



TIME TO RESET

The public desire for a fairer,
greener Britain after Covid

A report by the All Party
Parliamentary Group
on the Green New Deal

RESET

About RESET and who we are

About Reset

Reset is an inquiry by the All Party Parliamentary Group on the Green New Deal, that set out to work with the public to shape the future of Britain. Through surveys, workshops, discussion groups, evidence sessions and other online events exploring how life in the UK could change after the coronavirus crisis, Reset hoped to engage as many different voices as possible, deliberately reaching out to those communities which are often overlooked. It went beyond consultation and aimed to start the process of putting power back into communities, using people's experience and expertise in the process of deciding what steps to take next and creating the connections and structures that will underpin work in pursuit of a better future.

The All Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) on the Green New Deal

The All-Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) on the Green New Deal exists to provide a cross party platform for the development of a transformative Green New Deal for the UK. Its members are: Caroline Lucas MP, co-chair (Green Party); Clive Lewis MP, co-chair (Labour); Lord Randall, vice-chair, (Conservative); Liz Saville Roberts MP, vice-chair (Plaid Cymru); Debbie Abrahams MP, vice-chair (Labour); Claire Hanna MP, vice-chair (SDLP); Stephen Farry MP, Treasurer (Alliance Party); Wera Hobhouse MP (Liberal Democrat); Alan Brown MP (SNP); Baroness McIntosh, (Conservative); Nadia Whittome MP (Labour); Baroness Bennett (Green Party); Baroness Lister (Labour); Baroness Jones (Green Party); Lloyd Russel-Moyle MP (Labour); Feryal Clark MP (Labour); Sam Tarry MP (Labour); James Murray MP (Labour Co-operative); Alex Sobel MP (Labour Co-operative); Wes Streeting MP (Labour); Rachel Maskell MP (York Central); Beth Winter MP (Labour).

The Advisory Group for the APPG on the Green New Deal

Professor Kevin Anderson, Tyndall Centre; Fernanda Balata, New Economics Foundation; Adrienne Buller, Common Wealth; Mel Evans, Senior Climate Campaigner, Greenpeace UK; Tony Greenham, South West Mutual; Professor Andy Gouldson, University of Leeds, Place Based Climate Action Network; Colin Hines, Convenor, Green New Deal Group; Fatima Ibrahim, Co-Executive Director, Green New Deal UK; Professor Richard Murphy, Corporate Accountability Network; Ann Pettifor, Prime Economics; Asad Rehman, Executive Director, War on Want; Professor Nick Robins, LSE/Grantham Institute; Andrew Simms, Rapid Transition Alliance; Professor Lorraine Whitmarsh, Director of the Centre for Climate Change and Social Transformations; Professor Rebecca Willis, Lancaster University.

The Reset Research Team

We brought together a specialist research team to deliver Reset, each of whom has specific expertise in engaging different groups and all of whom gave their time to the project for free. We are very grateful to Nadya Powell, co-founder of Utopia; Steven Lacey, ethnographic researcher and founder of the Outsiders; Fern Miller, a senior qualitative researcher; Shazia Ali, a senior qualitative researcher; Will Oshiro De Groot, a cultural insights practitioner and founder at MEND and Dr. Leili Sreberny-Mohammadi, a Digital Ethnographer. Additional research support was provided by Annayah Prosser, a PhD candidate at the University of Bath, and Martin Preston, a PhD candidate at the University of Bristol through the South West Doctoral Training partnership. Adam Chmielowski of Starling analysed the Bulbshare data.

Ruth Potts, a researcher for the Green New Deal Group, managed the Reset project for the APPG.

Reset Opinion Polling and Surveys

We used a combination of opinion polls and surveys for Reset. The support of a number of organisations made that possible.

The Insight Agency Opinium hosted our public survey, and conducted two opinion polls of 2,000 adults for the project in July and September 2020. We recruited a nationally representative sample of people for our workshops through Opinium, increasing the proportion of people of colour, and working-class people, to account for imbalances in conventional polling. We worked with specialist recruitment agencies in London and Manchester, financed by the Outsiders, to make sure our sample was diverse. A small grant from ECF allowed us to pay members of the public for their time to help increase inclusivity.

