

Recovering together



A report of public opinion on the
role and importance of nature
during and in our recovery from
the Coronavirus crisis in England



In May, a survey conducted by YouGov on behalf of the RSPB¹ sought the views of adults in England on the role of nature in our communities during the Coronavirus crisis and its potential to help in our recovery. The results show that regardless of age, social class or income, adults in England:

- **overwhelmingly support protecting and investing in nature and increasing accessible natural greenspace as part of our recovery from Coronavirus;**
- **strongly oppose the UK Government reducing spending on nature or putting less emphasis on protecting nature;**
- **see nature as important for health and wellbeing and access to nature close to home as beneficial during the Coronavirus crisis.**

The survey also highlights potential inequalities in access to nature and its benefits between households with the highest and lowest incomes, and between urban and rural households, suggesting the impact of Coronavirus is not falling equally on people across society.

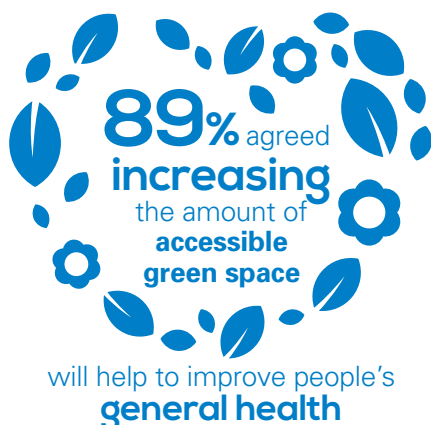


In numbers: what the key results say about people's views on the role of nature in England during and in our recovery from the Coronavirus crisis²

Importance of nature and access to natural greenspace for health and wellbeing

87% agreed that living close(r) to spaces that are rich in wildlife and nature is/would be an advantage during the Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak.

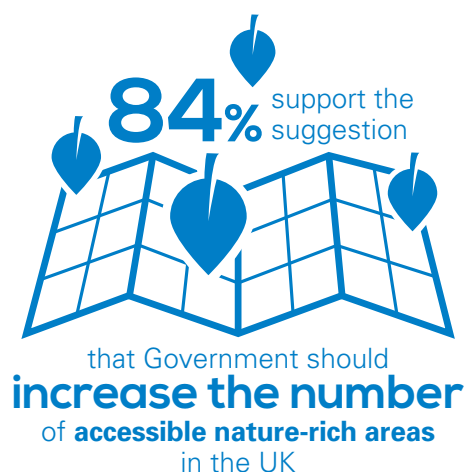
89% agreed increasing the amount of accessible nature-rich green space will help to improve people's general health, well-being and happiness. Only 5% disagreed.



Protecting and investing in nature and increasing accessible natural greenspace

84% support the suggestion that Government should increase the number of accessible nature-rich areas in the UK. Only 6% disagreed.

80% oppose the idea of Government reducing spending on nature in the UK. Only 10% were in favour of reducing spending on nature.



Social inequality in access to nature and natural greenspace

Income³

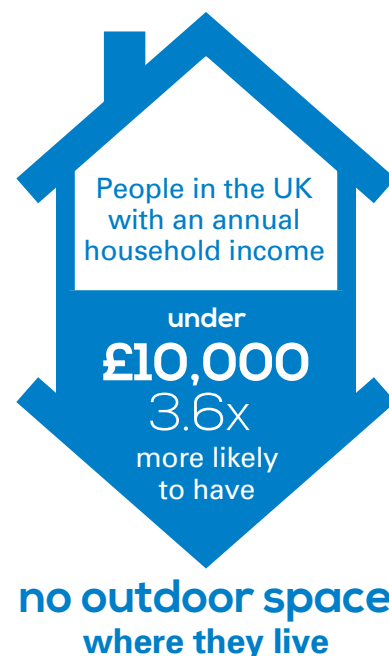
People in the UK with an annual household income under £10,000 are 3.6 times more likely to have no outdoor space where they live, and about 40% less likely to live within a 10-minute walk of any publicly accessible natural greenspace than people with a household income of £60,000 or more.⁴

Urban vs. rural

Urban households are less likely than rural households to have any outdoor space, less likely to live close to any public natural greenspace, and more likely to feel they have been unable to spend enough time in nature.

Only **47%** of people in urban households reported living within a 10-minute walk of their nearest publicly accessible natural greenspace, compared with 68% for those in rural households.

51% of people in urban households agreed that they had not been able to spend as much time in nature as they would like, compared with just 28% for those in rural households.



Responding to this report

The results of this survey provide the clearest evidence yet of public support for putting nature at the heart of our recovery from the Coronavirus crisis.

It is the RSPB's hope that this report will help to inform thinking and decision-making on the role and importance of nature as we plan our recovery.

For emerging recovery plans to create a more resilient, more environmentally sustainable, and more socially just economy and society in the wake of Coronavirus, they must make protecting and investing in nature and increasing natural greenspace key priorities.

Doing so will help strengthen the future resilience, health, wellbeing and prosperity of people and communities around the country, including those most deprived of the benefits of nature during the Coronavirus crisis.

