

# The Network Newsletter: tackling social exclusion in libraries, museums, archives and galleries

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The Network's Website is at [www.seapn.org.uk](http://www.seapn.org.uk) and includes information on courses, good practice, specific socially excluded groups, as well as the newsletter archive.

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## Did you see?

### *ARC Magazine*

The latest issue<sup>1</sup> includes:

- Paul V Dudman “Documenting the undocumented: international engagement, archives and preserving the refugee experience (part one)”, which explores the work (including oral history) that has been undertaken in the Refugee Council Archive at the University of East London. It also mentions the Living Refugee Archive portal<sup>2</sup> which hosts both the oral history recordings and provides a point of engagement for the wider community; and their work with the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM) which helped them to establish an internationally focused Working Group on the Archiving and Documentation of the History of Forced Migration and Refugees<sup>3</sup> [pp8-9]

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## Equality Act 2010

Just in case you missed it, a group of charities (and others) have written a letter to *The Telegraph*, putting the case for bringing back the socio-economic duty in the Equality Act.<sup>4</sup>

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## “Libraries Deliver”

As we noted in the special issue<sup>5</sup> of the *Newsletter*, our assessment was intended very much as a starter.

In a blogpost<sup>6</sup> for the Libraries Taskforce, Paul Blanter, Chair of the Taskforce, summarised the key events from 2016, and set out a list of what he was looking forward to in 2017:

- “new projects from the LOFE [Libraries: Opportunities for Everyone] fund being delivered
- publication of the Public Library Skills Strategy which CILIP and the SCL are leading a working group to produce

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<sup>1</sup> *ARC Magazine*, 329, Jan 2017.

<sup>2</sup> See: <http://www.livingrefugeearchive.org/>.

<sup>3</sup> See: <http://iasfm.org/adfm/>.

<sup>4</sup> See the Runnymede Trust tweet at:

<https://twitter.com/RunnymedeTrust/status/810482738050568193>.

<sup>5</sup> *The Network Newsletter*, 189, Dec 2016 (“Libraries Deliver” special issue), available to download from: <http://www.seapn.org.uk/uploads/files/Newsletter-NS-189.pdf>.

<sup>6</sup> Paul Blanter “2016 report card – and looking forward to 2017”, *Libraries Taskforce blog*, 21 Dec 2016, <https://librariestaskforce.blog.gov.uk/2016/12/21/2016-report-card-and-looking-forward-to-2017/>.

- a series of indicators which will help to measure the effect of the 7 Outcomes identified in our Ambition document
  - the launch of SCL's new Culture Universal Offer
  - development of a core dataset for libraries, which can be used for benchmarking and service improvement
  - a continuing flow of blog posts and case studies which will illustrate the rich diversity of activities going on in libraries across the country."
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## **Tackling social and digital exclusion – Government, Government Agencies and Local Government**

### ***The Casey Review***

As you will no doubt have seen in the media, the Review by Dame Louise Casey<sup>7</sup> has just been published.

The report begins with a Foreword, outlining why the Review was carried out:

“1.2 Despite the long-standing and growing diversity of our nation, and the sense that people from different backgrounds get on well together at a general level, community cohesion did not feel universally strong across the country.” [full report, p7]

In addition:

“1.7 The report considers immigration and patterns of settlement; the extent to which people from different backgrounds mix and get on together; how different communities – considering ethnic and faith groups in particular – have fared economically and socially; and some of the issues that are driving inequality and division in society; and it makes recommendations on what we should do next in a new programme to help unite Britain.” [full report, p7]

This is followed by sections on:

- Our population today, which includes how our population is changing; immigration and the impact on communities of higher immigration; settlement patterns and segregation (including in schools)
- Social interaction, including the benefits of meaningful contact and interaction; young people

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<sup>7</sup> Louise Casey. *The Casey Review: a review into opportunity and integration*. DCLG, 2016. Available to download as a pdf (2500 kb) from: [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/575973/The\\_Casey\\_Review\\_Report.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/575973/The_Casey_Review_Report.pdf). There is also an Executive Summary available (205.87 kb) at: [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/575975/The\\_Casey\\_Review\\_Executive\\_Summary.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/575975/The_Casey_Review_Executive_Summary.pdf).