The crowdsourcing platform, Bulbshare, enabled us to cross check our findings with members of the public.

The online campaign group 38 degrees sent a shortened version of our survey to their email list, and received just over 50,000 responses. While not a representative group, this nonetheless gave us responses from significant numbers of people in every constituency in the country.

The Reset Delivery Team

A range of people made the Reset project possible, all of whom gave their time to the project for free. We are very grateful to Ian Fooks, Simon Wellings, Pete Lewis, David Flindall and James Thexton at Curious Ways who created the identity for the project, designed and built the website, designed, edited and laid out the report; and to Tanya Squires who managed the recruitment process for the workshops.

Foreword

The coronavirus pandemic is a disaster of a nature none of us have experienced in our lifetimes. Hundreds of thousands of people have lost their lives around the world, with many more still likely to die as the search continues for a vaccine. As a significant proportion of everyday activity stopped in order to halt the spread of the virus, an economic crisis like no other began - businesses closed, many workers were furloughed, while many others lost their jobs and were thrown into extreme hardship. With the consequences yet to play out in full, the overall social and economic impacts are still unknown. What has become clear, however, is that the last six months have forced us all to imagine things differently – and that some of the changes that have been made are positive ones that a majority would like to keep.

Now is the time to think big and ask the most fundamental questions about the way that we live, and the things that matter to us. The pandemic both emphasised and exacerbated shocking levels of inequality. It exposed the harsh impacts of ten years of austerity on public services and local authorities, and the corrosive impact of marketisation on many of our essential services. It revealed an NHS blessed with a skilled and committed workforce but lacking in both resources and resilience. How do we seize this moment in history, and rebuild life in the UK in ways that not only move past this pandemic, but learn from it and build back better? Are there lessons from the response to coronavirus that might help us help us respond to the even greater challenge posed by the Climate Emergency? We wanted to explore what people in Britain feel they have learned from the crisis and how they might want life in the UK to change as a result.

We are at a crossroads, and the decisions that the Government takes this Autumn will lock us into one of two alternative routes. Ministers can either rebuild the existing system, locking in unacceptable levels of inequality and setting us on a collision course with climate catastrophe, or they can use this moment to lay the foundations for a greener, fairer Britain and set the economy on a path to a modern, post-carbon future.

As members of the All Party Parliamentary Group for a Green New Deal, we wanted to explore and build on the growing consensus among groups from business organisations to unions, from think tanks to campaigning organisations about the need to transform and modernise the economy so that it is fit for a new central purpose – enhancing the wellbeing of people and nature - and in the process creating hundreds of thousands of good quality jobs, as first set out in full in 2008 by the Green New Deal Group.

We started by seeking to identify and better understand the changes people told us they wanted to see in pursuit of a greener, fairer future. We will now be working collaboratively to design a policy programme that will deliver them. We did this not as an academic exercise, but because sustainable change must come from the bottom up, and be co-designed with people, not done to them.

Some of the most popular changes, including more green spaces, liveable streets, less traffic, more flexible working patterns and food grown closer to home, would also make a significant contribution to meeting the UK's zero carbon targets. Other changes, from improving the pay and conditions of key workers, to introducing rent caps, would make Britain fairer. These aspirations were shared strongly by all of the different groups of people with whom we engaged, irrespective of geography, gender, age, ethnicity or class. Almost all of them require government intervention. Our next report, to be published in October, building on the evidence submitted to us, will map out the policies that could make change happen.

When he won the General Election in December 2019, the Prime Minister promised a "people's government". This Reset report shows that his Government has a far greater popular mandate for much bolder action to achieve fairness and sustainability than it imagines. There is widespread support in all nations and regions of the UK for ambitious change - now we need the people's government to deliver it.

Caroline Lucas MP, Clive Lewis MP, Lord Randall, Liz Saville Roberts MP, Wera Hobhouse MP, Debbie Abrahams MP, Claire Hanna MP and Steven Farry MP.
The Officers of the All Party Parliamentary Group on the Green New Deal.

