those of their sheltered counterparts. Studies also show that transgender people have difficulty accessing shelter, at least in part because of their gender identities. Based on a snapshot covering April 2018 to December 2022, in Walsall one person identified as transgender.

Marriage, Civil Partnership, Sex, Pregnancy and Maternity

Last year (2021/22) from 1,661 households presenting to the authority, 58% were female headed. Sixty percent of households owed a statutory duty last year were female headed.

From those assessed as owed a duty, single person households make up around 55% of presentations in Walsall which is slightly above the regional share of 53%. Women are more likely to experience homelessness than men, largely because of their high prevalence of being the head of household as a single parent with dependent children (225 and 16 households respectively).

The findings of the Safer Walsall Partnership Strategic Assessment (2020) shows that 31.5% of all violent crime (with or without injury) was related to Domestic Abuse (DA). There were 3,692 DA offences reported to the Police in Walsall in 2019/20 and of these 79% involved female victims and 21% were male. Assessments related to domestic abuse and securing a duty have reduced slightly between 2019/20 and 2021/22 but are still above regional and national comparisons, where locally households affected by DA accounted for 14% of acceptances compared to 7% and 8% regionally and nationally.

The EqIA for the previous Homelessness Strategy approved by Cabinet on 21 March 2018 undertook actions to:

1. Collect equality data on the implementation of the proposed private rented sector Selective Licensing Scheme
2. Continue to collect equality data on protected characteristics to help to inform the development of future services designed to reduce inequality

The proposed private rented sector Selective Licensing Scheme was not adopted by the Council. For the second action, steady progress has been made in the collection of equality data most notably via the newly introduced H-CLIC data system that forms the basis for the quarterly statutory returns. Equality data is now detailed within the 2019/20/21 Homelessness Briefings, however it is recognised that further advances in data capture need to be achieved targeted particularly at households who approach the authority and do not progress to qualifying for a statutory duty, i.e. primarily those households who approach the authority and are given advice/assistance only. Often and based on the level of contact involved in these circumstances it should be recognised that it is often very challenging to acquire equality related data and in future it may be more advantageous to target specific equality strands for this particular type of service user.

Secondary Data

Homelessness can affect a large number of individuals, from those who are homeowners to private tenants. By definition homelessness means different things to different groups and explicitly has different meaning to customers in comparison to local authorities.

By definition homelessness can be grouped into 4 key areas, with those who are homeless, roofless, those without a home or those in either low quality or unstable accommodation, Edgar et al (2002). In contrast the Homelessness Reduction Act (2017) provides a definition of homelessness which is set out in the legislation and supporting orders. The key focus of the definition is around eligibility, priority need (such as those with children) and not being intentionally homeless. The Homelessness Reduction Act

(2017) is the core legislation which drives the MHJ service. It directly dictates how an application is assessed and what the results for customers should look like.

The causes and reasons for someone becoming homeless can vary for each customer. Buffington-Vollum (2012) state the vital factor of mental health as the main underlying cause for homelessness. However, in difference, Fang (2009); Greenberg and Rosenheck (2008); Kushel et al (2005); McNiel et al (2005), state the main cause of homelessness is more linked to offender behaviour and there's a core link between police arrests and homelessness. These indicators show a need to be inclusive in agencies which are engaged with and ensure early prevention work where possible. During the Covid pandemic, Peri et al (2020) study demonstrated the importance of agencies collaborating in order to respond to the environmental challenges being posed. This included a need for agencies to work in collaboration and pointed to a key area of advice and support for domestic abuse victims not being available. As a result the negative impact on communities was increased as the domestic abuse customers as a whole were unable to access the right help.

5 Please provide details of all engagement and consultation undertaken for this proposal. (Please use a separate box for each engagement/consultation).

Consultation Activity

Complete a copy of this table for each consultation activity you have undertaken.

