

Definitions document



Here are definitions of the most important groups and names in the report:

just fair

Just Fair: we are a charity based in the UK. We have expert knowledge about economic, social, and cultural rights.



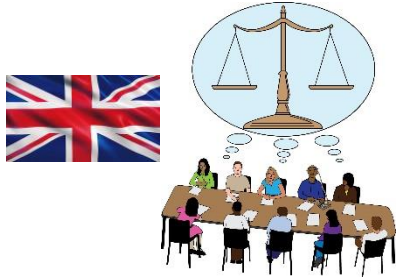
Economic, social and cultural rights: these are basic human rights. People need these rights to live a life with freedom and dignity. They include things like health, housing, food and education.



International Covenant: This is a document that the UK Government has agreed, to make sure people can enjoy their economic, social, and cultural rights in the UK.



UN Committee: this is the group that is responsible for reviewing basic human rights in the UK. It looks at how well people can enjoy their rights and where governments need to do better.



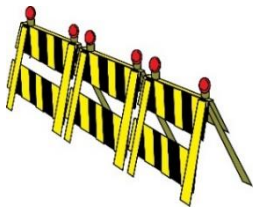
Equality and Human Rights Commission: the UK

Government asks them to make sure everyone gets treated in a good and fair way.

The rest of the definitions are in order from A-Z:



Austerity: this means when the government cuts spending and raises taxes. This affects people's standard of living in a bad way.



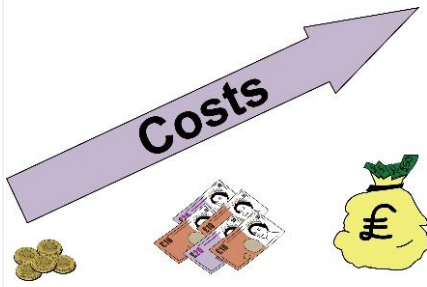
Barrier: this means things that stop people from enjoying their rights.



Benefit cap: this is a limit to the number of benefits that a person can get.



Bill of Rights: a new document the UK Government has suggested to set out rules around rights in the UK. In reality, it could make rights worse.



Cost-of-living crisis: this means when the cost of basic items goes up by a lot. However, wages have not gone up. This means lots of people are struggling to afford basic needs such as food and heating.



Covid-19: this is the virus that has spread all over the world over the past few years. It has changed the way that people live and work. It has had lots of long-term effects on society.



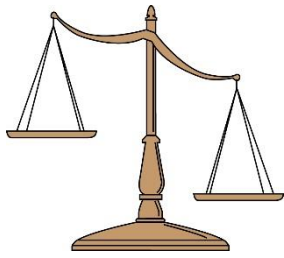
Curriculum: this means the list of subjects that must be taught at school.



Destitution: this means being very, very poor. It means having nearly no food, no money and no home.



Digital exclusion: this means being left out of society because you don't have access to technology and the internet.



Discrimination: this means being treated unfairly. This could be because of a person's race, age, sex or because of another part of who a person is.



Food bank: this is a place where a charity or organisation collects food and gives it to people who don't have enough to eat.



Food insecurity: this means when access to food does not meet the needs of everyone in the household.



Gypsy and Traveller people: these are people that see the travelling lifestyle as part of their culture and identity.



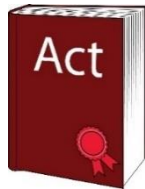
Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller people: these are people that see the travelling lifestyle as part of their culture and identity.



Good standard of living: this means being able to take part in everyday life. A person must have access to food, clothing and housing.



Housing crisis: this means when there is not enough good housing that people can afford. This is happening right now in the UK.



Human Rights Act: this is the document that sets out people's rights in the UK.



Income: this means all the money coming into your account.



Inflation: this means when the price of things and services goes up over time.



Inpatient setting: this means a hospital or home where the patients stay long-term.



In-work poverty: this means when people who are working still don't have enough money to pay for basic needs like food and energy.



LGBT+: this stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, and more. LGBT+ people often face barriers to rights because of who they are or because of who they love.



Maternity leave: this is when a person who is having a baby gets paid while they take time off work to look after the baby.



Migrant: this means a person who has moved away from their home. Some people have moved to find better living conditions. Some have moved to escape from war, danger or violence.



Minimum wage: this is the lowest pay a person can get at work by law.