Findings at a glance



Overview

The months of Covid lockdown have transformed the national mood, according to MPs and peers from an All Party Parliamentary Group who've spent the summer engaging with people across the country on what a post-Covid society and economy should look like.

In a challenge to the perception of the UK as nations riven with division, they found common aspirations in all of the communities with whom they engaged, marked by an overwhelming public appetite for a fairer, greener, kinder Britain after Covid.

While other recent research has focused on how very real divisions and differences have been exacerbated by the pandemic, our approach, which was explicitly concerned with identifying outcomes people wanted to see looking ahead, found significant commonality.

Reset complements the process of the first UK-wide citizens' assembly, Climate Assembly UK, by exploring how meeting net zero intersects with people's immediate hopes and dreams. Some of the most popular changes, including more green spaces, liveable streets, less traffic, more flexible working patterns and food grown closer to home, would also make a significant contribution to meeting the UK's climate change targets.

The public are way ahead of ministers in the boldness, scope and scale of change they want to see, with ambitious ideas about the future of work, public services, community, nature and local life.

The Government has a far stronger popular mandate than it imagines to use this moment to transform Britain.

Fairness

The APPG found huge support for better pay and improved conditions for key workers - from NHS staff and care workers to supermarket staff and delivery drivers. The support came regardless of political affiliation or preference, and from across the country. There was widespread support for other measures that would make Britain fairer, including a universal basic income and guaranteed employment:

63% support a jobs guarantee and the Government creating the opportunity for everyone to access a fairly paid job. Only 9% of people completely opposed this policy.

50% support a reduction in working days to ensure there is enough work to go around for everyone.

57% support some form of monthly guaranteed set income for every household.

Only 19% think housing policy is working well.

There is strong public support for rent caps and investment in social housing.

Reshaping working life

After the huge changes to working life brought about by lockdown, people want to see working life transformed with the flexibility to work from home where it is safe and possible to do so, and a broader definition of work so that domestic and other caring work and volunteering is equally valued. People said they wanted to be more involved in their communities – and identified time as the main barrier. As one participant in our workshop put it, they want “the time to be good.”

Relocalising Britain

After being forced to stay local during lockdown, people said they felt more connected to their local areas – and want to see changes that would make their neighbourhoods more varied and welcoming, including community hubs, residential spaces and cultural venues alongside shops.

More nature and less traffic

People across the UK made more use of green spaces during lockdown and deepened their perception of Britain as a nation of nature lovers – but not everyone had access. They want to see more local green spaces – and access to nature for everyone – and for the changes seen during lockdown, like reduced traffic and cleaner air, to be permanent.

Summary:

A crisis like no other, and a glimpse of what else Britain might become

“Our response to disaster can give us: “a glimpse of who else we ourselves may be and what else our society could become.”-

Author and historian, Rebecca Solnit¹

The Covid-19 pandemic, and the lockdown imposed to limit its spread, caused life in the UK to change profoundly, almost overnight. It caused huge disruption and hardship, but also created a unique opportunity for people to reflect on their lives. We took this opportunity to start a conversation about the extent to which they wanted Britain to emerge from the crisis fairer and greener, as well as on the measures needed to make this happen. Although the picture is uneven, we found widespread, deep-seated support for this objective and found people right across England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland considerably more united than some politicians, and some in the media, would have us believe. We sense a new mood; one that the Government can and should listen to.

The Reset process: creating space for national conversation

We wanted to find out how people in Britain have been affected by the changes to their lives, and what they might want to change as a result of their experience. We structured the project to enable us to have a series of collaborative conversations with a wide range of people, affected by the coronavirus crisis in very different ways:

- **We began with a survey, designed to create space for a public conversation and reflection and invited as many people as possible to take part.** Over 3,000 people responded to our full survey, and we worked with the Insight Agency Opinion to poll a nationally representative sample of 2,000 people between 12th and 15th July 2020 so that we could be sure we had reached the full diversity of the British public. The survey results presented in this report are from that poll.
- **We also looked at what people were saying in Facebook groups across the country in a range of different areas,** during the months of lockdown from March 2020 and subsequent easing of restrictions through to the end of July 2020.
- **We explored some of the insights from our initial survey in six in-depth, four-hour long online workshops with diverse groups of people that took place between 7th and 15th August 2020.** Each workshop combined a mixture of

reflection and co-creation and focussed on different aspects of everyday life in Britain: jobs and equality; consumerism and shopping; how we work and travel to work; our homes and communities; how and what we eat and our health and well-being.

