

**Social and Economic Inclusion
An International Bibliography**

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INTRODUCTION

This bibliography aims to demonstrate the scope of research in Social and Economic Inclusion (SEI) and Exclusion that has been conducted internationally since the terms were introduced. It was produced primarily to serve as a reference document for the national research team working on the CIHR-funded project entitled “Rethinking Health Inequities: Social and Economic Inclusion and the Case of ‘Lone Mothers’”. Citations are organized geographically and by subject. Abstracts and web addresses (URLs) for citations, when available, have been included.

Canadian research institutions such as the Atlantic Centre of Excellence for Women’s Health (ACEWH), the Canadian Council for Social Development, the Canadian Policy Research Network, and the Laidlaw Foundation, have made research in the area of SEI a priority based on evidence that discrepancies in health are intimately associated with differences in social, economic, cultural and political circumstances. Indeed, publications from these institutions dominate the Canadian section of this document. A greater understanding of how and to what degree individuals are excluded from full participation in social and economic life facilitates identification of those policy areas most in need of change for inclusion to be possible.

ACEWH is playing a leading role in the “Rethinking Health Inequities” project, which in turn will be focused on the experience of lone mothers in Atlantic Canada. In the bibliography, citations from Atlantic Canada have been organized as a separate section. The Centre has had SEI as a program area for roughly five years, which began with “the Inclusion Project” funded by the Population and Public Health Branch of Health Canada, Atlantic Region Office. Deliverables from that project included three surveys of SEI-type programs and policies in the Atlantic region and the Inclusion Project Information Kit documents such as the Inclusion Lens. The content of these surveys and documents features prominently in the Atlantic Canadian section of the bibliography.

“Exclusion” was first articulated by then-secretary of state for social action, Rene Lenoir, in 1970s France. The term captures the alienation and discrimination experienced by disadvantaged citizens. “Inclusion” is not just the opposite of exclusion; it is a strategy for engaging citizens in the formulation of research agendas and social policies, as well as an outcome or outcomes of policy, including the provision of affordable housing, income security, and appropriate health and education services. Communication across disciplines, sectors, and citizen groups with the aim of building stronger civil society is central to SEI as a conceptual framework.

Debates continue as to whether the breadth of meaning to the term Inclusion lends it saliency and applicability, or erodes the concept’s usefulness. Some question whether SEI is really anything more than a renaming of the concept of poverty or vulnerability; others point out the ethical quandary of “including” people into social and economic systems that are inequitable. This bibliography attempts to capture a range of understandings and uses of SEI as a conceptual approach.

In the United Kingdom and to a lesser extent the European Union as a whole, SEI has been mainstreamed, significantly influencing the way both researchers and policymakers think about and address poverty. It is now understood to include a lack of education, poor health, poor nutrition, powerlessness, voicelessness, vulnerability, fear, and low income. The UK section in this bibliography is particularly rich. Outside of Europe, the international SEI literature largely informs and overlaps with development discourse.

It is my hope that this bibliography will be helpful to the Rethinking Health Inequities research team and anyone engaged in SEI-related research and policy formulation. Please direct any comments or corrections to mpaynter@dal.ca.

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ATLANTIC CANADA

Policy

Dechman, Margaret. *The Four P's of Social Exclusion: A Predisposed, Pervasive, Prolonged Process*. Canadian Council for Social Development. *Perception*. 26/1, 2003. pages 7-9.

No abstract available.

Guildford, Janet. *Making the Case for Social and Economic Inclusion*. Halifax: Atlantic regional Office, Population and Public Health Branch, Health Canada, 2000.

Making the Case for Social and Economic Inclusion examines the development of policies and programs to combat social exclusion in Europe over the past decade, and the potential of social inclusion for contributing to the development of healthy social policy in the Atlantic region. The 31-page discussion paper is intended for all those interested in social policy, including people working at all levels of government and those who work with community organizations. It is accompanied by a 19-page annotated bibliography of articles, reports and books relating to the concept of social inclusion. What is social and economic inclusion? To be included is to be accepted and to be able to participate fully within our families, our communities and our society. Those who are excluded, whether because of poverty, ill health, gender, race, or lack of education, do not have the opportunity for full participation in the economic and social benefits of society. The United Kingdom Liaison Committee to the European Anti-Poverty Network describes the impact of social exclusion as "a forced exclusion from power." Partnership, innovation and leadership are the key ingredients in developing effective policies to combat social exclusion and promote social inclusion. The report identifies four lessons from the European experience for countering the erosion of national programs that address regional disparity in Atlantic Canada: The costs and problems associated with social exclusion, including the very high costs associated with poor health, must be more highly publicized. Alliances and partnerships are necessary to bring about change. The concept of social inclusion has offered Europeans a new way to think about the problems of economic development and social policy and has underscored the importance of addressing the problems in tandem. Social and economic inclusion has brought a diversity of groups, including governments, business, labour and community groups, to the policy development process. The paper concludes that PPHB Atlantic's commitment to population health places it in a strategic position to offer valuable leadership in developing healthy social policy that promotes social inclusion. The Population and Public Health Branch has extensive experience in building the relationships necessary to realize the potential of this approach. The social inclusion approach has challenged Europe to develop innovative and effective new policies. PPHB Atlantic is well placed to take up that challenge in Canada.

Helleur, Jane, and Associates. "Strategic Social Plan Learning Study Final Report". Newfoundland. 2003.

This report provides analysis of changes occurring in the way the government (of Newfoundland and Labrador) is conducting its business in implementing the Strategic Social Plan goals.

Population and Public Health Branch Atlantic Region, Health Canada. *Key Learnings from PPHB Atlantic's Work on Social and Economic Inclusion 1998-2000*. Halifax: PPHB, 2001.

No abstract available.

Schneider, Ruth. *Health and Social Policy are Everyone's Business: Collaboration and Social Inclusion in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island*. Policy Discussion Series. Paper No. 5. Halifax: Maritime Centre of Excellence for Women's Health, 2000.

No abstract available.

Shookner, Malcolm. *An Inclusion Lens*. Halifax: Population and Public Health Branch, Health Canada Atlantic Region. 2002.

A workbook for looking at social and economic exclusion and inclusion.

Simpson, Mary. *Social Investment: It's Time to Invest in New Brunswick's Children, Families and Communities*. Policy Discussion Series Paper No. 4. Halifax: Maritime Centre of Excellence for Women's Health. 1999.

No abstract available.

Snyder, Linda, and Barbara Clow. *"A Just Society, Where Everyone Counts": Social and Economic Inclusion in Atlantic Canada. Final Report*. Halifax: Atlantic Centre of Excellence for Women's Health, 2003.

This report represents the fruit of a long and productive partnership between the Atlantic Centre of Excellence for Women's Health and the Regional Office of the Population and Public Health Branch, Health Canada. This report summarizes the "Just Society" collaborative project.

Urban Core Support Network. *A View From Many Doors: An Atlantic Perspective on Influencing Policy Change*.

Key learnings from consultations with policymakers in Atlantic Canada.

Williams, Susan. *Social Inclusion: On the Path to Social Development in Newfoundland and Labrador*. Policy Discussion Series Paper No. 6. Halifax: Maritime Centre of Excellence for Women's Health. 2000.

No abstract available.

Social Work and Social Assistance

Dechman, Margaret. *The Family Mosaic: A Longitudinal Study of Lone-Parent and Two-Parent Families: Social Exclusion and Social Assistance*. Volume 5. Halifax: Nova Scotia Community Services. 2001.

Dechman, Margaret. *The Family Mosaic: A Longitudinal Study of Lone-Parent and Two-Parent Families: Social Exclusion and the Health of Mothers and Young Adults*. Volume 8. Halifax: Nova Scotia Community Services. 2002.

CANADA

Children and Youth

Bach, M. *Social Inclusion as Solidarity: rethinking the Child Rights Agenda*. Toronto: Laidlaw Foundation, 2002.

The core notion of social inclusion as I develop it in this paper is that societal institutions should be organized to provide valued recognition to diverse groups, to the ‘others’ often marginalized by a dominant political culture and social and political institutions. This means that arrangements should not systematically devalue certain groups, or allocate the benefits, status, and advantages that such institutions are designed to provide, in ways that misrecognize certain groups and disadvantage and stereotype them in relation to others. Nor should arrangements foster or fund forms of recognition that deepen and entrench the social distance between certain groups (e.g. residential and education segregation of disabled persons would not survive such a test). Socially inclusive arrangements would help to nurture paths of mutual recognition that close the distance in ways that bring respect and value for the differences that define us.

Conceiving of social inclusion in this way, we can understand how the idea is sometimes used as a political claim for full citizenship, or as an ideal to which societal organizations and institutions should aspire, or to name the process of reform of such arrangements. There are many institutional arrangements to which the claims, ideal, and process of social inclusion could apply - for example, early childhood development services, recreation services, education, family support services, labour market training, arrangements that provide benefits through the tax system and by other means, and even those institutions that regulate, fund, and undertake social and health research on human populations (e.g. the Human Genome Project), etc. Simply stated, such institutional arrangements should be inclusive, we should be able to examine the extent of their social inclusivity, and we should be able to launch a process of reform that we might call social inclusion. In this paper I consider how this understanding of social inclusion could help to advance, in particular, the well-being of children with disabilities in Canada. I do not consider social inclusion a new idea or agenda.

Canada, Government of. *Early Childhood Development Activities and Expenditures: Government of Canada Report 2002-2003*. Ottawa: Government of Canada. December 2003.

The report provides updated progress reports on activities and expenditures undertaken by the federal government in support of young children and their families since it began implementing the September 2000 Federal/Provincial/Territorial Early Childhood Development Agreement.

Canadian Association for Community Living. *Don't Exclude out Children*. Toronto: Canadian Association for Community Living, 2001.

No abstract available.

Friendly, Martha and Donna Lero. *Social Inclusion for Canadian Children through Early Childhood Education and Care*. Toronto: Laidlaw Foundation. 2002. Retrieved from <http://www.laidlawfdn.org/files/children/lero.pdf>.

No abstract available.

Hanvey, Louise. *Social Inclusion Research in Canada: Children and Youth*. Paper presented at the Canadian Council on Social Development Conference on Social Inclusion, March 27-28, Ottawa, 2003.

No abstract available.

Hertzman, Clyde. *Leave No Child Behind! Social Exclusion and Child Development*. Toronto: Laidlaw Foundation. 2002. Retrieved from: <http://www.voices4children.org/laidlaw/hertzman.pdf>

No abstract available.

Irwin, S, D. Lero and K. Brophy. *A Matter of Urgency: Including Children with Special Needs in Child Care in Canada*. Nova Scotia: Breton Books. 2000.

No abstract available.

Jackson, Andrew, and Katherine Scott. *Does Work Include Children? The Effects of the Labour Market on Family Income, Time and Stress*. Toronto: Laidlaw Foundation. 2002. Retrieved from: <http://www.ccsd.ca/subsites/inclusion/bp/aj.htm>

No abstract available.

Phipps, Shelly, and Lori Curtis, Eds. *The Social Exclusion of Children in North America*. Halifax: Departments of Economics and Community Health and Epidemiology, Dalhousie University. 1999.

No abstract available.

Community Development, Neighbourhood Regeneration, Housing

Viswanathan, Leela, Uzma Shakir, Chung Tang, and Duberlis Ramos. "Social Inclusion and the City: Considerations for Social Planning". Alternative Planning Group, 2003.

This paper provides a critical commentary on how social inclusion is conceptualized in the context of the city. We will provide a brief overview of the context in which our

collective engages in social planning work. We will then outline several definitions and descriptions of social inclusion as presented in the literature. By convention, inclusion is conceptualized as a linear progression. We are concerned that this does not clearly consider how social inclusion can be democratically constructed. This commentary is one step toward identifying elements for building a better city.

Diversity

Anderson, J. "Aboriginal Children in Poverty in Urban Communities: Social Exclusion and the Growing Racialization of Poverty in Canada". Ottawa: Canadian Council on Social Development. 2003.

No abstract available.

Duncan, Howard. "Social inclusion, social capital, and immigration". *Canadian Issues*. Montreal. Apr 2003.

A society that promotes social inclusion will be a more prosperous society than one that does not. Promoting social inclusion, then, does not imply making everyone worse off for the sake of principles of social justice. Promoting social inclusion should make us better off. Governments have a major role in promoting social inclusion, and they do this by taking social capital and social inclusion seriously, recognizing the fragility of both, and enacting and implementing framework policy and legislation. In Canada, the work done on the streets of our communities tends to be done through non-governmental actors. In some other countries, especially fully developed welfare states, the government itself might carry out the work at street level, too. Canadian government programs often work by offering funding to non-governmental organizations who submit proposals for local activities to promote social inclusion, the best ideas receiving the funds. This approach transfers ownership of the social inclusion effort to the people and their communities, and this transfer of ownership creates more social capital than were the government to retain exclusive responsibility. Herein lies a major benefit of framework legislation. Ideas for promoting social inclusion are developed in greater number, are targeted to the particular situation of a community, and are deployed by people with a vested interest in the outcome. Frequently the government programs require that the organizations work in partnership with others, including the business community, and this very requirement will stimulate greater trust, greater social inclusion, greater social capital.

Fraze, C. *Thumbs Up! Inclusion, Rights and Equality Experienced by Youth with Disabilities*. Toronto: Laidlaw Foundation. 2003.

No abstract available.

Galabuzi, G. *Canada's Creeping Economic Apartheid: The Economic Segregation and Social Marginalization of Racialized Groups*". Toronto: CJS Foundation for Research and Education, 2001.

No abstract available.

Kunz, Jean Lock. *Social Inclusion and Diversity: Fries or Stir-Fry?* Canadian Council on Social Development. 2004. Retrieved from:
www.ccsd.ca/subsites/inclusion/bp/jk.htm.

The complementarities between inclusion and diversity are discussed in the context of Canadian multiculturalism.

Lee, Y. *Social Cohesion in Canada: The Role of the Immigrant Service Sector*. OCASI Newsletter 73, 1999.

No abstract available.

Li, PS. *Social Inclusion of Visible Minorities and Newcomers: The Articulation of 'Race' and 'Racial difference' in Canadian Society*. Paper presented at the Canadian Council on Social Development Conference on Social Inclusion, March 27-28, Ottawa, 2003. Retrieved from:
http://www.ccsd.ca/events/inclusion/papers/peter_li.pdf

No abstract available.

Omidvar, Ratna, and Ted Richmond. *Immigrant Settlement and Social Inclusion in Canada*. Toronto: Laidlaw Foundation, 2003. Retrieved from:
<http://www.laidlawfdn.org/files/children/richmond.pdf>

No abstract available.

Saloojee, A. *Perspectives on Social Inclusion: Social Inclusion, Anti Racism and Democratic Citizenship*. Toronto: Laidlaw Foundation. 2003.

No abstract available.

Valentine, F. *Enabling Citizenship: Full Inclusion of Children with Disabilities and their Parents*. Ottawa: Canadian Policy Research Networks. 2001.

No abstract available.

Wotherspoon, Terry. *The Dynamics of Social Inclusion: Public Education and Aboriginal People in Canada*. Laidlaw Foundation. 2002.

No abstract available.

General

Freiler, C. *The Context for Social Inclusion*. Toronto: Laidlaw Foundation. 2002

No abstract available.

Freiler, C. *From Experiences of Exclusion to a Vision of Inclusion: What Needs to Change?* 2002. Retrieved from: www.ccsd.ca/subsites/inclusion/bp/jk.htm.

Explains how the Laidlaw Foundation's exploration of social inclusion has unfolded and key learnings.

Freiler, C. *Understanding Social Inclusion*. 2002. Retrieved from: www.voicesforchildren.ca/socialinclusion.htm

No abstract available.

Galabuzi, G. "Social Exclusion." Paper presented at the Canadian Council on Social Development Conference on Social Inclusion, March 27-28, Ottawa, 2003.

No abstract available.

Gilbert, Nathan. "Laidlaw Foundation's Perspective on Social Inclusion". Paper presented at the Canadian Council on Social Development Conference on Social Inclusion, March 27-28, Ottawa, 2003.

No abstract available.

Levitas, Ruth. "The Idea of Social Inclusion". Presentation to the CCSD/HRDC Social Inclusion Research Conference, Ottawa, March 27-28, 2003.

Examines what is meant by the term 'social inclusion'; argues that the idea of social inclusion is better if it is utopian.

Marmur, Dow. *Ethical Reflections on Social Inclusion*. Toronto: Laidlaw Foundation. 2002. Retrieved from: <http://www.laidlawfdn.org/files/children/marmur.pdf>

No abstract available.