- Public attitudes and the media
- Social and economic exclusion, including deprivation; education and attainment; further and higher education; employment; English language; the integration gap
- Inequality and harm, including women's inequality; intolerance of different sexuality; risks to our children's well-being
- Religion, including trends in religion in Great Britain; regressive attitudes; religious codes; faith leadership
- Hate and extremism, including hate crimes; sectarian violence; extremism
- Past and current approaches, which includes community cohesion; Prevent; international dimensions and experience
- Leadership, including leadership in communities and institutions; representation
- The future – recommendations. [Taken from full report, pp3-4]

In terms of the recommendations, here is a summary:

**Building local communities' resilience in the towns and cities where the greatest challenges exist:**

Recommendation 1: "Central government should support a new programme to help improve community cohesion. This could back area-based plans and projects addressing the key priorities identified in this review [...] The Government should agree a final list of project criteria but these should include:

- The promotion of English language;
- Emancipating marginalised groups of women;
- Raising employment outcomes among the most marginalised groups;
- Increasing participation of women in the labour market;
- Improving IT literacy among parents in segregated areas;
- Boosting out of school mixing between young people – including through sporting activity;
- Other programmes with a clear focus on reducing segregation identified with local areas." [full report, p167]

Recommendation 2: "[...] Central and local government should develop a list of indicators of a potential breakdown in integration. These might include incidences of hate crime or deficiencies in English language. Local authorities should collect this information regularly." [full report, p167]

Recommendation 3: “Drawing on the most effective approaches, central government should work with local government to bring together and disseminate a toolkit of approaches which have seen success.” [full report, p167]

**Improving the integration of communities in Britain and establishing a set of values around which people from different backgrounds can unite:**

Recommendation 4: “The promotion of British laws, history and values within the core curriculum in all schools would help build integration, tolerance, citizenship and resilience in our children. More weight should be attached to a British Values focus and syllabus in developing teaching skills and assessing schools performance.” [full report, p168]

Recommendation 5: “The Government should review how those on the visa routes most likely to settle permanently in the UK are given support on arrival. The Government should consider whether additional integration support should be provided immediately post arrival, and how clearer expectations on integration could be set, potentially in advance on application for a visa, so that those moving to the UK get off to the best start, and know their rights and obligations.” [full report, p168]

Recommendation 6: “The Government should also review the route to full British Citizenship, which is of huge national, cultural and symbolic value. The Government should look at what is required for British citizenship, as opposed to leave to remain, and separately consider an Oath of Integration with British Values and Society on arrival, rather than awaiting a final citizenship test.” [full report, p168]

**Reducing economic exclusion, inequality and segregation in our most isolated and deprived communities and schools:**

Recommendation 7: “The report notes how isolation can begin at a young age, with some children’s experience of school marked by segregation from wider British communities. The Government has included a social need criterion in the allocation of free schools funding and should now move to work with schools providers and local communities to encourage a range of school provision and projects to ensure that children from different communities learn alongside those from different backgrounds [...]” [full report, p168]

Recommendation 8: “The introduction of Universal Credit will bring a much wider range of people into contact with support in finding work for the first time. The Government should build on classes to tackle English language deficiencies with the development of classes to tackle cultural barriers born out of segregation which are identified as a barrier to work, supporting both employment and integration goals.” [full report, pp168-9]

Recommendation 9: “A shared language is fundamental to integrated societies. The Government should supporting [sic] further targeted English Language provision by making sufficient funding available for

community-based English language classes, and through the adult skills budget for local authorities to prioritise English language where there is a need. It should also review whether community based and skills funded programmes are consistently reaching those who need them most, and whether they are sufficiently coordinated.” [full report, p169]

Recommendation 10: “Where we live can be both a cause and effect of isolation and segregation. The Government should work with local government to understand how housing and regeneration policies could improve or inhibit integration locally, and promote best practice approaches.” [full report, p169]