Type of engagement/consultation	Workshop at Walsall Homelessness Conference	Date	07/07/22
Who attended/participated?	Service providers		
Protected characteristics of participants	A cross section of staff and third sector stakeholders including those from different ethnic, age, gender, disability related groups.		

Feedback

- Specific to the objectives, feedback included suggestions to:
 - 1) introduce separate objectives tailored toward Young People & Rough Sleepers
 - 2) enhance Objective 1 in terms of setting out how we will react to varying levels of homelessness as they change over time
 - 3) Question over retaining Objective 5
- There was strong support to introduce more ‘up-stream’ prevention (e.g. school education) and to introduce more ‘lived experience’ into service development and provision
- A general concern of the impact of the ‘cost of living crisis’
- A recognition of the need to increase the provision of affordable housing in particular:
 - larger ‘family stock’ and bungalows (the latter to free up existing larger family stock)
 - review age restricted stock with a view to making more stock available for younger people, particularly young single persons
- The need to develop a better understanding of roles of partnership organisations
- Those with No Recourse to Public Funds were seen as a major concern in the context of homelessness with a need to understand roles and responsibilities e.g. with Children’s Services and Public Health etc
- More provision of long-term support with regular tenancy visits (floating support) aligned with risk assessments where required with a direct referral mechanism when it is apparent that a tenancy is at risk – introduction of Tenancy Sustainment Officers?
- A recognition of the need to develop more access to the PRS – support service for landlords/incentive schemes/support for PRS Tenants
- Tackle empty homes that could be linked to purchasing long term empty homes with a view to relieving homelessness
- Explore the option to make training/employment a condition of tenancy
- Ensuring service users/support agencies are sure of what’s on offer
- Consider introducing a social lettings agency
- Some concerns raised over the implementation and effectiveness of Personal

<p>Housing Plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People need to know much more upstream what's realistic in terms of housing offer and what they're entitled to so that expectations can be realistic 			
Type of engagement/consultation	Focus Group	Date	11/11/22
Who attended/participated?	Women who had experienced domestic abuse		
Protected characteristics of participants	Gender		
<p>Feedback</p> <p>Ten people took part in a focus group whose primary cause of homelessness had been related to domestic abuse. The majority in the group expressed that they felt they were in a safe place and felt supported by their homeless officer. Most acknowledged that the offer of alternative accommodation had come through quickly and efficiently, but some felt limited and frustrated by their options to access dispersed accommodation particularly in the context of being able to keep the family unit together.</p> <p>Most felt they could be better informed of their move-on options at an earlier stage to enable a better understanding of their options and limitations in terms of both the process and likely length of waiting time etc. They felt drop-in sessions from the Homelessness Officer could help with this. Of note, the presence of a universal wifi system at the facility used for the focus group session would be welcomed so that residents can participate more readily in everyday life, for example residents would be more empowered to look for properties online.</p> <p>Some in the group complained about the length of time they had been resident at their current residential facility. Some had been there for 10 months or more and wanted to move on but complained about the availability of properties. However, the vast majority did not want a flat and aspired for and would rather wait for a house whilst recognising that the availability of houses was very limited.</p>			
Type of engagement/consultation	One to one interviews of persons who had experienced rough sleeping	Date	13/11/22
Who attended/participated?	Persons who had slept rough in Walsall		
Protected characteristics of participants	Male and Female persons who had slept rough in Walsall		
<p>Feedback</p> <p>Key points identified from the interviews were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the interviews the experience of initial engagement was not always positive. One candidate had had a bad experience of a hostel placement that was outside of Walsall (and away from local connections) whilst another had been offered a property that they felt was not up to a decent habitable 			

standard.