Health

Aronson, Jane, and Sheila M Neysmith. "Manufacturing social exclusion in the home care market". *Canadian Public Policy*. Guelph. 27/2: 151, 2001.

This paper examines how the health care perspective which dominates home care obscures the broader processes of social exclusion that play out in this arena of public policy. A study of elderly women and women with disabilities receiving home care in Ontario reveals how managed community care generates and reinforces service users' social isolation and their spatial, institutional, and political exclusion. Analysis of study participants' experiences points to the challenges of moving away from a market discourse and a health framework to develop home care policy which achieves the inclusion and participation of elderly citizens and citizens with disabilities in need of assistance at home.

Bouchard, Louise. "L'inclusion sociale et la santé dea canadiens: où sont les lacunes." Paper presented at the Canadian Council on Social Development Conference on Social Inclusion, March 27-28, Ottawa, 2003.

No abstract available.

Fay, Michael. *Count Me In! Ontario Health Promotion E-Mail Bulletin*. 358.1, April 23, 2004.

An entire Issue of *Ontario Health Promotion E-Mail Bulletin* devoted to the topic of Inclusion. With research by Betty Burcher, Krissa Fay, and Cathy Turl. *Count Me In!* is a health promotion strategy that highlights the relationship between health and inclusion.

Health Canada. "Social Inclusion as a Determinant of Health". 2003. Retrieved from: www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hppb/phdd/overview_implications/03_inclusion.html.

No abstract available.

Labonte, Ronald. "Social Inclusion/Exclusion: Dancing the Dialectic". *Health Promotion International* 19/1: 115-121. 2004. Retrieved from: [file:///C:/WINDOWS/Temporary%20Internet%20Files/Content.IE5/ENMZQTIV/256,1,Social Inclusion/Exclusion:Dancing the Dialectic](file:///C:/WINDOWS/Temporary%20Internet%20Files/Content.IE5/ENMZQTIV/256,1,Social%20Inclusion/Exclusion:Dancing%20the%20Dialectic)

No abstract available.

McIntyre, Lynn. "Social Inclusion and Food Security". Presentation to CCSD/HRDC Conference 'What Do We Know and Where Do We Go: Building a Social Inclusion Research Agenda'. Ottawa, March 27-28, 2003.

No abstract available.

Raphael, Dennis. "From Increasing Poverty to Societal Disintegration: How Economic Inequality Affects the Health of Individuals and Communities". *Unhealthy Times: The Political Economy of Health and Care in Canada*. P. Armstrong, and H. Armstrong, Eds. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 2001.

No abstract available.

Raphael, Dennis. "Recognizing the Political Barriers to a Healthy, Inclusive Society: The Case of the Social Determinants of Health". Presentation to CCSD/HRDC Conference "Building a Social Inclusion Research Agenda". Ottawa, March 27-28, 2003.

Social exclusion – the flip side of social inclusion -- has been recognized as a prime social determinant of health. Considering Canada's record as a leader in the development of health promotion and population health concepts, it would be expected that policymakers would be especially interested in applying what is known about social exclusion and other social determinants in order to promote the health of Canadians. The reality is that not only do many government policymakers appear uninterested in applying these concepts, they seem to be actually working to weaken these social determinants of health. And sadly, voices from the sectors that should be most expected to champion the importance of these concepts – the public health and health care communities – are frequently silent on these issues. This presentation speaks to the political and economic forces that make application of a social inclusion agenda – part of a broader social determinants of health framework -- difficult if not impossible. The argument is made that improving the health of Canadians will involve identifying and challenging the forces that oppose a social inclusion agenda.

Raphael, Dennis. Ed. *Social Determinants of Health*. Toronto: Canadian Scholars' Press. 2004

This new book summarizes how socio-economic factors affect the health of Canadians, surveys the current state of eleven social determinants of health across Canada, and provides analysis of how those determinants affect Canadians' health. In each case, the book explores what policy options would contribute to better health outcomes, and how to ensure that these options are pursued. Does not have a section on gender.

Van Kemenade, Solange. *Social Capital as a Health Determinant: How is it Measured?* Health Canada Health Policy Research Working Paper 02-08. March 2003.

This report focuses on the methodological aspects of social capital. The first three parts examine data sources, indicators selected as part of social capital research, and the difficulty of adapting to sources of indicators that were not specifically designed for social capital analysis. The fourth part focuses on existing data sources in Canada and those that could be used in the medium term, especially surveys currently being developed by Statistics Canada. The fifth part of the report proposes seven basic and two complementary indicators for measuring social capital within the framework of health surveys. An appendix containing a list of questions taken from various surveys and research projects is included with the document.

Indicators, Measurements, and Methodologies

Legowski, Barbara. "A Sampling of Community and Citizen-Driven Quality of Life/Societal Indicator Projects". Background Paper prepared for Canadian Policy Research Networks. Ottawa. 2000. Retrieved from:
<http://www.cprn.com/en/doc.cfm?doc=84>.

The report presents the results of a survey of 21 quality of life/societal indicators projects. The projects are for the most part well known examples of quality of life and societal indicator initiatives. Fourteen of the projects involved citizens. This past work on QOL initiatives will inform the CPRN process of developing a prototype set of indicators.

Miscellaneous

Donnelly, Peter, and Jay Coakley. *The Role of Recreation in Promoting Social Inclusion*. Laidlaw Foundation. 2002.

No abstract available.

Hermer, J, and Janet Mosher. Eds. *Disorderly People: Law and the Politics of Exclusion in Ontario*. Halifax: Fernwood Publishing. 2002.

Lest the desire to further marginalize those who have been constructed as "disorderly," and push them further "out of sight," threaten to push them therefore "out of mind" of the current citizen- taxpayer of Ontario, this collection should help to keep the debate surrounding at least one aspect of the neo-conservative agenda of the Ontario government alive. In keeping with the intentions of Hermer and Mosher in compiling this collection, which include "mak[ing] visible the overall geography of the neo-conservative character of the Ontario government" while provid[ing] footholds for critique and resistance both within the courtroom and out on the street," (17) proceeds from the sale of *Disorderly People* are being donated to the Toronto Disaster Relief Fund. --Joselyn C. Morley Carleton University.

Policy

Dechman, Margaret. "Building an Inclusive Policy and Research Agenda". Paper presented at the Canadian Council on Social Development Conference on Social Inclusion, March 27-28, Ottawa, 2003.

The objectives of this paper is to describe the processes through which social exclusion occurs and to provide direction for future research, policy and program development aimed at promoting a more inclusive world.

Drache, Daniel. *Social inclusion? So Much Effort So Little Effect: Do We Need to Rethink the Public Domain?* DRAFT. 2004. Retrieved from: www.ccsd.ca/subsites/inclusion/bp/dd.htm.

Discusses the meaning of the new “soft term”, social inclusion. Calls for a rethinking of the public sphere and a national urban agenda.

Klasen, Stephen. *Social Inclusion: Foundation of a National Policy Agenda*. Retrieved from: www.ccsd.ca/subsites/inclusion/bp/sk.htm. 2001.

Brief explanation of how a focus on social inclusion will help broaden the social policy agenda.

Kunz, Jean Lock. “Where is Platform 9 ½? Understanding Income Security and Social Exclusion”. Presentation to the CCSD/HRDC Conference “Building a Social Inclusion Research Agenda”. Ottawa, March 27-28, 2003.

Describes how income and social exclusion overlap but do not always intersect.

Murray, Karen. “Do Not Disturb: ‘Vulnerable Populations’ in federal Government Policy Discourses and Practices”. *Canadian Journal of Urban Research*. 13/1: 50-69, 2004.

This paper explores the emergence of “vulnerable populations” within federal government policy discourse, and considers the implications of this development for governmental practices. The paper argues that rather than defining poverty as a product of broader social and economics forces, the new focus on vulnerable populations is inextricably bound to neoliberal sensibilities that seek to individualize a wide range of social ills, and to the notion that communities are the appropriate locales for responding to individuals unwilling or unable to meet their own basic human needs.

Voyer, Jean-Pierre. “The Pre-Conditions for a Constructive Social Inclusion Research Agenda”. Paper presented at the Canadian Council on Social Development Conference on Social Inclusion, March 27-28, Ottawa, 2003.

This presentation discusses developing a supportive framework to allow us to undertake useful research directed towards the improvement of policies to fight poverty and social exclusion.

Poverty and Low-Income

Mitchell, Andrew, and Richard Shillington. *Poverty, Inequality and Social Inclusion*. Laidlaw Foundation. 2002.

No abstract available.

Social Work and Social Assistance

Canadian Council on Social Development. "Estimated 2002 Annual Basic Social Assistance Income by Type of Household Statistics". 2003. Retrieved from www.ccsd.ca/factsheets/basicsa02.htm.

No abstract available.

Women and Gender

England, Kim. "Disabilities, gender and employment: social exclusion, employment equity and Canadian banking". *Canadian Geographer*. 47/4: 429, Winter 2003.

People with disabilities, especially women, suffer from appallingly high rates of poverty, and paid work is frequently cited as a primary route out of poverty. I draw on feminist analyses of work and disability studies to reflect on the Canadian federal government's Employment Equity Act. I use the example of the 'Big Six' banks to investigate the numerical representation and occupational distribution of women and men with disabilities compared to their counterparts without disabilities. However, social justice in the workplace is at least as much about the quality of social relationships as it is about statistical effects. Reaching workplace equity also involves the creation of a workplace climate where people with disabilities experience supportive and responsive supervision, along with a sense of being respected and valued. I assess the banks' progress towards identifying and eliminating discriminatory disabling barriers. I close with a discussion of workplace climate and locate the Act in the context of a broader network of change that includes challenging ableism.

Luxton, M. *Feminist Perspectives on Social Inclusion and Children's Well-being*. Toronto: Laidlaw Foundation, 2002. Retrieved from: <http://www.laidlawfdn.org/files/children/luxton.pdf>

No abstract available.

McKeen, Wendy. "'Writing Women Out': Poverty Discourses and Feminist Agency in the 1990's National Social Policy Debate". Paper prepared for the Women and Politics Section of the Canadian Political Science Association Annual Meeting, July 31, 2000, Quebec, Quebec.

No abstract available.

Reid, Colleen. *The Wounds of Exclusion: Poverty, Women's Health and Social Justice*. Edmonton: Quail Institute Press. 2004.

In this monograph, the author raises questions about feminist action research ideals and challenges feminist researchers to be more forthright about their accountability regarding what is published about conducting research and what is actually done in practice.

-Nancy Hogan

Stephenson, Marylee and Ruth Emery. *Living Beyond the Edge: The Impact of trends in Non-Standard Work on Single/Lone parent Mothers*. Ottawa: Status of Women Canada. 2003.

This is an empirical study of the impacts the trends in the labour force have on single/lone parents. The already precarious socio-economic situation of the majority of single mothers is exacerbated by these trends. This study draws on a combination of cross-Canada interviews with 82 single mothers participating in employability-enhancement training, interviews with 49 government respondent and service providers, an intensive labour force analysis and a review of Canadian and international literature. The authors call for a substantial re-orientation of national values and an innovative, flexible and integrated system of policies and programs that address the full complexity of the changing labour market and the situation of women.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Community Development, Neighbourhood Regeneration, Housing

Chanan, G. "Community responses to Social Exclusion". *Policy Responses to Social Exclusion*. J. Percy-Smith, Ed. 201-215. Philadelphia: Open University Press. 2000.

This chapter addresses how individuals in their own communities can tackle exclusion from the ground up. It is also about how local citizens working together for the betterment of their community creates social capital.

Diversity

Loury, Glenn. *Social Exclusion and Ethnic Groups: The Challenge to Economics*. Paper prepared for the Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics, Washington, DC, April 28-30, 1999. Retrieved from: http://www.worldbank.org/research/abcde/washington_11/pdfs/loury.pdf

No abstract available.

Health

Burgess, S, and C Propper. "Early health related behaviours and their impact on later life chances: evidence from the US." London: Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion. 1998. Retrieved from: <http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/dps/case/cp/Paper6.pdf>

This paper uses evidence from the US to examine the impact of adolescent illegal consumption and violent behaviour on later life chances. We look at the effect of such behaviour by young men in late adolescence on productivity and household formation ten years on. We find that alcohol and soft drug consumption have no harmful effects on economic prospects in later life. In contrast, hard drug consumption and violent behaviour in adolescence are both associated with lower productivity by the time the individuals are in their late twenties. These effects are substantial and affect earnings levels and earnings growth. However, we find no evidence of any of these behaviours significantly affecting household formation.

Hofrichter, R., Ed. *Health and Social Justice: A Reader on Politics, Ideology, and Inequity in the Distribution of Disease*. Jossey Bass/ Wiley. 2003.

Health and Social Justice draws on the growing body of recent literature to offer a comprehensive collection of articles written by a panel of expert contributors who represent a broad range of fields—sociology, epidemiology, public health, ecology, politics, organizing, and advocacy. Each article explores a particular aspect of health inequalities and demonstrates how the sources of health inequalities are rooted in injustices associated with racism, sex discrimination, and social class. This important

book examines the political implications of various perspectives used to explain health inequities and explores alternative strategies for eliminating them. *Health and Social Justice* covers a broad spectrum of topics and

- Analyzes the politics of health inequities
- Shows how market values often dominate over collective needs for well-being
- Examines the politics of methodology and its implications for research and public policy
- Critiques the ideological implications of contemporary health promotion as a model for public health
- Reviews approaches that influence the social determinants of health
- Evaluates strategies drawn from the European experience, and others, aimed at eliminating health inequities
- Proposes principles for action and research
- Analyzes the role of the mass media in influencing the conceptualization of public health issues

Kurland, Judith. "Public health in the new millennium II: Social exclusion" *Public Health Reports*. Cary. 115/4: 298, 2000.

More than advances in medicine, it was improvements advocated by the public health movement of the early 1900s that led to a healthier US population. With the start of the 21st century, Kurland examines new challenges on the frontier of public health, such as child poverty and bias avoidance.

Raphael, Dennis. "A Society in Decline: the Social, Economic and Political Determinants of Health Inequalities in the USA". *Health and Social Justice: A Reader on Politics, Ideology, and Inequity in the Distribution of Disease*. R. Hofrichter, Ed. Jossey Bass/ Wiley. 2003.

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Miscellaneous

Lister, R. *Strategies for Social Inclusion: Promoting Social Inclusion or Social Justice?* New York: St. Martin's Press, 2000.

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Rosenfeld, Jona M., and Bruno Tardieu. *Artisans of Democracy: How Ordinary People, Families in Extreme Poverty, and Social Institutions Become Allies to Overcome Social Exclusion*. University Press of America, Incorporated. 2000.

A dozen stories followed by lessons for action and policy implications, derived from experiences of the International Movement ATD Fourth World, an international non-

governmental organization dedicated to eradicating extreme poverty and promoting human rights.

Young, IM. *Inclusion and Democracy*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2000.

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Paid Work and Unemployment

Vander hart, Nanho Song. *Social Inclusion in Supported Employment Settings*. New York: Garland Publishers. 2000.

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CONTINENTAL EUROPE

Children and Youth

Blasco, Andreu López, Wallace McNeish, and Andreas Walther. *Young People and Contradictions of Inclusion: Towards Integrated Transition Policies in Europe*. 2003.

Young people and contradictions of inclusion critically assesses policies addressing young people's transitions from school to employment. It presents and discusses the findings of seven EU-funded projects involving Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Using a biographical approach, the book integrates the perspectives of social policy, sociology, youth and transition research, and education and labour market research; compares policy and practice in a variety of European national contexts; explores the dilemmas of policies for the inclusion of young people; suggests that a holistic Integrated Transition Policy, which puts young people's subjective experience at its centre, can provide an alternative to current policies and practice.

This book is aimed at academics and students in social policy, sociology, education, economics and political science who are interested in policy analysis with regard to young people. The overview of recent trends also makes it relevant for practitioners and policy makers in the field.

Damsgaard, Bjoem and Kjell Skogan. *Childhood Social Exclusion in Norway*. OECD: Centre for Educational Research and Innovation. 1998. Retrieved from: www.oecd.org/els/edu/ceri/conf220299.htm.

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Frecevara, Klara. *Social Exclusion and Children*. OECD: Centre for Educational Research and Innovation. 1998. Retrieved from: www.oecd.org/els/edu/ceri/conf220299.htm.

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Hammer, Torild. Ed. *Youth unemployment and social exclusion in Europe: A comparative study*. Bristol: The Policy Press. 2003.