• We interviewed a small number of people on the phone or in person, to make sure that we included people who don't have access to the internet.

Who we spoke to

We actively sought out people politicians don't usually talk to - at least not in a single group. We recruited people from a range of backgrounds, recruiting more people from groups that pollsters and politicians aren't very good at finding when they want to speak to the public. We recruited more working class people and more people from black and minority ethnic communities to make up for this imbalance, working with specialist recruiters in London and Manchester to make sure that the mix of people we spoke to were diverse. We paid people above the national living wage for their time so that we could be as inclusive as possible. We made sure that we recruited people from across the country. We wanted to bring people with a diverse range of backgrounds and experiences together.

How we shaped the conversation

We wanted to ensure that the conversation was not restricted to what already exists but that it focussed on where we might go moving forward as we set out to learn from what has happened and explore how we might build back better. To do this, the workshops invited people to reflect on their experience and what they had learned, and from that to look forward to the kind of future they would like to see, co-created in small groups and discussed and shared together.

What struck us in bringing groups of people from all walks of life together in online discussions was how willing they were to listen to one another's experiences and opinions. The workshop facilitators told us that participants didn't talk over one another: they wanted to hear what other people had to say and what their experiences had been. That doesn't mean that people agreed on everything, but they were willing to listen, to respect the experience of others and to express empathy. We also heard that the people researchers spoke to on the phone were keen to talk about their experience of lockdown and expressed a desire to see and speak to people who were not "like them." We found people keen to reflect, and to learn from what has happened.

Doing politics differently

In doing all of this, we wanted to take a small step towards doing politics differently, remaking the broken connection between people and politicians. We wanted to start by listening to what people told us about the way they would like life in the UK to be, to collaborate with the public, and then to

gather proposals from the policy community that could deliver the kind of world that people had told us they wanted.

To inform the policy phase of Reset, we sought evidence from business organisations, think tanks, civil society groups and unions, many of whom were already working on creating the policy platforms for a fairer and greener society. 21 organisations submitted evidence to Reset, which was reviewed for omissions, securing evidence directly from a further 12 organisations to fill gaps in the evidence presented to us. 17 experts were invited to give evidence to the APPG in person in a series of four online parliamentary evidence sessions. Extracts of these can be found on the Reset website, and the full sessions are available to view on the Reset Facebook page. This evidence is helping the APPG to better understand how best to bring about the changes to life in Britain people have told us they wanted to see in pursuit of a fairer, greener future. These findings will be presented in our next report, to be published in October 2020.

What we found: kinder, more united, fairer and greener

We found a Britain that in spite of people's different experience of the pandemic has been reshaped by the pandemic and is kinder and more united than many politicians and much of the media seem to believe. We spoke to people from every walk of life, and from every part of Britain. We found a range of opinions, of course, but what we found when we created a space for people to reflect on the last few months, and how they might want life to change as a result was remarkably consistent. When given time to share, people's commonality comes through.

Not only do people want life in Britain to be fairer and greener, they believe that the Government can and should intervene boldly to make that happen.