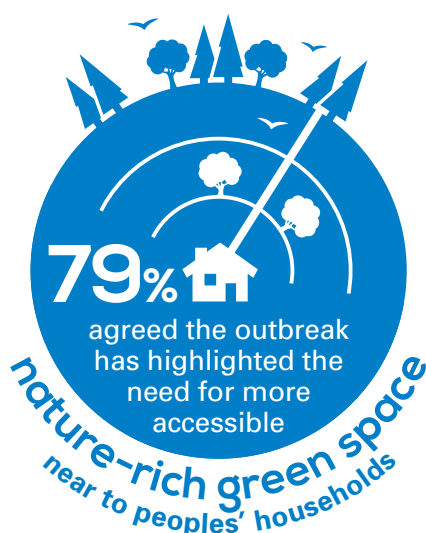


YouGov survey: nature in the Coronavirus crisis – summary results

Figures are percentages of all England respondents unless otherwise stated.

Access to nature

- Only **51%** of people in households in England reported living within a 10-minute walk of any publicly accessible natural greenspace.
- Just **34%** of people in households without any outdoor space reported being within a 10-minute walk of publicly accessible nature. Households without any outdoor space (e.g. garden, courtyard, balcony) are even less likely to have publicly accessible natural greenspace (nature) nearby.
- **79%** agreed the Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak has highlighted the need for more accessible nature-rich green space near to peoples' households.



Equality

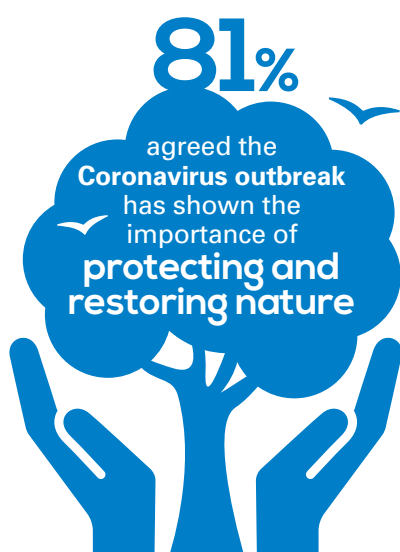
Households with the lowest incomes are the least likely to have a garden; the most likely to have no outdoor space at all; and the least likely to live close to publicly accessible natural greenspace.

- **59%** of UK households⁵ with an annual income of £60,000 and over – roughly the top 10% of households by income⁶ – report being within a 10-minute walk of nature (publicly accessible natural greenspace), compared with just 35% of UK households with an annual income less than £10,000.
- **18%** of UK households with income less than £10,000 have no outdoor space at all, compared with just 5% of households with an annual income of £60,000 or more.



Importance of nature during the Coronavirus crisis

- **74%** of respondents in England agreed that they had noticed more nature in their neighbourhoods since the Coronavirus outbreak in the UK than they would normally at this time of year.
- **71%** of people agreed that time spent in/surrounded by nature has been more important to them since the onset of the Coronavirus crisis in the UK.
- **76%** agreed that nature has been an important source of comfort/relief for them.
- **77%** agreed that visiting nature has been important for their general health and happiness.
- **81%** agreed they had felt happier whilst/after spending time visiting nature.
- **71%** agreed they had sought out places where they could enjoy nature while taking their permitted daily exercise.



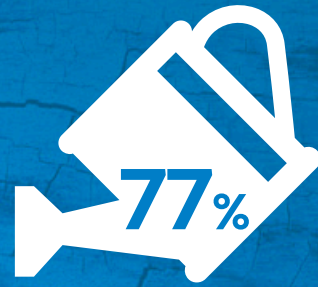
Protecting and restoring nature

- **81%** agreed the Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak has shown the importance of protecting and restoring nature, with only 10% disagreeing.
- **70%** of people in England supported the suggestion that rapid economic growth should not be pursued at the expense of protecting nature.
- **76%** supported the suggestion that nature could contribute to economic recovery in the UK (e.g. by reducing the risk of other economic challenges such as flooding, protecting water supplies, promoting local tourism etc.). Just 6% disagreed, with 18% saying they didn't know.
- **75%** of people supported the suggestion that protecting and increasing the amount of nature-rich spaces in the future will help to improve the UK's general resilience to future national pandemics/outbreaks.



Government action – respondents were asked to think about the potential UK Government actions concerning nature after the Coronavirus (COVID-19) in the UK

- **84%** support the suggestion that the Government should increase the number of accessible nature-rich areas in the UK. Only 6% of people disagreed.
- **78%** support the suggestion that the Government should set economic growth targets (i.e. aims for increasing the overall value of UK goods/services) with nature protection in mind.
- **77%** also agreed with the suggestion that the Government should invest in nature protection as part of any economic recovery plans.
- **80%** opposed the idea of the Government reducing spending on nature in the UK (e.g. on maintenance and creation of green spaces). Only 10% were in favour of reducing spending on nature.
- **79%** opposed the idea of the Government placing less of an emphasis on protecting nature in the UK.



also agreed with the suggestion that the **Government should invest in nature protection** as part of any **economic recovery plans**





Notes

- ¹ Fieldwork undertaken on 14-15 May 2020 by YouGov on behalf of the RSPB. Total sample size for the UK was 2155, and the net sample size for England was 1,812 adults. The survey was carried out online. The figures have been weighted and are representative of all UK adults (aged 18+).
- ² Figures representative of responses from adults in England unless otherwise stated.
- ³ Data for UK households has been used for the section on income inequality.
- ⁴ Calculations by RSPB.
- ⁵ Data for UK households has been used for the section on income inequality to enable comparison with ONS data on household incomes by decile group.
- ⁶ The ONS dataset, "The effects of taxes and benefits on household income, disposable income estimate: 2019" reports the top 10% of UK households have an income of £59,130 or more. The lowest 10% of UK households have an income of £13,960 or less. <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/personalandhouseholdfinances/incomeandwealth/datasets/householddisposableincomeandinequality>



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