Throughout the European Union rates of unemployment among young people tend to be higher than among the general population and there is a serious risk of marginalization and exclusion.

This important new book presents the findings of the first comparative study of unemployed youth in Europe using a large and original data set. It addresses some of the key questions around the issue including: How do young people cope with

unemployment? Does unemployment lead to social exclusion of young people, implying a withdrawal from society, financial deprivation and social isolation?

Drawing on a research sample of over 17,000 young unemployed people in 10 European countries, the book examines how different welfare strategies and labour market policies in different countries influence the risk of social exclusion among unemployed youth.

With contributions from leading experts in the field, *Youth unemployment and social exclusion in Europe* is essential reading for students and academics involved in labour market research and the study of social policies important for young people.

International Institute for Labour Studies, and United Nations Development Programme. "Social exclusion and anti-poverty strategies - a synthesis of findings." Geneva: International Institute of Labour Studies. 1996.

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Mahon, Rianne. *Integrating the "Socially Excluded": Swedish Childcare Policies*. Retrieved from: http://www.civil-societynetwork.org/download/Mahon_Integrating%20the%20Socially%20Excluded.pdf

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Mierendorff, Johanna. *Childhood Social Exclusion: Children's Situation and Social Exclusion in Germany*. OECD: Centre for Educational Research and Innovation. 1998. Retrieved from: www.oecd.org/els/edu/ceri/conf220299.htm.

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Community Development, Neighbourhood Regeneration, Housing

Edgar, Bill, Joe Doherty and Amy Mina-Coull, *Support and housing in Europe: Tackling social exclusion in the European Union*. 2000.

Support and housing in Europe examines:

- The need for social support to enable the successful reintegration of homeless people into mainstream housing;
- The provision of supported housing in the European Union countries, particularly as a solution for homeless people;
- The problems and issues involved in the provision of supported housing.

The report draws on the 1999 national reports of the correspondents of the European Observatory on Homelessness who conduct research on behalf of FEANTSA (the European Federation of National Organisations Working with the Homeless). The study

explores the development of designated 'supported accommodation', and other social support mechanisms for vulnerable people in the EU countries over the last two decades.

The authors consider the principles underlying the emergence of supported housing and describe the policy context of care services in the EU. The definition, emergence and nature of support in housing in the 15 member states are explored. The authors conclude by highlighting the problems, issues and dilemmas in the pursuit of supported housing policies and in the implementation of those policies

Madanipour, A., G. Cars, and J. Allen. *Social Exclusion in European Cities*. London: Jessica Kingsley. 1998.

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Veiga, Ubaldo Martinez. "Social exclusion of Moroccan migrants in Spain: the importance of housing." *CROP - Poverty and Social Exclusion in the Mediterranean area*. Crete. 1996.

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Diversity

Aasland, Aadne, and Tone Fløtten "Ethnicity and Social Exclusion in Estonia and Latvia". *Europe-Asia Studies*. 53/7, 2001.

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Bar-Yosef, Rivka. "Social exclusion and closure: the case of immigrants." *CROP - Poverty and Social Exclusion in the Mediterranean Area*. Crete. 1996.

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Basu, Kaushik. "Notes on Social Norms, Ethnicity and Exclusion". Paper presented at "Inclusion, Justice and Poverty Reduction: Villa Borsig, Berlin, Workshop Series". 1999. Retrieved from: <http://www.dse.de/ef/poverty/contents.htm>

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Joly, Daniele. *Scapegoats and Social Actors: The Exclusion and Integration of Minorities in Western and Eastern Europe*. Basingstoke: Macmillan. 1998.

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General

Barata, P. *Social Exclusion in Europe: Survey of Literature*. Unpublished mimeo. Toronto: Laidlaw Foundation, 2000.

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Figueiredo, Jose, and Arjan de Haan, Eds. *Social Exclusion: An ILO Perspective*. Geneva: ILO. 1998.

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Lenoir, R. *Les exclus. Un Francais sur dix*. Paris: Le Seuil, 1974.

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Rees, Teresa. "Social exclusion and equal opportunities". *International Planning Studies*. Abingdon. 3/1: 15-35, 1998.

The concept of social exclusion as articulated in the three recent European Commission White Papers on economic, social and teaching and learning policy is examined. Between them, these papers set the framework for the development of policies for the European Union from now until well into the next millennium. How is social exclusion capitalized? How does the concept differ from earlier formulations of disadvantage such as poverty and multiple deprivations? Crucially what is the relationship between policies designed to combat social exclusion and those aimed developing competitiveness, and at fostering equal treatment for all citizens of the Single Market? The model of equality, which underlines the policies in the White Papers, remains the liberal approach of providing opportunities to individuals on an equal basis. This ignores structural disadvantage on a group basis. By contrast the discourse of the White Papers on social exclusion is couched entirely in terms of group disadvantage: the young unemployed and single mothers are among those so identified.

Rodgers, Gerry, Charles Gore, Jose Figueiredo, Eds. *Social Exclusion: Rhetoric, Reality, Responses. A Contribution to the World Summit for Social Development*. Geneva: International Institute for Labour Studies, International Labour Organization. 1995.

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Rodgers, Gerry. "Overcoming exclusion: Livelihood and rights in economic and social development." Geneva: International Institute for Labour Studies. 1994.

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Silver, Hillary. *Social Solidarity and Social Exclusion: Three Paradigms*. Geneva: International Institute for Labour Studies. 1994.

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Silver, Hilary. "Reconceptualizing social disadvantage: Three paradigms of social exclusion." *Social Exclusion: Rhetoric Reality Responses*, Gerry Rodgers, Charles Gore, and Jose B. Figueiredo, Eds. Geneva: International Institute for Labour Studies and the United Nations Development Programme. 1995.

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Streeten, Paul. "Some Reflections on Social Exclusion". *Social Exclusion and Anti-Poverty Policy*, Charles Gore and Jose Figueiredo. Geneva: International Institute of Labour Studies. 1997.

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Health

Santana, Paula. "Poverty, social exclusion and health in Portugal." *Social Science & Medicine*. Oxford. 55/1: 33, 2002.

Although people in Portugal have never been so healthy, there are great differences in health status between social groups and regions. Santana attempts to contribute to the knowledge about disadvantage, the current health situation of the most vulnerable groups in Portuguese society and to detect the constraints on access to health and health care.

Indicators, Measurement, and Methodologies

de Haan, Arjan. "Social Exclusion: Towards a Holistic Understanding of Deprivation". Paper presented to Villa Borsig Workshop Series 1999: Inclusion, Justice and Poverty Reduction, Deutsche Stiftung fur Internationale Entwicklung, 1999. Retrieved from <http://www.dse.de/ef.poverty/dehaan.htm>.

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Rodgers, Gerry. "What Is Special about a 'Social Exclusion' Approach?" *Social Exclusion: Rhetoric, Reality, Responses. A Contribution to the World Summit for Social Development*. Rodgers, Gerry, Charles Gore, Jose Figueiredo, Eds. 43-56. Geneva: International Institute for Labour Studies, International Labour Organization. 1995.

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Abela, Anthony. "Participation and social exclusion: A comparative analysis of social welfare in Malta." *CROP - Poverty and Social Exclusion in the Mediterranean Area*. Crete. 1999.

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Beland, Daniel, and Randall Hansen. "Reforming the French welfare state: Solidarity, social exclusion and the three crises of citizenship". *West European Politics*. London. 23/1: 47, 2000.

The article explores recent debates about citizenship and social provision in France. It examines the essential concepts comparable to 'social citizenship', as understood in British debates, and the role that they have played in the development of the French welfare state.

Bhalla, A S, and F Lapeyre. "Global Integration and Social Exclusion with Special Reference to Poland and Hungary." *The European Journal of Development Research* 11:101-124. 1999.

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Geddes, Mike. "Tackling Social Exclusion in the European Union? The Limits to the New Orthodoxy of Local Partnership". *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*. 24: 4, 2000.

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Geddes, Mike, and John Benington, Eds. *Local Partnerships and Social Exclusion in the European Union*. London: Routledge, 2001.

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Gore, Charles. "Introduction: Markets, Citizenship and Social Exclusion." in *Social Exclusion: Rhetoric, Reality, Responses*, G. Rodgers, C. Gore, and J.B. Figueiredo, Eds. Geneva: Institute for International Labour Studies and the United Nations Development Programme. 1995.

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Kennett, Patricia. "Exclusion, post-Fordism and the 'New Europe'." *Economic restructuring and social exclusion*, Phillip Brown and Rosemary Crompton, Eds. London: UCL Press. 1994

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Klopprogge, Jo. *Social Exclusion in the Netherlands: Discussions and Initiatives*. OECD: Centre for Educational Research and Innovation. 1998. Retrieved from: www.oecd.org/els/edu/ceri/conf220299.htm.

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Loza, Zane and Aadne Aasland. "From a local perspective: social assistance and social work in Latvia". Fafo paper 2, 2002. A product of the "Social Policy and Social Exclusion in the Baltic Countries" Project between Tartu University and the Fafo institute for Applied Social Science.

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Marantzidis, Nicos. "Political clientelism and social exclusion - The case of Gypsies in Greece". University of Macedonia, Greece. Asp Association Paper. 1998.

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Marantzidis, N., and G. Mavrommatis. "Political clientelism and social exclusion - The case of Gypsies in the Greek town of Sofades." *International Sociology* 14:443-456. 1999.

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Martin, C. 1996. "French Review Article: The Debate in France over "Social Exclusion" (trans.R.A.B.Leaper)." *Social Policy and Administration* 30:382-392. 1999.

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Oncu, Ayse. "Istanbulities and others." *CROP - Poverty and Social Exclusion in the Mediterranean area*. Crete. 1996

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Paugam, Serge. "Pauvrete et exclusion: le point de due sociologique." *A new social contract*. European University Institute. 1995.

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Paugam, S. "Poverty and Social Disqualification: A Comparative Analysis of Cumulative Disadvantage in Europe." *Journal of European Social Policy* 6:287-304. 1996.

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Tchernina, Natalia. *Economic Transition and Social Exclusion in Russia*. Geneva: International Institute for Labour Studies and United Nations Development Programme. 1996.

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Tsui, Kai Yuen. "Impact of Inequality and Exclusion on Growth". Paper presented at "Inclusion, Justice and Poverty Reduction: Villa Borsig, Berlin, Workshop Series". 1999. Retrieved from: <http://www.dse.de/ef/poverty/contents.htm>

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Yepez del Castillo, Isabel. "A comparative approach to social exclusion: lessons from France and Belgium." *International Labour Review* 133:613-633. 1994.

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Yepez del Castillo, Isabel. "Review of the French and Belgian literature on social exclusion: a Latin American perspective." Geneva: International Institute for Labour Studies. 1994.

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Paid Work and Unemployment

Clasen, Jochen, Arthur Gould and Jill Vincent. *Long Term Unemployment and the Threat of Social Exclusion: A Cross-national Analysis of the Position of Long-term Unemployed People in Germany, Sweden and Britain*. Bristol: The Policy Press. 1997.

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Fawcett, Helen, and Theo Papadopoulos. "Social exclusion, social citizenship and decommodification: an evaluation of the adequacy of support for the unemployed in the European Union." *West European Politics* 20:1-30. 1997.

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Ginneken, van. "Including informal sector workers through social security." in *Overcoming social exclusion: the ILO contribution*. Institute of International Labour Studies. 1997.

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Lind, Jens and Iver Hornemann Møller, Eds. *Inclusion and Exclusion: Unemployment and Non-standard Employment in Europe*. Ashgate. 1999.

Freedom from work or freedom through work? Citizens' income as a heretical political discourse: the Danish debate about citizens' income. Development of work and social (ex)inclusion. Perspectives on New Forms of Differentiation and Inclusion: the Portuguese late modernization and the complexities of social inclusion through work. Regulating the unemployed: from protection to participation; atypical employment in the Netherlands. Non-standard employment, social exclusion, and the household: evidence Britain. Employment and social exclusion: the policy context and the policy response in the United Kingdom. Trends in the Danish social mode of economic regulation. Danish labour market flexibility and regulation. The European Experience: European convergence or national specificities? Includes: Erik Christensen; *Citizen's income as a heretical, political discourse: The Danish debate about citizen's income*; Helge Hvid; *Development of work and social (ex)inclusion*; Pedro Hespanha; *The Portuguese late modernization and the complexities of social integration through work*; Rik van Berkel, Harry Coenen and Arjen Dekker; *Regulating the unemployed: from protection to participation*; Leni Beukema and Ben Valkenburg; *Atypical employment in the Netherlands*; Rosemary Crompton; *Non-standard employment, social exclusion, and the household: evidence from Britain*; Pete Alcock; *Employment and social exclusion: the policy context and the policy response in the United Kingdom*; Iver Hornemann Møller; *Trends in the Danish social mode of economic regulation*; Jens Lind; *Labour market flexibility and regulation*; Jens Lind and Iver Hornemann Møller; *European convergence or national specificities?*

Policy

Alden, Jeremy, and Huw Thomas. "Social exclusion in Europe: Context and policy". *International Planning Studies*. Abingdon. 3/1: 7-14, 1998.

The contested concept of social exclusion is analyzed. The reasons for the concept's current prominence in discussions of public policy are presented. Recent European Union initiatives designed to tackle the problem are reviewed. Social exclusion is defined as a failure of one or more of the following systems: 1. the democratic and legal system, which promotes civil integration, 2. the labor market, which promotes economic integration, 3. the welfare state system, promoting what might be called social integration, and 4. the family and community system, which promotes interpersonal integration.

Andersen, Jørgen Goul, Jochen Clasen, Wim van Oorschot, Knut Halvorsen. *Europe's new state of welfare: Unemployment, employment policies and citizenship*. 2002.

It is often argued that European welfare states, with regulated labour markets, relatively generous social protection and relatively high wage equality, have become counter-productive in a globalised and knowledge-intensive economy. Using in-depth, comparative and interdisciplinary analysis of employment, welfare and citizenship in a number of European countries, this book challenges this view. It provides:

- an overview of employment and unemployment in Europe at the beginning of the 21st century;
- a comprehensive critique of the idea of globalization as a challenge to European welfare states;
- detailed country chapters with new and previously inaccessible information about employment and unemployment policies written by national experts.

Atkinson, Rob, and Simin Davoudi. "The concept of social exclusion in the European Union: Context, development and possibilities". *Journal of Common Market Studies*. Oxford. 38/3: 427, 2000.

In recent years the term social exclusion has come to occupy a central place in the discussion of social policy and inequality in Europe. This article focuses on the reasons for and the manner in which the notion of social exclusion has developed within the EU social policy discourse, aiming to provide a clear understanding of its origins, functions and multiple dimensions. While adopting a critical approach to the notion of social exclusion, it is suggested that the concept has played a positive role in keeping issues such as inequality and poverty on the policy agenda. The article also suggests possible ways in which social exclusion might be developed in a climate which has become less conducive, if not hostile, to an autonomous, activist EU social policy.

Berghman, Jos. "Social Exclusion in Europe: Policy Context and Analytical Framework." *Beyond the Threshold*, Graham Room, Ed. Bristol: Policy Press. 1995.

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Body-Gendrot, Sophie. "La traitement politique de l'integration et de la marginalisation culturelle en France." Pp. 27 in *A New Social Contract?* European University Institute. 1995.

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Chamberlayne, Prue, Michael Rustin, and Tom Wengraf, *Biography and social exclusion in Europe: Experiences and life journeys*. School of Health and Social Sciences. 2002.

Throughout Europe, standardized approaches to social policy and practice are being radically questioned and modified. Beginning from the narrative detail of individual lives, this book rethinks welfare predicaments, emphasizing gender, generation, ethnic and class implications of economic and social deregulation.

Taking an innovative socio-biographical approach to comparative social policy, it argues that understanding individually differentiated biographical resources and strategies provides a bedrock for the appropriate training and effective practice of policy makers, practitioners and researchers.

Chletsos, Michael. "Changes in Social Policy - Social insurance, restructuring the labour market and the role of the state in Greece in the period of European integration." *CROP - Poverty and Social Exclusion in the Mediterranean area*. Crete. 1996.

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Commission of the European Communities. *Joint Report on Social Inclusion*. Brussels, 2003.

Summarizes the results of the examination of the National Action Plans for Social Inclusion, 2003-2005.

da Costa, Alfred. "Social Exclusion and the New Poor: trends and Policy Initiatives in Western Europe". *Social Exclusion and Anti-Poverty Policy*. Charles Gore and Jose Figueiredo, Eds. Geneva: International Institute of Labour Studies, ILO. 1997.