An overwhelming majority of the public, more than 82%, think delivery drivers and supermarket workers, should have better working conditions ² ;

More than 90% of the public think that people working in the NHS and care workers should have better working conditions ³ , and more than 70% of the public think that nurses and carers should be paid more ⁴ ;

65% of the public want rent caps so that housing is affordable for all ⁵;

82% of people who were able to work from home full time or more of the time during the pandemic want many of the changes initiated under lockdown to be made permanent: they want the flexibility of working from home where safe and possible ⁶;

Half the population support a shorter working week so that available work can be shared more fairly;

Participants in our workshops want more vibrant neighbourhoods where their needs can be met without having to travel for the essentials of life;

Participants in our workshops want less traffic and more time to contribute to their local communities;

Participants in our workshops want to be able to give back to the society they feel part of. As one participant put it: "if you give us time, a lot of people would give back." ⁷

In all of the feedback that we received, we found a nation ready to listen and to learn, and having experienced change, wanting more. Having seen the Government intervene in unprecedented ways - from guaranteeing incomes during lockdown to building emergency hospitals - people seem to have a renewed understanding that the Government is able to intervene to shape our everyday lives, and want a government that will do so. The appetite of the nation is less Project Speed, and more Project Reset.

As the economic impact of the coronavirus pandemic plays out in full, more Government intervention is likely to be needed providing an unprecedented opportunity to reshape life in Britain, decided and owned by the people who live here.

What the public told us

We have reported on the results of each of the workshops that we ran separately, but a number of themes ran through those conversations and our poll: a desire for fairness, a nation more united than divided, a renewed sense of connection to nature and one another, time as a barrier to change and the desire for more active government.

A desire for fairness

“Don’t forget FAIRNESS in everything.

Reset workshop participant ⁸

Across the workshops, on issues from food to jobs, travel and the way we consume, we found a majority united by a desire for a fairer Britain. When asked to imagine a future community, almost every participant in our workshop on Homes and Community cited greater equality as the best feature of their new community. “Everyone is treated as equal” is the vision of a retired man from the South East and a Caribbean waitress working in London. A Latin American woman living in the South East wanted to see a community where people “support one another, noticing someone needs help.” For a black British delivery driver, working in London it was: “the care for people in the community.” ⁹

People in our workshop on jobs and equality noticed racial and gender discrimination in the workplace, and were keen to find ways to address it. They wanted to see more equal wages, fairer housing and an end to homelessness. The overwhelming majority of the public want to see improved pay and conditions for a range of key workers, not just NHS staff, but supermarket workers and delivery drivers too. In our poll, 91% of people told us that the conditions of care workers should improve. 90% of people believe that conditions for NHS staff should improve. 83% of people believe that delivery

workers should get a better deal and 82% of people think that conditions for supermarket staff should improve.¹⁰

People wanted work and income to be shared more fairly, too. According to our poll, 63% of the public support a jobs guarantee, where the Government makes sure that everyone can access a fairly paid job. Only 9% of people we asked opposed this policy. 57% of people support some form of monthly guaranteed income, where every household would be paid a set amount each month. There was also support for a shorter working week, with 50% of people supporting a reduction in working days to ensure there is enough work to go around for everyone. Only 18% of people opposed this policy, 26% neither supported nor opposed it and 6% said that they didn't know. Support for these policies was strong across social class, ethnicity, region and gender, making increased workers' rights and the transformation of working life a priority issue for many across the country.

Kinder and more united

“My ideal community would be one of mutual support and tolerance - differences celebrated not hated.

Reset workshop participant ¹¹

We sensed a new mood. In all of the workshops people expressed a desire for a conversation with others outside their existing circles about their experiences during lockdown. They wanted to understand what has happened, and not just from their own experience but to comprehend what others have been through, too - to try and make sense of their experience collectively, to learn from it and to change life in Britain for the better.

The UK is often presented as deeply divided, crammed with people with starkly opposing views. Differences of opinion are often amplified in online forums, by some politicians and the media. While other recent research has focused on how very real divisions and differences have been exacerbated by the pandemic, our approach was explicitly values based and concerned with identifying outcomes people wanted to see looking ahead. The people we brought together had differences, but all of them wanted life in Britain to be fairer and had a renewed sense of the value of nature, and most people also wanted life in the UK to be greener. When asked to look to the future, we found a Britain more united than divided, and a public motivated to imagine and build a fairer and greener society following the coronavirus crisis.

Connecting with one another

“I found my community was quite distant beforehand, suddenly everyone knows each other.