- All were very satisfied with their current property, feeling safe and secure from which to build a stable life. All felt they had been offered a degree of choice on the property they were currently living in. One noted that they felt they would have felt even more secure about their home had they had the terms of the tenancy explained to them in more detail.
- All were very complimentary about the current support they were receiving and felt this was pivotal to their current stability, albeit one had experienced an unfortunate gap in support brought about by a planned staff absence. All were very complimentary about the long-term support they had received and continue to receive and that support had enabled them to maintain their tenancy by alleviating isolation, providing help and support with mental health issues and ensuring household bills were paid on time

Type of engagement/consultation	Newcomers Focus Group	Date	14/10/22
Who attended/participated?	Households from Ukranian and Afghanistani backgrounds		
Protected characteristics of participants	Race, Gender, Age		
Feedback			
Key points identified from the interviews were:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those who had previous contact with the council were generally pleased with the service and support they had received although only 2 had had contact with the housing teams. Whilst overall people were appreciative of their current temporary accommodation, all those present expressed concerns about their housing options and those particularly from the Afghan communities felt they still had little idea in terms of how they would be able to secure long-term secure accommodation. • Many felt that private rents were too expensive, and the tenancies offered less stability. The support from the Refugee and Migrant Centre was very appreciated. Those present and who were in temporary accommodation were complimentary on both the support they had received from the Temporary Accommodation Team together with responses when any repairs have been required. 			

Type of engagement/consultation	Focus Group/Survey	Date	18/10/22
Who attended/participated?	Young persons who were either accommodated in supported housing or who had accessed		
Protected characteristics of participants	A cross section of young people from different age, ethnic, and gender groups		
Feedback			
This year the Council conducted a survey with young people who had engaged with young person's services and ranged from people who had accessed the Nightstop,			

supported lodging schemes, and the Walsall Housing Group MHJ scheme. Thirty-two people responded and in terms of the overall satisfaction with the service received, none reported that they were either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied. Drilling down further from those who took part in the survey:

- Over a third expressed a degree of frustration over the time it had taken to access the various facilities
- 67% were positive about the help they had received from their respective service. Correspondingly three quarters were positive about the help they had received from staff
- 60% were positive about being given the options to make their own choices within their respective scheme
- 56% felt there was sufficient flexibility within the service

Suggestions for service improvement included making information on-line, having one keyworker and having a support worker emergency number. From a focus group involving five young persons, those who took part felt well supported particularly with regard to acquiring future independent living skills, e.g. cooking and budgeting. Some in the group expressed a preference that on acquiring an independent tenancy they would benefit from floating support in the initial few transitional months. One issue raised was the disincentive to acquire employment that could lead to the individual being required to pay a high rent to live in their current housing scheme. Of note, none of those present were aware of their Personal Housing Plan.

6 Concise overview of all evidence, engagement and consultation

In addition to the consultation programme outlined above officers have also engaged with an ongoing programme of consultation with a number of internal and external working groups including:

- Self-Neglect Group
- Walsall Insight Group
- Domestic Abuse Strategic Partnership
- Walsall Housing Working Group
- Homelessness Steering Group
- Adult Safeguarding Board
- Resilient Communities Group
- A one off meeting of voluntary sector partners organised by One Walsall

These working groups all contain a cross section of staff and third sector stakeholders including those from different ethnic, age, gender, and disability related groups

It is fully recognised that the delivery of the strategy requires multi-agency cross working and in response to this the strategy has been formulated in conjunction with an