No abstract available

de Haan, Arjan. "Social exclusion in policy and research: operationalising the concept." *Social Exclusion: an ILO Perspective*, J. Figueiredo and A. de Haan, Eds. 11-24. Geneva: ILO. 1998.

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European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions. *Social Exclusion: A Major Challenge for Public Welfare Services*. European Conference Report, Santiago de Compostela, Spain, October 18-20, 1996.

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Gronningsaeter, Arne. "Great expectations: Social Exclusions and Social Policy in Estonia and Latvia, A Summary. Fafo Report 410. No date.

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Gronningsaeter, Arne, Aadne Aasland and Zane Loza. "We all agree, but no one is grateful: Developments of the Income Maintenance System in Latvia". Fafo paper 9. A product of the "Social Policy and Social Exclusion in the Baltic Countries" Project between Tartu University and the Fafo institute for Applied Social Science. 2001.

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Rodgers, Gerry. "The Design of Policy Against Exclusion". *Social Exclusion: Rhetoric, Reality, Responses. A Contribution to the World Summit for Social Development*. Rodgers, Gerry, Charles Gore, Jose Figueiredo, Eds. 253-282. Geneva: International Institute for Labour Studies, International Labour Organization. 1995.

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Room, Graham. "Observatory on National Policies to Combat Social Exclusion, Second Annual Report." Brussels: Directorate General V, Employment, Social Affairs, and Industrial Relations, Commission for European Communities. 1992.

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Sissouras, Aris. "Construction safety net policies against social exclusion." *CROP - Poverty and Social Exclusion in the Mediterranean area*. Crete. 1996.

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Sykes, Rob and Pete Alcock, Eds. *Developments in European social policy: Convergence and diversity?* 1998.

Europe is undergoing a fundamental shift in its economic, political and social structures and this forms the context for significant changes in social and other public policies. The two sets of changes are obviously related - but how? Are European social policies simply responding to these economic and political changes in similar ways, or is the picture still one of difference and diversity between policies and policy systems throughout Europe?

Developments in European social policy describes and analyses some of these changes and discusses the patterns of both convergence and divergence in the late 1990s. It provides an invaluable and topical review of trends in European social policy development and is intended for students on social policy, public policy and other social science courses as well as academics in the field.

van Berkel, Rik and Iver Hornemann Møller, Eds. *Active social policies in the EU: Inclusion through participation?* 2002.

There is an increasing emphasis on activation and participation in European social welfare policy. This book challenges the underlying presupposition that regular employment is the royal road to inclusion. Drawing on original empirical research, it investigates the inclusionary and exclusionary potentials of different types of work, including activation programmes.

Active social policies in the EU makes an important contribution to the debates in this area by:

- reporting on original international comparative research;
- reflecting on and critically assessing current activating policies;
- evaluating the consequences of these policies, as well as challenging the premises on which they are based;
- including the perspectives of service users in its analyses;
- offering recommendations for the future design of activating policies.

Poverty and Low-Income

Abbey, JLS. "Inclusion, Justice and Poverty Reduction: Seminar Notes and Impressions". Paper presented at "Inclusion, Justice and Poverty Reduction: Villa Borsig, Berlin, Workshop Series". 1999. Retrieved from: <http://www.dse.de/ef/poverty/contents.htm>

No abstract available

Abrahamson, Peter. "Combating poverty and social exclusion in Europe." *The Social Quality of Europe*, Wolfgang Beck, Laurent van der Maesen, and Alan Walker, Eds. The Hague: Kluwer Law International. 1997.

Publication of the book *The Social Quality of Europe* is intended to stimulate a debate about the future direction of the European Union and, especially, the balance between its economic and social priorities. The explicit aim is to emphasise the importance of social quality and the need for it to be regarded as a political priority as the process of European unification gathers pace. If this process neglects the goal of social quality it will fail to create an inclusive Europe, a Europe for all citizens.

The composition and content of the book derive from the expert meeting, organised by SISWO and sponsored by the Netherlands Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport, in November 1996. The seven main conference papers, presented by experts drawn from the disciplines of economics, law, political science, social policy and sociology, have been revised and form the core of the book. In addition each chapter is accompanied by a short commentary and there are four extended syntheses covering social security and

unemployment; social protection; economic, social and political integration; and social exclusion.

The November 1996 meeting built on the work of two previous expert meetings organised by SISWO which brought together experts from two European Observatories - on Social Exclusion and on Ageing and Older People - both to share knowledge and to create a dialogue about the social dimension of the EU. The clear message from these meetings is the need for a new relationship between economic and social policy based on a vision about the reciprocal roles of both in enhancing the social quality of Europe.

Berghman, Jos. "The resurgence of poverty and the struggle against exclusion: a new challenge for social security in Europe?" *International Social Security Review* 50:3 - 21. 1997.

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Berthoud, Richard. *Patterns of Poverty Across Europe*. 2004

It is widely accepted that income poverty should be defined in relative terms - but relative to *where*? Almost all household poverty statistics count the number of poor in relation to the national average of the country they are living in. Would the picture be different if we compared families' incomes with the local regional average? Or why not compare incomes across the whole of Europe? Using new EU-wide data, this report shows very different patterns of poverty across Europe, depending on the benchmark used. From a European perspective, the poor are heavily concentrated in Portugal, south-western Spain, southern Italy and Greece. The research also tests two methods of calibrating poverty lines to show which level of area offers the most sensitive indicator of social exclusion. The results fail to corroborate the conventional view that nationally based poverty lines are the most appropriate basis for international comparisons. The findings have important implications for the spatial distribution of poverty within and between countries (including the UK) and for the development of anti-poverty policy across the EU. This report provides a new international perspective to policy makers both within each country and at EU level. It offers new comparative insights to economists interested in the distribution of income, and to sociologists studying relative deprivation.

Bourgignon, François. "Absolute Poverty, Relative Deprivation and Social Exclusion." Paper presented at "Inclusion, Justice and Poverty Reduction: Villa Borsig, Berlin, Workshop Series". 1999. Retrieved from: <http://www.dse.de/ef/poverty/contents.htm>

Starting from the general concept of poverty, I would like to develop here three basic ideas which I believe permit identifying some of the links between poverty and inequality on the economic side, and the concept of social inclusion, on the sociological side. They also point to research directions which have not yet been fully explored with enough care by economists as well as a new way of looking at policy issues in the field of poverty. The first idea refers to the distinction to be made between the concepts of

‘absolute’ and ‘relative’ poverty, which I will also often refer to in what follows as ‘physical’ and ‘social’ poverty or still ‘relative deprivation’. The second has to do with the inter-temporal and possibly intergenerational aspects of poverty and its relationship with social mobility – or the lack of such a mobility. The last point is concerned with the direct and indirect cost of relative poverty and the lack of social mobility and the way they may be responsible for absolute poverty in developing countries.

Bowles, Samuel. “Wealth Inequality, Market Exclusion, and Economic Performance”. Paper presented at “Inclusion, Justice and Poverty Reduction: Villa Borsig, Berlin, Workshop Series”. 1999. Retrieved from: <http://www.dse.de/ef/poverty/contents.htm>

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Cohen, Solomon, and Belaid Rettab. “Poverty and Social Exclusion of Mediterranean migrants in Europe.” *CROP - Poverty and Social Exclusion in the Mediterranean area*. Crete. 1996.

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Das Gupta, Monica. “Social Exclusion and Poverty: Preliminary Thoughts for the WDR 2001.” *Inclusion, Justice and Poverty Reduction - A Policy Dialogue on the WDR 2000/2001: Poverty and Development*. Villa Borsig, Berlin. 2001.

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Das Gupta, Monica. “Social Exclusion and Poverty: Concepts and Measures”. Paper presented at “Inclusion, Justice and Poverty Reduction: Villa Borsig, Berlin, Workshop Series”. 1999. Retrieved from: <http://www.dse.de/ef/poverty/contents.htm>

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Evason, Eileen. “Poverty and Social Exclusion in Europe” *Journal of Social Policy*. Cambridge. 32: 465, 2003.

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Garcia, Marisol, and Marco Oberti. “Urban poverty and Social Exclusion: A Challenge to Social Citizenship”. Asp Association paper. Barcelona. 1998.

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Gore, Charles, and Jose Figueiredo, Eds. *Social exclusion and anti-poverty policy: A debate*. Geneva: ILO Publications. 1997.

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Gore, Charles, Gerry Rodgers, and Jose Figueiredo. *Social Exclusion and Anti-Poverty Strategy*. Geneva: International Institute for Labour Studies, International Labour Organization. 1996. Retrieved from:
www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/inst/papers/synth/socex/intro.htm.

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Gronningsaeter, Arne. "Income Maintenance in Estonia, compared with Norway". *Social Policy in Transition*. Fafo paper 21. A product of the "Social Policy and Social Exclusion in the Baltic Countries" Project between Tartu University and the Fafo institute for Applied Social Science. 1999.

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Novak, Mojca. "Poverty: facts and subjective perception." *CROP - Poverty and Social Exclusion in the Mediterranean area*. Crete. 1996.

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Piachaud, David, and Christos Papatheodorou. "Family background and poverty in Greece: the role of parental educational and occupational status." *CROP - Poverty and Social Exclusion in the Mediterranean area*. Crete. 1996.

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Procacci, Giovanna. "Contre l'exclusion: les pauvres et les sciences sociales." *A new social contract?* European University Institute, Firenze. 1995.

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Serageldin, Ismail. "Poverty and Inclusion: Reflections on a Social Agenda for the New Millenium". Paper presented at "Inclusion, Justice and Poverty Reduction: Villa Borsig, Berlin, Workshop Series". 1999. Retrieved from:
<http://www.dse.de/ef/poverty/contents.htm>

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Suzumura, Kotaro. "Inclusion, justice, and Poverty Reduction: From the Viewpoint of Contemporary Social Choice Theory". Paper presented at "Inclusion, Justice and Poverty Reduction: Villa Borsig, Berlin, Workshop Series". 1999. Retrieved from: <http://www.dse.de/ef/poverty/contents.htm>

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Townsend, P. and Gordon, D. *Poverty, Social Exclusion and Social Polarisation: Applying the 1995 UN Programme of Action on Absolute and Overall Poverty to all countries*. Paper prepared for the 26th General Conference of The International Association for Research in Income and Wealth Cracow, Poland, 27 August to 2 September 2000. Retrieved from:
http://www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/work_pap.htm

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Social Work and Social Assistance

Ferrera, Maurizio. "Welfare reform in southern Europe." *CROP - Poverty and Social Exclusion in the Mediterranean area*. Crete. 1996.

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Leigh-Doyle, Sue. *Social Exclusion: A Major Challenge for Public Welfare Services*. European Conference Report, Santiago de Compostela, 18-20 October, 1995.

No abstract available

Trumm, Avo. "Structural shifts in providing social assistance: response to changing living conditions in Estonia". Fafo Paper 1, 2001. A product of the "Social Policy and Social Exclusion in the Baltic Countries" Project between Tartu University and the Fafo institute for Applied Social Science.

No abstract available

Women and Gender

Edgar, Bill, Joe Doherty and Amy Mina-Coull. *Women and homelessness in Europe: Pathways, services and experiences*. 2001.

Women have been neglected and marginalized in much contemporary European housing policy and practice. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the development of policies on homelessness. This book examines the gender-specific factors leading to homelessness and the ability of women to access appropriate services for rehousing and social integration.

Women and homelessness in Europe:

- considers the gender-specific issues contributing towards homelessness among women in Europe;
- assesses the contribution of economic and social change to the risk of homelessness;

- examines the changing composition of the female homeless population;
- describes the pattern and evaluates the effectiveness of service provision available to homeless women;
- explores the experiences of homeless women using these services.

The report draws on the national reports of the correspondents of the European Observatory on Homelessness. This unique volume provides, for the first time, a picture of the nature and causes of homelessness among women across the European member states. Its findings will stimulate further research and encourage transnational cooperation in the development of appropriate policies and support services.

Jackson, Cecile. "Social Exclusion and Gender: Does One Size Fit All?" *The European Journal of Development Research* 11:125-146. 1999.

The concept of social exclusion has been widely adopted by development agencies, and in development studies, notably since the Social Summit, as another way of understanding and reducing poverty in the south. Some analysts see social exclusion as a cause of poverty, others suggest that it is both an expression, and a determinant, of poverty, and most would probably agree that poverty is a form of social exclusion. Although originally defined in terms of the rupture of social bonds, and applied to social disintegration rather than poverty *per se*, social exclusion has developed in a range of paradigmatic styles in different political and intellectual contexts, and is currently central to reconceptualising disadvantage in a context of European economic and social transformation. In development discourses social exclusion is predominantly discussed in terms of its relationship to poverty - is it a cause or consequence of poverty? is it a better way of conceptualising poverty? how does it differ from other poverty paradigms? Here my interest is rather on how satisfactory the social exclusion model is for understanding the ways in which gender patterns the experience of deprivation in developing countries. In the paper I first contextualise this discussion with a brief account of how feminists have analysed marginality and integration in the south, in a tradition which has paralleled but not crossed into European social exclusion discourses. I then deal with some questions about how the social exclusion framework is conceptualised; implicit dualisms and issues of plurality, conceptions of actors and processes of exclusion and claims to conceptualise agency. The critique is appropriately tentative since the social exclusion field is still developing, and usage is both broad and flexible, but I reflect here on some core characteristics of exclusion concepts. Finally I argue, with reference to land based and labour based exclusions, it is necessary for social exclusion to start thinking with a concept of gendered subjects rather than an implicitly ungendered universal person.

McDonald, Iain, and Vousden, S. "Social Exclusion And Gender In The EU". *The Journal of Social Welfare & Family Law*. London. 18/2: 243, 1996.

No abstract available

UNITED KINGDOM

Children and Youth

Adelman, Laura, Sue Middleton, and Karl Ashworth. *Britain's Poorest Children: Severe and Persistent Poverty and Social Exclusion*. London: Save the Children, 2003.

Retrieved from:

http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/temp/scuk/cache/cmsattach/948_poorestchildr en.pdf

Although there is a great deal of information about child poverty in Britain, very little is known about the extent of severe child poverty or about the children who are affected. As a result, it is not known whether different policy measures are required to move these children out of poverty. *Britain's Poorest Children* is the first study conducted in Britain on severe and persistent child poverty and social exclusion. Drawing on the Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain, the first part of this report looks beyond one-dimensional income-based definitions of poverty, to take into account material deprivation experienced by poor children and their parents. It also examines the relationship between severe child poverty and various dimensions of social exclusion experienced by children and parents (e.g. social activities, local services, education, housing, neighbourhood, financial services, well-being). The second part of the report uses data from the British Household Panel Survey to track children's experiences of poverty over a number of years, in particular to analyze the persistence of severe poverty for children. Part 3 pulls together the findings, outlines the main policy implications and seeks to provide some answers to the question, 'Where next for research and policy for Britain's Poorest Children?' *Britain's Poorest Children* was commissioned by Save the Children and carried out by the Centre for Research in Social Policy, Loughborough University.

Fahmy, E. *Youth, Poverty and Social Exclusion*. Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain Working paper 27. 2000. Retrieved from:

www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/work_pap.htm.

In relation to young people the erosion of social citizenship rights and the increased economic marginalisation of young people as a result of economic "restructuring" during the 1980s have both contributed to the social exclusion of increasing numbers of young people over this period (France, 1997; Williamson, 1993). Increasing levels of homelessness amongst young people, labour market withdrawal, and educational underachievement have all been areas of academic and policy focused attention in recent years. Youth research in the 1990s has identified some of the debilitating effects of these trends for young people's increasingly hazardous transitions to adulthood (Smith, 1999; Craine, 1997; Dean, 1997; Istance et al., 1994). Again however, the focus of empirical research has been upon specific "problem" groups in the absence of conceptual clarity about what social exclusion denotes. By focusing upon only the most extreme forms of social marginalisation and disadvantage this tends to obscure the full extent of social and economic exclusion amongst the UK population as a whole, and the factors which

obstruct participation in social life. This paper seeks to begin to redress this imbalance by presenting findings from the *1999 Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain* relating to the extent and dynamics of poverty and social exclusion amongst young people in Britain at the millennium.

Harwin, Judith, and Gasper Fajth. "Child poverty and social exclusion in post-Communist societies." *IDS Bulletin* 29:66-76. 1998.

No abstract available

Hobcraft, John, and Kathleen Kiernan. "Childhood poverty, early motherhood and adult social exclusion". *The British Journal of Sociology*. Andover. 52/3: 495, 2001.