Recommendation 11: “It is extremely concerning that children can be excluded from mainstream education without sufficient checks on their wellbeing and integration. The Government should step up the safeguarding arrangements for children who are removed from mainstream education, and in particular those who do not commence mainstream schooling at all. All children outside mainstream education should be required to register with local authorities and local authorities duties’ to know where children are being educated should be increased. It should also consider the standards against which home education is judged to be clear that divisive practices are not acceptable in any setting. While every parent has the right to choose what is best for their child, local authorities must be satisfied that children are not put at risk. Ofsted and the Charity Commission should be resourced to support additional central and local government action to ensure the safeguarding of all children in mainstream and supplementary educational environments.” [full report, p169]

### **Increasing standards of leadership and integrity in public office:**

Recommendation 12: “We expect the highest standards in all civic leaders in selflessness and integrity, so too we should expect all in public office to uphold the fundamental British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect for and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs and for those without faith. The Government should work with the Committee for Standards in Public life to ensure these values are enshrined in the principles of public life, including a new oath for holders of public office.” [full report, p169]

There are some strong elements in this Review, but also rather too much emphasis on a ‘British-citizenship-type’ solution. As you may have seen, there has been considerable criticism of this report.

For example, the Young Foundation says:

“Government’s view on social integration in Britain has thankfully moved away from Thatcher’s bleak analysis that there is ‘no such thing as society’. Big Society, for example, the flagship policy of the Conservative government in David Cameron’s 2010 general election manifesto, was an attempt at empowering local people and communities. However it was also about creating social solidarity through voluntarism. This makes the

community responsible for identifying and supporting those with shared challenges. Those for whom it should be Government's priority to help.

There is a problem when the obligation of providing social support and creating community cohesion, falls to some more than others. The rules of engagement – who makes them, what they say, how they are enforced – are at the heart of how inequalities manifest themselves in British society.

There is a great difference between a vision of society as a club to which all are theoretically welcome but only if they meet the standards of entry of existing members, and one which sees society and social cohesion as a collective endeavour – one which divides responsibility equally amongst its members, whether current, marginal or future.

This is where we at the Young Foundation feel we have something critical to add. Our work in communities across the UK – often those facing exactly the challenges described by the Casey review – has shown us the real damage which can be caused when you notice only what is wrong with communities, and fail to see what is right; when you focus on what divides people, instead of what brings them together; when you assume that the only answers which can work are those which those who know better impose from the outside.”<sup>8, 9</sup>

The Runnymede Trust had submitted evidence<sup>10</sup> in January 2016; on 6 Dec 2016, it published its response<sup>11</sup> to the Casey Review, in which it argued that the Review had missed the point about integration:

“There has been talk of communities leading ‘parallel lives’ for two decades now. Much of this debate has failed to reach consensus on policy solutions. This sort of analysis is far removed from the reality of most people’s lives and from the balance of evidence, muddling through important distinctions between race, faith and integration, or between ethnic segregation and ethnic diversity.

We must look at the evidence without prejudice. Which communities are least likely to mix in social circles with people of different backgrounds? Who are most likely to self-segregate out of a multicultural area or move because they wish to game the system to win a place at a good school for their children? Which managers are least likely to hire someone who does not look like them? This is not about blaming any section of society, this is about looking at the facts and taking the emotion out of the debate.

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<sup>8</sup> “Community cohesion requires us all to give and take”, The Young Foundation, 5 Dec 2016, [http://youngfoundation.org/promote\\_home/promote\\_home\\_right/community-cohesion-requires-us-give-take/](http://youngfoundation.org/promote_home/promote_home_right/community-cohesion-requires-us-give-take/).

<sup>9</sup> Source: The Campaign Company *Weekly*, 9 Dec 2016.

<sup>10</sup> See: <http://www.runnymedetrust.org/uploads/CaseyReviewLetter.pdf>.

<sup>11</sup> “Equality not finger pointing: response to Casey Report”, *Runnymede: Race Matters*, 6 Dec 2016, <http://www.runnymedetrust.org/blog/we-need-equality-not-finger-pointing-runnymedes-response-to-the-casey-integration-report>.