Unemployed Reset workshop participant ¹²

Having spent more time closer to home over lockdown, people have noticed a greater sense of community. Having shopped or looked out for one another, they have formed new connections with neighbours even in places where they have lived for years. As a man from the West Midlands in our workshop on Homes and Community explained: “Usually I’d say on the whole people, I wouldn’t say keep to themselves, but there seems to be more of a community. People just stop in to ask if everybody’s Okay, and just on the whole just being nice.”

We found that people had a new sense of adventure and excitement about their local areas and what they can offer which wasn’t limited to how spaces are used, but saw a vital role for local people and businesses in transforming their community.

Connecting with nature

“Even if you do have a garden, I think it’s still really important to have open green spaces because it helps to connect people.

Reset workshop participant ¹⁴

People around the country valued time in green space enormously during lockdown, wanting both more green space and more time to spend in it. A third of people in Britain, and more than half of all Londoners, made more use of local parks and green spaces during lockdown. As a survey by Natural England has shown, even where people didn’t leave their homes they reported spending time on balconies or watching birds through windows. According to our poll, half of people in Britain noticed less noise outside and 47% of people noticed that they could hear more birdsong - many wanted these changes to last beyond lockdown.

The value people place on connection to nature appeared in unexpected places: when asked to share an object that described their community, the overwhelming majority of people chose some kind of green space. These spaces were valued, not just as green spaces, but as places where people could meet or see other people. For one woman from Leeds, the local reservoir is “where everyone goes for a walk and a bit of space. It’s very much a community sort of a place really.”

People in our workshop on consumerism and shopping were asked to explore the future of the High Street. Working in small groups they all wanted to see trees, green spaces and parks integrated into the High Street of the future. They wanted spaces where people could gather, and everyone was welcome.

The time to reset

“Give us the time to be good again.

Teaching Assistant and Reset workshop participant ¹⁹

Across the workshops that we ran, people identified time as a barrier to change. People who had been working from home valued the time that they had reclaimed from their daily commute. This claimed-back time was used for a range of activities from spending more time with family and hobbies to volunteering in their local community or running errands for neighbours. This changed use of time was reflected in our poll: 79% of people engaged in some kind of community activity during lockdown, from checking in on a neighbour, participating in the weekly clap for carer through to sewing scrubs for health-care workers. No matter who they were, nor where they lived in the UK, our poll revealed people from every section of society participating in their communities across the country.

Economically, socially and practically people want more sustainable and connected lifestyles but often identify time as a barrier to change. People want to be more involved in their community - and time would give them the opportunity to do it - as a teaching assistant in our workshop on work and travel put it; “the pressures of capitalism kill off our good nature. If you could just relieve that a little bit, it would grow a bit more.”

People also want to be able to buy more locally, and take the time to seek out sustainable choices. In our poll, 31% of people said that they wanted to shop more locally in the future. In the workshop on consumerism and shopping, people identified time, as well as cost, as one of the key barriers that prevented them making the choices they wanted to. As one person put it: “it’s expensive, and time consuming.”

People in our workshops explored a range of possibilities for creating the time that would enable them to take back control of their working lives. Flexible working was supported by people in our workshop on travel and working life, and the ideas of a shorter working week and some kind of universal basic income were also raised by a number of people across the workshops. According to our poll: 57% of people support some form of monthly guaranteed basic income that is available to everyone and only 18% of people oppose the idea. Half of the population support a shorter working week.

Active government

“We have to have governments that are not only willing, but able to invest in society.

Reset Workshop participant, London ²⁷

The people we spoke to no longer believe in the status quo, instead they believe that the Government can and should act to make life fairer. The crisis appears to have opened up a new conceptual space about what the government can do. People expressed understanding that problems are complex and interlocking, as one participant in our workshop on food explained: “it’s not just about this, it’s about everything [...] it sort of touches on large cross sections of politics, doesn’t it? From import and export right through to schools. It’s complex.” People understand that there aren’t single solutions to adequate provision of housing, or providing fresh affordable food for all - and see that many of the challenges we face are part of a broader economic system in which the state needs to intervene.