Childhood poverty and early parenthood are both high on the current political agenda. The key new issue that this research addresses is the relative importance of childhood poverty and of early motherhood as correlates of outcomes later in life. This study examines outcomes at age 33 for several domains of adult social exclusion: 1. welfare, 2. socio-economic, 3. physical health, 4. emotional well-being, and 5. demographic behavior. There are clear associations for the adult outcomes with age at first birth, even after controlling for childhood poverty and the other childhood background factors. Moreover, the study demonstrates that the widest gulf in adult outcomes occurs for those who enter motherhood early (before age 23), though further reinforced by teenage motherhood for most adult outcomes. It also shows that an experience of childhood poverty is clearly associated with adverse outcomes in adulthood, with reinforcement for higher levels of childhood poverty for a few outcomes.

Middleton, S. *Child Poverty and Social Exclusion*. Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain Working paper 19. 2000. Retrieved from:
www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/work_pap.htm.

No abstract available

Morrow, Virginia. "Young people's explanations and experiences of social exclusion: Retrieving Bourdieu's concept of social capital". *The International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*. Patrington. 21/4-6:37, 2001.

Health promotion and public health specialists have become increasingly aware that health-related behaviours are shaped and constrained by a range of social and community contexts, and that the ways in which people relate to wider social networks and communities have important effects on health and well-being. In the UK, the context for this is a re-focusing of attention on inequalities in health and the link these have with wider social inequalities. This paper draws on research that explored how the concept of social capital might relate to children's and young people's social lives, and the implications for their well-being and their health.

Moss, Peter. "Childhood Poverty and Social Exclusion". *Journal of Social Policy*. Cambridge. 32: 478, 2003.

No abstract available

Tess Ridge. *Childhood poverty and social exclusion: From a child's perspective*. Bristol: The Policy Press. 2002.

Childhood poverty has moved from the periphery to the centre of the policy agenda following New Labour's pledge to end it within twenty years. However, whether the needs and concerns of poor children themselves are being addressed is open to question. Without a deeper understanding of poverty as a lived experience in childhood, policies targeted at eradicating child poverty may fail.

Using child-centred research methods to explore children's own accounts of their lives, this original book presents a rare and valuable opportunity to understand the issues and concerns that low-income children themselves identify as important.

The findings raise critical issues for both policy and practice - in particular the finding that children are at great risk of experiencing exclusion *within* school. School has been a major target in the drive towards reducing child poverty. However, the policy focus has been mainly about literacy standards and exclusion from school. This book shows that poor children are suffering from insufficient access to the economic and material resources necessary for adequate social participation and academic parity.

Childhood poverty and social exclusion will be an invaluable teaching aid across a range of academic courses, including social policy, sociology, social work and childhood studies. All those who are interested in developing a more inclusive social and policy framework for understanding childhood issues from a child-centred perspective, including child welfare practitioners and policy makers, will want to read this book.

Community Development, Neighbourhood Regeneration and Housing

Bramley, G. *Social Exclusion and Local Neighbourhoods*. Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain Working paper 18. 2000. Retrieved from: www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/work_pap.htm.

No abstract available.

Cannan, Crescy. "The struggle against social exclusion: urban social development in France." *IDS Bulletin* 28:77-85. 1997.

No abstract available.

Cloke, Paul, Paul Milbourne and Rebekah Widdowfield. *Rural Homelessness: Issues, Experiences and Policy Responses*. 2002.

Rural homelessness explores the shifting policy context of homelessness and social exclusion in relation to rural areas in the UK and other countries in the developed world. Drawing on the first comprehensive survey of rural homelessness in the UK, the book positions these findings within a wider international context. It:

- supplies evidence on the nature, extent and experiences of homelessness in rural areas;
- provides a wide-ranging theoretical, empirical and policy-related account of homelessness in rural areas;
- offers a critique of policy responses to rural homelessness.

Crowther, Deanne, Colleen Cummings, Alan Dyson, and Alan Millward. *Schools and area regeneration*. 2003.

There is growing interest in the role schools can play in contributing to area regeneration. Schools serving disadvantaged areas are encouraged to be outward looking, to engage with families and communities and to coordinate their efforts with those of other agencies. At the same time, however, schools are required to maintain a relentless focus on their 'core business' of teaching and learning in order to drive up pupils' attainments.

This report explores the ways in which schools serving two economically and socially disadvantaged urban areas have attempted to resolve this dilemma. It focuses on the relationship between the schools and their respective communities and on outcomes in terms of individual and community development.

Fitzpatrick, Suzanne, Peter Kemp and Susanne Klinker. *Single Homelessness: An overview of research in Britain*. 2000.

A vast amount of research has been conducted on the subject of single homelessness over the past decade. However, this material is often inaccessible to a wider audience - appearing in scholarly journals, or as local studies that are not generally available or advertised.

For the first time, *Single homelessness* draws together the main findings of a thorough review of single homelessness research in Britain throughout the 1990s. The study highlights the key themes and trends within homelessness research, and identifies gaps in the current knowledge, and inconsistencies and contradictions in the available evidence. *Single homelessness* presents the 'story' of homelessness that has emerged from the research to date. This overview report provides:

- a range of definitions of homelessness;
- analysis of who is homeless and why;
- a review of the scale of single homelessness;

- consideration of the wider social aspects of single homeless people's lives, such as health, education, the benefits system, labour market involvement, personal relationships and the criminal justice system;
- policy and practice recommendations and identification of areas in which further research is needed.

Single homelessness can be read independently or alongside the two complementary reports - [A bibliography of single homelessness research](#) and [A review of single homelessness: Research summaries](#). These three reports are all vital reading for researchers, policy makers and practitioners in the field of single homelessness and anyone interested in issues related to homelessness generally.

Klinker, Susanne, Suzanne Fitzpatrick, Fiona Mitchell, Jo Dean and Nicky Burns *A Bibliography of single homelessness research*. 2000.

This bibliography is presented in a highly accessible format with listings by subject category with key words for each entry. It can be used in conjunction with the in-depth research summaries in [A review of single homelessness research: Research summaries](#), and complements the overview report, [Single homelessness: An overview of research in Britain](#).

Susanne Klinker, Suzanne Fitzpatrick, Fiona Mitchell, Jo Dean and Nicky Burns. *A review of single homelessness research: Research summaries*. 2000.

This review produces a high quality and accessible summary of recent research and information about single homelessness in Britain. It provides 200 research summaries to complement the overview report, [Single homelessness: An overview of research in Britain](#), and can be used in conjunction with [A bibliography of single homelessness research](#).

Each summary provides comments on the quality, robustness and usefulness of each study and highlights aims, methods, and key findings. The summaries are indexed by keywords covering all major areas of single homelessness research.

Marsh, Alex. "Social Exclusion and Housing: A Relationship in Need of Elaboration." *Radical Statistics*. 76.Winter 2001. Retrieved from www.radstats.org.uk/no076/marsh.htm

In this paper I want to reflect upon the way in which thinking on the relationship between social exclusion, housing and housing policy has developed over the late 1990s. Housing has not featured particularly prominently in the 'headline' discussions of social exclusion, although, with its Rough Sleeping report, the Social Exclusion Unit chose to target the absence of housing as one of its early concerns (SEU, 1998). In contrast there has been an active debate on social exclusion within the housing world.

McGregor, Alan, and McConnachie, Margaret. "Social exclusion, urban regeneration and economic reintegration." *Urban Studies*. Edinburgh. 32/10: 1587, 1995.

The increasing spatial concentration of the disadvantaged has resulted in the isolation of many individuals and households from mainstream social and economic activities. The exclusion of these individuals from the labor market is examined.

McGregor, Alan, Andrea Glass, Kevin Higgins, Lynne Macdougall and Victoria Sutherland. *Developing people - regenerating place: Achieving greater integration for local area regeneration*. 2003.

Programmes to tackle social exclusion have developed on a twin track over many years. While some have focused on the regeneration of neighbourhoods, others have targeted individuals irrespective of where they live. This report looks at the benefits of integrating these two approaches.

Drawing on experiences from nine UK cities, *Developing people - Regenerating place* analyses the views of a range of practitioners on how to achieve more effective joint working across area regeneration and social inclusion initiatives.

The report focuses on three key issues:

- the particular benefits of joint working for those involved in area regeneration and social inclusion initiatives;
- the barriers that make joint working difficult between these two groups;
- how to create an environment within which joint working becomes much more common.

The report will be of particular interest to practitioners involved in area regeneration and social inclusion, students and researchers with a specialist interest in tackling social exclusion, and funders and policy makers at regional, national and European levels responsible for designing more effective interventions.

Power, A, and William Julius Wilson. *Social Inclusion and the Future of Cities*. Discussion Paper 35. London: Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion, London School of Economics. 2000.

No abstract available.

Seyfang, Gill. "Growing cohesive communities one favour at a time: Social exclusion, active citizenship and time banks". *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*. 27/3: 699. 2003.

Community currencies have been put forward as a grassroots tool to promote social inclusion through community self-help and active citizenship. 'Time banks' are a new

form of community currency in the UK which are receiving government support. Time credits are earned for each hour of voluntary service given, and can be used to purchase services from other members in return. This article discusses new findings from the first national study of time banks to assess their impacts and potential. An evaluative framework is employed which describes social inclusion as comprising effective economic, social and political citizenship rights. Evidence is presented from a national survey of time banks and from an in-depth case study of Rushey Green Time Bank, situated in a health care setting in a deprived area of south London. Time banks are found to be successful at engaging socially excluded and vulnerable groups of people in community activities--many for the first time--boosting their confidence, social networks, skills and well-being, as well as opening up possibilities for challenging inequitable social institutions and creating spaces where different values prevail. Their potential as tools for democratic renewal, promoting civic engagement and active citizenship is discussed.

Shucksmith, Mark, and Pollyanna Chapman. "Rural development and social exclusion." *Sociologia Ruralis* 38:225-242. 1998.

No abstract available.

Wrigley, Neil, Cliff Guy, and Michelle Lowe. "Urban regeneration, social inclusion and large store development: The Seacroft development in context" *Urban Studies*, Edinburgh: 39/11: 2101, 2002.

Of central importance to the policy debate which emerged during the late 1990s in the UK on the topic of 'food deserts' were the causes of the perceived worsening access to food retail provision in certain poor neighborhoods of British cities. The 1980s/early 1990s era of intense food superstore development on edge-of-city sites was seen as having unevenly stripped food retailing out of parts of those cities, or having repositioned that provision downwards in range and quality terms. By the late 1990s, however, tightened land-use planning regulation had begun significantly to impact the development programs of the major food retailers and those retailers increasingly came to adopt an urban regeneration agenda to drive forwards the new store development vital to their corporate growth. Simultaneously, issues of social exclusion rose to prominence on the political agenda and 'tackling social exclusion' began to be promoted as a possible new criterion for retail planning policy in the UK. In this paper, we explore this nexus of interest in urban regeneration and social inclusion. Using the example of a major retail development in the deprived area of Seacroft, Leeds, we outline the characteristics of the increasingly important regeneration partnerships involving retailers, local authorities, government agencies and community groups. We ask to what extent such partnerships can be dismissed merely as 'clever devices to get stores built and passed by planners' and discuss the implications for retail planning policy of attempts to address both the social exclusion and public health agendas of deprived and poorly served areas of British cities.

Diversity

Britton, Liz, Balbir Chatrik, Bob Coles, Gary Craig, Carl Hylton, Saira Mumtaz, Paul Bivand, Roger Burrows, and Paul Convery. *Missing ConneXions: The career dynamics and welfare needs of Black and minority ethnic young people at the margins*. 2002.

The UK Government is introducing a major new service, Connexions, aimed at providing support for young people during the transition from school to employment, education or training. Although universal in theory, this service will be targeted in particular at those young people most at risk of social exclusion and disaffection.

This report provides an account of a major evaluation of how existing services reach – or overlook – groups of the most disaffected young people. This is the first study focusing in particular on the needs and life experiences of young people from minority ethnic groups and the processes of exclusion which they experience.

Ebersold, Serge. *Exclusion and Disability*. OECD: Centre for Educational Research and Innovation. 1998. Retrieved from: www.oecd.org/els/edu/cei/conf220299.htm.

No abstract available.

National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal. *Minority Ethnic Issues in Social Exclusion and Neighbourhood Renewal: a guide to the work of the social exclusion unit and policy action teams so far*. London: Cabinet Office, UK, 2000.

No abstract available.

Ratcliffe, Peter. “Housing Inequality and ‘Race’: Some Critical Reflections on the Concept of ‘Social Exclusion’”. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*. 22/1: 1-22, 1998.

No abstract available.

Shaw, M., D. Dorling, and G. Davey Smith. “Poverty, social exclusion, and minorities”. *Social Determinants of Health*. RG Wilkinson, Ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 1999.

No abstract available.

General

Askonas, Peter, and Angus Stewart. *Social Inclusion: Possibilities and Tensions*. London: Palgrave, 2000.

Possibilities of achieving social justice and social cohesion in a world subject to chronic and apparently irresistible forces of economic and cultural change are central to the

contemporary political and social agenda. This situation arose most immediately from the collapse of state socialism in the former Soviet Union and its Eastern European satellites, and from a recognition of the inability of unregulated market forces to generate and sustain necessary structures of cohesion, given the relentless erosion of stable social contexts by the steady advance of a global economy. The vacuum created by the discrediting of collectivist and liberal market models provides the critical context of the current search to identify new models of social order and justice. The rise of novel variants on familiar responses to processes of social change gives this attempt new dimensions and added urgency...

Byrne, David. *Social Exclusion*. Buckingham: Open University Press. 1999.

No abstract available.

Centre for Economic and Social Inclusion, UK. *Social Inclusion*. 2002 Retrieved from: http://www.cesi.org.uk/newsite2002/social_inclusion/inclusion.htm

Factsheet.

Combes, Josette. *Social Exclusion*. OECD: Centre for Educational Research and Innovation. 1998. Retrieved from: www.oecd.org/els/edu/cei/conf220299.htm.

No abstract available.

Cousins, Christine. "Social Exclusion in Europe: Paradigms of social disadvantage in Germany, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom". *Policy and Politics*. 26/2: 127-146, 1999.

No abstract available.

Democratic Dialogue. *Social Exclusion and Social Inclusion*. Belfast: Regency Press. 1995. Retrieved from: <http://www.democraticdialogue.org/r2pp.pdf>.

No abstract available.

Elizaga, Raquel Sosa. "Social exclusion and knowledge". *Current Sociology*. London: 50/1: 89, 2002.

Elizaga offers a critical examination of the repercussions of the different ways in which the poor have been defined and positioned by the governments and the international organizations that fund them, resulting in the application of rigid and homogeneous categories, as well as wrong and inconsistent policies for fighting poverty. At the same time, the article points out that efforts have been made recently to understand the specific demands for social justice, equity, tolerance and respect for diversity, as well as for true integration put forward by the excluded populations.

Hills, John. "Social exclusion in the UK: the state of current research". Mimeo in *The Social Exclusion of Children in North America*. Shelly Phipps and Lori Curtis, Eds. Halifax: Departments of Economics and Community Health and Epidemiology, Dalhousie University. 1999.

No abstract available.

Hills, John, with Julian Le Grand and David Piachaud, Eds. *Understanding Social Exclusion*. Oxford University Press. 2002.

No abstract available.

Levitas, Ruth, J. Bradshaw, and P. Townsend. *How Multi-dimensional is Social Exclusion?* Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain Working Paper 21. 2000. Retrieved from http://www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/work_pap.htm.

No abstract available.

Levitas, R., Pantazis, C. and Patsios, D. *Social Exclusion as Lack of Social Relations*. Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain Working Paper 6. 2000. Retrieved from http://www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/work_pap.htm.

No abstract available.

Oyen, Else. "The contradictory concepts of social exclusion and social inclusion." *Social Exclusion and Anti-Poverty Policy*. C. Gore and J.B. Figueirido, Eds. Geneva: International Institute of Labour Studies, 1997.

No abstract available.

Silver, Hilary. "Fighting Social Exclusion". *Social Exclusion and Social Inclusion*. Democratic Dialogue, Ed. Belfast: Regency Press. 1995. Retrieved from: <http://www.democraticdialogue.org/r2pp.pdf>

Health

Chen, Lincoln. "Globalization: Health Equity or Social Exclusion?" Keynote address at the Conference of the International Health Policy Association, Perugia, Italy, September 23, 1998.

No abstract available.

Gordon, David. *Poverty and Health/Disablement*. Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain Working paper. 2000. Retrieved from: http://www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/work_pap.htm.

No abstract available.