We need a conversation about British values not a lecture. Through conversation we learn how much British values are shared by immigrants from across the world. The EHRC research showed how closely aligned British Muslims are to such values. Other reports have demonstrated that there is no great divide on social attitudes. The key division of ideas is around the experience of racism and how seriously Britain should take it.”<sup>12</sup>

Their concluding comments refer to their original submission in which they stated:

“In order for integration policies to be successful they need to focus on entire geographical communities rather than any one group. Focusing policies on just one community runs the risk of excluding other groups from the community cohesion debate as well as placing a disproportionate responsibility on the target community to address wider social issues. It also doesn’t adequately address racial inequalities that other communities continue to experience, and may inadvertently make those communities feel their concerns are an afterthought.”

They follow this with:

“This important drilling down of evidence by socio-economic status, ethnicity, geography and generation is crucial to understand the truth of disadvantage and integration, and to avoid simplistic analysis and gimmicky solutions.

There are aspects of the Casey report – such as the fact that it acknowledges the economic justice as a key factor in successful integration – that Runnymede wholeheartedly supports. However, we need a national conversation not centred around difference, but on the harder questions of encouraging behavioural change to eliminate racial discrimination, helping create greater economic equality and bringing communities together on a social level.”

On 8 Dec, the Institute of Race Relations published<sup>13</sup> a series of short, critical pieces by experts (such as Herman Ouseley, Gus John, Ratna Lachman and Nadeem Murtuja) which highlight the view that the Casey Review ended up blaming the victims. The position is clearly summarised by Herman Ouseley:

“We do not need any more reports like this to tell us what problems people in minority and majority local communities face when afflicted with the evils of discrimination, disadvantage, deprivation and exclusion. We urgently need social and political leaders who are prepared to face up to their own weaknesses and prejudices and who are capable and committed to getting rid of hatred, discrimination, inequalities and exclusion.”

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<sup>12</sup> Taken from: <http://www.runnymedetrust.org/blog/we-need-equality-not-finger-pointing-runnymedes-response-to-the-casey-integration-report>.

<sup>13</sup> “‘Dangerous’ Casey, failing and blaming victims”, *Institute of Race Relations*, 8 Dec 2016, <http://www.irr.org.uk/news/dangerous-casey-failing-and-blaming-victims/>.

Finally, the Migrants' Rights Network have published a thoughtful piece<sup>14</sup> about the Review, which ends on a rather savage note:

“So, back to the opening question. Is this a positive and progressive report on the real issue of a lack of inclusion for some in Britain? No. It will all be forgotten soon and the printed copies will gather dust on Whitehall bookshelves. A real missed opportunity.”

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### ***Light springs through the dark: a vision for culture in Wales***

In December 2016, the Welsh Government issued this document<sup>15</sup>:

“This document outlines the Cabinet Secretary for Economy and Infrastructure’s vision for Culture in Wales.

We want everyone across Wales to have equal access to the arts, music, literature and heritage in Wales, and to be encouraged and supported to take part.

The document also sets out our Programme for Government commitments for culture.”<sup>16</sup>

Ken Skates, Cabinet Secretary for Economy and Infrastructure, starts the paper by setting out the reasons for making a statement:

- “[To] Remind people how important culture is. At times like these it is more important than ever to people and communities; a vital buttress that protects and enhances our quality of life.
- Promote more debate within Welsh politics and society about the value of culture, and how best we can work together to nurture and promote it.
- Encourage bright ideas and initiatives, from whatever source.
- Set out my ambitions for culture for this Assembly term, and unite our efforts across Government to extract maximum value from our investment in Culture.” [p2]

The Foreword goes on to emphasise the Welsh Government’s commitment to culture, and why it sees culture as a priority:

“My vision is of a Wales where culture is central to the nation’s life and well-being, a place where talent is revealed, nurtured and shared. Unless

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<sup>14</sup> Alan Anstead “Casey Review: Is this really about ‘opportunity and integration’?”, *Migrants’ Rights News Blog*, 11 Dec 2016, <http://www.migrantsrights.org.uk/blog/2016/12/casey-review-really-about-opportunity-and-integration>.

<sup>15</sup> *Light springs through the dark: a vision for culture in Wales*. Welsh Government, 2016. Available to download as a pdf (1700 kb) from: <http://gov.wales/docs/drah/publications/161213-a-vision-for-culture-in-wales-en.pdf>.