People told us they wanted time to engage in their communities, develop skills and spend with friends and family, quieter streets, more green spaces and more diverse and vibrant local economies and recognised that this requires a new approach to policy making which places the wellbeing of people and the environment we are part of at the heart of public policy. The public also saw signs - noted by participants in our workshops - from the speed at which small businesses adapted, to changes implemented by local authorities - that a more distributed, networked approach to policy implementation is more dynamic, responsive and better able to meet local needs.

Community takes time to nurture and sustain. Alongside very real hardship, the Covid lockdown period gave some people the time and opportunity to actively participate in their communities, and to contribute to the common good. They want to maintain the sense of community they found, and it’s important action is taken to facilitate this before these connections and experiences fade. Our next report will set out how that could be done.

**65% think
government
should intervene
to make
society fairer**

Footnotes

¹ Solnit, Rebecca (2010), Paradise built in Hell: the extraordinary communities that arise in disaster

² Opinium poll of 2,000 adults, 12-15 July 2020, Q5

³ Opinium poll of 2,000 adults, 12-15 July 2020, Q5

⁴ Opinium poll of 2,000 adults, 12-15 July 2020, Q18

⁵ Opinium poll of 2,000 adults, 12-15 July 2020, Q16

⁶ Opinium poll of 2,000 adults, 12-15 July 2020, Q3

⁷ Working life and Travel Workshop, 8th August 2020 1:39:23

⁸ How we eat and what we eat workshop, Transcript: 04:02:01

⁹ Homes and Community Workshop, 8th August 2020, Chat: 03:00:58 - 03:05:42

¹⁰ Opinium poll of 2,000 adults, 12-15 July 2020, Q5, A1-3

¹¹ Homes and Community Workshop, 8th August 2020, Chat: 03:00:58 - 03:05:42

¹² Homes and Community Workshop, 8th August 2020, Transcript, 00:23:11

¹³ Homes and Community Workshop, 8th August 2020, Transcript, 00:47:11

¹⁴ Homes and Community Workshop, 8th August 2020, Transcript, 12:38:10

¹⁵ Opinium poll of 2,000 adults, 12-15 July 2020, Q11

¹⁶ Opinium poll of 2,000 adults, 12-15 July 2020, Q13 & Q14: Of the people who had noticed a change, 66% wanted reductions in traffic to last beyond the coronavirus crisis, 42% wanted reductions in noise to continue and 41% of people wanted to be able to hear more birdsong beyond the end of the lockdown period.

¹⁷ Homes and Community Workshop, 8th August 2020, Transcript, 00:05:16

¹⁸ Homes and Community Workshop, 8th August 2020, Transcript, 00:47:11

¹⁹ Work Life and Travel Workshop, 8th August 2020, Transcript, HH:MM:SS

²⁰ Opinium poll of 2,000 adults, 12-15 July 2020, Q8. 40% of people clapped for the NHS, 31% checked in on neighbours, friends or colleagues, 28% shopped for a neighbour, 18% made friends with neighbours, 16% were checked in on by a friend neighbour or colleague, 15% donated to a foodbank, 7% donated to a homeless charity, 7% took part in an event in their neighbourhood, 5% decorated their neighbourhood, 5% made a donation to a small business, 4% joined or set up a mutual aid group, 3% volunteered at a food bank, 2% other.

²¹ Opinium poll of 2,000 adults, 12-15 July 2020, Q8. Support for all activities was strong across class and regional divides.

²² Work Life and Travel Workshop, 8th August 2020, Transcript, 01:39:23

²³ Shopping and Consumerism Workshop 7th August 2020, Transcript, 00:40:37

²⁴ Universal Basic Income featured in our 'Jobs and Equality' & Home and Community' workshops.

²⁵ UBI support - breakdown of figs from Opinium representative poll data

²⁶ Opinium poll of 2,000 adults, 12-15 July 2020, Q7,A3

²⁷ Food Workshop, 8th August 2020, Transcript, Part Two: 17:01:00



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