

Online annex

Understanding Poverty in All its Forms: A participatory research study into poverty in the UK

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Annex 1: Description of the peer groups

At the start of each of the twelve peer groups, we handed out a monitoring form to collect basic information about our participants. This form was voluntary, but most people chose to fill it in. Total participation was 90, and we collected 74 forms. The form was not collected from the thirteenth group of the general public, as this group was selected based on their characteristics to create a fairly balanced group in terms of gender and socio-economic characteristics. All participants were working-age adults. This annex only considers the participants for whom we have the monitoring information (full numbers and gender breakdowns are in Table 1 of the main report).

Of those providing monitoring information, the participants included women (42) and men (32) and covered a wide age range from people in their 20s to over 60s. The majority (64), however, were aged between 20 and 60. This age spread was similar across the all the different peer groups.

Based on 38 forms received from participants in the peer groups of people with lived experience of poverty, we found that just over half (19) felt that they knew ATD Fourth World UK well. Ten people had never heard of ATD Fourth World UK before the peer group. Across all the peer groups (including those whose experience of poverty has been professional), less than half of the peer group participants knew ATD Fourth World UK ‘well’ (28 out of 74).

We asked people what had been their activities in the last week and overall (40/74) most had been ‘In some form of paid work’. In the peer groups of people with lived experience of poverty, however, that number dropped down to six out of 38. Sixteen people in these peer groups ticked the box ‘Other’, which included six people who specified that they had been doing voluntary work in the week before the peer group. Seven people had been looking after home or family and six had a long-term illness or a disability. Compared to the peer groups with other

forms of experience of poverty, who were either working or retired (2 people), we can see that the activities of the people with lived experience of poverty were very varied. The high proportion of people who felt their activities didn't fit any of the categories and ticked the 'Other' option may show the complexity of how people with lived experience of poverty use their time.

Our sample overall was mostly white and British, but in the South and North of England there were some Black people and people of African and Indian heritage. In answering the question 'How would you describe your ethnicity?', people took the opportunity to describe their heritage in different and personal ways. These descriptions included 'White Roman Catholic', 'White Irish', 'White British Scottish European', and 'Londoner' as well as the more typical descriptions of 'Afro-Caribbean', 'White British', or 'Black British'.

Following is a snapshot of the peer groups based on the monitoring data and a research diary of the peer groups.

South East of England

South of England lived experience of poverty group 1

The area is currently undergoing a massive gentrification initiative. The venue for the peer group meetings was a community soup kitchen. Among these participants with lived experience of poverty, some had experience of homelessness, and some had experience living as part of a family with children. Some of this group knew of ATD Fourth World UK through a community lunch action. Some were recruited through the soup kitchen where the meetings took place.

South of England lived experience of poverty group 2

This group met in a community centre under a social housing block in a suburban area. Most of the participants knew ATD Fourth World UK through our family support programme. Only one member of the group had much experience of policy work. All members of the group had experiences of the child protection system and social service interventions.

South of England opinion former/decision makers

This was a peri-urban group of people who had knowledge of poverty through their professional lives. The group included a teacher, an advocacy worker, and local politicians and activists. The group was put together by a local friend of ATD Fourth World UK. Only two members of the group knew of ATD Fourth World UK prior to taking part in this peer group.

South of England professional/practitioners

This group of professionals included experience from social work, family support organisations and a local community group. The venue for the peer group conversation was a university building. This group was recruited with support from a professor who is a friend of ATD Fourth World UK. No other member of the group had a relationship with ATD Fourth World UK.

General public group

This group was recruited through a marketing company and had no links to ATD Fourth World UK at all. The conversation took place over three meetings at the London centre of ATD Fourth World UK. As described above, the dimensions and aspects generated by this group were not used in the merging knowledge process but were used for comparison at the end of this process. Consequently, the aspects named by this group are not shown in Annex 3 below.

Central Belt of Scotland

Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 1

Group participants came from low-income housing estates on the outskirts of a large Scottish conurbation. Contact was made through a community group for people facing a multitude of hurdles including addictions. Many of the participants had experienced substance dependency. Three meetings were held, with low turnout for the first but with most attending the second and third meeting. The meetings took place near the centre of town in a partner organisation's office, which participants knew well. Participants have faced a multitude of challenges and life experiences including within institutions such as hospitals, prisons and homeless hostels. They have also experienced social service interventions for their own children. Some participants had heard of ATD Fourth World UK but none knew it well.

Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 2

This group was set up with the help of one of the co-researchers who asked a manager of the Community Church to invite people to participate. The peer group conversations took place in the church hall. This church is open to everyone. With a variety of activities for families and children, young people, and older people, it is effectively a 'community hub'. The area has undergone regeneration but continues to experience high levels of deprivation and is isolated from some amenities such as schools, and shops. There are, however, resident-organised groups including a fruit-and-vegetable cooperative, a school uniform bank, and a baby clothes bank. The participants knew each other but did not know ATD Fourth World UK.

Central Belt of Scotland opinion former/decision makers

This meeting was held in a city centre. The group included adults all living and working in the city. The participants included researchers, campaigners, members of faith-based organisations, and coordinators of community development interventions. A minority of this group reported knowing ATD Fourth World UK well.

Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners

This group conversation was hosted by a housing association based in a community that faces multiple deprivations in a large urban area. The initial contact for the housing association was made through a community project in the area. Most participants were linked to the housing association. They included housing officers, welfare rights advice workers, a housing manager and a community outreach coordinator. The participants did not know ATD Fourth World UK well.

North of England

North of England lived experience of poverty group 1

This group of participants was affiliated with a community organisation. The conversations took place in the community organisation's centre, located in an area of high unemployment due to the 1980-90 closing of local industries including mining and ship building. Most of the participants knew ATD Fourth World UK well.

North of England lived experience of poverty group 2

This group of participants was affiliated with two different community organisations on the outskirts of a major city. One of the organisations was an asylum seeker support organisation and the other was a family support group. This area has high unemployment due to the closing of the local industry in the 1980-90 period; yet this community is adjacent to a very modern and upcoming area. The conversations took place in a stately home near the community groups. Only one participant knew ATD Fourth World UK.

North of England professional/practitioners

This was a group of professionals working in education, social work, a housing agency, a family support organisation, and a Gypsy/Traveller support group. The venue was an anti-poverty organisation. Most participants did not know ATD Fourth World UK.

North of England opinion former/decision makers

This group included representatives from universities, a journalist, a social worker, and a representative of a national anti-poverty organisation. The venue was an anti-poverty organisation. This group came from across the north of England and was recruited through connections made by policy work done by ATD Fourth World UK. Most participants thus had some prior relationship with ATD Fourth World UK; however, none were not members or close working partners of ATD Fourth World UK. Roughly half of the participants knew ATD Fourth World UK well.

Annex 2: The peer group process

This plan was used for a peer group meeting in June 2018 and illustrates the key research tools

	Aim	Agenda and tools
Meeting 1	Introductions, about the project, consent to participate and ground rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductions, ice breakers, and information about the project (20 mins) • Establishing ways of working (15 mins) • What does poverty feel like to you? Body mapping (45 mins)
Meeting 2	Recap, going deeper about aspects and dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying aspects of poverty with photo-cards (45 mins) • Grouping these into dimensions (30 mins) • After this group, operations team to draft a two-page peer group report to be reviewed at meeting 3
Meeting 3	Review and improve two-page peer group report (recap note)	<p>Introduction of the recap note</p> <p>World cafe approach on aspects of the note</p> <p>Discuss next steps, identify two people (and one back up) to act as connectors from each group</p>

Annex 3: Dimensions and aspects

This annex contains the full list of aspects identified by participants. The aspects were used as building blocks by co-researchers to identify dimensions. Below, the aspects are grouped into similar themes. Because each individual aspect is one person's perspective, it is looking at the patterns and not the individual aspects which is most instructive.

Disempowering systems, structures and policies		
Component	Aspect	Peer group
Anger and frustration with 'the system' and in particular, social policies and structures	Poverty is not an accident; it's man-made.	North of England lived experience of poverty group 1
	Poverty shouldn't exist today.	North of England lived experience of poverty group 1
	Poverty is injustice and lack of human rights.	South of England professional/practitioners
	We all deserve a bit of happiness in our life.	Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 1
	It is a depressing situation that needs to be challenged.	Central Belt of Scotland opinion former/decision makers
	The system controls value.	North of England lived experience of poverty group 2
	Deprivation, the result of the system.	South of England lived experience of poverty group 1
	Replaced by robots.	South of England lived experience of poverty group 1
	Poverty is the product of the social, economic and political machine.	South of England professional/practitioners
	Progress can leave people in poverty behind.	Central Belt of Scotland opinion former/decision makers
	Poverty is inequality.	North of England lived experience of poverty group 1
	Extreme things — some people spend extravagantly on things like holidays, when others live in poverty and have absolutely nothing.	Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group
	Ability to access different services.	Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners

Poverty not being solved because of other priorities	Poverty is man-made and man-managed — it could be sorted, but we choose not to.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Privileging war over people in poverty.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Destitution is the system's weapon of choice.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Poverty means that things are done to us on purpose, at family and community level, to suit the rich not the poor.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Politicians are so out of touch, sitting in an office making decisions about communities they don't know anything about.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Men in suits can't always understand those in poverty — some of them are now having to find out.	<i>South of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Poverty is people making decisions that won't affect them, who care more about numbers and not the people.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty is a consequence of decisions made in places that seem anonymous and faceless.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Prime Minister (needs to be aware of their policies).	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Barriers put in place that stop people progressing out of poverty, for example, social and economic policies are trapping people in poverty.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland opinion former/decision makers</i>
	The barriers and obstacles: to benefits, work, health, housing, food.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>
	Poverty means a system within which no-one is held to account for the consequences of their decisions.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	We have a nineteenth century system that does not fit twenty-first century needs; it's out of date.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	The true reality of bureaucracy, un-marketed.	<i>North of England professional/practitioners</i>
	Individualisation of a systemic problem.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Using social engineering, poverty is displaced out of the sight of the rich.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Government not doing enough to help the poor.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Profit over people; poverty is an accepted consequence and is getting worse (eg. leading to a loss of labour rights).	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>
	Reduction of people to economic units.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
Sticking plaster that doesn't get to root causes. But what is the alternative in the current environment?	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>	
Government responsible for problems with social work practices and practitioners	The government needs to give more money so social workers get more appropriate training.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Services have not got the funding they need.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty becomes invisible in social care practice.	<i>North of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Poverty is not seen as core business.	<i>North of England opinion former/decision makers</i>