Gray, Ben. "Social Exclusion, Poverty, Health and Social Care in the Tower Hamlets: The Perspectives of Families on the Impact of the Family Support Service". *British Journal of Social Work*. 33/3: 361-380, 2003.

No abstract available.

Mitchell, Richard, Daniel Dorling and Mary Shaw. *Inequalities in life and death: What if Britain were more equal?* 2000.

This follow up report to Death in Britain (Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 1997) - a study of changes in death inequalities from the 1950s to the 1990s - contains further evidence of the widening geographical gap in mortality in Britain, but shows how this gap might be narrowed through social and economic policies. The *Death in Britain* report claimed that Britain was failing to reach Target One of the World Health Organisation - to reduce inequalities in health by 2000. *Inequalities in life and death* provides conclusive evidence that Britain has failed to reach that target and argues that this failure need not continue.

The report presents research which shows what the effect on mortality would be, in terms of actual numbers of lives saved, if full employment were achieved, child poverty eradicated and material inequalities reduced. The geographical analyses are primarily based on parliamentary constituencies.

Inequalities in life and death:

- illustrates and explains Britain's changing geographical pattern of mortality
- explains the role played by age, gender, social class and employment status in producing geographical inequalities in mortality
- explains the impact of changes in social injustice throughout the 1980s and 1990s
- demonstrates the potential impact of current policy in tackling health inequalities

Payne, S. *Poverty and Mental Health*. Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain Working Paper 15. 2000. Retrieved from http://www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/work_pap.htm.

This paper explores data from the 1999 Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey, focusing on the relationship between experiences of poverty and social exclusion and mental health status. Mental illness is becoming an increasingly pressing issue in terms of global health, with a growing proportion of the world's population – in both the developed and developing world – suffering from some form of mental health problem. Depression, in particular, is a major difficulty and a significant cause of disability around the world (WHO, 1999; Eisenberg, 1997). Given the impact of mental health problems as a disabling condition and significant contributor to Disability-Adjusted Life Years

(DALYs), there is an urgent need to understand the distribution of such difficulties and ways in which national and global health policies might reduce this burden.

Sayce, Liz. "Stigma, discrimination and social exclusion: What's in a word?" *Journal of Mental Health*. Abingdon. 7/ 4: 331, 1998.

There is mounting evidence that British service users face pervasive discrimination in areas of life, ranging from work to parenting, insurance to driving licenses. Some studies suggest that certain forms of discrimination have increased during the 1990s, perhaps because of saturation media coverage of the supposed - but not actual - rise in homicides committed by people with mental health problems.

Smith, George Davey. *Health inequalities: Lifecourse approaches*. Bristol: Policy Press. 2003.

The lifecourse perspective on adult health and on health inequalities in particular, is one of the most important recent developments in epidemiology and public health. This book brings together, in a single volume, the work of one of the most distinguished academics in the field. It is the first to specifically take a lifecourse approach to health inequalities.

Lifecourse approaches to health inequalities presents a large volume of innovative, empirical research which demonstrates the importance of social disadvantage, throughout the lifecourse, with respect to inequalities in life expectancy, death rates and health status in adulthood; and contains an extensive overview of lifecourse epidemiology as applied to socioeconomic differentials in health.

This book is essential reading for academics, students and policy makers with an interest in public health, epidemiology, health promotion and social policy.

Wilkinson, RG., Ed. *Social Determinants of Health*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 1999.

No abstract available.

Wilkinson, Richard, and Michael Marmot. *Social Determinants of Health: the Solid Facts*. 2nd Edition. World Health Organization. 2003.

No abstract available.

Indicators, Measurement and Methodologies

Atkinson, Tony, Bea Cantillon, Eric Marlier, and Brian Nolan. *Social Indicators: The EU and Social Inclusion*. Oxford University Press. 2002.

The European social agenda is at a crucial stage. This book describes the Action Plans on Social Inclusion submitted to the European Union by national governments in June

2001 and investigates the indicators that can be used to assess social progress. It deals in a new way with key issues for social policy in Europe: poverty, income inequality, non-monetary deprivation, low educational attainment, unemployment, joblessness, poor health, poor housing and homelessness, functional illiteracy and innumeracy.

Bhalla, Ajit, and Frederic Lapeyre. "Social Exclusion: Towards an analytical and operational framework." *Development and Change* 28: 413-433. 1997.

This article attempts to analyze the economic, social and political dimensions of social exclusion. After comparing the concept with the conventional notions of poverty and marginalization, we argue that social exclusion overlaps with poverty broadly defined, but goes beyond it by explicitly embracing the relational as well as distributional aspects of poverty. It is shown that the concept has universal validity although it has not gained much attention in developing countries. Indicators to measure different aspects of social exclusion are discussed; in this context, the article considers how appropriate it might be to use precariousness of employment as a measure. Finally, methodological problems involved in operationalizing the concept as a tool of policy formulation to fight exclusion are underlined.

Bradshaw, J. and Mayhew, E. *The Relationship Between Low Income and Other Indicators of Poverty and Social Exclusion* Social Policy Research Unit Working Paper. 2002. Retrieved from: http://www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/work_pap.htm.

The objective of this analysis was to exploit the opportunity of the Poverty and Social Exclusion in Britain Survey which had collected data on household income and a wide range of other direct and indirect indicators of poverty and social exclusion and review the relationship between income and each of these.

Bynner, John. *Use of Longitudinal Data in the Study of Social Exclusion*. OECD: Centre for Educational Research and Innovation. 1998. Retrieved from: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/20/15/1856691.pdf>

This report assesses the value of longitudinal data in the study of social exclusion. It starts with an examination of what is meant by social exclusion, together with some of the factors that are believed to lead to it and to arise from it. The report then goes on to consider the value of longitudinal data in the study of social exclusion, and identifies criteria for the selection of studies which would be of value in this respect. It then examines in more detail studies which meet these criteria. The next section reviews some findings from longitudinal research relevant to the study of social exclusion and uses them to help identify the key components for the required research design. The final section brings together the conclusions from the previous sections, setting out a number of ways in which either existing results from longitudinal data, the longitudinal data themselves or new longitudinal data could be used in the study of social exclusion.

de Haan, Arjan. "Social Exclusion: An Alternative Concept for the Study of Deprivation". *IDS Bulletin*. 29/1: 10-19. 1998.

No abstract available.

Gordon, D. *Measuring Poverty and Social Exclusion in Britain* Paper at [The Dynamics of Poverty: Social Omnibus or Underclass Wagon?](http://www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/work_pap.htm), Central European University - 24th/25th May 2002. retrieved from:
http://www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/work_pap.htm.

This paper discusses findings of the Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain, concentrating on theoretical and measurement issues, particularly where they concern the dynamics of poverty.

Gordon, David and Peter Townsend, Eds. *Breadline Europe: The measurement of poverty*. Bristol: The Policy Press. 2001.

Breadline Europe is the first book to examine poverty in Europe within the international framework agreed at the 1995 World Summit on Social Development. Its aim is to provide a scientific and international basis for the analysis and reduction of poverty.

With contributions from leading European poverty researchers, it demonstrates that there is far more important research into the problem of poverty going on in many countries of Europe than the international agencies and national governments admit or even realise. Main themes are:

- the need for a scientific poverty line;
- the need for better theories distinguishing between poverty and social exclusion;
- the need for better international social policy and for better policy-related analyses of poverty.

Graham, Hilary. "Social Determinants and Their Unequal Distribution: Clarifying Policy Understandings". *The Milbank Quarterly*, 82/1:101, 2004.

Public health policy in older industrialized societies is being reconfigured to improve population health and to address inequalities in the social distribution of health. The concept of social determinants is central to these policies, with tackling the social influences on health seen as a way to reduce health inequalities. But the social factors promoting and undermining the health of individuals and populations should not be confused with the social processes underlying their unequal distribution. This distinction is important because, despite better health and improvement in health determinants, social disparities persist. The article argues that more emphasis on social inequalities is required for a determinants-oriented approach to be able to inform policies to address health inequalities.

Hills, John, with Julian Le Grand and David Piachaud. "Degrees of Exclusion: Developing a Dynamic, Multidimensional Measure". *Understanding Social Exclusion*. Oxford University Press. 2002.

No abstract available.

Joseph Rowntree Foundation. *The Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain*. 2002.
Retrieved from: <http://www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/welcome.htm>

The *Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain* is the most comprehensive and scientifically rigorous survey of its kind ever undertaken. It provides unparalleled detail about deprivation and exclusion among the British population at the close of the twentieth century.

The survey uses a particularly powerful scientific approach to measuring poverty which incorporates the views of members of the public, rather than judgments by social scientists, about what are the necessities of life that all adults and children should be able to afford; calculates the levels of deprivation that constitutes poverty by using scientific methods rather than arbitrary decisions. *The Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain* is also the first national study to attempt to measure social exclusion, and to introduce a methodology for poverty and social exclusion which is internationally comparable. Britain has become an increasingly polarized nation in the last two decades. The report shows that the proportion of households living in poverty increased from 14 per cent of households in 1983, to 20 per cent in 1990 and over 24 per cent in 1999. There is considerable unease about the consequences of this increase in deprivation and the lack of social justice that it implies. One of the most important tasks facing Britain is the ending of poverty and social exclusion - the survey results clearly detail the scale of the task.

The PSE survey distinguishes four dimensions of exclusion: impoverishment, or exclusion from adequate income or resources; labour market exclusion; service exclusion; and exclusion from social relations. This analysis has concentrated on the three dimensions that are distinct from poverty itself, with particular emphasis on exclusion from social relations.

Kabeer, Naila. "The Concept of Social Exclusion: What is its Value-added for Thinking About Social Policy." *Social Policy for the 21st Century*. IDS, Sussex. 1999.

No abstract available.

Levitas, Ruth. "Defining and Measuring Social Exclusion: A Critical Overview of Current Proposals". *Radical Statistics*. 71: 10-27, 1999.

No abstract available.

Levitas, Ruth. "What is Social Exclusion?" *Breadline Europe: The Measurement of Poverty*. David Gordon and Peter Townsend, Eds. Bristol: Policy Press, 2000.

No abstract available.

Norton, A. "Definitions of Poverty/Social Exclusion." *A recent DFID view*. London: DFID. 1998.

No abstract available.

Robson, B. "The Development of the 1991 Local Deprivation Index." in *Beyond the Threshold: The Measurement and Analysis of Social Exclusion*, Graham Room, Ed. Bristol: Policy Press. 1995.

No abstract available.

Room, Graham. Ed. *Beyond the Threshold: The Measurement and Analysis of Social Exclusion*, Bristol: Policy Press. 1995.

In recent years poverty and social exclusion have become increasingly important topics of concern on the European research agenda. The growth of poverty has been associated with a resurgence of high unemployment in Western Europe, and with the problematic transition to a market economy in central and Eastern Europe. This collection brings together a wide range of views on the conceptualisation and measurement of social exclusion and the indicators for monitoring the effectiveness of policies for combating social exclusion. The book presents major new thinking in terms of theory understanding and data analysis and also provides an invaluable literature review. It will be important reading for students, researchers and policy makers working in this field.

Room, Graham. "Trajectories of Social Exclusion: A Framework for Empirical Analysis." *Social Policy in Development Contexts Working Paper* University of Bath. 2000.

No abstract available.

Simpson, Ludi. "Statistical Exclusion and Social Exclusion: the Impact of Missing Data." *Radical Statistics* 71. 1999.

No abstract available.

Walters, Nicholas, Simon Lygo-Baker and Sanja Strkljevic. *Empowerment indicators: Combating social exclusion in Europe*. 2001.

Empowerment is key to European Union (EU) and UK policy in social exclusion discourse, but it remains poorly defined and debated.

This study takes a fresh look at the concept of empowerment. It examines it within the context of increased globalisation and policy emphasis on human rights, and sets it against growing acceptance of an individual's responsibility for their own destiny.

Based on the experience of the EU INTEGRA programme, the project gathered data from stakeholder groups involved in empowerment processes. Over 70 indicators of empowerment experienced through community-based interventions to combat social exclusion were identified. This widens the discourse beyond identifying empowerment simply with participation.

The report also identifies 14 'prime indicators' that have particular significance for measuring changes in the balance of power.

Miscellaneous

Bradshaw, J., and J. Williams. *Active Citizenship, Social Exclusion and Social Norms. Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain Working paper 17. 2000.*
Retrieved from: www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/work_pap.htm.

This paper uses two separate indicators in an attempt to quantify the extent to which individuals are socially excluded on this dimension. In addition to the activity questions in the list of socially perceived necessities, we asked two sets of questions designed specifically to cover any campaigning activities the respondents had done in the last three years and about memberships of organizations.

Bramley, G. *Social Exclusion and Lack of Access to services. Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain Working paper 14. 2000.* Retrieved from: www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/work_pap.htm.

This paper considers the use and adequacy of local services. It is largely based on data from the 1999 Poverty and Social Exclusion (PSE) Survey and draws on previous analysis of the 1990 Breadline Britain Survey undertaken by Bramley (1997) in order to assess trends over time. The main aim of this research is to investigate whether local services are an effective mechanism of redistribution in favour of the 'poor' and deprived, or whether the better off uses these services more. In doing so, we are interested in examining use of and attitudes towards local services and the relationship between service exclusion and other aspects of social exclusion.

Bullen, Elizabeth, Jane Kenway, and Valerie Hay. "New labour, social exclusion and educational risk management: The case of 'gymslip mums'". *British Educational Research Journal*. Oxford. 26/4: 441-457, 2000.

This article considers New Labour's education and social exclusion policies in light of Giddens's exposition of Third Way welfare reform.

Burchardt, T., J. LeGrand, and D. Piachaud. "Social exclusion in Britain 1991-1995." *Social Policy & Administration* 33:227-244. 1999

No abstract available.

Byrne, David. "Social exclusion and capitalism: the reserve army across time and space." *Critical Social Policy* 50. 1997.

No abstract available.

Cullenberg, S. "Exploitation, appropriation, and exclusion: locating capitalist injustice." *Rethinking Marxism* 10:66-75. 1998.

No abstract available.

Eckstein, Harry. "Civic Inclusion and Its Discontents". *Daedalus*. Fall 1984.

No abstract available.

Forsyth, Alasdair, and Andy Furlong, *Losing out?: Socioeconomic disadvantage and experience in further and higher education*. 2003.

Despite the recent expansion of higher education (HE), representation, level of participation and likelihood of academic success remain highest among young people from affluent areas and lowest among those from deprived neighbourhoods. This report identifies the factors that impact on the experiences of the minority of disadvantaged young people who enter HE.

By tracking a group of qualified but socioeconomically disadvantaged young people, this study identifies the factors that impact on their HE careers. It examines factors that govern levels of success as well as those that impede the progress of academically able but disadvantaged young people.

- The study uses both quantitative and qualitative methods to follow the progress of 395 young people from schools located in disadvantaged areas. It identifies factors that hinder their progress as well as the ways in which they overcome barriers.
- While there has been much recent debate on the obstacles to widening HE participation, this is the first study to follow a group of disadvantaged students through HE.
- Widening access to HE remains high on the political agenda with universities attempting to respond to the government's commitment to providing places for 50% of young people.

The report is aimed at academics and policy makers. It will be of particular interest to people within schools and universities who are attempting to implement a wider access

agenda and wish to learn more about the nature of the barriers faced by disadvantaged students.

Hobcraft, J. *The Role of Schooling and Educational Qualifications in the Emergence of Adult Social Exclusion*. London, Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion, Paper 43, 2000.

No abstract available.

Kiernan, Kathleen, and Ganka Mueller. "The Divorced and Who Divorces?" London: Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion, LSE. 1998.

No abstract available.

Levitas, Ruth. "The Concept of Social Exclusion and the New 'Durkheimian' Hegemony". *Critical Social Policy*. 16/46: 5-20, 1996.

No abstract available.

Levitas, Ruth. *The Inclusive Society? Social Exclusion and New Labour*. Basingstoke: Macmillan. 1998

No abstract available.

Murphy, Raymond. *Social Closure: The Theory of Monopolization and Exclusion*. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1988.

No abstract available.

Pantazis, C. *Poverty and Crime*. Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain Working Paper 16. 2000. Retrieved from http://www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/work_pap.htm.

No abstract available.

Paugam, S. "The Spiral of Precariousness." *Beyond the Threshold: The Measurement and Analysis of Social Exclusion*, G Room, Ed. Bristol: Policy Press. 1995.

No abstract available.

Rew, A, and I Barney. "Social Development Topic Sheets." London: DFID. 1999.

No abstract available.