	<p>extensive programme of consultation involving both service providers and service users. For the former the consultation has captured the views and input from housing providers, internal homeless services, adult social care, children’s services, public health together with regional providers. The consultation has also involved a series of focus groups, one to one interviews and a workshop held at the 2022 Walsall Homelessness Conference.</p>			
7	<p>How may the proposal affect each protected characteristic or group? The effect may be positive, negative, neutral or not known. Give reasons and if action is needed.</p>			
	Characteristic	Affect	Reason	Action needed No
Age	<p>For the Protected Characteristic’s of Marriage and Civil Partnership, Pregnancy and Maternity, Religion or belief and Sexual Orientation the evidence gathered in both the Homelessness Review and this document suggests a neutral impact. It is assessed that no further action is needed.</p> <p>The proposed strategy will have a positive impact on the Protected Characteristics of Age, Disability, Gender Reassignment, Race and Sex. No further action needed.</p> <p><u>Age</u> Young people aged 18 to 24 years are overrepresented in persons presenting to the authority as either homeless or at risk of despite the more inclusive benefits having been brought about by the 2017 Homelessness Reduction Act. The revised strategy will have a positive impact on this characteristic by the adoption of a new and specific objective ‘Meeting the Needs of Young People’ and its associated actions as outlined in the strategy.</p> <p><u>Disability</u> Of the support needs identified from persons owed a duty last year, 13% were related to disability. The data outlined in the Needs Review strongly implies that disabled people are more likely to become homeless than non-disabled people. The proposals and actions within the revised Homelessness Strategy are likely to improve outcomes for disabled people.</p>			
Disability				
Gender reassignment				
Marriage and civil partnership				
Pregnancy and maternity				
Race				
Religion or belief				
Sex				
Sexual orientation				
Other (give detail)				
Further information				

		<p><u>Gender Reassignment</u> The National Alliance to End Homelessness (24.07.22) records that limited information exists about the number of transgender people experiencing homelessness and there are very few data sets relative to this population. Based on a snapshot covering April 2018 to December 2022, one person identified as transgender. The interventions contained within the action plan attached to the strategy will have a positive outcome for all households</p> <p><u>Race</u> As outlined elsewhere in this document, Census 2021 data implies a significant overrepresentation in Black African/Caribbean/Black British households at both pre and post assessment stages, with relative parity within other ethnic groups. The proposals and actions within the revised Homelessness Strategy are likely to improve outcomes for all households experiencing homelessness, however contained within the action plan is a specific action to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out research into the causes and experiences of homelessness for people of a black or other minority ethnic origin, to inform future service provision <p><u>Sex</u> Women are more likely to experience homelessness than men. Based on a snapshot covering April 2018 to December 2022, women accounted for 56% of presentations whilst accounting for 51% of the wider population (Census 2021). Sixty percent of households owed a statutory duty last year (2021.22) were female headed. The interventions contained within the action plan attached to the strategy will have a positive outcome for all households.</p>
8	<p>Does your proposal link with other proposals to have a cumulative effect on particular equality groups? If yes, give details.</p> <p>This EQIA has been formulated having had regard to the law and regulatory requirements, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Housing Act 1996, Part 6 2. Homelessness Act 2002 3. Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 4. Localism Act 2011 	<p>(Delete one) No</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Armed Forces Act 2006 6. Asylum and Immigration Act 1996 7. Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 8. Children Act 2004 9. Equality Act 2010 10. Domestic Abuse Act 2021 			
9	Which justifiable action does the evidence, engagement and consultation feedback suggest you take?			
	A	No major change required		
	B	Adjustments needed to remove barriers or to better promote equality		
	C	Continue despite possible adverse impact		
	D	Stop and rethink your proposal		
Action and monitoring plan				
Action Date	Action	Responsibility	Outcome Date	Outcome
April 2023	Continue to collect equality data on protected characteristics targeting those who do not and do qualify for a statutory duty to help to inform the development of future services designed to reduce inequality	Neil Hollyhead	April 2024	Equality data collected from those who do not and do qualify for a statutory duty
April 2023	Carry out research into the causes and experiences of homelessness for people of a black or other	Neil Hollyhead	April 2024	To inform future service provision

	minority ethnic origin,			
April 2023	Build in customer feedback from more isolated communities	Neil Hollyhead	April 2024	To inform future service provision
Reports will be presented to and assessed by the Walsall Homelessness Steering Group.				

Update to EqIA	
Date	Detail
Jan 2023	First Phase review and development, informed by Homelessness Review 2022.
Use this section for updates following the commencement of your proposal.	

Contact us

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Inside Walsall: http://int.walsall.gov.uk/Service_information/Equality_and_diversity