Dehumanisation	In the system, you are a number instead of a person.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Some services are just there to tick boxes and don't look at what the person needs. Need to have a person-centred approach.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	The government (people in food banks, MPs, social workers) degrades people by judging them and making them think they can't support their families.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Food banks asking what you have spent your money on.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Not fitting in with services' 'ground-rules' leading to exclusions.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>
	Ability to engage with services influenced by negative past history.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>
	Poverty makes people angry and hard to reach and interact with.	<i>South of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	We are kept in crisis at family level, community level, voluntary sector level so we can't fight back.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty is forced submission to the system.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
Results of the systems in operation were visible in the community	Homeless people roaming the streets and having to carry everything.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Real problems in our communities undermine our capacity to campaign against real issues.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty is the difference between the haves and the have nots.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty is exacerbated by consumerism.	<i>North of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Poverty is amplified when wealth and poverty are side by side.	<i>North of England professional/practitioners</i>
	Poverty is a human rights issue. Impacts on the right to family life; poverty restricts your ability to exercise many human rights.	<i>South of England professional/practitioners</i>
	For the moment, there is no equality, even in the minds of people; people like power.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	All tools we had to fight back have been stripped away in the name of austerity.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	We have things done to us — crushed, manipulated, divided, gagged to prevent a social movement to effect change.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
The system took our dignity and pride away, like the miners (they lost the fight and then were given hand-outs).	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>	

Those living in poverty were being diminished	Poverty means the rise of food banks in churches — and this [...] normalis[ation] of food banks makes the middle class feel better	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty means richer people feeding off working class initiatives, e.g. football.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Vested industry (Poverty industry).	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>
	Knowledge that other people may benefit from your poverty.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland opinion former/decision makers</i>
	People in ‘poverty industry’ must continue to be self-reflexive.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland opinion former/decision makers</i>
	The ‘poverty industry’ should not be viewed as the problem; rather it needs a strong positive identity that promotes its contribution to solving the problem.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland opinion former/decision makers</i>
Poverty at an individual level	Poverty is intersectional: discrimination, sexism, racism, homophobia.	<i>North of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Poverty doesn’t see value in us — it stifles our growth as people.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Disenfranchised from [...] (because of) being poor.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Neglected and failed by services.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>
	Poverty is being treated like cattle — you have no dignity and no identity.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Poverty means being part of a system that leaves you waiting indefinitely in a state of fear and uncertainty.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
Actions and circumstances that worsen poverty	Stereotyping that the government thinks that you can’t budget your money to look after your family.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Long gaps between payments of benefits.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Long initial wait (six weeks) with universal credit.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	People may lose their homes if they have to wait for the first payment of universal credit or cannot keep up with their payments.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Poverty means I don’t have the right to work.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Not fair that people can’t get their treatment on the NHS.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	People in work on low incomes have to rely on food banks.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Poverty makes people angry and hard to reach and interact with.	<i>South of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Being trapped in bureaucratic basic services.	<i>North of England professional/practitioners</i>
	Disjointed coordination.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>
No guidance to the proper help.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>	

Groups specially affected by the system	Poverty is contextual.	<i>North of England opinion former/ decision makers</i>
	Relying on food banks to feed their family.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Impact on mothers (predominantly) as sole providers when children have so many needs as well as self.	<i>South of England opinion former/ decision makers</i>
	Period poverty.	<i>South of England opinion former/ decision makers</i>
	Poverty means women have no choice and no control of their own fertility — they feel that all they can do is have children.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	The child tax credit two-child policy encroaches on your human rights, moral and religious beliefs as parents because the government is dictating how many children they will support (maximum two children) so if you have any more you are on your own.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Each child has the same needs, why is child benefit not the same as for the first child?	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Poverty takes away the basic rights of children.	<i>South of England professional/ practitioners</i>
	Children growing up in poverty these days tend to be very isolated by the inability to do what their friends can. Parents' poverty leads to cycles of deprivation for children.	<i>South of England opinion former/ decision makers</i>
	Young people treated differently because of class.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	As an asylum seeker, poverty is a punishment — you cannot have cash, it restricts choice.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	The asylum system grossly limits the ways in which you can contribute to society (you have no right to work).	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Our culture is being taken away from us — cooking, talking, simple things, which are not valued.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty means not being welcome in your community and being deliberately priced out.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Poverty is a lack of expectation and encouragement.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Poverty feels like a tangled web that you can never escape.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Older people at the mercy of the state.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>