Room, Graham. "Social Exclusion, solidarity and the challenge of globalization." *International Journal of Social Welfare*, 8, 166-174, 1999.

During the 1990s, the notion of 'social exclusion' has given a new impetus to the debate about poverty and disadvantage. This paper assesses the extent of conceptual reconfiguration that the concept of social exclusion involves and the implications for empirical research and policy evaluation. It proceeds to examine critically the extent to which current notions of social exclusion risk neglecting patterns of inequality in the wider society. It concludes by arguing that the globalisation of our market economies is tending to erode the networks of support which more advantaged groups are ready to offer and to force retrenchment of the formal welfare organisations on which the poor can call. In a global economy, moral solidarity with the disadvantaged atrophies, and the national communities within which the post-war welfare states were built no longer serve as the focus for good neighbourliness.

Room, Graham. "Operationalisation of Social Exclusion." Bath: Institute for International Policy Analysis. 1999.

No abstract available.

Walker, A., and C. Walker, Eds. *Britain Divided: The Growth of Social Exclusion in the 1980's and 1990's*. London: Child Poverty Action Group. 1997.

No abstract available.

Wolfe, M. "Globalisation and Social Exclusion: Some Paradoxes." in *Social Exclusion: Rhetoric, reality, responses*, Gerry Rogers et al, Eds. Geneva: International Institute for Labour Studies and United Nations Development Programme. 1995.

No abstract available.

Wolfe, Marshall. "Some Paradoxes of Social Exclusion". Discussion Paper 63. Geneva: International Institute of Labour Studies. 1994.

No abstract available.

Wood, Geof D. "Adverse Incorporation: The Dark Side of Social Capital." Bath: IFIPA. 1999.

No abstract available.

Paid Work and Unemployment

Adelman, L., K. Ashworth, and S. Middleton. *Poverty, Social Exclusion and Employment*. Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain Working Paper 6. 2000. Retrieved from http://www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/work_pap.htm.

This paper uses data from the Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain (PSE) to analyze the relationship between employment, poverty and social exclusion. The survey was undertaken in 1999 and has produced a wealth of data about poverty and social exclusion in Britain. The paper first compares workless households of one, and two or more, adults to those with one person in work and two or more persons in work in terms of socio-demographic characteristics and a range of poverty and social exclusion indicators. Although the Government has strongly suggested that worklessness causes both poverty and social exclusion, their evidence appears narrowly focused on the impact of income poverty rather than labour market exclusion as a form of social exclusion. Therefore the first section answers the question – is the Government right to emphasize paid employment as the answer to poverty *and* social exclusion? Second, the paper compares the characteristics and experiences of poverty and social exclusion of households with just part-time workers, with households with full time workers, and with no workers. The aim is to explain whether any form of paid work is better than none, particularly in terms of poverty reduction. The third section analyses the impact of past unemployment. Who suffers from unemployment? Are individuals who have suffered unemployment in the past at greater risk of poverty and social exclusion after the event and, if so, to what extent does the length of unemployment experience impact upon both the risk and extent of poverty and social exclusion? Following from this, do sudden changes in households' employment status, such as a household member gaining or losing a job, have an impact upon household income and living standards and are households with particular characteristics more likely than others to experience these sudden changes?

Atkinson, A, and J Hills, Eds. *Exclusion, employment and opportunity*. London: CASE. 1998.

No abstract available.

Byrne, David. "Exclusion or exploitation - the myth of worklessness - the reality of poor work." Durham. 1997.

No abstract available.

Crompton, Rosemary. "Non-standard' employment, social exclusion, and the household: evidence from Britain." *Inclusion and Exclusion: Unemployment and Non-standard Employment in Europe*. Jens Lind and Iver Hornemann Møller, Eds. Ashgate. 1999

No abstract available.

Robinson, Peter. "Beyond workfare: active labour-market policies." *IDS Bulletin* 29:86-93. 1998.

No abstract available.

Policy

Burden, Tom, and Tricia Hamm. "Responding to Socially Excluded Groups". *Policy Responses to Social Exclusion: Towards Inclusion?* Janie Percy-Smith, Ed. Buckingham: Open University Press, 2000.

No abstract available.

Dwyer, Peter. *Understanding social citizenship: Themes and perspectives for policy and practice*. Bristol: The Policy Press. 2004.

This is the first textbook on citizenship written from a social policy perspective. Its aim is to provide students with a clear sense of the history of citizenship and also of the key theoretical debates that have informed contemporary understandings of the concept. It outlines competing perspectives and considers the influence of factors such as class, gender, ethnicity and disability have on social rights and citizenship.

Northern Ireland, Central Community Relations Unit. *New TSN: An Agenda for Targeting Social Need and Social Exclusion in Northern Ireland*. Central Community Relations Unit, 1998.

No abstract available.

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister of Scotland. "Tackling Social Exclusion: Taking Stock and Looking to the Future". 2004.

This document is a discussion paper that aims to seek views and further evidence from a wide range of experts and stakeholders. In 1997, the Government put in place a new agenda to tackle both the causes and consequences of social exclusion, aimed at improving social justice, strengthening communities and supporting long-term economic growth.

Parkinson, Michael. *Combating social exclusion: Lessons from area-based programmes in Europe*. 1998

This report explores how the experience of other European countries can help to forge successful paths to social integration in Britain. It provides much-needed information about area-based initiatives to reduce social exclusion and in particular about whether strategies and programmes tried elsewhere might translate to, and work well in, the British context.

The author identifies the most innovative policy responses focusing upon countries and cities in Northern Europe where conditions are most comparable with Britain. He assesses how different policies and instruments are brought together at the neighbourhood level in integrated approaches. The report provides useful examples of

best practice and is essential reading for policy makers and practitioners aiming to tackle social exclusion in Britain.

Percy-Smith, Janie, Ed. *Policy Responses to Social Exclusion: Towards Inclusion?*
Buckingham: Open University Press, 2000.

Analyses UK policy areas in the context of social exclusion.

Scottish Social Inclusion Division. *Social Inclusion Area Strategies: Role of European Structural Funds*. 2000.

No abstract available.

Scottish Social Inclusion Division. *Social Inclusion—Opening the Door to a Better Scotland: Strategy*. 1999.

No abstract available.

Scottish Social Inclusion Division. *Social Inclusion: The Social Inclusion Strategy and companion documents*. 1999.

No abstract available.

Scottish Social Inclusion Division. *Exclusion in Scotland: A Consultation Paper*. 1998.

No abstract available.

Social Exclusion Unit, Scotland. “Rough Sleeping”. Report June 1998.

No abstract available.

Social Exclusion Unit, Scotland. “Preventing Social Exclusion”. Report March 2001.

No abstract available.

Social Exclusion Unit, UK. *National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal: A Framework for Consultation*. United Kingdom Cabinet Office. April 2000.

No abstract available.

Social Exclusion Unit, UK. *Review of the Social Exclusion Unit*. December 1999.

No abstract available.

Social Exclusion Unit, UK. *Social Exclusion Unit Leaflet*. March 2000.

No abstract available.

Scottish Executive, Scotland. "Social Justice...a Scotland Where Everyone Matters: Milestone Sources and Definitions". Retrieved from www.scotland.gov.uk/library2/doc07/sjtd-01.htm

No abstract available.

Wood, Geof D., and Ian R. Gough. "Global Social Policy: Research Proposal." Bath: Research proposal submitted by the Institute for International Policy Analysis (IFIPA), University of Bath to ESCOR, DFID, October 1998.

No abstract available.

Poverty and Low-Income

Adelman, L., Ashworth, K. and Middleton, S. *Intra Household Distribution of Poverty and Social Exclusion*. Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain Working Paper 23. 2000. Retrieved from http://www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/work_pap.htm.

This paper uses data from the Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain (PSE) to pull together three strands in previous research. First, the management and control of household finances are considered. Which methods are used, and how does the choice of method impact on the extent to which partners go without? Does the choice of method vary according to income and a range of other family characteristics? Second, do female partners go without to a greater extent than their male partners and, again, does this differ for couples in income poverty? Finally, we test the previous research evidence that children are less likely to go without than their parents and, in households where children are not protected from poverty, we ask why is this the case?

Ashworth, K., and S. Middleton. *Social Security, Poverty and Social Exclusion*. Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain Working Paper 7. 2000. Retrieved from http://www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/work_pap.htm.

In depth analysis of the meaning of poverty, with a focus on recipients of income support.

Barry, Brian. "Social Exclusion, Social Isolation, and the Distribution of Income". *Understanding Social Exclusion*. J. Hills, J. Le Grand, and D. Piachaud, Eds. 13-29. London: Oxford University Press. 2002.

No abstract available.

Becker, Saul. "Towards a social reaction model of poverty and exclusion." *Responding to poverty: The politics of cash and care*. London: Longman. 1997.

No abstract available.

Becker, Saul. "Towards a social reaction model of poverty and exclusion", *Responding to poverty: The politics of cash and care*. London: Longman. 1997.

No abstract available.

Becker, Saul. "*Responding to poverty: The politics of cash and care*. London: Longman. 1997.

No abstract available.

Bhatt, N. "Microenterprise development and the entrepreneurial poor: including the excluded?" *Public Administration and Development* 17:371-386. 1997.

No abstract available.

Bradshaw, J. and Finch, N. *Core Poverty Paper* at Centre for the Analysis of Social Exclusion ([CASE](http://www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/work_pap.htm)), LSE. London - 7th March, 2001. Retrieved from: www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/work_pap.htm.

In this paper we will draw on these traditions (except budget standards) to explore the notion of Core Poverty. Part of the motivation for this is that those of us who do research on poverty and social security, until recently anyway, have found it difficult (impossible during the Tory years) to convince the policy community of the urgency of the problem of poverty. The finding that 35 per cent of children are living in families with equivalent income less than 50 per cent of the contemporary average after housing costs and including the self employed in 1998/99 - somehow has lacked moral force, persuasive power, credibility or even understanding! Though we have been critical of the detail (Bradshaw 2001) I applaud the efforts now being made by DSS to establish a set of indicators (in the *Opportunity for All* reports (2000)). This paper is a contribution to that activity. It is an exploration of a concept of real poverty based on ideas first outlined in *Taxonomy of Need*. It has been made possible by the Survey of Poverty and Social Exclusions in Britain (Gordon et al 2000).

Bradshaw, J., Williams, J., Levitas, R., Pantazis, C., Patsios, D., Townsend, P., Gordon, D. and Middleton, S. *The Relationship Between Poverty and Social Exclusion in Britain Paper* at the 26th General Conference of the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth, Cracow, Poland - 27th Aug. to 3rd Sept, 2000. Retrieved from: http://www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/work_pap.htm.

But to date the literature on social exclusion has been largely theoretical and there is no real way to resolve the debate as long as social exclusion remains a theoretical construct. However attempts have now begun to be made to operationalise the notion of social exclusion in social research. For example Burchardt et al (1999) have developed a social exclusion index using questions in the British Household Panel Survey. A Dutch team have been working for Eurostat to develop a measure of social exclusion based on the questions in the European Community Household Panel Survey (Dirven et al 2000). Now

this paper's authors have undertaken a national household survey in Britain especially designed to explore the interaction of poverty and social exclusion.

We are at an early stage of that exploration and this paper is an initial attempt at the kind of analysis that we might undertake.

Bradshaw, Jonathan, David Gordon, Ruth Levitas, Sue Middleton, Christina Pantazis, Sarah Payne, and Peter Townsend. "Perceptions of Poverty and Social Exclusion." Bristol: Townsend Centre for International Poverty Research, University of Bristol. 1998.

No Abstract available.

Bradshaw, Jonathan, and Ruth Levitas. *Lone Parent Families, Poverty and Social Exclusion*. Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain Working paper 11. 2000. Retrieved from: www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/work_pap.htm.

We have undertaken secondary data analysis of two surveys. The first is The Office for National Statistics Omnibus Survey undertaken in June 1999. This asked about people's views on what constitutes the necessities of life in present-day Britain. This survey was weighted to the population as a whole for a consensual measure of poverty. The second, more recent survey, the Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain (PSE), used the necessities of life identified in the Omnibus Survey as a measure against which the respondents can be seen as having or not having the 'necessities of life'. Despite identifying lone parents within household units, we have used a sample of *individuals*. Moreover, we have intended for it to be a sample of *mothers*. This will enable us to compare like with like – lone mothers with mothers from two-parent families.

Collard, Sharon, Elaine Kempson and Claire Whyley, *Tackling financial exclusion: An area-based approach*. Bristol: The Policy Press. 2001.

There has been mounting concern recently about people who have limited access to financial services and are considered to be financially excluded. This report identifies and examines a range of potential solutions to meet the needs of people living on the margins of financial services. Moreover, it provides practical guidance for other local communities wanting to evolve plans for tackling financial exclusion. Unlike much of the previous research on financial exclusion, this report approaches the problem from the standpoint of people who are affected by financial exclusion themselves, and live in a community where many of their friends and neighbours are also excluded.

In particular, the report:

- examines the difficulties and unmet needs for financial services expressed by local people in Barton Hill, Bristol - one of the 17 Pathfinder areas in the government's New Deal for Communities initiative;

- documents a range of possible solutions to the needs of those suffering financial exclusion;
- presents local people's assessments of the best ways to tackle the problems of financial exclusion in their own community.

Collard, Sharon, Elaine Kempson and Nicola Dominy. *Promoting financial inclusion: An assessment of initiatives using a community select committee approach*. Bristol: The Policy Press. 2003.

There is growing interest in finding ways of overcoming financial exclusion, with new and proposed initiatives from central government, not-for-profit organisations and the private sector. However, little consultation has been carried out with the people for whom these initiatives are intended.

This report demonstrates how community select committees can be used to give people who are directly affected by financial exclusion the opportunity to assess the initiatives designed to meet their needs. It also provides detailed practical guidance for practitioners and researchers who may want to use this approach to consult local communities.

In particular, the report explores the needs of people who are financially excluded in relation to money management, financial information and advice, and savings and assets; examines how far current and proposed initiatives in these areas of financial services provision meet their needs; and provides detailed information about running community select committees.

This report will be of interest to all those involved in promoting financial inclusion or in community consultation, including commercial and not-for-profit financial services providers, academics, and policy makers at both local and national levels.

de Haan, Arjan. *Poverty and social exclusion: a comparison of debates on deprivation*. Brighton: IDS. 1997.

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de Haan, Arjan. *Poverty and social exclusion*” Brighton: IDS. 1997.

No Abstract available.

de Haan, Arjan, and Simon Maxwell. “Poverty and Social Exclusion in North and South”. *IDS Bulletin* 29:1-31. 1998.

No Abstract available.

Department for Social Security, UK. *Opportunity for All: Tackling Poverty and Social Exclusion*. Cm 4445. London: The Stationary Office, 1999.

No Abstract available.

Dewilde, Caroline. "A life-course perspective on social exclusion and poverty". *The British Journal of Sociology*. Andover. 54/1: 109, 2003.

This paper assesses whether it is possible to reconceptualize the traditional research approaches to the relationship between poverty and the life cycle on the basis of different sociological perspectives on the life course found in the literature. While the family-cycle approach, which was originally formulated by Seebohm Rowntree (1902), is criticized for being static, descriptive, normative and inflexible, dynamic poverty research is mostly confined to the quantitative analysis of income trajectories, and thus offers only a partial solution to the problem. However, the life-course perspective allows for the combination of the best elements of these traditional approaches and for their reconceptualization into a general framework for the study of social exclusion and poverty. To this end, three sociological perspectives on the life course are considered: 1. the traditional North American life-course perspective formulated by Elder (1974), 2. the continental institutional approach, and 3. a combined approach labeled here as the political economy of the life course. Drawing from these three perspectives, the paper proposes a general framework of analysis and formulates hypotheses regarding the phenomena of social exclusion and poverty over the life course, which can subsequently be empirically validated.

Evans, Martin. "Behind the Rhetoric: The Institutional Basis of Social Exclusion and Poverty". *IDS Bulletin*. 29/1: 42-49, 1998.

No Abstract available.

Geddes, Mike. *Partnership against poverty and exclusion? Local regeneration strategies and excluded communities in the UK*. Bristol: The Policy Press. 1997.

Problems of poverty and social exclusion are a major current concern for policy makers at local level, in government and in the European union. Partnership is now widely accepted as a key component of local regeneration strategies but there remain few detailed studies of how such local partnerships work, what difficulties they encounter, how they try to overcome them, and with what success. This report helps to fill the gap and offers an authoritative overview of the development of the local partnership approach in the UK. It is based on three detailed case studies of local urban and rural regeneration partnerships and discusses:

- how they were set up and who is involved;
- how they have gone about building partnership based strategies;
- the conflicts they have faced and how they have tried to overcome them; and
- the impact they have had on the problems of excluded communities.