National Living Wage: This is the least money you can be paid to do a job if you are over 23. This is part of the law.



No recourse to public funds: this means when a person is not allowed to access the social security system. It's something a lot of migrants to the UK face.



Policies: this means rules set out by the government.



Poverty: this means not having enough money to live well or to access basic needs like food, clothes, and housing.



Racially minoritised: this means people living in the UK who are from racial and ethnic groups that are in a minority in the population.



Real living wage: this means being paid enough to have a good standard of living.



Resources: this means money, staff, time, and anything else needed.



Ring-fenced funding: this means government money that is only allowed to be spent on certain things. It is not allowed to be spent on anything else.



Sanctions: this means people's benefits can be stopped or reduced for a period of time because a Jobcentre thinks the person is not following the rules they agreed to.



School exclusions: this is when a student is not allowed to attend their school for a time because the schools think they've behaved badly.



Seeking asylum: this means a person who has moved to the UK to escape a bad situation in their country. By law, they have not been accepted into the UK yet.



Sick pay: this is money you can get from your employer if you are too ill to work.



Social housing: this is housing for people on low incomes. This housing is provided by the government or organisations.



Social security: this means a system of support payments from the UK Government. These payments are to support people who can't work or don't earn enough from work.



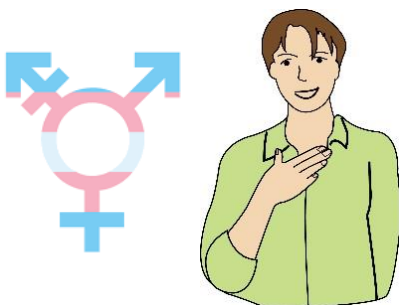
Socio-economic Duty: This is part of a law called The Equality Act. It means the UK governments and some other people who make decisions must think about how it will affect people who are living on a low income and the barriers they face because of this.



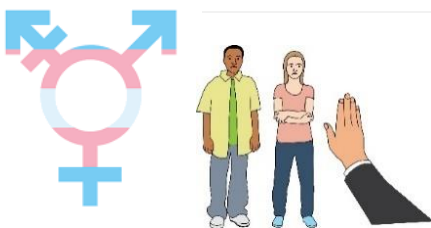
Striking: this means when workers stop going to work. This is a way of pushing for better pay or working conditions.



Trade union: this is a group of workers who come together to push for better pay, rights and conditions at work.



Trans: this means when a person's gender is different to the sex they were given at birth. These people often face barriers to their rights because of who they are.



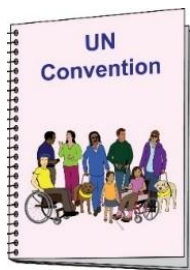
Transphobia: this is discrimination and bullying against trans people.



Two-child limit: this means that a family can only get Universal Credit for their first two children.



UK's withdrawal from the EU: this is also known as Brexit. It means that the UK is not part of the European Union anymore.



UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: this is a document that the UK Government has agreed to. It sets out the rights of children and young people around the world.



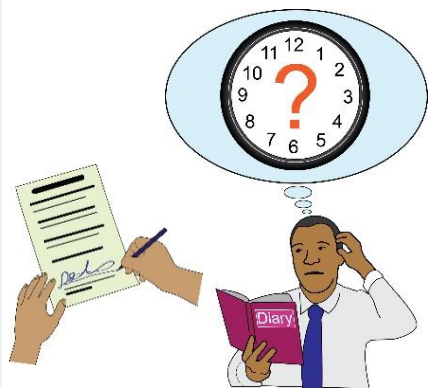
Unemployment: this means when a person wants to work but they can't find a job.



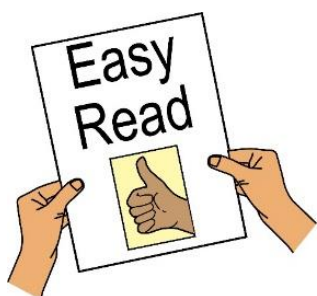
Universal Credit: this is a benefit that can help with living costs.



Work coach: if you get Universal Credit and can work, you will have a work coach. Their job is to help you to find work or more hours. They might give you tasks to do too.



Zero hours contracts: this is a contract between a worker and an employer. There is no minimum number of hours each week. Some weeks there might be lots of hours and some there might be none.



This Easy Read document has been produced by People First (Self Advocacy) www.peoplefirstltd.com