Financial insecurity, financial exclusion and debt		
Component	Aspect	Peer group
Why people have low income	Restricted access to forms of capital.	<i>North of England opinion former/ decision makers</i>
	Lack of affordability including in-work poverty.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>
	Struggling to survive on benefits.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Lack of safety net.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Unfair employment.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Erosion of employment rights.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	People are pushed into poverty by forces outside their control.	<i>South of England professional/ practitioners</i>
	Poverty limits access to opportunities.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Difference in education.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
Insecurity, misery and worry	If you are starving, it is difficult to think about anything else.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Poverty is worrying about money all of the time.	<i>South of England professional/ practitioners</i>
	Money — lack of money causes misery — pursuit of it and priority given to it creates most of the problems.	<i>South of England opinion former/ decision makers</i>
	Financial building: a kind of inaccessible citadel of wealth.	<i>South of England opinion former/ decision makers</i>
	Struggling with money.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Poverty exacerbates/ is always chasing financial security which is unobtainable.	<i>South of England professional/ practitioners</i>
	Lack of enough resources.	<i>North of England opinion former/ decision makers</i>
	Poverty is falling from a great height: losing a job, losing your home, going bankrupt.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>

Difficult to meet basic needs	Struggle to find food.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty means not being able to buy healthy food.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	People struggling to get food.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Will the food last?	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Poverty means you are left to live off the natural elements — eat what you can find.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Lack of water (basic needs).	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	No recreation.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty curtails/limits goods and services.	<i>South of England professional/practitioners</i>
	There's a lot of things going on in school that you can't afford which catch you unawares (e.g. school trips, non uniform days, school fetes, cake and bake activities, etc).	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Providing for a baby or a child can be hard, because they grow so fast.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Budgeting is hard when you are on benefits. You have to rob Peter to pay Paul.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Can't afford to pay your bills.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Not being able to see family because of money.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Poverty feels like you are on the outside looking in — you cannot afford to take part.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Poverty means not being able to go into posh restaurants and eat nice food.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Looking at others buying extravagant things, we want the same thing. Our self-esteem and pride gets hurt.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Struggling to get by and survive.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Making sure my kids have what they need not what they want.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Not having any money to go on holiday and have a nice time.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Not enough money to see live football.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Poverty means being denied opportunities to participate in social and leisure activities.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty means not being able to go on holiday.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Just having the minimal and the daily basics not luxuries.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
Poverty means things are out of reach.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>	
Poverty is not being able to take part in that desired social activity.	<i>South of England professional/practitioners</i>	
Access to healthy fresh food should be a human right.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 2</i>	

Damaged health and well-being		
Component	Aspect	Peer group
Poverty means poor physical health and having to struggle to survive	Poverty means desperation — people forced into prostitution because of lack of food.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Everyone should have access to healthy fresh food.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Poverty is not having knowledge or ‘will-power’ to take care of our bodies, through no fault of our own. Lots of different factors cause this.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty is not being able to feed your children.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty is forced survival.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Criminalisation (if you don’t have food you are going to nick it).	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Homeless.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Lack of money — poor health.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Rising tide — can’t keep head above water.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Poverty reduces people’s ability to make healthy choices such as buying or growing fresh fruit and veg. Inability to make healthy choices leads to poor health and a lack of energy which in turn reinforces/ locks in poverty.	<i>South of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Poverty often means that it is harder to advocate for health needs and for health needs to be taken seriously.	<i>South of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Multiple traumas.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>
	Women’s contraceptive rights and choices are impacted by their economic status.	<i>South of England professional/practitioners</i>
	Caring responsibilities / ill health.	<i>North of England professional/practitioners</i>
	Not having the time and money to prepare good food.	<i>North of England professional/practitioners</i>
	Poverty hurts in all sorts of ways.	<i>South of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Mentally, physically and emotionally, poverty has a huge impact on health.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Poverty has dangerous consequences.	<i>North of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Poverty doesn’t just mean a lack of money; it creates health problems for those involved.	<i>South of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Poverty limits health as well as lifestyle.	<i>South of England professional/practitioners</i>
Spectrum of poverty worsens your health (mental and physical) and well-being.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland opinion former/decision makers</i>	

Poverty means facing likelihood of a shorter life	Poverty is like being on brink of death.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Poverty kills (people in poverty have lower life expectancy than their more affluent peers).	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Poverty shortens lives (including poor quality housing, poor diet and exploitation).	<i>Central Belt of Scotland opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Untimely death.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>
	If you live in a deprived area, life expectancy drops dramatically.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Premature death.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty has a direct impact on health and longevity.	<i>South of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
Poverty means feeling lonely/ isolated — it disconnects people	Poverty divides us.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Being isolated and the feeling of loneliness.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Social isolation.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>
	Poverty is isolating.	<i>South of England professional/practitioners</i>
	Isolation.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Isolation.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Isolation, hopelessness, bleak.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>
	Poverty makes you feel alone — it comes from inside.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty means loss of community spirit.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Marginalised.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Personal relationships: stress and strains.	<i>South of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Poverty excludes people from many cultural activities which adds to a sense of exclusion and isolation.	<i>South of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Engagement: poverty limits your opportunities to engage with others around you.	<i>South of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Social exclusion.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Realising that you are on your own and only relying on yourself.	<i>North of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
Poverty is isolation — you are on your own.	<i>North of England opinion former/decision makers</i>	
Being lost in the fog, not knowing if you are disconnected or cast adrift.	<i>North of England opinion former/decision makers</i>	