<sup>16</sup> Taken from: <http://gov.wales/topics/culture-tourism-sport/arts/a-vision-for-culture-in-wales/?lang=en>.

we strive to be creative and active we will never be as healthy, fulfilled or as happy as we'd wish." [p3]

It then outlines 'the current landscape', and how much there is to enjoy and celebrate, but also identifies "real uncertainty and anxiety" [p3] post-Brexit and with the level of cuts to local authority budgets.

The document then goes on to summarise the contribution that culture can make to the four key themes in their Programme for Government:

- Prosperous & Secure
- Healthy & Active
- Ambitious & Learning
- United & Connected.

In terms of social justice issues, these include:

- Prosperous & Secure
  - Regeneration: "Culture, in its many different forms makes a key contribution towards creating diverse, vibrant, and viable places. New or refurbished venues, galleries and museums can be the catalyst for further regeneration, and the establishment of 'cultural quarters' in our town and city centres, which in turn helps to create further vibrancy and diversity." [p9]
- Healthy & Active
  - Health and social care: "Engaging with creative activity can have a positive impact on health and well being. By supplementing medicine and care, cultural and creative activities can improve the health of people who experience mental or physical health problems. Well-being, in its widest sense, is a key outcome of arts and cultural activity.  
  
Creativity, culture and the arts can help raise aspiration, confidence, a sense of community and cohesion, and individual and community well-being. They can contribute to improved public health. Creative activity can promote healthy living and lifestyles, positive messages around public health issues, and contribute to health, well-being and prevention. It can also improve the mental, emotional and physical state of Health Service users, improve health and social care environments for staff and service users, and help medical staff, carers, patients and families to communicate more effectively with each other." [p11]
- Ambitious & Learning
  - Education, both formal and informal: "The cultural sector also has a crucial role in helping people who for one reason or another are not in education, employment or training. Initiatives like the Arts Council of Wales's 'Reach the Heights' programme have shown

how effective cultural bodies can be in re-engaging young people who are not in employment, education or training, or at risk of this, and at helping them to acquire the 'soft' skills they need, such as confidence and improved communication, to re-engage with the workforce." [p14]

- United & Connected
  - Tackling poverty and disadvantage: "Our 'Fusion Programme' is showing how culture can empower disenfranchised and alienated people, and give them a voice. This programme is breaking down barriers, and identifying new ways to encourage people to visit and participate in cultural sites and projects." [p16]<sup>17</sup>
  - Equalities: "Involvement in the arts, culture and heritage enables different and excluded voices to be heard, unlike in so many other walks of life. Many such organisations are doing excellent work to encourage groups who, for one reason or another, have felt excluded from cultural venues and activities, to access or participate in them. This includes, for example, people with disabilities, people from black and minority ethnic communities and older people. Such initiatives include free or discounted ticket prices, special showings and taster sessions, and tailored projects in the community.
- Looking ahead, despite the sector's special role in promoting the equalities agenda, many cultural bodies still have work to do, to become truly representative of the communities they serve, and to ensure that their work is fully accessible to everyone. Overall, the sector needs to develop a workforce that better reflects the diversity of Wales, to improve representation in its governance structures, and to increase the diversity of its audiences, participants and users. By doing this, the culture sector will help us to meet our well-being goal of a more equal Wales, where people are enabled to fulfil their potential, no matter what their background or circumstances." [p17]

Finally, the paper looks at what more needs to be done, and also how progress can be monitored. This includes a re-statement of the Welsh Government's commitments, plus a call to other cultural bodies to take a bigger part.

In terms of monitoring and evaluation, the paper reiterates the importance of monitoring progress in implementing the goals set out in the paper, and also:

"Nonetheless, we recognise the need to improve the evidence base on the effectiveness of cultural interventions, especially where these contribute to key policy areas such as health, education and the economy. In order to do this, we will:

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<sup>17</sup> See, for example: <http://gov.wales/topics/culture-tourism-sport/tackling-poverty-through-culture/?lang=en>.