Wide ranging conclusions are drawn about the future development of the local partnership approach, including specific policy recommendations for local partners and

for government. The report will be of interest to policy makers in central and local government, local government officers, TECs and others directly involved in local partnerships and researchers and academics with an interest in the field.

Gorard, Stephen, Chris Taylor, and John Fitz. "Social exclusion and public policy: The relationship between local school admission arrangements and segregation by poverty". *The International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*. Patrington. 21/4-6: 10-37, 2001.

This paper examines the patterns of social exclusion in the compulsory school system of England and Wales. The weakening of local government control of the school system from the 1980s onwards led to the very real fear that market forces would lead to increased polarisation of school intakes and results in terms of the social background of students. The paper begins with a brief summary of the background of the study, listing the key policy changes and early research relevant to the increased use of market forces in compulsory education. It describes the methods used to investigate the impact of policy change on the secondary school system in England and Wales, and summarizes the findings from the consideration of socio-economic segregation between schools, and of local school allocation procedures, before presenting some tentative explanations and conclusions.

Gordon, David. *Poverty and Time*. Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain Working paper. 2000. Retrieved from http://www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/work_pap.htm.

No Abstract available.

Gordon, David. *Income and Social Deprivation*. Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain Working paper. 2000. Retrieved from http://www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/work_pap.htm.

No Abstract available.

Gordon, David, et al. *Poverty and Social Exclusion in Britain*. York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2000.

No Abstract available.

Holman, Bob. *Faith in the Poor*. Oxford: Lion Publishing. 1999.

This portrait of poverty in Britain argues that the poor should be given a hearing. Seven individuals portray their experiences of poverty including Emily, who neglected as a child fell into prostitution and is now married in abject poverty. The author argues that the views of the poor are ignored in policy decisions that affect them. The text considers implications for policy and practice: understanding poverty; poverty and social problems; social work practice; neighbourhood support; churches and social policy.

Howarth, Catherine, Peter Kenway, Guy Palmer, and Cathy Street. *Monitoring Poverty and Social Exclusion: Labour's Inheritance*. York: New Policy Institute/ Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 1998.

No Abstract available.

Howarth, Catherine, Peter Kenway, Guy Palmer, and Romina Miorelli. *Monitoring Poverty and Social Exclusion 1999*. York: New Policy Institute/ Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 1999.

No Abstract available.

Jordan, Bill. *A Theory of Poverty and Social Exclusion*. Bristol: Policy Press. 1996.

Kempson, Elaine and Clare Whyley. *Kept out or opted out? Understanding and combating financial exclusion*. Bristol: The Policy Press. 1999.

Despite widespread interest in financial exclusion, remarkably little is known about the extent and nature of the problem. This report fills that gap. Using data from the Family Resources Survey it identifies how many households in Britain have no, or very few, mainstream financial products and who they are. It also draws on 87 in-depth interviews to describe the processes that lead to financial exclusion and the consequences for households that are excluded financially. Finally, it documents the unmet needs that exist for financial products; the mismatch between those needs and current provision; and identifies innovative ways of providing financial services that are more appropriate to the needs of financially excluded households.

Kleinman, Mark. *Include me Out? The New Politics of Place and Poverty*. CASE Paper 11, London: LSE. 1998.

London is being successfully regenerated at present, yet poverty and social exclusion are increasing. The paradox is explained in part by the openness of the London economy and the lack of basic skills of a substantial minority of the population. The Government's policies for tackling social exclusion are undermined by conflating the concept of social exclusion with the discredited terminology of the 'urban underclass'. To be effective, policy needs to be less economically conservative, and more focused on piecemeal reforms.

Levitas, Ruth. "Pauvrete, exclusion sociale et redistribution: La reponse britannique". *Paisons Politiques*. 6: 7-21, 2002.

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Lupton, Ruth. *Poverty Street: The dynamics of neighbourhood decline and renewal*. Bristol: The Policy Press. 2003.

Poverty Street addresses one of the UK's major social policy concerns: the gap between the poorest neighbourhoods and the rest of the country. It is an account of neighbourhood decline, a portrait of conditions in the most disadvantaged areas and an up-to-date analysis of the impact of the government's neighbourhood renewal policies.

The book explores 12 of the most disadvantaged areas in England and Wales, from Newcastle in the north to Thanet in the south, providing the reader with a unique journey around the country's poverty map; combines evidence from neighbourhood statistics, photographs and the accounts of local people with analysis of broader social and economic trends; assesses the effect of government policies since 1997 and considers future prospects for reducing inequalities.

Poverty Street is an invaluable resource for academics, students, policy makers and practitioners interested in tracing the history of disadvantaged neighbourhoods, understanding their current problems and thinking about policy responses. Its unique coverage of a wide range of areas makes it a fascinating read for academics and students in urban studies, social policy and sociology, practitioners working to tackle social exclusion and individuals interested in the spatial dimensions of social policy.

Narayan, Deepa. "Complementarity and Substitution: Social Capital, Poverty Reduction and the State." Pp. 52 . Washington: World Bank. 1999.

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Patsios, Demi. *Poverty and Social Exclusion Amongst the Elderly*. Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain Working paper 20. 2000. Retrieved from: www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/work_pap.htm.

This chapter focuses specifically on the prevalence and incidence of poverty and social exclusion among persons of pensionable age and pensioner households in the UK using the framework laid out by Gordon, Levitas and Bradshaw (*forthcoming*). To reiterate the *1999 PSE Survey* employs three different poverty measures representing three distinct traditions of poverty research, income poverty, lack of socially perceived necessities and subjective poverty. Social exclusion is measured in terms of impoverishment, or exclusion from adequate income or resources (income poverty); labour market exclusion; service exclusion; and exclusion from social relations. In the sections which follow, a general description of the findings is presented along with additional commentary on significant differences between pensioners living in different household types and between those who are living in poverty or not according to the PSE index.

Perri 6. *Escaping Poverty*. London: Demos. 1996.

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Rahman, Mohibur, Guy Palmer, Peter Kenway, and Catherine Howarth. *Monitoring Poverty and Social Exclusion 2000*. York: New Policy Institute/ Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2000.

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Strobel, P. "From poverty to exclusion: A wage-earning society or a society of human rights?" *International Social Science Journal* 48: 173. 1996.

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Townsend, P., Levitas, R. and Gordon, D. *Establishing an Operational Definition of Material and Social Deprivation, Social Exclusion and Poverty*. Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain Working Paper 22. 2000. Retrieved from http://www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/work_pap.htm.

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Wainwright, Sue. "Anti-Poverty Strategies: Work with Children and Families". *British Journal of Social Work*. 29: 477-483. 1999.

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Whelan, B J, and C T Whelan. "In What Sense is Poverty Multi-Dimensional?" in *Beyond the Threshold: The Measurement and Analysis of Social Exclusion*, G Room, Ed. Bristol: Policy Press. 1995.

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Williams, Fiona. "Agency and Structure Revisited: Rethinking Poverty and Social Exclusion". *Social Exclusion and Social Work: Issues of Theory, Policy and Practice*. Monica Barry and Christine Hallett, Eds. 13-25. London: Russell House Printing, 1998.

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Wilson, William Julius. *The Truly Disadvantaged*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1987.

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Yamey, Gavin. "Report finds persisting poverty and social exclusion". *British Medical Journal*. (International edition). London. 319/7224: 1522, 1999.

According to a new report, the UK government's introduction of policies to tackle poverty and social exclusion has had little impact, and the trend towards worsening income and health inequalities is continuing. The health indices show that premature deaths have become more concentrated in areas where incomes are low.

Social Work and Social Assistance

Barry, Monica, and Christine Hallett. Eds. *Social Exclusion and Social Work: Issues of Theory, Policy and Practice*. London: Russell House Printing, 1998.

Going beyond more economically-based studies to date, this text takes a sociological and social work-oriented approach to the problems of poverty and marginalization.

Barry, Monica. "Social Exclusion and Social Work: An Introduction". *Social Exclusion and Social Work: Issues of Theory, Policy and Practice*. Monica Barry and Christine Hallett, Eds. 1-12. London: Russell House Printing, 1998.

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Batsleer, Janet and Beth Humphries, Eds. *Welfare, Exclusion and Political Agency*. New York: Routledge, 1999.

Welfare, Exclusion and Political Agency develops key topics in social work and social policy relating to exclusion, social divisions and control in welfare. It provides theoretical tools for students, academics and professionals whose work involves supporting the

political agency of excluded groups. The book tackles issues such as: the move away from publicly funded welfare; the loss of a public service ethic; reduction of input from professionals in policy; loss of professional skills; and increase of bureaucracy.

Cheetham, Juliet, and Roger Fuller. "Social Exclusion and Social Work: Policy, Practice and research". *Social Exclusion and Social Work: Issues of Theory, Policy and Practice*. Monica Barry and Christine Hallett, Eds. 118-132. London: Russell House Printing, 1998.

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Dean, Hartley. *The ethics of welfare: Human rights, dependency and responsibility*. Bristol: The Policy Press. 2004.

Britain's New Labour government claims to support the cause of human rights. At the same time, it claims that we can have no rights without responsibility and that dependency on the state is irresponsible. *The ethics of welfare* offers a critique of this paradox and discusses the ethical conundrum it implies for the future of social welfare.

The book explores the extent to which rights to welfare are related to human inter-dependency on the one hand and the ethics of responsibility on the other. Its intention is to kick start a fresh debate about the moral foundations of social policy and welfare reform.

The book explores the concepts of dependency, responsibility and rights and their significance for social citizenship; draws together findings from a range of recent research that has investigated popular, political, welfare provider and welfare user discourses; discusses, in a UK context, the relevance of the recent Human Rights Act for social policy; presents arguments in favour of a human rights based approach to social welfare.

The book is essential reading for anyone concerned about the future of welfare. It is aimed at students and academics in Social Policy, Social Work, Sociology, Politics and Law. It will also interest policy makers and welfare professionals, particularly those concerned with welfare benefits and social care.

Dominelli, L. "Neo-liberalism, social exclusion and welfare clients in a global economy." *International Journal of Social Welfare* 8:14-22. 1999.

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Lee, H K. "Neo-liberalism, Social Exclusion and Welfare Clients in a Global Economy." *International Journal of Social Welfare* 8:23-37. 1999.

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Leibfried, S. "What a Difference a Day Makes: The Significance for Social Policy of the Duration of Social Assistance Receipt." *Beyond the Threshold: The Measurement and Analysis of Social Exclusion*, G Room, Ed. Bristol: Policy Press. 1995.

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Leonard, Penny. *Promoting welfare?: Government information policy and social citizenship*. Bristol: The Policy Press. 2003.

As citizens we need information to exercise our social rights and responsibilities. However, information provision about welfare services is patchy and the 'information poor' are often disadvantaged in access to those services. *Promoting welfare?* explores how government information policies directly influence which service users claim their entitlements.

This book links notions of citizenship with government policy to inform service users about their rights. It explores the role of government in encouraging or deterring the claiming of welfare entitlements as a way of understanding changing political perspectives and attitudes towards citizens and their social rights.

Lund, Brian. *Understanding State Welfare: Social Justice or Social Exclusion*. London: Sage Publications. 2002.

No abstract available.

Lutz Leisering and Robert Walker, Eds. *The dynamics of modern society: Policy, politics and welfare*. London: Sage Publications. 1998.

Societies are needing to adapt increasingly rapidly to powerful external and internal pressures. The globalisation of the economy, with the growing influence of international corporations and supra-national political organisations, imposes real limits on the freedom of nation states. Simultaneously, new lifestyles are emerging which emphasise consumption rather than production and often also entail novel, more transitory and individualistic forms of family life.

The dynamics of modern society is a major new book which examines these changes from an international perspective and introduces the reader to dynamic analysis, demonstrating its contribution to public policy formulation in Europe and the USA. Key concepts underlying dynamic analysis are explored, providing a refreshingly transparent account of the way society works, the nature of poverty and the impact of social assistance or 'welfare'. The contributors describe and explain the radical shifts in individual behaviour and in the roles of social institutions characteristic of modern post-industrial society, highlighting the need to make social policy that will be effective in a rapidly changing world.

The dynamics of modern society, drawing on the expertise of the foremost exponents of dynamic analysis from both sides of the Atlantic, informs social policy issues that concern all governments. It should be read by international students of sociology, economics, public and social policy, as well as by opinion leaders worldwide.

Mann, Kirk . *Approaching retirement: Social divisions, welfare and exclusion*. Bristol: The Policy Press. 2001.

We are all approaching retirement but what should we expect? For some, it is a happy prospect. Others approach retirement knowing they face hardship and social exclusion. Amid alarming predictions of a "demographic time bomb", governments and the private pensions industry urge everyone to plan and save now, but admit that there are risks.

But will the pension funds deliver on their promises? Will the rich increasingly retire early but the poor work for longer? How reliable are state pension schemes? Do the USA, Sweden, or Australia have a "better" approach to retirement pensions than the UK?

Approaching retirement tackles these and many other questions from a number of sociological perspectives. Using the idea of the social division of welfare as a template, different approaches to retirement pensions policy are assessed and their strengths and weaknesses clearly presented.

Wilson, W, G Mulgan, J Hills, and D Piachaud. "Welfare reform: learning from American mistakes?" London: Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion. 1998.

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Women and Gender

Ferguson, Harry. "Welfare, social exclusion and reflexivity: The case of child and women protection". *Journal of Social Policy*. Cambridge. 32/2: 199-217, 2003.

Questions concerning what it means to be a human agent and the capacities of those who receive welfare services to reflect upon and shape their lives, and the kinds of social conditions which create opportunities for such 'reflexivity,' have begun to move to the centre of social policy and social work analysis. Using empirical evidence drawn from a study of child and woman protection, this paper argues that, contrary to claims that the concept of self-reflexivity as developed in the work of Beck and Giddens is of little relevance to marginalized citizens, in late-modernity the socially excluded are using social work and welfare services in creative ways to critically engage in life-planning, to find safety and healing. However, the data suggest that much greater specificity is needed in relation to the areas in which it is possible to act to change and develop the self and the social world in late-modernity. The paper argues for a complex theory of agency and reflexivity in welfare discourse which takes account of the intersection of structural disadvantage, intervention practices and personal biography and how people adjust to adversity and cope with toxic experiences and relationships in their lives. This helps to

account for the limits to the capacities of agents to reflect and know why they act as they do and their capacities to act destructively, as well as providing for an appreciation of the creative, reflexive welfare subject.

Ginn, Jay. "Risk of social exclusion in later life: How well do the pension systems of Britain and the US accommodate women's paid and unpaid work?" *The International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*. Patrington. 21/4-6: 212-245, 2001.

Many welfare states were founded on the male-breadwinner model, in which women were primarily seen as wives and mother, relying on their husbands for financial support. Changes in patterns of women's and men's employment, the increase in dual-earner and female-headed single-earner households, and evolving trends in family formation and dissolution underscore the inadequacy of the male-breadwinner model for understanding welfare state outcomes. This paper reviews trends in women's employment and earnings, relating these to the availability and cost of childcare and considers the gender impact of the changing mix of state and private pensions, noting how differences among women, in terms of class and ethnicity, modify the overall trends. Because state pensions on their own often provide a low income, private pension income is important in avoiding poverty and social exclusion in later life, especially for the majority of older women who are not married.

Hague, Euan. "Exclusive visions? Representations of family, work and gender in the work of the British Social Exclusion Unit". *Gender, Place and Culture*. Abingdon. 8/1: 73, 2001.

The Social Exclusion Unit of the British government is a recent and innovative response to social problems in the UK. Hague highlights some of the representations of family, work and gender which provide the discursive context in which the unit operates and to which it, in turn, contributes.

Pantazis, C., and S. Middleton. *Poverty and Gender*. Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey of Britain Working Paper 9. 2000. Retrieved from http://www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/work_pap.htm.

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BOOK REVIEWS

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Cnaan, Ram. "Artisans of Democracy: How Ordinary People, Families in Extreme Poverty, and Social Institutions Become Allies to Overcome Social Exclusion". *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*. San Francisco. 31/1: 150- 154. 2002.

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Two books are reviewed: 1. *Social Exclusion and European Policy: Globalization and Welfare*, by David G. Mayes, Jos Berghman, and Robert Salais, and 2. *Social Indicators: The EU and Social Inclusion*, by Tony Atkinson, Bea Cantillon, and Eric Marlier, et al.

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