Poverty has a negative impact on mental health	Poverty causes mental health issues.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Poverty plays with your emotions.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Greyness, need a reason to get out of bed.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Looking for an escape from overwhelming problems.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Suicidal.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Depression.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Depression.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Mental breakdowns.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Mental health, hopelessness, despairing, devalued.	<i>North of England professional/practitioners</i>
	Anxiety, anger, darkness, isolation.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>
	Anxiety.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Caught up and isolated, stress and anxiety.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>
	Mental health, hopelessness, despairing, devalued.	<i>North of England professional/practitioners</i>
	Despair and emptiness.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>
	Endless nothingness.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Emptiness of time.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
Stressful.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>	

Poverty makes people feel inadequate and generates negative emotions such as shame/ embarrassment/ guilt/ anger	Embarrassment and feeling of failure of not being able to provide certain things for their kids (xbox, shoes, iphones etc).	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Looking at others buying extravagant things, we want the same thing. Our self-esteem and pride gets hurt.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Low self-esteem.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Can't access personal care and health and well-being services as feel worthless and embarrassed.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty is feeling angry that people do not care or understand — the struggle is not recognised.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Poverty can lead to feelings of anger.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty is feeling guilty for what you do not have and you cannot give.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Guilt about having anything nice.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Emotions and feelings: cruel mental torment.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>
	Feeling embarrassed about using food banks.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Growing up wearing masks, not letting people know you are struggling.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Escapism — trying to buy things that you know honestly you can't afford.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Didn't see love around me so looked outwardly to make me feel better and chase material possessions.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty is a web you get trapped in and it's a web of deceit. It's hard to navigate out of it, to take the decision to get out of it and break the cycle.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
Poverty makes people fearful and creates a sense of total insecurity	It's a vicious circle and can go round and round for years. Fear rules your life and you're frightened and vulnerable to break the cycle and you don't know any other way of life.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty is feeling defeated, hopeless and like a burden.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Dealing with the erosion of the safety net.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Can't talk candidly (because of afraid of getting into trouble with authorities — like being sanctioned or sectioned — for saying the wrong thing).	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Overloaded with problems.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty is much worse in the context of meaninglessness.	<i>North of England opinion former/ decision makers</i>
	A treadmill of crisis, no calm.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>
	Fear that there is not enough money or whatever resources are needed.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Fear of violence.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>
	One feels ensnared and fearful that one may be preyed upon (not necessarily in a direct and malevolent way, but through circumstances, e.g. bailiffs).	<i>South of England opinion former/ decision makers</i>
	Poverty creates a situation where you expect that blows may come from anywhere at any time from any source — and you must be permanently braced against them.	<i>South of England opinion former/ decision makers</i>
Poverty is living in fear.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>	

Poverty has a negative impact on self and identity / not recognised as person or human being / not having a voice / feeling judged badly	Perceptions of real life are warped, your identity lost.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty is the degradation of people.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Poverty means an absence of love.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Poverty means you feel invisible, like a ghost.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Infringement on freedom of speech.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Hiding your gloom behind a mask (Spirit being downtrodden).	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Loss of hope.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Looking for a place away from judgement.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	People want a sense of their own worth and not to feel that they are the lowest of the low.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Poverty is internalised —embodied.	<i>North of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Image/self: poverty defines you and reduces your ability to enhance and grow.	<i>South of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Vulnerability and the (difficult/diminishing) necessity to accept that you have to be cared for by others.	<i>South of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Poverty often means that it is harder to advocate for health needs and for health needs to be taken seriously.	<i>South of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
Low self esteem.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>	
Poverty limits joy, dreams and aspirations	Poverty is not being able to smell the flowers because the stress of life gets in the way.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty kills dreams and cages the dreamers.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	When you live in poverty you are invisible. You are not allowed to look up and have hope.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Afraid to dream — lack of self-belief conditioned by experience.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>
	Lack of hope.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty is being stuck in a dark place. (Dreams are far away).	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty means being in the middle of nowhere.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>

Poverty can make people become conditioned/ constrained by circumstances	Oppression (eg. Paulo Freire; pulling a veil over their eyes — they don't realise they are being oppressed; slipping into acceptance, we don't have to accept it).	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Poverty isn't a choice, learning from people around us, from people where we came from.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Abnormal becomes normal (e.g sleeping under bridges).	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Being conditioned into that way of thinking; it's normalised and institutionalised (being in jails, hotels, hospitals).	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Restricted mobility/ can't break away to pastures new.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Social conditioning, conditioning them to accept their situation.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Progression is not always the best way the for the poor.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty means overpopulation.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Parents exhausted because long hours on a low income (in-work poverty).	<i>North of England professional/ practitioners</i>
	Children tired at school due to not getting proper nutrition; drinking energy drinks instead of eating meals.	<i>North of England professional/ practitioners</i>
	Poverty takes away the energy of the parents to parent the way they want.	<i>South of England professional/ practitioners</i>