- Monitor and report on progress against the actions in this Statement.
- Develop a coordinated Research, Evidence and Evaluation Plan for Culture in Wales, led by Welsh Government, incorporating the commissioning of culture related research. This will draw together the research and evaluation work of Welsh Government and its sponsored bodies, to inform cultural policy making.” [p24]

Finally, the paper reiterates the new Welsh Government commitments to the four key themes, for example:

- “We will continue to work to end the stigma of mental illness and work with schools, employers and other partners to improve well-being at work, in education and in our communities.” [p26]
- “Invest more than £1 million each year in the continued transformation of our libraries and local museums.” [p26]
- “We will strengthen the Fusion programme by focussing on activities that promote pathways into employment.” [p27]

This is an important and timely re-commitment to the importance of culture and cultural activities – recommended.

## **Tackling social and digital exclusion – Other Agencies**

### ***Monitoring poverty and social exclusion 2016***

JRF have just published the latest<sup>18</sup> in their series of annual reports.

Key points include:

- “In 2014/15, there were 13.5 million people living in low-income households, 21% of the UK population. This proportion has barely changed since 2002/03.
- The number of private renters in poverty has doubled over the last decade. There are now as many private renters in poverty as social renters. Rent accounts for at least a third of income for more than 70% of private renters in poverty.
- The number of households accepted as homeless and the number of households in temporary accommodation have both increased for five years in a row. Evictions by landlords are near a ten-year high.

<sup>18</sup> Adam Tinson *et al.* *Monitoring poverty and social exclusion 2016*. JRF, 2016. Full report available to download as a pdf (3920 kb) from: [https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/monitoring-poverty-and-social-exclusion-2016?utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=JRF%20weekly%20round-up%20wc%205%20December%202016&utm\\_content=JRF%20weekly%20round-up%20wc%205%20December%202016+CID\\_1d75b8b0ccf35e25f34b5d11db24534d&utm\\_source=Email%20marketing%20software&utm\\_term=Read%20the%20findings](https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/monitoring-poverty-and-social-exclusion-2016?utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=JRF%20weekly%20round-up%20wc%205%20December%202016&utm_content=JRF%20weekly%20round-up%20wc%205%20December%202016+CID_1d75b8b0ccf35e25f34b5d11db24534d&utm_source=Email%20marketing%20software&utm_term=Read%20the%20findings). The “Findings” summary (328.95kb) is available to download from the same weblink.

- The proportion of working-age adults in employment is at a record high. Full-time employees account for 62% of the growth in jobs since 2010. The proportion of young adults who are unemployed is the lowest since 2005.
- The number of people in poverty in a working family is 55% – a record high. Four-fifths of the adults in these families are themselves working, some 3.8 million workers. Those adults that are not working are predominantly looking after children.
- 1.4 million children are in long-term workless households, down 280,000 in four years. Excluding lone parent families with a child under five, 55% of these children have a disabled adult in their household.
- Once account is taken of the higher costs faced by those who are disabled, half of people living in poverty are either themselves disabled or are living with a disabled person in their household.”<sup>19</sup> [“Findings”, p1]

The report concludes:

“On many indicators, the UK economy has now recovered from the financial crisis and prolonged period of stagnation. If this recovery turns into a period of sustained growth, it is important that those on low incomes share in it and feel the gains. But we must also consider how the economy and the state can be restructured to prevent poverty in the first place. Great progress has been made reducing pensioner poverty, but progress on child poverty is at risk. Housing in the UK is too often expensive and of poor quality, particularly in the private rented sector. Work, although the best defence against low income, is too often insufficient. The social security system has become less effective for those with housing costs and Council Tax to pay. If these problems can be addressed, then many more people will share in the UK’s prosperity.” [“Findings” p6]

This is important background, and ties in to recent reports<sup>20</sup> and JRF’s strategy to end poverty<sup>21</sup>.

<sup>19</sup> Taken from: [https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/monitoring-poverty-and-social-exclusion-2016?utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=JRF%20weekly%20round-up%20wc%205%20December%202016&utm\\_content=JRF%20weekly%20round-up%20wc%205%20December%202016+CID\\_1d75b8b0ccf35e25f34b5d11db24534d&utm\\_source=Email%20marketing%20software&utm\\_term=Read%20the%20findings](https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/monitoring-poverty-and-social-exclusion-2016?utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=JRF%20weekly%20round-up%20wc%205%20December%202016&utm_content=JRF%20weekly%20round-up%20wc%205%20December%202016+CID_1d75b8b0ccf35e25f34b5d11db24534d&utm_source=Email%20marketing%20software&utm_term=Read%20the%20findings).