Stigma, blame and judgement		
Component	Aspect	Peer group
People living in poverty are judged unfairly	Stigma.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Stereotypes.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty means being judged unfairly.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	People in poverty are not only isolated but used as a warning.	<i>North of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Poverty means that we are forgotten.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Perception of poverty is distorted.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty means you will be scorned.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poorer people are judged on lifestyle choices — not allowed to have choices.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty makes you feel judged for things that are not your fault.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty means you are only allowed to observe; you cannot take part.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Media shifting the blame and dividing communities.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Poverty portrayed as if ‘you are in poverty — you are not good enough’ and that’s what others take on board.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Impact of labels given to people living in poverty; risk that these become understood as ‘common sense’ and people start believing them, without questioning them.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Judged by the system.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>

Negative judgements of others can become internalised	You begin to believe the negative stigma.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Poverty makes you feel: pared, anonymous, a statistic with all your individual characteristics stripped away.	<i>South of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Struggle, shame and disgrace.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	In poverty, you feel and look different to everybody else.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	People are blamed for their poverty.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>
	Poverty limiting the fulfilling of potential – by (i) perceiving self not to be worthy (ii) having other people telling them they are not worthy or (iii) by circumstances.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Being in poverty makes you feel ashamed.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty is feeling that you are a burden, that you do not contribute to the economy and society.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Being conditioned to suffer in silence and not ask for help:- to just get up, shut up, and get on with it until you take a decision to break the cycle.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Assumptions are made that people in poverty can't succeed and don't have aspirations and hopes and dreams.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Children from low-income communities are not deemed as cultured as middle-class children.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	You are made to feel worthless because people are judged by their bank balances.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty is unachievable aspirations exacerbated by the media often leading to a sense of failure.	<i>North of England professional/practitioners</i>
	Community expectations can cause poverty.	<i>North of England professional/practitioners</i>
An intrusive but neglectful state	Shutting the door on life.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	An intrusive but neglectful state.	<i>North of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Social Services taking young children away instead of helping them at home.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Social Services blocking the return of a child to their parents.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Social Services constantly looking over your shoulder, especially when you have been in care yourself.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Children being wrongly adopted.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
Contact visits with your children.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>	
Listening to experience	Poverty means complex and individual stories.	<i>North of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Poverty is not always obvious; appearances can be deceptive.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>
	Solutions are about anchors; these need to be better understood.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Poverty exists in so many different forms: Views should not be restricted, we need to stay open-minded and keep learning in order to understand adequately.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland opinion former/decision makers</i>
	They are the problem, we could be the solution.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>

Disenfranchise-ment	Disenfranchisement by distance from elite powers: decision makers, politicians, councillors, service providers.	<i>North of England professional/practitioners</i>
	Tending to blame people in poverty: 'You don't need to be...'	<i>South of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Poverty means being subject to scrutiny.	<i>North of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Poverty means being bulldozed, being bullied, and pushed away, and not wanted.	<i>North of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Being disenfranchised.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>

Lack of control over choices		
Groupings	Aspects	Peer group
Limited financial choices and lack of money reduces horizons and leads to social and cultural exclusion	Wrong timing for things that happen (having a baby, holidays, birthdays, etc.).	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	You are excluded from things because financially you can't do it (family gatherings, birthdays, special occasions, etc.).	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Horizons being hugely restricted because your focus is on survival.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland opinion former/decision makers</i>
	An aspiration to get to something you will never get to.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>
	Poverty prevents those involved from getting a good start in life: for themselves and their family.	<i>South of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Being shown beautiful things that are obtainable but being left in the dark.	<i>North of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Poverty means choosing between food and fun.	<i>North of England professional/practitioners</i>
	Exclusion from gardens and safe outside spaces means people in poverty are unable to grow their own food and feel connected with the natural world. Safe outside space of huge value.	<i>South of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
Flowers/nature: free to enjoy the other end or another aspect of what is beautiful but having both (nature and culture) is even better.	<i>South of England opinion former/decision makers</i>	

Lack of freedom and being trapped by your circumstances	Too much time on your hands.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	People are trapped in poverty.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Boredom gives you a headache.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Time: a concept weighing heavily or is meaningless, diminishing your ability to plan and structure your life. Lack of control.	<i>South of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Poverty is a vicious circle: difficult to break the cycle.	<i>North of England professional/practitioners</i>
	Poverty is dehumanising.	<i>North of England professional/practitioners</i>
	Poverty is a generational spider's web almost impossible to get out of.	<i>North of England professional/practitioners</i>
	Restricted and controlled; things put in the way of opportunities.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>
	Choices, but these are constrained by life circumstances.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>
	Living beyond your means (trapped by being human/not having the means to live).	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Restricted by judgement.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Being stuck in a tangled web — don't know which way to turn.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	A web of problems.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Multidimensional. Caught in a web of aspects of poverty.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>
	Can be caught in a trap. Not many get out of that trap, always something coming up to take a bite out of you especially when you are at your lowest.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Feel trapped and stuck where you are and you can't get away from it.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Lack of control.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Poverty affects every aspect of one's life.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	It's a never-ending road.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Poverty is a cycle that you can find yourself back at the start of again.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland opinion former/decision makers</i>
	It can be multi-generational.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty is repetitive; it goes through generations.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty is having choices removed.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty is extreme difficulty and limited choices.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Poverty is being in a dark and dangerous place.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
Shopping centres are far away out of the community. Shops should be in the heart of the community.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 2</i>	
Lack of accessible good food choices (some families haven't had the chance to try common/basic foods).	<i>North of England professional/practitioners</i>	

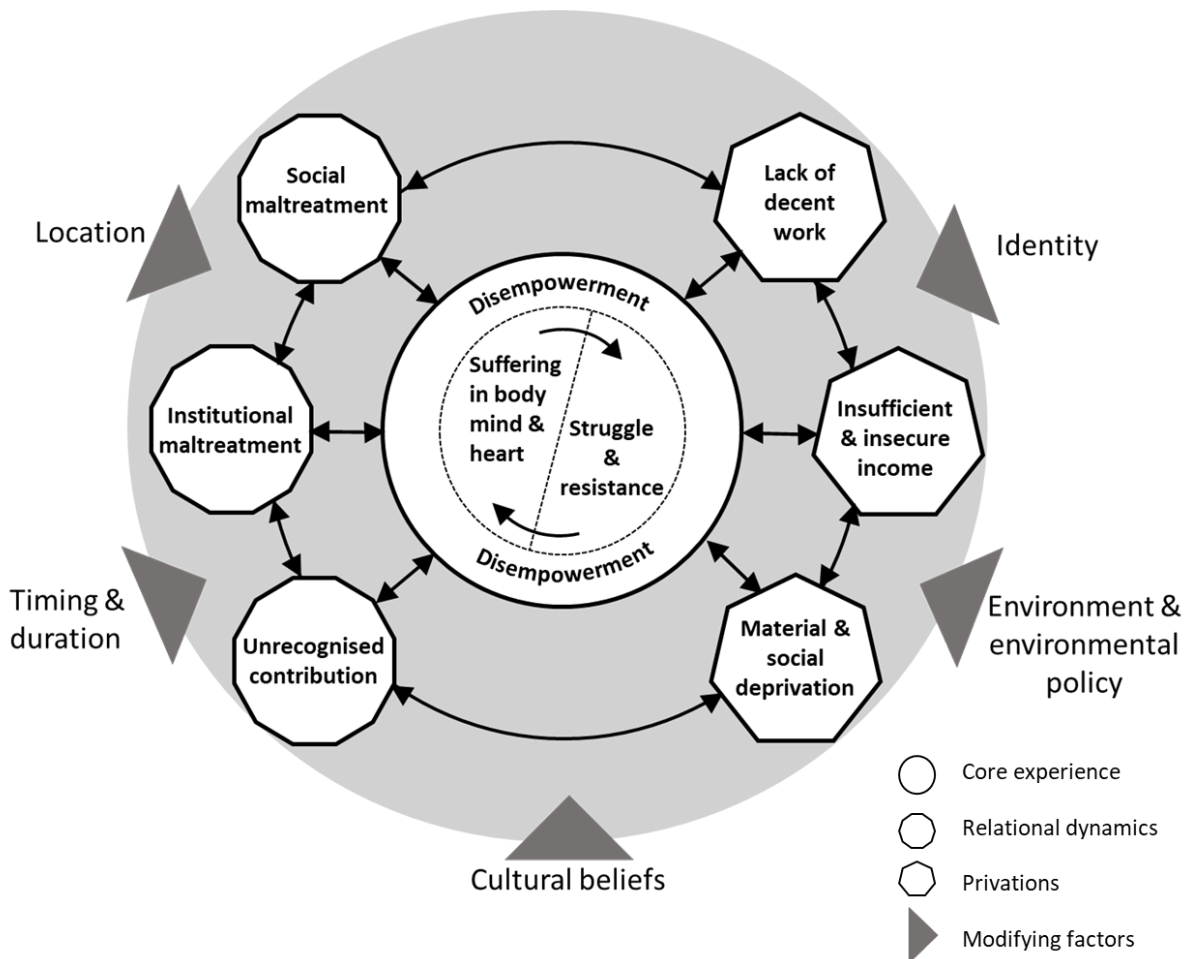
Impact of reduced choice and opportunity on education and employment	Hard-to-find work.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Working in dead end jobs for low pay and long hours on your feet.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	School environment can create barriers for children living in poverty. (Parents have to work, can't come to parents' evening. Non-school uniform days can highlight children living in poverty.)	<i>North of England professional/practitioners</i>
	Music — a luxury/education which those in poverty cannot access. Music is enriching but can be inaccessible.	<i>South of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Lack of resources leading to a lack of opportunity: sports clubs, private tuition, kit, cultural things, music, museum.	<i>North of England professional/practitioners</i>
	Poverty is not just about money: there is poverty of education and exclusion from special things.	<i>South of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Poverty leads to poorer outcomes in school (maybe because of low self-esteem and/or inability of parents to provide support).	<i>South of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Poor education outcomes lead to fewer job opportunities and more poverty.	<i>South of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Block paths to opportunity.	<i>North of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Poverty means a lack of access to education and opportunity.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
Unfulfilled potential and exposure to increased risk	Poverty means untapped potential for people and society.	<i>North of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Results in undiscovered talent.	<i>North of England professional/practitioners</i>
	Poverty is like being fished by the net of society and being discarded for not being fit for purpose.	<i>South of England professional/practitioners</i>
	The consequences of taking a risk are too dangerous.	<i>North of England opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Like people not living in poverty, people in poverty can make poor decisions; however, unlike those not living in poverty, people in poverty have no margin for error.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland opinion former/decision makers</i>
	People in poverty are often without common protections (eg. different insurance like travel contents).	<i>Central Belt of Scotland opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Bearing the scars in taking risks or when faced with vulnerability.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland opinion former/decision makers</i>
	Life challenges and uncertainty where life will take you.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>