<sup>20</sup> For example: *UK poverty: causes, costs and solutions*. JRF, 2016. Available to download as a pdf (4180 kb) from: [https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/uk-poverty-causes-costs-and-solutions?utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=JRF%20weekly%20round-up%20wc%205%20September%202016&utm\\_content=JRF%20weekly%20round-up%20wc%205%20September%202016+CID\\_94165fa44638b3383c25ddda58f43839&utm\\_source=Email%20marketing%20software&utm\\_term=Find%20out%20more](https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/uk-poverty-causes-costs-and-solutions?utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=JRF%20weekly%20round-up%20wc%205%20September%202016&utm_content=JRF%20weekly%20round-up%20wc%205%20September%202016+CID_94165fa44638b3383c25ddda58f43839&utm_source=Email%20marketing%20software&utm_term=Find%20out%20more).

Andrew Volmert, Marisa Gerstein Pineau and Nathaniel Kendall-Taylor. *Talking about poverty: how experts and the public understand UK poverty*. FrameWorks Institute, 2016.

Full report available to download as a pdf (664.48 kb) from:

[http://frameworksinstitute.org/assets/files/PDF/JRF\\_UK\\_Poverty\\_MTG\\_2016.pdf](http://frameworksinstitute.org/assets/files/PDF/JRF_UK_Poverty_MTG_2016.pdf).

“Findings” report (pdf 161.23kb) and Web summary both at:

[https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/talking-about-poverty-how-experts-and-public-understand-uk-poverty?utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=JRF%20weekly%20round-up%20wc%2014%20November%202016&utm\\_content=JRF%20weekly%20round-up%20wc%2014%20November%202016&utm\\_content=JRF%20weekly%20round-up%20wc%2014%20November%202016](https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/talking-about-poverty-how-experts-and-public-understand-uk-poverty?utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=JRF%20weekly%20round-up%20wc%2014%20November%202016&utm_content=JRF%20weekly%20round-up%20wc%2014%20November%202016&utm_content=JRF%20weekly%20round-up%20wc%2014%20November%202016&utm_content=JRF%20weekly%20round-up%20wc%2014%20November%202016)

I have also just come across an interesting blogpost<sup>22</sup> by Jude Habib, which challenges the language used to describe homeless people.

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## Abbreviations and acronyms

DCLG = Department for Communities and Local Government  
EHRC = Equality and Human Rights Commission  
JRF = Joseph Rowntree Foundation  
SCL = Society of Chief Librarians

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This Newsletter was compiled by John Vincent, and all items are written by him, unless otherwise stated. Please send any comments or items for the next issue to:

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<sup>21</sup> See: Solve UK Poverty, <https://www.jrf.org.uk/solve-uk-poverty>; and *We can solve poverty in the UK: a strategy for governments, businesses, communities and citizens*. JRF, 2016. Available to download as a pdf (1340 kb) from:

[https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/we-can-solve-poverty-uk?utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=JRF%20weekly%20round-up%20wc%2012%20December%202016&utm\\_content=JRF%20weekly%20round-up%20wc%2012%20December%202016+CID\\_1ddea0931adc29624800555b40c7f0ea&utm\\_source=Email%20marketing%20software&utm\\_term=Read%20the%20strategy](https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/we-can-solve-poverty-uk?utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=JRF%20weekly%20round-up%20wc%2012%20December%202016&utm_content=JRF%20weekly%20round-up%20wc%2012%20December%202016+CID_1ddea0931adc29624800555b40c7f0ea&utm_source=Email%20marketing%20software&utm_term=Read%20the%20strategy).

<sup>22</sup> Jude Habib “Watch your tongue – why we need to challenge ‘deficit’ language”, *The Huffington Post*, 1 Jul 2016, [http://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/jude-habib/watch-your-tongue-why-we- b\\_10756356.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/jude-habib/watch-your-tongue-why-we- b_10756356.html).