Unrecognised struggles, skills and contributions		
Component	Aspect	Peer group
Necessity to adapt to lack of finances and resources	People on [a] low budget have to budget and have to look after every penny and it's a life skill.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	You've got to be creative with what you cook. You've got to use your imagination when you cook for a large family.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Need to be resourceful (find ways to be nourished).	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Poverty means having to break down barriers.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
Different ways people cope with the impact of poverty	Coping mechanisms — drink	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Pets help with depression and bad times.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	My boys help me keeping going and give me a reason to get up in the morning.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
	Hidden treasure — Money to help people who need it.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
Unrecognised life skills, experiences and contributions to society	Broken but generous spirit, solidarity and community spirit.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>
	Hard way of life but it is a strength for learning to deal with things and to turn out the person I am today.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Trying to break down walls and barriers with the stigma associated to poverty.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	People have got the tools and know how to help you get out that rut and change things.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Strong character because of adversities.	<i>Central Belt of Scotland professional/practitioners</i>
	People in poverty are resilient — it's an example of Mother Nature in action; we evolve.	<i>North of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	How can we change the system and take action?	<i>Central Belt of Scotland lived experience of poverty group 2</i>
Need for nourishment, not just food but faith and education	Importance of (appropriate) charities and community groups.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	Need for nourishment, not just food [but] faith and education.	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>
	You need a miracle/ faith/ hope to get out. (The importance of churches — God can do anything, make a poor man a rich man, vice versa).	<i>South of England lived experience of poverty group 1</i>

Annex 4: Linking the UK and the international dimensions of poverty

The UK research study contributed to a global initiative to study poverty in all of its forms. The six countries where teams were involved — Bangladesh, Bolivia, France, Tanzania, the United States, and the United Kingdom — all used the Merging of Knowledge Approach and drew on the same set of participatory exercises. A global report has been published synthesising dimensions from across these countries (see ‘[The hidden dimensions of poverty: international participatory research](#)’, by the University of Oxford and International Movement ATD Fourth World, January 2019). The merging knowledge participatory process was used both in each national study and internationally as a way for co-researchers from all countries to examine similarities and differences across very different contexts. This report is focused on the UK study findings only but we encourage readers to look at the international report which has important insights. We include this annex as a guide to how the UK dimensions relate to those identified at the international level.

Figure: The multi-dimensional model of poverty identified by the international research



International dimensions and modifying factors		UK (dimension in bold)
Core experience	Suffering in body, mind and heart	Damaged health and well-being. The international and UK dimensions both contain a strong focus on the increased risks that poverty causes for shortened lives and worsened mental health and well-being.
	Struggle & resistance	Unrecognised struggles, skills and contributions. The underlying ideas of the contribution, creativity and solidarity identified within the UK report are similar to findings identified in other countries.
	Disempowerment	Ideas of disempowerment are picked up in two UK dimensions: Lack of control over choices (which focuses on the individual experience); and Disempowering systems, structures and policies (which focuses on the processes that create disempowerment).
Relational dynamics	Social maltreatment	Stigma, blame and judgement is a close fit with this international dimension, as both focus on social processes such as stereotyping and prejudice that set apart people in poverty.
	Institutional maltreatment	Disempowering systems, structures and policies. The UK dimension is a broad one. Like the international dimension, it covers both public and private sectors. There was a strong sense of policy not sufficiently addressing poverty and also of a lack of accountability for decisions taken. Stigma, blame and judgement also contains examples of institutional discrimination and stereotyping.
	Unrecognised contribution	Unrecognised struggles, skills and contributions.
Privations	Lack of decent work	There are references to in-work poverty in both Financial insecurity, financial exclusion and debt and Lack of control over choices . For example, reference is made to ‘hard-to-find work’ and ‘dead-end’ jobs. Paid work did not come out as strongly as expected in the UK findings. This is a puzzle, given that plenty of other evidence points to links between poverty and employment. This finding is also a possible consequence of the way we asked the question (more towards ‘experience’ than to ‘causes’). It is notable also that most of our participants with lived experience of poverty were not in paid work; issues to do with benefits and other public services predominate.
	Insufficient and insecure income	Financial insecurity, financial exclusion and debt. The UK dimension overlaps closely with this international level dimension.
	Material and social deprivation	Financial insecurity, financial exclusion and debt. The UK dimension contains a basic needs element, covering both material and social deprivation (for example not being able to take part in social activities). There are also links to be drawn with Lack of control over choices . For example, cultural and social exclusion was seen as due to restricted opportunity and unfulfilled educational potential.
Modifying factors	Location	The UK report does not identify modifiers, and these will vary across national contexts. Our findings are consistent with the existence of modifying factors.
	Timing & duration	
	Identity	
	Cultural beliefs	
	Environment and environmental policy	